



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

Q4

FOURTH
QUARTER
2022



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER 2022

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation from respondents to provide information with DOSM and make this census a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a platform that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing medium and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my/portal>.

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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 fourth 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

February 2023

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GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY

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

ACRONYMS

DOSM	: Department of Statistics Malaysia
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
ILO	: International Labour Organization
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
MASCO	: Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MSIC	: Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
Q	: Quarter
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
SOCSSO	: Social Security Organisation

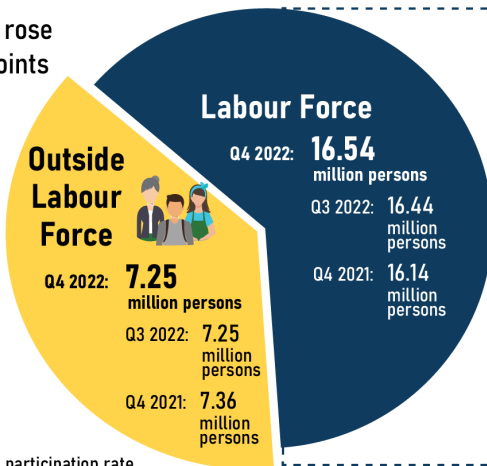


LABOUR MARKET REVIEW FOURTH QUARTER 2022

Malaysia's labour market condition remained positive with 30.9 thousand new jobs created during the fourth quarter of 2022, spurred by robust domestic demand amid external headwinds

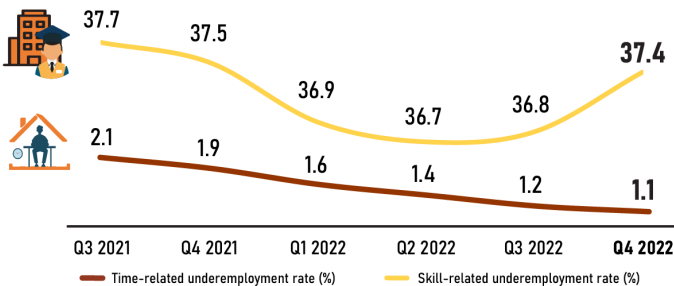
In Q4 2022, LFP¹ rose 0.8 percentage points to **69.5** per cent

Q3 2022: 69.4%
Q4 2021: 68.7%



Note: LFP¹ = Labour force participation rate

Time-related underemployment continued to drop in Q4 2022
Skill-related underemployment slightly declined 0.1 percentage point as compared to a year ago



Total hours worked increased 5.0 per cent as against the same quarter of last year

Q4 2022: **9.21** billion hours

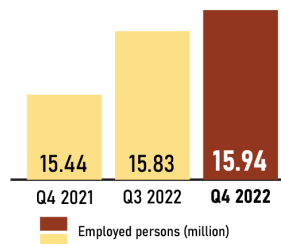
Q3 2022: 9.04 billion hours
Q4 2021: 8.77 billion hours



Employed



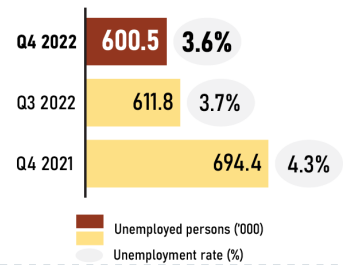
went up by 3.2 per cent as compared to the same quarter of 2021



Unemployed



decreased by 13.5 per cent year-on-year, recording a lower unemployment rate at 3.6 per cent



Q4 2022:

8.76 million jobs

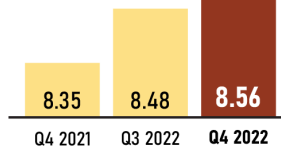
Jobs in economic sector

increased by 2.6 per cent compared to Q4 2021



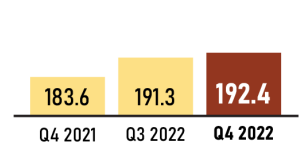
Filled Jobs

(million)



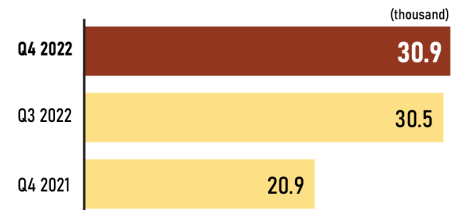
Vacancies

(thousand)



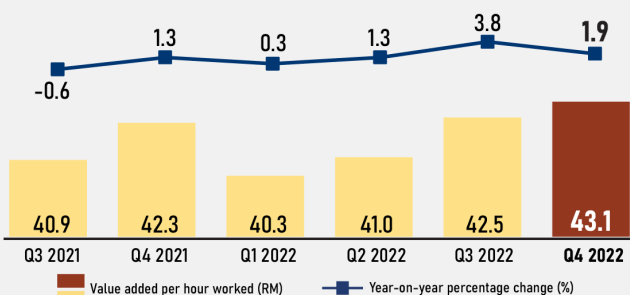
Jobs created

gained additional 10.0 thousand from the same quarter of previous year



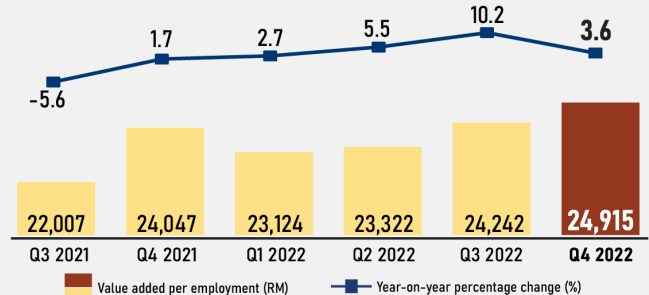
Labour productivity per hour worked

Value added per hour worked grew 1.9 per cent in Q4 2022



Labour productivity per employment

strengthened further in Q4 2022



Source: Labour Market Review Fourth Quarter 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

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KEY REVIEWS: Q4 2022

- Malaysia's labour market condition remained positive with 30.9 thousand new jobs created during the fourth quarter of 2022, spurred by robust domestic demand amid external headwinds.
- In Q4 2022, labour force continued to indicate a positive momentum with an increase of 2.5 per cent year-on-year to 16.54 million persons. Hence, labour force participation rate (LFPR) escalated by 0.8 percentage points to 69.5 per cent, higher than pre-pandemic in Q4 2019. The number of employed persons continued to increase by 3.2 per cent to 15.94 million persons while employment-to-population ratio continued to trend up to 67.0 per cent. Concurrently, the number of unemployed persons declined by 13.5 per cent (-93.9 thousand) to 600.5 thousand persons, registering an unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent.
- As Malaysians return to near-normal life after two years of battling the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of people working less than 30 hours per week trending down, with a decline of 31.8 per cent from Q4 2021 to 268.5 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined to 1.1 per cent. However, skill-related underemployment which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage point to 37.4 per cent in Q4 2022.
- Looking at the labour demand in the economic sector, the number of jobs increased by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 8.76 million jobs. Filled jobs which comprised of 97.8 per cent, increased by 2.6 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to record 8.56 million. Meanwhile, jobs opening in the economy which was indicated by the number of vacancies elevated by 4.8 per cent to 192.4 thousand vacancies during Q4 2022.
- As Malaysia's economy maintained its positive momentum in Q4 2022, while employment continued its positive growth, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 3.6 per cent registering the level of RM24,915 per person. During the same period, total hours worked surged by 5.0 per cent to 9.21 billion hours. Thus, labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.9 per cent to bring the level of productivity at RM43.1 per hour.
- Malaysia's labour market has steadily improved as a consequence of the country's sustained economic operation and social activities. Moving into 2023, the labour market is anticipated to grow at a more moderate pace in line with the economic growth after coming off a strong recovery in 2022. However, due to the global uncertainty in the upcoming quarters expected to influence economic and social activities as well as the labour market. As we advance, the overall labour market performance is expected to remain positive and stable as demand for workers continues to be more resilient on supporting job creation and income growth, despite the challenges of an unprecedented situation that may occur in the future.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's labour market condition remained positive during the fourth quarter of 2022, spurred by robust domestic demand amid external headwinds.

The world economy is still recovering from the pandemic as 2022 enters its final quarter and currently facing a challenging global environment which has caused a setback in overall economic development. This was partly due to a rapid increase in inflation, higher interest rates, reduction in investment, geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine crisis as well as China's zero-tolerance policy in battling with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, continued expansion in domestic demand, sustained recovery in the labour market, resilient demand for Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and revival in tourism activities have enabled Malaysia's economy to expand as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 7.0 per cent in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2022. Overall for 2022, the economy recorded a strong growth of 8.7 per cent, the highest since 2000 (8.9%). Accordingly, the labour force went up 2.5 per cent year-on-year as employment ascended by 3.2 per cent while unemployment declined by 13.5 per cent in Q4 2022 [Table 1.1].

Although the economy has since recovered from the job and income losses, many low- and middle-income households' savings and financial status have considerably weakened. This is worsened by flood disasters in several states during North East Monsoon season, which has caused widespread damage and casualties. Inflationary pressures led by prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages and transport costs have pushed the cost of living to the forefront, making it the primary concern for most Malaysians and, consequently, the top priority for the current government. This sticky wicket is the culmination of several factors, including the resurgent United States (US) dollar. It led to the Malaysian ringgit setting a new record low of 4.75 and averaging 4.57 against the greenback in the last three months of 2022¹. As oil prices are at multi-year highs, the price of other key commodities has risen in tandem with import costs. Malaysia's prices of goods at the factory gate as measured by the Producer Price Index (PPI), averaged 119.6 points in Q4 2022, which increased by 3.5 per cent compared to 115.6 in the same quarter of the preceding year. The increase was due to the Manufacturing (6.6%), Water supply (4.3%), Mining (1.8%) and Electricity & gas supply (1.2%) indices. The government has allocated RM77.7 billion in subsidies to ease the rakyat's cost of living². These subsidies cover various items and services - chicken, eggs, cooking oil, flour, fuel, water, electricity and transport. While Malaysia managed to keep inflation below 4.0 per cent in 2022, the subsidies resulted in a huge fiscal cost, as well as an opportunity cost for development.

Notwithstanding, the depreciation of the Malaysian ringgit against the US dollar was a good sign to boost the tourism industry by strengthening Malaysia's position as a preferred destination among international tourists. The tourism-related industry in the Services sector grew favourably, backed by improvements in the sub-sectors of Accommodation (78.6%), Transportation and storage (22.6%), and Food and beverages (14.8%). Since the reopening of borders in April 2022, there has been a welcome increase in foreign tourist arrivals, with an estimated 9.2 million inbound travel in 2022³. China was Malaysia's third-largest source market for international arrivals in 2019 but the

¹ Bank Negara Malaysia (2022). Exchange Rates. <https://www.bnm.gov.my/exchange-rates>

² Ministry of Finance Malaysia (2022). Total subsidy allocation for the people in Budget 2023 more than in 2022. <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/en/news/press-citations/total-subsidy-allocation-for-the-people-in-budget-2023-more-than-in-2022-mof>

³ Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (2022). MOTAC Sasar 9.2 Juta Kedatangan Pelancong Dengan Anggaran 26.8 Bilion Pendapatan Bagi Tahun 2022. <https://www.motac.gov.my/media2/siaran/motac-sasar-9-2-juta-kedatangan-pelancong-dengan-anggaran-26-8-bilion-pendapatan-bagi-tahun-2022>

travel agency has focused on tourists from other countries, such as neighbouring countries and the Middle East, before China reopens its borders and eases domestic restrictions from 8 January 2023. Additionally, the local tourism and hotel industries are supported by Malaysia's domestic tourism tax relief and other travel benefits in 2022. The hotel, catering and tourism industries are among the fastest growing in the world and one of the top sectors for job creation due to their labour-intensive nature and significant multiplier effect on employment in other related sectors⁴. The gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI) amounted to RM197.9 billion, contributing 12.8 per cent to GDP compared to 14.1 per cent in 2020, while employment in the tourism industry recorded 3.52 million persons in 2021 which contributed 23.4 per cent to the total employment.

Various festive celebrations along with the year-end school break in addition to the 15th general election (GE15) holiday during the Q4 2022 provided some window for marginal labour market improvement as many seized the chance to visit popular local tourist destinations or travel to see their relatives, which increased consumer demand and domestic tourism activities. This holiday season led businesses to pick up, especially for the consumption of goods and services. This is evident as malls and retail outlets observed a healthy return in shopper footfall and sales volume signifying a steady improvement in Malaysia's economy. The total revenue of the Services sector recorded RM528.8 billion in Q4 2022, registering a positive growth of 14.9 per cent as compared to the same quarter in 2021. The increase was driven by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages, and Accommodation sub-sector (+RM55.0 billion; 15.0%).

In line with this scenario, a favourable economic environment was seen throughout Q4 2022, which led to increasing labour demand following the higher numbers of filled jobs and vacancies, as well as encouraging the creation of more jobs to fulfil the industries' needs. Hence, attributed to the increase in employment and continuous reduction in unemployment in Q4 2022. In fact, the number of jobs created in Q4 2022 gained an additional 10.0 thousand to record 30.9 thousand jobs created, the highest number since Q1 2018. In terms of pre-pandemic performance, the economy has improved and outperformed the 2019 level by 5.9 per cent (2021: -2.6%), aided by higher growth in the Services (6.9%) and Manufacturing (15.3%) sectors. However, the Mining & quarrying, Construction, and Agriculture sectors were still below the pre-pandemic levels.

⁴ International Labour Organization (ILO). Hotels, catering and tourism sector. <https://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/hotels-catering-tourism/lang--en/index.htm>

Table 1.1: GDP, labour force, employed and unemployed persons, 2020 - 2022^P, Q1 2021 - Q4 2022 & January 2021 - December 2022, year-on-year percentage change (%)

Time Series		GDP	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
2020		-5.5	0.6	-0.8	39.9
2021		3.1	0.8	0.7	3.1
2022 ^P		8.7	3.8	4.8	-13.7
2021	Q1	-0.5	1.4	-0.1	41.2
	Q2	15.9	1.9	2.2	-3.4
	Q3	-4.5	1.1	1.2	0.2
	Q4	3.6	1.3	1.8	-8.7
2022	Q1	5.0	1.5	2.2	-13.0
	Q2	8.9	2.3	3.2	-16.1
	Q3	14.2	2.6	3.6	-18.0
	Q4	7.0	2.5	3.2	-13.5
2021	Jan	-3.6	1.2	-0.5	52.9
	Feb	-3.6	1.1	-0.5	48.0
	Mar	6.1	1.5	0.6	23.4
	Apr	38.9	2.4	2.8	-4.6
	May	19.0	2.4	3.2	-11.9
	June	-3.4	1.9	2.0	-0.6
	July	-8.0	1.6	1.5	4.4
	Aug	-4.8	1.4	1.5	1.0
	Sep	-0.6	1.6	1.8	-1.1
	Oct	2.7	1.9	2.3	-5.8
	Nov	6.2	2.2	2.7	-9.2
	Dec	2.0	2.2	2.8	-11.0
2022	Jan	4.4	2.2	2.9	-13.1
	Feb	5.2	2.2	3.0	-13.6
	Mar	5.3	2.2	2.9	-11.1
	Apr	5.7	2.5	3.3	-12.6
	May	4.9	2.7	3.4	-12.4
	June	16.5	3.1	4.2	-18.0
	July	15.8	3.3	4.5	-20.2
	Aug	15.3	3.1	4.2	-18.3
	Sep	11.6	2.9	3.8	-17.1
	Oct	7.0	2.6	3.4	-14.6
	Nov	5.7	2.5	3.2	-13.5
	Dec	8.3	2.4	3.1	-12.8

Source: Labour Force Report Survey, Malaysia, December & Q4 2022, & National Account, Q4 2022, DOSM

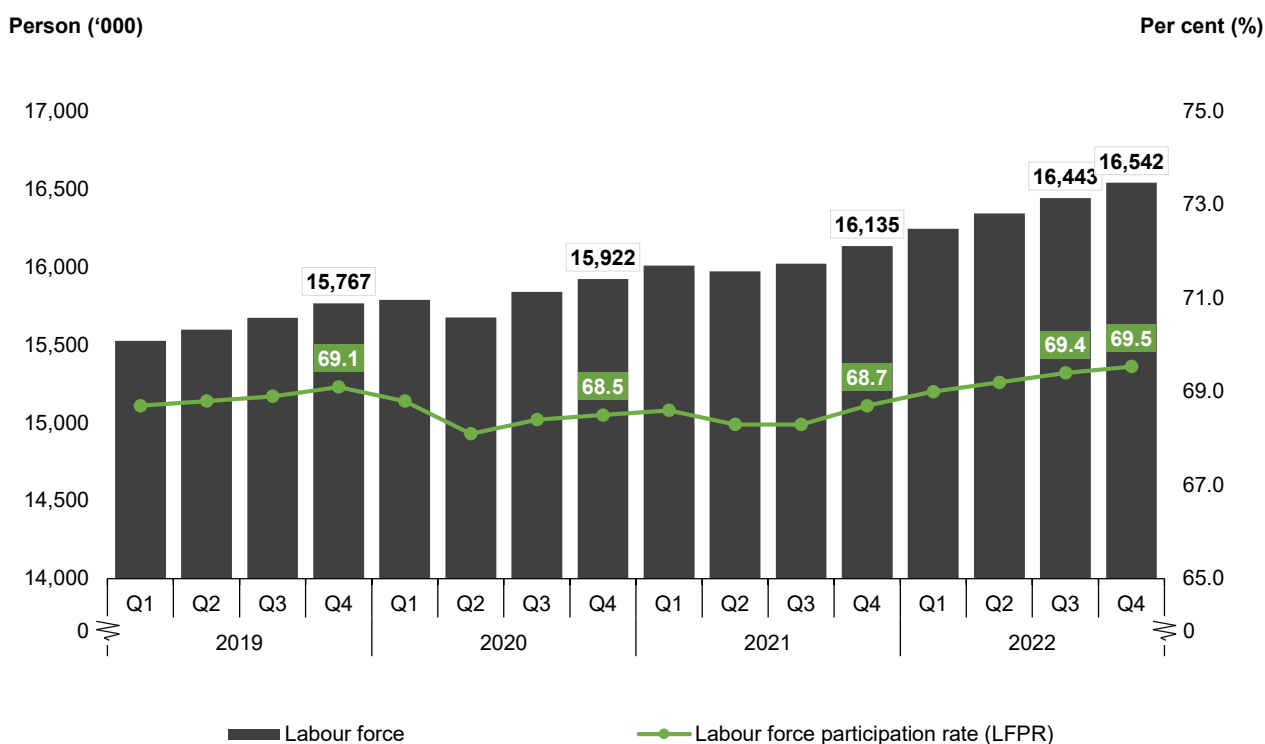
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.1 Labour force in the fourth quarter of 2022

Malaysia's labour supply continued to indicate a positive momentum in Q4 2022 as the number of labour force strengthened by 2.5 per cent, gaining an additional 407.1 thousand persons year-on-year to record 16.54 million persons (Q4 2021: 16.14 million persons). Similarly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) escalated by 0.9 percentage points, recording a higher LFPR (69.5%) than pre-pandemic in Q4 2019, which was 69.1 per cent **[Chart 2.1]**.

In the meantime, the number of labour force increased by 0.6 per cent or 99.3 thousand persons, while LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage points as against the preceding quarter.

Chart 2.1: Labour force and labour force participation rate, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

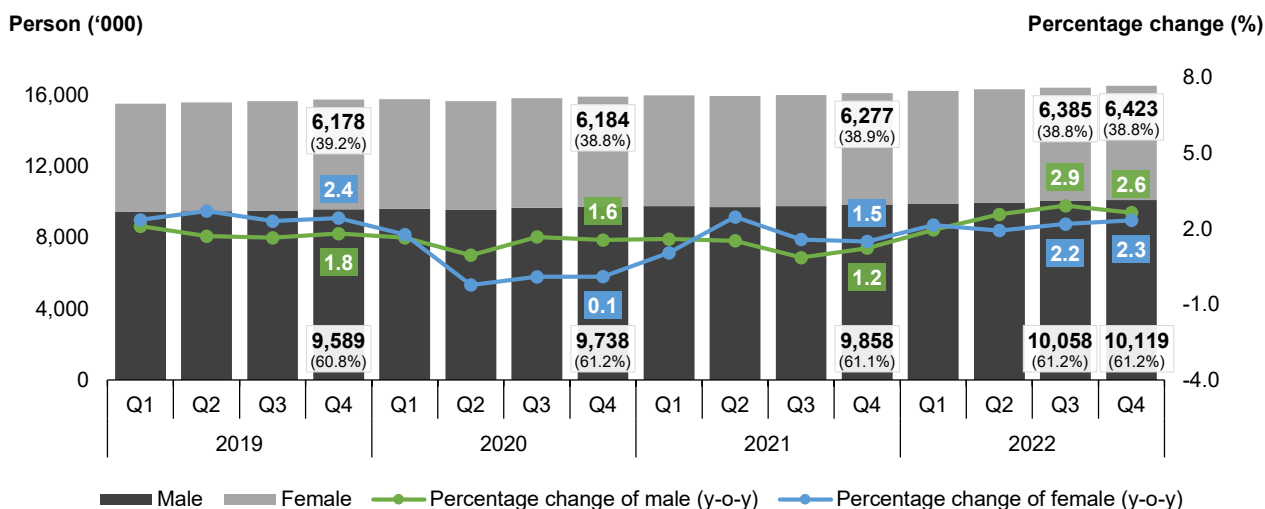


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Further disaggregation by sex, the male population made up more than half of the country's labour force, accounting 61.2 per cent in Q4 2022. The male labour force surged by 2.6 per cent (+260.4 thousand) to 10.12 million persons. Meanwhile, female labour force encompassed 38.8 per cent recorded a rise of 2.3 per cent year-on-year, with an addition of 146.8 thousand persons to 6.42 million persons **[Chart 2.2]**.

On quarterly basis, both male and female rose by 0.6 per cent compared to Q3 2022, whereby male and female labour force increased by 61.2 thousand and 38.1 thousand persons respectively.

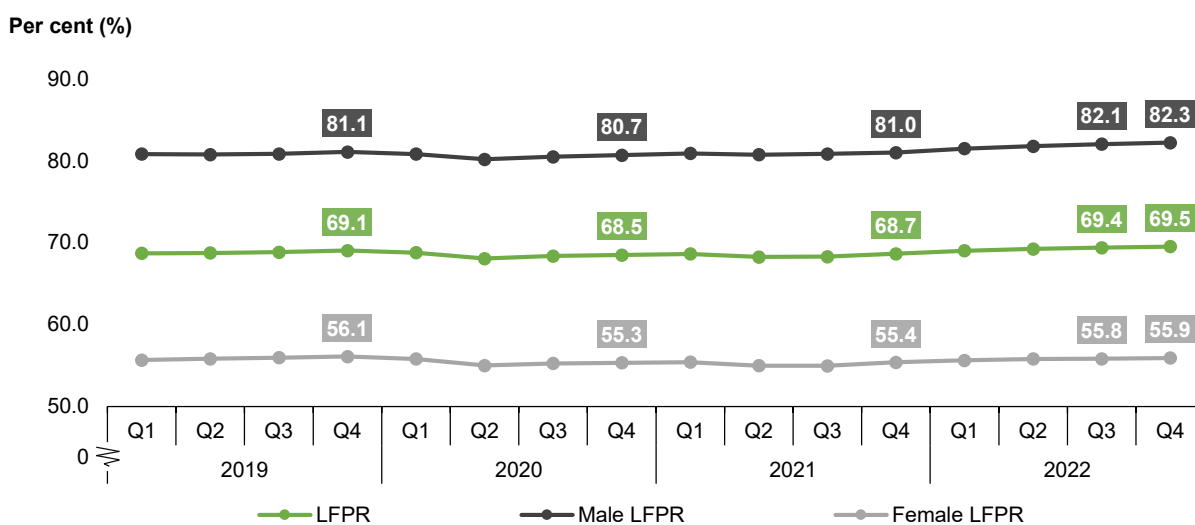
Chart 2.2: Labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In line with the increase in the labour force in Q4 2022, male LFPR grew 1.2 percentage points to 82.3 per cent during the same period. Meanwhile, female LFPR edged up by 0.5 percentage points to 55.9 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The LFPR of male rose 0.2 percentage points while female went up 0.1 percentage point as against the previous quarter [Chart 2.3].

Chart 2.3: Labour force participation rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



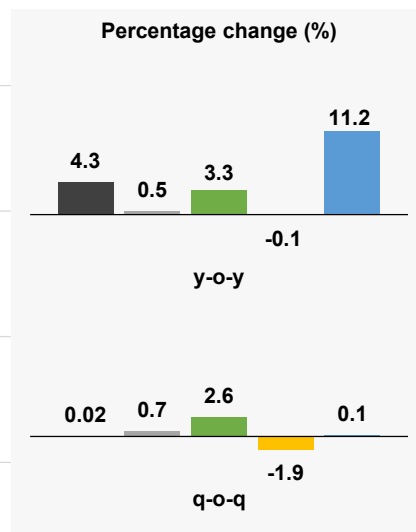
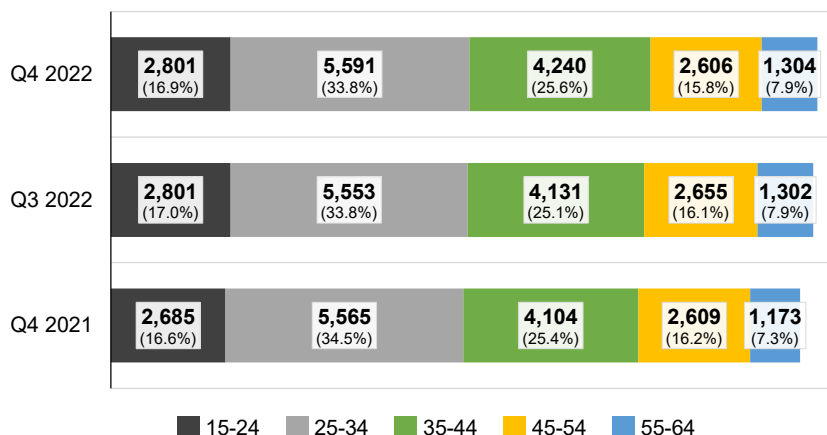
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Deep dive into the disaggregation of the labour force by age group, those in the age group of 25 to 34 years made up the highest composition of the labour force, comprising a share of 33.8 per cent in Q4 2022. The labour force aged 35 to 44 years ranked second with 25.6 per cent, followed by aged 15 to 24 years (16.9%) and 45 to 54 years (15.8%). Year-on-year basis, all age groups recorded increases in the number of the labour force except aged 45 to 54 years. The largest gain of labour force was recorded for age group 35 to 44 years, with an increase of 3.3 per cent (+135.0 thousand) to 4.24 million persons. Another category that observed a significant increase in the labour force was the age group 55 to 64 years which registered a rise of 11.2 per cent (+131.3 thousand) to record 1.30 million persons. In the meantime, the age group 45 to 54 years posted a decline of 0.1 per cent (-2.6 thousand) to 2.61 million persons.

As against the previous quarter of the same year, all age groups illustrated increases in the number of labour force, except for age group 45 to 54 years (-1.9%) [Chart 2.4].

Chart 2.4: Labour force by age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



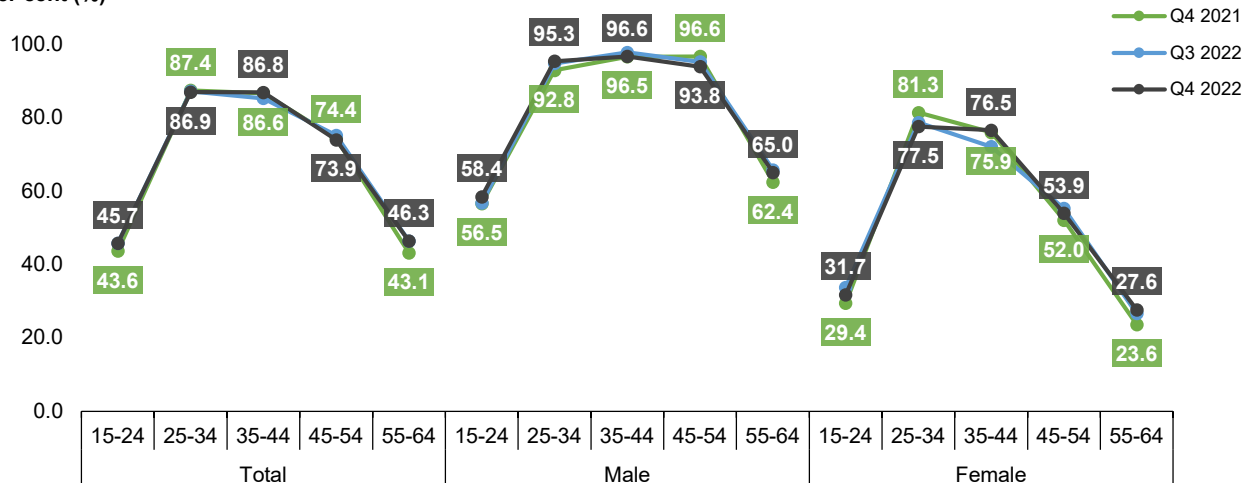
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

As for participation in the labour force by age group, aged 25 to 34 years registered the highest LFPR at 86.9 per cent in Q4 2022, followed by aged 35 to 44 years with 86.8 per cent. The lowest LFPR was recorded in the age group of 15 to 24 years at 45.7 per cent. The increase in LFPR for Q4 2022 was mainly due to the rise in LFPR for aged 55 to 64 (+3.2 percentage points), 15 to 24 years (+2.1 percentage points) and 35 to 44 years (+0.2 percentage points).

Interestingly, further disaggregation by age group showed different peaks of LFPR between male and female. Male LFPR surged to 95.3 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up to 45 to 54 years age group (93.8%) before falling for the age group of 55 to 64 years (65.0%). In Q4 2022, the highest LFPR was recorded for male in the age group of 35 to 44 years at 96.6 per cent. As for female, LFPR peaked for aged 25 to 34 years, registering 77.5 per cent in Q4 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 2.5].

Chart 2.5: LFPR by sex and age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Per cent (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

2.2 Employment in the fourth quarter of 2022

In Q4 2022, the number of employed persons continued to record a positive growth of 3.2 per cent, equivalent to an increase of 501.1 thousand to register a total of 15.94 million persons compared to the same quarter of the preceding year (Q4 2021: 15.44 million persons). In line with this, employment-to-population ratio which denoted the ability of the economy to create employment continued to trend up by 1.3 percentage points against Q4 2021 to record 67.0 per cent.

Quarter-on-quarter, the number of employed persons remained on the increasing trend, albeit at a slower rate of 0.7 per cent (+110.6 thousand) compared to 0.8 per cent in Q3 2022. Hence, employment-to-population ratio also edged up by 0.2 percentage points as against the previous quarter of the same year [Chart 2.6].

Chart 2.6: Employed persons & employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

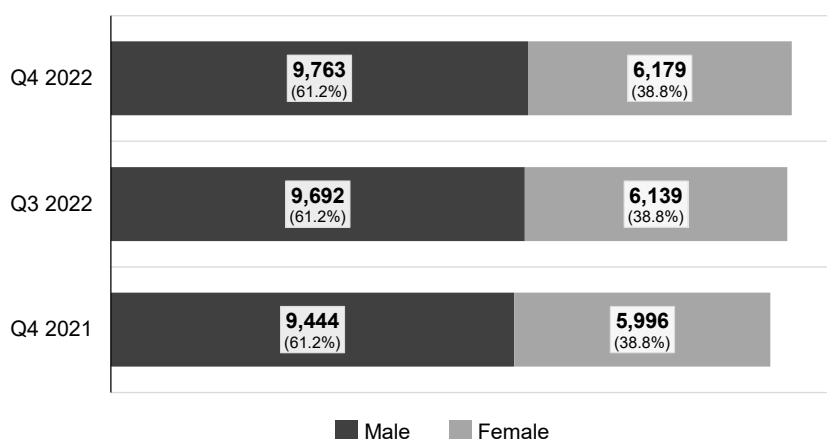


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

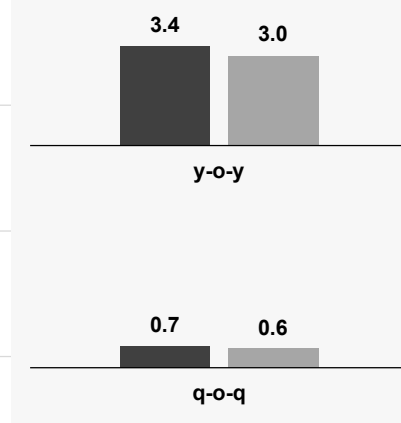
Male made up more than half of employed persons with a share of 61.2 per cent (9.76 million persons) while female comprised of 38.8 per cent (6.18 million persons) in Q4 2022. Year-on-year basis, both male and female employed persons grew by 3.4 per cent (+318.7 thousand) and 3.0 per cent (+182.3 thousand) respectively. Both categories also registered quarter-on-quarter increases whereby the number of male employed persons edged up by 0.7 per cent while female employed persons increased by 0.6 per cent [Chart 2.7].

Chart 2.7: Employed persons by sex, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)



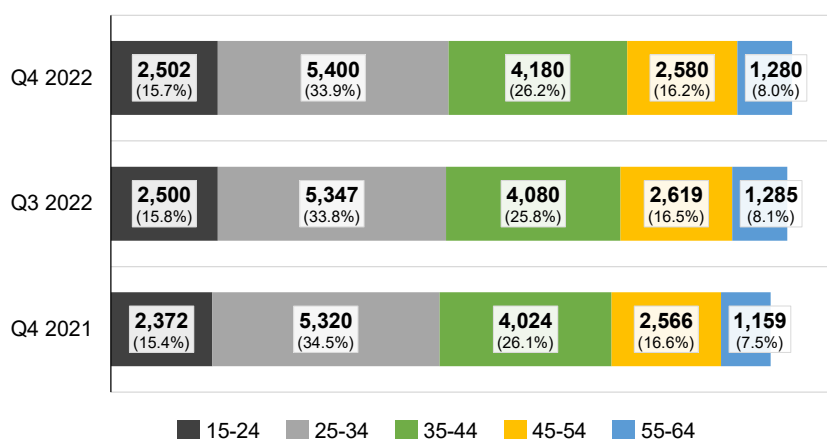
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In terms of age group, nearly two-third of the employed persons concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years (33.9%) and 35 to 44 years (26.2%). This was followed by employed persons aged 45 to 54 years (16.2%), 15 to 24 years (15.7%) and 55 to 64 years (8.0%).

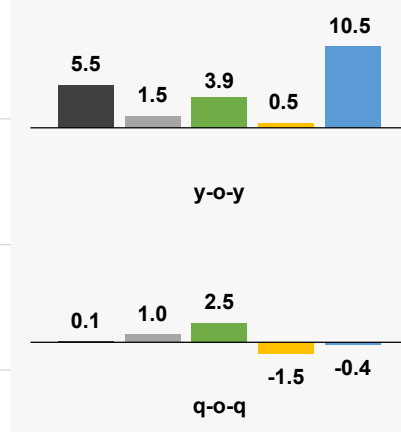
Based on year-on-year comparison, the number of employed persons showed an increase in all age groups whereby the largest gain was observed in youth employed persons aged 15 to 24 years by 5.5 per cent (+129.9 thousand) to 2.50 million persons. This followed by age group 35 to 44 years, gaining an addition of 156.1 thousand (3.9%) registered 4.18 million persons. Age group 55 to 64 years grew by 10.5 per cent (+121.7 thousand), to record 1.28 million persons. On the contrary, this category age group reduced by 0.4 per cent (-5.0 thousand) as against the preceding quarter of the same year. Similarly as compared to Q3 2022, employed persons aged 45 to 54 years also reduced by 1.5 per cent (-39.6 thousand) to 2.58 million persons [Chart 2.8].

Chart 2.8: Employed persons by age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Employed persons in the semi-skilled category which comprised more than half of employed persons (59.4%) ascended by 2.5 per cent (+229.8 thousand) year-on-year to record 9.47 million persons. In the meantime, skilled occupations category made up a share of 27.9 per cent or 4.45 million persons in Q4 2022. The number in this category increased by 3.6 per cent (+155.4 thousand). During the same period, low-skilled occupation category encompassed 12.7 per cent of the employed persons rise 6.1 per cent (+115.8 thousand) registered 2.02 million persons [Chart 2.9].

Meanwhile, in comparison with the previous quarter of the same year, employed persons in low-skilled category recorded the highest gain with 35.1 thousand persons (1.8%). Besides that, skilled category was up by 24.9 thousand persons (0.6%) and semi-skilled category edged up 50.7 thousand persons (0.5%).

Chart 2.9: Employed persons by skill level, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

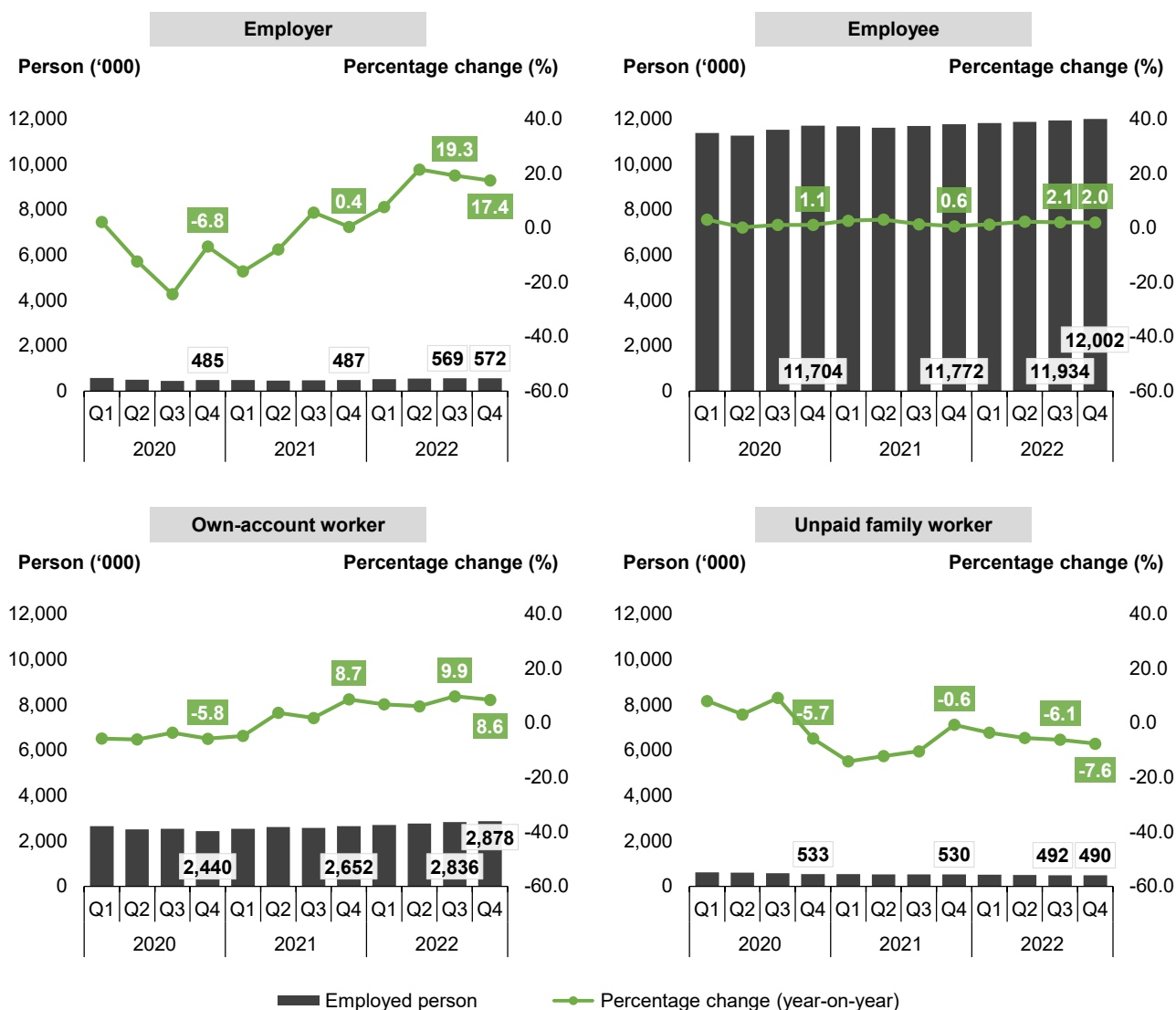


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Looking at status in employment, all categories of employed persons indicated year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter positive trends, except for unpaid family workers. This category which comprised 3.1 per cent of employed persons declined 7.6 per cent (-40.1 thousand) on yearly basis and 0.4 per cent (-2.0 thousand) on quarterly basis to account for 489.8 thousand persons.

Employees' category which made up of paid employment in the public and private sectors, composed 75.3 per cent of employed persons. The number in this category surged 2.0 per cent (+229.6 thousand) to register 12.00 million persons. Own account workers - involved a variety of roles from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional employment such as consultants and freelancers - comprised 18.0 per cent or 2.88 million persons posted a rise of 8.6 per cent (+226.8 thousand). Meanwhile, employers' category which made up 3.6 per cent of employed persons rose by 17.4 per cent (+84.9 thousand) to 571.7 thousand in Q4 2022 [Chart 2.10].

Chart 2.10: Employed persons by status in employment, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022



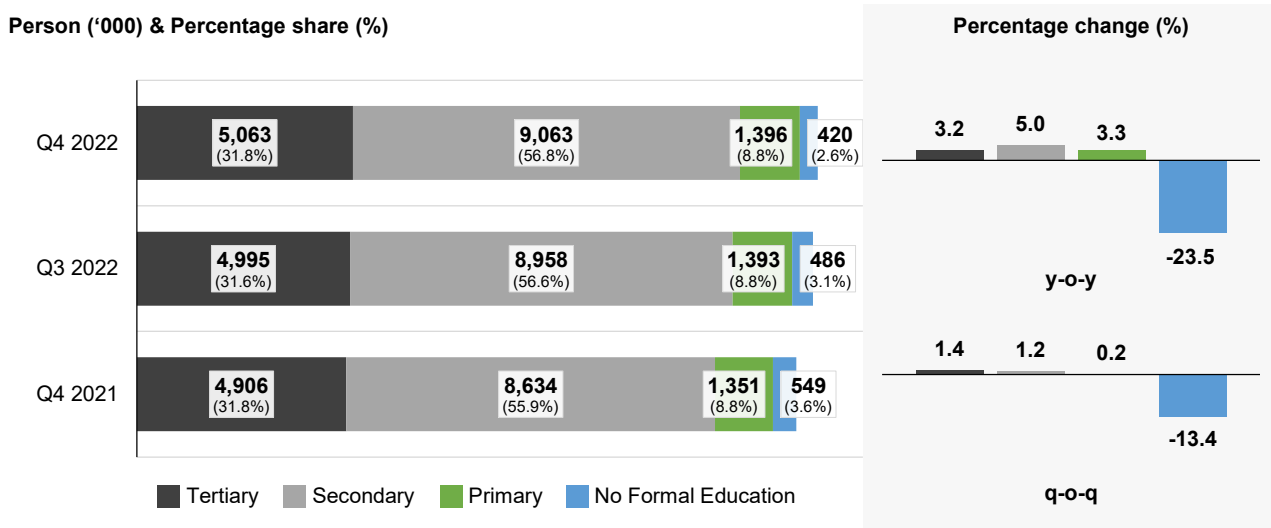
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

By education attainment, secondary education comprised the largest share of 56.8 per cent followed by tertiary education with 31.8 per cent. Employed persons with primary education and no formal education represented 8.8 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively.

As compared to the preceding year, the rise in the number of employed persons in Q4 2022 was attributed to the increase of those with secondary education by 5.0 per cent (+428.7 thousand) to 9.06 million. Those with tertiary education surged by 3.2 per cent (+156.7 thousand) while those with primary education rose by 3.3 per cent (+44.5 thousand) during the same period. On the other hand, employed persons with no formal education descended by 23.5 per cent or equivalent to 128.8 thousand to record 420.5 thousand persons [Chart 2.11].

The quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth in three categories of educational attainment namely primary, secondary and tertiary. On the contrary, no formal education edged down by 13.4 per cent (-65.0 thousand) as against Q3 2022.

Chart 2.11: Employed persons by educational attainment, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

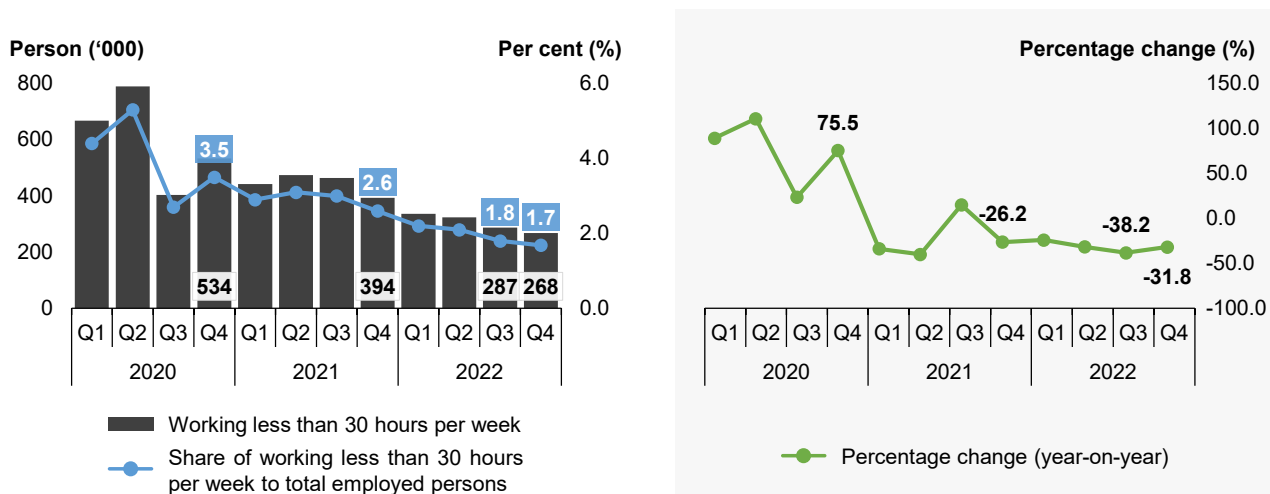


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

2.3 Highlighting underemployment situation in the fourth quarter of 2022

As Malaysians return to near-normal life after two years of battling the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of people working less than 30 hours per week during Q4 2022 persisted in trending down against the same quarter of 2021, with a decline of 31.8 per cent (-125.3 thousand) to 268.5 thousand persons. The share of people working less than 30 hours per week comprised 1.7 per cent of total employment, decreasing 0.9 percentage points compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed quarter-on-quarter as the number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week lowered 6.5 per cent (-18.7 thousand) while the share dropped 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.12].

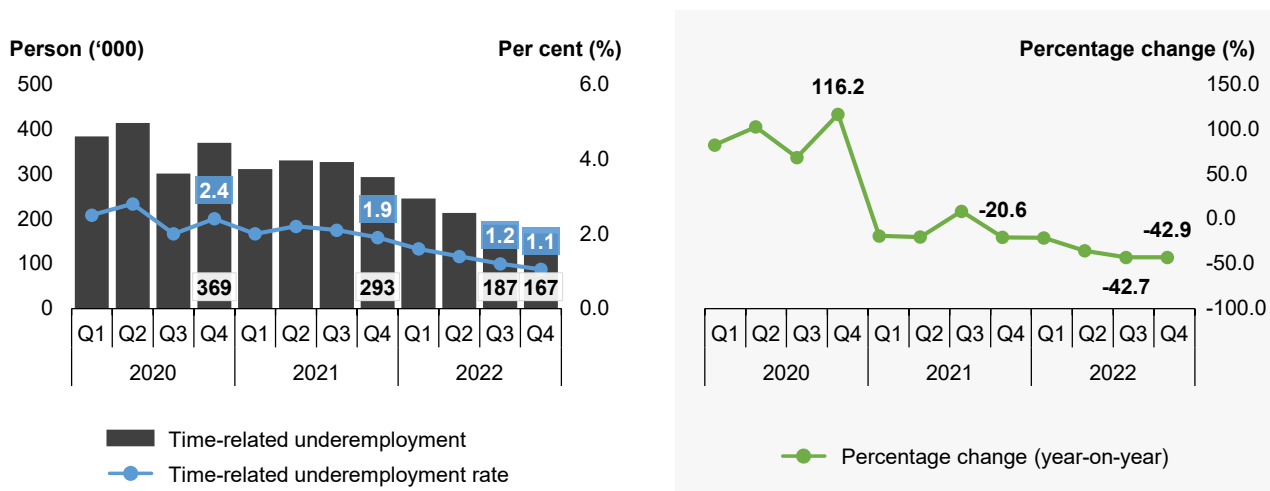
Chart 2.12: Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In line with this, the rate of time-related underemployment declined by 0.8 percentage points to 1.1 per cent in Q4 2022. During the same period, the number of persons in time-related underemployment decreased by 42.9 per cent (-125.7 thousand) compared to the same quarter in 2021 to record 167.4 thousand persons. A similar trend was observed quarterly, whereby this group lowered by 10.4 per cent (-19.4 thousand) compared to Q3 2022, while the rate dropped 0.1 percentage point [Chart 2.13].

Chart 2.13: Time-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

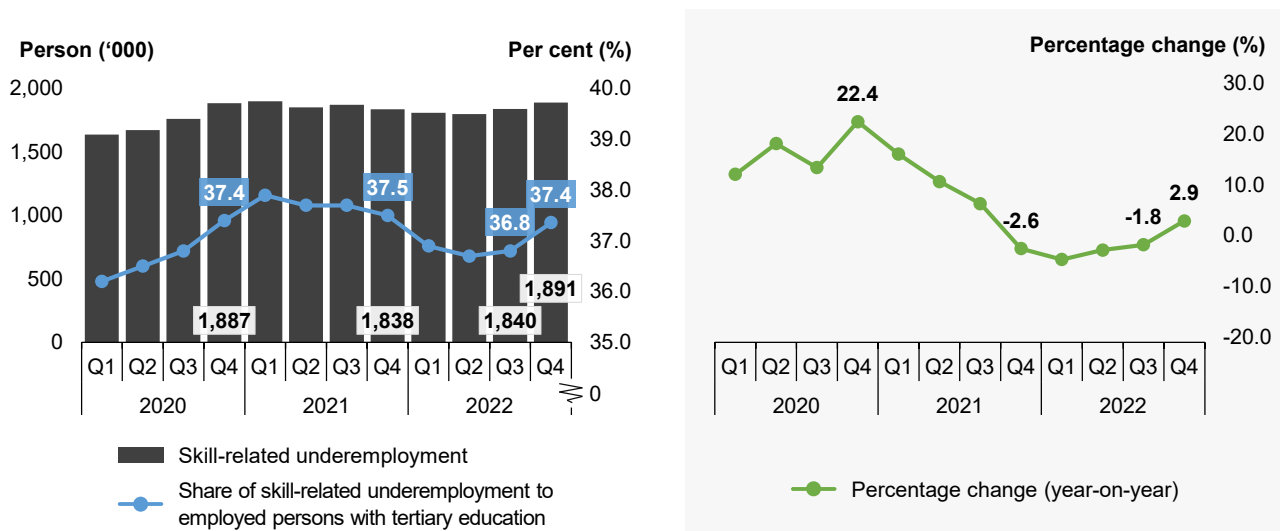


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

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 Q4 2022, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment grew by 2.9 per cent (+53.1 thousand) to 1.89 million persons compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. Nevertheless, the share of tertiary educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage point to 37.4 per cent [Chart 2.14].

In comparison to Q3 2022, those who were in skill-related underemployment also posted increases by 2.8 per cent (+51.8 thousand) while the rate increased by 0.6 percentage points. Despite the slight increase in the number, the fact remained that more than one-third of tertiary educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations.

Chart 2.14: Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022



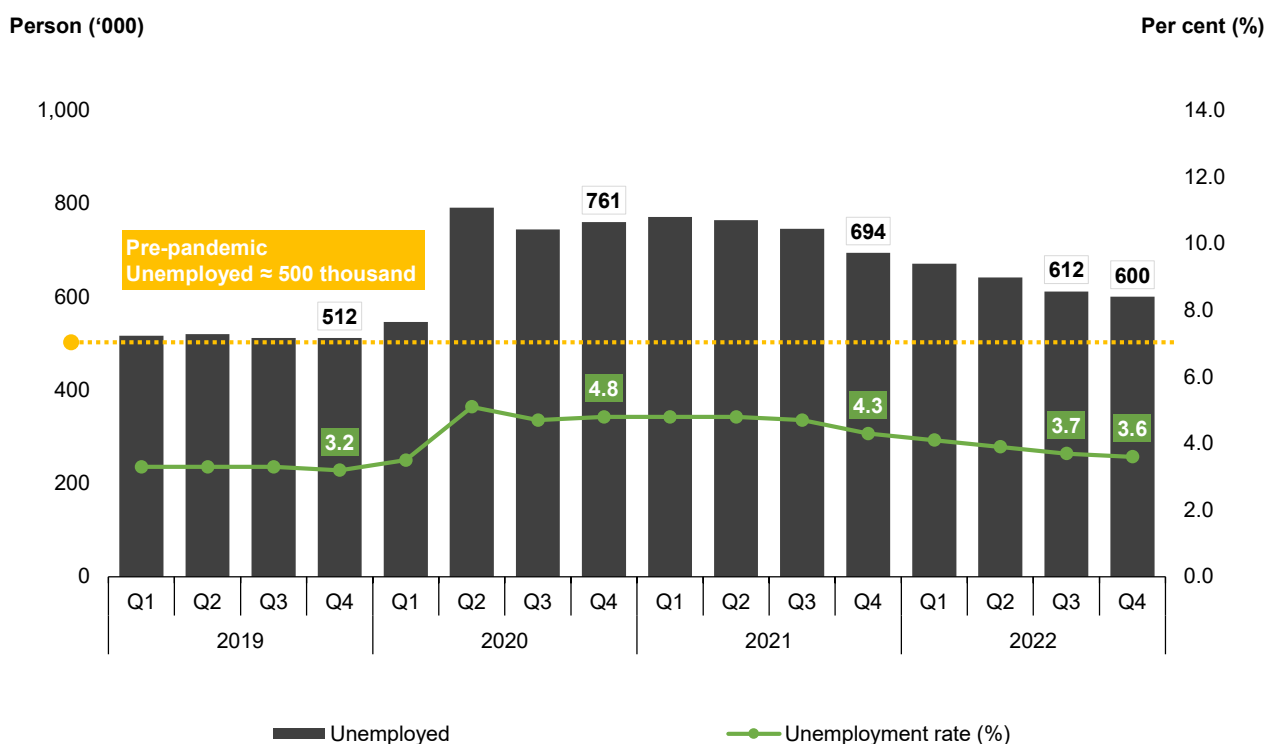
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

2.4 Unemployment in the fourth quarter of 2022

In Q4 2022, the number of unemployed persons sustained its downward trend, posting a reduction of 13.5 per cent (-93.9 thousand persons) to record 600.5 thousand persons compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The national unemployment rate registered a year-on-year decrease of 0.7 percentage points to 3.6 per cent during the period. On the positive side, the number and rate of unemployment are slowly returning to how it was before the pandemic.

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 11.4 thousand while unemployment rate slipped by 0.1 percentage point [Chart 2.15].

Chart 2.15: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

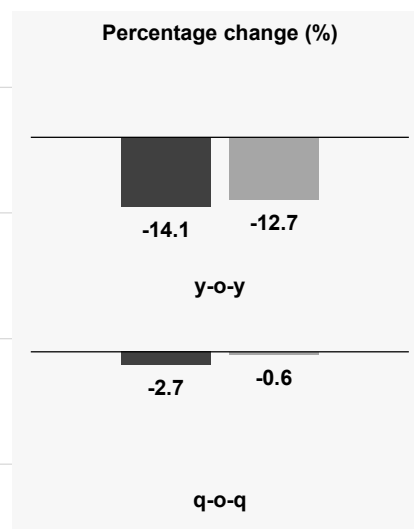
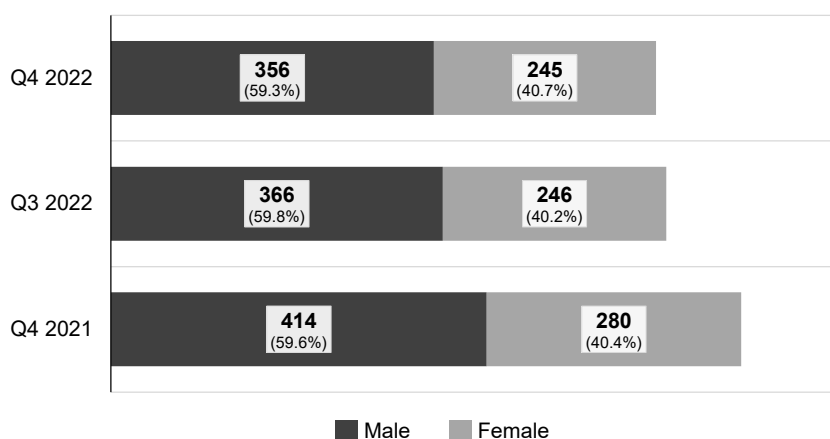


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In terms of the distribution of unemployed persons by sex, more than half were male (59.3%) as opposed to 40.7 per cent female. The year-on-year decline in unemployed persons during Q4 2022 was constituted by both male and female whereby male unemployed persons dropped 14.1 per cent (-58.3 thousand) to 355.8 thousand persons while female unemployed persons decreased by 12.7 per cent (-35.6 thousand) to 244.7 thousand persons. The same trend was also observed quarter-on-quarter whereby the number of unemployed female dropped 0.6 per cent (-1.5 thousand) while unemployed male edged down 2.7 per cent (-9.9 thousand) as compared to Q3 2022 [Chart 2.16].

Chart 2.16: Unemployed persons by sex, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)

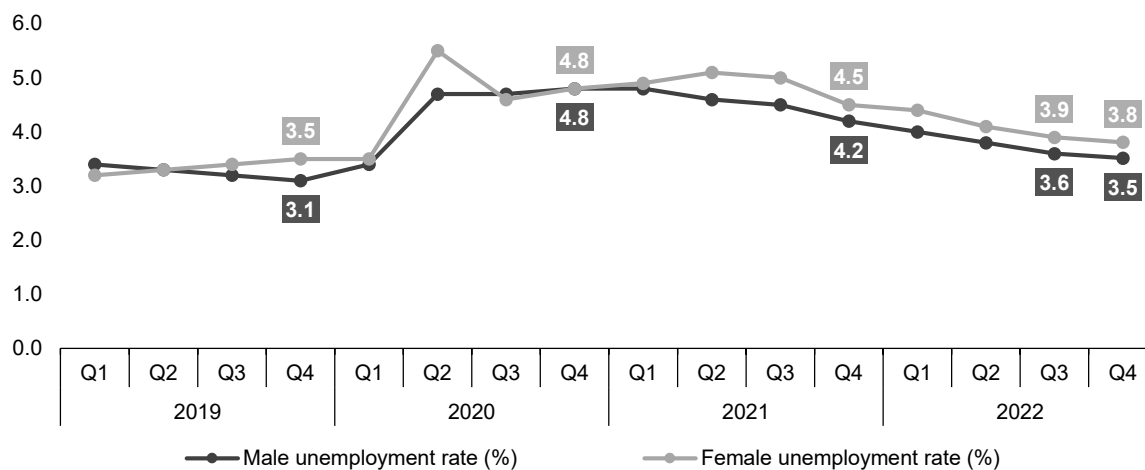


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Although there were more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate for female was higher than male. In Q4 2022, female unemployment rate which stood at 3.8 per cent with 0.3 percentage points higher than male unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the preceding year, male and female unemployment rate declining by 0.7 percentage points. Quarter-on-quarter basis, both male and female unemployment rate registered decreases by 0.1 percentage point compared to Q3 2022 [Chart 2.17].

Chart 2.17: Unemployment rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

Per cent (%)

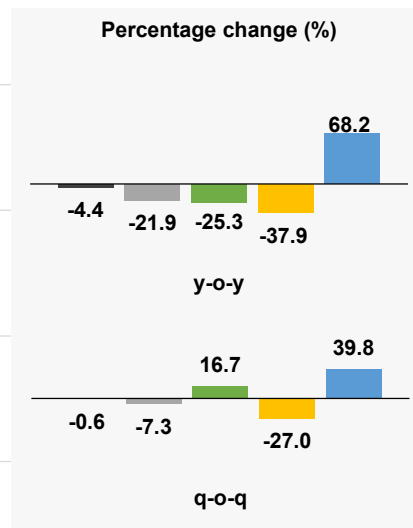
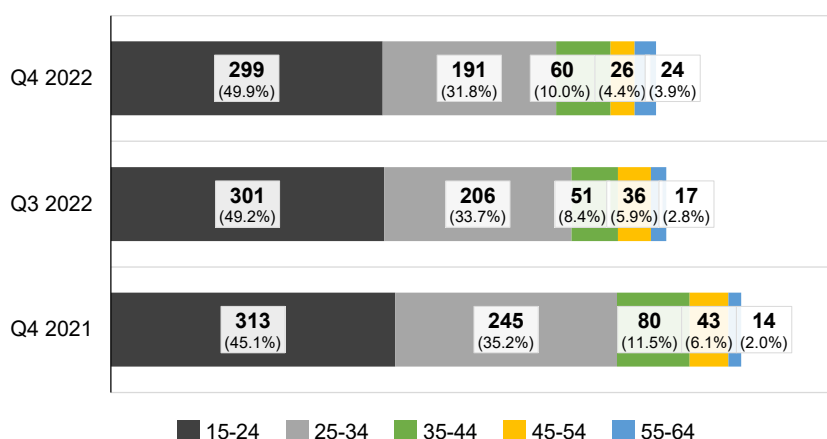


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Nearly half (49.9%) of unemployed persons were in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, encompassing 299.4 thousand persons in Q4 2022. This was followed by 31.8 per cent (191.1 thousand) aged 25 to 34 years and 10.0 per cent (59.9 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 groups except age group 55 to 64 years which recorded an increase of 68.2 per cent (+9.6 thousand) [Chart 2.18].

Chart 2.18: Unemployed persons by age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)

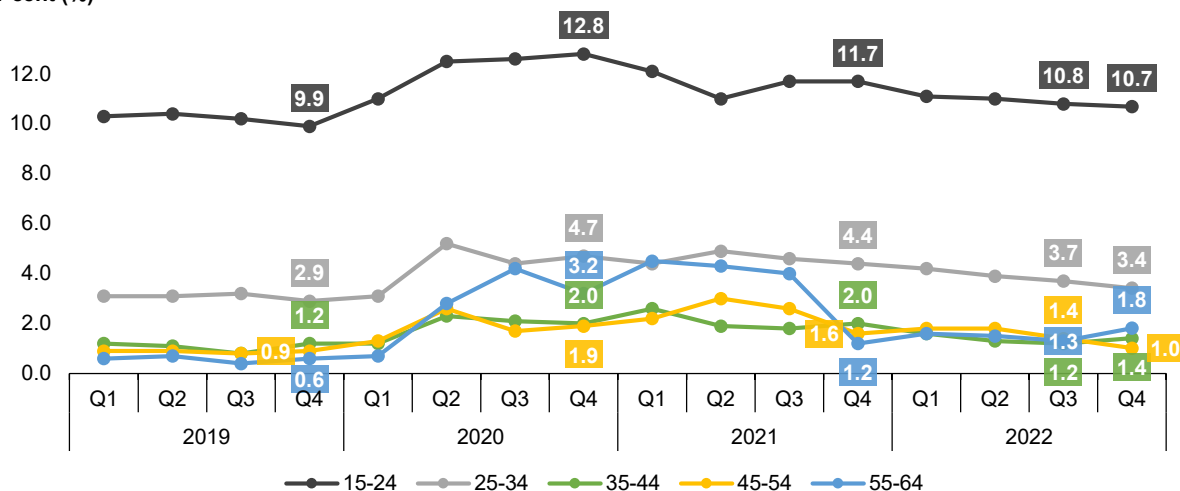


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

The decline in the national unemployment rate was contributed by the year-on-year decrease in unemployment rate for all age groups except for age group 55 to 64 years which recorded a marginal increase of 0.6 percentage points. In the meantime, the youth unemployment rate for those between ages of 15 and 24 years continued to record a double-digit unemployment rate at 10.7 per cent, with a decline of 1.0 percentage point while also recording the same annual percentage change for the age group of 25 to 34 years. Other significant declines of unemployment rate were for aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19: Unemployment rate by age group, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

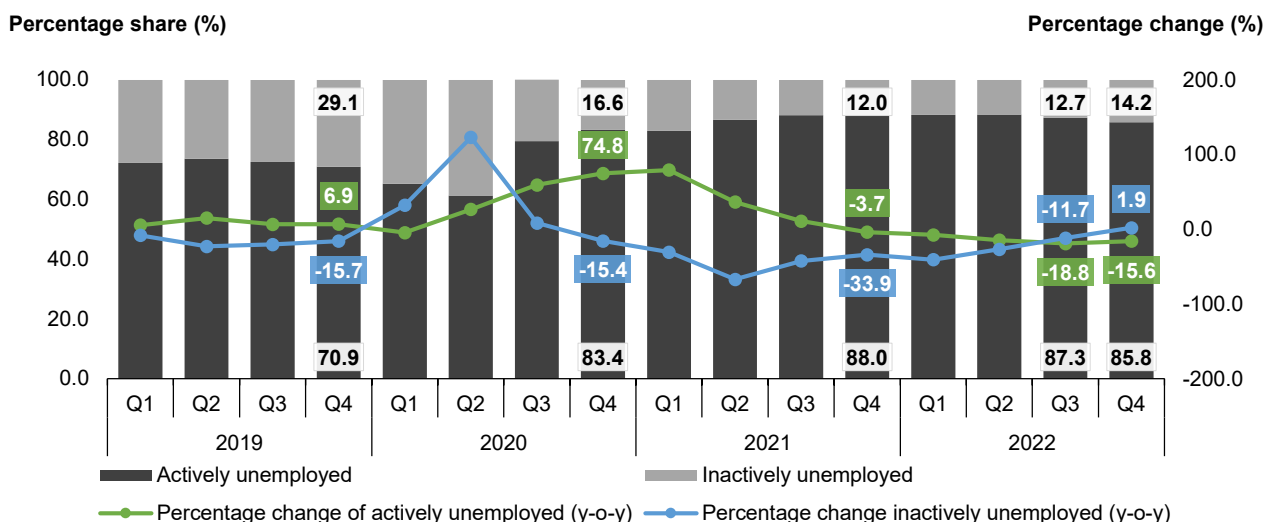
Per cent (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Since Q3 2021, actively unemployed persons made up nearly 85.0 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q4 2022, a share of 85.8 per cent were actively unemployed. The number decreased by 18.6 per cent to record 515.4 thousand persons as against the same quarter of the preceding year. In the meantime, the number of inactively unemployed persons recorded an increased by 1.9 per cent (+1.6 thousand) to 85.0 thousand persons [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20: Actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

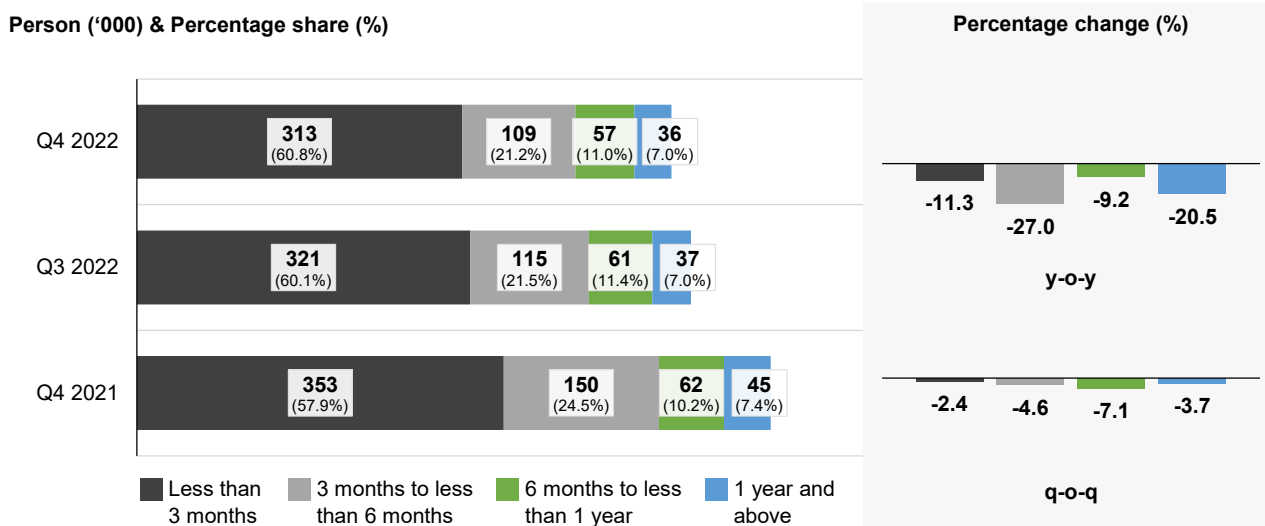


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

As for the duration of unemployment among the actively unemployed persons, more than half or equivalent to 60.8 per cent (313.5 thousand) were unemployed for less than 3 months. This was followed by a share of 21.2 per cent (109.3 thousand) which was unemployed between three months to less than six months. Meanwhile, those in long-term unemployment which comprised 7.0 per cent (35.9 thousand) have posted a decrease of 20.5 per cent (-9.3 thousand) from Q4 2021.

Overall, the number of actively unemployed by the duration of unemployment recorded a year-on-year decrease for all categories similar to quarterly basis [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21: Actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

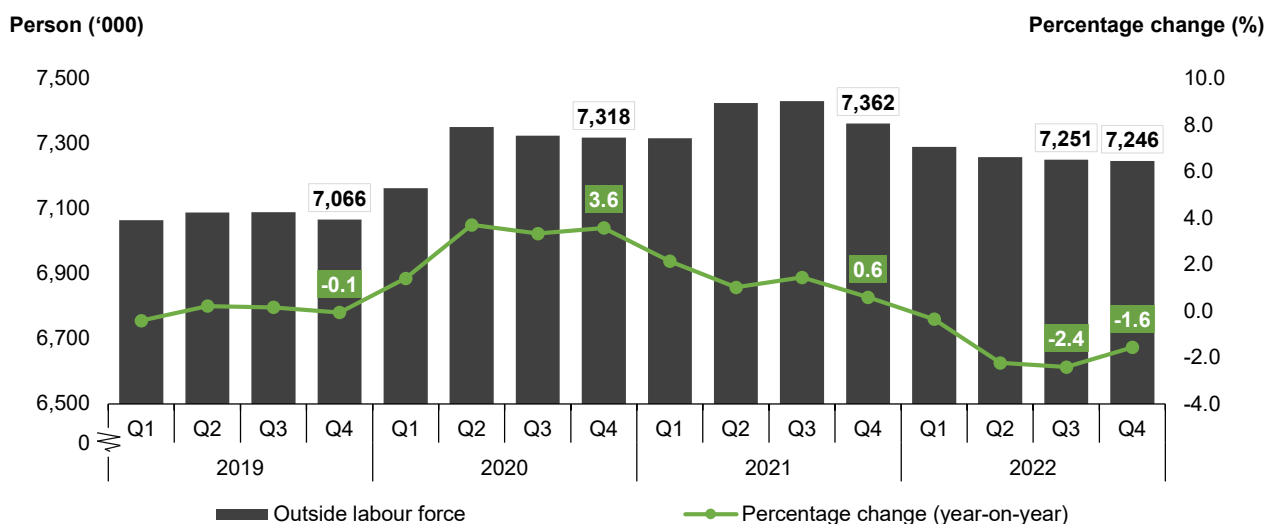


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

2.5 Outside labour force in the fourth quarter of 2022

Focusing on to outside labour force population, there were 7.25 million persons registered in this category. It has declined by 1.6 per cent in Q4 2022 compared to the same quarter last year. Likewise, the number of outside labour force decreased slightly by 0.1 per cent from the previous quarter. With this declining trend and an increase in the labour force, it indicates that more people were entering the labour force [Chart 2.22].

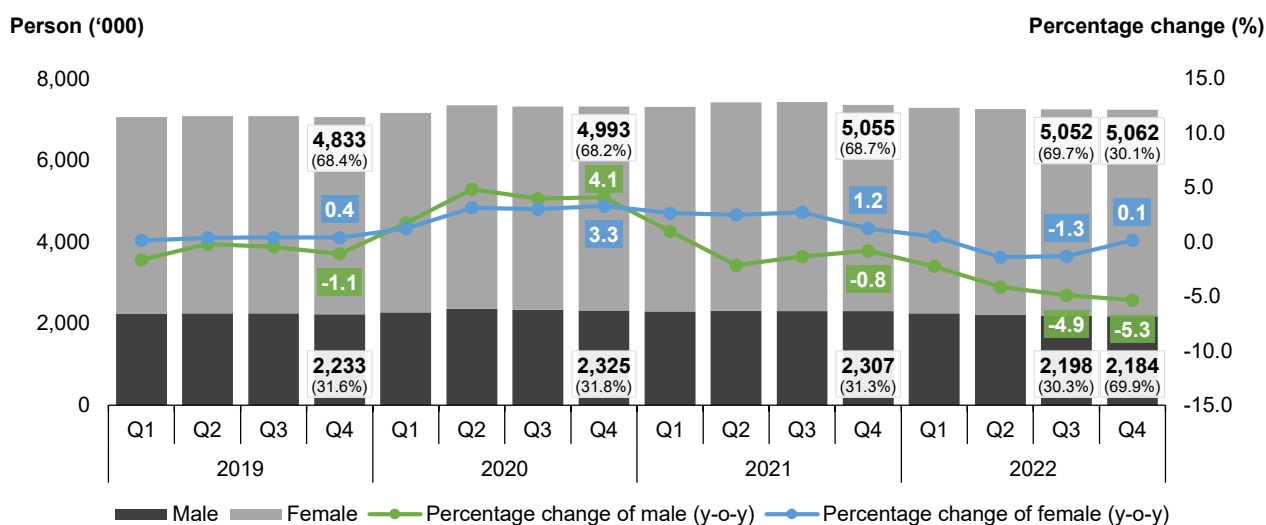
Chart 2.22: Outside labour force, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Most of the outside labour force population was female with share of 69.9 per cent or equivalent to 5.06 million persons. Meanwhile, males made up 30.1 per cent of the outside labour force or 2.18 million persons. Compared to the same quarter in the previous year, the number of male outside labour force fell by 5.3 per cent (-122.9 thousand). However, females increased by 0.1 per cent (+7.5 thousand) [Chart 2.23].

Chart 2.23: Outside labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

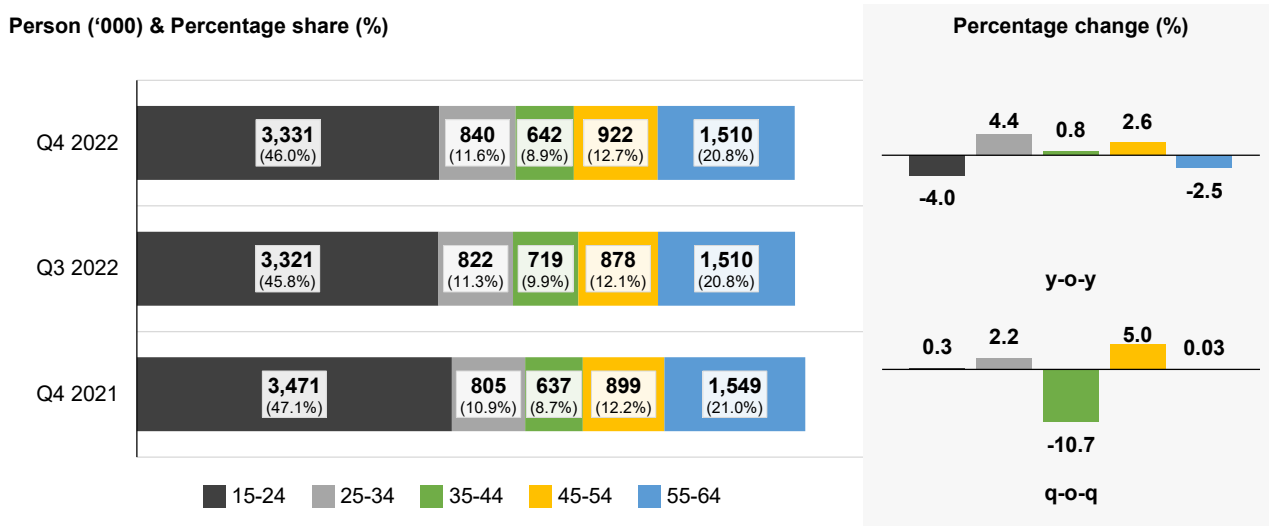


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group in Q4 2022, nearly half (46.0%) of them was youth aged 15 to 24 years, recorded a total of 3.33 million persons. This group largely consists of people who were still enrolled in education system. The oldest age cohort of 55 to 64 years which may be due to retired, came in second in terms of composition and made up 20.8 per cent of the population (1.51 million).

Year-on-year growth showed that two age groups posted a decline in the number of outside labour force namely, the youth age group and the oldest age group. The youth age group declined 4.0 per cent (-139.7 thousand), while the oldest age group decreased 2.5 per cent (-39.2 thousand). On the other hand, the other age group experienced increases in the number of outside labour force. Age group 25 to 34 years increased by 4.4 per cent (+35.2 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Quarter-on-quarter comparison, the outside labour force aged 35 to 44 years declined by 10.7 per cent (-77.1 thousand), while the other age groups illustrated positive growth. [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24: Outside labour force by age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

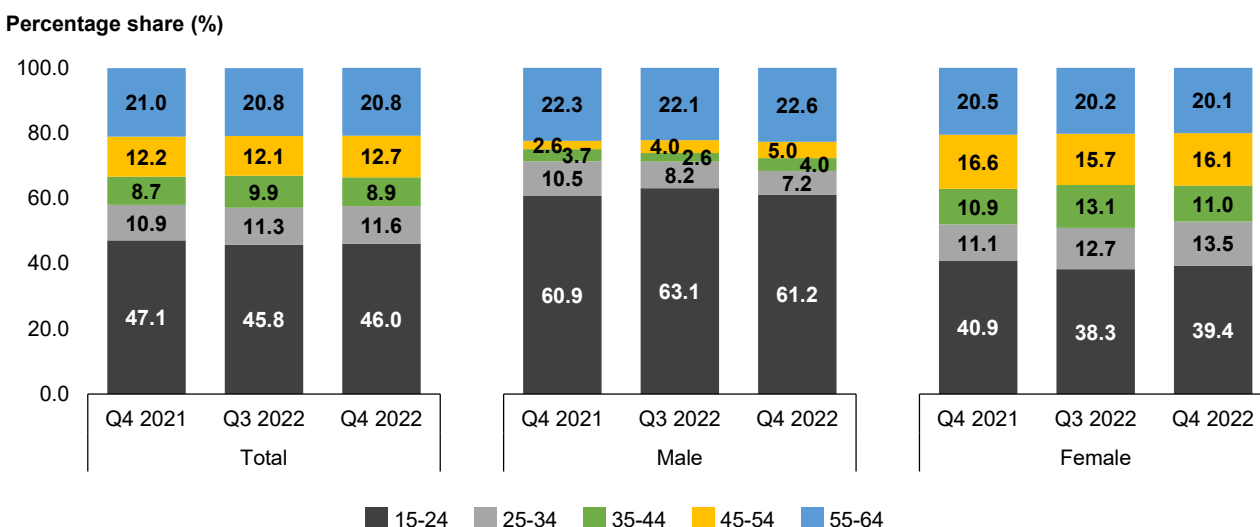


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Further analysis of male and female outside labour force revealed distinct patterns in the two groups. In Q4 2022, youth made up 61.2 per cent of male outside labour force, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years with 22.6 per cent. These may indicate that male outside labour force at early aged was due to education, while men left the labour force due to retirement.

Similarly, the youth age cohort had the highest proportion of female outside labour force which was 39.4 per cent, followed by the oldest age cohorts (20.1%). Nonetheless, the combined share of both, at 59.5 per cent, was significantly lower than the male share in the same age groups (83.8%). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging from 11.0 per cent to 16.1 per cent, pointing that females tend to leave the labour market earlier than males [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25: Outside labour force by sex dan age group, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In Q4 2022, the largest proportion of 43.7 per cent did not seek for work due to housework or family responsibilities. The number of outside labour force in this category rose by 6.3 per cent (+187.7 thousand) as against Q4 2021 to 3.17 million persons. Schooling and training came in second with a share of 42.0 per cent or equivalent to 3.04 million persons. The number in this category dropped 2.0 per cent (-62.6 thousand) as compared to the same quarter in 2021. Meanwhile, a share of 1.7 per cent outside labour force who did not seek for work because they were going to further studies decreased by 52.0 per cent (-133.7 thousand) year-on-year to 123.5 thousand, indicating this group's potential to join the labour force upon completing their education. The lowest proportion of the reasons for not seeking work is due to not interested or just completed their study which account for 1.0 per cent or 75.9 thousand persons [Exhibit 2.1].

Exhibit 2.1: Outside labour force by reasons not seeking work, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022

	Q4 2022 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	
		Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	Q4 2021: (Percentage share)
Schooling/training program	3,044 (42.0%)	▼ -2.0%	Q4 2021: 3,106 (42.2%)
		▲ 1.8%	Q3 2022: 2,989 (41.2%)
Housework	3,170 (43.7%)	▲ 6.3%	Q4 2021: 2,982 (40.5%)
		▲ 1.4%	Q3 2022: 3,126 (43.1%)
Going for further study	124 (1.7%)	▼ -52.0%	Q4 2021: 257 (3.5%)
		▼ -23.5%	Q3 2022: 162 (2.2%)
Disabled	175 (2.4%)	▼ -5.8%	Q4 2021: 185 (2.5%)
		▼ -12.3%	Q3 2022: 199 (2.7%)
Not interested/ just completed study	76 (1.0%)	▼ -55.8%	Q4 2021: 172 (2.3%)
		▲ 16.1%	Q3 2022: 91 (1.2%)
Retired/old age	659 (9.1%)	▲ 0.01%	Q4 2021: 659 (8.9%)
		▼ -3.8%	Q3 2022: 684 (9.4%)

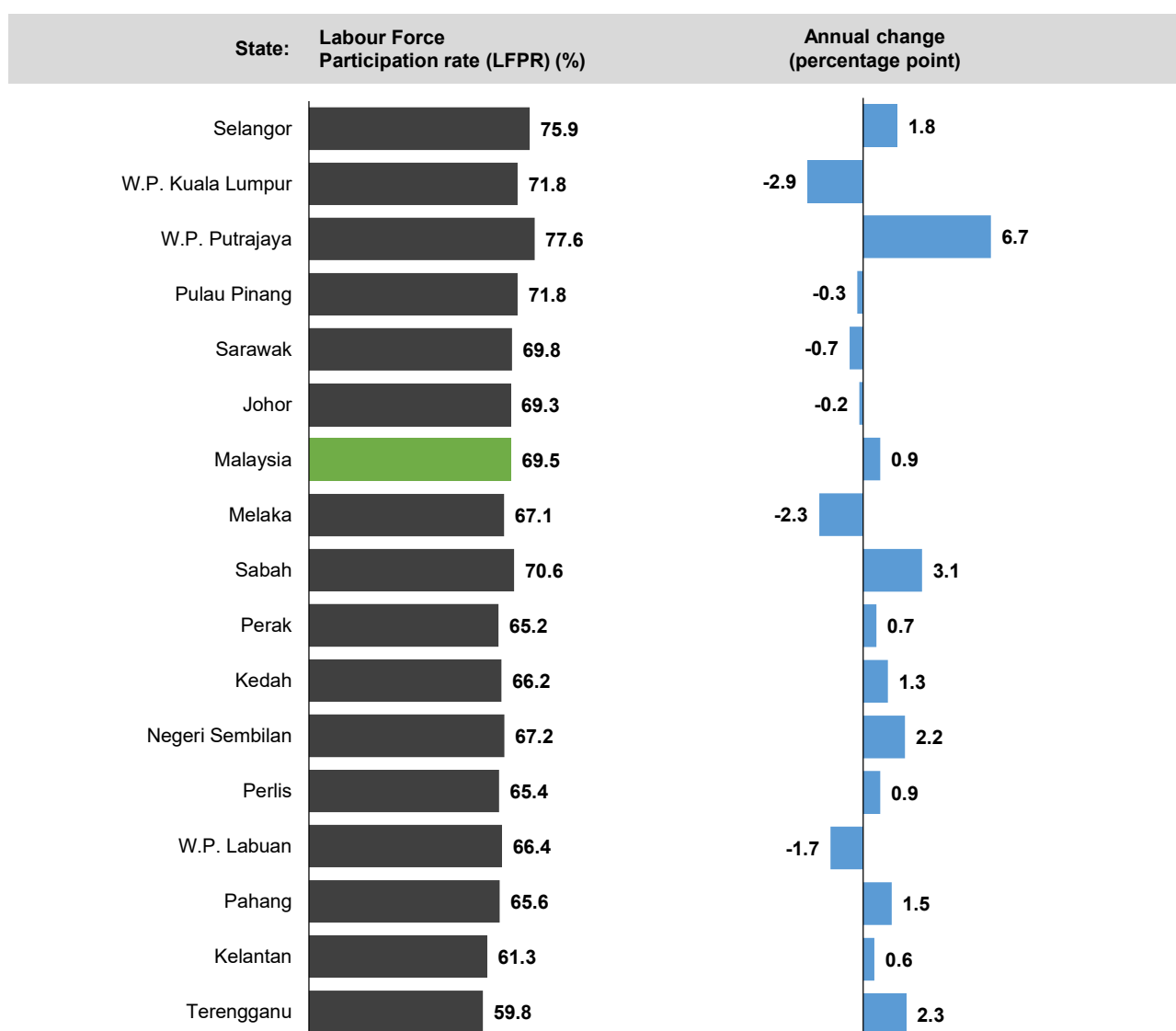
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

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

Concerning the labour force situation at the state level, six states posted LFPR higher than the national level, namely W.P. Putrajaya (77.6%), Selangor (75.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (71.8%), Pulau Pinang (71.8%), Sabah (70.6%) and Sarawak (69.8%). Most of these states are the major contributors to the national economy in line with the higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market.

Compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states recorded increases of LFPR with W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest positive change of 6.7 percentage points to 77.6 per cent. The others ten states recorded a rise in LFPR between 3.1 percentage points to 0.6 percentage points [Chart 2.26].

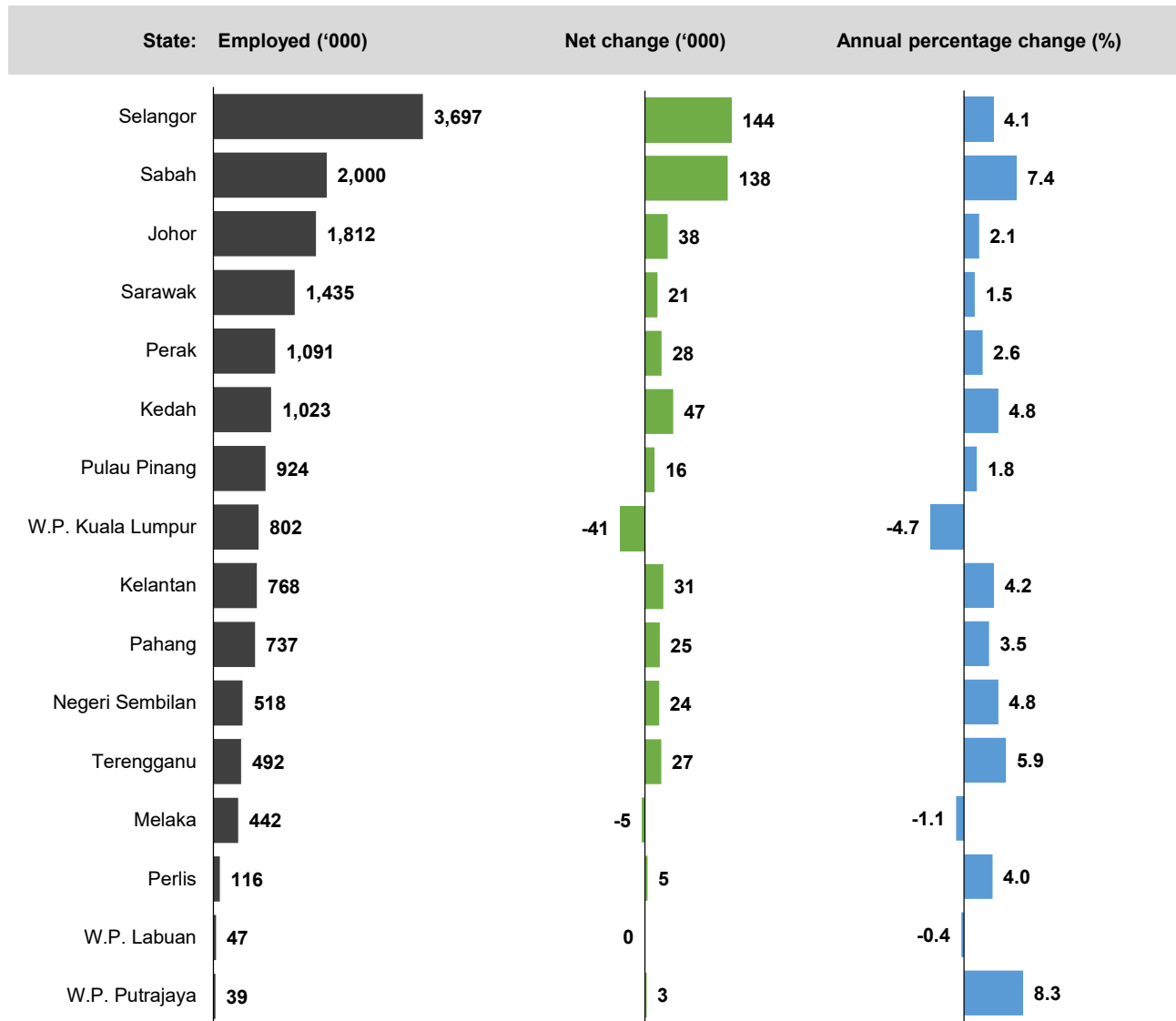
Chart 2.26: Labour force participation rate by state, Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In Q4 2022, employment in Malaysia grew by 3.2 per cent. The increase in the number of the country's employed persons was contributed by the positive year-on-year growth in most states except W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-4.7%), Melaka (-1.1%) and W.P. Labuan (-0.4%). Selangor which owns 23.2 per cent of Malaysia's employed persons, experienced a year-on-year increase of 4.1 per cent to 3.70 million persons. Sabah followed this with a share of 12.5 per cent or 2.00 million persons after an increase of 7.4 per cent or an additional 138.1 thousand persons [Chart 2.27].

Chart 2.27: Employed persons by state, Q4 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by the state in Q4 2022, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 1.6 per cent. Besides, eleven other states posted lower unemployment rates than the national unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent. Perlis (2.2%), Pulau Pinang (2.3%) and Johor (2.4%) recorded the lowest unemployment rate in Q4 2022.

In contrast, Sabah continued to record the highest unemployment rate at 8.1 per cent despite recording a year-on-year decline of 4.1 per cent (-7.5 thousand) in the number of unemployed persons. Three other states which recorded higher than the national unemployment rate were W.P. Labuan (4.5%), Terengganu (4.3%) and Kelantan (4.1%) during Q4 2022.

Despite the decline in overall unemployment, only Selangor and Terengganu recorded an increase in the number of unemployed persons compared to a similar quarter in the preceding year. Unemployed persons in Selangor and Terengganu went up by 6.5 per cent (+6.8 thousand) and 12.2 per cent (+2.4 thousand) respectively as opposed to a year ago **[Table 2.1]**.

Table 2.1: Unemployment rate and unemployed persons by states, Q4 2022

State	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployed Persons		
		Number ('000)	Annual Difference ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)
Sabah	8.1	176.7	-7.5	-4.1
W.P. Labuan	4.5	2.2	-1.7	-43.0
Terengganu	4.3	22.4	2.4	12.2
Kelantan	4.1	32.8	-3.5	-9.6
Malaysia	3.6	600.5	-93.9	-13.5
Kedah	3.3	34.8	-4.2	-10.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.2	27.4	-18.2	-39.9
Sarawak	3.1	44.5	-13.0	-22.7
Selangor	2.9	112.2	6.8	6.5
Perak	2.8	31.9	-16.0	-33.4
Pahang	2.7	20.7	-3.5	-14.3
Melaka	2.7	12.3	-1.9	-13.2
Negeri Sembilan	2.6	14.0	-1.7	-10.9
Johor	2.4	43.7	-21.6	-33.0
Pulau Pinang	2.3	21.7	-8.2	-27.5
Perlis	2.2	2.6	-2.3	-46.8
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	0.6	0.0	7.3

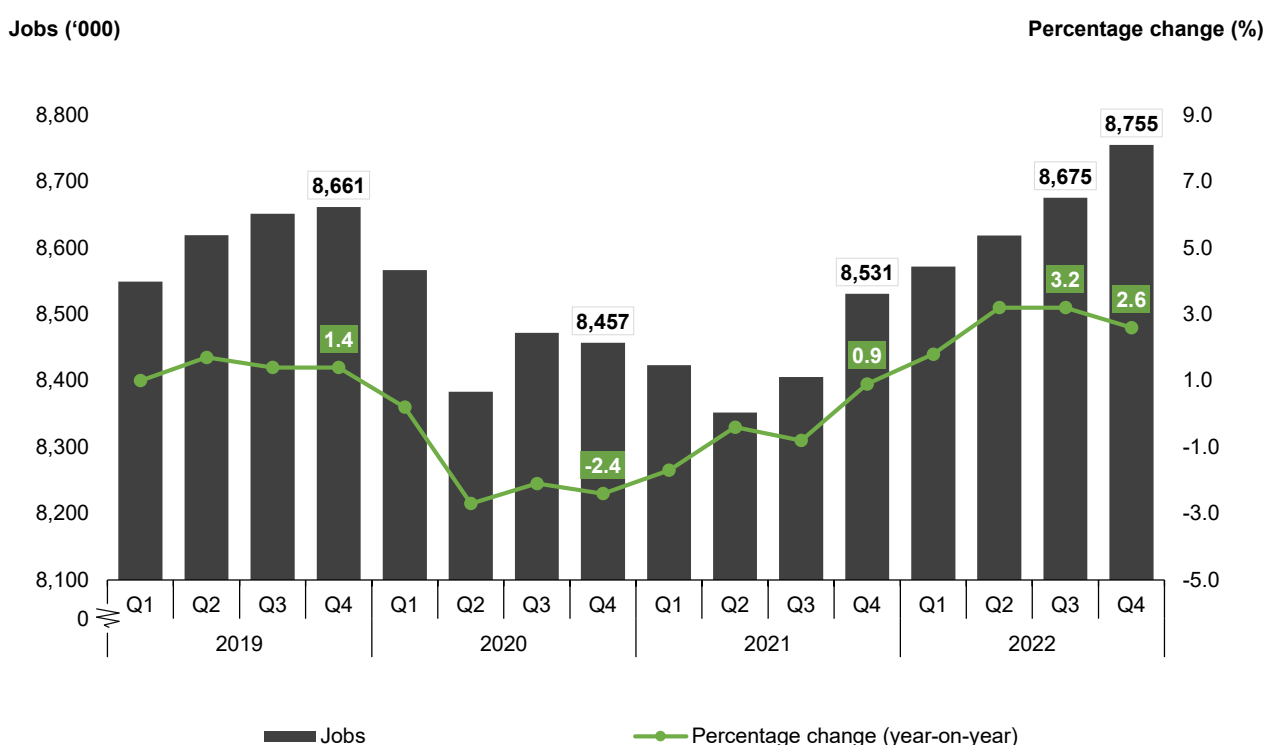
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

3. LABOUR DEMAND

3.1 Jobs in economic sector in the fourth quarter of 2022

Labour demand continued to improve with the number of jobs in the economic sector posted an increase of 2.6 per cent during Q4 2022 as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Jobs registered a rise of 224.3 thousand jobs to mark the total jobs at 8.76 million (Q4 2021: 8.53 million; Q4 2019: 8.66 million). On a quarterly basis, the number of jobs remained positive growth by 0.9 per cent or added by 79.6 thousand (Q3 2022: 8.68 million) [Chart 3.1].

Chart 3.1: Jobs, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

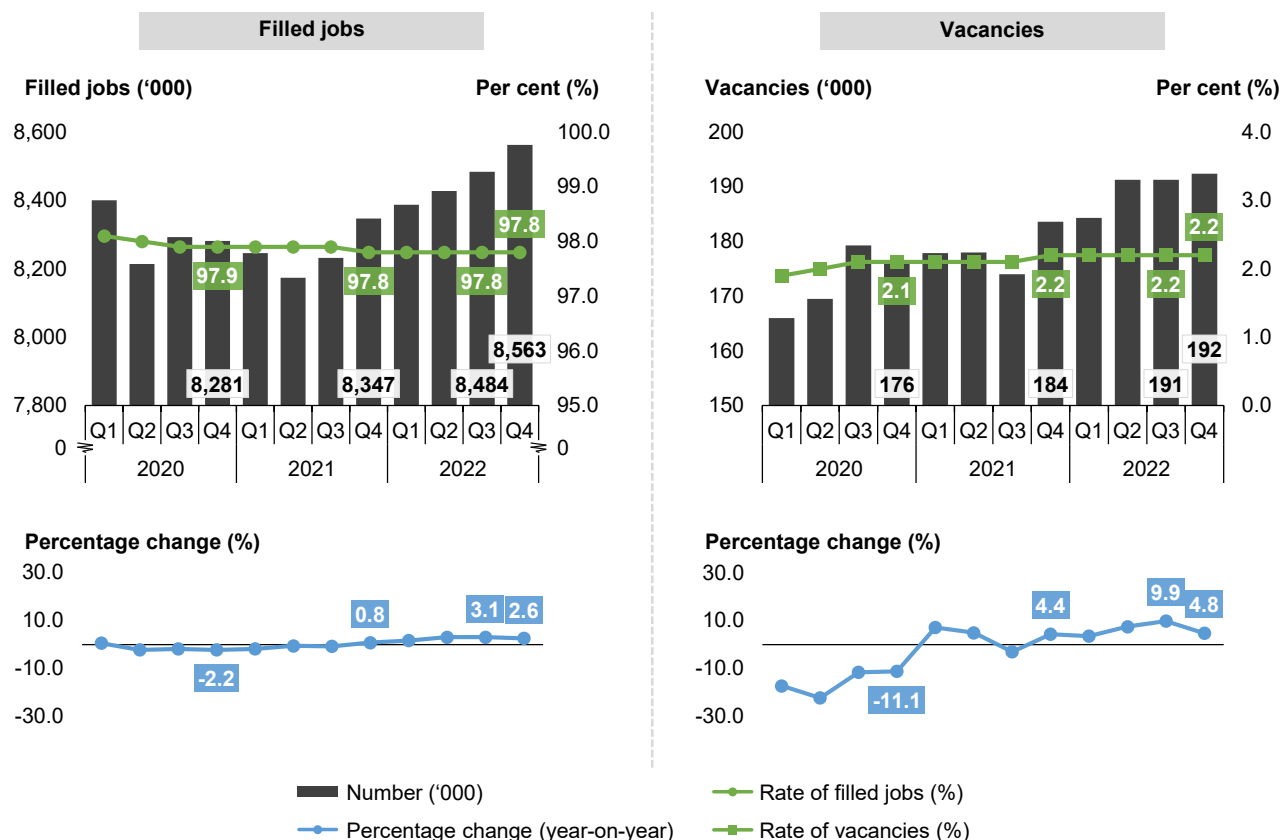


Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

In Q4 2022, the number of filled jobs grew 2.6 per cent (+215.5 thousand) to register a total of 8.56 million. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of filled jobs increased by 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 78.4 thousand (Q3 2022: 8.48 million). The rate of filled jobs remained as the previous quarter, which recorded at 97.8 per cent.

There were a total of 192.4 thousand of job vacancies posted in Q4 2022 which increased 4.8 per cent (+8.77 thousand) from the same quarter of 2021. The rate of vacancies stood at 2.2 per cent in Q4 2022 [Chart 3.2].

Chart 3.2: Filled jobs, rate of filled jobs, vacancies & rate of vacancies, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Observing the labour demand by economic activity in Q4 2022, the number of jobs increased in all sectors during the quarter. Jobs in the Services sector which comprised of 51.8 per cent of total jobs, improved by 116.8 thousand jobs or 2.6 per cent registering a total of 4.53 million jobs. The growth was contributed largely by Wholesale & Retail Trade (4.2%, +66.5 thousand) and Transportation & storage (6.0%, +23.3 thousand) sub-sectors. As for the composition of jobs in the Services sector, more than two-thirds were in Wholesale & retail trade (36.8%); Finance, insurance, real estate business services (20.2%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.5%).

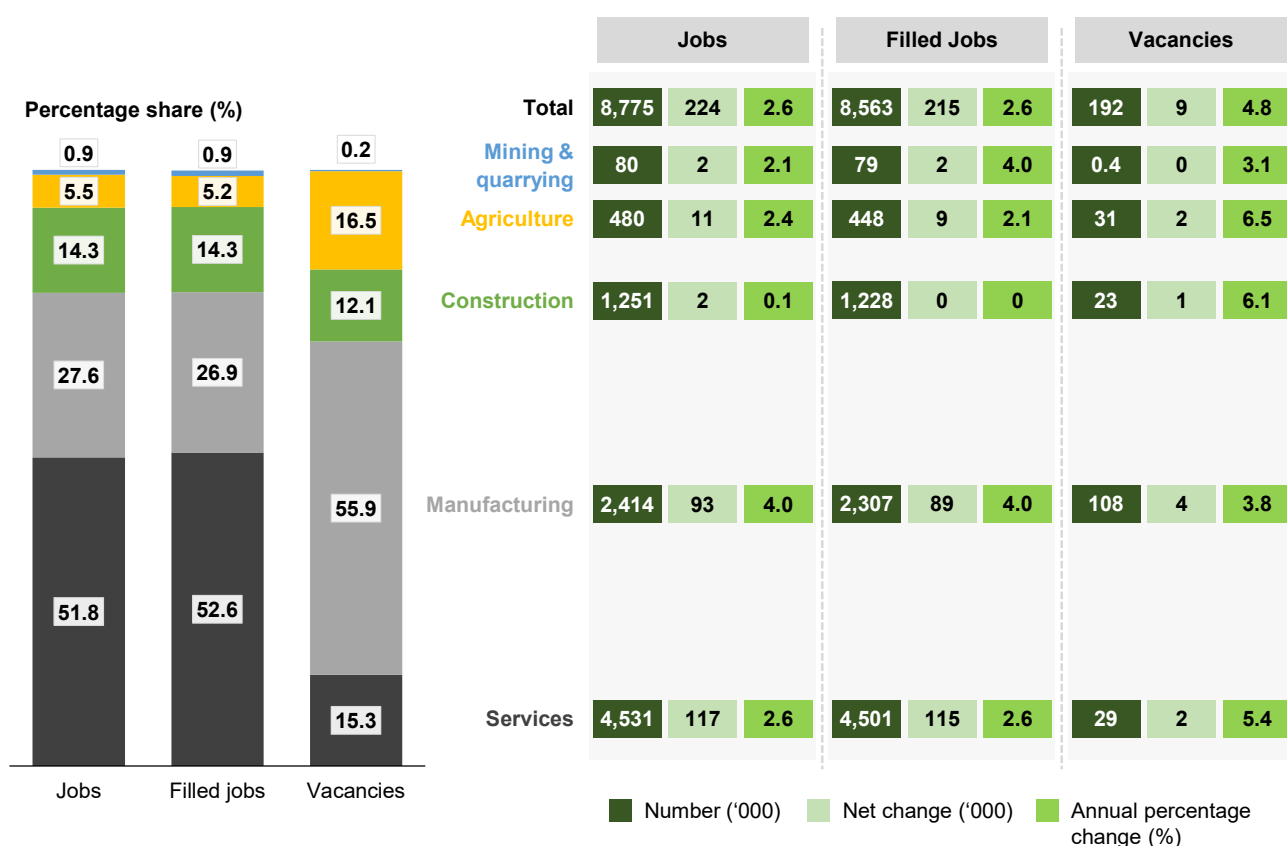
In the meantime, out of the total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 99.4 per cent or equivalent to 4.50 million filled jobs, posted an increase of 2.6 per cent (+115.3 thousand) in Q4 2022. The rates of filled jobs in all Services sub-sectors were registered above 99.0 per cent. Three sub-sectors stood at highest rate of 99.6 per cent, namely Transport & storage, Information & communication and Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector. In terms of job vacancies, the Services sector recorded growth of 5.4 per cent after recording a higher growth of 18.3 per cent in Q3 2022. There were 29.4 thousand job vacancies in this sector, registering vacancies rate of 0.6 per cent. Job vacancies were largely concentrated in the sub-sectors of Wholesale & retail trade (37.4%), Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (35.0%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (10.5%).

The Manufacturing sector was recorded as the second contributor with 27.6 per cent share of jobs or equivalent to 2.41 million jobs, improved by 4.0 per cent (+92.8 thousand) in Q4 2022. All Manufacturing sub-sectors experienced increased numbers of jobs, supported particularly by Electrical, electronic & optical products (4.7%, +29.4 thousand), Food processing, beverages & tobacco products (7.2%, +21.1 thousand), and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (3.7%, +16.3 thousand) sub-sectors. The filled jobs rate was 95.5 per cent or equivalent to 2.31 million filled jobs, which rose by 4.0 per cent (+88.8 thousand) as compared to previous year.

The sub-sectors with the highest rate of filled jobs of 96.3 per cent were Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products, followed by Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products with 96.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the lowest filled jobs rate was in the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector with 94.9 per cent. Simultaneously, job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 107.5 thousand, comprising 4.5 per cent of total jobs in the Manufacturing sector. The number of vacancies in Manufacturing sector ascended by 3.8 per cent (+4.0 thousand) contributed by all sub-sectors except for Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products which remained on a declining trend (-2.1%) against the same quarter of last year. Majority of vacancies in the Manufacturing sector were in the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.8%), and followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (19.2%).

The number of jobs in the Construction sector was recorded at 1.25 million, encompassing 14.3 per cent of jobs in the economic sector, grew 0.1 per cent compared to Q4 2021. Out of the total jobs in this sector, 98.1 per cent were filled (1.23 million) while 1.9 per cent were vacant (23.3 thousand). Jobs in the Agriculture sector which composed of 5.5 per cent, increased 2.4 per cent (+11.4 thousand) from last year. There was a total of 479.8 thousand jobs in this sector with a filled jobs rate of 93.4 per cent or equivalent to 448.1 thousand filled jobs. Meanwhile, the vacancies rate of the Agriculture sector was marked at 6.6 per cent (31.7 thousand), recorded the highest jobs vacancies rate (7.1%) compared to other sectors during this quarter. In addition, the Mining & quarrying sector which constituted the lowest share of jobs at 0.9 per cent (79.5 thousand), rose by 2.1 per cent. It was 99.5 per cent of jobs filled in this sector and only 437 vacancies available in Q4 2022 [Chart 3.3].

Chart 3.3: Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic activity, Q4 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

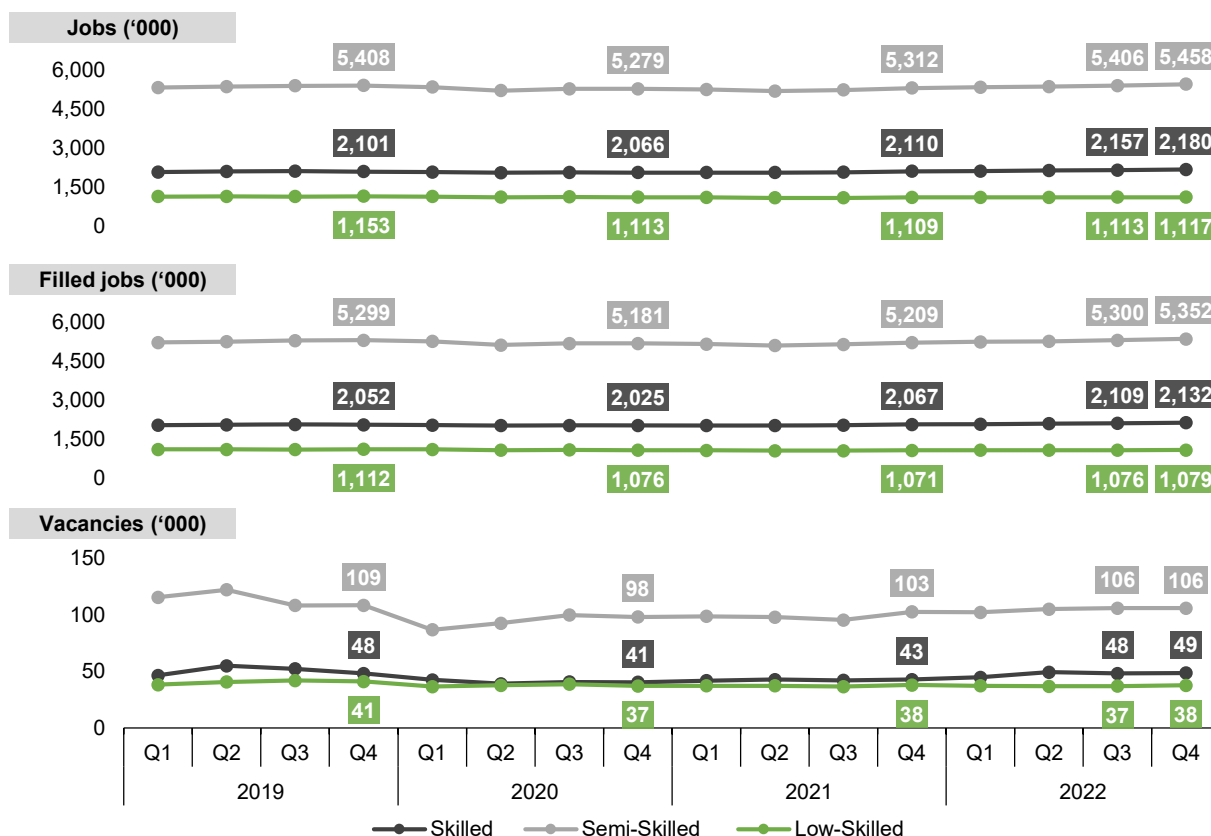
In Q4 2022, disaggregation of labour demand by skill level indicated that the number of jobs in all three skill categories increased compared to a year ago. A similar trend was also recorded as against the preceding quarter.

Skilled jobs, encompassing Managers; Professionals; and Technicians & associates professional occupations made up a share of 24.9 per cent (2.18 million) in Q4 2022 increased by 3.3 per cent as against Q4 2021. There 97.8 per cent (2.13 million) of skilled jobs were filled, which rose by 3.1 per cent as against the same quarter of last year. During the same period, a total of 48.6 thousand skilled job vacancies registered a growth of 13.3 per cent.

In the meantime, jobs in the semi-skilled category which consists of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural workers; Craft & related trades workers; and Plant & machine operators and assemblers; comprised 62.3 per cent or accounted for 5.46 million jobs in this quarter. The number of jobs in this category grew by 2.8 per cent or gained another 146.4 thousand jobs. With a rate of filled jobs at 98.1 per cent, the number of filled jobs in this category increased by 2.7 per cent (+143.1 thousand) and recorded 5.35 million filled jobs. On the other hand, the vacancies rose by 3.1 per cent from the same quarter of 2021 with an additional of 3.2 thousand vacancies.

Jobs in the low-skilled category accounted for 1.12 million, which grew by 0.7 per cent (+7.6 thousand) compared to Q4 2021. The rate of filled jobs in this category was 96.6 per cent or accounted for 1.08 million. In the meantime, vacancies rate was recorded at 3.4 per cent or equivalent to 37.8 thousand job vacancies [Chart 3.4].

Chart 3.4: Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by skill level, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



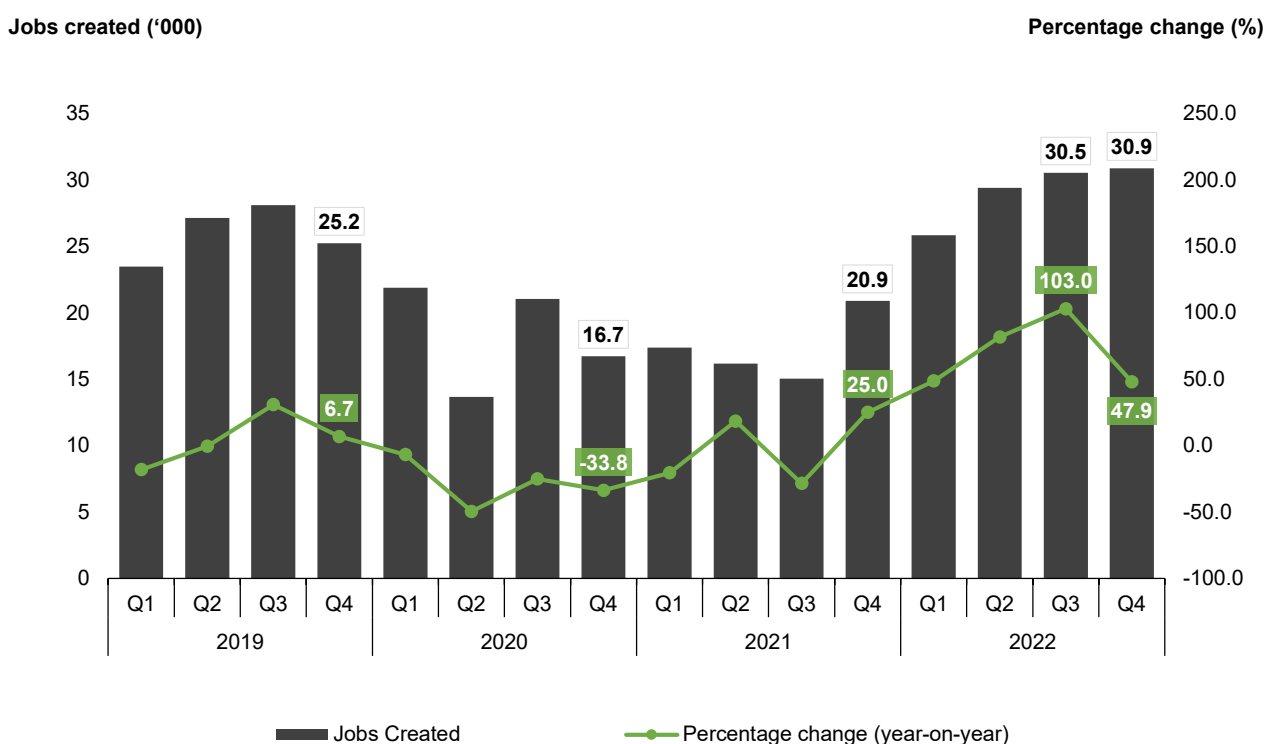
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

3.2 Jobs creation in the fourth quarter of 2022

In Q4 2022, the number of jobs created in the economic sector registered a slower year-on-year growth of 47.9 per cent (+10.0 thousand) to record 30.9 thousand jobs created, compared to 103.0 per cent increase posted in the previous quarter. In terms of level, it had surpassed the average number of jobs created prior to the pandemic, which was in the range of 21.5 thousand to 28.7 thousand jobs created for the period of Q1 2018 until Q4 2019.

A similar trend was observed as the number of jobs created also indicated a positive trend as the number grew by 1.2 per cent (+0.4 thousand) quarter-on-quarter [Chart 3.5].

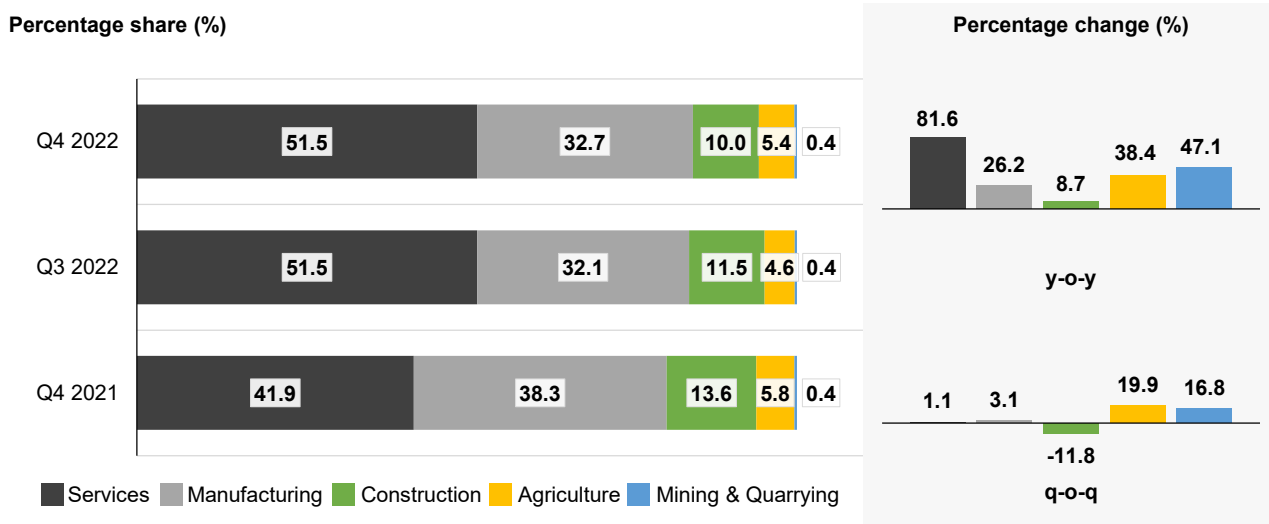
Chart 3.5: Jobs created, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Further analysis of jobs created by economic activity, all sectors posted positive year-on-year growth in Q4 2022. Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 51.5 per cent or equivalent to 15.9 thousand jobs created, registering the highest increase of 81.6 per cent (+7.2 thousand) during the quarter. The increase in this sector was contributed mainly by the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector with a share of 52.7 per cent of jobs created, equivalent to 8.4 thousand, followed by Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.7 thousand jobs created (share: 17.1%). In the meantime, there were 10.1 thousand jobs created in the Manufacturing sector, comprising 32.7 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2022, which rose 26.2 per cent (+2.1 thousand) as against the same quarter in 2021. Meanwhile, jobs created in the Construction sector composed 10.0 per cent, which increased 8.7 per cent (+0.2 thousand) to record 3.1 thousand jobs created. Similarly, the number of jobs created also increased in the Agriculture (share: 5.4%) and the Mining & Quarrying (share: 0.4%) sectors, accounting for 1.7 thousand and 0.1 thousand jobs respectively [Chart 3.6].

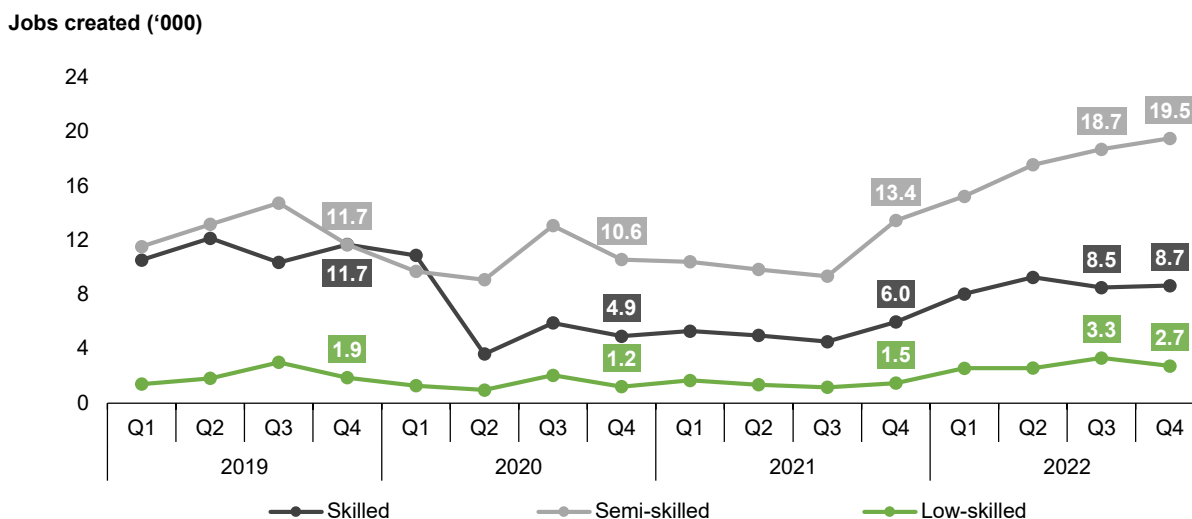
Chart 3.6: Jobs created by economic activity, Q4 2021, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Breakdown of jobs created by skill level, more than half or 63.1 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2022 were concentrated in the semi-skilled jobs category, accounting for 19.5 thousand jobs. In terms of year-on-year change, the number of jobs created in this category grew by 45.0 per cent (+6.1 thousand). The skilled jobs category ranked second with a composition of 28.0 per cent, registering an addition of 44.9 per cent (+2.7 thousand) to post 8.7 thousand jobs. In the meantime, the number of jobs created in the low-skilled jobs category makes up a share of 8.9 per cent, increased 85.9 per cent (+1.3 thousand) to record 2.7 thousand jobs created [Chart 3.7].

Chart 3.7: Jobs created by skill level, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022

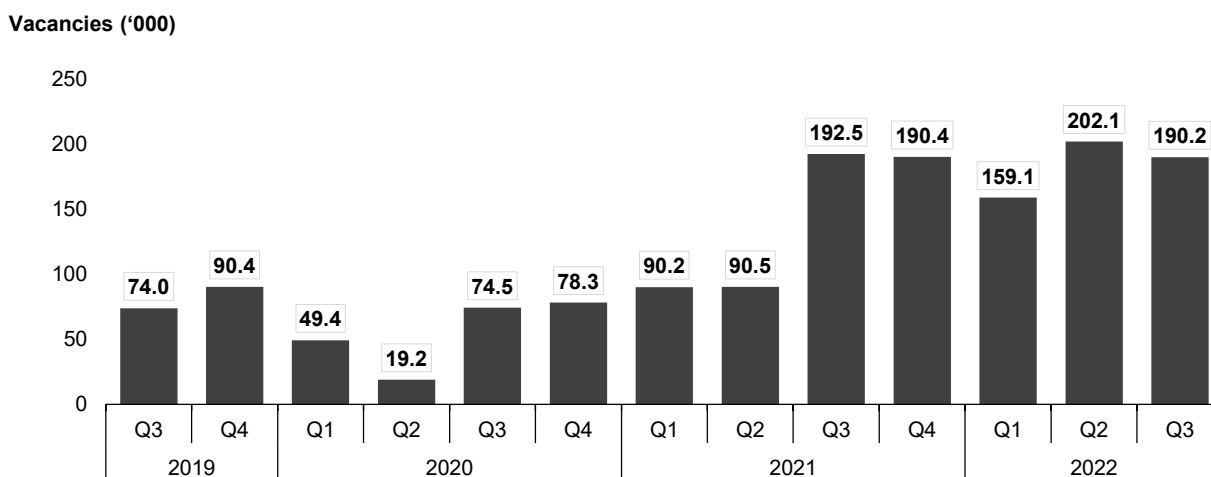


Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

3.3 Online job vacancies advertised

In Q3 2022, the statistics from Job Market Insight (JMI) which used Big Data Analytics revealed that the number of online job vacancies advertised by employers decreased by 1.2 per cent (-2.3 thousand vacancies) to register 190.2 thousand vacancies as compared to the same quarter in 2021. In the meantime, the quarterly change observed the online job vacancies decreased by 11.9 thousand (Q2 2022: 202.1 thousand vacancies) [Chart 3.8].

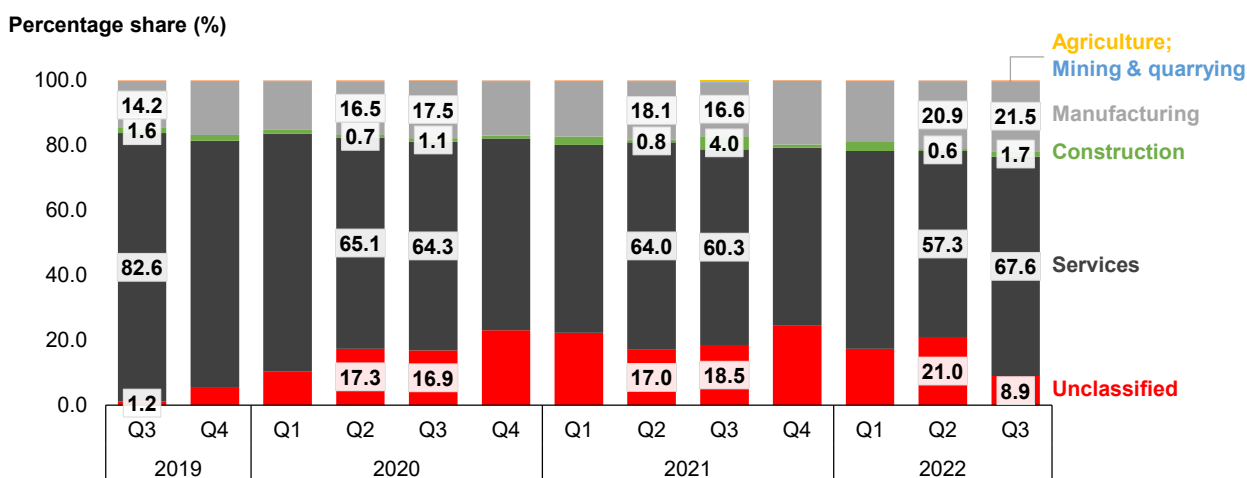
Chart 3.8: Online job vacancies advertisement, Q3 2019 - Q3 2022



Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q3 2022, DOSM

From the perspective of the economic sector, most of the online job vacancies advertised were in the Services sector with a share of 67.6 per cent. Although the Service sector registered the largest share of online job vacancies advertised, it has not returned to around 70.0 to 80.0 per cent recorded during the pre-pandemic period. In comparison with the same quarter of the preceding year, all sectors recorded a declining in the number of job vacancies advertised except for the Manufacturing and Services sector which increased 28.2 per cent and 10.7 per cent respectively, recording 169.5 thousand vacancies from these two sectors [Chart 3.9].

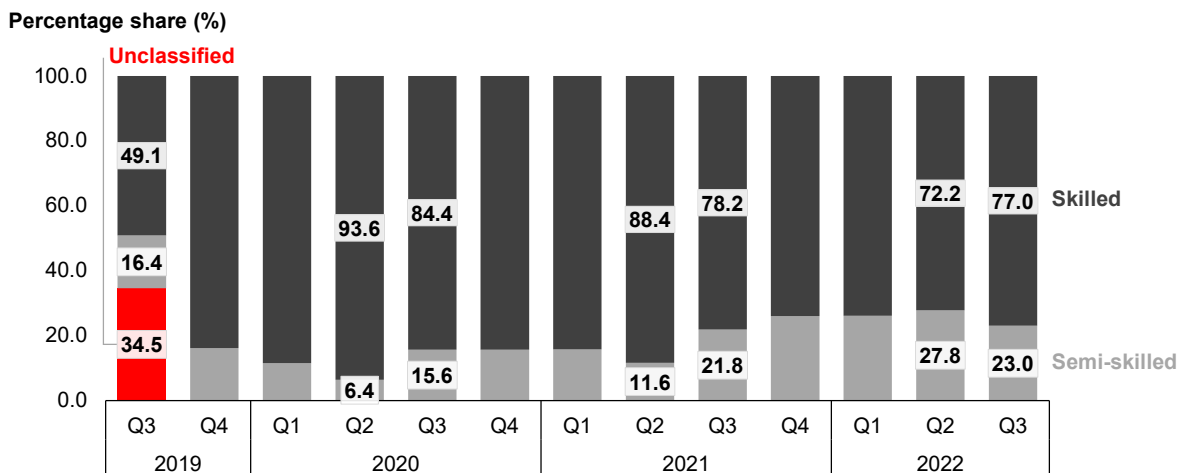
Chart 3.9: Online job vacancies advertisement by economic activity, Q3 2019 - Q3 2022



Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q3 2022, DOSM

As for online job vacancies advertised by skill category showed that skilled occupation comprised the largest share of 77.0 per cent to record a total of 146.4 thousand vacancies in Q3 2022. Most of the job vacancies advertised during the quarter were contributed by Professionals occupations with 46.1 per cent. This was followed by Technician and associate professionals (18.1%) and Managers (12.8%) [Chart 3.10].

Chart 3.10: Online job vacancies advertisement by skill level Q3 2019 - Q3 2022



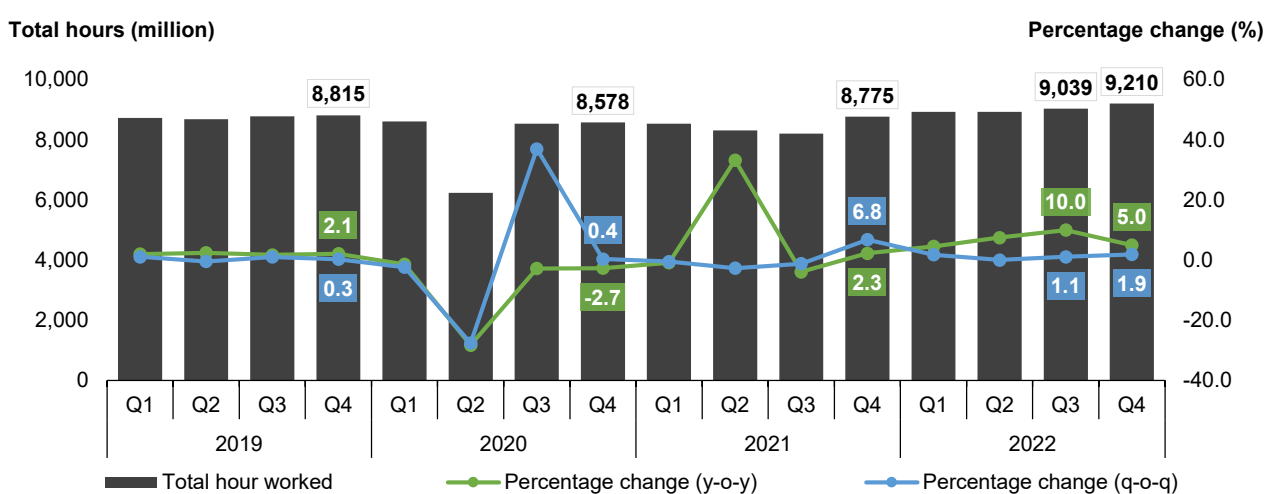
Source : Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q3 2022, DOSM

4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

At the end of 2022, Malaysia's economy continued to maintain its positive momentum by 7.0 per cent in Q4 2022 from the same quarter in 2021 after growing by 14.2 per cent in Q3 2022. Along with the economic expansion in Q4 2022, total hours worked strengthened by 5.0 per cent or equivalent to a gain of 435.0 million hours to record 9.21 billion hours (Q3 2022: 9.04 billion hours). Quarter-on-quarter, total hours worked climbed by 1.9 per cent in Q4 2022 after registering 1.1 per cent in Q3 2022 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1: Total hours worked, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



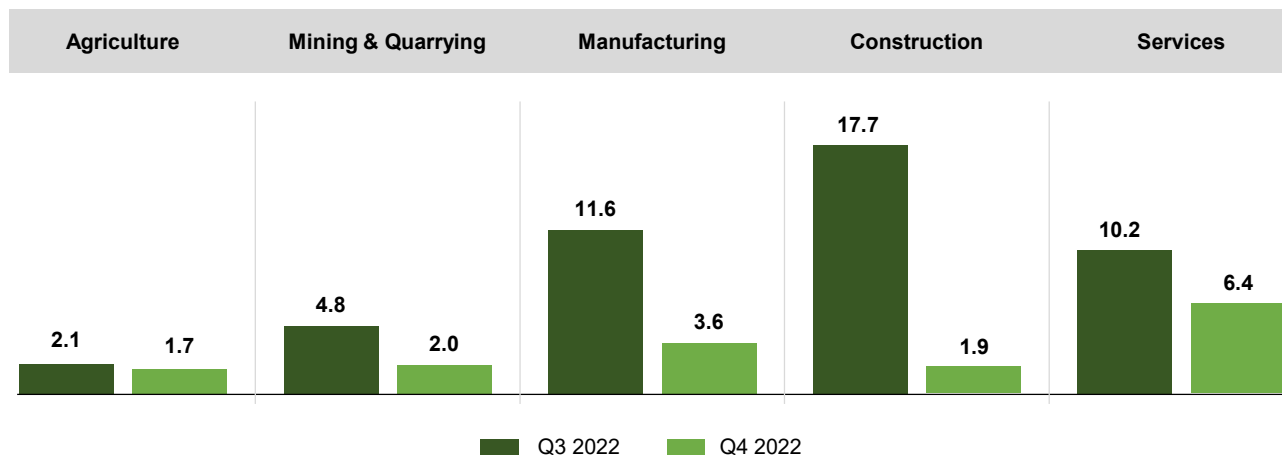
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

The rise in total hours worked in Q4 2022 was attributed to the increase in all economic sectors. The Services sector, which the main and largest contributor to the economy, registered the highest gain in total hours worked (+344.8 million hours) in Q4 2022, up by 6.4 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. This was contributed by sub-sectors Wholesale & retail trade (+124.0 million hours); followed by Other services (+67.5 million hours); Real estate & business services (+55.4 million hours); Food & beverages and accommodation (+49.5 million hours); and Transportation & storage (+40.4 million hours).

Meanwhile, total hours worked in Manufacturing sector in this quarter improved by 3.6 per cent (+56.4 million hours), contributed by an increase especially in Electrical, electronic & optical products (+19.6 million hours); followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (+12.9 million hours); and Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing (+9.3 million hours) sub-sectors. Aside from that, total hours worked in the Construction sector maintain its positive growth by 1.9 per cent (+15.7 million hours) after registering 17.7 per cent in Q3 2022. In the meantime, growth in Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors also remained positive at 2.0 and 1.7 per cent respectively in this quarter [Chart 4.2].

The largest contributor to the economy with the highest employment concentration is the Services sector, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of all hours worked or 62.0 per cent of total hours worked. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector which encompassed 17.7 per cent and Agriculture sector (10.9%). Total hours worked in Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors comprised of 9.0 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

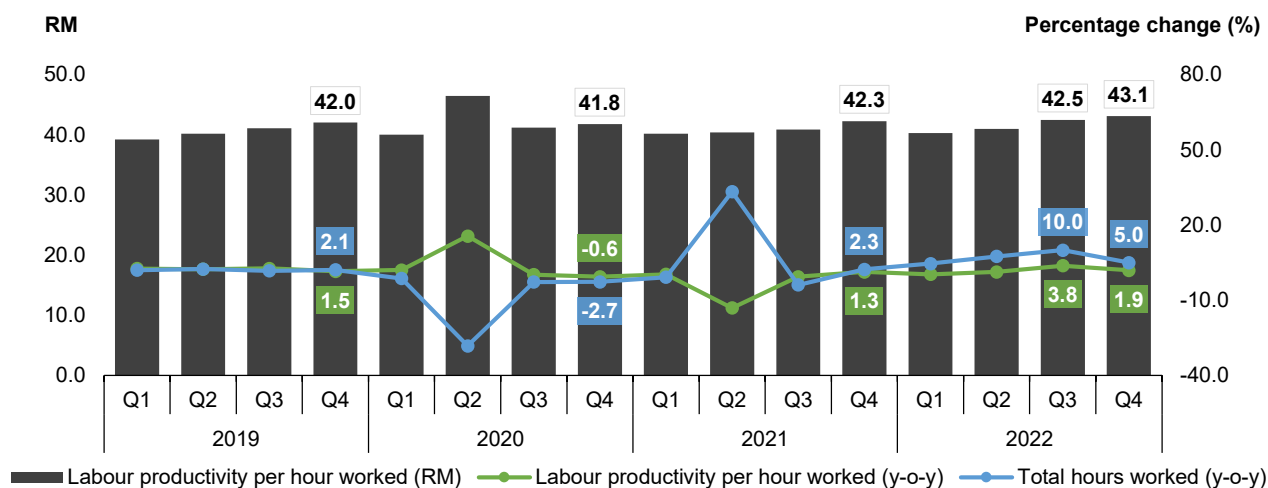
Chart 4.2: Percentage change of total hours worked by economic activity, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Overall, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 1.9 per cent year-on-year to record RM43.1 per hour during this quarter after registering 3.8 per cent increase in Q3 2022 [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3: Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

From the perspective of labour productivity per hour worked by economic activity in Q4 2022, all sectors recorded a positive growth of labour productivity per hour worked except for Agriculture sector which continued to record a decrease of 0.6 per cent.

After registering an increase for five consecutive quarters, labour productivity per hour worked in Services sector continuing its uptrend growth of 2.3 per cent in Q4 2022. The highest growth of labour productivity per hour worked was recorded by Food & beverages and Accommodation (19.0%); followed by Real Estate & business services (16.7%); and Transportation & storage (9.0%) Meanwhile, Utilities and Information and communication sub-sectors continued its downward trend with a decline of 8.2 and 3.4 per cent respectively in this quarter.

As for Mining & quarrying sector, labour productivity per hour worked escalated by 4.7 per cent in this quarter (Q3 2022: 4.2%). In the meantime, labour productivity per hour worked in Manufacturing sector posted a year-on-year increase of 0.4 per cent after registering an increase of 1.4 per cent in Q3 2022. A positive growth was observed in an Electrical, electronic and optical products with an increase of 3.7 per cent; followed by non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (1.3%); and textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (1.1%) sub-sectors.

Meanwhile, labour productivity per hour worked in Construction sector rebounded to 8.0 per cent in this quarter after registering a decline since Q1 2020. On the contrary, value added per hour worked in Agriculture sector sustained its negative growth descended by 0.6 per cent (Q3 2022: -0.8%) [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1: Labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic activity, Q4 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

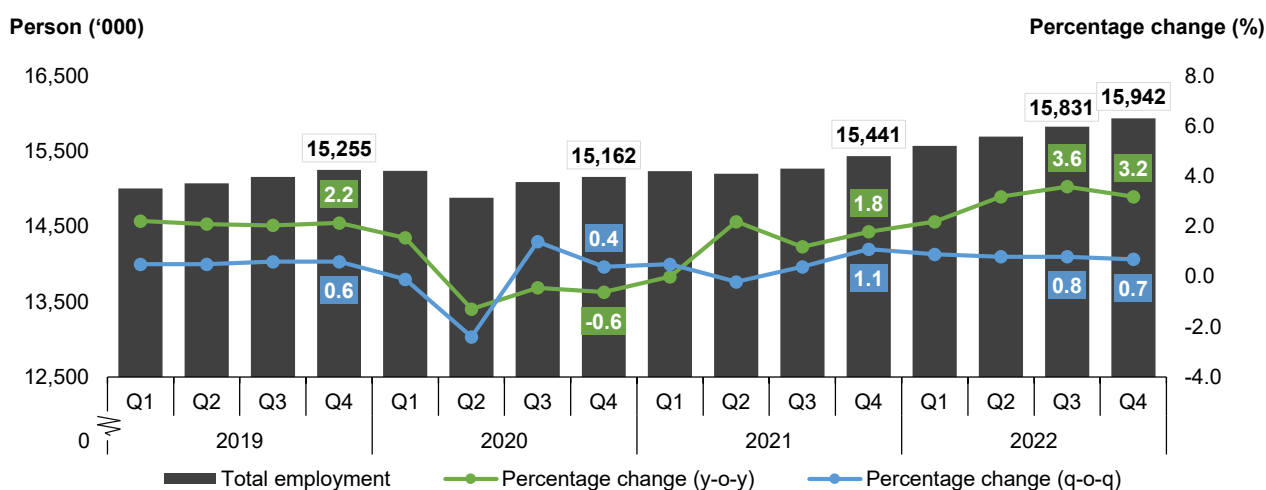
Economic Activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	-0.6	1.1	1.7
Mining & Quarrying	4.7	6.8	2.0
Manufacturing	0.4	3.9	3.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-0.4	4.3	4.7
Beverages and tobacco products	-5.3	-3.9	1.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	1.1	-0.3	-1.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	-7.3	-2.6	5.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-1.5	0.8	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	1.3	2.0	0.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	3.7	9.2	5.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	-2.2	4.9	7.2
Construction	8.0	10.1	1.9
Services	2.3	8.9	6.4
Utilities	-8.2	0.2	9.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.7	9.8	8.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	19.0	25.2	5.2
Transportation and storage	9.0	22.6	12.4
Information and communication	-3.4	4.2	7.8
Finance and insurance	6.5	1.7	-4.5
Real estate and business services	16.7	26.6	8.5
Other services	0.2	4.8	4.6
Total	1.9	7.0	5.0

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

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

As social and economic activities continue to normalise throughout Q4 2022, the number of total employments continued to grow by 3.2 per cent, gaining an additional 501.0 thousand persons year-on-year to record 15.94 million persons. On quarterly basis, after a marginal growth of 0.8 per cent in Q3 2022, employment rose by 0.7 per cent [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4: Employment, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

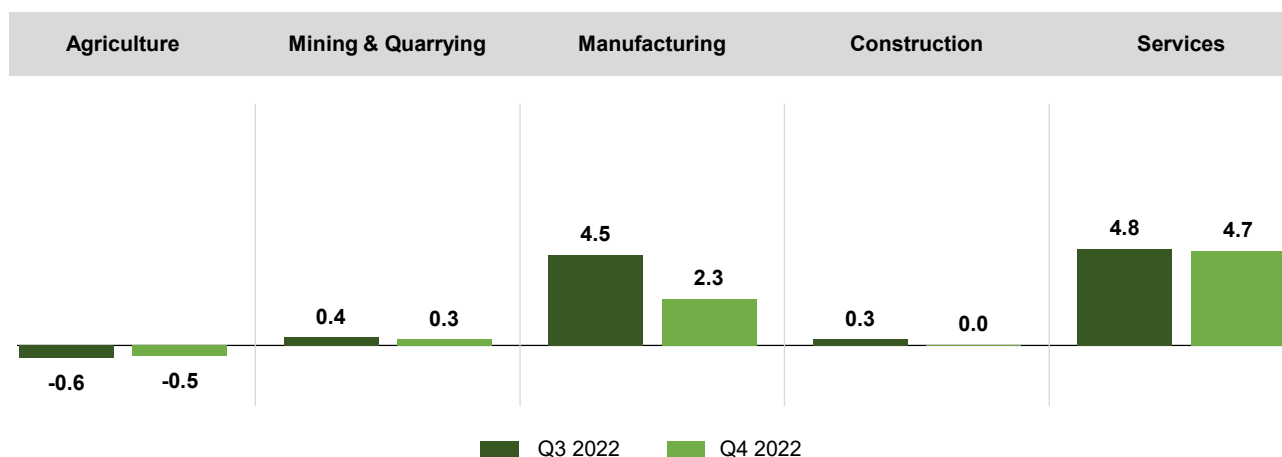
The rise in the number of employment in Q4 2022 was driven by the growth of employment in all economic sectors, except for the Agriculture sector which registered a decline.

Compared to the previous quarter, employment in the Services sector registered a year-on-year increase of 4.7 per cent (+448.0 thousand) to 9.90 million persons with all sub-sectors recording an increase. The highest gained was in Wholesale & retail trade (4.8%; +127.2 thousand); followed by Food & beverages and accommodation (7.5%; +124.8 thousand); and Other Services (2.9%; +80.1 thousand) sub-sectors.

As for employment in the Manufacturing sector went up by 2.3 per cent (+62.1 thousand) to 2.74 million persons. Compared to the same quarter last year, all sub-sectors registered higher numbers of employment except for two sub-sectors, namely Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-3.0%; -8.1 thousand), and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (-0.05%; -0.1 thousand), showed negative growth. The Electrical, electronic, & optical products (4.1%; +24.7 thousand) gained the largest number of employment, followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products (3.9%; +18.7 thousand); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (7.2%; +13.8 thousand); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (1.9%; +8.1 thousand); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (1.3%; +4.7 thousand) sub-sectors.

Next, employment in the Mining and quarrying sector elevated by 0.3 per cent (+0.2 thousand) to record 76.1 thousand persons in Q4 2022. Meanwhile, employment in Construction sector improved by 0.02 per cent to 1.39 million persons while employment in Agriculture sector continued to decrease in this quarter by 0.5 per cent [Chart 4.5].

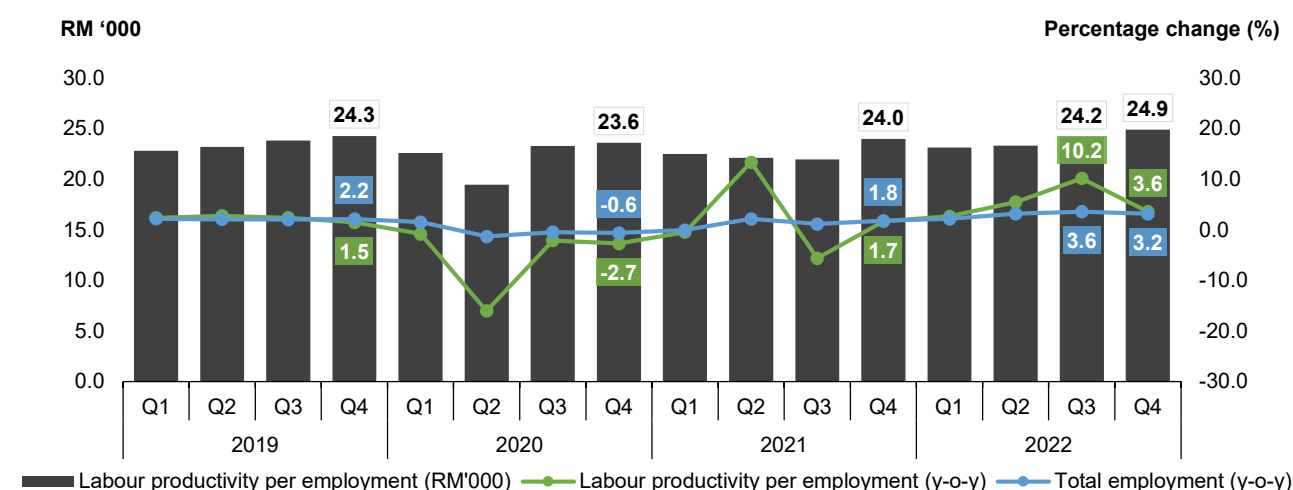
Chart 4.5: Percentage change of employment by economic activity, Q3 2022 & Q4 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

As the economy posting higher growth than employment, the level of labour productivity measured as value added per employment rose by 3.6 per cent to RM 24,915 per person against fourth quarter of the previous year [Chart 4.6].

Chart 4.6: Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2019 - Q4 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

With regards to the performance of labour productivity per employment by economic activities in Q4 2022, all sectors indicated positive year-on-year growth for labour productivity.

Services sector improved by 4.0 per cent rise in labour productivity per employment after marginal rise of 11.4 per cent in previous quarter. All sub-sectors posted a growth, except for Utilities sub-sectors which records a decline of 3.5 per cent. The highest growth were in sub-sectors Real Estate and business services of 21.7 per cent.

The performance of labour productivity per employment for Manufacturing sector increased slightly by 1.6 per cent during Q4 2022 as compared to 8.2 per cent during previous quarter. The Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector recorded highest increment (5.0%) followed by Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (2.8%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (0.8%) while Beverages and tobacco products declined by 5.7 per cent.

In the meantime, Construction sector continued to grow by recording double digit grew while value added per employment increased 1.1 per cent (Q3 2022: 5.7%) [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2: Labour productivity per employment, value added & total employment by economic activity, Q4 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Total employment
Agriculture	1.6	1.1	-0.5
Mining & Quarrying	6.5	6.8	0.3
Manufacturing	1.6	3.9	2.3
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	0.5	4.3	3.9
Beverages and tobacco products	-5.7	-3.9	1.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	2.8	-0.3	-3.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	-2.5	-2.6	-0.05
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-1.0	0.8	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	0.8	2.0	1.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	5.0	9.2	4.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	-2.1	4.9	7.2
Construction	10.0	10.1	0.02
Services	4.0	8.9	4.7
Utilities	-3.5	0.2	3.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.8	9.8	4.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	16.4	25.2	7.5
Transportation and storage	11.9	22.6	9.5
Information and communication	0.7	4.2	3.4
Finance and insurance	0.1	1.7	1.5
Real estate and business services	21.7	26.6	4.0
Other services	1.8	4.8	2.9
Total	3.6	7.0	3.2

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

5. WAY FORWARD

The informal economy has the potential to support sustainable development

The term 'informal sector' was first coined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1972 and later converted to 'informal economy' to emphasise that informality is not a sector but a particular way of carrying out economic activities. Since then, many economists, policymakers and researchers have dedicated papers and works to describe this globally widespread phenomenon. Based on the International Labour Conference Resolution (2002) on decent work and the informal economy, and subsequent the ILO Recommendation No. 204 (2015) concerning the transition from the informal to the formal economy, the informal economy is defined as all economic activities carried out by workers and economic units that are - in law or in practice - not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements⁵.

In general, informality is a complex topic with a long narrative, but statisticians have attempted to measure its prevalence despite its complexity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address jobs in the informal economy as it has more tendency to face decent work deficits such as unsafe working conditions, long working hours, inconsistent income and limited training access. Likewise, a high concentration of informal firms could also indicate a loss of tax revenue, either due to firms being too unproductive to reach taxable income status or intentionally avoiding paying taxes by staying informal. About 60 per cent of the world's population participates in the informal sector. In fact, ILO estimates that approximately 2 billion persons, or over 60 per cent of the world's adult labour force, work in the informal sector. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) states that on average, the informal sector represents 35 per cent of GDP in low- and middle-income countries compared to 15 per cent in advanced economies. Although it is more prevalent in emerging and developing countries, it also plays an important part in advanced economies⁶.

The global COVID-19 pandemic has left a significant impact towards the world of work. In addition, the pandemic was foreseen to affect the low-income population, particularly the informal sector workers with vulnerable jobs and minimal health or social safety⁷. However, following the unprecedented public health crisis in 2020, the dimensions of informality were seen to have emerged as it became a path in securing the livelihoods during the economic ramification while managing the fast-spreading virus. According to the ILO, about 1.6 billion from a total of 2.0 billion workers in the informal economy worldwide have faced disruption in their capacity to earn a living. Consequently, due to the economic crisis driven by the pandemic, there were as much as a 60 per cent reduction in the income of informal workers globally⁸.

The year 2021 started with a ray of positiveness as at the end of 2020 saw a modest recovery in Malaysia's labour market amidst the battle to flatten the third wave of COVID-19. However, the plan to rejuvenate the economic and social situation after a challenging year came to a halt as the health crisis became even severe early in 2021. Therefore, this situation is also reflected by an

⁵ Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204)
Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:R204

⁶ International Monetary Fund, IMF. (2021). Five Things to Know about the Informal Economy.
Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/07/28/na-072821-five-things-to-know-about-the-informal-economy>

⁷ Harvey J. (2022). Covid-19's Toll on the World's Informal Workers. *New Labor Forum*. 31(1):60–68.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/10957960211062873>

⁸ ILO: As job losses escalate, nearly half of global workforce at risk of losing livelihoods
Retrieved from https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_743036/lang--en/index.htm

increase of employment in the informal sector in 2021 compared to the pre-pandemic year. In 2021, 1.30 million persons were employed in the non-agriculture informal sector, which was 9.6 per cent of the total non-agriculture employment (8.6 per cent of the total employment). Higher employment in the informal sector in 2021 was partly an impact from the pandemic, as people shifted from previous formal sectors to support their lives. Vulnerable groups especially those in the informal economy either working in the informal sector or involved in informal employment would be far more affected and exposed to difficulties when a crisis strikes. The group includes temporary workers with no explicit contract arrangement to their employers, in addition to own-account workers as well as contributing family workers.

Moving forward, this is an opportunity for the country as a whole to prioritise sustainable oriented actions in protecting the most vulnerable segments in the labour market. There needs to be a comprehensive and integrated strategy cutting across some policy areas involving a range of institutional and civil society that able to eliminate the negative aspects in informality, while remaining the significant job creation and income generation potential of the informal economy. Another crucial point is to extend the social protection of all workers in the informal economy by guaranteeing basic needs such as healthcare benefits, protection against workplace accidents as well as retirement savings. Social protection has been practiced extensively in the formal sector and it even expanded and strengthened over time to provide comprehensive protection for workers in Malaysia. However, in terms of those involved in self-employment activities, contribution to social protection still needs to be higher relative to the number of self-employed in the country. According to the Social Security Organization (SOCSSO), only 15.5 per cent or 369,107 self-employed in Malaysia are contributing to the Self-Employment Social Security Scheme (SESSS), and the number was negligible considering there were 2.38 million self-employed workers in the country⁹. Despite introducing the Self-Employment Social Security Act 2017 (Act 789) for quite some time which also cover SESSS, increasing awareness, participation and contributions of this group remained a challenge.

Informality critically influences how fast countries can grow, develop, and provide decent work prospects for their populations. Sustainable development demands a reduction in informality over time. However, this process will inevitably be gradual because the informal sector is currently billions of people's only viable income source. Informality is best handled with ongoing reforms such as investment in education and vocational training as well as policies that address its root causes.

⁹ Only 15.5 per cent self-employed contribute to Socso, New Straits Times

6. CONCLUSION

Overall, Malaysia's labour market performance has steadily improved as a consequence of the country's sustained operation of economic and social activities until the end of 2022, aiding the country's economy in maintaining its rapid growth. In terms of labour supply in Q4 2022, year-on-year growth remained consistent, showing an increase in the number of employment while the number and rate of unemployment during the quarter have decreased. Looking at the demand for labour by the industry, the number of jobs in the economic sector increased slightly during the quarter, reaching its highest level since 2018.

In line with the growth of demand and supply for labour indicated favourable economic development was seen throughout the quarter, which is consistent with the current economic and social activities improvement as Malaysians return to near-normal life after two years of battling the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the gradual influx of foreign workers in Malaysia has increased the number of filled jobs in the economic sector. As for the labour market efficiency improved, both measures of labour productivity namely value added per hour worked and value added per employment have consistently shown better performances against the same quarter in 2021.

Concurrently various festive celebrations, including Deepavali and Christmas along with the year-end school break during Q4 2022 led businesses to pick up, especially for the consumption of goods and services. People have taken advantage of the chance to attend social gatherings, visit beautiful local tourism locations, and savour exquisite local specialities at various eateries around the country which increased consumer demand and domestic tourism activities.

Moving into 2023, Malaysia's economic performance is foreseen to be moderate, following the impression of global uncertainty in the upcoming quarters. The global economic slowdown despite the obstacles of a future exceptional scenario due to an increase in inflation is anticipated to influence the country's export performance and commodity prices. This could prompt the central bank to tighten financial constraints by raising the overnight policy rate. However, the increased number of tourist arrivals will continue to assist the tourism industry's recovery along with the improving labour market condition, notably in the Services sector. In the future, the government's measures to reduce the cost of living, strengthen the Malaysian ringgit and improve the global supply chain following the reopening of China's borders are likely to lead to a slower average inflation rate in 2023. Under those circumstances, the labour market is expected to remain positive and stable in the upcoming quarter, despite the challenges of an unprecedented situation that may occur in the future.

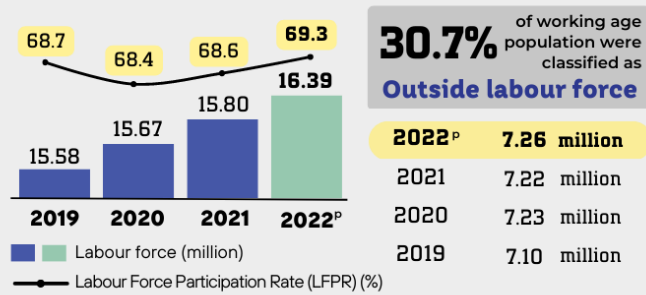


A SNAPSHOT OF MALAYSIA'S LABOUR MARKET IN 2022

Malaysia's labour market has reached full employment in 2022 as the unemployment rate declined to below 4.0 per cent concomitant to the continuous improvement of labour demand.

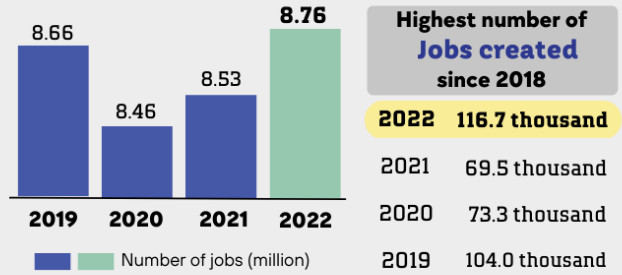
LABOUR SUPPLY

Labour force increased to record **16.39 million** persons (+0.6 million) in 2022^P. Hence, **LFPR** remains constant at **69.3 per cent**

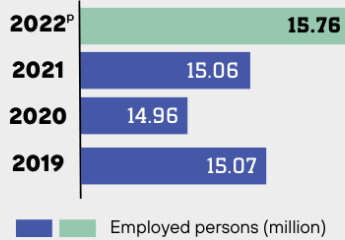


LABOUR DEMAND

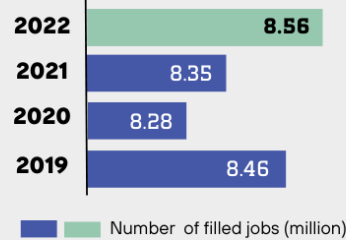
Jobs in the economic sector rose **224.3 thousand** surpassing pre-pandemic level



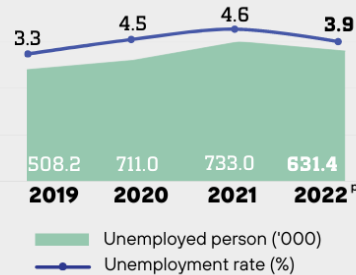
Employment edged up by **4.6 per cent** over the previous year



Filled jobs rose **215.5 thousand** against 2021



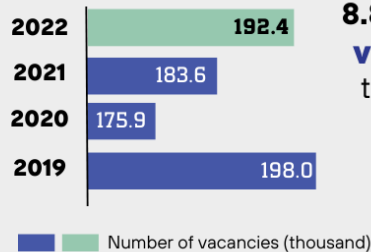
Unemployment rate fell **0.7 pp** year-on-year



Note: percentage points (pp)

Unemployed person ('000)
Unemployment rate (%)

8.8 thousand more vacancies than the previous year



Rate of vacancies 2.2%

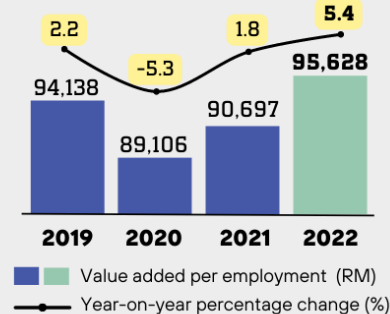
Total hours worked in 2022
36.12 billion hours

6.7% (y-o-y)

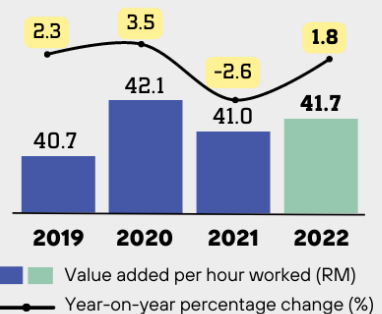
Year	billion hours
2021	33.84
2020	31.97
2019	35.03

Note: year-on-year (y-o-y)

Labour productivity per employment rebounded by 5.4%



Labour productivity per hour worked increased 1.8%



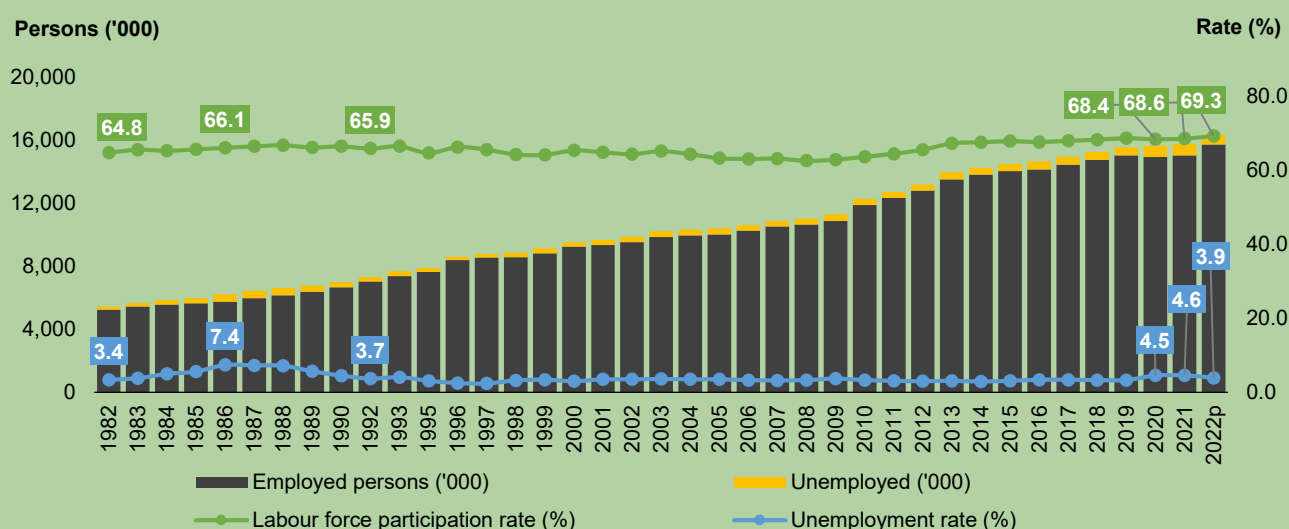
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A Snapshot of Labour Market Situation in 2022

The labour market ended 2021 on a high note, recording an increase of 4.6 per cent of employed person in the year. The situation of the labour market in 2021 ends with increased employment, higher demand for labour and the lowest unemployment rate since COVID-19 struck. It manages to maintain its recovery form from the previous year as 2022 started off with a great start, the momentum progressed into the year of 2022 as Malaysian economy expanded due to the transition to the final phase of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) as the government continue to lift the containment measures in this country with allowing more social and recreational activities, such as allowing travel within and across the states to hold social meet-ups as well as to visit recreational centres, retail stores and restaurants while businesses has been permitted to operate with certain restrictions which subjected to physical distancing. With improved vaccination rate and low infection of COVID-19, Malaysia has subsequently moved into the transition of endemic phase in April 2022 which resulted in the relieved of most of social and economics restriction, allowing people to adjust and adopt to living with the new norm. This normalisation of all economic and social activities had strengthen the economy as well as labour market situation.

Based on preliminary estimates of quarterly average statistics, the situation of labour supply indicated that the number of employed persons continued to rise by 4.6 per cent to 15.76 million persons in 2022 after a slower increase of 0.7 per cent in 2021. In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons declined to 631.4 thousand in 2022 recording the lowest number of unemployment since pre-pandemic level. Following the recovery of the economy, the unemployment rate declined 0.7 percentage point to reach a new low of 3.9 per cent in 2022. With substantial growth of employment and the decrease of unemployment, the labour force increased by 3.8 per cent to 16.39 million persons, improving the LFPR to 69.3 per cent, which increased by 0.7 percentage points. While the other 30.7 per cent of working-age population was outside the labour force [Chart 1].

Chart 1 : Employed, unemployed, labour force participation rate & unemployment rate, 1982 - 2022p



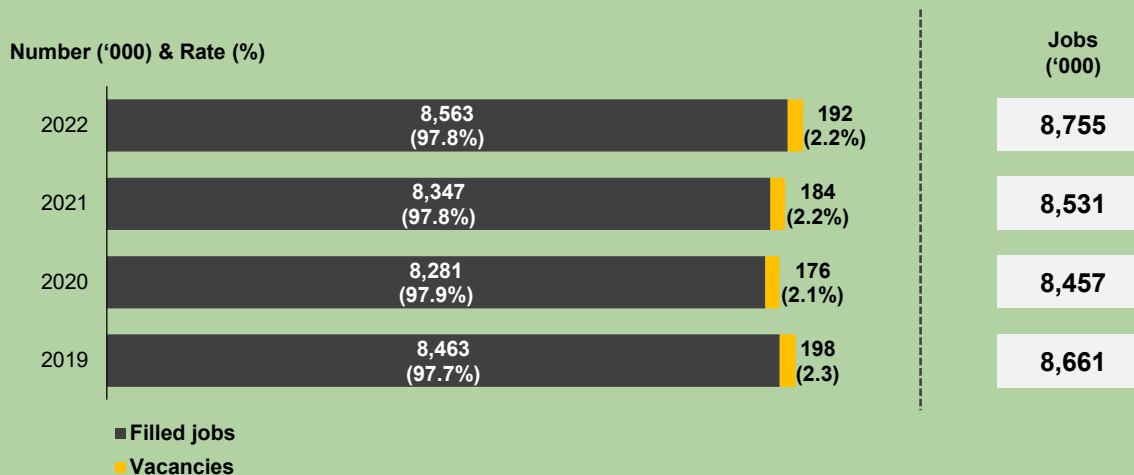
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, December 2022, DOSM

Note: p - preliminary data based on average of quarterly statistics in 2022

A Snapshot of Labour Market Situation in 2022

Observing at the demand side of the labour market, 2022 also witnessed a continuous momentum of recovery as employment grew by 2.6 per cent as compared to the previous year and recording the highest level of jobs since the COVID-19 crisis. The number of jobs improved to 8.76 million jobs in line with the rise of numbers in filled jobs, the share of filled jobs which comprised of 97.8 per cent of total jobs in 2022 increased 215.5 thousand whilst the rate of vacancies was recorded at 2.2 percent, improved by 0.9 thousand as compared to the previous year to register the total of 192.4 thousand vacancies in 2022 [Chart 2].

Chart 2 : Jobs, filled jobs, vacancies, rate of filled jobs and rate of vacancies, 2019 - 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Note:

1. The number represents in thousand;
2. () refers to rate

Job creation in 2022 also showed an upward trend as the number of jobs created during the year was recorded at 116.65 thousand as compared to 69.49 thousand jobs created in 2021. Looking at job creation by economic sector, the largest share of jobs created in 2022 was recorded in the Services sector with the rise of 33.6 thousand jobs created, which comprised more than half of overall job creation. The notable rise of job creation in Services sector was in the Wholesale & Retail trade sub-sectors with 17.5 thousand jobs created, followed by Other Services and Transportation & Storage sub-sectors [Table 1].

Table 1 : Number of jobs created by sector, 2019 - 2022

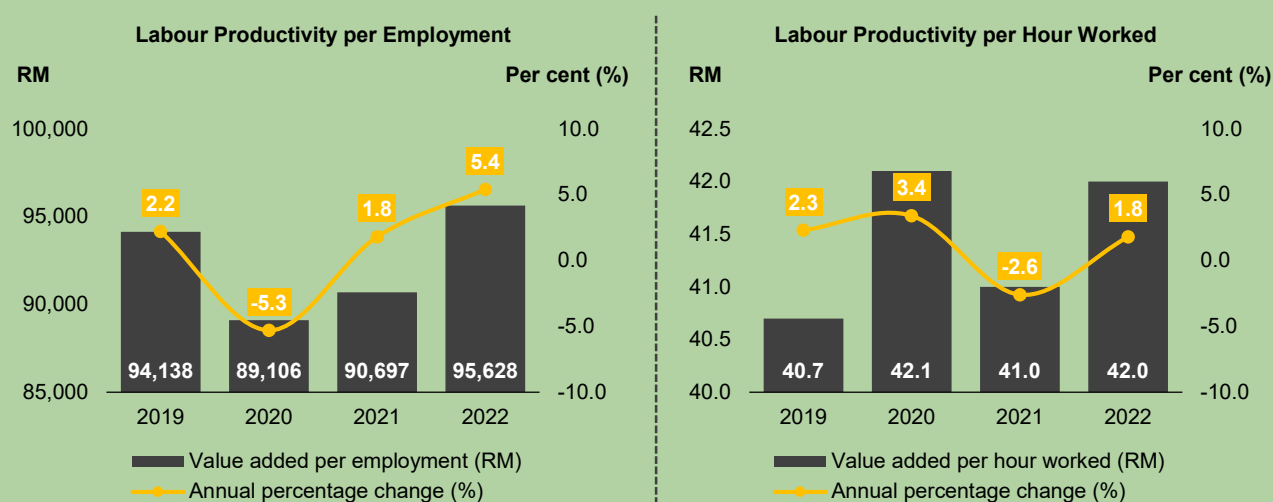
Sector	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)	Number ('000)	Share (%)
Agriculture	10.75	10.3	3.14	4.3	3.39	4.3	6.0	5.1
Mining & quarrying	0.64	0.6	0.28	0.4	0.33	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	19.16	18.4	25.50	34.8	29.19	34.8	37.5	32.1
Construction	22.28	21.4	14.15	19.3	10.76	19.3	13.4	11.5
Construction	51.13	49.2	30.22	41.2	25.82	41.2	59.4	50.9
Total	103.96	100.0	73.29	100.0	69.49	100.0	116.65	100.0

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Result of better economic performance in 2022, GDP expanded by 8.7 per cent, labour productivity which is expressed as value added per employment increased by 5.4 per cent to record RM95,628 per person (2021: RM90,697) as compared to the slower growth of 1.8 per cent in 2021. In the meantime, total hours worked surged 6.7 per cent to 36.12 billion hours for the year as compared to the marginal rise of 5.8 per cent in the previous year due to low base effect of the pandemic in 2020. As value added registered higher growth than hours worked, labour productivity that is measured by valued added per hour worked improved by 1.8 per cent (2021: -2.6%) registering RM 41.7 per hour (2021: RM41.0) [Chart 3].

Breakdown by economic sector, increase in labour productivity per employment was recorded by all sectors. While value added per hour worked recorded negative growth for all sectors except for Services sector during 2022.

Chart 3 : Labour productivity per employment & labour productivity per hour worked, 2019 - 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, DOSM

Looking ahead into 2023, the transition to endemic phase has shifted Malaysia to live in the new-norm creating a new standard of living in many aspects, particularly the labour market. As we transition to a new working environment, businesses must focus on efficiency optimization to offset the increased operating costs due to inflated asset prices across the world. While cutting-off employees is a simple approach to minimise expenses, it provides a temporary solution and might impair the company’s capacity to respond when demand increases. The other additional alternatives would be investment in automation, in order to create more high skilled jobs which could mitigate cost pressures and at the same time, allow redeployment of staff for future business expansion. This is essential for the businesses to balance its financial obligations between the high cost of expenses and other spending to something that would provide a better positive impact on long-term sustainable economic growth.

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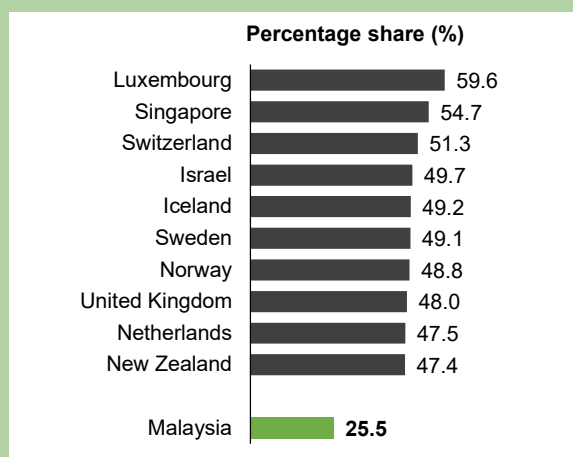
Introduction

Change in demand for labour deals with two significant types of transition in economic structures. Firstly, growth in an industry, and secondly, when the industry develops, there are transformations in the employment structure and composition of a particular industry (Bhorat et al., 2013; Vendrik & Corvers, 2009). Transformation in the sectoral composition of jobs has had implications for the occupational and skills profile of employment. The general concept of skills refers to the workforce’s productive assets acquired through learning activities. Skill development of employment is significant nowadays to strengthen the ability of workers to adapt to the changing market demand for labour towards innovations and investment in new technologies.

Additionally, expanding the use of technology in all sectors is one important factor contributing to the skilled labour shortage. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the backbone of the structural transformation towards the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which is characterized by the movement of the workforce from labour-intensive activities to skill-intensive ones.

The availability of high-skilled work is a key driver of economic growth, making the most of a country’s human capital and creating a diversified pool of talent. The World Economic Forum’s Human Capital Report 2015 provides data for 124 economies across various indicators, including the proportion of each country’s workforce with high-skilled occupations defined as managers, professionals and technicians [Chart 1].

Chart 1: Top 10 Countries with the largest share of high skilled employment, 2015



Source: World Economic Forum 2015/ ILO Statistics
Note: *Definition: Manager, Professional and technicians

Top of this ranking is Luxembourg, where nearly six in 10 workers are in high-skilled employment, some way ahead of Singapore and Switzerland, in second and third places. European countries dominate the rest of the top 10. New Zealand takes the 10th position, with just over 47 per cent of its workforce classified as highly skilled. It can be seen that Malaysia is far behind those countries when only 25.5 per cent of the country’s human capital were highly skilled workers.

It is undeniable that better understanding of labour market needs and improving allocation of skilled workforce to jobs is important for reducing underemployment and achieving greater economic efficiency and job

satisfaction (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2017). Continued reliance on semi and low-skilled workforce presents an obstacle to the country’s aspirations to create more skilled job opportunities, including encouraging industries to move toward automation and mechanisation. These may divert the transition towards technology and eventually cause stagnation in the productivity and salary & wage growth. Therefore, this article will study the supply and demand of skilled workforces in Malaysia.

Literature Review

Currently, Malaysia's industrial growth has significantly increased and the industrial sector is becoming more and more significant. The expansion of manufacturing and industrial sectors creates a significant demand in the skilled workers for immediate employment. Many jobs are created in Malaysia due to the rapid expansion of the manufacturing and industrial sector. However, due to the severe lack of local labourers in the countries, their expanding industrial plans must heavily rely on foreign labour.

According to Rahim (2014), when Malaysia confronts a severe labour shortage for its multi-sectoral development projects, importing foreign labour from other Asian countries becomes essential. In order to maintain economic growth and sustainable economic development, Malaysia urgently needs foreign workers. A study by Mertzanis & Said (2019) concludes that countries' economic growth reflects the effect of institutional and economic aspects, such as financial and economic development, institutional governance, technical advancement and education. The study's findings also show a significant positive relationship between business performance and access to skilled workers. Specifically, factors such as development, institutions, education and technological advancement have different mitigating effects on how businesses hire competent workers

Nahar et al. (2015) examined the impacts of human capital on labour productivity in Malaysia using panel data analysis. The results showed that human capital quality with higher educational levels and better health status is positively significant in improving Malaysia's labour productivity. When workers have high levels of knowledge and ability as well as good physical and mental health, productivity increases because of the workers' capability to complete jobs effectively and efficiently. Individuals with higher education levels can also adopt new technologies more quickly than workers with lower levels of education.

The lack of skilled workers was a severe issue for industrialized countries. Healy et al. (2011) investigated how businesses adjust to skill shortages and the effects on business performance. Employers often refer to hiring difficulties for suitably qualified workers, including in slack labour market conditions when labour is comparatively abundant. In some cases, employers may equate a 'skill shortage' with an inability to attract labour at current wage rates or with skill gaps or skill deficiencies that are mainly a result of training inadequacies (Bosworth, 1993; Green et al., 1998).

Data sources

This study utilised the official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) namely Labour Force Statistics and Employment Statistics. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used where possible while some statistics are calculated by authors based on the original data sources. In addition, the authors performed reviews of literature from articles journals, reports and working papers from websites that documented the information for dissemination. These sources are considered secondary data.

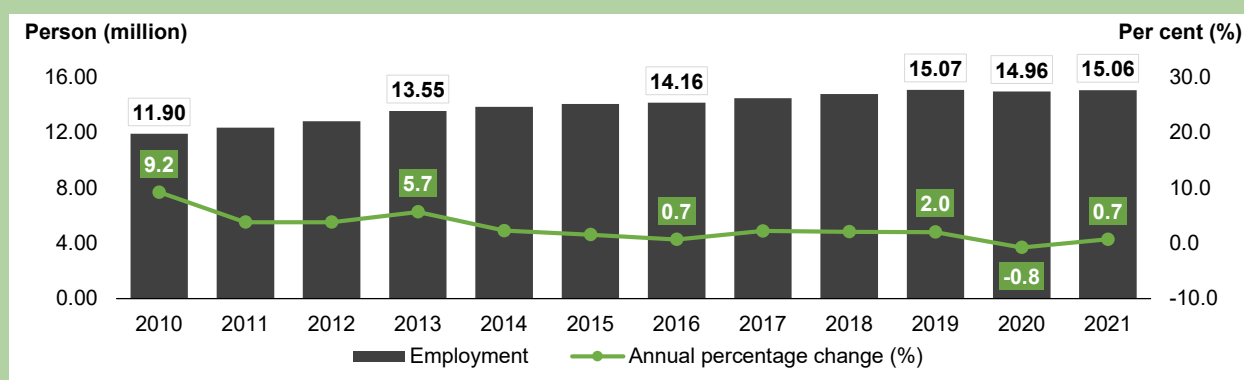
The overall statistics for labour supply were sourced from the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS was conducted using the household approach to cover private living quarters to collect information on the structure and distribution of the labour force, employment and unemployment. Employment is defined as those at work for at least one hour per week for pay, profit or family gain; as employers, employees, own-account workers and unpaid family workers. Employment also includes those working less than 30 hours per week or not at work but would definitely have work to return to.

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

Findings

Looking at the one-decade period from 2010 to 2019, the number of employments in Malaysia recorded a positive year-on-year change ranging from 0.7 per cent up to 9.7 per cent. Accordingly, employment increased from 11.90 million in 2010 to more than 15.07 million persons in 2019. However, the number of employed persons decreased by 0.8 per cent in 2020, mainly due to total social and economic restrictions implemented to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. The inception of the National Recovery Plan since July 2021 however eased the economic and labour market predicaments. Therefore, total employment increased by 0.7 per cent in 2021, bringing the number closer to the level posted prior to the pandemic in 2019 [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Employment, 2010 - 2021

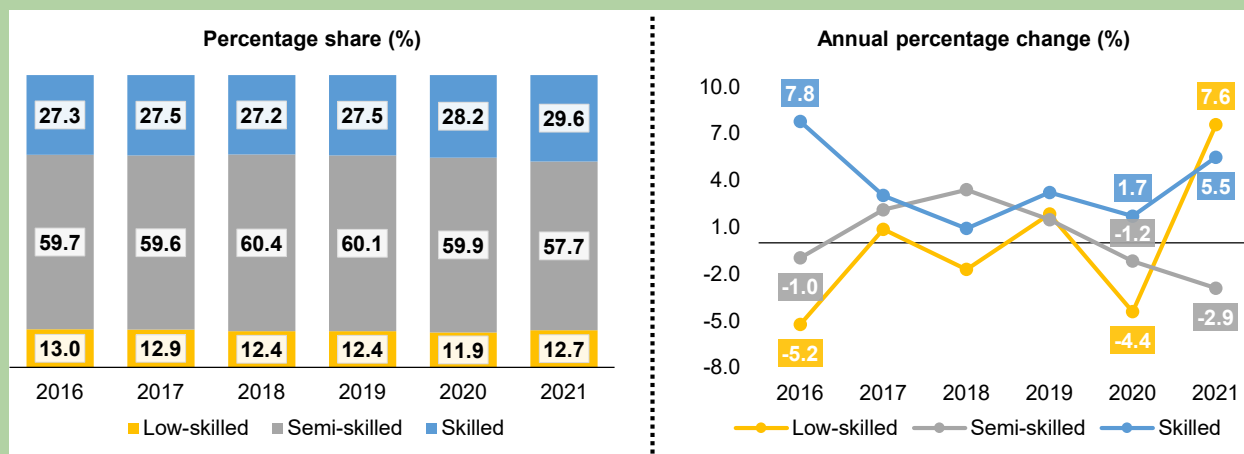


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, DOSM

The skilled workforce is a determining factor for a country's sustainable growth. Employed persons in the skilled category are workers who demand necessary specialized training and skill encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associate professionals made up a share of 29.6 per cent or 4.45 million persons in 2021, a slight increase from 28.2 per cent in 2020. In fact, this is lower than its target of 30 per cent by the year 2020 presented in the 11th Malaysia Plan (MP), as well as in comparison to the share of high-skilled workers in high-income countries such as Singapore, Australia and Germany, which have over 40 per cent high-skilled workforce. On the other hand, It is also worth noting that the increase in employment for the year 2021 was attributed to a higher year-on-year increase with a growth of 5.5 per cent in the skilled occupation category compared to the 1.7 per cent increase posted in 2020 [Chart 3].

In the meantime, employed persons in the semi-skilled occupation category, which comprised a share of 57.7 per cent of total employment in 2021, continued to descend by 2.9 per cent against 2020 to record 8.70 million persons. During the same period, the low-skilled occupation category composed of 12.7 per cent, increased by 7.6 per cent to 1.92 million employed persons.

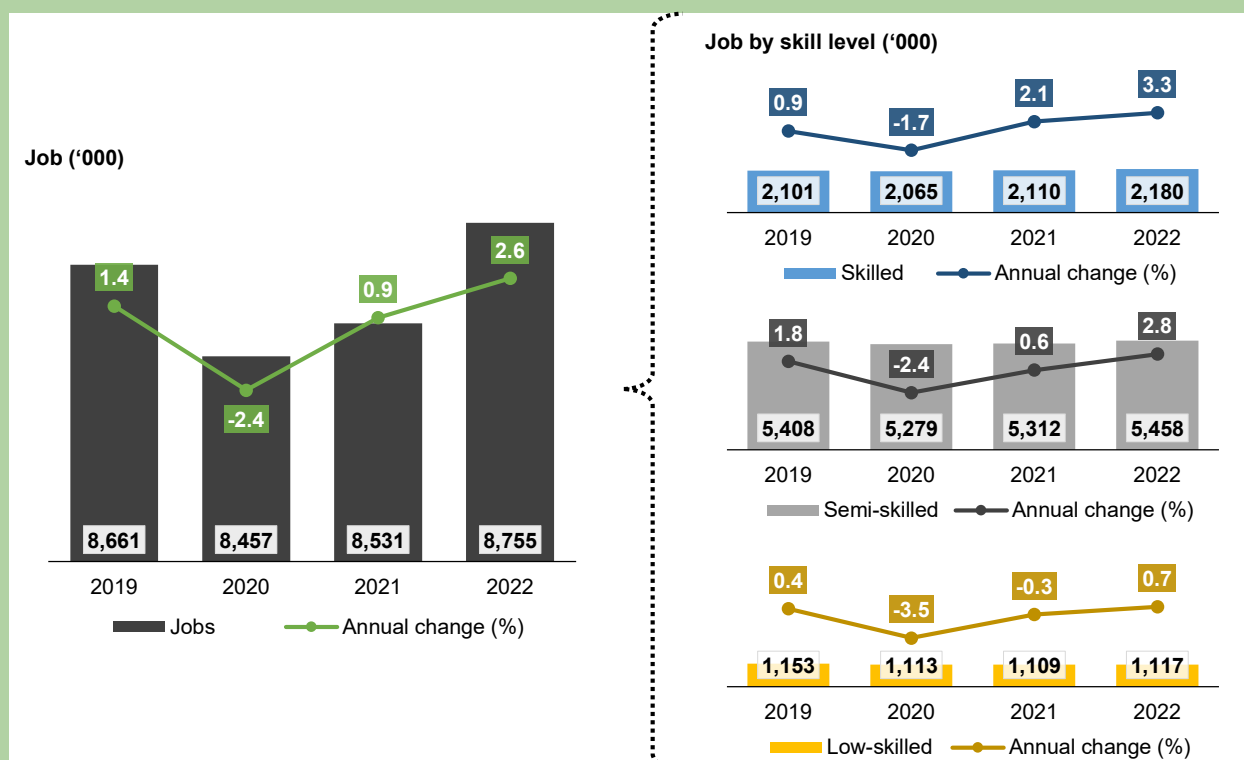
Chart 3: Employment by skill level, 2016 - 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, DOSM

The year 2020 has observed a softer labour demand by private sector businesses with the number of jobs dropping by 2.4 per cent to 8.46 million as compared to 8.67 million jobs in 2019. Nonetheless, the demand for labour in the economic sector continued to register a higher annual increase with a growth of 2.6 per cent to record 8.75 million jobs compared 0.9 per cent increase posted in 2021 [Chart 4].

Chart 4: Jobs by skill level, 2019 - 2022



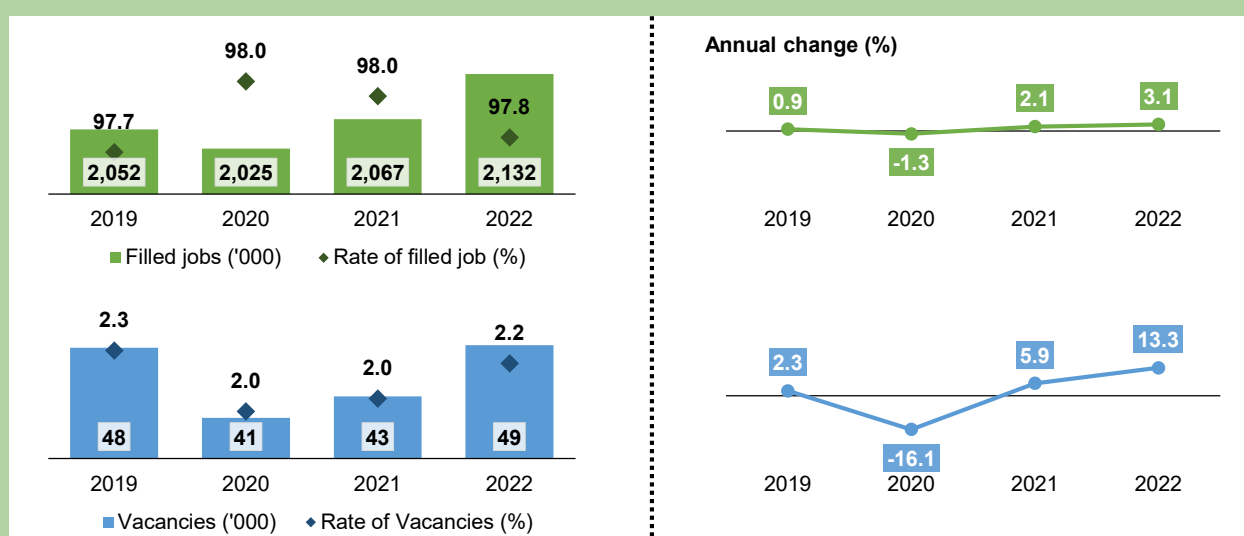
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Disaggregation of labour demand by skill level in 2022 observed that the number of jobs in all three skill categories increased compared to a year ago. Most of the jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category with a share of 62.3 per cent grew 2.8 per cent year-on-year to record 5.46 million jobs in 2022. During the same period, skilled jobs which comprised a share of 24.9 per cent or accounted for 2.18 million jobs. The number of jobs in this category grew

by 3.3 per cent or gained another 70.3 thousand jobs. The remaining share of 12.8 per cent was occupied by jobs in the low-skilled category, which increased marginally by 0.7 per cent to 1.12 million jobs.

Observing the demand for skilled workforce, the number of skilled filled jobs in economic sector increased for two consecutive years since 2021 which in line with the rise in the number of employed persons for the skilled occupation category. Similarly, the jobs opening as reflected by the number of vacancies rebounded with a growth of 5.9 per cent in 2021 after descending 16.1 per cent in the preceding year. Meanwhile, the number of vacancies for the skilled category continued to record strong growth of 13.3 per cent in 2022, registering 49 thousand job vacancies in the skilled occupation category. Accordingly, the vacancy rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 2.2 per cent [Chart 5].

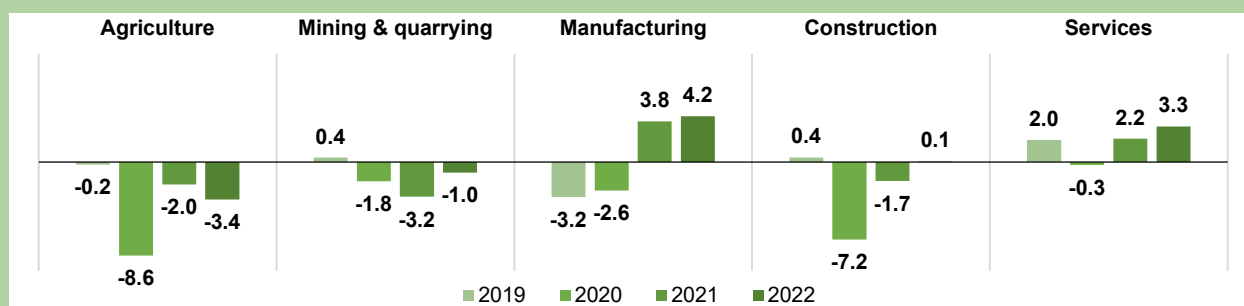
Chart 5: Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies in skilled occupation category, 2019 - 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

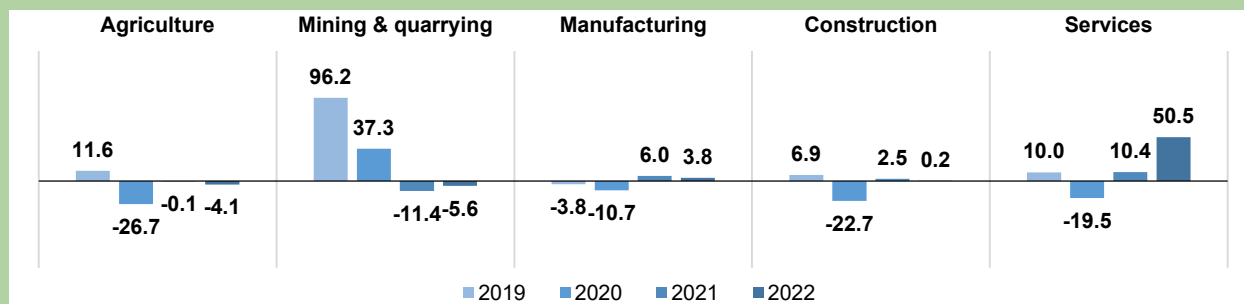
Further evaluation of skilled filled jobs and vacancies by skill economic sector found that the positive year-on-year growth was due to the gain in the number of filled jobs and vacancies in the Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. Meanwhile the number of filled jobs and vacancies for skilled category in Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors continued to trend down [Chart 6 & 7].

Chart 6: Annual percentage change of skilled filled jobs by economic activity, 2019 - 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Chart 7: Annual percentage change of skilled vacancies by economic activity, 2019 - 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Discussion and Conclusion

More highly skilled workers are needed to enable Malaysia to compete with the world's leading countries. There were concerns over the need for more skilled workers to build a future-ready workforce. The industry is currently facing a critical skilled labour shortage, adding that there has been an acceleration in technological transformation, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic when many businesses were forced to implement digital strategies to adapt to the "new normal" over a short period to sustain competitiveness. This shift has put a huge demand for skilled workforce. As the country moves towards a more knowledge-based, high-technology and high-value-added economy, there is added demand for skilled labour. Reliance on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) workers is increasing as skilled ones are required in almost all sectors. The TVET course provides a clear career track for skilled workers to further their studies and secure jobs that are highly technical and in demand to support economic growth. Ongoing efforts to promote TVET education and career pathways must be enhanced and intensified through collaboration between learning institutes, industries and training providers. This would help build a pool of skilled workforce with the right fit that the industry needs.

In improving skills among the labour force, some efforts need to be taken by the Government in line with the changing market demand in addition to benefiting from investment and innovation in new technologies in the future. Moreover, upgrading the workforce with skills provides opportunities for businesses to seek higher value-added products to gain more market profit, raise quality, lower costs, and increase productivity. An economy seeking to shift to a higher value-added production level must convince its workers that future success is inextricably linked to increased skill and education levels.

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) through new technological achievements that cross the physical, digital and biological realms with the emergence of new technologies such as automation, robotics, artificial intelligence, machine-to-machine communication and the internet of things is transforming the way the world of works. There are incentives to encourage more industry players to adopt the latest construction technology, as well as to organise reskilling, upskilling, and accreditation programmes to develop skilled local talents. The adoption of IR 4.0 technology can increase productivity by almost 30 per cent across all sectors by 2030. As a result, Malaysia will be able to deliver better services during the transition period, boost employee skills, and produce goods with high quantities and qualities. The World Bank report shows that human skills are increasingly being replaced by technological productivity. National Policy IR4.0 is the Government's commitment to realising the digital revolution today. This policy will drive efforts to implement the IR4.0 agenda through technological transformation for the socioeconomic development of human capital and the country.

Disclaimer

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

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STATISTICAL TABLES

Q4

2022

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.8	68.1	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5
Sex													
Male	(%)	80.8	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3
Female	(%)	55.8	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9
Age group													
15-24	(%)	43.3	42.8	41.8	42.4	43.2	42.8	42.6	43.6	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7
25-34	(%)	86.0	84.8	84.5	85.5	83.9	85.3	83.7	87.4	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.9
35-44	(%)	83.5	82.8	83.1	83.0	86.1	84.1	85.9	86.6	84.6	84.6	85.2	86.8
45-54	(%)	76.7	76.9	78.3	77.1	76.3	77.0	76.8	74.4	75.2	75.5	75.1	73.9
55-64	(%)	51.4	50.2	53.6	51.8	49.9	48.6	48.4	43.1	44.0	44.2	46.3	46.3
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	80.8	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3
15-24	(%)	49.9	49.0	49.9	50.7	52.1	48.5	51.8	56.5	57.9	56.7	56.7	58.4
25-34	(%)	95.5	95.6	94.9	95.6	92.4	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.5	95.8	94.7	95.3
35-44	(%)	97.5	97.1	97.3	97.7	97.4	97.1	97.3	96.5	97.3	95.3	97.7	96.6
45-54	(%)	94.7	94.9	95.2	92.4	95.4	95.6	94.4	96.6	95.0	95.3	95.1	93.8
55-64	(%)	71.4	67.8	69.3	69.4	72.7	76.9	70.7	62.4	61.5	64.2	65.7	65.0
Female	(%)	55.8	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9
15-24	(%)	36.0	35.9	33.1	33.4	33.3	36.4	32.4	29.4	31.2	33.0	33.7	31.7
25-34	(%)	75.4	72.6	72.8	74.1	74.4	75.6	72.8	81.3	80.6	79.1	78.6	77.5
35-44	(%)	68.4	67.3	67.4	67.2	74.0	70.5	73.8	75.9	71.2	73.2	72.0	76.5
45-54	(%)	58.5	58.8	61.1	61.7	57.3	59.2	59.3	52.0	55.3	55.6	55.2	53.9
55-64	(%)	31.0	32.2	37.3	33.2	27.0	21.7	27.3	23.6	26.5	24.2	26.6	27.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	66.7	65.8	66.1	67.0	67.2	66.6	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0
Bumiputera	(%)	65.3	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.9	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.1
Chinese	(%)	70.5	70.4	71.4	71.3	72.3	69.6	68.7	71.2	72.5	73.0	72.6	73.2
Indians	(%)	67.0	67.2	66.0	70.8	71.8	63.5	66.4	69.1	67.7	65.9	68.8	69.9
Others	(%)	69.5	62.2	61.7	66.7	65.5	90.2	67.2	68.3	68.9	77.4	81.5	73.0
Non-citizens	(%)	84.2	84.7	84.9	79.3	79.1	80.2	80.6	79.0	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.8
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	63.7	61.7	58.7	55.9	58.7	62.3	61.2	63.4	62.7	67.4	65.2	61.7
Primary	(%)	71.8	70.0	70.7	69.9	69.1	67.2	66.2	68.4	66.9	68.6	69.5	69.2
Secondary	(%)	67.6	67.1	66.9	63.6	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.8	67.4	67.5
Tertiary	(%)	70.5	70.0	71.4	79.0	77.3	73.3	72.4	72.4	74.4	74.6	73.8	74.5

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
2. Profile of Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force	('000)	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	15,922.3	16,008.4	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,625.5	9,583.0	9,689.3	9,738.4	9,778.9	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8
Female	('000)	6,164.6	6,092.5	6,151.3	6,183.9	6,229.5	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,648.9	2,622.2	2,566.6	2,588.6	2,624.6	2,580.2	2,595.9	2,685.1	2,737.8	2,767.4	2,800.8	2,801.3
25-34	('000)	5,383.1	5,321.2	5,297.7	5,426.0	5,304.7	5,331.1	5,333.5	5,564.5	5,555.4	5,590.8	5,553.2	5,590.9
35-44	('000)	3,785.7	3,765.6	3,819.4	3,832.0	4,061.6	3,929.6	4,078.3	4,104.1	4,089.3	4,095.1	4,131.2	4,239.9
45-54	('000)	2,624.7	2,643.6	2,711.4	2,676.1	2,664.4	2,707.1	2,690.6	2,608.5	2,637.7	2,657.5	2,655.4	2,606.0
55-64	('000)	1,347.7	1,322.9	1,445.5	1,399.5	1,353.0	1,424.2	1,322.7	1,172.8	1,225.9	1,232.5	1,302.3	1,304.1
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,625.5	9,583.0	9,689.3	9,738.4	9,778.9	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8
15-24	('000)	1,599.1	1,570.1	1,597.3	1,609.9	1,664.0	1,542.0	1,655.5	1,825.5	1,840.1	1,806.3	1,819.0	1,876.9
25-34	('000)	3,161.4	3,177.0	3,139.6	3,217.2	3,091.6	3,119.8	3,146.2	3,118.4	3,140.8	3,222.3	3,193.2	3,240.6
35-44	('000)	2,296.9	2,294.6	2,340.6	2,342.1	2,372.8	2,323.3	2,383.7	2,363.5	2,420.1	2,373.5	2,434.0	2,428.0
45-54	('000)	1,624.4	1,638.7	1,662.3	1,606.4	1,662.0	1,645.6	1,648.3	1,698.1	1,669.9	1,681.2	1,678.9	1,656.6
55-64	('000)	943.7	902.6	949.6	962.7	988.4	1,098.5	938.8	852.9	858.4	896.2	932.5	916.7
Female	('000)	6,164.6	6,092.5	6,151.3	6,183.9	6,229.5	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3
15-24	('000)	1,049.8	1,052.1	969.3	978.7	960.6	1,038.2	940.4	859.6	897.7	961.1	981.8	924.4
25-34	('000)	2,221.8	2,144.2	2,158.2	2,208.8	2,213.1	2,211.3	2,187.3	2,446.1	2,414.6	2,368.5	2,360.1	2,350.2
35-44	('000)	1,488.8	1,471.0	1,478.8	1,489.9	1,688.8	1,606.4	1,694.6	1,740.6	1,669.3	1,721.5	1,697.2	1,811.9
45-54	('000)	1,000.3	1,004.9	1,049.1	1,069.7	1,002.4	1,061.5	1,042.3	910.4	967.8	976.3	976.5	949.4
55-64	('000)	403.9	420.3	495.9	436.8	364.6	325.7	383.8	319.9	367.6	336.2	369.8	387.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,466.8	13,322.1	13,481.7	13,719.8	13,748.8	13,678.4	13,745.3	13,941.8	14,038.0	14,119.4	14,195.0	14,296.1
Bumiputera	('000)	8,958.8	8,818.3	8,926.2	9,077.1	9,057.4	9,243.4	9,302.4	9,297.0	9,369.6	9,435.1	9,478.8	9,511.3
Chinese	('000)	3,385.3	3,387.2	3,460.7	3,454.4	3,492.0	3,414.9	3,321.2	3,453.2	3,515.7	3,543.2	3,525.8	3,557.8
Indians	('000)	1,002.0	1,006.0	992.3	1,067.8	1,099.4	953.0	1,028.6	1,048.5	1,042.5	1,006.8	1,052.8	1,093.9
Others	('000)	120.7	110.5	102.6	120.4	99.9	67.1	93.1	143.1	110.3	134.4	137.5	133.0
Non-citizens	('000)	2,323.3	2,353.5	2,358.9	2,202.5	2,259.6	2,293.9	2,275.7	2,193.2	2,208.1	2,223.8	2,247.9	2,246.1
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	448.4	442.5	382.2	358.0	455.0	584.9	624.3	596.8	554.0	505.2	518.4	438.4
Primary	('000)	1,809.6	1,618.7	1,655.5	1,641.6	1,650.4	1,526.9	1,360.1	1,389.9	1,461.7	1,501.8	1,452.4	1,450.6
Secondary	('000)	8,834.3	8,783.0	8,771.5	8,595.4	8,667.4	8,675.1	8,834.7	9,019.5	9,109.6	9,250.0	9,280.5	9,428.9
Tertiary	('000)	4,697.9	4,831.3	5,031.5	5,327.3	5,235.5	5,185.3	5,202.0	5,128.9	5,120.8	5,086.3	5,191.6	5,224.3

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

3. Profile of Employed Person

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed	('000)	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7
Employment to population ratio	(%)	66.4	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.0	65.1	65.7	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.0
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,294.5	9,129.1	9,229.8	9,273.1	9,314.1	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0
Female	('000)	5,949.0	5,754.7	5,865.8	5,888.6	5,922.4	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,357.5	2,295.5	2,244.2	2,257.9	2,307.3	2,297.1	2,291.8	2,372.0	2,434.6	2,464.0	2,499.5	2,501.9
25-34	('000)	5,217.8	5,047.0	5,064.0	5,169.4	5,073.7	5,067.8	5,088.3	5,320.0	5,320.8	5,371.6	5,347.1	5,399.8
35-44	('000)	3,740.2	3,679.6	3,738.6	3,755.8	3,957.3	3,854.6	4,005.0	4,023.9	4,022.3	4,040.7	4,079.9	4,180.0
45-54	('000)	2,590.2	2,576.0	2,664.5	2,624.0	2,605.9	2,624.9	2,620.3	2,566.0	2,591.4	2,610.9	2,619.1	2,579.6
55-64	('000)	1,337.8	1,285.7	1,384.2	1,354.6	1,292.3	1,363.0	1,269.5	1,158.7	1,205.7	1,214.0	1,285.4	1,280.4
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,294.5	9,129.1	9,229.8	9,273.1	9,314.1	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0
15-24	('000)	1,430.1	1,372.9	1,409.7	1,427.0	1,465.7	1,397.3	1,475.8	1,628.3	1,595.3	1,622.0	1,590.8	1,667.4
25-34	('000)	3,061.4	3,040.5	2,997.6	3,059.5	2,968.6	2,980.3	3,024.6	2,991.4	3,050.7	3,103.6	3,120.2	3,157.4
35-44	('000)	2,265.7	2,239.6	2,287.9	2,297.9	2,320.0	2,270.6	2,344.6	2,315.5	2,388.4	2,338.1	2,409.1	2,402.2
45-54	('000)	1,598.3	1,598.0	1,627.4	1,567.0	1,619.6	1,589.5	1,592.4	1,667.0	1,648.7	1,651.2	1,652.4	1,637.2
55-64	('000)	939.1	878.0	907.3	921.6	940.2	1,047.4	898.6	842.1	851.2	881.4	919.4	898.9
Female	('000)	5,949.0	5,754.7	5,865.8	5,888.6	5,922.4	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7
15-24	('000)	927.4	922.6	834.6	830.8	841.6	899.8	816.0	743.8	839.3	842.0	908.7	834.5
25-34	('000)	2,156.4	2,006.5	2,066.5	2,109.9	2,105.2	2,087.5	2,063.7	2,328.6	2,270.2	2,267.9	2,226.9	2,242.5
35-44	('000)	1,474.5	1,439.9	1,450.8	1,457.9	1,637.3	1,584.0	1,660.3	1,708.4	1,633.9	1,702.6	1,670.7	1,777.8
45-54	('000)	991.8	977.9	1,037.1	1,057.1	986.3	1,035.4	1,027.9	899.0	942.8	959.7	966.8	942.3
55-64	('000)	398.7	407.8	476.9	432.9	352.1	315.6	371.0	316.6	354.5	332.6	366.0	381.5
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	12,986.9	12,636.2	12,841.6	13,065.0	13,085.2	13,022.6	13,105.8	13,351.0	13,468.2	13,575.9	13,676.9	13,783.9
Bumiputera	('000)	8,617.8	8,356.4	8,528.3	8,649.1	8,610.9	8,785.7	8,852.0	8,880.5	8,999.9	9,047.8	9,093.1	9,147.9
Chinese	('000)	3,303.2	3,242.5	3,288.2	3,306.3	3,334.4	3,274.9	3,199.3	3,328.2	3,368.4	3,423.1	3,429.2	3,462.3
Indians	('000)	954.4	934.7	932.7	1,004.0	1,047.0	899.0	964.4	1,003.4	997.2	974.1	1,023.3	1,048.6
Others	('000)	111.5	102.5	92.3	105.6	92.8	62.9	90.2	138.8	102.8	131.0	131.3	125.2
Non-citizens	('000)	2,256.6	2,247.5	2,254.1	2,096.6	2,151.3	2,184.7	2,169.0	2,089.6	2,106.7	2,125.3	2,154.2	2,157.8
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	423.3	413.9	354.5	339.8	417.6	546.5	582.8	549.3	517.4	470.6	485.5	420.5
Primary	('000)	1,759.9	1,556.0	1,582.5	1,576.1	1,567.8	1,473.3	1,300.3	1,351.3	1,416.4	1,430.4	1,392.9	1,395.8
Secondary	('000)	8,532.5	8,326.5	8,367.0	8,194.9	8,239.7	8,271.9	8,419.7	8,633.9	8,736.2	8,901.5	8,957.7	9,062.6
Tertiary	('000)	4,527.8	4,587.3	4,791.7	5,050.9	5,011.4	4,915.6	4,971.9	4,906.2	4,904.8	4,909.6	4,995.0	5,062.8

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022**3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	585.1	499.6	451.4	485.1	491.4	460.0	476.8	486.9	529.1	558.5	568.7	571.8
Employee	('000)	11,378.2	11,270.4	11,526.7	11,703.8	11,677.1	11,610.5	11,692.7	11,772.3	11,822.1	11,873.6	11,934.4	12,001.9
Own account worker	('000)	2,658.8	2,516.3	2,533.3	2,439.5	2,534.0	2,611.8	2,581.5	2,651.5	2,708.4	2,772.9	2,836.1	2,878.2
Unpaid family worker	('000)	621.4	597.4	584.3	533.3	534.1	525.0	523.8	529.9	515.3	496.3	491.8	489.8
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	683.0	774.8	752.0	845.8	811.2	631.2	594.1	610.1	623.7	635.6	642.6	648.1
Professionals	('000)	1,958.6	1,923.9	1,910.5	1,937.6	2,179.4	2,013.0	1,967.0	1,978.0	1,998.9	2,023.0	2,046.2	2,057.9
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,614.1	1,564.2	1,732.4	1,775.1	1,879.3	1,705.7	1,695.6	1,707.5	1,718.7	1,728.2	1,737.3	1,745.1
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,371.6	1,318.8	1,302.4	1,322.5	1,507.8	1,641.6	1,704.6	1,728.4	1,742.1	1,755.5	1,762.2	1,769.8
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,572.1	3,530.9	3,513.5	3,536.7	3,499.4	3,737.5	3,822.8	3,920.8	3,984.4	4,042.5	4,061.7	4,079.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	945.4	921.3	872.6	900.0	788.9	719.0	695.1	666.9	641.5	627.8	626.7	628.1
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,385.8	1,384.0	1,426.1	1,302.7	1,221.8	1,304.9	1,284.8	1,285.7	1,290.6	1,296.3	1,305.8	1,312.9
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,772.2	1,641.2	1,713.7	1,799.3	1,617.9	1,649.5	1,637.1	1,641.4	1,645.3	1,648.6	1,666.1	1,683.2
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,940.5	1,824.7	1,872.4	1,742.0	1,730.9	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	4,255.7	4,262.9	4,394.9	4,558.5	4,869.9	4,349.9	4,256.7	4,295.6	4,341.3	4,386.8	4,426.1	4,451.1
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,047.1	8,796.2	8,828.3	8,861.2	8,635.8	9,052.5	9,144.4	9,243.2	9,303.9	9,370.7	9,422.5	9,473.1
Low-skilled	('000)	1,940.5	1,824.7	1,872.4	1,742.0	1,730.9	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

4. Profile of Underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	667.5	789.6	403.8	533.7	441.9	474.1	464.6	393.8	336.3	324.5	287.2	268.5
Sex													
Male	('000)	320.1	444.0	151.4	345.6	281.3	317.8	282.9	137.6	112.1	154.5	132.9	115.4
Female	('000)	347.4	345.7	252.4	188.0	160.5	156.3	181.6	256.2	224.1	170.0	154.3	153.0
Age group													
15-24	('000)	91.0	134.6	116.1	165.5	57.0	102.2	69.0	87.0	39.1	76.4	35.3	46.1
25-34	('000)	189.1	229.1	118.0	189.5	209.4	110.1	166.4	108.4	103.6	94.3	99.5	88.0
35-44	('000)	146.5	182.0	72.1	71.0	106.3	95.9	123.7	97.5	77.8	63.0	68.4	56.2
45 and above	('000)	240.9	244.0	97.6	107.6	69.2	165.9	105.4	100.9	115.8	90.8	84.0	78.3
Time-related underemployment	('000)	383.2	413.5	300.8	369.1	310.5	329.7	326.2	293.1	245.1	212.8	186.8	167.4
Sex													
Male	('000)	183.2	257.6	102.3	267.8	226.7	236.1	232.2	101.2	71.3	111.6	92.3	79.3
Female	('000)	199.9	156.0	198.5	101.3	83.8	93.5	93.9	191.9	173.8	101.3	94.5	88.1
Age group													
15-24	('000)	63.2	76.3	108.4	130.3	46.4	86.6	40.4	80.8	21.8	64.5	16.7	29.9
25-34	('000)	114.1	99.3	97.2	117.4	159.3	82.6	137.0	78.9	76.1	59.8	67.4	63.8
35-44	('000)	82.4	106.1	47.4	53.1	67.2	46.6	87.7	70.2	62.6	37.0	49.0	32.5
45 and above	('000)	123.5	131.9	47.8	68.4	37.6	113.8	61.0	63.2	84.5	51.5	53.7	41.2
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	1,637.3	1,674.1	1,762.7	1,886.8	1,899.9	1,852.5	1,873.8	1,838.3	1,810.1	1,799.6	1,839.6	1,891.4
Sex													
Male	('000)	815.1	847.7	865.9	1,066.6	951.5	949.0	931.7	877.1	874.4	892.3	857.9	1,022.0
Female	('000)	822.2	826.4	896.9	820.2	948.4	903.5	942.2	961.2	935.6	907.3	981.7	869.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	338.3	393.7	405.1	353.5	437.2	336.9	426.8	309.0	364.9	356.3	344.1	326.3
25-34	('000)	786.3	701.9	811.4	862.6	848.4	776.0	835.3	816.4	821.3	799.4	861.4	894.9
35-44	('000)	310.8	331.6	355.3	443.0	401.7	426.1	392.0	454.6	428.2	433.3	432.2	476.0
45 and above	('000)	201.8	246.9	190.9	227.6	212.5	313.5	219.7	258.3	195.7	210.6	201.9	194.2
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.4	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.5	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.4

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Unemployed	('000)	546.6	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5
Sex													
Male	('000)	331.0	453.9	459.5	465.3	464.8	444.1	436.7	414.1	395.0	383.3	365.7	355.8
Female	('000)	215.7	337.9	285.5	295.3	307.0	320.8	309.5	280.2	276.2	258.8	246.2	244.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	291.4	326.7	322.3	330.8	317.4	283.1	304.1	313.1	303.2	303.4	301.3	299.4
25-34	('000)	165.3	274.3	233.7	256.6	231.0	263.3	245.3	244.5	234.6	219.2	206.1	191.1
35-44	('000)	45.5	86.0	80.7	76.2	104.3	75.0	73.4	80.2	67.1	54.3	51.4	59.9
45-54	('000)	34.6	67.7	46.9	52.1	58.5	82.2	70.3	42.5	46.3	46.6	36.2	26.4
55-64	('000)	9.9	37.2	61.4	45.0	60.7	61.3	53.1	14.1	20.2	18.5	16.9	23.7
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	480.0	685.8	640.2	654.8	663.6	655.8	639.5	590.8	569.8	543.5	518.1	512.2
Bumiputera	('000)	341.0	461.8	397.8	428.0	446.5	457.7	450.5	416.5	369.7	387.3	385.7	363.4
Chinese	('000)	82.2	144.7	172.5	148.1	157.6	140.0	121.9	125.0	147.3	120.1	96.7	95.5
Indians	('000)	47.6	71.3	59.6	63.8	52.4	54.0	64.2	45.0	45.3	32.7	29.5	45.4
Others	('000)	9.2	8.0	10.2	14.8	7.1	4.2	2.9	4.3	7.5	3.4	6.2	7.9
Non-citizens	('000)	66.7	106.0	104.8	105.9	108.3	109.1	106.7	103.6	101.4	98.5	93.7	88.3
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	('000)	356.9	485.7	592.2	634.4	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	('000)	159.0	240.7	294.2	285.8	316.1	385.0	331.6	353.5	353.4	336.9	321.0	313.5
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	94.7	149.9	152.9	193.1	165.3	143.0	177.8	149.8	141.3	128.9	114.7	109.3
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	57.7	64.2	92.0	88.5	89.9	71.6	90.6	62.5	58.9	65.2	61.0	56.7
1 year and above	('000)	45.5	30.8	53.1	67.0	68.7	63.8	58.1	45.2	39.4	36.5	37.3	35.9
Inactively unemployed	('000)	189.8	306.1	152.8	126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
Sex													
Male	(%)	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
Female	(%)	3.5	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8
Age group													
15-24	(%)	11.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7
25-34	(%)	3.1	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4
35-44	(%)	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
45-54	(%)	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0
55-64	(%)	0.7	2.8	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Bumiputera	(%)	3.8	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8
Chinese	(%)	2.4	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7
Indians	(%)	4.8	7.1	6.0	6.0	4.8	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.1
Others	(%)	7.6	7.2	10.0	12.3	7.1	6.2	3.1	3.0	6.8	2.5	4.5	5.9
Non-citizens	(%)	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

6. Profile of Outside Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outside labour force	('000)	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1
Sex													
Male	('000)	2,280.7	2,364.7	2,342.5	2,325.1	2,303.4	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6
Female	('000)	4,882.5	4,985.8	4,982.1	4,993.2	5,012.6	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	3,467.8	3,509.0	3,568.7	3,513.7	3,455.7	3,447.4	3,500.8	3,470.8	3,321.4	3,324.5	3,321.3	3,331.2
25-34	('000)	873.6	954.3	972.1	922.3	1,018.3	920.2	1,036.4	805.3	798.1	768.7	822.4	840.5
35-44	('000)	746.2	783.5	778.8	783.1	657.8	741.6	667.0	637.0	742.0	747.9	719.1	642.0
45-54	('000)	798.9	792.0	751.8	796.8	826.5	807.8	813.6	899.1	870.7	862.1	878.1	922.3
55-64	('000)	1,276.7	1,311.6	1,253.3	1,302.4	1,357.7	1,507.9	1,412.3	1,549.3	1,557.8	1,555.4	1,509.7	1,510.1
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	2,280.7	2,364.7	2,342.5	2,325.1	2,303.4	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6
15-24	('000)	1,604.7	1,634.2	1,605.9	1,563.4	1,531.5	1,634.7	1,541.4	1,404.8	1,340.6	1,377.3	1,386.7	1,336.0
25-34	('000)	149.5	146.9	167.1	148.7	255.5	205.3	217.8	242.2	217.3	142.9	180.3	158.2
35-44	('000)	58.1	68.2	63.9	56.2	64.0	68.9	66.4	85.1	67.7	117.1	57.5	86.3
45-54	('000)	90.2	87.3	84.6	132.9	80.6	76.0	96.9	59.5	88.6	82.2	87.1	109.7
55-64	('000)	378.1	428.1	421.1	423.9	371.7	329.4	388.8	514.9	538.0	499.3	486.7	493.5
Female	('000)	4,882.5	4,985.8	4,982.1	4,993.2	5,012.6	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5
15-24	('000)	1,863.1	1,874.8	1,962.8	1,950.2	1,924.1	1,812.7	1,959.5	2,066.0	1,980.8	1,947.1	1,934.6	1,995.2
25-34	('000)	724.1	807.4	805.0	773.7	762.8	714.9	818.6	563.1	580.8	625.8	642.0	682.2
35-44	('000)	688.1	715.3	714.9	727.0	593.8	672.7	600.6	551.8	674.3	630.8	661.6	555.8
45-54	('000)	708.6	704.7	667.2	663.9	745.9	731.8	716.7	839.6	782.1	779.9	791.0	812.6
55-64	('000)	898.6	883.5	832.2	878.5	986.0	1,178.5	1,023.5	1,034.4	1,019.7	1,056.0	1,023.0	1,016.7
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	3,082.8	3,115.5	2,872.1	3,105.3	3,161.9	3,117.4	3,082.9	3,106.1	3,020.8	2,989.8	2,989.0	3,043.6
Housework/ family	('000)	3,036.4	3,179.1	3,223.0	3,107.6	2,999.7	3,233.4	3,273.7	2,982.1	3,033.4	3,059.8	3,126.0	3,169.8
Going for further studies	('000)	97.8	159.5	178.7	148.9	72.4	110.6	159.3	257.3	219.2	150.3	161.6	123.5
Disabled	('000)	306.6	283.1	216.2	169.9	189.7	134.7	125.1	185.4	220.8	245.1	199.2	174.7
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	47.4	55.6	236.2	127.0	270.0	235.7	257.6	172.0	90.5	86.5	90.5	75.9
Retired/ old age	('000)	592.1	557.6	598.3	659.7	622.2	593.2	531.5	658.6	705.3	727.1	684.3	658.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Malaysia													
Labour force	('000)	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	15,922.3	16,008.4	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2
Employed	('000)	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7
Unemployed	('000)	546.6	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5
Outside labour force	('000)	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.8	68.1	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
Johor													
Labour force	('000)	1,771.9	1,754.1	1,858.7	1,824.4	1,793.4	1,766.4	1,807.6	1,839.5	1,839.3	1,848.4	1,864.4	1,856.0
Employed	('000)	1,714.4	1,673.0	1,792.2	1,752.4	1,722.6	1,698.6	1,735.2	1,774.2	1,780.7	1,795.0	1,818.1	1,812.2
Unemployed	('000)	57.5	81.2	66.5	72.0	70.8	67.8	72.4	65.3	58.6	53.4	46.3	43.7
Outside labour force	('000)	823.3	857.4	793.9	854.1	846.6	847.6	824.0	807.6	834.1	813.2	810.7	823.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.3	67.2	70.1	68.1	67.9	67.6	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.4	69.7	69.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
Kedah													
Labour force	('000)	982.2	978.2	961.7	956.9	975.5	997.8	1,028.9	1,014.2	1,032.5	1,034.1	1,048.5	1,057.3
Employed	('000)	946.2	937.9	919.5	918.7	940.3	959.0	990.1	975.3	997.3	999.8	1,017.3	1,022.5
Unemployed	('000)	36.0	40.3	42.2	38.2	35.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	35.2	34.3	31.2	34.8
Outside labour force	('000)	540.5	550.4	575.0	584.3	569.1	555.4	528.9	548.5	536.7	539.7	533.7	539.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.5	64.0	62.6	62.1	63.2	64.2	66.1	64.9	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3
Kelantan													
Labour force	('000)	732.4	723.6	715.8	703.9	698.3	721.9	747.6	773.5	787.9	791.0	792.0	800.7
Employed	('000)	702.0	692.9	683.2	675.3	667.8	687.4	709.7	737.2	757.3	760.8	763.1	768.0
Unemployed	('000)	30.4	30.7	32.7	28.6	30.5	34.5	37.9	36.2	30.6	30.3	28.9	32.8
Outside labour force	('000)	495.0	509.7	525.8	544.8	562.0	542.4	522.4	500.8	493.2	498.4	504.3	505.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	59.7	58.7	57.7	56.4	55.4	57.1	58.9	60.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1
Melaka													
Labour force	('000)	444.4	439.6	426.1	432.6	436.4	433.4	454.3	461.2	453.1	463.0	463.2	454.2
Employed	('000)	438.9	430.0	415.5	416.5	420.8	417.6	440.5	447.0	439.5	448.0	451.1	441.9
Unemployed	('000)	5.5	9.7	10.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	13.8	14.2	13.6	15.0	12.1	12.3
Outside labour force	('000)	202.4	210.5	220.7	224.5	217.7	220.3	212.0	203.5	210.6	211.2	207.3	222.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.7	67.6	65.9	65.8	66.7	66.3	68.2	69.4	68.3	68.7	69.1	67.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	('000)	507.8	502.5	500.0	491.2	498.1	505.6	512.0	509.8	510.0	511.5	525.0	532.0
Employed	('000)	491.0	484.3	481.5	470.4	479.5	488.1	493.2	494.0	493.3	494.7	509.2	518.0
Unemployed	('000)	16.8	18.2	18.5	20.8	18.7	17.5	18.8	15.7	16.7	16.9	15.8	14.0
Outside labour force	('000)	269.9	273.3	279.8	287.8	282.3	268.4	276.6	274.8	273.7	271.8	266.4	259.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.3	64.8	64.1	63.1	63.8	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.3	66.3	67.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	756.8	750.6	760.9	718.6	733.6	733.4	751.8	735.8	750.7	745.8	744.5	757.2
Employed	('000)	733.7	727.2	739.4	694.9	706.9	707.3	723.6	711.6	732.4	725.6	722.9	736.5
Unemployed	('000)	23.1	23.4	21.5	23.6	26.7	26.1	28.2	24.2	18.4	20.2	21.6	20.7
Outside labour force	('000)	370.7	379.6	371.6	418.0	407.9	397.5	396.8	412.1	397.2	405.6	406.7	397.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.1	66.4	67.2	63.2	64.3	64.9	65.5	64.1	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	868.8	859.9	860.9	915.4	908.5	951.1	915.6	937.9	924.7	926.6	926.4	946.1
Employed	('000)	850.7	822.7	826.0	881.9	876.4	913.9	881.5	908.1	894.6	900.1	902.3	924.4
Unemployed	('000)	18.0	37.2	34.8	33.6	32.1	37.2	34.0	29.9	30.1	26.5	24.1	21.7
Outside labour force	('000)	408.3	419.6	430.2	372.1	375.8	342.9	379.1	363.0	375.9	374.6	380.4	371.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.0	67.2	66.7	71.1	70.7	73.5	70.7	72.1	71.1	71.2	70.9	71.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	1,110.0	1,094.2	1,115.4	1,088.8	1,088.4	1,124.8	1,113.7	1,110.7	1,128.3	1,143.7	1,149.4	1,122.7
Employed	('000)	1,063.7	1,034.8	1,062.3	1,035.8	1,038.9	1,075.2	1,060.7	1,062.8	1,085.6	1,103.0	1,114.2	1,090.8
Unemployed	('000)	46.2	59.4	53.1	52.9	49.5	49.7	52.9	47.9	42.7	40.7	35.3	31.9
Outside labour force	('000)	607.9	609.3	598.5	623.9	625.2	585.6	595.8	611.3	591.7	585.6	579.2	599.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.6	64.2	65.1	63.6	63.5	65.8	65.1	64.5	65.6	66.1	66.5	65.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	116.3	114.8	104.2	111.7	110.8	117.4	113.0	116.1	115.3	116.0	119.0	118.2
Employed	('000)	112.0	110.0	99.3	106.0	105.0	111.2	107.5	111.2	111.4	112.3	116.0	115.6
Unemployed	('000)	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.6
Outside labour force	('000)	57.4	59.4	71.6	65.7	66.3	62.3	64.2	63.9	62.9	62.8	60.6	62.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.0	65.9	59.3	63.0	62.6	65.3	63.8	64.5	64.7	64.9	66.3	65.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.2
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	3,523.9	3,529.0	3,689.6	3,881.9	3,881.8	3,715.6	3,715.9	3,658.6	3,715.6	3,760.5	3,766.9	3,809.6
Employed	('000)	3,443.8	3,367.7	3,511.9	3,707.0	3,708.5	3,550.5	3,583.9	3,553.3	3,597.5	3,649.7	3,647.1	3,697.4
Unemployed	('000)	80.1	161.3	177.7	174.9	173.2	165.0	132.0	105.3	118.1	110.8	119.7	112.2
Outside labour force	('000)	1,264.1	1,281.8	1,149.7	984.4	1,047.4	1,244.8	1,261.5	1,279.7	1,231.9	1,208.0	1,220.1	1,209.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.6	73.4	76.2	79.8	78.8	74.9	74.7	74.1	75.1	75.7	75.5	75.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	503.8	488.3	458.5	485.4	492.4	480.5	472.7	484.6	498.8	501.6	504.0	514.4
Employed	('000)	487.1	469.8	440.7	466.2	474.2	460.5	451.8	464.7	476.3	479.4	482.1	492.0
Unemployed	('000)	16.7	18.5	17.8	19.2	18.3	20.0	20.9	19.9	22.6	22.2	21.9	22.4
Outside labour force	('000)	309.3	328.3	362.3	337.3	335.8	359.8	362.7	358.2	348.1	347.9	352.4	345.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	62.0	59.8	55.9	59.0	59.5	57.2	56.6	57.5	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	2,133.9	2,132.3	2,052.7	1,984.6	2,019.6	2,004.4	1,982.1	2,045.9	2,059.5	2,062.9	2,122.4	2,176.5
Employed	('000)	1,990.9	1,938.1	1,876.9	1,817.8	1,839.4	1,829.3	1,803.5	1,861.7	1,871.1	1,885.9	1,948.2	1,999.8
Unemployed	('000)	143.0	194.2	175.8	166.7	180.2	175.1	178.6	184.2	188.3	177.0	174.2	176.7
Outside labour force	('000)	799.8	816.2	911.9	995.2	971.8	999.9	1,027.8	985.1	983.5	993.9	951.8	907.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	72.7	72.3	69.2	66.6	67.5	66.7	65.9	67.5	67.7	67.5	69.0	70.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.7	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	1,353.8	1,342.2	1,358.3	1,353.7	1,365.7	1,418.8	1,419.1	1,441.7	1,440.8	1,453.1	1,443.0	1,449.8
Employed	('000)	1,309.1	1,266.2	1,305.6	1,293.4	1,301.5	1,356.1	1,354.3	1,384.1	1,395.0	1,404.9	1,400.1	1,405.3
Unemployed	('000)	44.7	76.0	52.8	60.3	64.2	62.6	64.7	57.6	45.7	48.2	42.9	44.5
Outside labour force	('000)	633.9	668.3	657.3	662.5	657.9	625.2	615.7	603.3	602.9	598.6	622.9	627.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.1	66.8	67.4	67.1	67.5	69.4	69.7	70.5	70.5	70.8	69.8	69.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	5.7	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	900.3	884.0	892.4	892.0	919.6	918.6	900.7	918.2	902.4	898.8	888.6	859.0
Employed	('000)	877.2	850.7	859.5	848.7	874.1	875.0	857.5	872.6	859.5	859.9	857.2	831.6
Unemployed	('000)	23.1	33.2	32.8	43.3	45.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	42.9	38.9	31.3	27.4
Outside labour force	('000)	341.8	346.0	336.8	323.3	310.0	332.2	322.6	311.0	308.2	308.7	314.7	337.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	72.5	71.9	72.6	73.4	74.8	73.4	73.6	74.7	74.5	74.4	73.8	71.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2
W.P. Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	45.5	45.5	47.8	47.0	50.0	48.7	51.2	51.1	50.5	49.8	49.3	49.3
Employed	('000)	44.4	42.7	45.1	43.2	45.5	44.4	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.2	45.9	47.0
Unemployed	('000)	1.1	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.2
Outside labour force	('000)	26.1	26.6	26.2	24.3	24.6	25.2	25.1	24.0	24.0	23.6	25.1	24.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	63.6	63.1	64.6	65.9	67.0	65.9	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.9	66.3	66.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	6.4	5.7	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.5
W.P. Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	38.5	36.6	37.6	34.3	36.3	33.8	35.2	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.4	39.2
Employed	('000)	38.5	35.9	37.1	33.6	35.4	33.2	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.0	36.1	38.6
Unemployed	('000)	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Outside labour force	('000)	12.6	14.2	13.4	16.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	11.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	75.3	72.1	73.7	67.9	70.0	68.8	70.2	70.9	70.3	70.7	71.7	77.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

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

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.0
Filled jobs	('000)	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,562.6
Vacancies	('000)	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4
Jobs created	('000)	21.87	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Economic activity													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	483.4	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8
Filled jobs	('000)	457.0	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1
Vacancies	('000)	26.5	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7
Jobs created	('000)	1.12	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	94.5	94.1	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	80.1	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5
Filled jobs	('000)	79.8	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1
Vacancies	('000)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jobs created	('000)	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	2,251.2	2,232.2	2,253.6	2,257.0	2,260.4	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1
Filled jobs	('000)	2,160.8	2,138.7	2,153.3	2,159.2	2,159.5	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5
Vacancies	('000)	90.3	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5
Jobs created	('000)	4.25	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.0	95.8	95.5	95.7	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	1,304.5	1,250.8	1,283.0	1,280.1	1,255.4	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8
Filled jobs	('000)	1,286.1	1,232.6	1,262.4	1,258.9	1,234.2	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5
Vacancies	('000)	18.4	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3
Jobs created	('000)	4.97	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Services													
Jobs	('000)	4,447.4	4,343.2	4,382.1	4,368.0	4,360.6	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,530.7
Filled jobs	('000)	4,416.9	4,313.8	4,354.2	4,341.0	4,333.8	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.3
Vacancies	('000)	30.5	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4
Jobs created	('000)	11.46	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
2. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.0
Filled jobs	('000)	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,562.6
Vacancies	('000)	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4
Jobs created	('000)	21.87	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	2,081.4	2,058.2	2,069.1	2,065.5	2,062.4	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.2
Filled jobs	('000)	2,038.8	2,019.0	2,028.4	2,024.9	2,020.6	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.6
Vacancies	('000)	42.6	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6
Jobs created	('000)	10.88	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	5,345.9	5,210.3	5,277.6	5,278.7	5,253.3	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1
Filled jobs	('000)	5,259.1	5,117.7	5,177.8	5,180.5	5,154.7	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1
Vacancies	('000)	86.8	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9
Jobs created	('000)	9.71	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	1,139.2	1,115.0	1,125.4	1,112.9	1,107.9	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,116.7
Filled jobs	('000)	1,102.6	1,077.3	1,086.6	1,075.8	1,070.4	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,078.8
Vacancies	('000)	36.6	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8
Jobs created	('000)	1.29	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs	('000)	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	483.4	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	80.1	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5
Manufacturing	('000)	2,251.2	2,232.2	2,253.6	2,257.0	2,260.4	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	282.8	285.5	287.4	286.1	289.5	287.0	289.5	291.7	296.4	299.6	305.3	312.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	90.9	85.1	80.7	81.3	80.1	79.2	79.9	83.6	84.2	83.9	84.1	86.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	305.4	294.9	297.4	293.6	295.1	287.7	299.0	302.1	303.3	303.2	306.1	308.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	413.6	419.9	428.6	429.4	430.7	437.4	437.3	440.6	445.9	450.0	457.4	456.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	350.3	350.8	352.1	352.7	354.9	353.9	355.5	359.6	361.8	361.1	363.5	365.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	588.8	579.8	590.7	597.3	594.6	597.8	606.3	621.0	623.9	630.1	641.2	650.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	219.4	216.2	216.7	216.5	215.5	215.5	218.6	222.7	228.0	230.3	232.8	233.9
Construction	('000)	1,304.5	1,250.8	1,283.0	1,280.1	1,255.4	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8
Services	('000)	4,447.4	4,343.2	4,382.1	4,368.0	4,360.6	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,530.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,552.5	1,535.0	1,551.9	1,553.1	1,555.0	1,537.4	1,557.9	1,602.1	1,615.5	1,647.0	1,657.1	1,668.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	836.3	768.1	790.4	792.4	789.3	763.1	774.7	787.9	790.6	780.5	782.9	793.8
Transportation and storage	('000)	387.2	379.8	378.3	374.7	376.7	375.8	374.5	387.7	395.1	402.5	406.0	411.0
Information and communication	('000)	220.8	219.4	221.5	223.6	224.1	224.9	226.3	227.4	229.2	230.1	231.4	231.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	936.6	935.4	934.6	918.5	911.0	909.0	906.8	904.7	904.7	905.9	912.8	916.1
Other services	('000)	514.0	505.4	505.5	505.7	504.6	501.9	501.6	504.1	507.2	509.6	509.2	509.8
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,081.4	2,058.2	2,069.1	2,065.5	2,062.4	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.2
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,345.9	5,210.3	5,277.6	5,278.7	5,253.3	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1
Low-skilled	('000)	1,139.2	1,115.0	1,125.4	1,112.9	1,107.9	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,116.7

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,562.6
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	457.0	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	79.8	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1
Manufacturing	('000)	2,160.8	2,138.7	2,153.3	2,159.2	2,159.5	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	270.5	272.0	274.4	272.8	274.5	274.7	277.3	279.3	283.5	286.2	291.8	299.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	87.4	82.0	77.7	78.2	77.6	76.6	77.3	80.7	81.2	80.8	81.0	82.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	293.8	284.7	286.6	283.3	283.6	276.4	287.4	289.4	290.3	290.1	292.7	294.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	396.0	402.6	409.7	411.0	412.0	418.7	419.1	420.6	425.3	429.4	436.9	436.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	339.7	339.1	338.6	339.8	341.0	339.5	341.4	345.4	347.1	346.9	349.6	352.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	563.0	550.9	558.6	566.3	564.0	566.2	574.9	589.1	591.6	597.6	608.3	617.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	210.4	207.4	207.8	207.8	206.9	206.5	209.6	213.2	218.2	220.3	222.9	224.1
Construction	('000)	1,286.1	1,232.6	1,262.4	1,258.9	1,234.2	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5
Services	('000)	4,416.9	4,313.8	4,354.2	4,341.0	4,333.8	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.3
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,545.8	1,528.7	1,544.2	1,545.5	1,545.5	1,527.8	1,549.9	1,591.3	1,607.8	1,636.0	1,646.4	1,657.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	830.8	762.5	786.4	788.7	786.1	760.0	772.0	784.9	788.4	778.2	780.3	790.8
Transportation and storage	('000)	382.0	374.6	374.4	371.1	372.9	371.9	371.4	384.1	392.5	400.7	404.3	409.4
Information and communication	('000)	220.1	218.9	220.8	223.0	223.5	224.4	225.6	226.7	228.1	228.8	230.2	230.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	927.5	928.1	926.5	910.0	903.9	901.0	898.3	896.9	895.3	895.1	901.5	905.8
Other services	('000)	510.6	501.0	502.1	502.7	501.9	499.4	499.4	502.1	504.9	506.2	506.7	507.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,038.8	2,019.0	2,028.4	2,024.9	2,020.6	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,259.1	5,117.7	5,177.8	5,180.5	5,154.7	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1
Low-skilled	('000)	1,102.6	1,077.3	1,086.6	1,075.8	1,070.4	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,078.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Vacancies	('000)	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	26.5	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	('000)	90.3	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	12.3	13.5	13.0	13.3	15.0	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	11.7	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	17.6	17.3	18.9	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.2	19.9	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	10.6	11.7	13.5	12.9	13.9	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	25.8	28.9	32.1	31.0	30.6	31.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.9	33.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8
Construction	('000)	18.4	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3
Services	('000)	30.5	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.6	9.5	9.6	7.9	10.8	7.7	10.9	10.7	11.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	5.5	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1
Transportation and storage	('000)	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Information and communication	('000)	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	9.2	7.3	8.0	8.6	7.1	8.0	8.5	7.8	9.4	10.8	11.3	10.3
Other services	('000)	3.3	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	42.6	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	86.8	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9
Low-skilled	('000)	36.6	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs created	('000)	21.87	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1.12	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
Manufacturing	('000)	4.25	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.18	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.65
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.09	0.01	0.18	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.32	0.10	0.47	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.89
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	1.44	1.73	3.81	1.92	2.05	2.11	1.79	2.17	2.30	2.33	2.48	2.60
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.22	0.29	0.65	0.99	0.71	0.85	0.83	0.98	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	1.60	2.61	3.19	2.52	3.20	2.84	2.57	2.85	2.97	3.22	3.52	3.48
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.52	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.81
Construction	('000)	4.97	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08
Services	('000)	11.46	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	3.61	1.63	2.88	2.12	2.30	1.78	1.82	3.12	4.73	6.66	6.79	8.39
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	0.48	0.05	0.40	0.37	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.73	0.71	0.52	0.88	1.00
Transportation and storage	('000)	1.70	0.51	0.78	0.45	0.88	0.79	0.44	0.91	1.94	1.74	2.01	1.26
Information and communication	('000)	0.81	0.20	0.57	0.79	0.46	0.48	0.73	0.98	1.19	1.35	1.35	0.76
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	3.15	1.34	2.77	2.09	2.12	1.85	1.61	2.04	2.43	3.27	2.85	2.72
Other services	('000)	1.71	0.46	0.77	0.59	0.53	0.45	0.50	0.98	1.30	1.91	1.85	1.79
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	10.88	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65
Semi-skilled	('000)	9.71	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50
Low-skilled	('000)	1.29	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2022, DOSM

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

Indicator	2021						2022								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,313	64,023	74,144	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052	93,637	41,817	66,648	54,086	66,093	69,991
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	243	307	297	211	78	108	173	194	107	149	43	99	121	173	179
Mining and quarrying	84	100	125	62	18	40	53	71	47	24	7	39	40	56	57
Manufacturing	8,319	10,838	12,761	13,803	7,858	15,422	9,040	12,640	7,869	20,669	8,052	13,467	11,884	12,409	16,610
Construction	2,005	2,629	3,095	863	434	616	1,305	1,743	1,219	592	247	456	824	1,146	1,168
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	80	39	29	61	37	27	34	39	32	26	7	52	36	58	66
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	45	88	79	30	24	40	52	56	61	42	18	33	45	70	102
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,800	11,555	14,558	11,761	7,167	14,441	9,944	13,882	7,845	17,769	7,652	12,815	13,063	13,871	18,216
Transportation and storage	937	1,354	1,608	1,353	838	1,540	1,300	1,499	948	1,740	909	1,323	1,415	1,375	1,821
Accommodation and food service activities	1,769	2,111	4,558	3,583	2,572	4,927	2,308	3,813	2,353	6,834	3,617	5,493	3,484	4,521	5,156
Information and communication	3,442	3,771	3,463	1,794	1,047	1,917	2,002	2,537	1,749	2,021	997	1,420	1,540	1,897	2,168
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	3,587	4,072	4,122	4,556	2,628	4,232	3,023	4,107	2,946	5,577	2,659	3,979	3,985	3,993	5,163
Real estate activities	969	1,106	1,321	1,072	658	1,281	767	1,025	685	1,632	596	1,205	1,106	1,361	1,673
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,176	7,147	7,595	7,047	4,675	8,713	4,411	4,884	5,745	9,254	3,026	6,731	5,539	7,090	8,521
Administrative and support service activities	3,185	3,375	3,283	969	711	991	2,030	2,577	1,899	901	513	624	1,110	1,057	1,364
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	280	376	402	520	364	576	421	522	370	906	372	724	185	304	113
Education	1,068	1,529	1,747	1,660	963	1,838	1,383	1,603	973	2,409	939	1,863	1,764	1,963	2,430
Human health and social work activities	928	933	1,257	1,485	940	1,970	1,090	1,615	846	2,571	1,145	2,050	1,924	1,994	2,754
Arts, entertainment and recreation	79	109	117	83	67	87	174	133	115	130	38	86	115	197	216
Other service activities	700	1,035	1,279	1,206	767	1,066	1,038	1,343	937	1,484	545	1,095	1,021	1,199	1,499
Activities of households as employers	6	10	6	12	7	2	4	7	12	6	1	4	5	6	1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	11	2	6	10	10	12	3	11	6	17	2	9	6	11	2
Unclassified	11,600	11,537	12,436	21,089	9,150	16,347	8,369	12,871	6,288	18,884	10,432	13,081	4,874	11,342	712

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

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

Indicator	2021						2022								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,313	64,023	74,144	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052	93,637	41,817	66,648	54,086	66,093	69,991
Managers	2,467	6,334	9,804	9,328	5,434	9,151	5,260	7,681	4,976	9,643	5,201	7,839	6,439	9,155	8,823
Professionals	31,218	32,526	31,904	31,942	18,221	31,820	21,396	30,717	19,318	39,901	17,938	28,656	24,939	30,273	32,375
Technician and associate professionals	9,560	11,843	14,819	12,923	7,131	14,940	9,284	11,386	7,561	17,140	7,733	11,938	9,462	12,191	12,781
Clerical support workers	4,660	5,395	6,510	7,112	4,015	7,512	4,883	6,088	4,006	9,955	3,821	6,292	4,807	5,629	5,998
Service and sales workers	3,812	3,929	5,457	6,966	3,742	7,127	4,067	5,894	3,629	8,991	3,948	6,544	4,377	5,021	5,259
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	108	58	78	61	30	74	36	50	59	123	51	143	91	87	99
Craft and related trades workers	727	1,239	1,327	1,459	744	1,558	973	1,317	1,083	2,234	900	1,694	1,247	1,321	1,484
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,761	2,699	4,245	3,439	1,696	4,011	3,025	4,039	2,420	5,650	2,225	3,542	2,724	2,416	3,172
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by State

Indicator	2021						2022								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,313	64,023	74,144	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052	93,637	41,817	66,648	54,086	66,093	69,991
Johor	3,844	4,327	5,457	5,735	3,040	5,695	3,674	4,693	3,244	7,296	3,107	5,643	4,339	4,719	5,757
Kedah	805	943	1,016	1,107	499	816	590	706	416	899	452	622	599	615	645
Kelantan	413	455	572	495	224	498	429	405	270	590	267	472	386	364	417
Melaka	828	952	1,450	1,354	770	1,544	971	1,088	698	1,742	714	1,159	911	1,043	1,184
Negeri Sembilan	628	721	987	755	328	519	404	432	284	583	262	402	291	316	362
Pahang	545	557	717	691	330	455	365	545	263	804	291	472	279	482	446
Pulau Pinang	3,272	3,587	3,597	3,592	1,946	2,683	1,811	2,326	2,009	3,435	1,675	2,497	1,898	2,093	2,349
Perak	1,149	1,269	1,355	1,409	568	1,068	742	937	570	1,121	531	759	652	627	721
Perlis	207	272	292	186	260	330	179	221	21	327	38	21	16	35	17
Selangor	11,323	13,930	16,257	14,355	7,448	12,247	9,196	10,030	7,643	13,974	6,101	9,958	8,353	8,867	10,204
Terengganu	294	421	543	454	236	493	415	337	245	497	233	473	319	305	341
Sabah	1,068	1,186	1,112	1,041	558	969	749	814	570	1,479	584	1,125	874	1,015	1,145
Sarawak	1,582	1,749	1,611	1,461	773	1,336	962	1,022	726	1,530	619	1,169	859	1,051	1,212
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	21,242	24,512	29,550	30,073	17,663	32,742	20,440	28,486	18,954	40,879	18,393	29,228	23,248	25,522	30,413
W.P. Labuan	69	84	62	64	29	54	45	36	26	61	33	60	47	59	52
W.P. Putrajaya	215	254	294	295	185	269	301	216	197	341	122	246	193	222	274
Unclassified *	6,829	8,804	9,272	10,163	6,156	14,475	7,651	14,878	6,916	18,079	8,395	12,342	10,822	18,758	14,452

Note: * Including job vacancies for overseas

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022**1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked**

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3r	Q4
Value added per hour worked	RM	40.0	46.5	41.2	41.8	40.2	40.4	40.9	42.3	40.3	41.0	42.5	43.1
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	23.1	28.8	28.5	24.9	22.9	24.3	27.5	25.3	22.9	23.4	27.3	25.2
Mining & Quarrying	RM	569.2	616.5	467.3	585.7	557.7	556.0	487.9	532.4	530.9	527.9	508.3	557.3
Manufacturing	RM	50.8	59.9	56.0	55.8	54.9	57.4	57.3	58.3	54.9	56.2	58.1	58.5
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	27.1	41.4	34.2	29.4	27.4	32.8	33.6	30.4	25.6	30.3	31.9	30.3
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	158.2	149.8	219.9	206.1	193.2	208.3	137.5	223.9	192.8	251.7	199.6	212.0
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	11.0	9.0	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.9	11.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	30.1	32.5	30.3	30.8	33.9	33.2	30.4	31.4	34.0	31.1	29.7	29.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	90.3	95.4	97.3	98.3	94.1	97.5	108.1	101.1	89.8	92.1	106.5	99.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	38.6	40.2	42.6	39.9	39.1	40.5	39.3	41.3	40.5	40.1	39.3	41.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	69.6	84.7	68.8	70.6	77.5	75.5	75.3	77.5	83.7	78.2	79.6	80.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	55.3	89.2	74.2	83.2	62.0	71.9	56.8	83.9	59.0	77.1	67.4	82.0
Construction	RM	18.7	18.2	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.8
Services	RM	38.3	44.3	38.4	39.6	37.7	37.3	37.7	39.9	38.2	38.7	40.0	40.8
Utilities	RM	163.2	195.7	159.1	161.1	164.2	160.2	169.8	164.5	161.9	158.5	160.3	151.0
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	38.3	41.2	41.2	43.2	39.1	37.5	37.9	42.7	38.1	39.7	42.0	43.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	12.6	11.1	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	9.7	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.6
Transportation and storage	RM	38.3	36.5	36.4	34.2	32.4	33.3	33.7	37.5	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.9
Information and communication	RM	160.0	236.0	155.9	151.5	166.0	164.4	167.0	158.8	165.7	166.8	160.0	153.4
Finance and insurance	RM	115.4	127.3	116.3	121.7	126.3	124.9	124.4	125.7	124.0	120.8	128.5	133.8
Real estate and business services	RM	25.2	27.5	21.8	21.2	21.2	20.4	19.6	20.1	22.5	23.6	24.2	23.5
Other services	RM	33.2	39.9	32.5	35.6	32.0	32.3	34.4	35.7	32.8	32.6	33.7	35.7

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
Value added per hour worked	(%)	2.1	15.6	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-13.1	-0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	1.9
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-7.2	15.8	0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-15.6	-3.4	1.7	-0.3	-3.4	-0.8	-0.6
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	2.9	7.8	-4.3	-5.5	-2.0	-9.8	4.4	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1	4.2	4.7
Manufacturing	(%)	2.1	15.1	6.9	6.0	8.1	-4.2	2.3	4.6	-0.1	-1.9	1.4	0.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-4.2	35.6	10.6	-7.8	1.1	-20.9	-1.6	3.5	-6.7	-7.4	-5.1	-0.4
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	0.8	-29.7	10.9	13.6	22.1	39.0	-37.5	8.6	-0.2	20.8	45.1	-5.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-1.4	-33.2	-8.9	-0.5	4.6	24.2	-5.5	0.9	-3.8	-6.9	1.5	1.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	2.7	15.4	7.9	10.7	12.7	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	-6.4	-2.4	-7.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	4.2	8.3	3.1	5.4	4.3	2.1	11.0	2.8	-4.6	-5.5	-1.5	-1.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	2.2	-12.6	-2.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	-7.6	3.5	3.3	-1.0	-0.2	1.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	4.6	35.8	12.4	9.9	11.4	-10.9	9.4	9.8	8.0	3.7	5.7	3.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-0.4	35.2	11.3	18.5	12.1	-19.4	-23.5	0.8	-4.8	7.2	18.7	-2.2
Construction	(%)	-1.7	-2.8	-8.8	-6.5	-8.7	-7.8	-5.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2	-2.1	8.0
Services	(%)	3.8	17.2	-1.2	-2.4	-1.5	-15.9	-1.8	0.8	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.3
Utilities	(%)	6.0	22.6	0.1	3.7	0.6	-18.1	6.7	2.2	-1.4	-1.1	-5.6	-8.2
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	2.3	9.0	0.6	0.3	2.0	-8.9	-7.9	-1.3	-2.6	5.7	10.8	1.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	0.6	-14.6	-23.3	-30.0	-26.9	-21.4	-20.7	2.1	14.6	25.4	40.3	19.0
Transportation and storage	(%)	-0.003	-11.6	-12.8	-17.1	-15.5	-8.9	-7.3	9.5	21.7	20.6	20.2	9.0
Information and communication	(%)	3.2	51.2	1.7	6.3	3.7	-30.3	7.1	4.8	-0.2	1.5	-4.2	-3.4
Finance and insurance	(%)	7.1	21.2	7.9	8.6	9.4	-1.9	7.0	3.3	-1.8	-3.2	3.3	6.5
Real estate and business services	(%)	3.0	5.7	-13.6	-19.4	-15.8	-25.7	-10.2	-5.3	6.2	15.3	23.7	16.7
Other services	(%)	5.9	24.6	-1.5	-2.9	-3.6	-19.0	5.8	0.1	2.5	0.7	-2.0	0.2

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022

3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
Value added per employment	RM	22,619	19,490	23,313	23,635	22,522	22,102	22,007	24,047	23,124	23,322	24,242	24,915
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	11,964	13,186	14,881	13,083	12,067	12,752	14,497	13,463	12,178	12,542	14,766	13,679
Mining & Quarrying	RM	341,791	286,955	283,881	351,270	329,507	317,929	281,108	314,462	317,500	310,885	305,891	334,940
Manufacturing	RM	29,756	25,731	32,489	32,575	31,394	31,693	31,349	34,308	32,270	32,964	33,935	34,854
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	15,276	18,746	18,730	16,303	14,713	17,518	17,955	17,081	14,637	17,055	17,868	17,160
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	95,922	74,608	134,341	122,558	110,237	116,153	79,035	131,433	115,012	145,496	117,735	123,944
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	5,591	4,065	5,823	6,038	5,838	5,403	5,277	5,909	5,780	5,443	5,613	6,072
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	18,235	12,571	18,062	18,041	19,324	17,830	15,768	18,618	20,168	18,747	17,849	18,146
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	54,624	47,228	58,505	59,151	56,184	57,428	63,853	61,915	54,497	55,549	64,226	61,266
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	23,686	17,031	25,253	24,250	23,431	22,850	21,638	25,133	24,215	24,134	23,743	25,324
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	41,066	34,752	41,030	41,975	45,464	42,588	42,569	46,862	50,288	46,836	47,463	49,188
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	33,406	29,552	44,295	50,345	36,588	41,168	30,682	50,394	35,978	46,311	40,030	49,314
Construction	RM	10,795	6,600	10,604	10,221	9,900	9,084	8,598	9,080	9,351	9,351	9,881	9,992
Services	RM	21,689	18,435	21,789	22,377	21,163	20,480	20,430	22,621	21,911	22,016	22,758	23,519
Utilities	RM	93,963	85,307	92,551	91,260	93,576	89,383	89,830	95,690	95,744	90,250	92,119	92,314
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	22,392	17,435	23,993	25,436	22,390	20,788	20,838	24,667	22,195	23,005	24,586	25,861
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	7,096	4,502	5,484	5,296	5,111	4,736	4,407	5,549	6,110	6,129	6,331	6,461
Transportation and storage	RM	22,431	13,959	21,581	19,982	18,990	19,170	19,123	22,434	23,779	24,013	24,311	25,106
Information and communication	RM	94,533	92,237	91,244	89,036	96,214	94,851	95,857	93,369	97,855	96,630	96,428	94,047
Finance and insurance	RM	64,700	56,401	65,114	69,255	71,657	70,106	68,649	71,929	71,427	69,436	71,438	72,028
Real estate and business services	RM	14,849	11,508	12,584	12,377	12,272	11,561	10,760	11,661	13,338	13,705	13,882	14,185
Other services	RM	17,815	16,741	17,966	19,068	17,250	17,273	17,639	19,266	17,953	17,884	18,343	19,613

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
Value added per employment	(%)	-0.8	-16.0	-2.1	-2.7	-0.4	13.4	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5	10.2	3.6
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-8.9	1.2	0.3	-0.9	0.9	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.6	1.9	1.6
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-1.2	-16.3	-4.4	-8.3	-3.6	10.8	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	8.8	6.5
Manufacturing	(%)	-0.3	-17.3	3.7	3.2	5.5	23.2	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0	8.2	1.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-4.9	7.2	5.5	-9.4	-3.7	-6.5	-4.1	4.8	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.5
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-2.9	-44.8	8.2	9.8	14.9	55.7	-41.2	7.2	4.3	25.3	49.0	-5.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-1.2	-40.2	-7.6	0.3	4.4	32.9	-9.4	-2.1	-1.0	0.7	6.4	2.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	0.5	-29.8	3.3	5.2	6.0	41.8	-12.7	3.2	4.4	5.1	13.2	-2.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	1.7	-13.8	-0.2	0.1	2.9	21.6	9.1	4.7	-3.0	-3.3	0.6	-1.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-0.6	-39.9	-6.3	-2.7	-1.1	34.2	-14.3	3.6	3.3	5.6	9.7	0.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	0.3	-8.2	9.8	7.7	10.7	22.5	3.8	11.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	5.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-1.7	-26.1	9.3	16.9	9.5	39.3	-30.7	0.1	-1.7	12.5	30.5	-2.1
Construction	(%)	-5.4	-40.5	-10.1	-8.2	-8.3	37.6	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	14.9	10.0
Services	(%)	0.6	-15.7	-3.8	-4.7	-2.4	11.1	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5	11.4	4.0
Utilities	(%)	3.2	-9.5	-2.3	0.5	-0.4	4.8	-2.9	4.9	2.3	1.0	2.5	-3.5
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-0.2	-23.1	-3.2	-2.5	0.0	19.2	-13.2	-3.0	-0.9	10.7	18.0	4.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-4.6	-39.6	-28.2	-33.5	-28.0	5.2	-19.6	4.8	19.6	29.4	43.7	16.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	-4.3	-44.2	-15.6	-21.5	-15.3	37.3	-11.4	12.3	25.2	25.3	27.1	11.9
Information and communication	(%)	2.1	1.5	1.8	5.5	1.8	2.8	5.1	4.9	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7
Finance and insurance	(%)	3.5	-5.6	5.4	6.4	10.8	24.3	5.4	3.9	-0.3	-1.0	4.1	0.1
Real estate and business services	(%)	1.1	-26.0	-16.4	-21.6	-17.4	0.5	-14.5	-5.8	8.7	18.5	29.0	21.7
Other services	(%)	2.9	-4.7	-0.6	-2.0	-3.2	3.2	-1.8	1.0	4.1	3.5	4.0	1.8

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022**5. Total hours worked**

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
Total Hours Worked	Million	8,611	6,237	8,545	8,578	8,538	8,312	8,214	8,775	8,935	8,939	9,039	9,210
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	975	849	982	972	983	991	997	983	987	1,002	1,017	1,000
Mining & Quarrying	Million	45	35	47	41	44	43	44	45	45	45	46	46
Manufacturing	Million	1,509	1,077	1,473	1,510	1,488	1,424	1,430	1,575	1,589	1,585	1,595	1,631
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	251	201	245	254	247	248	250	272	278	275	278	285
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	12	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	11
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	136	110	125	133	133	125	126	138	145	144	139	136
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	186	112	178	177	173	154	156	183	183	184	186	192
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	246	200	247	252	253	250	251	261	264	263	265	267
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	223	152	215	223	223	202	200	228	227	225	227	230
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	340	233	343	347	338	330	335	368	361	368	372	387
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	115	60	110	115	111	105	102	116	120	117	117	124
Construction	Million	824	495	830	823	809	754	699	811	827	814	823	827
Services	Million	5,257	3,781	5,213	5,232	5,214	5,101	5,046	5,361	5,487	5,493	5,558	5,706
Utilities	Million	60	45	60	60	60	58	55	62	63	62	63	67
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,485	1,083	1,501	1,501	1,476	1,436	1,442	1,541	1,576	1,592	1,618	1,665
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	947	639	871	913	902	884	910	945	977	954	981	995
Transportation and storage	Million	331	200	310	318	327	301	294	325	338	339	346	365
Information and communication	Million	136	94	145	149	140	143	144	152	149	149	157	164
Finance and insurance	Million	210	168	212	212	213	211	207	213	215	214	209	204
Real estate and business services	Million	680	466	658	665	651	635	613	655	672	670	670	711
Other services	Million	1,408	1,087	1,456	1,412	1,445	1,433	1,381	1,468	1,497	1,512	1,514	1,536

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022**6. Total Employment**

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
Total Employment	('000)	15,243	14,884	15,096	15,162	15,237	15,207	15,275	15,441	15,575	15,701	15,831	15,942
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1,883	1,852	1,877	1,851	1,870	1,886	1,889	1,849	1,854	1,872	1,878	1,840
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	74	75	78	68	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	('000)	2,576	2,506	2,540	2,584	2,604	2,577	2,612	2,678	2,702	2,705	2,731	2,740
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	445	443	447	458	461	464	469	483	486	489	496	502
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	20	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	267	244	244	250	263	258	256	268	278	274	271	260
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	307	290	298	302	303	286	300	308	309	304	309	308
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	406	404	411	418	424	425	424	426	435	435	439	434
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	363	360	362	367	372	358	363	375	379	374	376	379
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	576	568	575	583	576	585	593	608	600	615	624	632
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	191	180	185	189	189	183	188	193	196	195	197	207
Construction	('000)	1,424	1,364	1,404	1,404	1,391	1,390	1,374	1,386	1,382	1,383	1,378	1,387
Services	('000)	9,284	9,087	9,197	9,255	9,298	9,279	9,323	9,451	9,561	9,666	9,768	9,899
Utilities	('000)	104	103	103	106	106	105	105	106	107	108	110	110
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,544	2,557	2,577	2,551	2,578	2,590	2,624	2,666	2,704	2,745	2,766	2,793
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,686	1,580	1,593	1,644	1,630	1,634	1,643	1,658	1,694	1,709	1,730	1,782
Transportation and storage	('000)	564	523	523	546	556	522	518	543	559	566	576	595
Information and communication	('000)	231	240	248	254	241	247	251	259	252	257	261	267
Finance and insurance	('000)	374	379	379	373	375	375	374	373	373	373	376	378
Real estate and business services	('000)	1,154	1,113	1,139	1,141	1,126	1,122	1,116	1,130	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,176
Other services	('000)	2,627	2,591	2,634	2,639	2,685	2,683	2,692	2,717	2,738	2,756	2,781	2,797

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3r	Q4
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	344,788	290,090	351,926	358,340	343,162	336,108	336,161	371,308	360,151	366,188	383,775	397,191
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	22,533	24,422	27,938	24,213	22,563	24,053	27,389	24,894	22,577	23,480	27,729	25,162
Mining & Quarrying	Million	25,460	21,387	22,009	24,023	24,337	23,648	21,296	23,870	24,066	23,531	23,255	25,498
Manufacturing	Million	76,661	64,490	82,509	84,186	81,761	81,679	81,890	91,888	87,191	89,153	92,664	95,514
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	6,795	8,312	8,374	7,460	6,776	8,137	8,421	8,256	7,113	8,339	8,864	8,615
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	1,919	1,287	2,349	2,132	2,001	1,994	1,404	2,333	2,119	2,569	2,100	2,242
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,495	993	1,419	1,511	1,534	1,394	1,353	1,583	1,608	1,494	1,521	1,577
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,600	3,643	5,388	5,439	5,853	5,103	4,732	5,742	6,237	5,703	5,522	5,594
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	22,202	19,067	24,068	24,747	23,821	24,405	27,102	26,363	23,703	24,189	28,222	26,584
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	8,605	6,126	9,145	8,901	8,713	8,176	7,865	9,417	9,175	9,022	8,923	9,607
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	23,663	19,739	23,577	24,459	26,166	24,935	25,246	28,472	30,183	28,788	29,618	31,100
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	6,382	5,323	8,189	9,535	6,897	7,535	5,768	9,722	7,054	9,049	7,895	10,196
Construction	Million	15,377	9,003	14,890	14,346	13,770	12,627	11,816	12,588	12,922	12,929	13,621	13,856
Services	Million	201,370	167,515	200,390	207,085	196,765	190,044	190,474	213,785	209,499	212,812	222,307	232,808
Utilities	Million	9,791	8,779	9,575	9,713	9,891	9,357	9,411	10,178	10,227	9,757	10,140	10,194
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	56,955	44,585	61,834	64,886	57,721	53,849	54,681	65,754	60,023	63,141	68,001	72,226
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	11,967	7,115	8,737	8,709	8,332	7,741	7,243	9,198	10,350	10,473	10,954	11,516
Transportation and storage	Million	12,660	7,296	11,282	10,902	10,565	10,013	9,902	12,191	13,292	13,600	14,002	14,940
Information and communication	Million	21,843	22,176	22,637	22,596	23,224	23,474	24,040	24,136	24,694	24,856	25,132	25,147
Finance and insurance	Million	24,230	21,384	24,663	25,829	26,899	26,292	25,709	26,813	26,630	25,911	26,847	27,255
Real estate and business services	Million	17,129	12,810	14,338	14,122	13,820	12,969	12,009	13,175	15,131	15,785	16,229	16,675
Other services	Million	46,796	43,371	47,325	50,328	46,313	46,349	47,481	52,340	49,152	49,290	51,003	54,855
plus import duties	Million	3,386	3,272	4,189	4,487	3,967	4,057	3,296	4,283	3,895	4,284	4,199	4,354

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q4 2022
8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2020				2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4
GDP at constant 2015 prices	(%)	0.7	-17.1	-2.5	-3.3	-0.5	15.9	-4.5	3.6	5.0	8.9	14.2	7.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-8.8	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	2.8	0.1	-2.4	1.2	1.1
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-2.9	-19.2	-6.6	-9.8	-4.4	10.6	-3.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5	9.2	6.8
Manufacturing	(%)	1.4	-18.4	3.2	3.0	6.7	26.7	-0.8	9.1	6.6	9.2	13.2	3.9
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-3.2	9.0	7.3	-6.7	-0.3	-2.1	0.6	10.7	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.3
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-1.4	-51.3	-2.8	-2.1	4.2	54.9	-40.2	9.4	5.9	28.9	49.6	-3.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	3.1	-41.9	-8.9	-1.5	2.6	40.3	-4.7	4.7	4.8	7.2	12.4	-0.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	1.3	-33.3	0.04	2.5	4.5	40.1	-12.2	5.6	6.6	11.7	16.7	-2.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	3.8	-13.3	2.1	3.0	7.3	28.0	12.6	6.5	-0.5	-0.9	4.1	0.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-0.2	-40.1	-6.6	-1.9	1.3	33.5	-14.0	5.8	5.3	10.3	13.4	2.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	2.0	-8.8	9.2	7.8	10.6	26.3	7.1	16.4	15.4	15.5	17.3	9.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-1.6	-30.7	5.0	6.9	8.1	41.6	-29.6	2.0	2.3	20.1	36.9	4.9
Construction	(%)	-7.9	-44.3	-12.2	-13.7	-10.4	40.3	-20.6	-12.2	-6.2	2.4	15.3	10.1
Services	(%)	3.2	-16.2	-3.9	-4.6	-2.3	13.4	-4.9	3.2	6.5	12.0	16.7	8.9
Utilities	(%)	5.0	-8.7	-1.6	0.6	1.0	6.6	-1.7	4.8	3.4	4.3	7.8	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	2.1	-23.2	-2.3	-1.1	1.3	20.8	-11.6	1.3	4.0	17.3	24.4	9.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	1.5	-41.1	-29.8	-35.5	-30.4	8.8	-17.1	5.6	24.2	35.3	51.2	25.2
Transportation and storage	(%)	-1.9	-44.5	-16.3	-22.7	-16.5	37.3	-12.2	11.8	25.8	35.8	41.4	22.6
Information and communication	(%)	6.7	4.8	5.3	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.9	4.5	4.2
Finance and insurance	(%)	5.1	-5.7	5.8	6.2	11.0	23.0	4.2	3.8	-1.0	-1.4	4.4	1.7
Real estate and business services	(%)	3.5	-25.3	-16.0	-21.5	-19.3	1.2	-16.2	-6.7	9.5	21.7	35.1	26.6
Other services	(%)	3.3	-5.6	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	6.9	0.3	4.0	6.1	6.3	7.4	4.8
plus import duties	(%)	-14.8	-21.0	2.0	13.4	17.1	24.0	-21.3	-4.6	-1.8	5.6	27.4	1.7

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2022, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER 2022

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