MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FIRST QUARTER 2023

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23

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FIRST QUARTER 2023

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

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

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

PREFACE

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

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the first quarter of 2023 by bringing into context its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covered three main aspects of the national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand and productivity. A dedicated segment to a selected issue or theme with respect to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. The special feature of LMR is that for every quarter, there is one or more article(s) highlighting the labour market issues through statistics; or delving on the methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. The quarterly detailed time series statistical tables pertaining to the three topics are also included.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

May 2023

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GLOSSARY

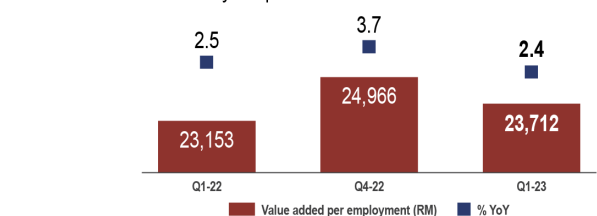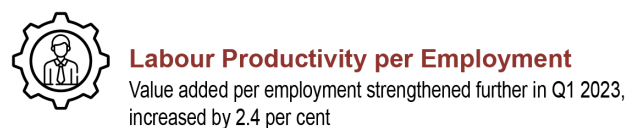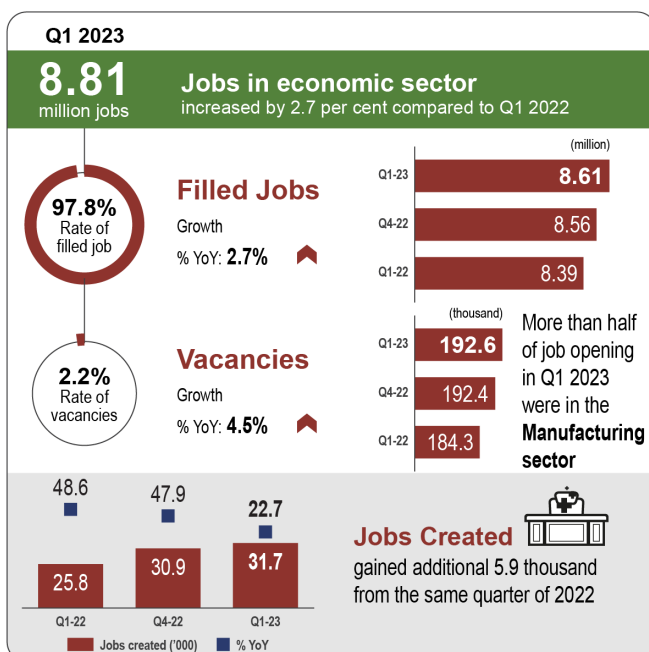|		
Category of skills	:	For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled 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
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	:	Labour Force Survey
MASCO	:	Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MIDA	:	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
MSIC	:	Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
Q	:	Quarter
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FIRST QUARTER 2023

The labour market expands in the first quarter of 2023, driven by the current economic expansion.

Employed persons went up by **3.1 per cent** as compared to the same quarter of 2022

- Q1-22: 15.57 (2.2 % YoY)
- Q4-22: 15.94 (3.2 % YoY)
- Q1-23: 16.06 (3.1 % YoY)

Employed persons (million) ▪ % YoY

16.65 million labour force

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) rose **0.8 percentage point** as against Q1 2022 to record **69.8 per cent**

- Q1-22: 16.25 (LFPR 69.0)
- Q4-22: 16.54 (LFPR 69.5)
- Q1-23: 16.65 (LFPR 69.8)

Labour force (million) ● LFPR (%)

Unemployed decreased by **12.6 per cent** year-on-year, recording a lower unemployment rate at **3.5 per cent**

	Unemployed persons ('000)	% YoY	Unemployment rate
Q1-23	586.9	-12.6	3.5%
Q4-22	600.5	-13.5	3.6%
Q1-22	671.2	-13.0	4.1%

Unemployed persons ('000) ▪ % YoY

Outside Labour Force

7.22 million persons in Q1 2023

% YoY: **-1.0%** ⌄

More than **80 per cent** did not seek for work due to schooling and housework

- **41.7%** Schooling/ Training program
- **43.9%** Housework/ family responsible
- **14.4%** Others*

*refer to people who are going for further study, disabled, not interested/ just completed study and retired/ old age

Time-related underemployment rate declined as against the same quarter of 2022
Skill-related underemployment rate gained 0.5 percentage point as compared to a year ago

Skill-related underemployment rate (%):
- Q1-22: 36.9
- Q2-22: 36.7
- Q3-22: 36.8
- Q4-22: 37.4
- Q1-23: 37.4

Time-related underemployment rate (%):
- Q1-22: 1.6
- Q2-22: 1.4
- Q3-22: 1.2
- Q4-22: 1.1
- Q1-23: 1.1

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

Total hours worked increased by 3.5 per cent as against the same quarter of 2022

- Q1-22: 8.94 billion hours
- Q4-22: 9.21 billion hours
- Q1-23: 9.25 billion hours

Growth % YoY: **3.5%** ▲

Q1 2023

8.81 million jobs

Jobs in economic sector increased by 2.7 per cent compared to Q1 2022

97.8% Rate of filled job

2.2% Rate of vacancies

Filled Jobs
Growth
% YoY: **2.7%** ▲

	(million)
Q1-23	8.61
Q4-22	8.56
Q1-22	8.39

Vacancies
Growth
% YoY: **4.5%** ▲

	(thousand)
Q1-23	192.6
Q4-22	192.4
Q1-22	184.3

More than half of job opening in Q1 2023 were in the **Manufacturing sector**

Jobs created ('000):
- Q1-22: 25.8 (48.6 % YoY)
- Q4-22: 30.9 (47.9 % YoY)
- Q1-23: 31.7 (22.7 % YoY)

● Jobs created ('000) ▪ % YoY

Jobs Created gained additional 5.9 thousand from the same quarter of 2022

Labour Productivity per Employment
Value added per employment strengthened further in Q1 2023, increased by 2.4 per cent

Value added per employment (RM):
- Q1-22: 23,153 (2.5 % YoY)
- Q4-22: 24,966 (3.7 % YoY)
- Q1-23: 23,712 (2.4 % YoY)

● Value added per employment (RM) ▪ % YoY

Labour Productivity per Hour Worked
Value added per hour worked grew 2.1 per cent in Q1 2023

Value added per hour worked (RM):
- Q1-22: 40.4 (0.2 % YoY)
- Q4-22: 43.2 (2.1 % YoY)
- Q1-23: 41.2 (2.1 % YoY)

● Value added per hour worked (RM) ▪ % YoY

Key Reviews for the First Quarter of 2023

- The labour market expands in the first quarter of 2023, driven by the current economic expansion

- In Q1 2023, labour force strengthened further by 2.5 per cent year-on-year to record 16.65 million persons. Therefore, labour force participation rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 69.8 per cent, far surpassing the pre-pandemic level in Q4 2019. The number of employed persons continued to increase by 3.1 per cent to 16.06 million persons with employment-to-population ratio trend up to 67.3 per cent. Concurrently, the number of unemployed persons declined by 12.6 per cent (-84.3 thousand) to 586.9 thousand persons, registering the lowest unemployment rate since the emergence of COVID-19, matching the rate recorded in Q1 2020 at 3.5 per cent.

- The number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week continued to trend down by 18.5 per cent from Q1 2022 to 274.2 thousand persons driven by strong domestic demand throughout Q1 2023. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined to 1.1 per cent. In the meantime, skill-related underemployment which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education increased slightly by 0.5 percentage points to 37.4 per cent from Q1 2022 and remained the same as in the previous quarter.

- Looking at labour demand in the economic sector, the number of jobs grew by 2.7 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 8.81 million jobs. Filled jobs which comprised of 97.8 per cent, also increased by 2.7 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.61 million. Meanwhile, jobs opening in the economy which was indicated by the number of vacancies rose by 4.5 per cent to 192.6 thousand vacancies during Q1 2023.

- Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.6 per cent, while employment sustained its positive growth, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 2.4 per cent registering the level of RM23,712 per person in Q1 2023. During the same period, total hours worked surged by 3.5 per cent to 9.25 billion hours. Thus, labour productivity per hour worked grew 2.1 per cent to bring the level of productivity at RM41.2 per hour.

- Malaysia's labour market continued to show significant improvement in the first quarter of 2023, and remained supportive of domestic demand, thereby bolstering the country's economic growth. The persistent decline in the unemployment rate and the increase in job opportunities reflect the labour market's positive momentum and provide a solid foundation for sustained consumer expenditure and economic growth. As we enter the second quarter of 2023, the Malaysia's labour market is projected to remain strong, supported by the country's ongoing economic growth, government initiatives and the resilience of key industries. By fostering an environment conducive to business development and investing in the workforce's skills, Malaysia is well-positioned to capitalise on emerging opportunities and maintain a positive outlook for the labour market.

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1. Introduction

The Labour Market Expands in the First Quarter of 2023, Driven by the Current Economic Expansion

In March 2023, precisely three years after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared, the global economy shows promising signs of gradual recovery from its severe impact. Nonetheless, several challenges such as ongoing supply chain disruptions due to the Ukrainian-Russian conflict and other geopolitical tensions have led to high inflation rate, creating a significant barrier to global economic recovery that varies by country. The latest World Economic Outlook report, released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2023 paints a gloomy picture of the global economy, with a sharp slowdown and uncertain economic situation for the coming year. Advanced economies are expected to experience weaker economic growth in 2023 while emerging markets and developing economies are predicted to grow at a more moderate pace. This outlook is shaped by various factors, including geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions, and rising inflation, contributing to a challenging global economic environment[1]. Despite these headwinds, there are also some bright spots on the horizon, such as the ongoing rollout of COVID-19 vaccines as well as the development of new technologies and business models that could help fuel future growth.

As for Malaysia, the entire nation officially entered the transition phase to endemic state on 1st April 2022. As a result, despite challenging and unstable market conditions, the economy grew 8.7 per cent in 2022, compared to 3.1 per cent in the previous year, outstanding to the promising performance driven by healthier growth in all sectors and a low base effect in 2021. Following this, the labour market continued to strengthen in 2023 and is expected to support domestic demand. Moreover, the continued operation of all economic and social activities has been encouraging, particularly in the first quarter (Q1) of 2023, leading to a stable recovery of the nation's economic growth as well as the labour market.

During Q1 2023, the tourism sector in Malaysia saw signs of recovery, with a significant increase in tourist arrivals since the reopening of international borders. According to Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad, total passenger movements for Q1 2023 grew by 7.3 per cent over the previous quarter, with international and domestic passenger arrivals reaching 8.4 million (15.5%) and 10.3 million (1.4%) respectively[2]. Additionally, Malaysians took advantage of extended public holidays to celebrate New Year and Chinese New Year and hold social gatherings, resulting in increased domestic travel and staycations with family and friends. As a result, the Service sector particularly retail trade, accommodation, food & beverages and transportation showed improved business performance due to increase demand. Furthermore, during the end of Q1 2023, the Muslim community observed the fasting ritual of Ramadan in March and prepared for the upcoming festivities of Eid in April. This religious observance and celebration period led to increase household spending, as many Malaysians spent money on traditional foods, clothing and gifts. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic and other economic headwinds, these cultural and religious events helped to stimulate consumer activity and contribute to the ongoing recovery of the Malaysia's economy.

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1   International Monetary Fund (2023, April). World Economic Outlook: A Rocky Recovery. Retrieved from https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2023/04/11/world-economic-outlook-april-2023
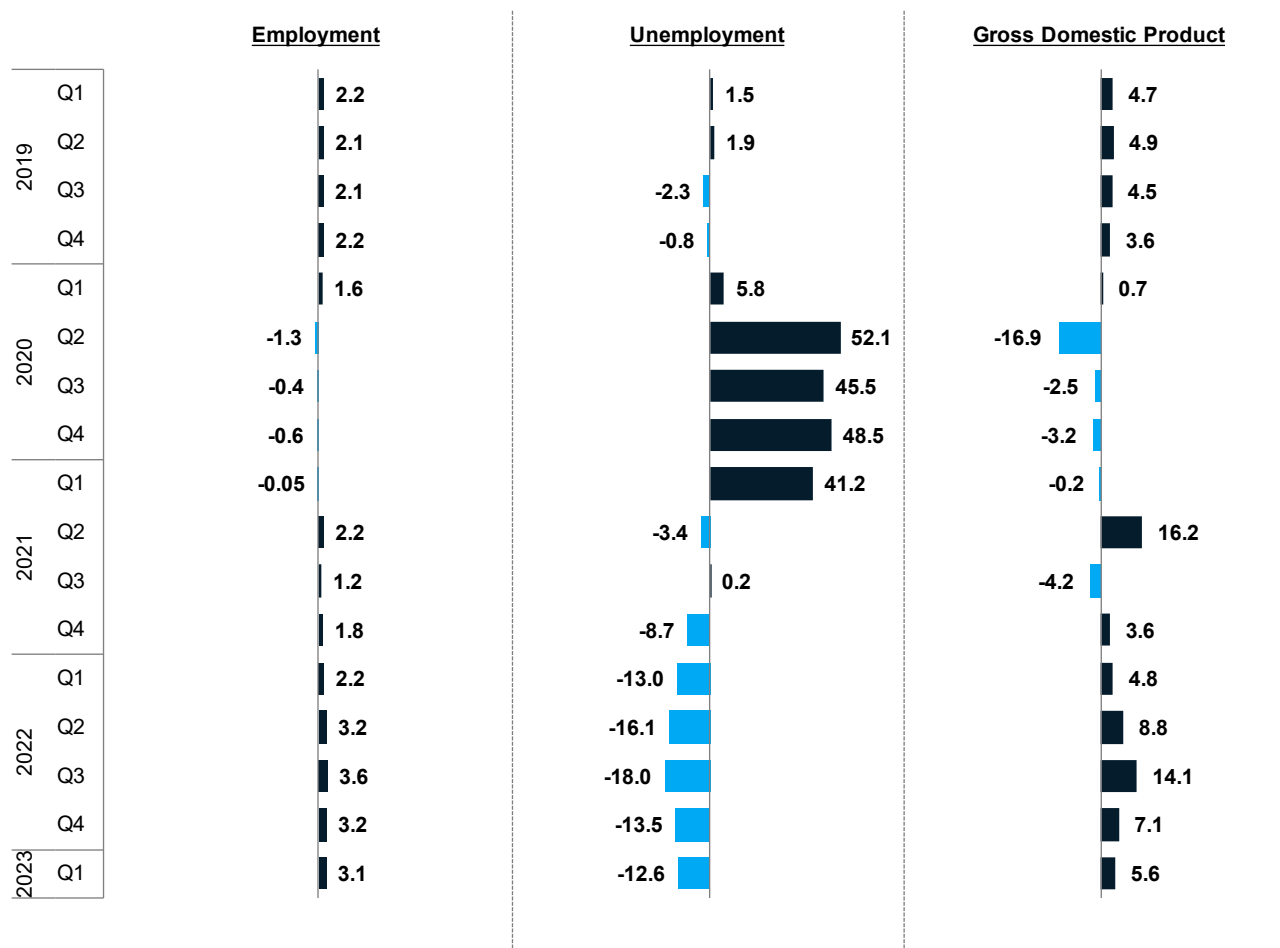
2   Malaysia Airport Holdings Berhad (2023). Traffic Snapshot Retrieved from https://mahb.listedcompany.com/newsroom/MAHB_Traffic_Snapshot_-_March_2023.pdf

Looking at the first quarter economic performance, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded 5.6 per cent in Q1 2023, driven by all sectors, particularly the Services (7.3%), Manufacturing (3.2%) and Construction (7.4%) sectors. The Services sector benefitted from consumer and business-related sub-sectors improvements with ongoing recovery in tourist arrivals and better progress in construction activity. Meanwhile, continued growth in the Manufacturing sector was driven by domestic-oriented industries and the electrical and electronics (E&E) cluster. These developments have fostered a resilient labour market situation in Q1 2023 since employment persistently continued its uptrend with an increase of 3.1 per cent year-on-year while unemployed persons reduced by 12.6 per cent during the quarter. On the labour demand side, the number of jobs in the economic sector climbed 2.7 per cent, with job vacancies increased 4.5 per cent compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. This suggests that there are more job opportunities in the market. In addition, favourable economic performance has led to the creation of more jobs in order to meet industry needs, resulting in more chances for people to enter the labour market in Q1 2023.

Chart 1.1:
Employment, Unemployment and Gross Domestic Product, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

Percentage change, year-on-year (%)

		Employment	Unemployment	Gross Domestic Product
2019	Q1	2.2	1.5	4.7
	Q2	2.1	1.9	4.9
	Q3	2.1	-2.3	4.5
	Q4	2.2	-0.8	3.6
2020	Q1	1.6	5.8	0.7
	Q2	-1.3	52.1	-16.9
	Q3	-0.4	45.5	-2.5
	Q4	-0.6	48.5	-3.2
2021	Q1	-0.05	41.2	-0.2
	Q2	2.2	-3.4	16.2
	Q3	1.2	0.2	-4.2
	Q4	1.8	-8.7	3.6
2022	Q1	2.2	-13.0	4.8
	Q2	3.2	-16.1	8.8
	Q3	3.6	-18.0	14.1
	Q4	3.2	-13.5	7.1
2023	Q1	3.1	-12.6	5.6

Source: Labour Force Report and National Account, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2. Labour Supply

2.1 Labour Force in the First Quarter of 2023

Malaysia's labour supply continues to develop steadily as the number of labour force in Q1 2023 strengthened further by 2.5 per cent year-on-year, adding another 402.8 thousand to record 16.65 million persons in the quarter **[Chart 2.1]**. Therefore, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.8 percentage points to 69.8 per cent, far surpassing the pre-pandemic level in Q4 2019, which was 69.1 per cent **[Chart 2.2]**.

Comparison from the previous quarter showed that the number of labour force expanded by 0.6 per cent, or 106.7 thousand persons, while the LFPR improved by 0.3 percentage points.

Chart 2.1:
Labour Force, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Labour force   ── Year-on-year (%)
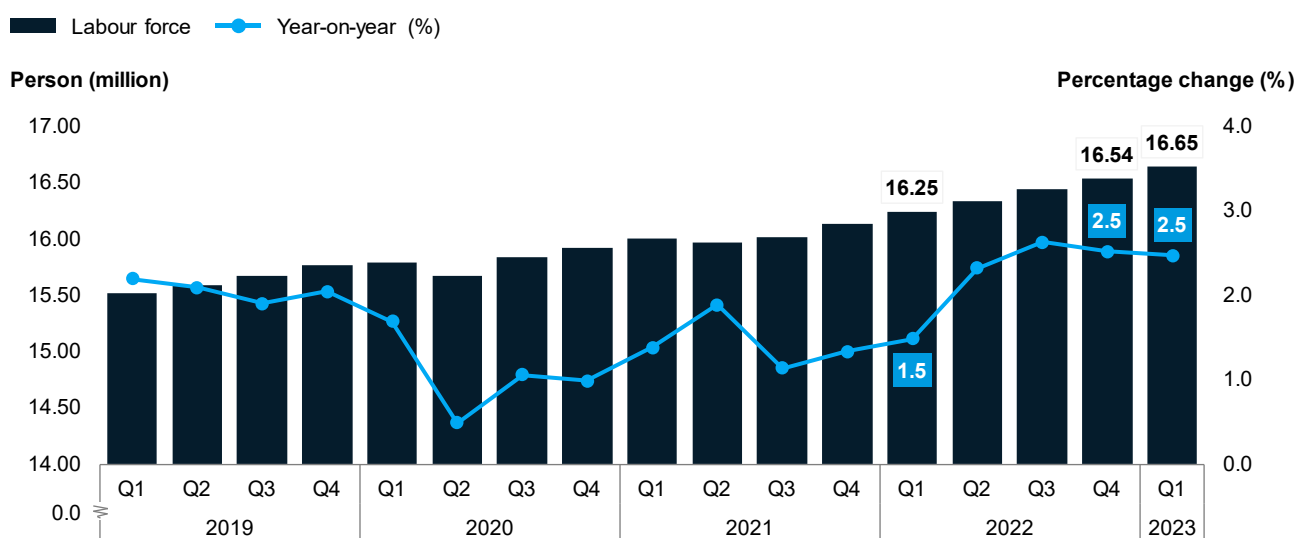
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Chart 2.2:
Labour Force Participation Rate, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

── LFPR (%)
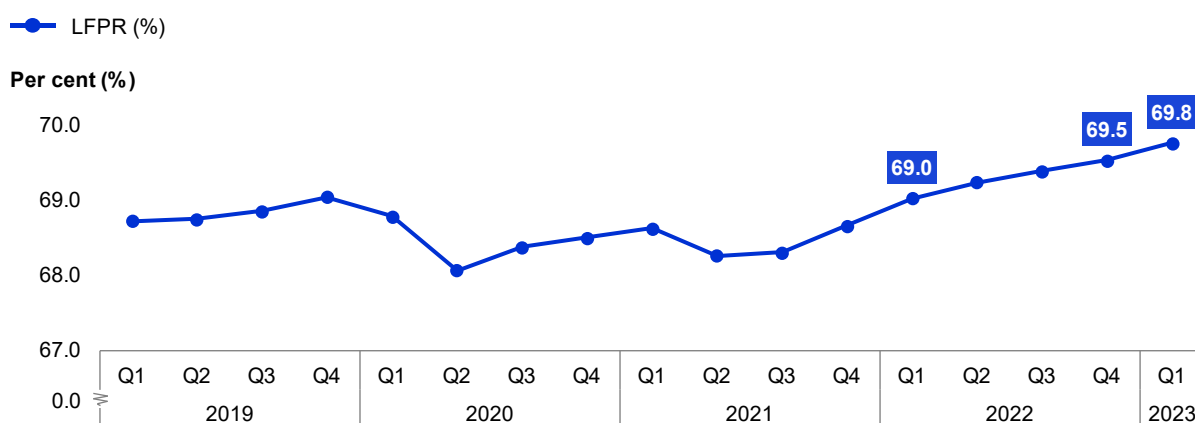
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

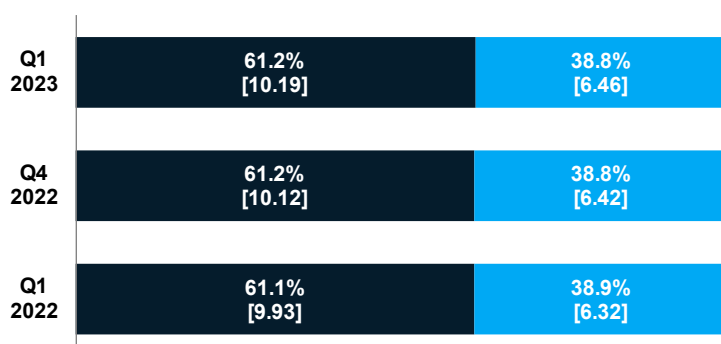Disaggregation by sex, the male labour force accounted for a little over half of the country's labour force in Q1 2023, with a share of 61.2 per cent. The male labour force climbed by 2.6 per cent (+257.1 thousand) to 10.19 million persons. On the other hand, the female labour force comprising 38.8 per cent increased by 2.3 per cent year-on-year, with a gain of 145.6 thousand to record 6.46 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both the male and female labour force increased by 0.7 per cent (+67.5 thousand) and 0.6 per cent (+39.2 thousand) compared to Q4 2022 respectively **[Chart 2.3]**.
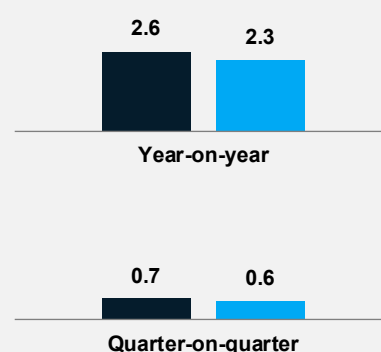
Chart 2.3:
Labour Force by Sex, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

	Male	Female
Q1 2023	61.2% [10.19]	38.8% [6.46]
Q4 2022	61.2% [10.12]	38.8% [6.42]
Q1 2022	61.1% [9.93]	38.9% [6.32]

Percentage change (%)

Year-on-year: 2.6 / 2.3

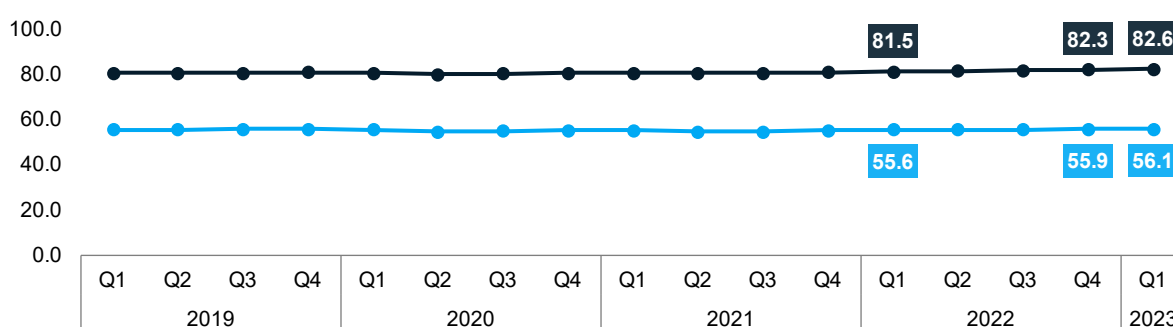Quarter-on-quarter: 0.7 / 0.6

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

In line with the expansion in the number of labour force, male LFPR recorded a notable increase of 1.1 percentage points from the same quarter of 2022 to 82.6 per cent. Likewise, female LFPR ascended by 0.5 percentage points to 56.1 per cent. As against the previous quarter, LFPR rose 0.3 percentage points for male and 0.2 percentage points for female **[Chart 2.4]**.

Chart 2.4:
Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

●— Male LFPR (%) ●— Female LFPR (%)

Per cent (%)

	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1

Male LFPR: 81.5 (Q1 2022), 82.3 (Q4 2022), 82.6 (Q1 2023)
Female LFPR: 55.6 (Q1 2022), 55.9 (Q4 2022), 56.1 (Q1 2023)

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years made up about one-third (33.7%) or 5.61 million of the labour force in Q1 2023, followed by those aged 35 to 44 years came in second with 25.3 per cent. In the meantime, youth aged 15 to 24 made up a share of 17.2 per cent, followed by 16.3 per cent aged 45 to 54 years and 7.6 per cent aged 55 to 64 years. All age cohorts recorded positive year-on-year growth, with the age group of 15 to 24 years registering the largest gain in the labour force, 4.4 per cent (+121.5 thousand) to record 2.86 million persons. Similarly, another age group that had significant growth in the labour force during the quarter was those aged 35 to 44 years, which increased by 2.9 per cent (+118.7 thousand) to record 4.21 million persons.
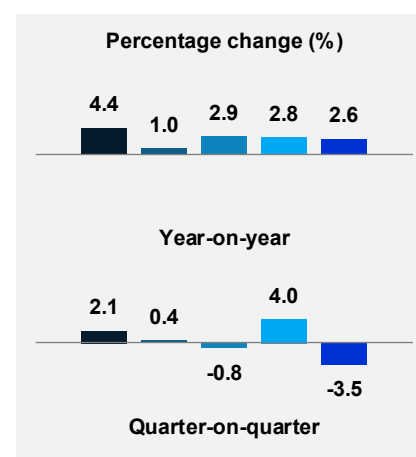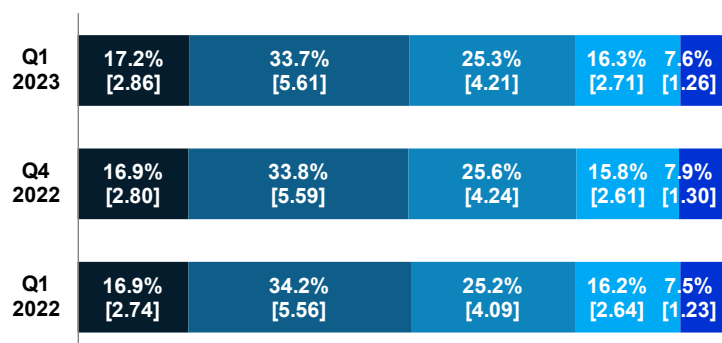
However, a decrease was observed in the number of labour force of two age groups as compared against the previous quarter, namely 35 to 44 years (-0.8%) and 55 to 64 years (-3.5%). Meanwhile, three other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter **[Chart 2.5]**.

Chart 2.5:
Labour Force by Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ 15-24   ■ 25-34   ■ 35-44   ■ 45-54   ■ 55-64

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

As for participation in the labour force by age group, aged 25 to 34 years recorded the highest LFPR at 87.3 per cent in Q1 2023, followed closely by those aged 35 to 44 years with 86.2 per cent. The rise in LFPR during the quarter was mainly driven by an increase in LFPR for aged 35 to 44 years (+1.6 percentage points), 15 to 24 years (+1.3 percentage points) and 45 to 54 years (+1.0 percentage points).

Further disaggregation by sex and age group revealed that male and female had distinct LFPR peaks. Male LFPR surged to more than 90 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and stayed high up to 45 to 54 years before declining for the age group of 55 to 64 years. In Q1 2023, the highest LFPR was recorded for male between the aged 35 and 44 years at 97.7 per cent. Whereas for female, LFPR peaked for aged 25 to 34 years, registering 79.7 per cent in Q1 2023, dropped 0.9 percentage points compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. In contrast, female LFPR declined for a younger age group compared to male and continued to descend in line with the increase in age **[Chart 2.6]**.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex & Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

● Q1 2022　　● Q4 2022　　● Q1 2023

Per cent (%)
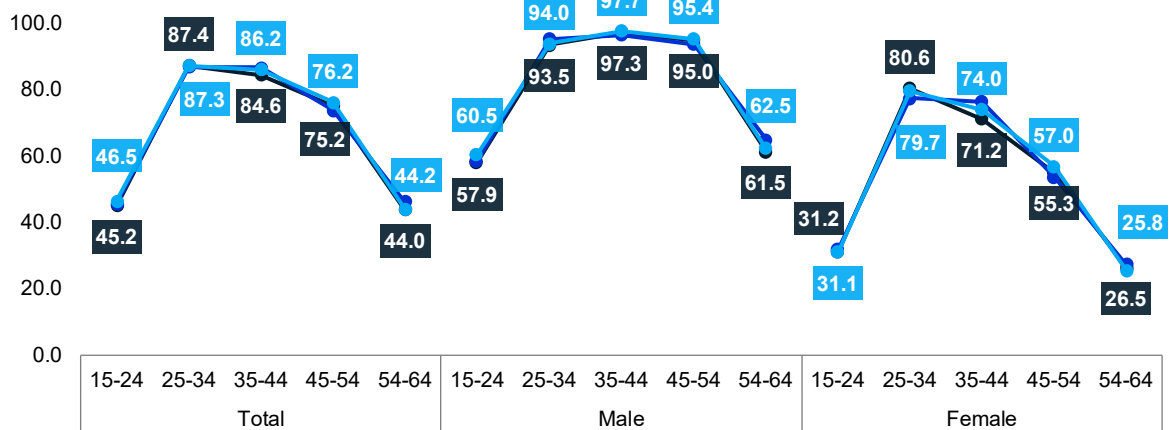
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2. Labour Supply

2.2 Employment the First Quarter of 2023

In Q1 2023, there were 16.06 million employed persons, which continued to register a year-on-year increase with a growth of 3.1 per cent (+487.1 thousand), compared to 3.2 per cent posted in Q4 2022 **[Chart 2.7]**. Accordingly, the employment-to-population ratio which denotes the ability of the economy to create employment continued to trend up by 1.1 percentage points against Q1 2022 to record 67.3 per cent **[Chart 2.8]**.

During the same period, the number of employed persons showed a slight increase in quarter-on-quarter growth, rising by 0.8 per cent (+120.3 thousand) compared to 0.7 per cent growth recorded in Q4 2022. Additionally, the employment-to-population ratio experienced a rise of 0.3 percentage points.

Chart 2.7:
Employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
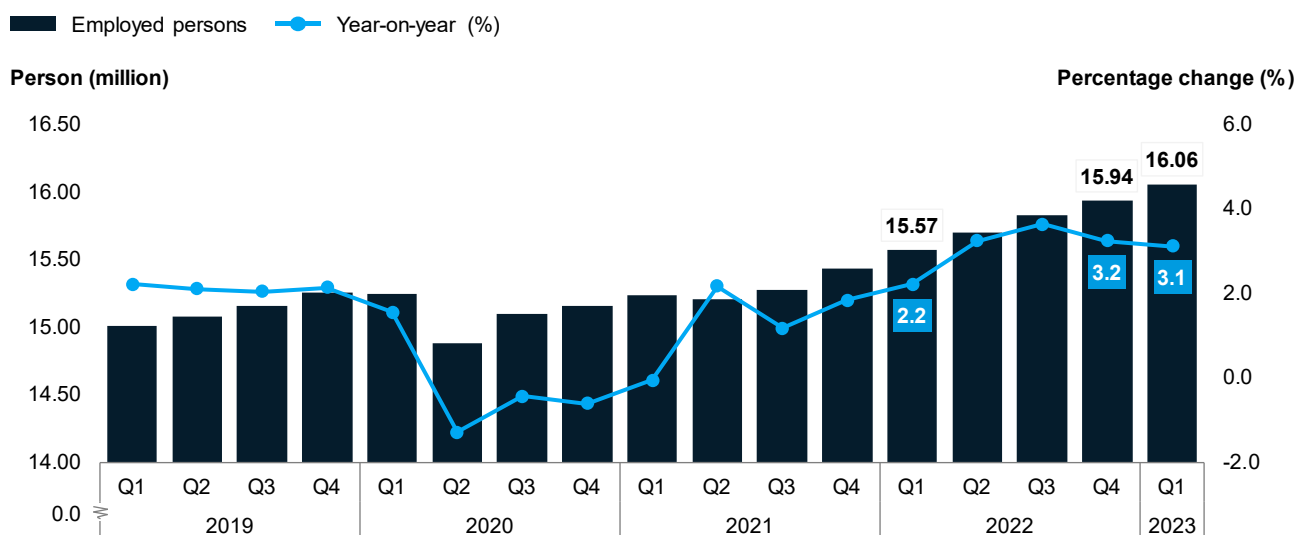
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Chart 2.8:
Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Male accounted for more than half of the employed persons, comprising 61.3 per cent (9.84 million), while female made up 38.7 per cent (6.22 million) in Q1 2023. On a year-on-year basis, both male and female employed persons experienced growth, with male increasing by 3.2 per cent (+306.6 thousand) and female rising by 3.0 per cent (+180.6 thousand). Both categories also registered quarterly increases whereby the number of male employed persons edged up by 0.8 per cent while female increased by 0.7 per cent **[Chart 2.9]**.
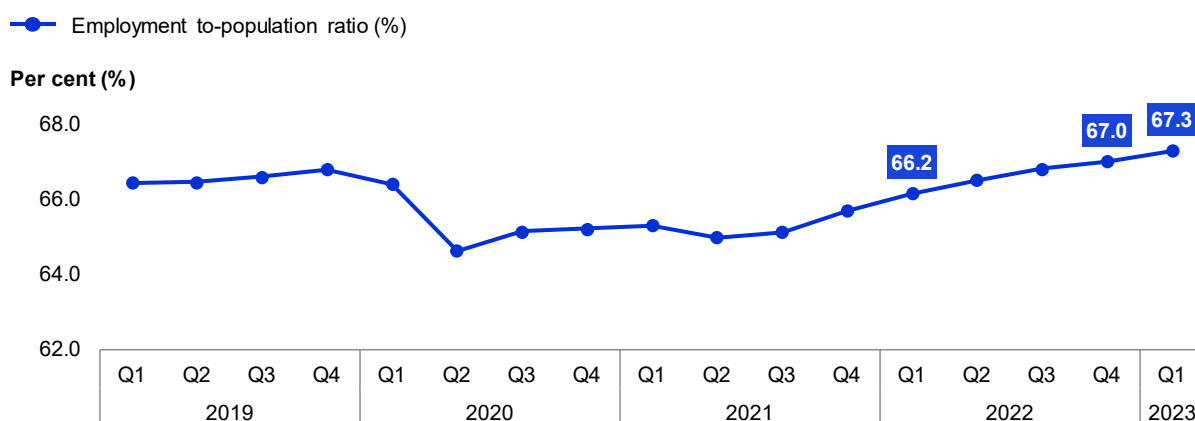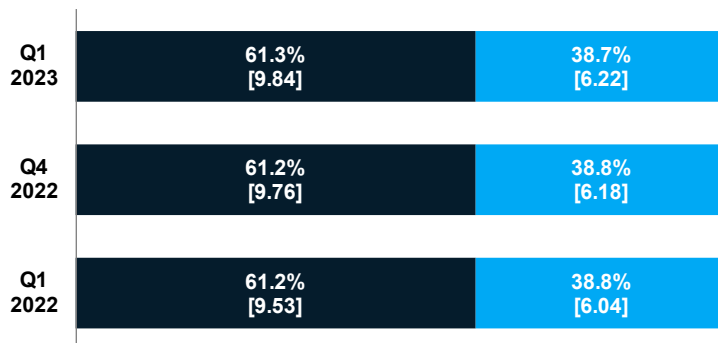
Chart 2.9:
Employed Persons by Sex, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

	Male	Female
Q1 2023	61.3% [9.84]	38.7% [6.22]
Q4 2022	61.2% [9.76]	38.8% [6.18]
Q1 2022	61.2% [9.53]	38.8% [6.04]

Percentage change (%)

Year-on-year: 3.2 | 3.0

Quarter-on-quarter: 0.8 | 0.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Additional analysis of employed persons by age group revealed that the category of 25 to 34 years contributed the largest proportion of 33.9 per cent, representing 5.45 million persons in Q1 2023. This was followed by 25.6 per cent (4.12 million) in the category of 35 to 44 years. These two categories combined, comprised nearly two-thirds of total employed persons. In the meantime, the share of youth employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 16.0 per cent (2.57 million).

The younger age groups experienced more significant annual growth in the number of employed persons compared to the older age groups. The most significant increase was observed in youth employment aged 15 to 24 years, which gained an additional 136.3 thousand persons (5.6%), bringing the total to 2.57 million persons. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons aged 25 to 34 years experienced a notable increase of 131.2 thousand persons (2.5%), followed by those aged 33 to 44 years who increased by 96.1 thousand persons (2.4%). Additionally, there was an increase of 89.4 thousand persons (3.4%) in the number of employed persons aged 45 to 54 years. Compared to the previous quarter, all age cohorts had gains in employment, except those aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years, which saw decreases of 1.5 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively **[Chart 2.10]**.

Employed Persons by Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Percentage change (%)
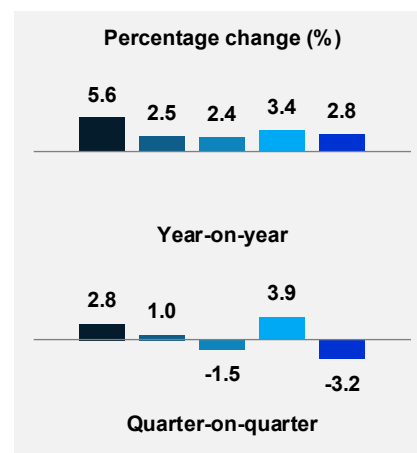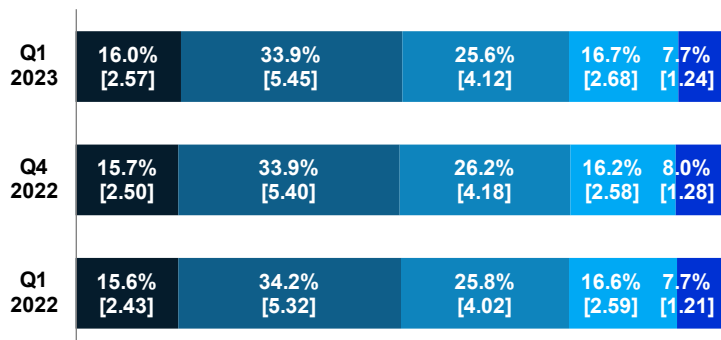
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Focusing on the skill level of employed persons in Q1 2023, employed persons in skilled and semi-skilled occupations recorded annual increases albeit at a slower pace. On the other hand, employed persons in the low-skilled category continued to experience a consistent upward trend since Q3 2021. Semi-skilled occupation category make up more than half of the employed persons (59.3%), climbed by 2.3 per cent (+213.8 thousand) year-on-year to record 9.52 million persons. Similarly, employed persons in the skilled category which comprised a share of 27.9 per cent, went up by 3.4 per cent (+145.6 thousand) as against the same quarter last year to record 4.49 million persons in Q1 2023. Over the same period, the low-skilled occupation category posted an increase of 6.6 per cent (+127.8 thousand) in the number of employed persons to 2.06 million persons **[Chart 2.11]**.

Chart 2.11:
Employed Persons by Skill Level, Q1 2022 - Q1 2023

■ Employed persons —●— Year-on-year (%)
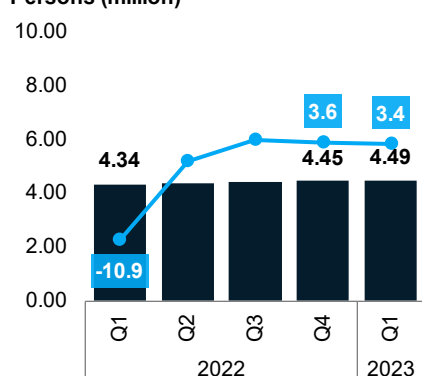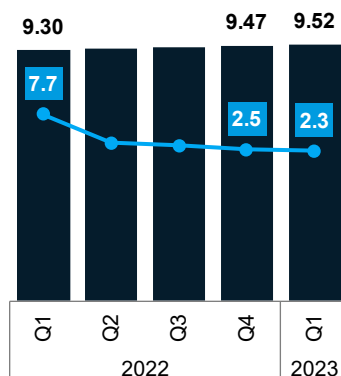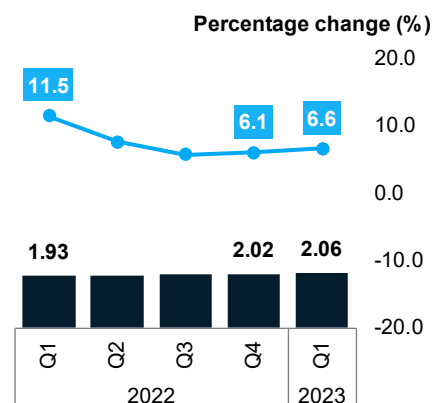
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupations category went up by 0.8 per cent (+35.8 thousand) from Q4 2022. Meanwhile, the number in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations categories rose 0.5 per cent (+44.4 thousand) and 2.0 per cent (+40.1 thousand) respectively.

In terms of status in employment, all categories recorded year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter increases except for the status in employment of unpaid family workers. The unpaid family workers category, which constituted 3.0 per cent of total employed persons, experienced a decline of 5.3 per cent (-27.4 thousand) compared to the previous quarter of the same year and a decrease of 0.4 per cent (-1.9 thousand) compared to the Q4 2022, resulting in a total of 487.9 thousand persons within this category.

Employees' categories comprising paid employment in both the public and private sectors made up the most significant percentage contribution, recording 75.1 per cent of employed persons in Q1 2023. The number in this category surged by 2.0 per cent (+234.4 thousand) to register 12.06 million persons. Own account workers that were involved in a variety of roles from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional employment such as consultants and freelancers comprised 18.3 per cent or 2.94 million persons posted a rise of 8.4 per cent (+227.5 thousand). Meanwhile, the employers' category which made up 3.6 per cent of employed persons rose by 10.0 per cent (+52.6 thousand) to 581.7 thousand in Q1 2023 **[Chart 2.12]**.

Chart 2.12:
Employed Persons by Status in Employment, Q1 2022 - Q1 2023
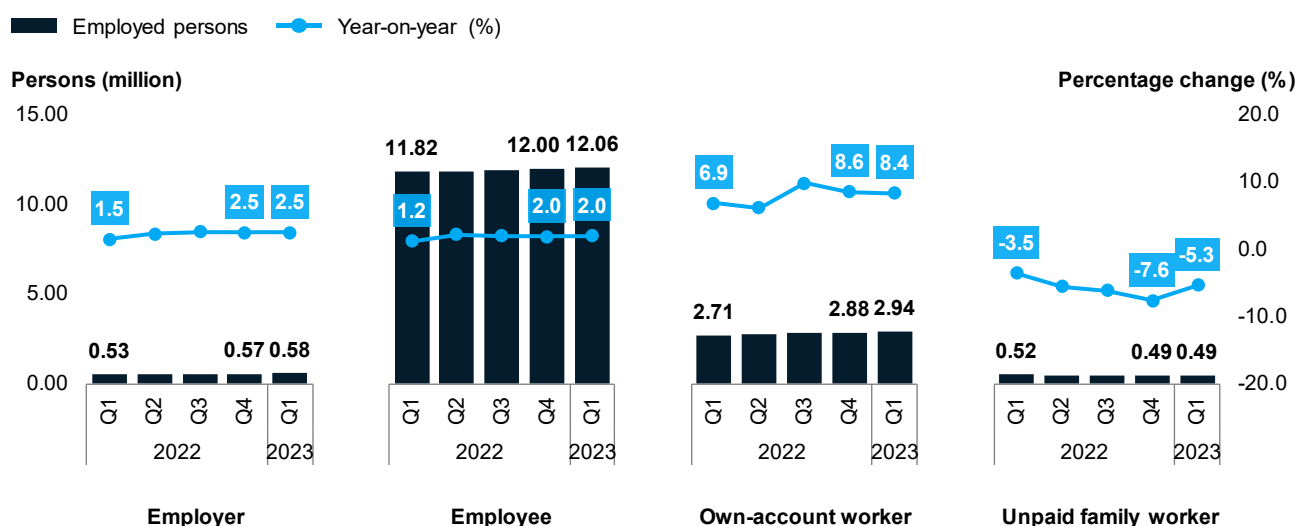
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Looking at education attainment, secondary education dominated the largest share at 56.6 per cent followed by tertiary education with 31.7 per cent. Employed persons with primary education and no formal education represented 9.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

In Q1 2023, the number of employed persons exceeded the previous year's figure, primarily driven by a 4.1 per cent increase (+355.6 thousand) in employed persons with secondary education to 9.09 million persons. Additionally, employed persons with tertiary education experienced a surge of 3.9 per cent (+188.9 thousand), while those with primary education saw a rise of 1.7 per cent (+23.5 thousand) during the same period. Conversely, the number of employed persons with no formal education declined by 15.6 per cent, corresponding to a decrease of 80.8 thousand to record 436.6 thousand persons.

However, employed persons with no formal education increased by 3.8 per cent (16.1 thousand) as against Q4 2022. The quarterly comparison observed positive growth across all categories of educational attainment **[Chart 2.13]**.

Employed Persons by Education Attainment, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary	No formal education
Q1 2023	31.7% [5.09]	56.6% [9.09]	9.0% [1.44]	2.7% [0.44]
Q4 2022	31.8% [5.06]	56.8% [9.06]	8.8% [1.40]	2.6% [0.42]
Q1 2022	31.5% [4.90]	56.1% [8.74]	9.1% [1.42]	3.3% [0.52]

Percentage change (%)

Year-on-year: 3.9 4.1 1.7 -15.6

Quarter-on-quarter: 0.6 0.3 3.2 3.8
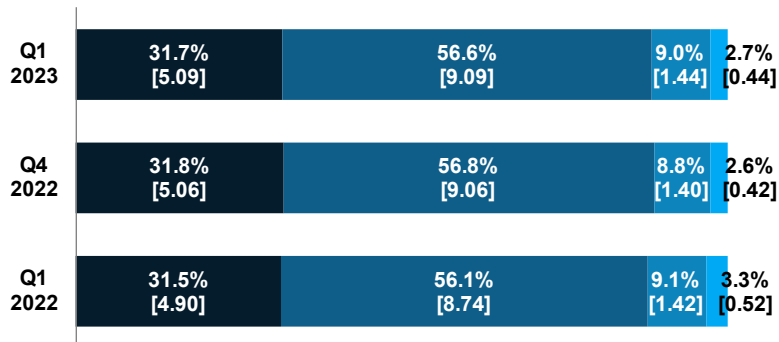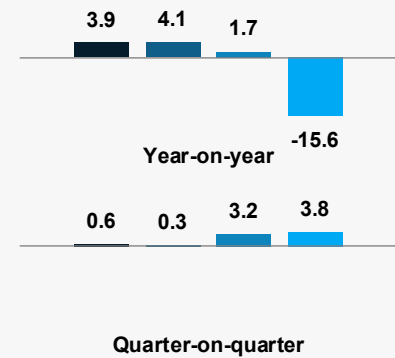
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2. Labour Supply

2.3 Underemployment the First Quarter of 2023

In Q1 2023, Malaysia's economy received a significant boost when China reopened its borders in January, amidst a global economic downturn and anticipated slowdown in domestic economic activity. This positive development was reflected in the labour supply situation, as the number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week continued to trend downward from the same quarter of 2022, with a decline of 18.5 per cent (-62.1 thousand) to 274.2 thousand persons. However, compared to Q4 2022, there was a slight increase of 2.1 per cent (+5.7 thousand). Accordingly, the share of persons working less than 30 hours per week comprised 1.7 per cent of total employment, shrank 0.5 percentage points as compare to the same quarter last year but remained unchanged as the previous quarter **[Chart 2.14]**.

Chart 2.14:
Employed Persons Working Less Than 30 Hours, Q1 2021 - Q1 2023
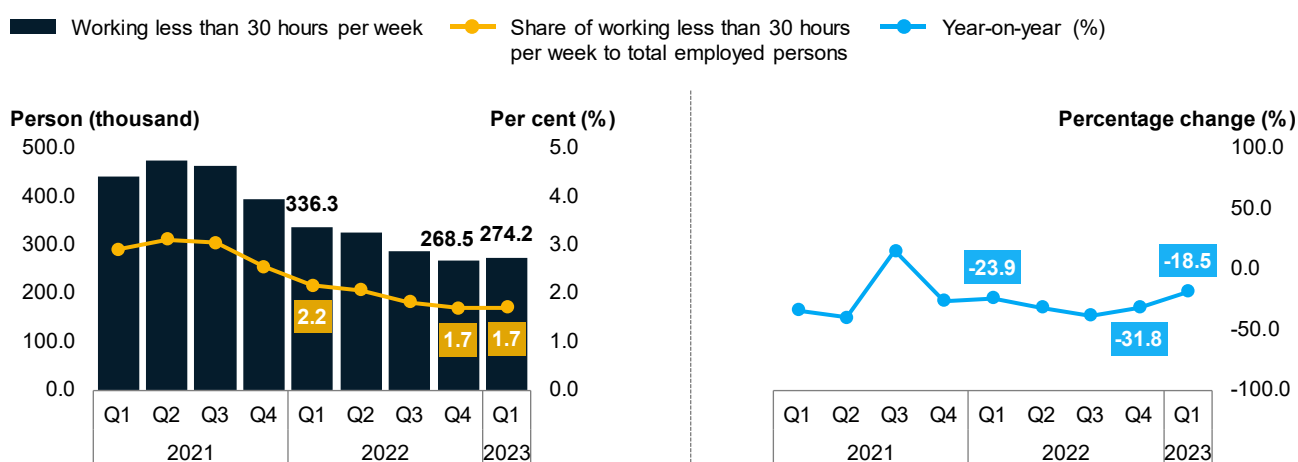
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Therefore, the number of persons in time-related underemployment also decreased by 28.8 per cent (-70.5 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the preceding year to record 174.6 thousand persons. During the same period, the rate of time-related underemployment lowered by 0.5 percentage points to 1.1 per cent. On quarterly basis, this group grew by 4.3 per cent or equivalent to an additional 7.2 thousand persons, while the rate remained constant **[Chart 2.15]**.

Chart 2.15:
Time-related Underemployment, Q1 2021 - Q1 2023
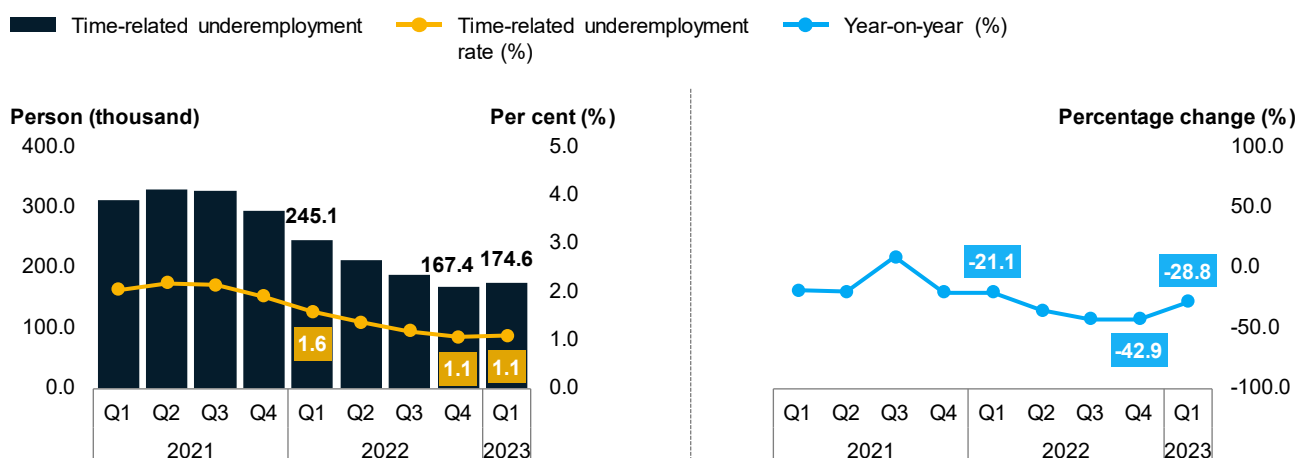
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

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. As of Q1 2023, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment continued to trend upwards as against the same quarter of the preceding year, with a rise of 5.4 per cent (+97.1 thousand) to 1.91 million persons. Hence, the share of tertiary educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations increased by 0.5 percentage points to 37.4 per cent **[Chart 2.16]**.

In comparison to Q4 2022, those who were in skill-related underemployment also posted increase by 0.8 per cent (+15.8 thousand) while the rate remains constant. In spite of the slight increment in the number, the fact remained that more than one-third of tertiary educated employed persons were predominant in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations.

Chart 2.16:
Skill-related Underemployment, Q1 2021 - Q1 2023
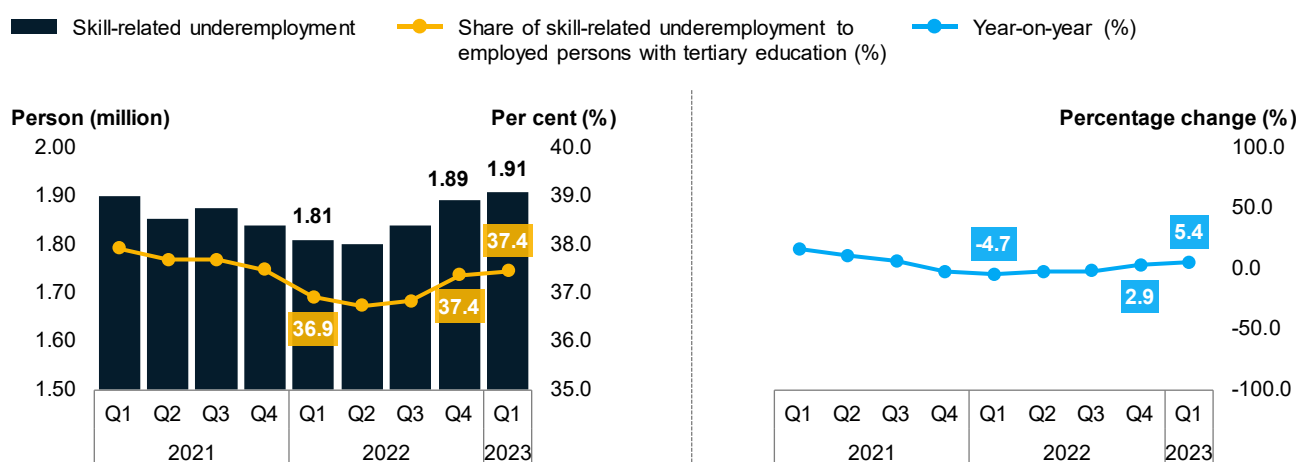
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2.4 Unemployment the First Quarter of 2023

In Q1 2023, the number of unemployed persons declined by 12.6 per cent or equivalent to a reduction of 84.3 thousand to record 586.9 thousand unemployed persons compared to the same quarter in the previous year **[Chart 2.17]**. Concurrently, the national unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points year-on-year, reaching 3.5 per cent during the same period **[Chart 2.18]**. According to the situation, the number and rate of unemployment in the quarter gradually improved towards pre-pandemic levels.

Since Q2 2021, the number of unemployed persons has likewise declined quarterly. Compared to the previous quarter, unemployed persons decreased by 2.3 per cent (-13.6 thousand) while unemployment dropped by 0.1 percentage point.

Chart 2.17:
Unemployment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
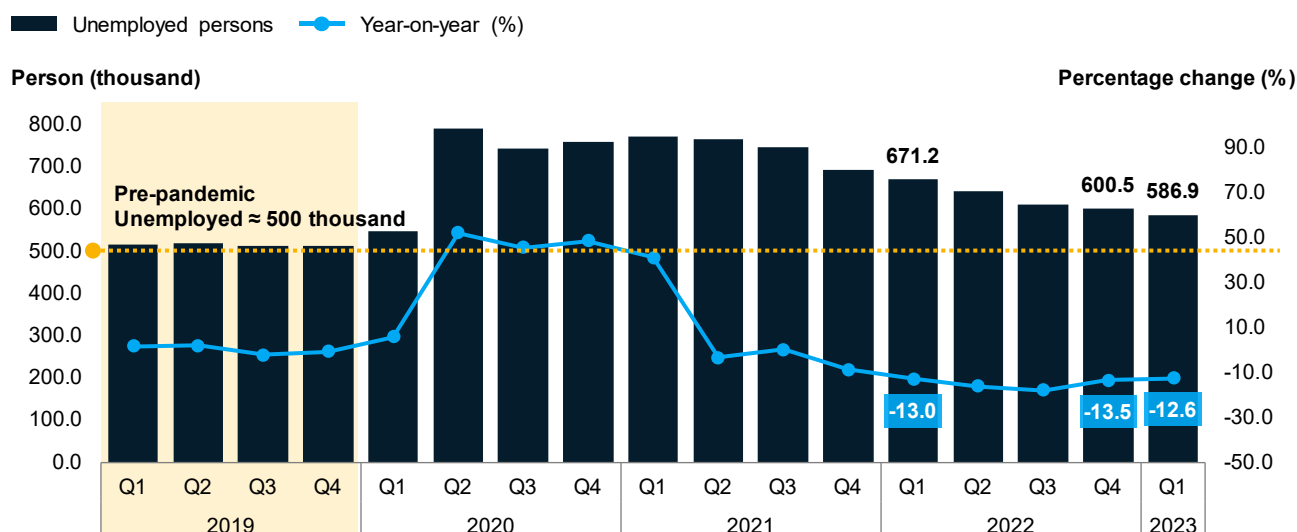
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Chart 2.18:
Unemployment Rate, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
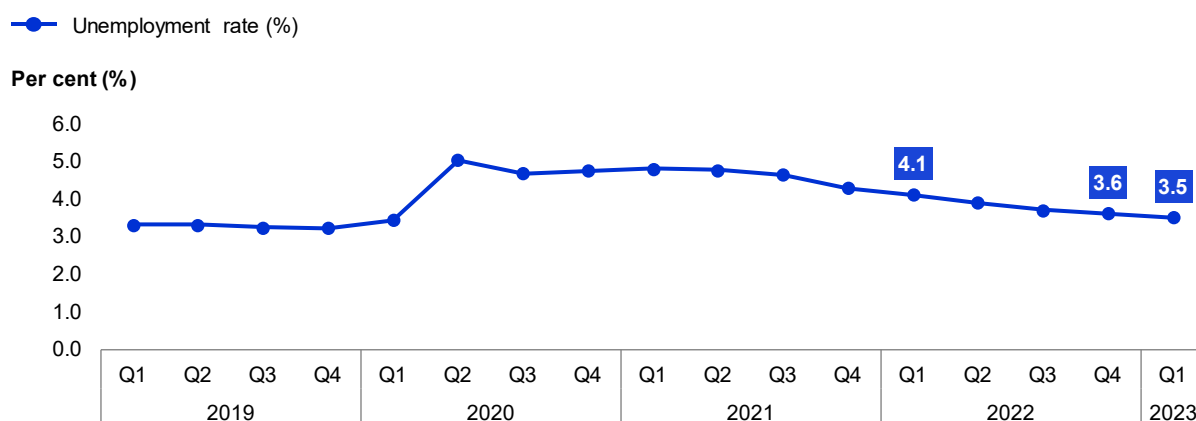
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

In terms of the share of unemployed persons by sex, men made up more than half (58.9%) of total unemployment as opposed to 41.1 per cent of female unemployed persons. Compared to Q1 2022, the number of male unemployed persons decreased by 12.5 per cent (-49.5 thousand), which accounted for 345.5 thousand persons. Female unemployed persons experienced a loss of 12.6 per cent (-34.9 thousand) to 241.3 thousand persons. There was a consistent trend of declining unemployment among both male and female in terms of numbers. Besides that, this pattern was also observed quarter-on-quarter, with a further decrease in terms of the number of male and female unemployed by 2.9 per cent (-10.3 thousand) and 1.4 per cent (-3.4 thousand) respectively **[Chart 2.19]**.

Chart 2.19:
Unemployed Persons by Sex, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023
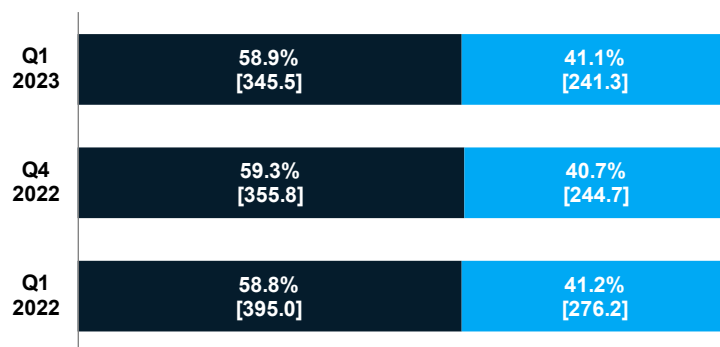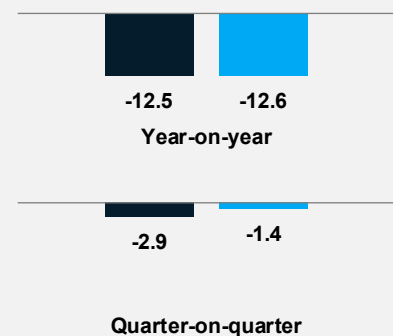
■ Male ■ Female

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Despite the fact that there was more unemployed male than female, female had a higher unemployment rate. In Q1 2023, female unemployment rate was 3.7 per cent, 0.3 percentage points higher than male unemployment rate of 3.4 per cent. However, the unemployment rates for male and female both fell by 0.6 percentage points when compared to the same quarter the year before. On a quarterly basis, the unemployment rate for both male and female slightly declined by 0.1 percentage points from Q4 2022 **[Chart 2.20]**.

Chart 2.20:
Unemployment Rate by Sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

—●— Male unemployment rate (%)   —●— Female unemployment rate (%)
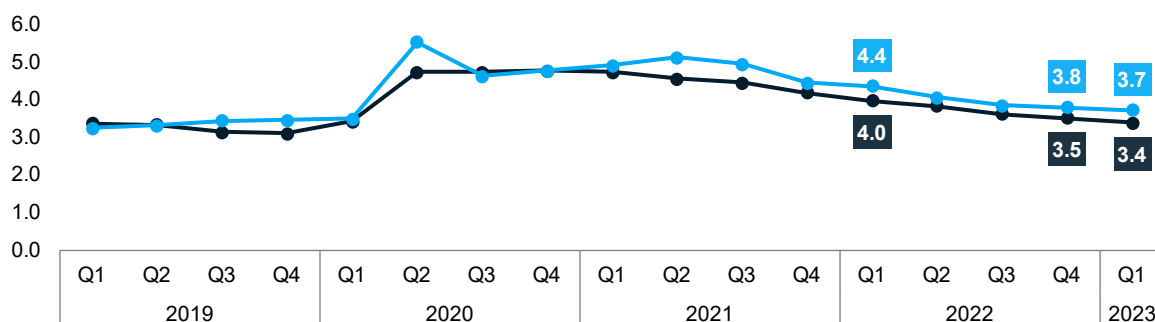
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

In Q1 2023, there were 288.4 thousand unemployed youth aged 15 to 24 years, making up almost half (49.1%) of the total unemployment. This was followed by 27.3 per cent (160.4 thousand) of those aged 25 to 34 years, while aged 34 to 44 years made up 15.3 per cent (89.7 thousand) during the same period. In the meantime, unemployed persons in the age group 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest share at 3.0 per cent (17.8 thousand). Year-on-year, the number of unemployed persons in all age groups declined except for the age group of 35 to 44 years, which edged up by 33.7 per cent (+22.6 thousand). Meanwhile, as compared to the previous quarter, two age groups registered an increase in the number of unemployed persons, namely 35 to 44 years which went up 49.6 per cent (+29.8 thousand) as well as 45 to 54 years with an increase of 15.7 per cent (+4.2 thousand) **[Chart 2.21]**.

Chart 2.21:
Unemployed Persons by Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ 15-24   ■ 25-34   ■ 35-44   ■ 45-54   ■ 55-64
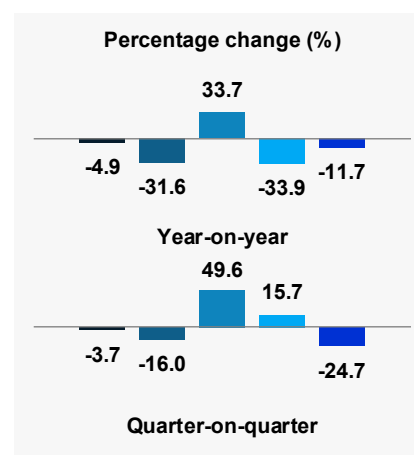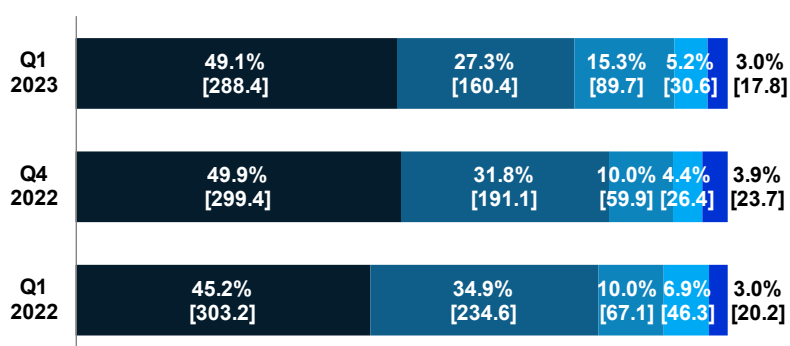
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Across age groups, the unemployment rate in Q1 2023 declined against the same quarter of 2022 except for those aged 35 to 44 years, which slightly increased 0.5 percentage points to 2.1 per cent. The most significant decrease of 1.4 percentage points was experienced by the age group 25 to 34 years to 2.9 per cent in Q1 2023. Meanwhile, the youth unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 years was 10.1 per cent, lowered 1.0 percentage points in Q1 2023, but consistently posted a double-digit unemployment rate **[Chart 2.22]**.

Chart 2.22:
Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

● 15-24   ● 25-34   ● 35-44   ● 45-54   ● 55-64
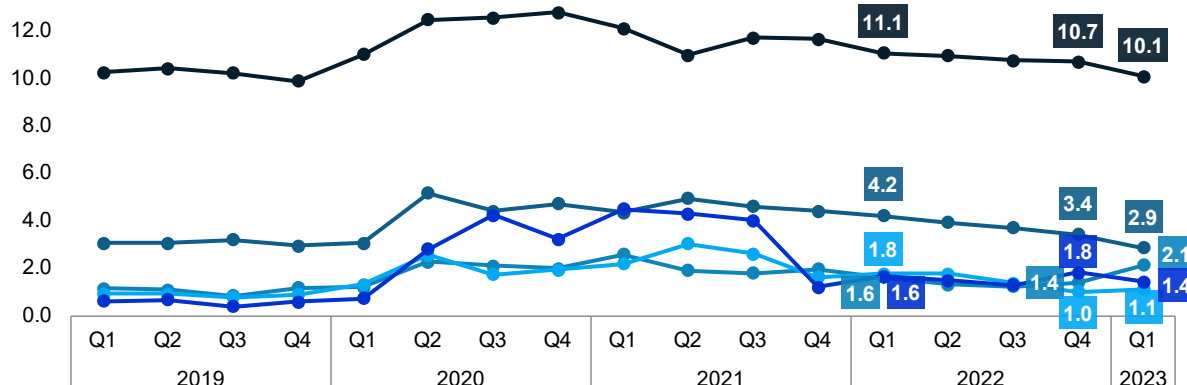
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Since Q3 2021, actively unemployed persons made up nearly 85 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q1 2023, a share of 84.5 per cent were actively unemployed. However, the number declined by 16.4 per cent (-97.2 thousand) to register 495.8 thousand persons against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed persons recorded an increase by 16.4 per cent (+12.8 thousand), bringing the total to 91.1 thousand persons **[Chart 2.23]**.

Chart 2.23:
Actively and Inactively Unemployed Persons, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

- Actively unemployed
- Inactively unemployed
- Actively unemployed year-on-year (%)
- Inactively unemployed year-on-year (%)
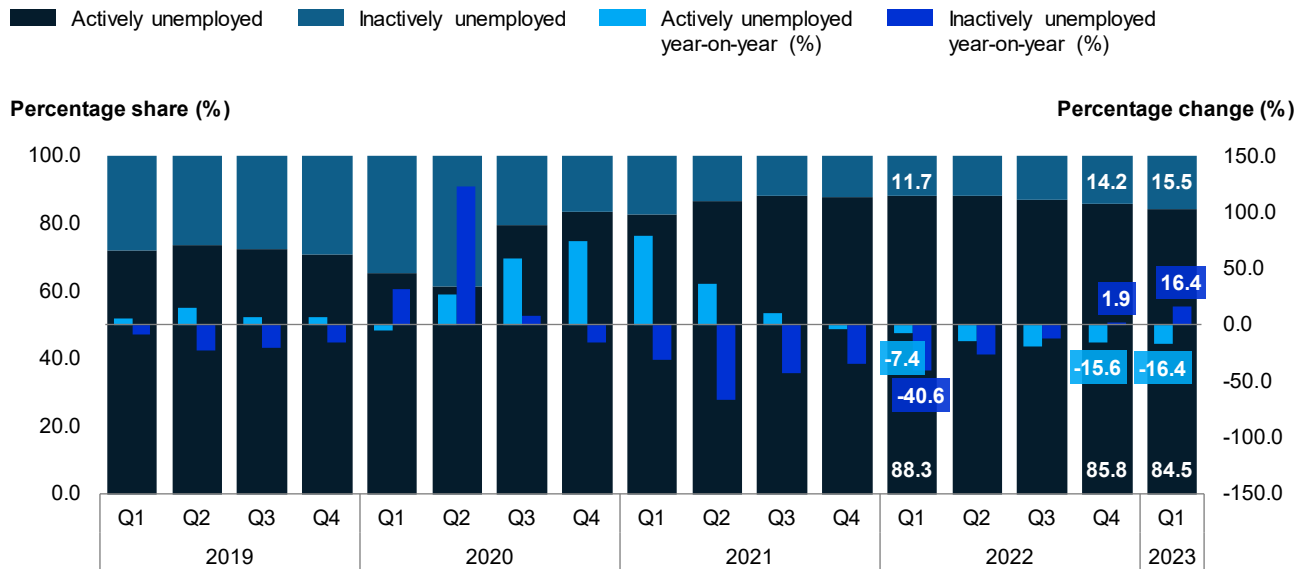
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Regarding the duration of unemployment among those who were actively seeking work, more than half or equivalent to 63.0 per cent (312.4 thousand) were unemployed for less than 3 months. This was followed by a share of 20.3 per cent (100.4 thousand) which was unemployed between 3 months to less than 6 months. Meanwhile, those in long-term unemployment which comprised 7.1 per cent (35.4 thousand) have posted a decrease of 10.1 per cent from Q1 2022. Overall, the number of actively unemployed by the duration of unemployment recorded a year-on-year decrease. This trend has also remained consistent on a quarterly basis across all categories **[Chart 2.24]**.

Chart 2.24:
Actively Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

- Less than 3 months
- 3 months to less than 6 months
- 6 months to less than 1 year
- 1 year and above
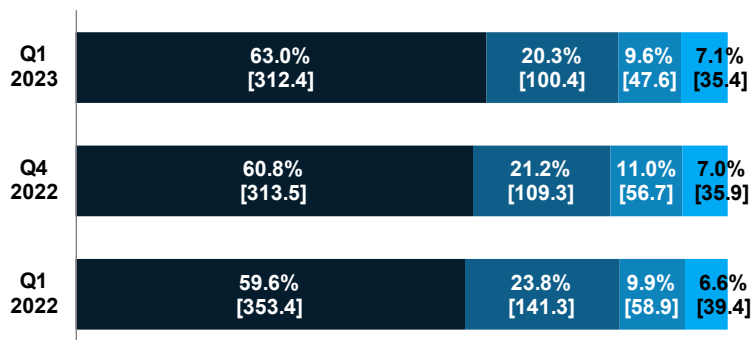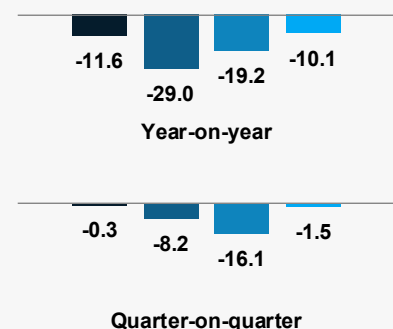
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2. Labour Supply

2.5 Outside Labour Force the First Quarter of 2023

Looking at the population outside labour force as against a year ago recorded 7.22 million persons, decreased by 1.0 per cent (-74.2 thousand) in Q1 2023. The decreasing trend in this number, along with the increase in labour force, indicates that more people were entering the labour force due to favourable economic performance and higher demand for labour in economic sector. Furthermore, outside labour force also declined marginally by 0.4 per cent or 30.4 thousand persons compared to the previous quarter **[Chart 2.25]**.

Chart 2.25:
Outside Labour Force, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Outside labour force ──●── Year-on-year (%)
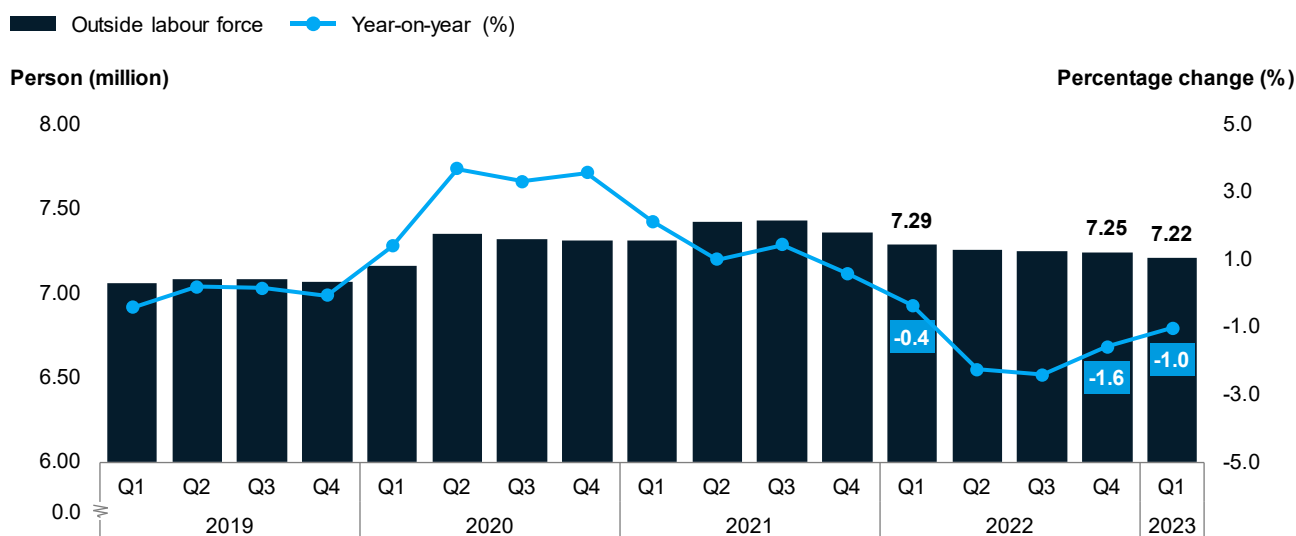
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

The majority of the outside labour force was consisted by female, representing 70.2 per cent or 5.07 million persons in Q1 2023. On the other hand, there were 2.15 million male outside labour force, comprising a share of 29.8 per cent. When compared to Q1 2022, the number of male outside labour force decreased by 4.5 per cent (-102.2 thousand), while the female outside labour force increased by 0.6 per cent or 28.0 thousand persons during the same period **[Chart 2.26]**.

Chart 2.26:
Outside Labour Force by Sex, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ Male ■ Female
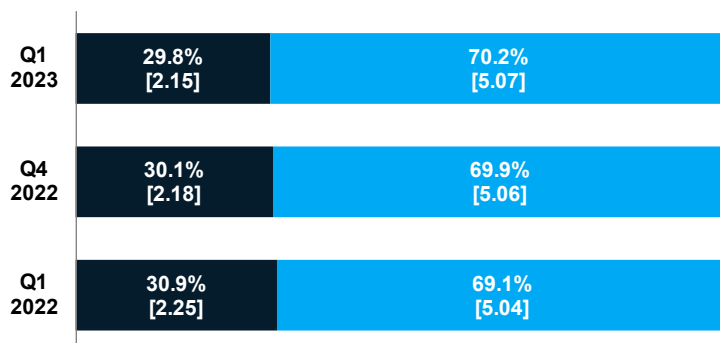
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Disaggregating outside labour force by age group in Q1 2023, nearly half were in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, encompassing 45.6 per cent or 3.29 million people. This group largely consisted of people who were still enrolled in the education system. The second-largest age group in terms of composition was the oldest age group, 55 to 64 years, which may consist of individuals who have reached retirement age. They represented 22.0 per cent of the outside labour force population, totalling 1.59 million persons.

In terms of year-on-year comparison, three age groups showed a decrease in the number of outside labour force. The youth age group of 15 to 24 years declined by 0.9 per cent (-31.5 thousand), while the age group of 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years decreased 9.2 per cent (-68.5 thousand) and 2.8 per cent (-24.3 thousand) respectively. On the other hand, when compared to Q4 2022, two age cohorts posted an increase in the number of outside labour force, while the remaining age group experienced a decrease **[Chart 2.27]**.

Chart 2.27:
Outside Labour Force by Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64
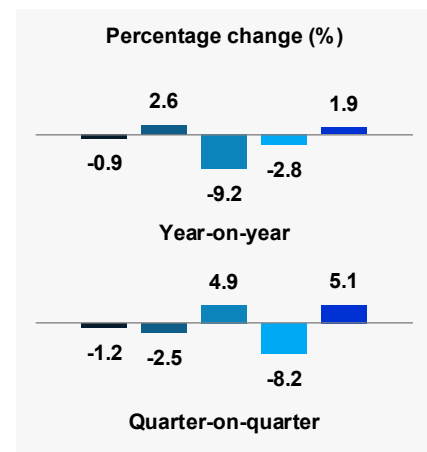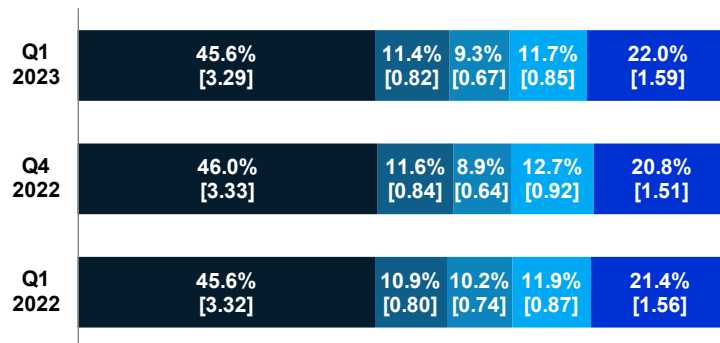
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Further analysis of male and female outside labour force showed a distinct pattern between the two groups. In Q1 2023, more than half (59.0%) of male outside labour force was in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years with 24.9 per cent. These figures indicate that a late male entrant into the labour market was due to education, while exit from the labour market was predominantly because of retirement.

Likewise, the highest composition of female outside labour force was in the youth age group (39.9%), followed by the oldest age group (20.8%). However, when comparing the combined share of these two age groups (60.7%) to the male share (83.9%) within the same age groups, it is evident that a larger percentage of male were present in the outside labour force at these ages. Consequently, there was a substantial portion of female outside labour force distributed across other age cohorts, ranging from 12.1 per cent to 15.1 per cent. This indicates that female tend to exit the labour market earlier than male **[Chart 2.28]**.

Outside Labour Force by Sex and Age Group, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)
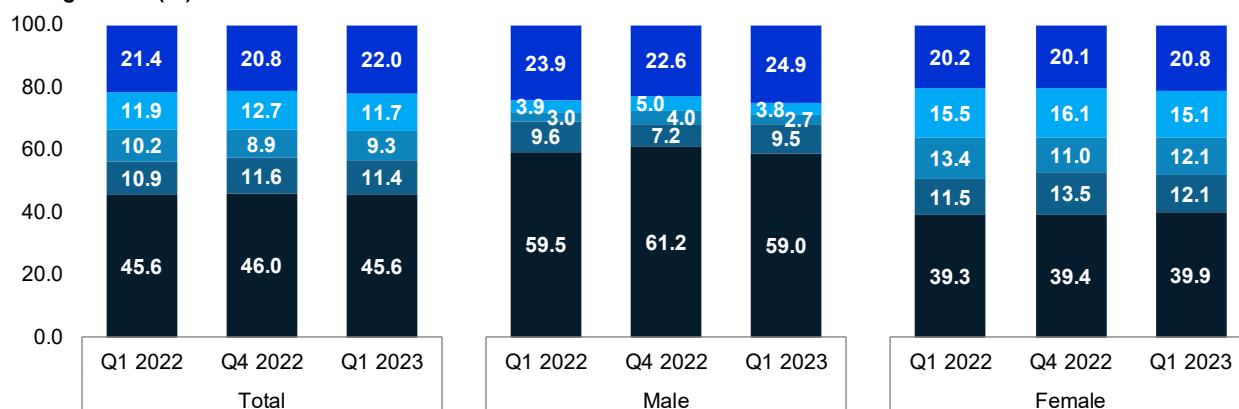
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Among the outside labour force, the largest proportion of 43.9 per cent did not seek for work in Q1 2023 due to housework or family responsibilities. The number of outside labour force in this category increased by 4.5 per cent (+137.8 thousand) compared to Q1 2022, or equivalent to 3.17 million persons. Schooling and training came in second with a share of 41.7 per cent, or 3.01 million persons. The number in this category declined by 0.5 per cent (-14.0 thousand) compared to the same quarter in 2022. Meanwhile, a share of 1.8 per cent of outside labour force who did not seek for work because they were going further studies decreased by 41.5 per cent (-90.9 thousand) year-on-year to 128.3 thousand persons, indicating that this group's potential to join the labour force after completing their education. The lowest proportion of the reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing their studies which account for 0.9 per cent or 66.8 thousand persons **[Exhibit 2.1]**.

Exhibit 2.1:
Outside Labour Force by Reason Not Seeking Work, Q1 2022, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

		Q1 2023 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year) Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	
Schooling/ training program		**3,006.8** (41.7%)	▼ -0.5% ▼ -1.2%	Q1 2022: **3,020.8** (41.4%) Q4 2022: **3,043.6** (42.0%)
Housework		**3,171.2** (43.9%)	▲ 4.5% ▲ 0.04%	Q1 2022: **3,033.4** (41.6%) Q4 2022: **3,169.8** (43.7%)
Going for further study		**128.3** (1.8%)	▼ -41.5% ▲ 3.8%	Q1 2022: **219.2** (3.0%) Q4 2022: **123.5** (1.7%)
Disabled		**174.4** (2.4%)	▼ -21.0% ▼ -0.2%	Q1 2022: **220.8** (3.0%) Q4 2022: **174.7** (2.4%)
Not interested/ just completed study		**66.8** (0.9%)	▼ -26.2% ▼ -12.0%	Q1 2022: **90.5** (1.2%) Q4 2022: **75.9** (1.0%)
Retired/ old age		**668.3** (9.3%)	▼ -5.2% ▲ 1.5%	Q1 2022: **705.3** (9.7%) Q4 2022: **658.6** (9.1%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

2.6 Labour Force Situation at State Level in the First Quarter of 2023

In terms of the labour force situation at the state in Q1 2023, LFPR in six states were higher than the national rate at 69.8 per cent, namely Selangor (76.5%), W.P. Putrajaya (76.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.1%), Pulau Pinang (71.4%), Sabah (70.6%) and Johor (69.8%). Most of these states are the major contributors to the country's economy, in line with the higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking employment.

Compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted increases in LFPR except for W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Sarawak, Melaka, W.P. Labuan, Perak and Kelantan. W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest growth of 6.2 percentage points to 76.5 per cent. The remaining eleven states recorded an increase in LFPR between 0.3 and 2.9 percentage points **[Chart 2.29]**.

Chart 2.29:
Labour Force Participation Rate by State, Q1 2023

	Labour force participation rate (%)	Difference (Percentage point)
Selangor	76.5	1.4
W.P. Putrajaya	76.5	6.2
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	73.1	-1.5
Pulau Pinang	71.4	0.3
Sabah	70.6	2.9
Johor	69.8	1.0
Malaysia	69.8	0.7
Sarawak	69.4	-1.1
Negeri Sembilan	67.3	2.3
Melaka	66.7	-1.5
Kedah	66.3	0.5
W.P. Labuan	66.1	-1.7
Pahang	65.8	0.4
Perlis	65.8	1.1
Perak	65.0	-0.6
Kelantan	61.4	-0.1
Terengganu	60.3	1.4
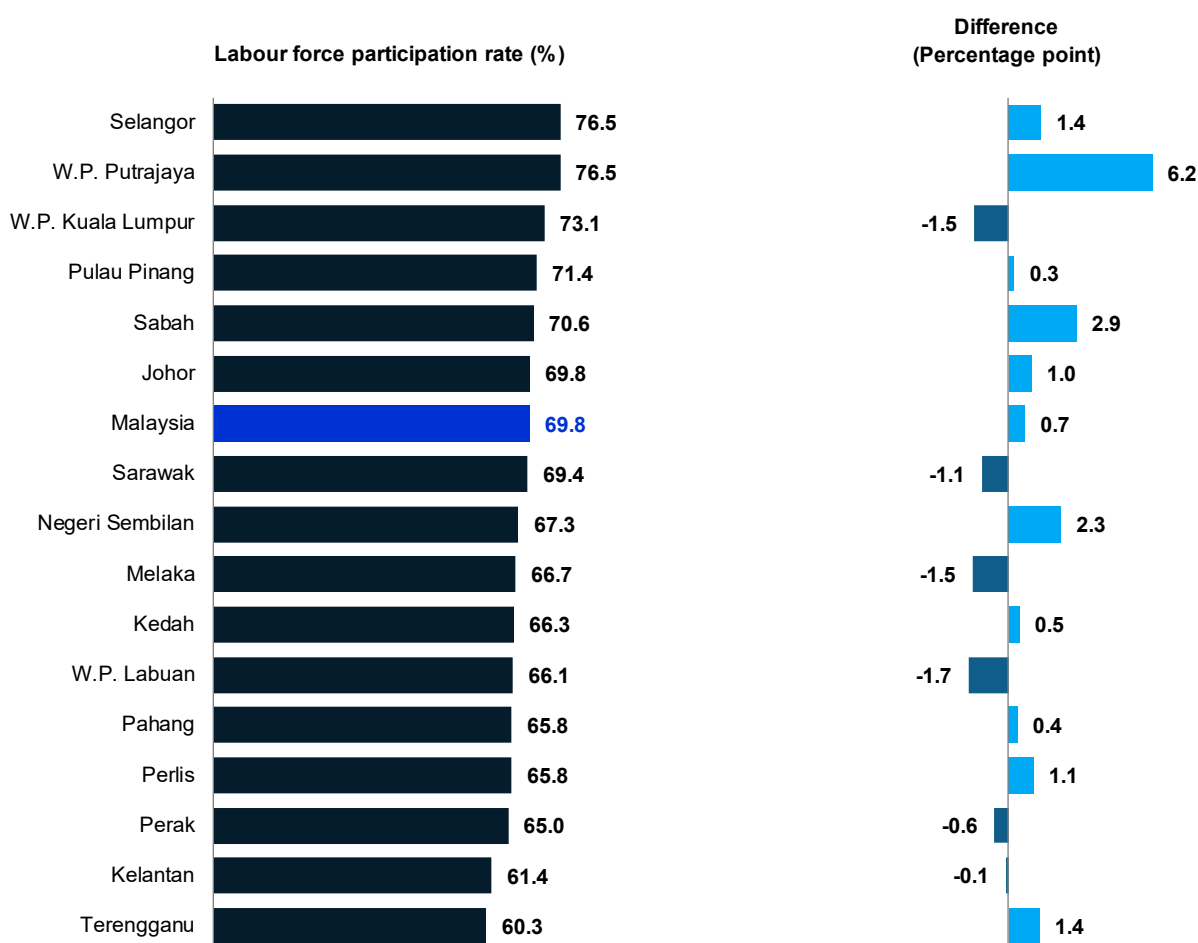
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

The increase in the number of employed persons in Q1 2023 was primarily driven by positive year-on-year growth in most states, except for Sarawak, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, and W.P. Labuan. One notable contributor was Selangor, which accounted for nearly a quarter of national employment, representing 22.5 per cent. In Q1 2023, Selangor gained 153.3 thousand, marking a growth rate of 4.3 per cent and reaching a total of 3.75 million employed persons. Sabah followed this with a share of 12.6 per cent or 2.03 million persons after an additional of 157.0 thousand (8.4%).

Conversely, Sarawak experienced a decline in the number of employed persons with a decrease of 1.6 thousand (-0.1%), resulting in a total of 1.40 million employed persons in the state, while W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Labuan also recorded a loss of 2.2 thousand (-0.3%) and 0.3 thousand (-0.7%) in Q1 2023 respectively **[Chart 2.30]**.

Chart 2.30:
Employment by State, Q1 2023

	Employed (thousand)	Difference (year-on-year, thousand)	Percentage change (year-on-year, %)
Selangor	3,750.9	153.3	4.3
Sabah	2,028.2	157.0	8.4
Johor	1,830.1	49.4	2.8
Sarawak	1,393.5	-1.6	-0.1
Perak	1,085.7	0.1	0.0
Kedah	1,027.3	30.0	3.0
Pulau Pinang	916.0	21.3	2.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	857.3	-2.2	-0.3
Kelantan	773.8	16.6	2.2
Pahang	741.1	8.8	1.2
Negeri Sembilan	517.2	23.8	4.8
Terengganu	499.4	23.1	4.8
Melaka	440.5	1.0	0.2
Perlis	115.8	4.4	3.9
W.P. Labuan	46.7	-0.3	-0.7
W.P. Putrajaya	38.6	2.4	6.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Moving on to the state-level unemployment situation in Q1 2023, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 0.8 per cent. Additionally, twelve other states posted lower unemployment rates compared to the national unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent, ranging between 2.1 per cent to 3.8 per cent, including Selangor, Johor, Pahang and Pulau Pinang. On the other hand, Sabah continues to record the highest unemployment rate despite recording a year-on-year decline of 1.4 percentage points. Three other states with higher unemployment rates than the national ones were W.P. Labuan, Terengganu, and Kelantan.

Although the overall unemployment rate decreased, it is important to note that three states experienced an increase in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Unemployed persons in Sarawak went up by 3.3 thousand (7.2%), while Pahang and Kelantan gained an additional 1.0 thousand (5.6%) and 0.7 thousand (2.4%) as opposed to a year ago respectively **[Table 2.1]**.

Table 2.1:
Unemployment by State, Q1 2023

State	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployed Persons		
		Number ('000)	Annual Difference ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)
Sabah	7.7	169.8	-18.5	-9.8
WP Labuan	5.4	2.7	-0.8	-23.0
Terengganu	4.2	21.7	-0.9	-4.1
Kelantan	3.9	31.3	0.7	2.4
Malaysia	**3.5**	**586.9**	**-84.4**	**-12.6**
Sarawak	3.4	49.0	3.3	7.2
WP Kuala Lumpur	3.2	28.7	-14.1	-33.0
Perak	3.2	35.5	-7.2	-16.9
Melaka	2.9	13.2	-0.4	-3.2
Kedah	2.8	29.8	-5.4	-15.4
Selangor	2.6	99.7	-18.4	-15.6
Johor	2.6	48.6	-10.1	-17.2
Pahang	2.6	19.4	1.0	5.6
Negeri Sembilan	2.5	13.2	-3.5	-20.7
Pulau Pinang	2.3	21.5	-8.6	-28.6
Perlis	2.1	2.5	-1.4	-35.8
WP Putrajaya	0.8	0.3	0.0	-12.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

3. Labour Demand

3.1 Jobs in Economic Sector in the First Quarter of 2023

Labour demand indicated further improvement in Q1 2023 as the number of jobs in the economic sector continued an upward trend by registering a year-on-year growth of 2.7 per cent (+233.7 thousand) to record a total of 8.81 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, there was a slight increase of 0.6 per cent, resulting in the addition of 50.2 thousand jobs **[Chart 3.1]**.

Chart 3.1:
Jobs, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Jobs —●— Year-on-year (%)
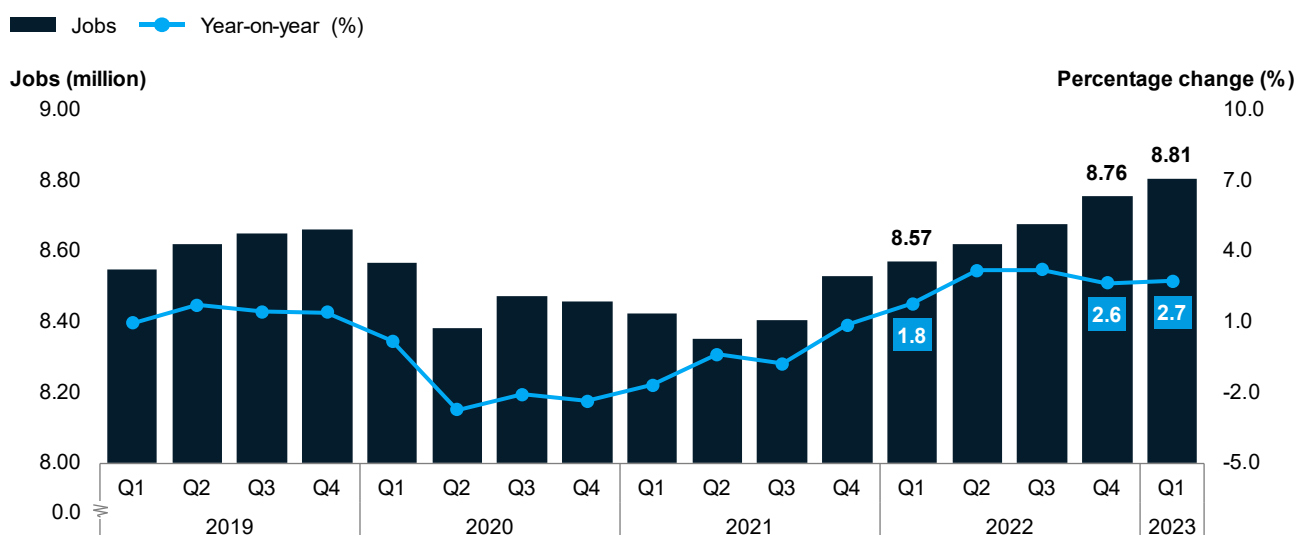
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

In Q1 2023, the number of filled jobs surged 2.7 per cent (+225.4 thousand) over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.61 million filled jobs. In comparison to the previous quarter, the number of filled jobs edged up by 0.6 per cent or equivalent to 49.9 thousand (Q4 2022: 8.56 million filled jobs).

Likewise, the jobs opening in the economy as indicated by the number of vacancies grew by 4.5 per cent (+8.3 thousand) from Q1 2022 to record 192.6 thousand job vacancies. A marginal rise of 0.1 per cent (+0.2 thousand) was observed against a 0.6 per cent registered in Q4 2022.

Throughout Q1 2023, the rate of filled jobs and vacancies remained steady for five consecutive quarters, with filled jobs accounting for 97.8 per cent and vacancies comprising 2.2 per cent **[Chart 3.2]**.

Chart 3.2:
Filled Jobs and Vacancies, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Filled jobs   ■ Vacancies   ●— Year-on-year (%)

Filled Jobs (million)   **Percentage change (%)**   **Rate of filled jobs**

Vacancies (thousand)   **Percentage change (%)**   **Rate of vacancies**
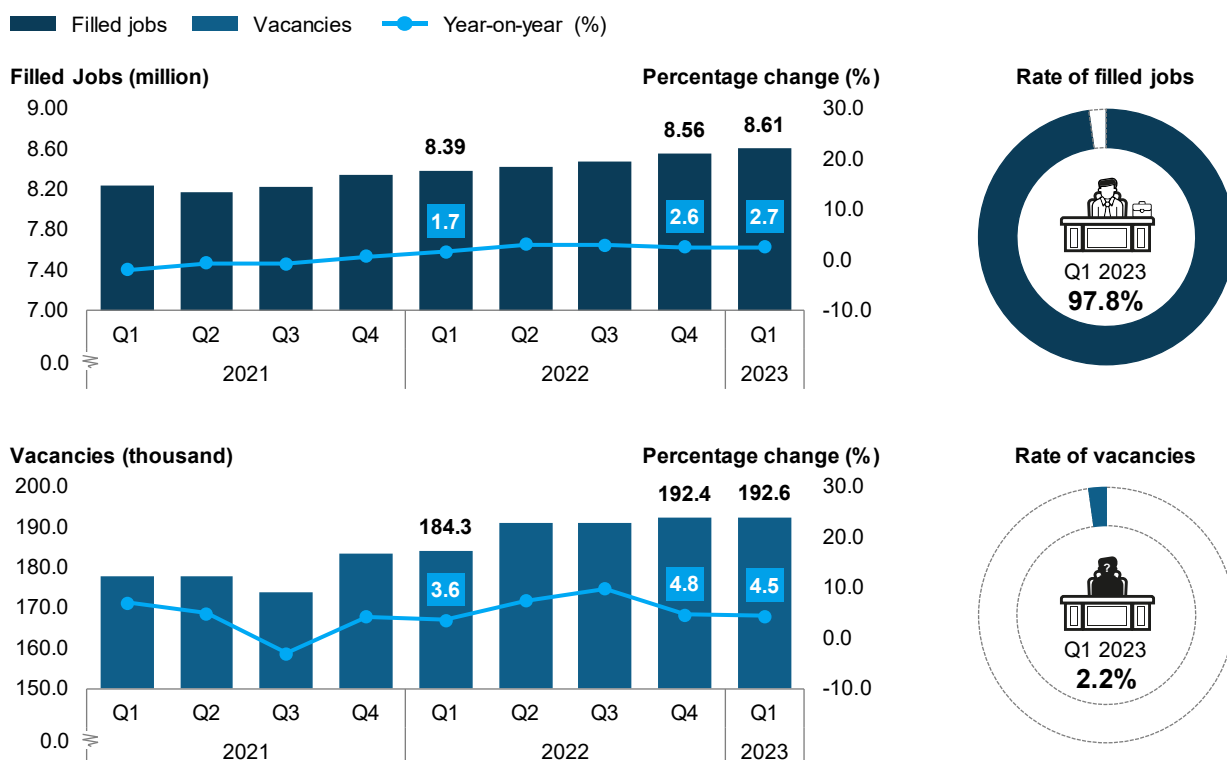
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Further analysis of labour demand based on economic activity in Q1 2023, it is evident that all sectors experienced continued improvement in the number of jobs and filled jobs. However, it is worth noting that the Mining & quarrying sector witnessed a 1.3 per cent decrease in job vacancies during the quarter compared to the previous year **[Chart 3.3]**.

Chart 3.3:
Jobs, Filled Jobs and Vacancies by Economic Sector, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023
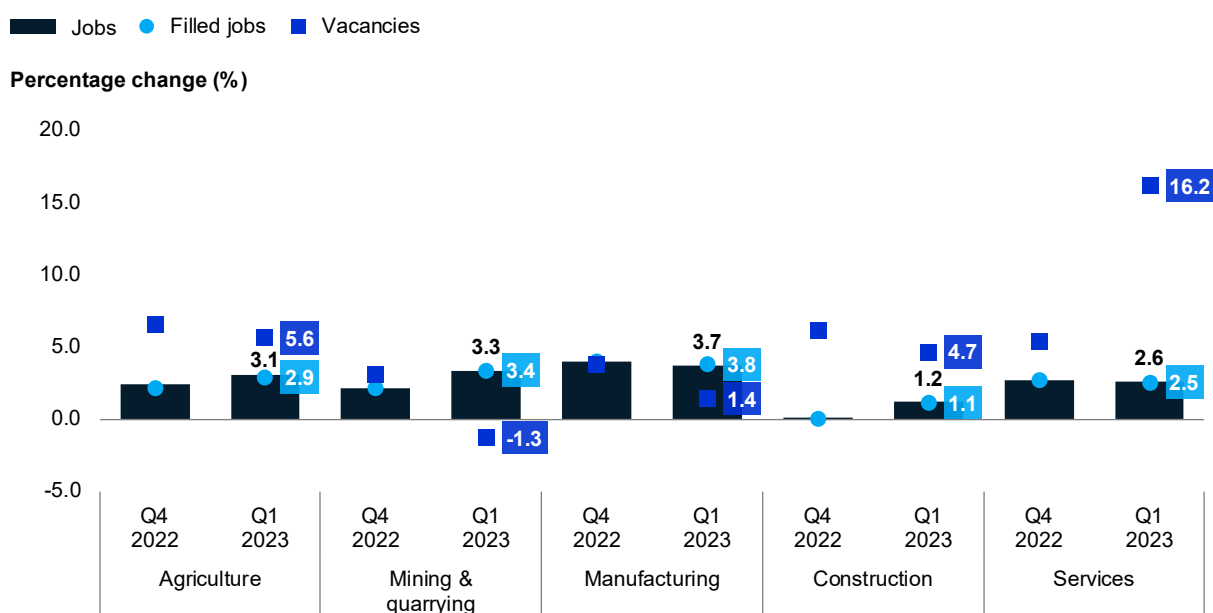
■ Jobs   ● Filled jobs   ■ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Percentage share of Jobs, Filled Jobs & Vacancies by Economic Sector, Q1 2023

■ Jobs   ■ Filled jobs   ■ Vacancies

Percentage share (%) [Number (thousand)]	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies
Agriculture	5.5% [481.1]	5.2% [449.3]	16.5% [31.8]
Mining & quarrying	0.9% [80.1]	0.9% [79.7]	0.2% [0.5]
Manufacturing	27.6% [2,429.9]	27.0% [2,322.2]	55.9% [107.7]
Construction	14.3% [1,256.5	14.3% [1,233.2]	12.1% [23.3]
Services	51.8% [4,558.1]	52.6% [4,528.7]	15.3% [29.4]
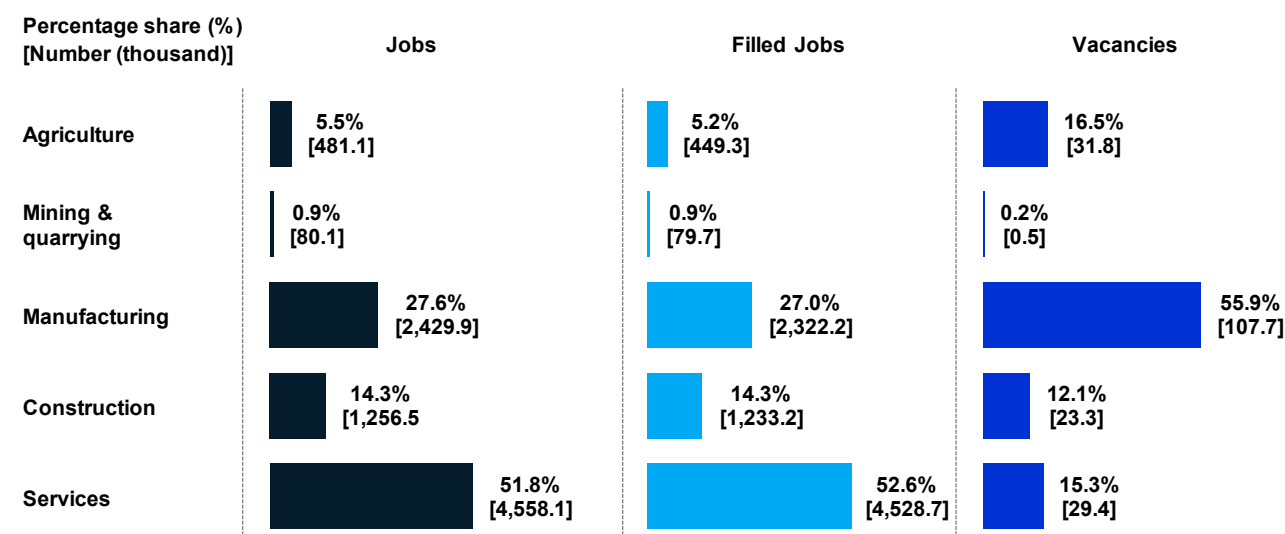
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Jobs in the Services sector comprised 51.8 per cent of total jobs, improved by 2.6 per cent (+115.9 thousand), registering a total of 4.56 million jobs. The growth was mainly contributed by Wholesale & retail trade (3.4%) and Transportation & storage (5.4%) sub-sectors. With regards to the distribution of jobs by the Services sub-sectors, more than two-thirds of jobs in this sector were in Wholesale & retail trade (36.7%), Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (20.2%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.6%).

From the total jobs in the Services sector, 99.4 per cent or 4.53 million were filled jobs, posting a growth of 2.5 per cent (+111.8 thousand) in Q1 2023. All sub-sectors posted rates above 98.0 per cent, with the highest filled jobs rate recorded in Food & beverages and accommodation (99.7%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (98.8%). There were 29.4 thousand job vacancies in the Services sector which comprised 0.6 per cent of total jobs, indicating a larger year-on-year increase with a growth of 16.2 per cent (+4.1 thousand) compared to 5.4 per cent in Q4 2022. Jobs vacancies were largely concentrated in the sub-sectors of Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (38.8%) and Wholesale & retail trade (35.5%).

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector encompassing 27.6 per cent of jobs or equivalent to 2.43 million jobs. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 3.7 per cent (+86.4 thousand), supported by the positive growth in all sub-sectors, particularly by Electrical, electronic & optical products (4.3%), Food processing, beverages & tobacco products (8.2%), and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (2.6%). Jobs in the Manufacturing sector were largely concentrated in Electrical, electronic and optical products (26.8%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (18.8%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (15.1%). These three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-thirds of the Manufacturing sector's jobs.

The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector was 95.6 per cent or equivalent to 2.32 million filled jobs, which rose by 3.8 per cent (+84.9 thousand) compared to a year ago. Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs (96.4%), while the lowest rate was in the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic and optical products (94.9%). In the meantime, job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 107.7 thousand, comprising 4.4 per cent of total jobs in this sector. The number of vacancies ascended by 1.4 per cent (+1.5 thousand), contributed by all sub-sectors except for two sub-sectors: Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-0.8%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (-5.7%). Most of the job vacancies were in the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.8%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector (18.9%).

In Q1 2023, the number of jobs in the Construction sector was 1.26 million, encompassing 14.3 per cent of total jobs in the economic sector, which grew 1.2 per cent (+14.5 thousand) compared to Q1 2022. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.1 per cent (1.23 million filled jobs), while the rate of vacancies was 1.9 per cent (23.3 thousand vacancies). On the other hand, jobs in the Agriculture sector which composed of 5.5 per cent, increased by 3.1 per cent (+14.3 thousand) to 481.1 thousand jobs in Q1 2023. Filled jobs in this sector comprised 93.4 per cent or equivalent to 449.3 thousand filled jobs. Meanwhile, the vacancies rate of the Agriculture sector stood at 6.6 per cent (31.8 thousand vacancies), recording the highest jobs vacancies rate compared to other sectors during this quarter. Besides that, the Mining & quarrying sector which made up the lowest share of jobs at 0.9 per cent (80.1 thousand jobs), rose by 3.3. per cent. The rate of filled jobs for this sector was 99.4 per cent while the vacancies rate was 0.6 per cent.

In terms of demand for jobs by skill level in Q1 2023, the number of filled jobs in all three skill categories improved compared to the same quarter of 2022. However, there was a slight decline in the number of vacancies for low-skilled jobs **[Chart 3.5]**.

Chart 3.5:
Jobs, Filled Jobs & Vacancies by Skill Level, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023
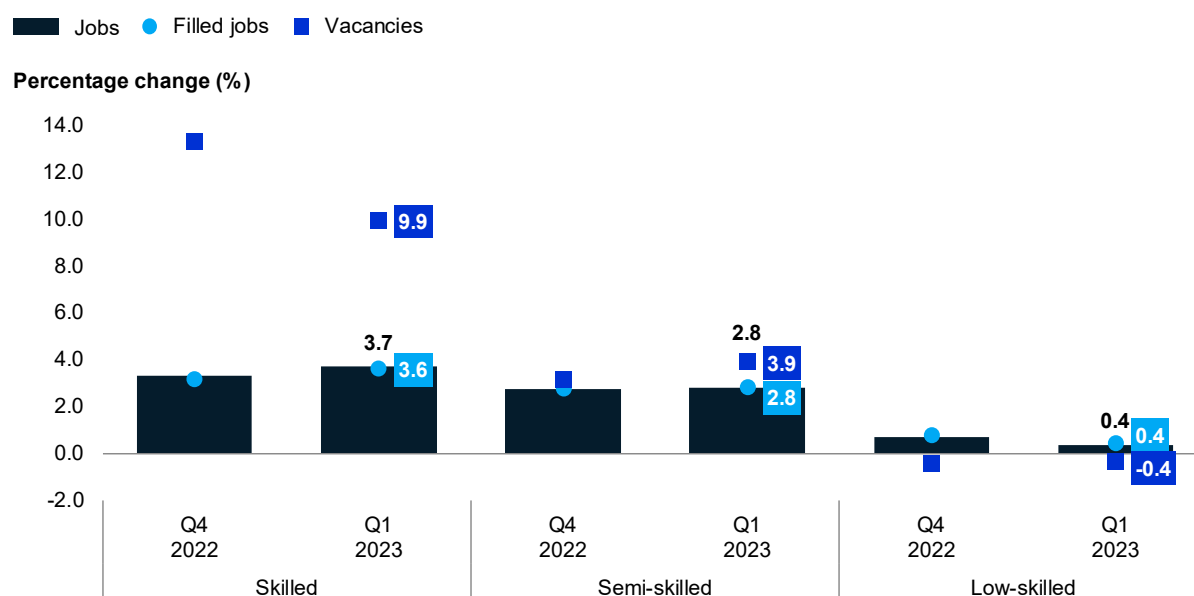
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Percentage share of Jobs, Filled Jobs & Vacancies by Skill Level, Q1 2023

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies

Percentage share (%) [Number (thousand)]	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies
Skilled	24.9% [2,195.7]	24.9% [2,146.4]	25.6% [49.3]
Semi-skilled	62.4% [5,494.8]	62.6% [5,388.7]	55.1% [106.2]
Low-skilled	12.7% [1,115.1]	12.5% [1,078.0]	19.3% [37.1]
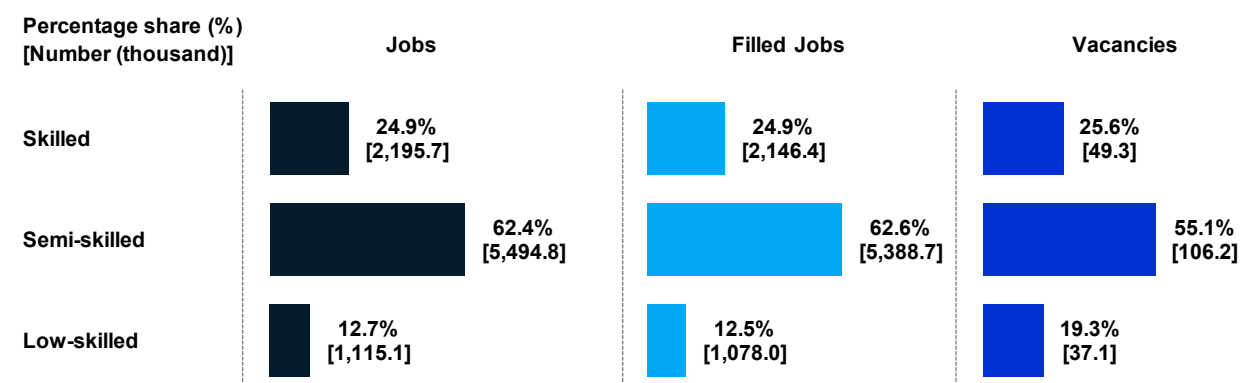
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Jobs in the skilled category encompassing Managers; Professionals; and Technicians & associates professional occupations made up a share of 24.9 per cent, recording a total of 2.20 million skilled jobs in Q1 2023. The number of skilled jobs rose 3.7 per cent year-on-year, adding another 78.9 thousand jobs in this quarter. A total of 2.15 million or 97.8 per cent of skilled jobs were filled in Q1 2023, which went up by 3.6 per cent (+74.4 thousand) as against the same quarters of last year. In addition, skilled job vacancies also ascended by 9.9 per cent (+4.5 thousand) to register 49.3 thousand vacancies with a rate of vacancies at 2.2 per cent.

Most of the jobs in the economic sector were 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 62.4 per cent or accounted for 5.49 million jobs in this quarter. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, jobs in this category grew by 2.8 per cent or gained another 150.7 thousand jobs. The rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.39 million filled jobs, which edged up by 2.8 per cent (+146.7 thousand) as against a year ago. The number of vacancies in this category posted 106.2 thousand job vacancies or rose by 3.9 per cent (+4.0 thousand) with a rate of 1.9 per cent to total jobs in Q1 2023.

The remaining share of 12.7 per cent was occupied by jobs in the low-skilled category which increased by 0.4 per cent (+4.2 thousand) to 1.12 million jobs in Q1 2023. The rate of filled jobs in this category was 96.7 per cent or accounted for 1.08 million jobs. In the meantime, vacancies rate was stood at 3.3 per cent or equivalent to 37.1 thousand job vacancies.

3.2 Jobs Creation in the First Quarter of 2023

In Q1 2023, there was a positive year-on-year growth in the number of jobs created in the economic sector. However, the growth rate was slower at 22.7 per cent (+5.9 thousand) compared to the previous quarter's increase of 47.9 per cent. Nevertheless, in terms of level, it had surpassed the average number of jobs created before the pandemic, which ranged from 21.5 thousand to 28.7 thousand jobs created between Q1 2018 and Q4 2019. In the meantime, a similar trend was observed on a quarterly change whereby jobs created went up by 2.7 per cent (+0.8 thousand) from Q4 2022 **[Chart 3.7]**.

Chart 3.7:
Jobs Created, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
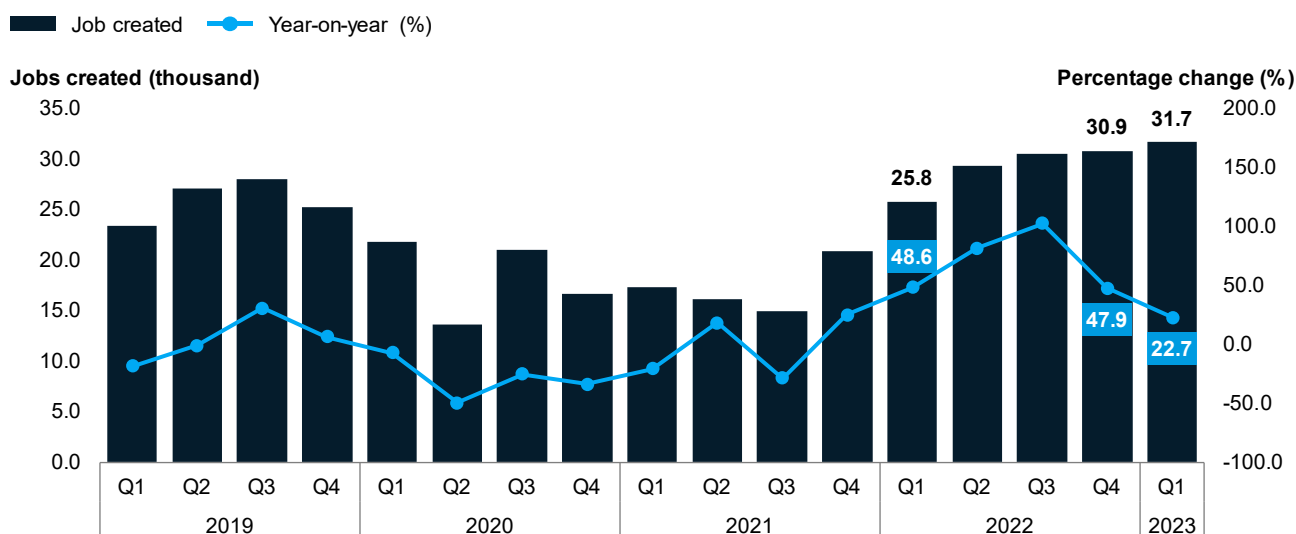
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Further disaggregation of job created by economic activity, all sectors posted positive year-on-year growth in Q1 2023 except for Construction sector **[Chart 3.8]**.

Chart 3.8:
Jobs Created by Economic Sector, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
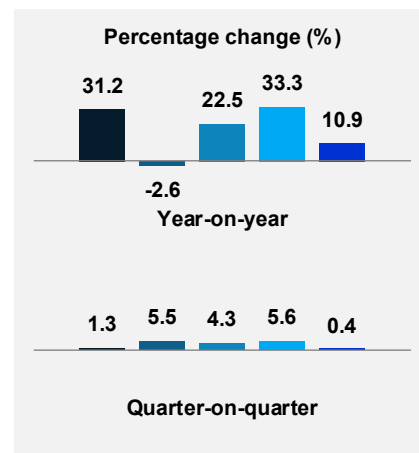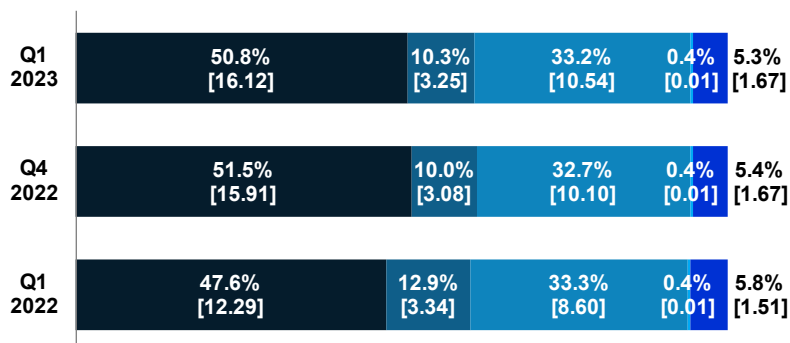
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 50.8 per cent or equivalent to 16.1 thousand jobs created, recording an increase of 31.2 per cent (+3.8 thousand) in Q1 2023. Within this sector, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 8.7 thousand jobs (share: 53.7%), followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.9 thousand jobs created (share: 17.7%).

The Manufacturing sector held the second position, accounting for 33.2 per cent of the total jobs created in Q1 2023. It experienced a year-on-year growth of 22.5 percent (+1.9 thousand), resulting in 10.5 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors that comprised more than half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector was the Electrical, electronic & optical products (share: 33.1%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (share: 26.2%).

Furthermore, there was an increase in job creation for the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors, with 1.7 thousand and 0.1 thousand jobs created respectively. However, the Construction sector comprised 10.3 per cent of jobs created in Q1 2023, equivalent to 3.3 thousand, which was the only sector that registered a decline of 2.6 per cent (-0.1 thousand) as against the same quarters of the previous year.

When analysing the job creation by skill level, the number in all three categories trended up year-on-year basis. More than half or 63.8 per cent of the total job created in Q1 2023 were semi-skilled jobs category which accounted for 20.2 thousand jobs. In term of year-on-year change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 32.9 per cent (+5.0 thousand). Skilled jobs category ranked second with a composition of 27.2 per cent, registering an increase of 7.2 per cent (+0.6 thousand) to post 8.6 thousand jobs. On the other hand, low-skilled category represented 9.0 per cent of total jobs created in Q1 2023, rose by 11.4 per cent (+0.3 thousand) to 2.9 thousand jobs in the quarter **[Chart 3.9]**.

Chart 3.9:
Jobs Created by Skill Level, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)
[Number (thousand)]
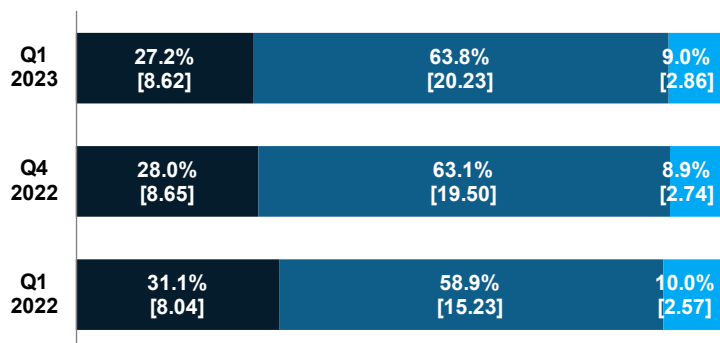
	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled
Q1 2023	27.2% [8.62]	63.8% [20.23]	9.0% [2.86]
Q4 2022	28.0% [8.65]	63.1% [19.50]	8.9% [2.74]
Q1 2022	31.1% [8.04]	58.9% [15.23]	10.0% [2.57]

Percentage change (%)

	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled
Year-on-year	7.2	32.9	11.4
Quarter-on-quarter	-0.4	3.8	4.7
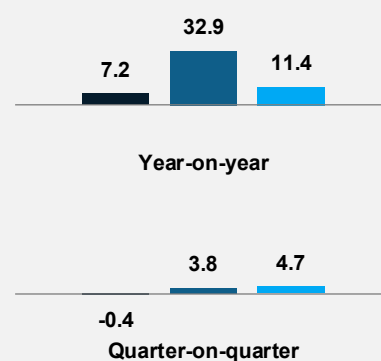
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

3.3 Online Job Vacancies Advertised

Based on the Big Data Analytics Job Market Insight (JMI), the number of online job vacancies advertised by employers in Q4 2022 increased by 7.3 per cent (+14.0 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the previous year, reaching a total of 204.4 thousand vacancies (Q4 2021: 190.4 thousand vacancies). Furthermore, there was a 7.5 per cent increase in the number of job vacancies advertised on a quarterly basis, with an additional 14.3 thousand vacancies compared to 190.2 thousand vacancies in Q3 2022 **[Chart 3.10]**.

Chart 3.10:
Online Job Vacancies Advertisement, Q3 2019 - Q4 2022
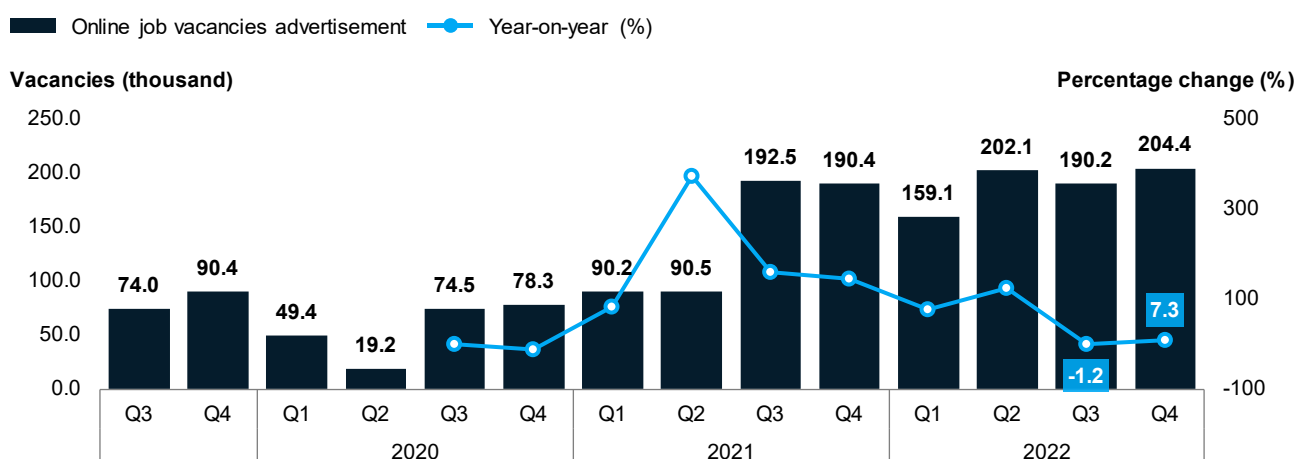
Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2022

In terms of economic activity, the majority of online job vacancies advertised were in the Services sector, encompassing 78.5 per cent or 160.4 thousand vacancies. It is encouraging to note that the share of job vacancies in this sector has returned to pre-pandemic levels. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, all sectors experienced an increase in the number of job vacancies advertised except the Manufacturing sector, which fell by 27.3 per cent, registering 27.0 thousand vacancies in Q4 2022 **[Chart 3.11]**.

Chart 3.11:
Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Economic Sector, Q4 2021, Q3 2022, Q4 2022
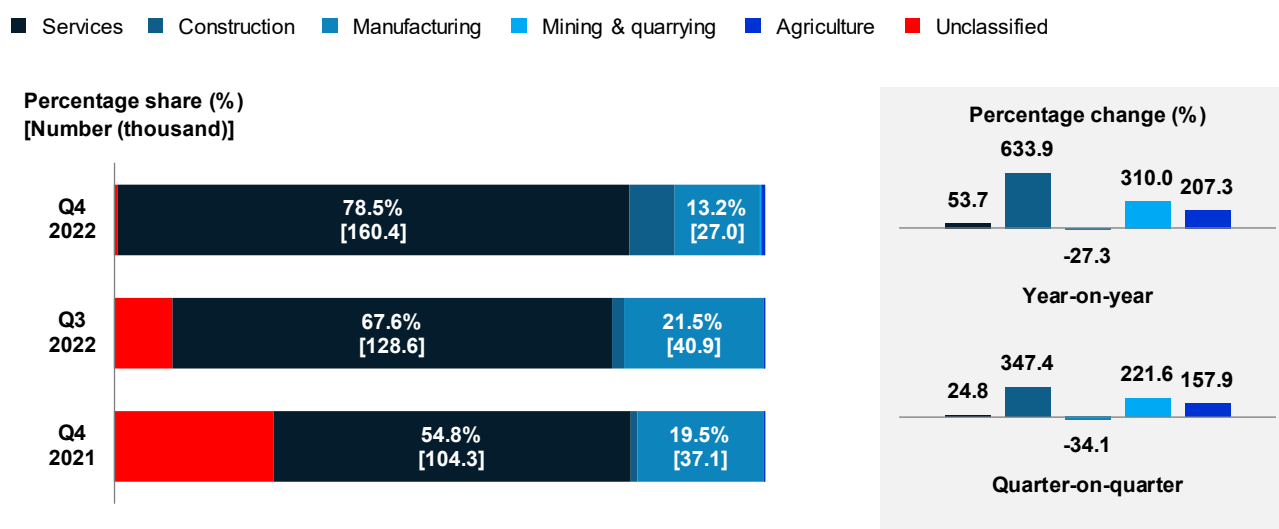
Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2022

When examining the online job vacancies advertised by skill category, it was observed that skilled occupations comprised more than two-thirds, specifically 73.4 per cent or 150.1 thousand vacancies in Q4 2022. A composition of 42.8 per cent (87.5 thousand) of vacancies advertised were in Professionals occupations followed by Technician and associate professionals and Managers, encompassed 18.1 per cent (37.1 thousand) and 12.5 per cent (25.6 thousand) respectively **[Chart 3.12]**.

Chart 3.12:
Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Skill Level, Q4 2021, Q3 2022, Q4 2022

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled
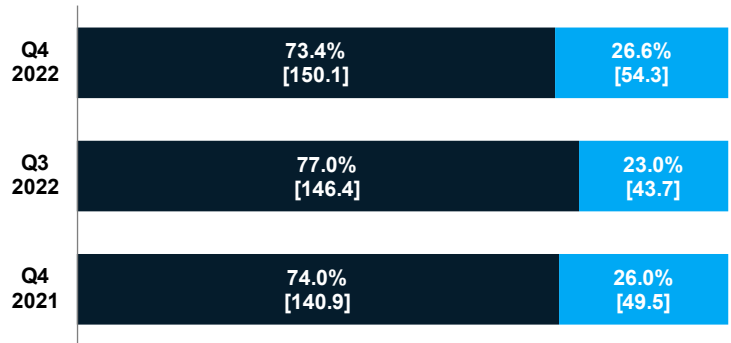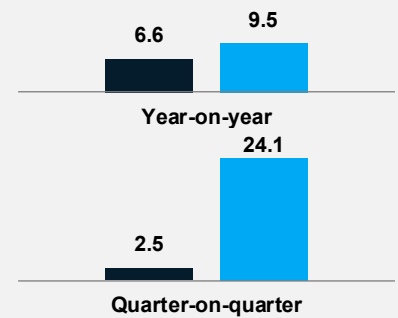
Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2022

4.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked in the First Quarter of 2023

In Q1 2023, Malaysia's economy continues to grow modestly. Malaysia's GDP experienced a growth rate of 5.6 per cent, which was slightly lower compared to 7.1 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. In line with economic expansion in Q1 2023, the total hours worked increased by 3.5 per cent or equivalent to 311.9 million hours, resulting in a total of 9.25 billion hours worked **[Chart 4.1]**.

Chart 4.1:
Total Hours Worked, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
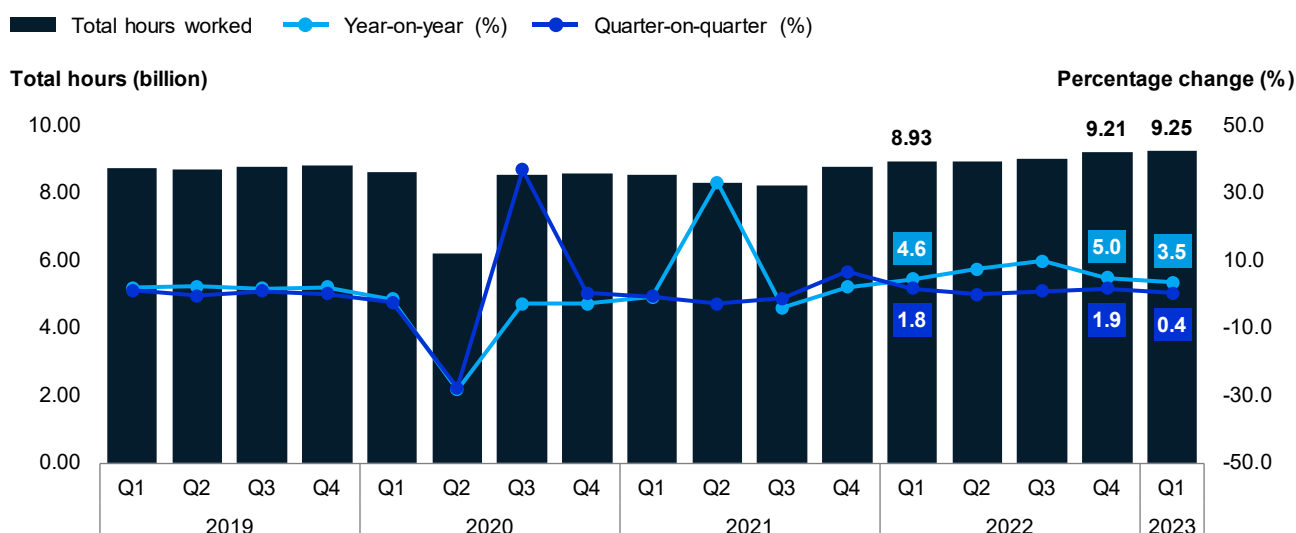
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

The Services sector accounted for more than 60 per cent (61.9%) of the total hours worked in Malaysia, making it the most significant contributor to the country's economy and employment. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with a share of 17.7 per cent and Agriculture sector (10.9%). Meanwhile, total hours worked in Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors composed of 9.0 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. All sectors experienced an increase in total hours worked, surpassing the year-on-year growth of the previous quarter.

In particular, the Services sector saw the most significant gain in total hours worked, rising by 4.3 per cent (+238 million hours) over the same quarter of the previous year. This increase was primarily driven by the Wholesale & retail trade (4.3%; +68.1 million hours) and Food & beverage (6.5%; 63.3 million hours) sub-sectors. The Manufacturing sector as a whole also saw a substantial rise of 3.1 per cent in total hours worked (+48 million hours), with the highest increase in the Electrical, electronic and optical product sub-sector (4.8%; +17.2 million hours), followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (4.8%; +13.3 million hours) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (7.7%; +9.3 million hours) sub-sectors.

Moreover, total hours worked in the Construction sector grew from 1.9 per cent in Q4 2022 to 0.9 per cent (+7 million hours) in Q1 2023. The Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors also maintained a positive growth trend, with growth rates of 1.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively. These positive developments across all sectors indicate a promising outlook for Malaysia's economy in Q1 2023 **[Chart 4.2]**.

Total Hours Worked by Economic Sector, Q4 2022 & Q1 2023

■ Q4 2022 ■ Q1 2023
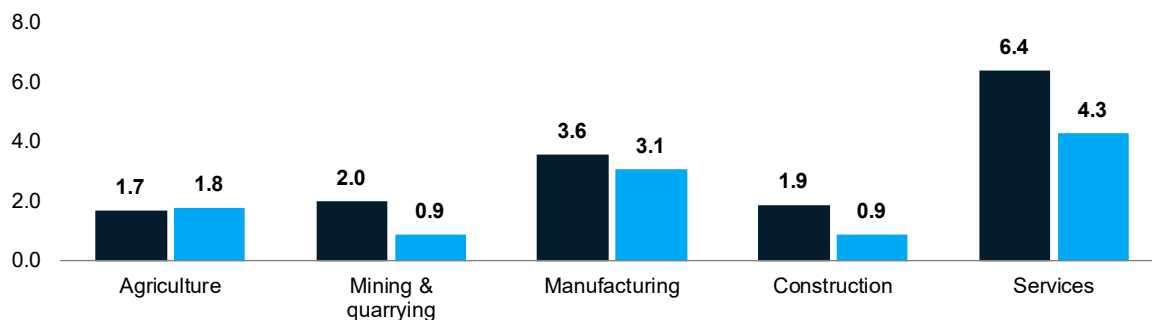
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Malaysia's labour productivity as measured by the value added per hour worked rose by 2.1 per cent in Q1 2023 after registering a modest growth of 2.1 per cent in Q4 2022, attaining RM 41.2 per hour **[Chart 4.3]**.

Chart 4.3:
Labour Productivity per Hour Worked, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Labour productivity per hour worked - (RM)   ─●─ Labour productivity per hour worked - Year-on-year (%)   ─●─ Total hour worked - Year-on-year (%)
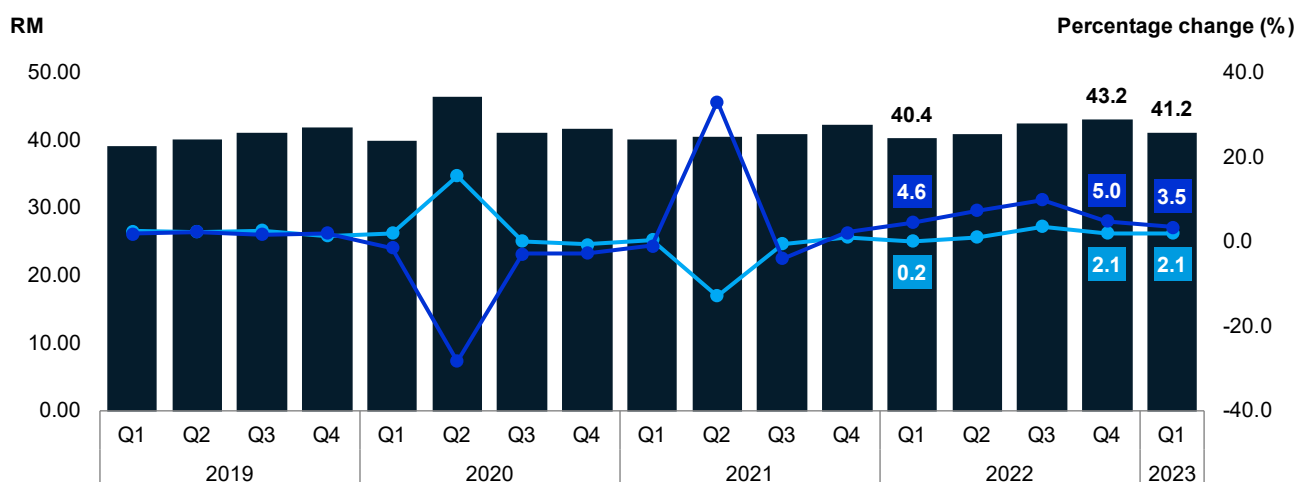
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

When considering the labour productivity per hour worked across the economic sector in Q1 2023, most sectors exhibited a positive growth, except for the Agriculture sector, which continued to experience a decrease of 0.9 per cent.

The Services sector maintained its upward trend, with labour productivity per hour worked growing by 2.8 per cent in Q1 2023 after registering an increase for six consecutive quarters. Notably, the Transportation and storage sub-sector recorded the highest growth rate in labour productivity per hour worked at 8.8 per cent followed by Finance & insurance at 6.7 per cent, and Food & beverages and Accommodation at 5.2 per cent. However, the Utilities and Information & Communication sub-sectors faced declines of 3.0 per cent and 0.5 per cent during this quarter respectively.

Similarly, the Manufacturing sector posted a year-on-year increase of 0.2 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, following a 0.3 per cent increase in Q4 2022. Among the sub-sectors, the Beverages and tobacco products experienced the highest growth at 5.6 per cent, followed by Textiles, Wearing Apparel, and Leather Products at 4.4 per cent, and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing at 2.2 per cent.

Meanwhile, value added per hour worked in the Construction sector continued to show a significant increase of 6.5 per cent during this quarter, after a rebound in Q4 2022. During the same period, labour productivity per hour worked in the Mining & quarrying sector escalated to 1.6 per cent in the quarter (Q4 2022: 4.2%). However, the Agriculture sector sustained its negative growth in value added per hour worked, descending by 0.9 per cent (Q4 2022: -0.6%) **[Table 4.1]**.

Table 4.1:
Labour Productivity per Hour Worked, Value Added and Total Hour Worked, Q1 2023
- Percentage Change from the Corresponding Quarter of the Preceding Year (%)

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	**-0.9**	**0.9**	**1.8**
Mining & Quarrying	**1.6**	**2.4**	**0.9**
Manufacturing	**0.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2.2	7.2	4.8
Beverages and tobacco products	5.6	5.5	-0.0
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	4.4	0.8	-3.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	-6.4	-4.0	2.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-0.3	1.8	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	1.9	3.5	1.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	-0.9	3.8	4.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	0.0	7.7	7.7
Construction	**6.5**	**7.4**	**0.9**
Services	**2.8**	**7.3**	**4.3**
Utilities	-3.0	0.2	3.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.9	9.4	4.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	5.2	12.0	6.5
Transportation and storage	8.8	17.0	7.5
Information and communication	-0.5	3.8	4.4
Finance and insurance	6.7	1.9	-4.4
Real estate and business services	4.9	11.6	6.4
Other services	3.0	5.7	2.6
Total	**2.1**	**5.6**	**3.5**

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

4.2 Labour Productivity per Employment in the First Quarter of 2023

Resulting in a steady growth of the labour market and the country's economic performance in Q1 2023, employment rose by 3.1 per cent to 16.06 million persons, indicating an increase of 487.0 thousand persons year-on-year. Furthermore, employment saw a growth of 0.8 per cent on a quarterly basis in Q1 2023, following a rise of 0.7 per cent in the previous quarter **[Chart 4.4]**.

Chart 4.4:
Employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023
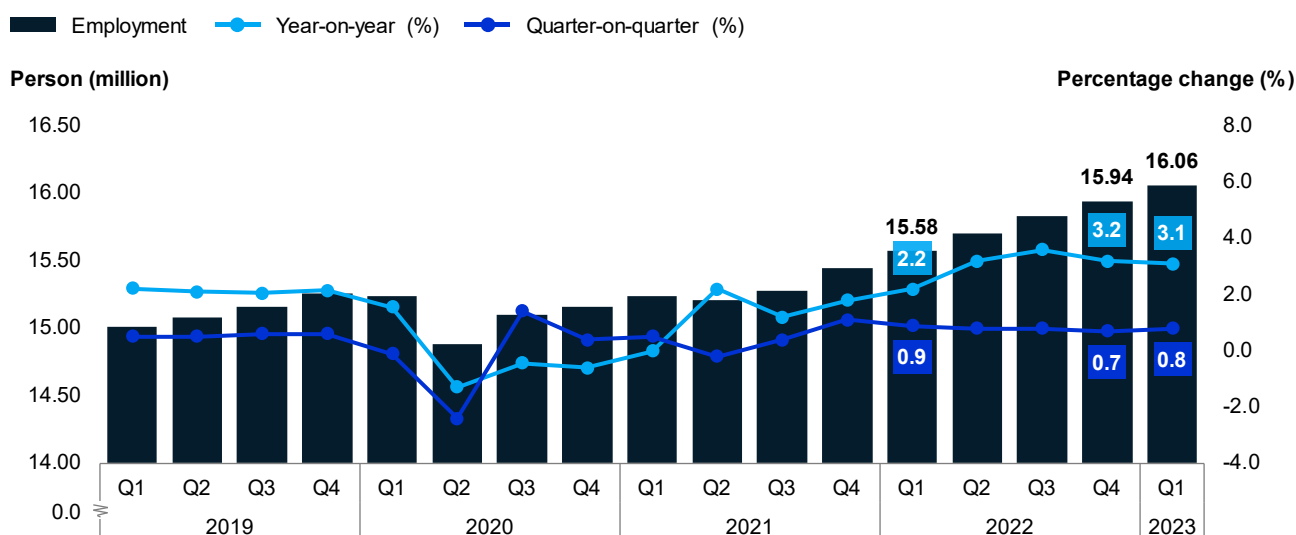
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

The rise in the number of employment during Q1 2023 was primarily driven by all economic sectors, specifically Manufacturing and Services.

In the Services sector, employment rose by 4.1 per cent (+387.6 thousand) to 9.95 million persons, with most all sub-sectors increasing compared to Q1 2022. The Food & beverages and accommodation (7.8%; +132.6 thousand) sub-sector saw the highest gain in employment, followed by Wholesale & retail trade (3.0%; +81.0 thousand) and Other Services (2.2%; +59.6 thousand) sub-sectors.

As for employment in the Manufacturing sector increased by 2.6 per cent (+69.2 thousand) to 2.77 million persons in Q1 2023. Compared to the same quarter last year, employment grew across all Manufacturing sub-sectors except Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products sub-sector which registered a decline (-6.1%; -16.9 thousand). The most significant gain was recorded by the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.2%, +36.9 thousand), followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products (4.9%; +23.6 thousand) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (7.0%; 13.7 thousand) sub-sectors.

Next, employment in the Agriculture sector went up by 1.1 per cent to 1.87 million persons in Q1 2023. Meanwhile, employment in the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors increase 0.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively **[Chart 4.5]**.

Chart 4.5:

Employment by Economic Sector, Q4 20122 & Q1 2023

■ Q4 2022 ■ Q1 2023

Percentage change (%)
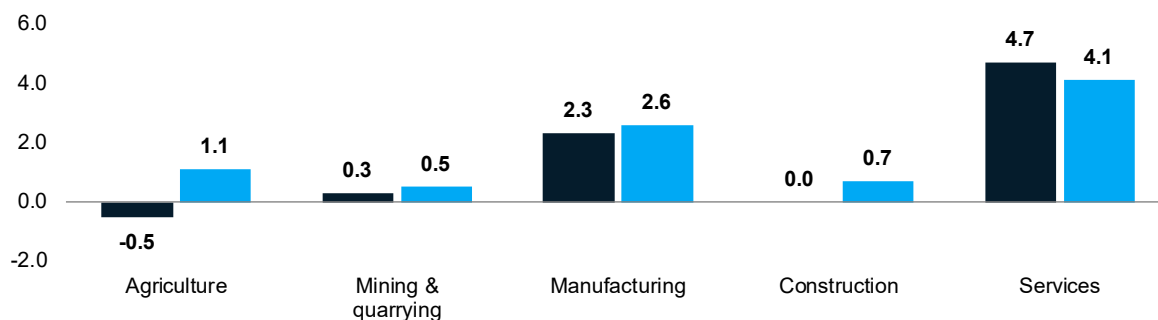
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

The employment growth of 3.1 per cent has contributed to the overall increase in labour productivity. The labour productivity measured as value added per employment rose by 2.4 per cent to RM23,712 per person in Q1 2023 **[Chart 4.6]**.

Chart 4.6:

Labour Productivity per Employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2023

■ Labour productivity per employment - (RM)   ●— Labour productivity per employment - Year-on-year (%)   ●— Employment - Year-on-year (%)
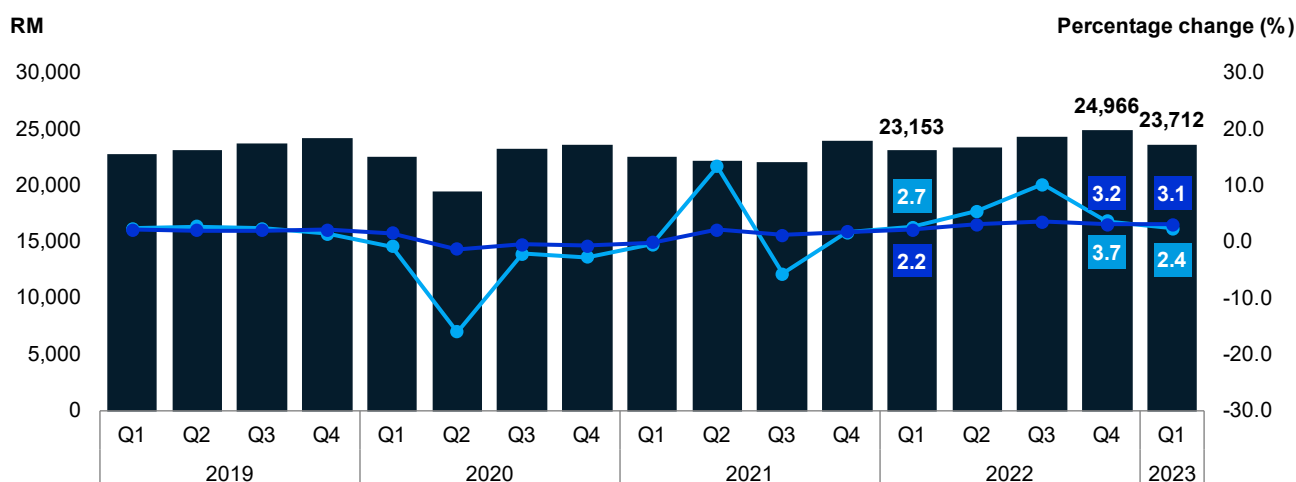
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

In Q1 2023, the Services sector saw a substantial year-on-year increase of 3.1 per cent in labour productivity per employment after registering 4.0 per cent growth in Q4 2022. Five sub-sectors posted a positive growth in the quarter namely Wholesale & retail trade (6.3%), Food & beverages and accommodation (3.9%), Transportation and storage (8.9%), Real estate and business services (7.1%) and Other services (3.4%).

In addition, the Manufacturing sector's labour productivity increased at a slower rate of 0.7 per cent in Q1 2023 compared to 1.6 per cent in the previous quarter. The highest growth was recorded by Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products sub-sector (7.4%), followed by Beverages and tobacco products (3.3%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (2.5%).

Furthermore, the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors experienced an incline in labour productivity per employment of 6.7 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. In contrast, the Agriculture sector showed a turnaround, recording a negative growth of 0.2 per cent compared to a positive growth of 1.6 per cent in Q4 2022 **[Table 4.2]**.

Table 4.2:
Labour Productivity per Employment, Value Added and Employment Q1 2023
- Percentage Change from the Corresponding Quarter of the Preceding Year (%)

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	**-0.2**	**0.9**	**1.1**
Mining & Quarrying	**1.9**	**2.4**	**0.5**
Manufacturing	**0.7**	**3.2**	**2.6**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2.2	7.2	4.9
Beverages and tobacco products	3.3	5.5	2.1
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.4	0.8	-6.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	-4.8	-4.0	0.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	0.6	1.8	1.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2.5	3.5	1.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	-2.2	3.8	6.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	0.7	7.7	7.0
Construction	**6.7**	**7.4**	**0.7**
Services	**3.1**	**7.3**	**4.1**
Utilities	-0.5	0.2	0.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.3	9.4	3.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	3.9	12.0	7.8
Transportation and storage	8.9	17.0	7.4
Information and communication	-2.2	3.8	6.2
Finance and insurance	-0.4	1.9	2.3
Real estate and business services	7.1	11.6	4.2
Other services	3.4	5.7	2.2
Total	**2.4**	**5.6**	**3.1**

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

5. Way Forward

Labour Market Information Requires Administrative Official Statistics

Labour statistics are official data pertaining to the characteristics of the labour market and the level of workforce participation[3]. The information on labour statistics provides access to a variety of other government statistical databases, such as those on the economy, education, and health, and it encompasses a vast array of topics. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is a pioneering government agency charged with collecting, interpreting, and disseminating the most up-to-date and real-time statistics for monitoring national economic performance and social development via censuses/surveys and the compilation of secondary data. In order to ensure that national statistics producers are well-known and the public receives information that is reliable and can be used to make informed decisions, the timeliness of information is an important data quality characteristic, as out-of-date information can lead to individuals making poor decisions. In light of the limited timeliness of census/survey data, it is essential to find methods to facilitate "data resilience."

It's critical to find strategies to provide "data resilience" in order to balance the demand for timely and accurate information with disruptions in traditional data collection methods. In this context, the term "data resilience" refers to the ability to maintain information flow in the face of obstacles in data collection, compilation, and analysis. As a result, resilience depends on the ability to ensure that data flows as effectively as possible, which calls for knowledge of the different sorts of information that may be gleaned from different data sources. Recently, the issues faced, including raising new minimum salaries and wages, were reflected in labour statistics. Salaries and wages information needs to be disseminated more regularly rather than it now because stakeholders need to maintain track of issues concerning employee wages.

Salaries and wages administration is the process of compensating and rewarding employees with established policies and procedures. An important component of a successful organization's policy for administering salaries and wages is monitoring and evaluating all employees; compensation to ensure that they're being paid appropriately, both with respect to others in the same organization and to the marketplace as a whole. Salaries and wages are one of the aspects of employment that affect workers' daily lives the most directly and visibly, along with working hours. Although salaries and wages are required to provide for workers and their families living, sufficient and consistent payment is not always guaranteed. It is vital to implement well-designed policy measures to support the preservation of wage employees' and their families' purchasing power and standard of living.

Referring International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), (1973) to the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95) mentioned and emphasized about Regular payments of wages in legal cash must be made; when partial payment of wages is made in kind, the value of those allowances must be just and reasonable[4]. However, data limitations can make measuring and monitoring wages challenging. The use of administrative data has emerged as a promising solution to this problem. Administrative data are collected by governments or other organizations for non-statistical reasons to provide overviews on registration, transactions, and record keeping. Statistics compiled by administrative records may be distinguished from data collected directly as a statistical census or survey. In direct statistical collections, data are collected for statistical purposes such as the Labour Force Survey implemented by the Department of Statistics (DOSM). Using administrative

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3   Gammarano, Rosina., & International Labour Office. (2017). Quick guide on sources and uses of labour statistics. International Labour Organization

4   International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). (1973). Statistical standards differentiate   between wage rates and earnings (12th ICLS, 1973)

data for salary and wage statistics has several advantages which allow for a more comprehensive and accurate representation of the labour market since administrative data covers all employees who are subject to social security taxes.

Administrative data may support and avoids the possibility of sampling error and ensure a more accurate estimate of wage distributions. Additionally, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic hampered conducting of conventional surveys and censuses due to the fact that such data collection procedures frequently require face-to-face interactions in the field. Initial data collection for the statistics producing will be less costly when using administrative records such as the national survey of Household Income and Expenditure surveys (HIES) which are collecting data by DOSM entail substantial resources and higher costs to conduct. Administrative data is collected on a continuous basis throughout the year, allowing for more frequent updates to wage statistics compared to traditional survey methods. Additionally, administrative data provides information on worker characteristics and job tenure that can be linked to wage and salary statistics. This can facilitate research on topics such as earnings inequality, gender and ethnic wage gaps, and the impact of job displacement on workers' subsequent earnings. Administrative data also can be used for longitudinal analysis, which means that trends and changes over time can be analysed.

The use of administrative data has emerged as a promising solution to this problem. There are several benefits of using administrative data, for producing salary and wage statistics as compared to survey data: First, administrative data covers a much larger population than survey data. Examples as Employee Provident Fund (EPF), taxation and Social Security Organisation (SOSCO, it includes all formal sector personnel involved in information related to agency needs. This means that the sample size is larger and more representative of the population. Second, administrative data is generally considered to be more accurate than survey data because it is collected and maintained by a government agency that has a legal obligation to ensure accuracy. Third, administrative data also are usually available more quickly than survey data because it is collected on an ongoing basis and can be processed and analysed in real time. Generally, less expensive to collect the data than survey data because it is already being collected for other purposes. Lastly, administrative data can be used for longitudinal analysis, which means that trends and changes over time can be analysed. While there are also some constraints that need to be considered such as coverage and representativeness, quality data, limited variables, lack of flexibility, privacy concerns and the limitation of access the data.

Accessibility of administrative data provides an opportunity for policymakers and researchers to gain more accurate insights into labour market trends. The use of administrative data for wage and salary statistics can help identify disparities and target policy interventions more effectively. However, there is a need for further research to establish the quality and reliability of administrative data sources. There are also some constraints that need to be considered in administrative data such as coverage and representativeness. The quality of data could be due to errors in data entry, inconsistency in reporting across employers, or missing data. Administrative data also may contain only limited variables that are relevant for producing salary and wage statistics. This means that it may not be possible to analyse some important factors that are relevant for understanding the labour market, such as education level, occupation, or industry and access to administrative data may be restricted due to legal or regulatory constraints. Researchers may need to obtain permissions or approvals before they can access the data, which can be time-consuming and may limit the scope of the research that can be conducted.

Despite the fact that the use of administrative data for salary and wage statistics has a number of advantages over household surveys, care must be taken when interpreting and applying these data. Administrative data have the potential to provide more accurate salaries and wages statistics, particularly for identifying differences and informing policies aimed at improving labour market outcomes. In addition, administrative data, such as the issue of underreporting wages or misclassification of employees, should be the focus of additional research. Consequently, ongoing research and implementation of best practices in the use of administrative data resources can enhance our understanding of wage dynamics and enable us to make policy decisions based on empirical evidence.

6. Conclusion

Malaysia's labour market continued to demonstrate a significant improvement in Q1 2023 and is expected to remain supportive of domestic demand, further fueling the country's economic growth. Due to improvements in employment growth, the labour force maintained a positive year-on-year increase while the number and rate of unemployment continued to decline. During the same period, the number of jobs in the economic sector expanded in tandem with the expansion of the global and domestic economies. Following this, the number of job vacancies increased in Q1 2023, besides more jobs were created in the quarter. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, both labour productivity measures in terms of value added per employment and value added per hour worked maintained their positive momentum in terms of labour market efficiency.

On the other note, the government has proposed a number of initiatives within the National Budget 2023 that will strengthen the country's economy, increase employment opportunities, and empower the local labour market. The government has allocated RM40 million to fund micro-credential upskilling programmes for gig workers, which will encourage youth to enhance their capabilities and skills. In addition, the government will contribute RM50 million in matching funds to promote automation in the plantation sector through the use of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI), which could lead to the hiring of qualified local employees. This can contribute to increasing productivity, ensuring employers' talent retention and subsequently addressing skill mismatch issues.

With a consistent inflow of high-quality investments in the Manufacturing sector, Malaysia continues to be a top investment destination in the region. According to Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)[5], a total of 76,093 potential new job opportunities are expected to be created in the Manufacturing sector that will create more job opportunities and strengthened labour market as technology investment will assure increased output and a corresponding increase in revenue. Investment in areas such as education, infrastructure, and innovation can help to develop a skilled workforce and attract businesses to the country. In turn, this can create more job opportunities and increase the demand for skilled workers. Additionally, investing in industries that have the potential to grow and succeed in the global market can increase the country's competitiveness and generate higher incomes.

Moving into Q2 2023, Muslims in the country observed the fasting ritual in Ramadan, followed by the celebration of Eid along with a school short-break that will lead to an increase in business, particularly for the purchase of goods and services. In addition, people will be taking this chance to attend social events and travel to local tourist destinations across the nation, which has enhanced consumer demand and is foreseen to contribute to increase domestic tourism activities. Following a substantial increase in visitor arrivals following the reopening of international borders, the tourism industry is beginning to show indications of recovery. Therefore, the labour market is projected to remain strong, supported by ongoing economic development, government initiatives, and the resilience of key industries. By fostering a conducive environment for business growth and investing in the skills of the workforce, Malaysia is well-positioned to capitalize on emerging opportunities and maintain a positive labour market outlook.

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5   Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA, 2023). Malaysia Attracted RM264.6 Billion (USD59.9 Billion) in Approved Investments for 2022, to Focus on Investments that Promote Sustainable Economic Growth and Prosperity for the People. https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracted-rm264-6-billion-usd59-9-billion-in-approved-investments-for-2022-to-focus-on-investments-that-promote-sustainable-economic-growth-and-prosperity-for-the-people/

Employment and Gender: Examining the Average Hourly Earnings and Wage Gap

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Introduction

The United Nations Agenda 2030 recognizes gender equality as a crucial component for promoting sustainable development across the world. It seeks to address gender inequalities and the gender wage gap in the workforce as a key area of focus within this agenda. Gender-based disparities in wages and employment opportunities are major hurdles to achieving gender equality and inclusive economic growth, as the UN acknowledges (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). To empower women, the UN seeks to tackle the root causes of these disparities such as discrimination, occupational segregation, and unequal access to education and training (International Labour Organization, 2019). Closing the gender wage gap is critical for achieving not just fairness but also economic growth and prosperity (World Economic Forum, 2021).

Women's decent work is especially vital for promoting gender equality and inclusive sustainable development. Both the UN Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlight the importance of gender equality in achieving sustainable development, with SDG 5 focused on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and SDG 8 aiming to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all (United Nations, 2020). The promotion of gender equality in the workforce and the reduction of the gender wage gap are key priorities in achieving inclusive and sustainable development that benefits everyone, irrespective of gender.

Gender-based occupational segregation has been identified as one of the major contributors to the gender wage gap worldwide. Women tend to be concentrated in a limited range of occupations, which are often lower-paying compared to predominantly male occupations (Kuek et al., 2020). This reflects a significant gap in the occupational segregation of the labour market, where gender biases and stereotypes limit women's access to high-paying jobs and leadership roles. This occupational segregation leads to a gender pay gap where women earn less than men for performing similar work. Addressing the issue of occupational segregation is crucial to achieving gender equality and reducing the gender wage gap. It requires addressing structural barriers and biases that limit women's access to higher-paying jobs and leadership positions. The promotion of inclusive and diverse workplaces can help to address these issues by providing equal opportunities and rewards for all employees irrespective of gender.

It is important to note that despite Malaysia's efforts, there are still challenges in achieving gender equality and closing the gender wage gap. The Twelfth Malaysian Plan (12MP) has identified the need to address the low female labour force participation rate (LFPR) as a key priority area. These efforts are aligned with the goal of creating a more gender-equal society and reducing the gender wage gap. One of the significant challenges is the low female LFPR, which stood at only 55.9 per cent in Q4 2022, compared to 82.3 per cent for male (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2021). By addressing the barriers that hinder women's participation in the workforce, Malaysia can leverage the full potential of its female workforce and drive economic growth and development. This study aims to analyse the gender-based wages inequalities; gender wage gap based on occupation, education attainment, skills, and sector in Malaysia.

Literature Review

Numerous empirical studies showed that gender wage differentials exist between male and female-dominated occupations and the gender segregation of occupations is a persistent aspect of the labour market. Pay disparities between men and women and occupational segregation are still prominent and continue to be a common reliable issue (Goy & Joynes, 2012). The gender pay gap is caused by various factors, including occupational segregation, discrimination, and the motherhood penalty (Reshi & Sudha, 2023). Occupational segregation refers to the fact that men and women tend to work in different occupations, with men often working in higher-paying jobs.

In Malaysia, men and women hold the same positions in a variety of economic sectors. It is possible that cross-sector differences within similar jobs may be the cause of gender wage disparities (Ismail et al., 2017). According to Osman (2022), the occupational segregation of particular industries and occupations, where one gender predominates, is another factor in Malaysia's gender wage difference. Najib and Majid (2021) observed all high-paying manufacturing and engineering positions in Malaysia are predominately held by men which gender income gap exists in the Malaysia's labour market as male workers on average, earn higher salaries than their female counterparts.

Furthermore, various empirical studies in developing countries have shown that there are significant wage gaps between men and women. Along the same line, using a quantitative method which is the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition by Papaspyrou (2004) found that gender gap income exists between men and women in Greece's labour market. Meanwhile, Baron and Cobb-Clark (2008) discovered that the gender pay gap in Australia is constant across the earnings range in the public sector and increasing when wages rise in the private sector.

According to a study, the gender pay gap in Denmark is reduced by about 2.0 per cent as a result of a change in labour law that requires employers to report gender-disaggregated wage figures (Bennedsen et al. 2019). In relation to these findings, numerous studies show that male employees receive higher salaries than their female counterparts, despite having similar qualifications or skills (Ismail et al., 2017). Due to the fact that both men and women can actively participate in the economy, a non-discriminatory labour market could guarantee that a nation's development is at its highest level. On the contrary to the other studies which conducted by Strawinski et al. (2017), there is no strong relation between average wage level and occupational segregation since gender wage gap is relatively low in both occupations of men and women in Poland.

Methodology

Gender wage gap is the difference between the gross average hourly earnings of male and female employees expressed as percentage of gross average hourly earnings of male employees.

$$\text{Gender wage gap (\%)} = \frac{(E_m - E_w)}{E_m} \times 100$$

where E_m is the gross average hourly earnings of male in any given population group and E_w is the gross average hourly earnings of female.

Concepts and definitions

Earnings in this context refer to regular remuneration received from employers, in cash and in kind. The concept includes direct wages and salaries for time worked or work done, remuneration for time not worked (e.g. paid annual leave), as well as bonuses and gratuities that are regularly received. It excludes the contributions paid by employers to social security and pension schemes in respect of their employees, as well as the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay.

Interpretation guidelines

The gender pay gap measures the extent to which the wages of men differ from those of women. When the gender pay gap equals "0", it denotes equality of earnings. Positive values reflect the extent to which women's earnings fall short of those received by men, where a value closer to "100" denotes more inequality than a value closer to "0". Negative values reflect the extent to which women's earnings are higher than men's (though these are rarely encountered in reality).

The gender pay gap presented above is in an unadjusted form. Specifically, this means that some of the difference between the average hourly earnings of men and women can be explained by observable characteristics, such as differences in education or experience. In this regard, while the gender pay gap is a useful measure to show on average how far behind women are, it is less useful for understanding the underlying reasons for which the gap exists.

The gender pay gap is calculated for paid employees only, as earnings data are typically available for employees. Hence, the gender pay gap does not cover large numbers of own-account workers or employers, especially in the informal sector where income differences between men and women may be larger. The gender pay gap does not capture either income differences between the sexes that result from uneven access to paid employment. For instance, when men are over-represented among paid employees (with relatively high incomes) and women are over-represented among the self-employed in the informal sector (with relatively low incomes), the overall gap in incomes is likely to be greater than what can be captured by the gender wage gap

Data Source

This study utilised the official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM), namely Salaries & Wages Survey based on data availability from 2011 to 2021. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used where possible while some statistics are calculated by the author based on original data sources. In addition, the authors performed reviews of literatures from articles journals, reports and working papers from websites that documented the information for dissemination. These sources are considered secondary data.

Findings

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings is an essential metric in determining the wage gap between different groups of individuals. It provides a basis for tracking progress in closing the wage gap. By monitoring changes in average earnings over time, policymakers, researchers, and advocates can evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, policies, and societal shifts in reducing wage disparities. The total average hourly earnings in Malaysia exhibited an upward trend from RM13.3 in 2015 to RM17.0 in 2019, indicating a consistent increase over the five-year period. However, a decline was observed in 2020 as the total average hourly earnings decreased to RM16.0. Nonetheless, there was a recovery in 2021, with Malaysia's total average hourly earnings increasing to RM16.5.

Similarly, the earnings from both genders show a similar trend. In 2020, both genders continued to experience a decrease in average hourly earnings due to the ongoing effects of the pandemic. The gender hourly earnings gap narrowed, with male average hourly earnings decreasing to RM15.9 and female decreasing to RM16.1. However, on average, males have consistently earned more than females throughout the period **[Chart 1]**.

Chart 1:
Total Average Hourly Earnings, 2015 - 2021
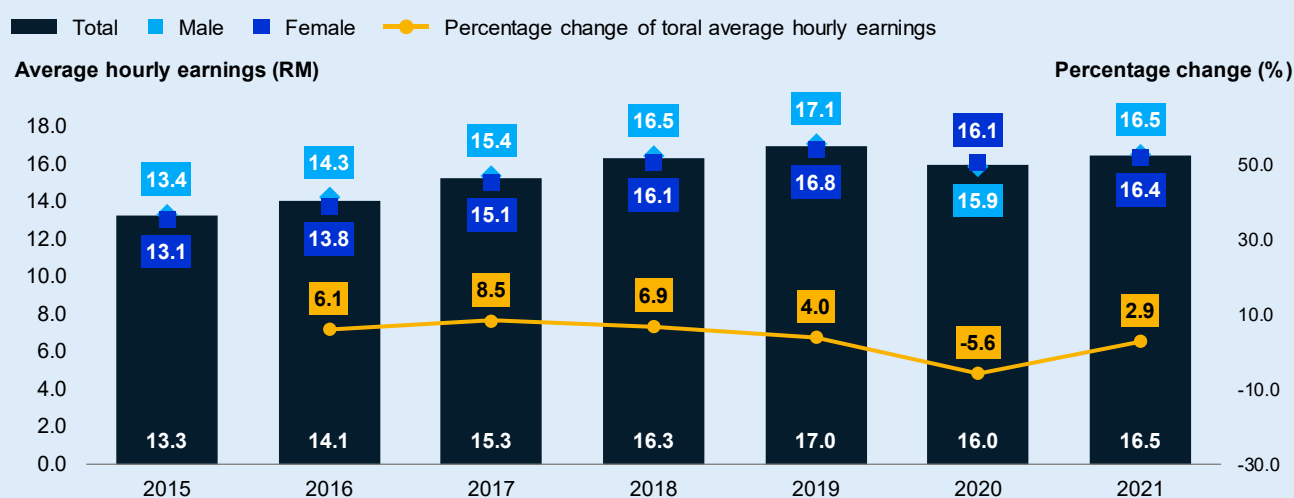
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Looking into the average hourly earnings in skill level, from 2015 to 2021 observed that males and females show a general trend of increasing total average hourly earnings in Malaysia at all skill levels. For skilled workers, the average hourly earnings for males rose from RM23.6 in 2015 to RM27.1 in 2021, while the average hourly earnings for females increased from RM22.6 in 2015 to RM27.1 in 2021. This indicates that there has been a significant increase in the earnings of skilled workers, regardless of gender.

For semi-skilled workers, the average hourly earnings for males increased from RM9.4 in 2015 to RM11.4 in 2021, while the average hourly earnings for females increased from RM8.3 in 2015 to RM10.4 in 2021. This indicates that males and females in this category have experienced increased earnings, but the average hourly earnings gap between gender remained significant.

For low-skilled workers, gradual increase of average hourly earnings is observed in this category. Male recorded a rise from RM7.5 in 2015 to RM9.7 in 2021. In line with this, the average hourly earnings for female escalated from RM5.5 in 2015 to RM9.1 in 2021 **[Chart 2]**.

Chart 2:
Average Hourly Earnings by Skill Level, 2015 - 2021

Total   Male   Female
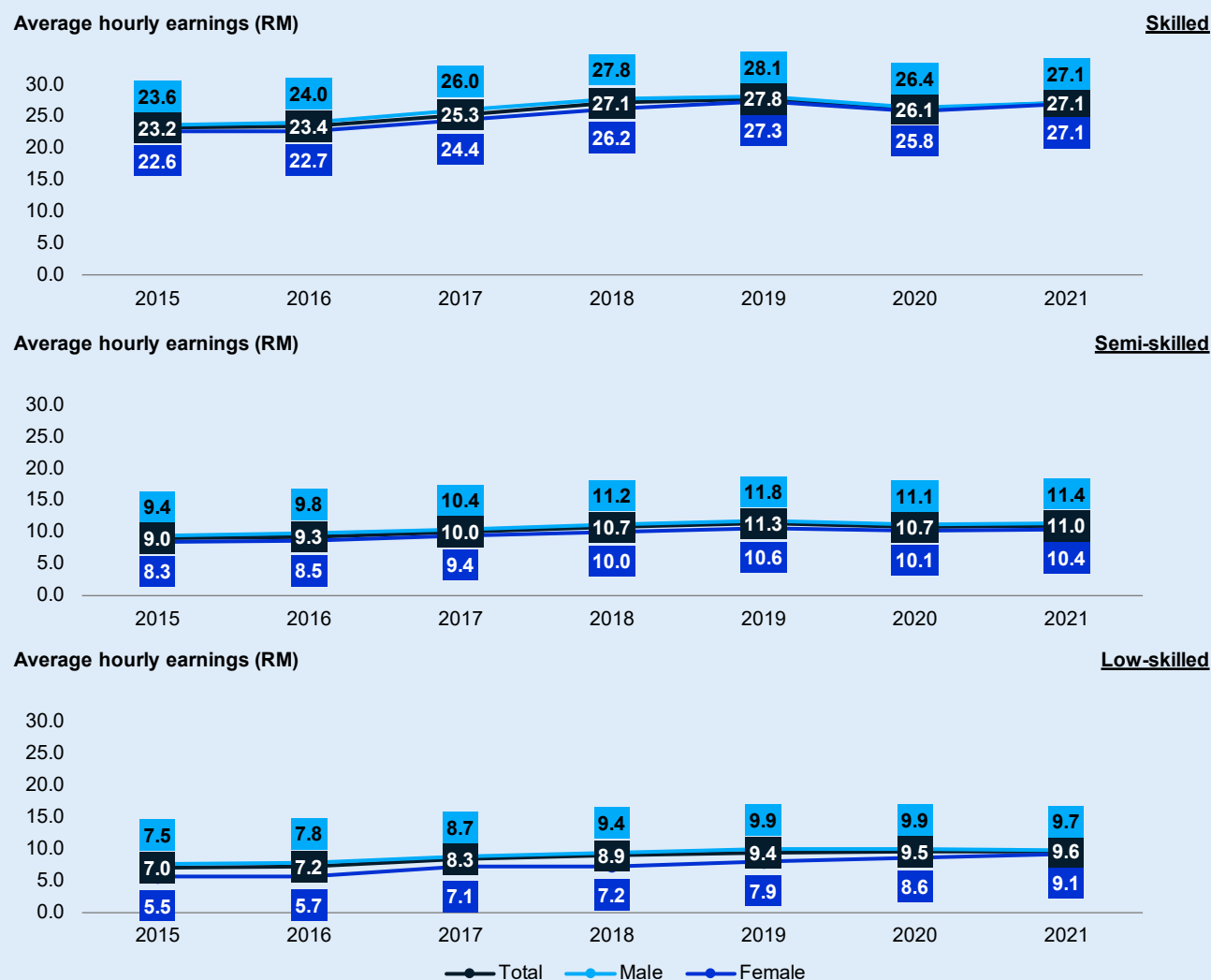
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

A detailed analysis of skill level based on occupation observed that female workers generally tend to have lower hourly earnings compared to male. For males, it was observed that in skilled category, the average hourly earnings aligned with the level of occupation. The male Manager occupation, showed an overall increase in average hourly earnings from RM34.1 in 2015 to RM37.5 in 2021, although there was a dip in 2020 to RM37.2 from its peak in 2019 of RM48.6. Similarly, in the Professionals; and Technicians and associate professional occupations, both male and occupation experienced a consistent upward trend in average hourly earnings, which started from RM30.7 in 2015 and reaching RM35.9 in 2021, and continued it rise from RM16.3 in 2015 to RM18.9 in 2021 respectively.

On the other hand, for female workers in skilled category, the Manager position was the highest paid occupation from 2015 to 2020. In 2015, female managers had average hourly earnings of RM28.8, which steadily increased to a peak of RM42.6 in 2019. However, there was a drop in earnings to RM32.4 in 2020, and it further decreased to RM30.6 in 2021, causing the Manager position to drop to the second-highest average hourly earnings for females in 2021. Nonetheless, the other two occupation, namely Professionals and Technicians and associate professional occupations demonstrated a consistent upward trend in average hourly earnings from 2015 to 2021 for female workers. In the Professionals occupation, for average hourly earnings increased from RM25.7 in 2015 to RM30.6 in 2021, while in the Technicians and associate professional occupation, rose from RM16.0 in 2015 to RM18.9 in 2021 **[Chart 3]**.

Chart 3:
Average Hourly Earnings by Sex and Skilled Occupation Category, 2015 - 2021
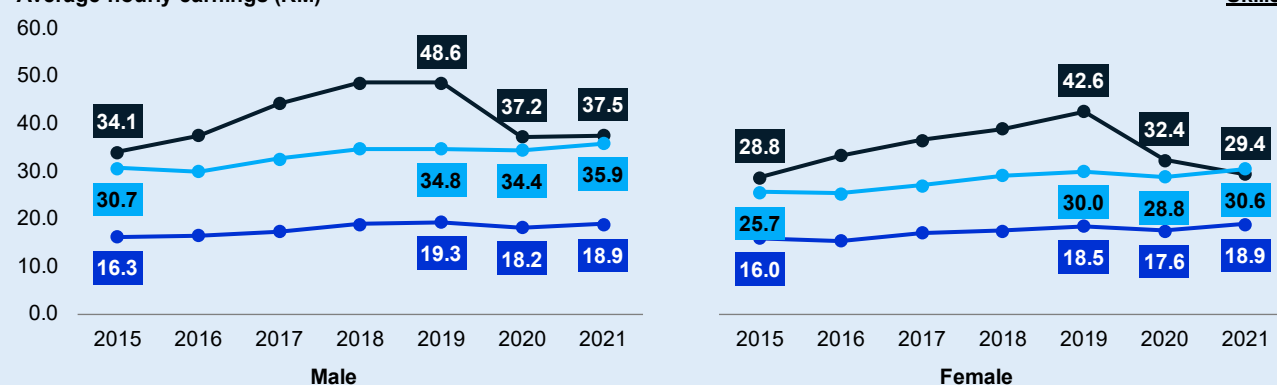
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Looking into the semi-skilled category, a similar trend is observed for both male and female workers. In 2020, there were fluctuations in average hourly earnings due to social and economic restrictions. However, the Clerical and Support Work occupation for both male and female workers experienced a steady growth in average hourly earnings. Male workers in this occupation records an increase of average hourly earnings from RM12.0 in 2015 to RM15.1 in 2021 while female in the same occupation saw an increase from RM10.6 in 2015 to RM12.2 in 2021. Meanwhile, the remaining four occupations, namely Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; Craft and related trades workers; Plant and machine-operators and assemblers, The Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers occupation experienced the most significant decline in average hourly earnings for both male and female workers, dropping from RM12.4 in 2019 to RM8.4 for male and from RM9.5 to RM7.5 for female in 2020. However, both gender rebounded in 2021, recorded an increase of average hourly earnings to RM10.2 for male and RM11.3 for female **[Chart 4]**.

Chart 4:

Average Hourly Earnings by Sex and Semi-skilled Occupation Category, 2015 - 2021
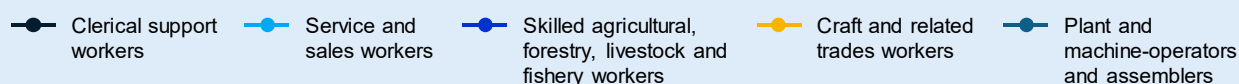
- Clerical support workers
- Service and sales workers
- Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers
- Craft and related trades workers
- Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
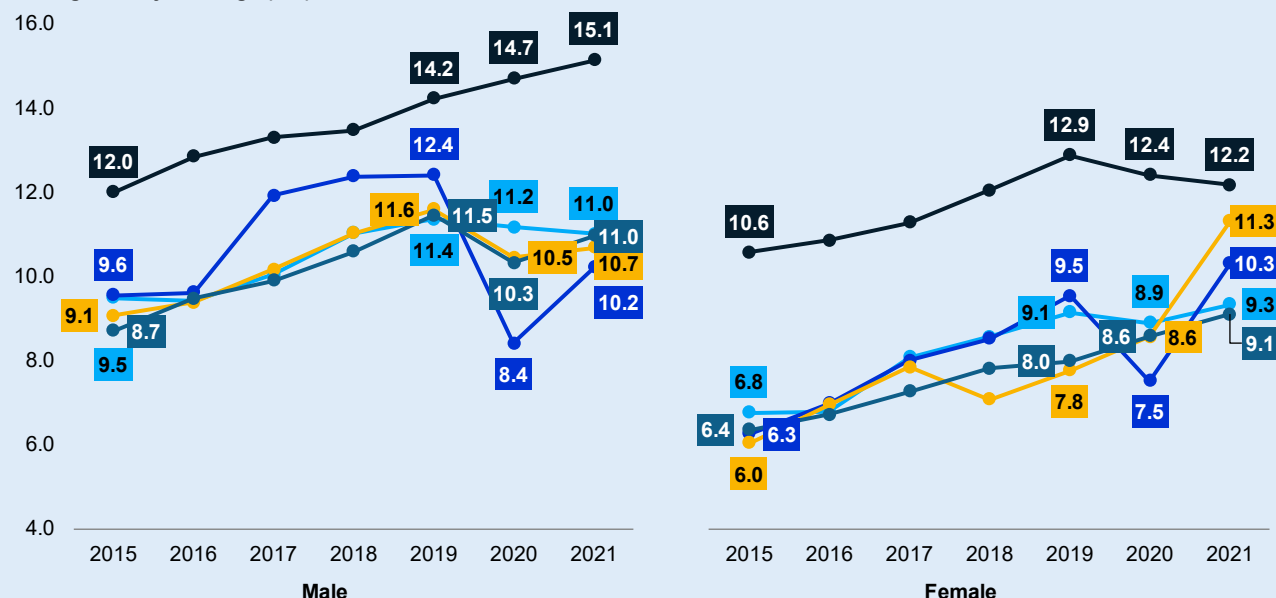
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Nonetheless, the occupation with the lowest average hourly earnings, namely Elementary occupation, showed a consistent upward trend for both males and females in the low skilled category. Female workers in this occupation started with average hourly earnings of RM5.5 in 2015 and saw an increase to RM9.1 in 2021. Similarly, male workers in the same occupation had average hourly earnings of RM7.5 in 2015, which rose to RM9.7 in 2021. This indicates a steady improvement in earnings over the analyzed period **[Chart 5]**.

Chart 5:

Average Hourly Earnings by Sex and Low-skilled Occupation Category, 2015 - 2021

- Elementary occupation
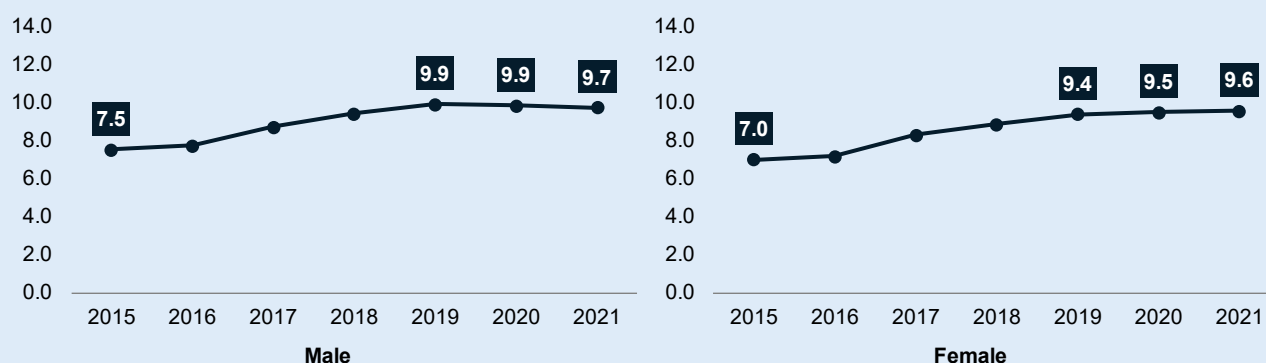
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Disaggregation by sector found out that the average hourly earnings for both gender in the Agriculture sectors shows an increasing trend from 2015 to 2019. However, there was a slight drop in earnings in 2020. In 2021, Agriculture sector however experienced a rise in average hourly earnings in 2021 recording RM16.5 for male and RM16.4 for female. Similar trend was recorded in Services sector, recorded a drop in an increasing trend of average hourly earnings in 2020 for both gender, but recovered in 2021 noting a rise to RM18.2 for male and RM17.4 for female.

In the Construction sector, since the drop in 2016, male average hourly earnings continues to trend up until 2018, and decreases throughout the years recording a RM14.8 in 2021. While average hourly earnings for female in this sector continues its rising trend until 2019, which then starts its reversing trend marking average hourly earnings in this sector to RM12.5 per hour in 2021.

Meanwhile, in the Mining & quarrying sector observed a fluctuation of average hourly earnings throughout this time frame for both male and female. For male, starting from RM22.3 in 2015 recorded RM27.6 per hour in 2021 after reversing from it peak of RM30.7 in 2018. Nevertheless, the trend is duplicated for female in this sector, drop from RM32.3 per hour in 2019, marking RM 23.8 in 2021.

Interestingly, the findings found out that Manufacturing sector indicated a large average hourly earnings difference between gender, with a steady rising trend for both genders. In 2015, this sector started with the lowest average hourly earnings of RM12.2 for male, while RM9.1 in female. Progressing throughout the time frame both male and female records a slower rise to RM14.2 and RM12.8 respectively **[Chart 6]**.

Chart 6:
Average Hourly Earnings by Sex and Economic Activity, 2015 - 2021
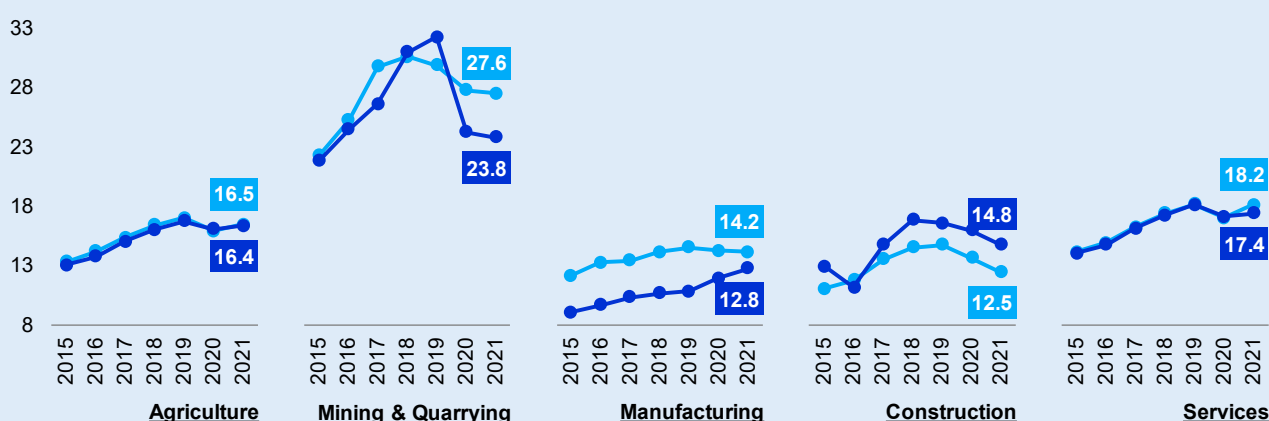
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Further analysis by educational attainment, it was found that average hourly income increased with higher levels of education. Tertiary education was associated with the highest average hourly income throughout the time period, followed by secondary education, primary education, and no formal education, respectively. This trend was observed consistently across all years.

From 2015 to 2021, individuals with tertiary education received the highest average hourly earnings among both genders. The average hourly earnings for both genders with tertiary education showed a positive trend from 2015 to 2019. However, there was a decline in 2020, followed by a recovery in 2021, with males recording an increase to RM25.1 and females recording an increase to RM22.1.

Similarly, the average hourly earnings for both genders with secondary education continued to increase from 2015 to 2019, but declined in 2020 to record RM11.9 for males and RM10.4 for females. In 2021, both genders showed a marginal increase, with males recording RM12.0 and females recording RM10.7.

For males with primary education, there was an uptrend from 2015 to 2017, followed by a decline in 2018 to RM8.3. There was a smaller increase in 2019, and then a drop to RM8.6 in 2021. Females recorded a similar trend, with average hourly earnings increasing from RM5.3 in 2015 to RM7.9 in 2021.

Individuals with no formal education recorded the lowest average hourly earnings throughout the time frame. Males, however, showed a gradual increase from RM6.8 in 2015 to a peak of RM9.3 in 2019, followed by a drop to RM8.1 in 2021. Females in this category recorded the lowest average hourly earnings of RM4.2 in 2015, which increased steadily to RM7.1 in 2021 **[Chart 7]**.

Chart 7:
Average Hourly Earnings by Sex and Education Attainment, 2015 - 2021
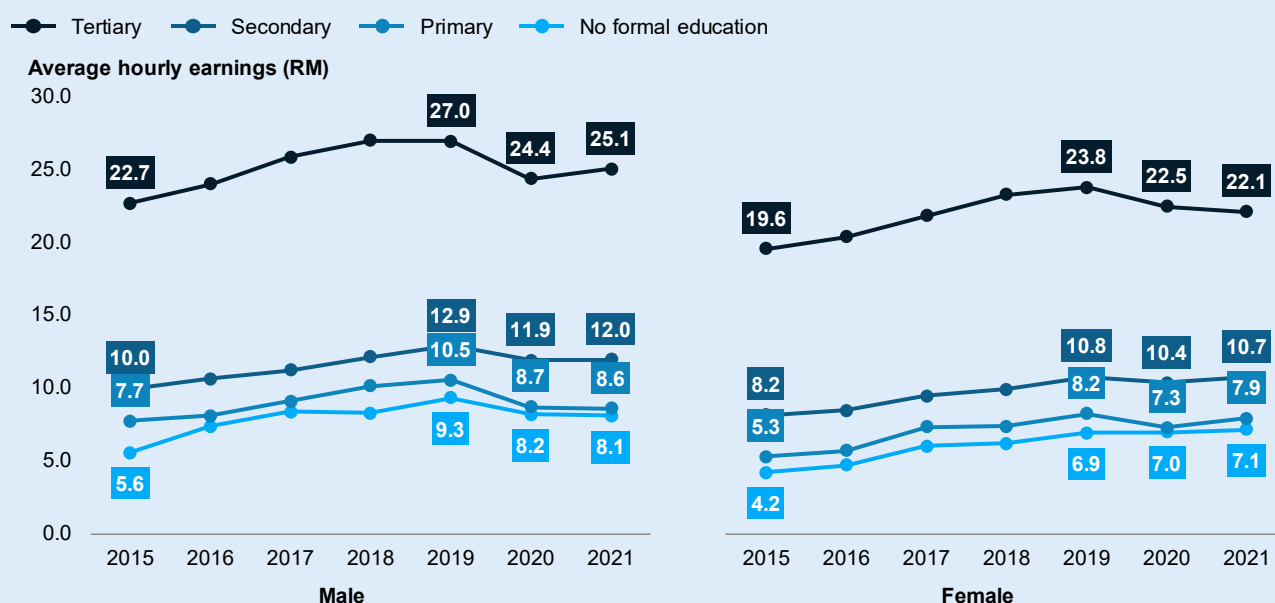
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Gender Wage Gap

The gender wage gap analysis which is derived based on the analysis of average hourly earnings reveals the existence of gender wage gap in Malaysia's labour market, this gap indicates that gender-based wage disparities exist between male and female workers in the country. It is noteworthy that the gender wage gap has shown a diminishing trend since the spike observed between 2015 and 2016. However, the year 2020 was an exception following the social and economic restrictions to contain the fast-spreading COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

The analysis of gender wage gap for the year 2021 reveals a significant reduction in the gender wage gap in Malaysia. The total wage gap, which measures the disparity in earnings between male and female workers, has narrowed down to 0.8 per cent, marking a substantial improvement compared to its peak in 2016 at 3.3 per cent **[Chart 8]**.

Chart 8:
Total Wage Gap, 2015 - 2021

●— Gender wage gap
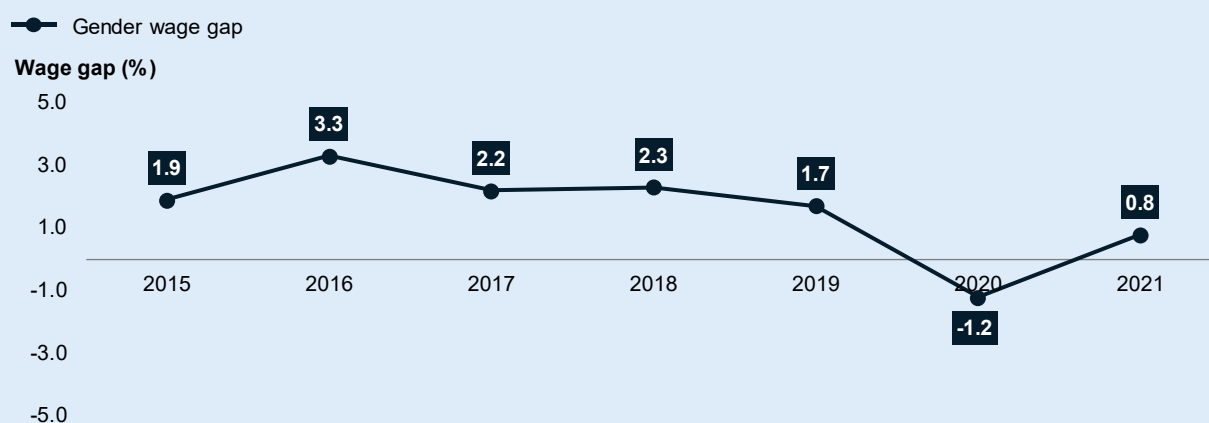
Wage gap (%)

Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Looking into the disaggregation of the gender wage gap based on skill level reveals a consistent trend of diminishing disparities in wages between male and female workers in Malaysia. The analysis shows that the wage gap has been gradually narrowing across all skill levels over the period from 2015 to 2020.The largest wage gap existed within the low-skilled occupation category during this time frame.

In 2021, a significant change was observed as the wage gap within the low-skilled occupation category decreased to 6.1 per cent from 12.4 per cent in the previous year. This decline suggests positive strides towards achieving greater wage equality between male and female workers in low-skilled category. The skilled occupation category appears to be making significant progress in closing the gender wage gap, as the findings demonstrate a significant decrease of 2.1 percentage points compared to the previous year, resulting in a minimal wage gap of 0.2 per cent in 2021. While there has been an overall decrease in the gender wage gap across skill levels, the semi-skilled category stands out as an area where progress has been slower. The wage gap in this category decreased by a modest 0.1 percentage points, resulting in a wage gap of 8.4 per cent in 2021 **[Chart 9]**.

Box Article

Chart 9:
Wage Gap by Skill Level, 2015 - 2021
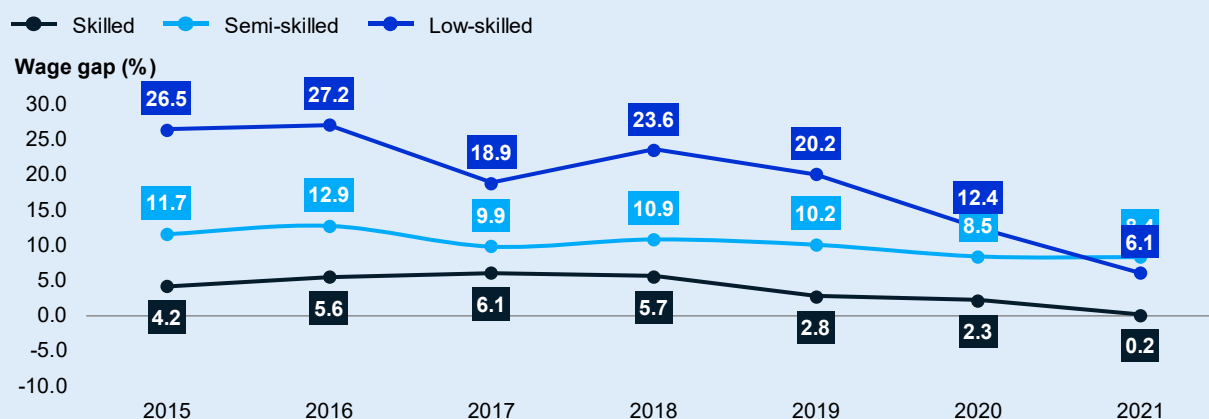
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Looking into in-depth analysis of skill levels, based on the average hourly earnings by occupation, the gender wage gap in the skilled category has been gradually decreasing over time, indicating progress towards more equitable earnings. However, the Manager occupation shows a slightly different trend, with the gender wage gap increasing from 15.5 per cent in 2015 to 21.8 per cent in 2021. Conversely, the Professional occupation shows consistent improvement, with a declining gender wage gap from 16.3 per cent in 2015 to 14.9 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, The Technician and associate professional occupation experiences fluctuations in the gender wage gap, ranging from 2.2 per cent to 7.6 per cent in 2018, with the lowest recorded gap of 0.3 per cent in 2021, suggesting a near attainment of achieving more equitable earnings.

The semi-skilled category exhibits a more complex trend in terms of the gender wage gap. While there were fluctuations observed from the period of 2015 to 2021, overall, all occupations except one within this category experienced a diminishing wage gap, indicating progress towards gender equality. However, it is worth noting that the Clerical and support workers occupation deviated from this trend, with the wage gap increasing from 11.9 per cent in 2015 to 19.6 per cent in 2021. On a positive note, two occupations in 2021 namely, Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery workers; and Craft and related trades workers, reported negative wage, indicates that females in these roles earned more on average than male recorded negative 1.0 per cent and negative 5.9 per cent wage gap respectively.

On the other hand, it is notable that the gender wage gap in elementary occupations, which typically fall into the low-skilled category, has seen a remarkable decrease over the years. In 2015, the gender wage gap in Elementary occupations was 58.6 per cent, indicating a significant disparity between male and female wages. However, in 2021, this gap has reduced significantly to only 6.1 per cent, which indicates that male and female employees in these occupations are earning a more equitable wage **[Chart 10]**.

Chart 10:

Wage Gap by Occupation, 2015 - 2021

━●━ Skilled ━●━ Semi-skilled ━●━ Low-skilled

Wage gap (%)
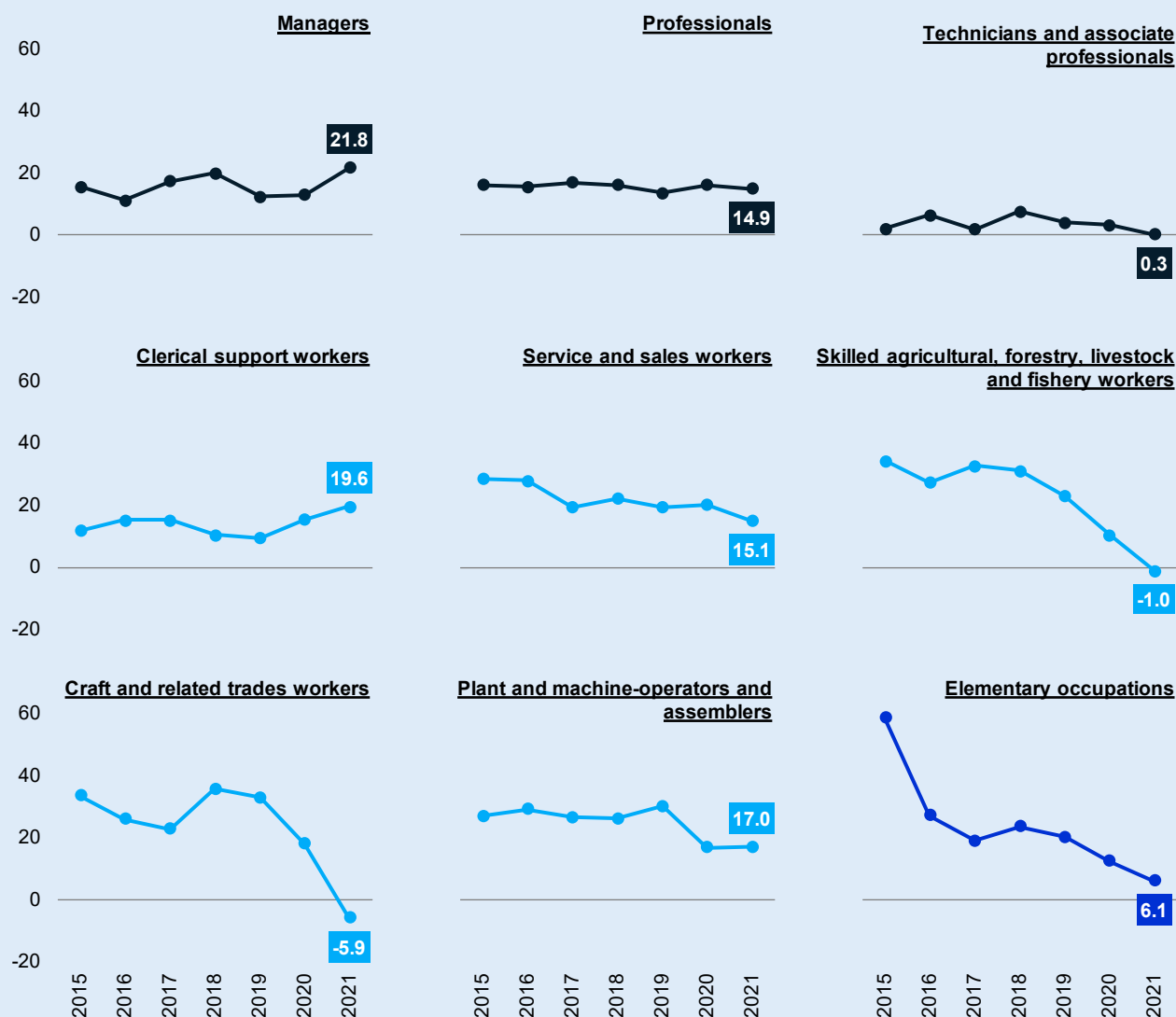
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

The analysis reveals that the gender wage gap in Malaysia differs significantly across various economic sectors. In the Agriculture sector, the gender wage gap was the highest in 2015 at 28.2 per cent, but it has since decreased to a negative 3.8 per cent in 2021, indicating higher average hourly earnings for females as compared to males.

In contrast, On the other hand, the Mining & quarrying sector witnessed a widening of the wage gap to 13.5 per cent in 2021, the highest across all sectors. The Manufacturing sector recorded the highest gender wage gap in 2016 at 26.6 per cent, which has since decreased to 9.9 per cent in 2021. The Services sector had a nearly gapless wage gap ranging between 1.2 per cent and negative 0.8 per cent from 2015 to 2020. However, in 2021, the wage gap increased to 4.0 per cent.

On the other hand, In the Construction sector, which is predominantly male-based, the wage gap is characterized by a significant gender imbalance. Male workers are mostly concentrated in low-skilled construction work, while females are mostly in office roles. The sector recorded the highest wage gap between male and female in 2016 at 4.7 per cent, while the other years recorded a negative wage gap. In 2021, the wage gap was the lowest at a negative 18.6 per cent **[Chart 11]**.

Chart 11:
Wage Gap by Occupation, 2015 - 2021
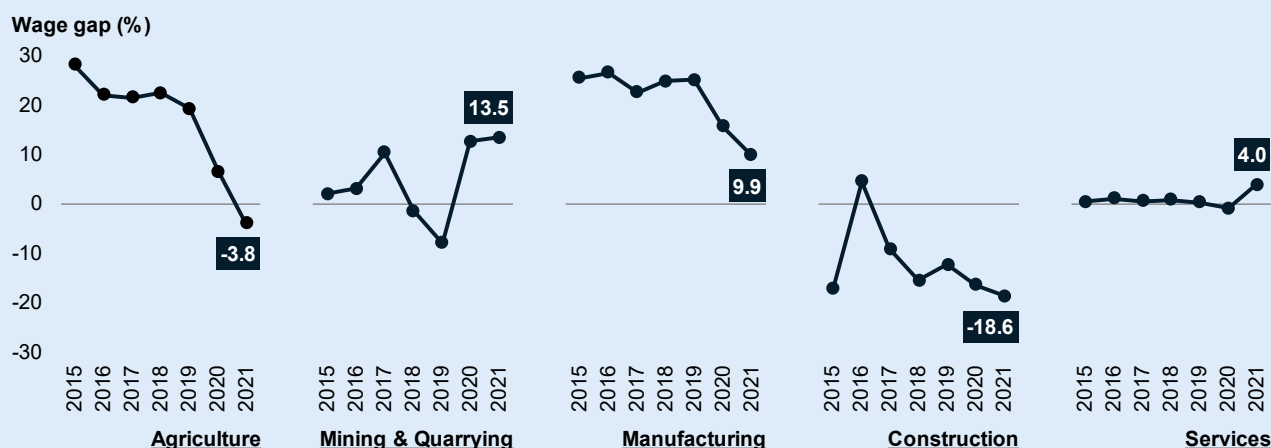
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Disaggregation of gender wage gap by educational attainment reveals interesting findings. Gender wage gap extends to across various education attainment. Among different educational attainment levels, individuals with tertiary education consistently had the lowest gender wage gap from 2015 to 2020. However, in 2021, there was a notable increase in the gender wage gap for individuals with tertiary education to 11.8 per cent. This category is the only category that marked an increase during 2021 as compared to the previous year, while other category saw a decline.

The gender wage gap for those in secondary education category remained relatively stable throughout the timeline, with highest is reported at 20.5 per cent in 2016. While the lowest gender pay gap for individuals with a secondary education was reported in 2021, with a recorded gap of 10.2 per cent.

Those with primary education level experienced significant fluctuation in the gender wage gap between 2015 and 2021. In 2015, the gender wage gap for individuals with primary education was recorded at a high of 31.6 per cent. However, over the years, there has been a notable decrease in the gender wage gap for individuals with primary education, reaching its lowest point in 2021 at 7.6 per cent, which is the lowest among all education categories in that year **[Chart 12]**.

Chart 12:
Wage Gap by Educational Attainment, 2015 - 2021
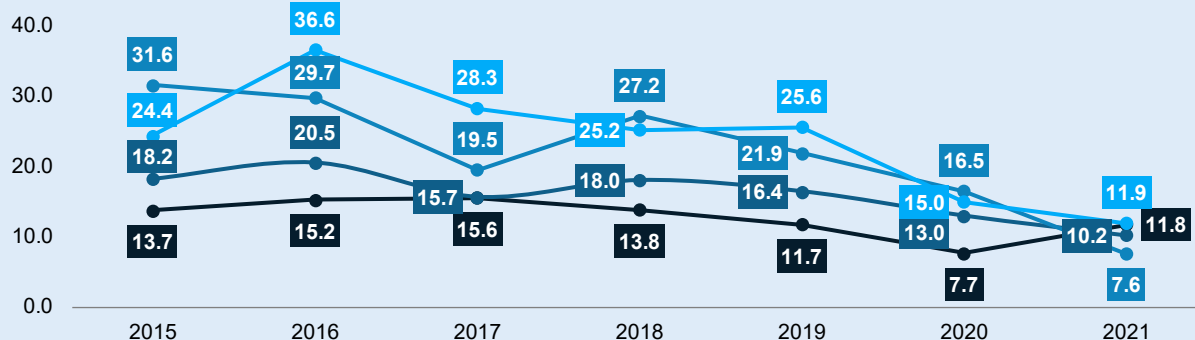
Source: Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report

Discussions and Conclusion

In conclusion, Malaysia still faces challenges in achieving gender equality and closing the gender wage gap. Despite the implementation of policies to promote gender equality, occupational segregation and wage differentials continue to be prevalent between men and women in the labor market, resulting in lower wages in certain area. The low female LFPR is a major obstacle to achieving gender equality and reducing the gender wage gap. In line with this, the SDG 5 focuses on attaining gender equality and empowering all women. It is imperative to close the gender wage gap and sustain development of economic growth.

The findings of this study provide insights into the gender wage gap in Malaysia and can be used to inform policies and interventions to promote gender equality in the workforce and reduce the gender wage gap. However, a more in-depth analysis of the underlying factors contributing to this gap is needed to address this issue.

To promote gender equality in the workforce, Malaysia needs to adopt a comprehensive approach that includes policy measures to address gender-based wage disparities, increase female LFPR, and promote inclusive and diverse workplaces. These policies should focus on improving access to education and training for women, reducing occupational segregation, and promoting equal pay for equal work.

The benefits of achieving gender equality and closing the gender wage gap are numerous, including increased economic growth, higher productivity, and greater social inclusion. A more equitable and inclusive society benefits everyone, irrespective of their gender. Therefore, addressing the gender wage gap is not only a matter of social justice but also an essential component of sustainable economic development in Malaysia.

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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STATISTICS TABLES **Q1**

2023

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	**68.1**	**68.4**	**68.5**	**68.6**	**68.3**	**68.3**	**68.7**	**69.0**	**69.2**	**69.4**	**69.5**	**69.8**
Sex													
Male	(%)	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6
Female	(%)	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1
Age group													
15-24	(%)	42.8	41.8	42.4	43.2	42.8	42.6	43.6	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	46.5
25-34	(%)	84.8	84.5	85.5	83.9	85.3	83.7	87.4	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.9	87.3
35-44	(%)	82.8	83.1	83.0	86.1	84.1	85.9	86.6	84.6	84.6	85.2	86.8	86.2
45-54	(%)	76.9	78.3	77.1	76.3	77.0	76.8	74.4	75.2	75.5	75.1	73.9	76.2
55-64	(%)	50.2	53.6	51.8	49.9	48.6	48.4	43.1	44.0	44.2	46.3	46.3	44.2
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6
15-24	(%)	49.0	49.9	50.7	52.1	48.5	51.8	56.5	57.9	56.7	56.7	58.4	60.5
25-34	(%)	95.6	94.9	95.6	92.4	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.5	95.8	94.7	95.3	94.0
35-44	(%)	97.1	97.3	97.7	97.4	97.1	97.3	96.5	97.3	95.3	97.7	96.6	97.7
45-54	(%)	94.9	95.2	92.4	95.4	95.6	94.4	96.6	95.0	95.3	95.1	93.8	95.4
55-64	(%)	67.8	69.3	69.4	72.7	76.9	70.7	62.4	61.5	64.2	65.7	65.0	62.5
Female	(%)	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1
15-24	(%)	35.9	33.1	33.4	33.3	36.4	32.4	29.4	31.2	33.0	33.7	31.7	31.1
25-34	(%)	72.6	72.8	74.1	74.4	75.6	72.8	81.3	80.6	79.1	78.6	77.5	79.7
35-44	(%)	67.3	67.4	67.2	74.0	70.5	73.8	75.9	71.2	73.2	72.0	76.5	74.0
45-54	(%)	58.8	61.1	61.7	57.3	59.2	59.3	52.0	55.3	55.6	55.2	53.9	57.0
55-64	(%)	32.2	37.3	33.2	27.0	21.7	27.3	23.6	26.5	24.2	26.6	27.6	25.8
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	65.8	66.1	67.0	67.2	66.6	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0	68.2
Bumiputera	(%)	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.9	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2
Chinese	(%)	70.4	71.4	71.3	72.3	69.6	68.7	71.2	72.5	73.0	72.6	73.2	73.3
Indians	(%)	67.2	66.0	70.8	71.8	63.5	66.4	69.1	67.7	65.9	68.8	69.9	70.5
Others	(%)	62.2	61.7	66.7	65.5	90.2	67.2	68.3	68.9	77.4	81.5	73.0	75.2
Non-citizens	(%)	84.7	84.9	79.3	79.1	80.2	80.6	79.0	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.2
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	61.7	58.7	55.9	58.7	62.3	61.2	63.4	62.7	67.4	65.2	61.7	63.5
Primary	(%)	70.0	70.7	69.9	69.1	67.2	66.2	68.4	66.9	68.6	69.5	69.2	68.8
Secondary	(%)	67.1	66.9	63.6	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.8	67.4	67.5	67.7
Tertiary	(%)	70.0	71.4	79.0	77.3	73.3	72.4	72.4	74.4	74.6	73.8	74.5	74.8

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

2. Profile of Labour Force

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Labour force	('000)	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	16,648.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	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	10,186.3
Female	('000)	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	6,462.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	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	2,859.3
25-34	('000)	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	5,612.4
35-44	('000)	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	4,208.0
45-54	('000)	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	2,711.4
55-64	('000)	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	1,257.8
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	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	10,186.3
15-24	('000)	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	1,946
25-34	('000)	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	3,195.1
35-44	('000)	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	2,456.7
45-54	('000)	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	1,696.2
55-64	('000)	902.6	949.6	962.7	988.4	1,098.5	938.8	852.9	858.4	896.2	932.5	916.7	892.4
Female	('000)	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	6,462.5
15-24	('000)	1,052.1	969.3	978.7	960.6	1,038.2	940.4	859.6	897.7	961.1	981.8	924.4	913.3
25-34	('000)	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	2,417.2
35-44	('000)	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	1,751.4
45-54	('000)	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	1,015.1
55-64	('000)	420.3	495.9	436.8	364.6	325.7	383.8	319.9	367.6	336.2	369.8	387.4	365.5
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	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	14,387.6
Bumiputera	('000)	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	9,599.1
Chinese	('000)	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	3,567.5
Indians	('000)	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	1,075.6
Others	('000)	110.5	102.6	120.4	99.9	67.1	93.1	143.1	110.3	134.4	137.5	133.0	145.4
Non-citizens	('000)	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	2,261.3
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	442.5	382.2	358.0	455.0	584.9	624.3	596.8	554.0	505.2	518.4	438.4	464.8
Primary	('000)	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	1,487.2
Secondary	('000)	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	9,438.1
Tertiary	('000)	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	5,258.8

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

3. Profile of Employed Person

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Employed	('000)	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	16,062.0
Employment to population ratio	(%)	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.0	65.1	65.7	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.0	67.3
Sex													
Male	('000)	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	9,840.8
Female	('000)	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	6,221.2
Age group													
15-24	('000)	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	2,570.9
25-34	('000)	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	5,452.0
35-44	('000)	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	4,118.4
45-54	('000)	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	2,680.8
55-64	('000)	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	1,240.0
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	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	9,840.8
15-24	('000)	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	1,762.9
25-34	('000)	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	3,092.7
35-44	('000)	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	2,423.8
45-54	('000)	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	1,679.5
55-64	('000)	878.0	907.3	921.6	940.2	1,047.4	898.6	842.1	851.2	881.4	919.4	898.9	881.8
Female	('000)	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	6,221.2
15-24	('000)	922.6	834.6	830.8	841.6	899.8	816.0	743.8	839.3	842.0	908.7	834.5	807.9
25-34	('000)	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	2,359.2
35-44	('000)	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	1,694.6
45-54	('000)	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	1,001.3
55-64	('000)	407.8	476.9	432.9	352.1	315.6	371.0	316.6	354.5	332.6	366.0	381.5	358.2
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	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	13,883.8
Bumiputera	('000)	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	9,233.7
Chinese	('000)	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	3,468.1
Indians	('000)	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	1,039.2
Others	('000)	102.5	92.3	105.6	92.8	62.9	90.2	138.8	102.8	131.0	131.3	125.2	142.8
Non-citizens	('000)	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	2,178.2
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	413.9	354.5	339.8	417.6	546.5	582.8	549.3	517.4	470.6	485.5	420.5	436.6
Primary	('000)	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	1,439.9
Secondary	('000)	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	9,091.8
Tertiary	('000)	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	5,093.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	499.6	451.4	485.1	491.4	460.0	476.8	486.9	529.1	558.5	568.7	571.8	581.7
Employee	('000)	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	12,056.5
Own account worker	('000)	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	2,935.9
Unpaid family worker	('000)	597.4	584.3	533.3	534.1	525.0	523.8	529.9	515.3	496.3	491.8	489.8	487.9
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	774.8	752.0	845.8	811.2	631.2	594.1	610.1	623.7	635.6	642.6	648.1	655
Professionals	('000)	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	2,078.8
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	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	1,753.1
Clerical support workers	('000)	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	1,774.3
Service and sales workers	('000)	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	4,094.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	921.3	872.6	900.0	788.9	719.0	695.1	666.9	641.5	627.8	626.7	628.1	641.5
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	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	1318
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	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	1,689.7
Elementary occupations	('000)	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	2,057.5
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	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	4,486.9
Semi-skilled	('000)	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	9,517.6
Low-skilled	('000)	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	2,057.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

4. Profile of Underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	**789.6**	**403.8**	**533.7**	**441.9**	**474.1**	**464.6**	**393.8**	**336.3**	**324.5**	**287.2**	**268.5**	**274.2**
Sex													
Male	('000)	444.0	151.4	345.6	281.3	317.8	282.9	137.6	112.1	154.5	132.9	115.4	114.2
Female	('000)	345.7	252.4	188.0	160.5	156.3	181.6	256.2	224.1	170.0	154.3	153.0	160
Age group													
15-24	('000)	134.6	116.1	165.5	57.0	102.2	69.0	87.0	39.1	76.4	35.3	46.1	37.4
25-34	('000)	229.1	118.0	189.5	209.4	110.1	166.4	108.4	103.6	94.3	99.5	88.0	94.4
35-44	('000)	182.0	72.1	71.0	106.3	95.9	123.7	97.5	77.8	63.0	68.4	56.2	46.5
45 and above	('000)	244.0	97.6	107.6	69.2	165.9	105.4	100.9	115.8	90.8	84.0	78.3	95.8
Time-related underemployment	('000)	**413.5**	**300.8**	**369.1**	**310.5**	**329.7**	**326.2**	**293.1**	**245.1**	**212.8**	**186.8**	**167.4**	**174.6**
Sex													
Male	('000)	257.6	102.3	267.8	226.7	236.1	232.2	101.2	71.3	111.6	92.3	79.3	78.7
Female	('000)	156.0	198.5	101.3	83.8	93.5	93.9	191.9	173.8	101.3	94.5	88.1	95.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	76.3	108.4	130.3	46.4	86.6	40.4	80.8	21.8	64.5	16.7	29.9	30.2
25-34	('000)	99.3	97.2	117.4	159.3	82.6	137.0	78.9	76.1	59.8	67.4	63.8	66.4
35-44	('000)	106.1	47.4	53.1	67.2	46.6	87.7	70.2	62.6	37.0	49.0	32.5	25.2
45 and above	('000)	131.9	47.8	68.4	37.6	113.8	61.0	63.2	84.5	51.5	53.7	41.2	52.8
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	**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**	**1,907.2**
Sex													
Male	('000)	847.7	865.9	1,066.6	951.5	949.0	931.7	877.1	874.4	892.3	857.9	1,022.0	944
Female	('000)	826.4	896.9	820.2	948.4	903.5	942.2	961.2	935.6	907.3	981.7	869.5	963.3
Age group													
15-24	('000)	393.7	405.1	353.5	437.2	336.9	426.8	309.0	364.9	356.3	344.1	326.3	373.9
25-34	('000)	701.9	811.4	862.6	848.4	776.0	835.3	816.4	821.3	799.4	861.4	894.9	879.1
35-44	('000)	331.6	355.3	443.0	401.7	426.1	392.0	454.6	428.2	433.3	432.2	476.0	447.4
45 and above	('000)	246.9	190.9	227.6	212.5	313.5	219.7	258.3	195.7	210.6	201.9	194.2	206.8
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	**2.8**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	**36.5**	**36.8**	**37.4**	**37.9**	**37.7**	**37.7**	**37.5**	**36.9**	**36.7**	**36.8**	**37.4**	**37.4**

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Unemployed	('000)	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	453.9	459.5	465.3	464.8	444.1	436.7	414.1	395.0	383.3	365.7	355.8	345.5
Female	('000)	337.9	285.5	295.3	307.0	320.8	309.5	280.2	276.2	258.8	246.2	244.7	241.3
Age group													
15-24	('000)	326.7	322.3	330.8	317.4	283.1	304.1	313.1	303.2	303.4	301.3	299.4	288.4
25-34	('000)	274.3	233.7	256.6	231.0	263.3	245.3	244.5	234.6	219.2	206.1	191.1	160.4
35-44	('000)	86.0	80.7	76.2	104.3	75.0	73.4	80.2	67.1	54.3	51.4	59.9	89.7
45-54	('000)	67.7	46.9	52.1	58.5	82.2	70.3	42.5	46.3	46.6	36.2	26.4	30.6
55-64	('000)	37.2	61.4	45.0	60.7	61.3	53.1	14.1	20.2	18.5	16.9	23.7	17.8
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	685.8	640.2	654.8	663.6	655.8	639.5	590.8	569.8	543.5	518.1	512.2	503.8
Bumiputera	('000)	461.8	397.8	428.0	446.5	457.7	450.5	416.5	369.7	387.3	385.7	363.4	365.4
Chinese	('000)	144.7	172.5	148.1	157.6	140.0	121.9	125.0	147.3	120.1	96.7	95.5	99.4
Indians	('000)	71.3	59.6	63.8	52.4	54.0	64.2	45.0	45.3	32.7	29.5	45.4	36.3
Others	('000)	8.0	10.2	14.8	7.1	4.2	2.9	4.3	7.5	3.4	6.2	7.9	2.6
Non-citizens	('000)	106.0	104.8	105.9	108.3	109.1	106.7	103.6	101.4	98.5	93.7	88.3	83.1
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	('000)	485.7	592.2	634.4	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4	495.8
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	('000)	240.7	294.2	285.8	316.1	385.0	331.6	353.5	353.4	336.9	321.0	313.5	312.4
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	149.9	152.9	193.1	165.3	143.0	177.8	149.8	141.3	128.9	114.7	109.3	100.4
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	64.2	92.0	88.5	89.9	71.6	90.6	62.5	58.9	65.2	61.0	56.7	47.6
More than 1 year	('000)	30.8	53.1	67.0	68.7	63.8	58.1	45.2	39.4	36.5	37.3	35.9	35.4
Inactively unemployed	('000)	306.1	152.8	126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.1	91.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Sex													
Male	(%)	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4
Female	(%)	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7
Age group													
15-24	(%)	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1
25-34	(%)	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9
35-44	(%)	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1
45-54	(%)	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1
55-64	(%)	2.8	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Bumiputera	(%)	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8
Chinese	(%)	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Indians	(%)	7.1	6.0	6.0	4.8	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.4
Others	(%)	7.2	10.0	12.3	7.1	6.2	3.1	3.0	6.8	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.8
Non-citizens	(%)	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

6. Profile of Outside Labour Force

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Outside labour force	('000)	**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**	**7,215.7**
Sex													
Male	('000)	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	2,150.0
Female	('000)	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	5,065.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	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	3,289.8
25-34	('000)	954.3	972.1	922.3	1,018.3	920.2	1,036.4	805.3	798.1	768.7	822.4	840.5	819.1
35-44	('000)	783.5	778.8	783.1	657.8	741.6	667.0	637.0	742.0	747.9	719.1	642.0	673.4
45-54	('000)	792.0	751.8	796.8	826.5	807.8	813.6	899.1	870.7	862.1	878.1	922.3	846.4
55-64	('000)	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	1,586.9
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	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	2,150.0
15-24	('000)	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	1,269.4
25-34	('000)	146.9	167.1	148.7	255.5	205.3	217.8	242.2	217.3	142.9	180.3	158.2	204.9
35-44	('000)	68.2	63.9	56.2	64.0	68.9	66.4	85.1	67.7	117.1	57.5	86.3	58.3
45-54	('000)	87.3	84.6	132.9	80.6	76.0	96.9	59.5	88.6	82.2	87.1	109.7	81.9
55-64	('000)	428.1	421.1	423.9	371.7	329.4	388.8	514.9	538.0	499.3	486.7	493.5	535.4
Female	('000)	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	5,065.7
15-24	('000)	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	2,020.4
25-34	('000)	807.4	805.0	773.7	762.8	714.9	818.6	563.1	580.8	625.8	642.0	682.2	614.3
35-44	('000)	715.3	714.9	727.0	593.8	672.7	600.6	551.8	674.3	630.8	661.6	555.8	615.1
45-54	('000)	704.7	667.2	663.9	745.9	731.8	716.7	839.6	782.1	779.9	791.0	812.6	764.5
55-64	('000)	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	1,051.5
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	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	3,006.8
Housework/ family	('000)	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	3,171.2
Going for further studies	('000)	159.5	178.7	148.9	72.4	110.6	159.3	257.3	219.2	150.3	161.6	123.5	128.3
Disabled	('000)	283.1	216.2	169.9	189.7	134.7	125.1	185.4	220.8	245.1	199.2	174.7	174.4
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	55.6	236.2	127.0	270.0	235.7	257.6	172.0	90.5	86.5	90.5	75.9	66.8
Retired/ old age	('000)	557.6	598.3	659.7	622.2	593.2	531.5	658.6	705.3	727.1	684.3	658.6	668.3

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Malaysia													
Labour force	('000)	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	16,648.9
Employed	('000)	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	16,062.0
Unemployed	('000)	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9
Outside labour force	('000)	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	7,215.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.1	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Johor													
Labour force	('000)	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	1,878.7
Employed	('000)	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	1,830.1
Unemployed	('000)	81.2	66.5	72.0	70.8	67.8	72.4	65.3	58.6	53.4	46.3	43.7	48.6
Outside labour force	('000)	857.4	793.9	854.1	846.6	847.6	824.0	807.6	834.1	813.2	810.7	823.7	812.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.2	70.1	68.1	67.9	67.6	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.4	69.7	69.3	69.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
Kedah													
Labour force	('000)	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	1,057.1
Employed	('000)	937.9	919.5	918.7	940.3	959.0	990.1	975.3	997.3	999.8	1,017.3	1,022.5	1,027.3
Unemployed	('000)	40.3	42.2	38.2	35.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	35.2	34.3	31.2	34.8	29.8
Outside labour force	('000)	550.4	575.0	584.3	569.1	555.4	528.9	548.5	536.7	539.7	533.7	539.7	537.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.0	62.6	62.1	63.2	64.2	66.1	64.9	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8
Kelantan													
Labour force	('000)	723.6	715.8	703.9	698.3	721.9	747.6	773.5	787.9	791.0	792.0	800.7	805.2
Employed	('000)	692.9	683.2	675.3	667.8	687.4	709.7	737.2	757.3	760.8	763.1	768.0	773.8
Unemployed	('000)	30.7	32.7	28.6	30.5	34.5	37.9	36.2	30.6	30.3	28.9	32.8	31.3
Outside labour force	('000)	509.7	525.8	544.8	562.0	542.4	522.4	500.8	493.2	498.4	504.3	505.5	506.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	58.7	57.7	56.4	55.4	57.1	58.9	60.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.3	61.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9
Melaka													
Labour force	('000)	439.6	426.1	432.6	436.4	433.4	454.3	461.2	453.1	463.0	463.2	454.2	453.7
Employed	('000)	430.0	415.5	416.5	420.8	417.6	440.5	447.0	439.5	448.0	451.1	441.9	440.5
Unemployed	('000)	9.7	10.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	13.8	14.2	13.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	13.2
Outside labour force	('000)	210.5	220.7	224.5	217.7	220.3	212.0	203.5	210.6	211.2	207.3	222.7	226.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.6	65.9	65.8	66.7	66.3	68.2	69.4	68.3	68.7	69.1	67.1	66.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	('000)	502.5	500.0	491.2	498.1	505.6	512.0	509.8	510.0	511.5	525.0	532.0	530.4
Employed	('000)	484.3	481.5	470.4	479.5	488.1	493.2	494.0	493.3	494.7	509.2	518.0	517.2
Unemployed	('000)	18.2	18.5	20.8	18.7	17.5	18.8	15.7	16.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	13.2
Outside labour force	('000)	273.3	279.8	287.8	282.3	268.4	276.6	274.8	273.7	271.8	266.4	259.9	257.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.8	64.1	63.1	63.8	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.3	66.3	67.2	67.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	750.6	760.9	718.6	733.6	733.4	751.8	735.8	750.7	745.8	744.5	757.2	760.6
Employed	('000)	727.2	739.4	694.9	706.9	707.3	723.6	711.6	732.4	725.6	722.9	736.5	741.1
Unemployed	('000)	23.4	21.5	23.6	26.7	26.1	28.2	24.2	18.4	20.2	21.6	20.7	19.4
Outside labour force	('000)	379.6	371.6	418.0	407.9	397.5	396.8	412.1	397.2	405.6	406.7	397.7	395.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.4	67.2	63.2	64.3	64.9	65.5	64.1	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.6	65.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	859.9	860.9	915.4	908.5	951.1	915.6	937.9	924.7	926.6	926.4	946.1	937.4
Employed	('000)	822.7	826.0	881.9	876.4	913.9	881.5	908.1	894.6	900.1	902.3	924.4	916.0
Unemployed	('000)	37.2	34.8	33.6	32.1	37.2	34.0	29.9	30.1	26.5	24.1	21.7	21.5
Outside labour force	('000)	419.6	430.2	372.1	375.8	342.9	379.1	363.0	375.9	374.6	380.4	371.2	375.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.2	66.7	71.1	70.7	73.5	70.7	72.1	71.1	71.2	70.9	71.8	71.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	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	1,121.2
Employed	('000)	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	1,085.7
Unemployed	('000)	59.4	53.1	52.9	49.5	49.7	52.9	47.9	42.7	40.7	35.3	31.9	35.5
Outside labour force	('000)	609.3	598.5	623.9	625.2	585.6	595.8	611.3	591.7	585.6	579.2	599.1	603.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.2	65.1	63.6	63.5	65.8	65.1	64.5	65.6	66.1	66.5	65.2	65.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	114.8	104.2	111.7	110.8	117.4	113.0	116.1	115.3	116.0	119.0	118.2	118.3
Employed	('000)	110.0	99.3	106.0	105.0	111.2	107.5	111.2	111.4	112.3	116.0	115.6	115.8
Unemployed	('000)	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.5
Outside labour force	('000)	59.4	71.6	65.7	66.3	62.3	64.2	63.9	62.9	62.8	60.6	62.6	61.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.9	59.3	63.0	62.6	65.3	63.8	64.5	64.7	64.9	66.3	65.4	65.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	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	3,850.6
Employed	('000)	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	3,750.9
Unemployed	('000)	161.3	177.7	174.9	173.2	165.0	132.0	105.3	118.1	110.8	119.7	112.2	99.7
Outside labour force	('000)	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	1,181.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.4	76.2	79.8	78.8	74.9	74.7	74.1	75.1	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	488.3	458.5	485.4	492.4	480.5	472.7	484.6	498.8	501.6	504.0	514.4	521.0
Employed	('000)	469.8	440.7	466.2	474.2	460.5	451.8	464.7	476.3	479.4	482.1	492.0	499.4
Unemployed	('000)	18.5	17.8	19.2	18.3	20.0	20.9	19.9	22.6	22.2	21.9	22.4	21.7
Outside labour force	('000)	328.3	362.3	337.3	335.8	359.8	362.7	358.2	348.1	347.9	352.4	345.3	343.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	59.8	55.9	59.0	59.5	57.2	56.6	57.5	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.8	60.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	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	2,198.0
Employed	('000)	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	2,028.2
Unemployed	('000)	194.2	175.8	166.7	180.2	175.1	178.6	184.2	188.3	177.0	174.2	176.7	169.8
Outside labour force	('000)	816.2	911.9	995.2	971.8	999.9	1,027.8	985.1	983.5	993.9	951.8	907.6	914.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	72.3	69.2	66.6	67.5	66.7	65.9	67.5	67.7	67.5	69.0	70.6	70.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	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	1,442.5
Employed	('000)	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	1,393.5
Unemployed	('000)	76.0	52.8	60.3	64.2	62.6	64.7	57.6	45.7	48.2	42.9	44.5	49.0
Outside labour force	('000)	668.3	657.3	662.5	657.9	625.2	615.7	603.3	602.9	598.6	622.9	627.8	636.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.8	67.4	67.1	67.5	69.4	69.7	70.5	70.5	70.8	69.8	69.8	69.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.7	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	884.0	892.4	892.0	919.6	918.6	900.7	918.2	902.4	898.8	888.6	859.0	886.0
Employed	('000)	850.7	859.5	848.7	874.1	875.0	857.5	872.6	859.5	859.9	857.2	831.6	857.3
Unemployed	('000)	33.2	32.8	43.3	45.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	42.9	38.9	31.3	27.4	28.7
Outside labour force	('000)	346.0	336.8	323.3	310.0	332.2	322.6	311.0	308.2	308.7	314.7	337.2	326.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.9	72.6	73.4	74.8	73.4	73.6	74.7	74.5	74.4	73.8	71.8	73.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	45.5	47.8	47.0	50.0	48.7	51.2	51.1	50.5	49.8	49.3	49.3	49.4
Employed	('000)	42.7	45.1	43.2	45.5	44.4	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.2	45.9	47.0	46.7
Unemployed	('000)	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.7
Outside labour force	('000)	26.6	26.2	24.3	24.6	25.2	25.1	24.0	24.0	23.6	25.1	24.9	25.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	63.1	64.6	65.9	67.0	65.9	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.9	66.3	66.4	66.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.4	5.7	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.5	5.4
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	36.6	37.6	34.3	36.3	33.8	35.2	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.4	39.2	38.9
Employed	('000)	35.9	37.1	33.6	35.4	33.2	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.0	36.1	38.6	38.6
Unemployed	('000)	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
Outside labour force	('000)	14.2	13.4	16.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	11.3	11.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	72.1	73.7	67.9	70.0	68.8	70.2	70.9	70.3	70.7	71.7	77.6	76.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total													
Jobs	('000)	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	8,755.6	8,805.7
Filled jobs	('000)	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	8,563.6	8,613.1
Vacancies	('000)	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6
Jobs created	('000)	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.7
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1
Filled jobs	('000)	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3
Vacancies	('000)	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8
Jobs created	('000)	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	94.1	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1
Filled jobs	('000)	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7
Vacancies	('000)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Jobs created	('000)	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	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	2,429.9
Filled jobs	('000)	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	2,322.2
Vacancies	('000)	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7
Jobs created	('000)	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.8	95.5	95.7	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	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	1,256.5
Filled jobs	('000)	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	1,233.2
Vacancies	('000)	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3
Jobs created	('000)	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Services													
Jobs	('000)	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	4,531.4	4,558.1
Filled jobs	('000)	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	4,501.9	4,528.7
Vacancies	('000)	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4
Jobs created	('000)	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total													
Jobs	('000)	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	8,755.6	8,805.7
Filled jobs	('000)	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	8,563.6	8,613.1
Vacancies	('000)	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6
Jobs created	('000)	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	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	2,180.6	2,195.7
Filled jobs	('000)	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	2,131.9	2,146.4
Vacancies	('000)	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3
Jobs created	('000)	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	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	5,494.8
Filled jobs	('000)	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	5,388.7
Vacancies	('000)	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2
Jobs created	('000)	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	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	1,117.0	1,115.1
Filled jobs	('000)	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	1,079.1	1,078.0
Vacancies	('000)	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1
Jobs created	('000)	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Jobs	('000)	**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**	**8,755.6**	**8,805.7**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1
Manufacturing	('000)	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	2,429.9
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	285.5	287.4	286.1	289.5	287.0	289.5	291.7	296.4	299.6	305.3	312.8	320.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	85.1	80.7	81.3	80.1	79.2	79.9	83.6	84.2	83.9	84.1	86.0	87.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	294.9	297.4	293.6	295.1	287.7	299.0	302.1	303.3	303.2	306.1	308.2	309.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	419.9	428.6	429.4	430.7	437.4	437.3	440.6	445.9	450.0	457.4	456.9	457.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	350.8	352.1	352.7	354.9	353.9	355.5	359.6	361.8	361.1	363.5	365.9	367.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	579.8	590.7	597.3	594.6	597.8	606.3	621.0	623.9	630.1	641.2	650.4	650.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	216.2	216.7	216.5	215.5	215.5	218.6	222.7	228.0	230.3	232.8	233.9	237.4
Construction	('000)	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	1,256.5
Services	('000)	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	4,531.4	4,558.1
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	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	1,671.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	768.1	790.4	792.4	789.3	763.1	774.7	787.9	790.6	780.5	782.9	793.8	804.2
Transportation and storage	('000)	379.8	378.3	374.7	376.7	375.8	374.5	387.7	395.1	402.5	406.0	411.0	416.5
Information and communication	('000)	219.4	221.5	223.6	224.1	224.9	226.3	227.4	229.2	230.1	231.4	231.3	232.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	935.4	934.6	918.5	911.0	909.0	906.8	904.7	904.7	905.9	912.8	916.1	922.1
Other services	('000)	505.4	505.5	505.7	504.6	501.9	501.6	504.1	507.2	509.6	509.2	509.8	511.7
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	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	2,180.6	2,195.7
Semi-skilled	('000)	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	5,494.8
Low-skilled	('000)	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	1,117.0	1,115.1

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Filled Jobs	('000)	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	8,563.2	8,613.1
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.1
Manufacturing	('000)	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	2,322.2
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	272.0	274.4	272.8	274.5	274.7	277.3	279.3	283.5	286.2	291.8	299.3	307.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	82.0	77.7	78.2	77.6	76.6	77.3	80.7	81.2	80.8	81.0	82.9	84.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	284.7	286.6	283.3	283.6	276.4	287.4	289.4	290.3	290.1	292.7	294.7	296.0
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	402.6	409.7	411.0	412.0	418.7	419.1	420.6	425.3	429.4	436.9	436.3	437.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	339.1	338.6	339.8	341.0	339.5	341.4	345.4	347.1	346.9	349.6	352.1	353.3
Electrical, elektronic and optical products	('000)	550.9	558.6	566.3	564.0	566.2	574.9	589.1	591.6	597.6	608.3	617.2	617.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	207.4	207.8	207.8	206.9	206.5	209.6	213.2	218.2	220.3	222.9	224.1	227.4
Construction	('000)	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	1,233.2
Services	('000)	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	4,501.9	4,528.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	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	1,660.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	762.5	786.4	788.7	786.1	760.0	772.0	784.9	788.4	778.2	780.3	790.8	801.4
Transportation and storage	('000)	374.6	374.4	371.1	372.9	371.9	371.4	384.1	392.5	400.7	404.3	409.4	415.0
Information and communication	('000)	218.9	220.8	223.0	223.5	224.4	225.6	226.7	228.1	228.8	230.2	230.3	231.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	928.1	926.5	910.0	903.9	901.0	898.3	896.9	895.3	895.1	901.5	905.8	910.7
Other services	('000)	501.0	502.1	502.7	501.9	499.4	499.4	502.1	504.9	506.2	506.7	507.3	509.5
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	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	2,131.9	2,146.4
Semi-skilled	('000)	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	5,388.7
Low-skilled	('000)	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	1,079.1	1,078.0

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Vacancies	('000)	**169.5**	**179.3**	**175.9**	**177.9**	**178.0**	**174.0**	**183.6**	**184.3**	**191.3**	**191.3**	**192.4**	**192.6**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	('000)	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	13.5	13.0	13.3	15.0	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	17.3	18.9	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.2	19.9	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	11.7	13.5	12.9	13.9	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.9
Electrical, elektronic and optical products	('000)	28.9	32.1	31.0	30.6	31.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.9	33.1	33.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9
Construction	('000)	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3
Services	('000)	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	6.3	7.8	7.6	9.5	9.6	7.9	10.8	7.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8
Transportation and storage	('000)	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Information and communication	('000)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	7.3	8.0	8.6	7.1	8.0	8.5	7.8	9.4	10.8	11.3	10.3	11.4
Other services	('000)	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3
Semi-skilled	('000)	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2
Low-skilled	('000)	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category

| Indicator | Unit | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 |
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Jobs created	('000)	**13.67**	**21.03**	**16.72**	**17.38**	**16.18**	**15.04**	**20.89**	**25.84**	**29.40**	**30.53**	**30.89**	**31.71**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13
Manufacturing	('000)	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.72
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.01	0.18	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.10	0.47	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.89	0.92
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	1.73	3.81	1.92	2.05	2.11	1.79	2.17	2.30	2.33	2.48	2.60	2.76
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.29	0.65	0.99	0.71	0.85	0.83	0.98	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22	1.27
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	2.61	3.19	2.52	3.20	2.84	2.57	2.85	2.97	3.22	3.52	3.48	3.49
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.32	0.34	0.52	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.81	0.94
Construction	('000)	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25
Services	('000)	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1.63	2.88	2.12	2.30	1.78	1.82	3.12	4.73	6.66	6.79	8.39	8.65
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	0.05	0.40	0.37	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.73	0.71	0.52	0.88	1.00	0.95
Transportation and storage	('000)	0.51	0.78	0.45	0.88	0.79	0.44	0.91	1.94	1.74	2.01	1.26	1.36
Information and communication	('000)	0.20	0.57	0.79	0.46	0.48	0.73	0.98	1.19	1.35	1.35	0.76	0.81
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	1.34	2.77	2.09	2.12	1.85	1.61	2.04	2.43	3.27	2.85	2.72	2.85
Other services	('000)	0.46	0.77	0.59	0.53	0.45	0.50	0.98	1.30	1.91	1.85	1.79	1.50
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62
Semi-skilled	('000)	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23
Low-skilled	('000)	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2023, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2021 - Q4 2022

7. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Industry

Indicator	2021			2022											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised Date	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	**73,230**	**41,013**	**76,193**	**48,924**	**67,172**	**43,052**	**93,637**	**41,817**	**66,648**	**54,086**	**66,093**	**69,991**	**63,743**	**81,784**	**58,893**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	211	78	108	173	194	107	149	43	99	121	173	179	312	606	302
Mining and quarrying	62	18	40	53	71	47	24	7	39	40	56	57	101	215	176
Manufacturing	13,803	7,858	15,422	9,040	12,640	7,869	20,669	8,052	13,467	11,884	12,409	16,610	7,866	12,880	6,228
Construction	863	434	616	1,305	1,743	1,219	592	247	456	824	1,146	1,168	3,745	6,389	3,906
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	61	37	27	34	39	32	26	7	52	36	58	66	52	53	40
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	30	24	40	52	56	61	42	18	33	45	70	102	126	199	115
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,761	7,167	14,441	9,944	13,882	7,845	17,769	7,652	12,815	13,063	13,871	18,216	19,671	20,809	21,633
Transportation and storage	1,353	838	1,540	1,300	1,499	948	1,740	909	1,323	1,415	1,375	1,821	1,896	2,667	1,419
Accommodation and food service activities	3,583	2,572	4,927	2,308	3,813	2,353	6,834	3,617	5,493	3,484	4,521	5,156	6,784	7,414	3,063
Information and communication	1,794	1,047	1,917	2,002	2,537	1,749	2,021	997	1,420	1,540	1,897	2,168	2,872	4,427	2,435
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	4,556	2,628	4,232	3,023	4,107	2,946	5,577	2,659	3,979	3,985	3,993	5,163	4,364	4,427	4,115
Real estate activities	1,072	658	1,281	767	1,025	685	1,632	596	1,205	1,106	1,361	1,673	1,213	1,799	989
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7,047	4,675	8,713	4,411	4,884	5,745	9,254	3,026	6,731	5,539	7,090	8,521	4,607	6,114	4,531
Administrative and support service activities	969	711	991	2,030	2,577	1,899	901	513	624	1,110	1,057	1,364	4,954	5,288	3,276
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	520	364	576	421	522	370	906	372	724	185	304	113	249	302	399
Education	1,660	963	1,838	1,383	1,603	973	2,409	939	1,863	1,764	1,963	2,430	1,593	2,632	1,929
Human health and social work activities	1,485	940	1,970	1,090	1,615	846	2,571	1,145	2,050	1,924	1,994	2,754	1,035	1,519	1,218
Arts, entertainment and recreation	83	67	87	174	133	115	130	38	86	115	197	216	502	835	410
Other service activities	1,206	767	1,066	1,038	1,343	937	1,484	545	1,095	1,021	1,199	1,499	1,745	2,731	1,945
Activities of households as employers	12	7	2	4	7	12	6	1	4	5	6	1	6	6	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	10	10	12	3	11	6	17	2	9	6	11	2	-	-	-
Unclassified	21,089	9,150	16,347	8,369	12,871	6,288	18,884	10,432	13,081	4,874	11,342	712	50	472	758

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2021 - Q4 2022

8. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Occupation

Indicator	2021			2022											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised Date	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052	93,637	41,817	66,648	54,086	66,093	69,991	63,743	81,784	58,893
Managers	9,328	5,434	9,151	5,260	7,681	4,976	9,643	5,201	7,839	6,439	9,155	8,823	8,105	8,460	9,021
Professionals	31,942	18,221	31,820	21,396	30,717	19,318	39,901	17,938	28,656	24,939	30,273	32,375	27,033	33,852	26,609
Technician and associate professionals	12,923	7,131	14,940	9,284	11,386	7,561	17,140	7,733	11,938	9,462	12,191	12,781	11,356	15,521	10,189
Clerical support workers	7,112	4,015	7,512	4,883	6,088	4,006	9,955	3,821	6,292	4,807	5,629	5,998	4,709	7,488	4,364
Service and sales workers	6,966	3,742	7,127	4,067	5,894	3,629	8,991	3,948	6,544	4,377	5,021	5,259	8,426	8,719	4,431
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	61	30	74	36	50	59	123	51	143	91	87	99	288	538	598
Craft and related trades workers	1,459	744	1,558	973	1,317	1,083	2,234	900	1,694	1,247	1,321	1,484	1,110	2,316	1,361
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,439	1,696	4,011	3,025	4,039	2,420	5,650	2,225	3,542	2,724	2,416	3,172	2,716	4,890	2,320
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by State

Indicator	2021			2022											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised Date	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052	93,637	41,817	66,648	54,086	66,093	69,991	63,743	81,784	58,893
Johor	5,735	3,040	5,695	3,674	4,693	3,244	7,296	3,107	5,643	4,339	4,719	5,757	5,624	7,359	3,414
Kedah	1,107	499	816	590	706	416	899	452	622	599	615	645	668	1,179	555
Kelantan	495	224	498	429	405	270	590	267	472	386	364	417	335	607	411
Melaka	1,354	770	1,544	971	1,088	698	1,742	714	1,159	911	1,043	1,184	1,139	1,868	890
Negeri Sembilan	755	328	519	404	432	284	583	262	402	291	316	362	408	601	246
Pahang	691	330	455	365	545	263	804	291	472	279	482	446	431	798	314
Pulau Pinang	3,592	1,946	2,683	1,811	2,326	2,009	3,435	1,675	2,497	1,898	2,093	2,349	2,204	2,380	1,260
Perak	1,409	568	1,068	742	937	570	1,121	531	759	652	627	721	762	1,386	733
Perlis	186	260	330	179	221	21	327	38	21	16	35	17	53	98	43
Selangor	14,355	7,448	12,247	9,196	10,030	7,643	13,974	6,101	9,958	8,353	8,867	10,204	9,641	14,062	6,473
Terengganu	454	236	493	415	337	245	497	233	473	319	305	341	369	638	401
Sabah	1,041	558	969	749	814	570	1,479	584	1,125	874	1015	1,145	908	1836	888
Sarawak	1,461	773	1,336	962	1022	726	1,530	619	1,169	859	1051	1,212	1,065	2055	1,155
W.P Kuala Lumpur	30,073	17,663	32,742	20,440	28,486	18,954	40,879	18,393	29,228	23,248	25,522	30,413	26,454	32,935	17,937
W.P Labuan	64	29	54	45	36	26	61	33	60	47	59	52	37	80	36
W.P Putrajaya	295	185	269	301	216	197	341	122	246	193	222	274	282	400	183
Unclassified *	10,163	6,156	14,475	7,651	14,878	6,916	18,079	8,395	12,342	10,822	18,758	14,452	13,363	13,502	23,954

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM
Note: * Including job vacancies for overseas

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Value added per hour worked	**RM**	**46.6**	**41.2**	**41.8**	**40.3**	**40.6**	**41.1**	**42.3**	**40.4**	**41.1**	**42.6**	**43.2**	**41.2**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	RM	28.8	28.5	24.9	23.0	24.3	27.5	25.4	22.9	23.5	27.2	25.2	22.7
Mining & Quarrying	RM	616.5	467.3	585.7	564.4	566.0	485.9	531.0	531.3	530.9	505.6	553.3	539.5
Manufacturing	RM	59.8	56.0	55.8	54.9	57.3	57.2	58.3	54.9	56.2	57.9	58.5	55.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	41.3	34.1	29.4	27.3	32.7	33.6	30.3	25.5	30.3	31.9	30.2	26.1
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	150.7	220.7	206.6	193.6	209.4	137.7	224.7	193.1	253.1	200.2	212.7	203.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	9.0	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.1	10.7	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	32.9	30.2	30.7	33.7	33.2	30.2	31.3	34.0	31.2	29.2	29.0	31.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	95.4	97.3	98.3	94.3	97.7	108.3	101.2	89.9	92.3	106.7	99.7	89.7
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	40.2	42.6	39.9	39.1	40.5	39.3	41.2	40.4	40.1	39.3	41.8	41.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	84.6	68.7	70.5	77.4	75.4	75.3	77.4	83.6	78.2	79.6	80.2	82.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	86.4	74.0	83.4	61.9	70.5	55.2	84.2	59.0	75.7	65.7	82.4	59.0
Construction	RM	18.2	17.9	17.4	17.1	16.8	16.9	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7
Services	RM	44.5	38.6	39.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	39.9	38.3	39.0	40.3	40.9	39.3
Utilities	RM	201.6	161.8	162.9	157.9	165.7	172.9	165.7	154.3	163.5	163.0	151.4	149.7
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	41.3	41.3	43.3	39.2	37.7	38.2	42.8	38.2	39.8	42.3	43.5	40.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	11.1	10.0	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.0	9.8	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.2
Transportation and storage	RM	36.4	36.2	34.1	32.4	33.2	33.7	37.4	39.3	40.1	40.5	40.9	42.8
Information and communication	RM	235.8	155.8	151.5	165.6	163.9	166.6	158.5	165.3	166.3	159.6	153.1	164.5
Finance and insurance	RM	127.3	116.3	121.7	126.5	125.0	124.5	125.9	124.2	120.8	128.4	133.8	132.4
Real estate and business services	RM	27.9	22.0	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.0	20.6	23.0	24.0	24.7	24.0	24.1
Other services	RM	40.0	32.7	35.6	32.3	32.7	34.7	35.4	33.2	32.8	34.1	35.7	34.2

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Value added per hour worked	(%)	**15.8**	**0.3**	**-0.5**	**0.6**	**-12.8**	**-0.4**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**3.7**	**2.1**	**2.1**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	15.8	0.6	-1.0	-0.5	-15.5	-3.5	1.9	-0.3	-3.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	7.8	-4.3	-5.5	-0.8	-8.2	4.0	-9.3	-5.9	-6.2	4.1	4.2	1.6
Manufacturing	(%)	14.9	6.8	6.0	8.1	-4.2	2.1	4.6	-0.1	-1.9	1.4	0.3	0.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	35.3	10.4	-7.8	1.1	-20.9	-1.6	3.3	-6.6	-7.4	-5.0	-0.4	2.2
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-29.3	11.3	13.9	22.3	39.0	-37.6	8.8	-0.3	20.9	45.4	-5.4	5.6
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-33.0	-8.5	-0.1	3.8	22.5	-6.4	0.2	-3.7	-7.0	1.5	1.2	4.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	16.7	7.5	10.3	12.1	1.1	-0.1	1.8	0.7	-6.1	-3.1	-7.3	-6.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	8.3	3.1	5.4	4.4	2.4	11.2	2.9	-4.6	-5.5	-1.5	-1.5	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-12.6	-2.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	-7.7	3.4	3.4	-1.0	-0.2	1.3	1.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	35.7	12.3	9.8	11.4	-10.9	9.5	9.8	8.0	3.7	5.8	3.6	-0.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	31.0	10.9	18.8	12.1	-18.5	-25.4	1.0	-4.6	7.4	18.9	-2.2	0.0
Construction	(%)	-2.8	-8.8	-6.5	-8.6	-7.7	-5.6	-10.8	-8.2	-5.1	-2.0	8.0	6.5
Services	(%)	17.6	-0.9	-2.4	-1.2	-15.6	-1.4	0.8	1.1	3.9	5.9	2.5	2.8
Utilities	(%)	26.2	1.8	4.9	1.4	-17.8	6.9	1.8	-2.3	-1.3	-5.8	-8.7	-3.0
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	9.3	0.7	0.4	2.2	-8.7	-7.3	-1.0	-2.6	5.7	10.6	1.6	4.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-14.6	-23.2	-30.1	-26.5	-20.9	-20.1	2.8	14.5	25.3	40.1	18.9	5.2
Transportation and storage	(%)	-11.9	-13.1	-17.4	-15.6	-8.6	-6.9	9.6	21.4	20.5	20.0	9.5	8.8
Information and communication	(%)	51.1	1.7	6.3	3.5	-30.5	6.9	4.7	-0.1	1.5	-4.2	-3.4	-0.5
Finance and insurance	(%)	21.2	7.9	8.6	9.6	-1.8	7.1	3.4	-1.8	-3.3	3.1	6.3	6.7
Real estate and business services	(%)	7.1	-12.9	-19.2	-14.1	-25.1	-9.1	-3.5	6.0	15.2	23.7	16.7	4.9
Other services	(%)	24.8	-0.9	-2.9	-3.4	-18.3	6.1	-0.5	2.5	0.4	-1.8	0.9	3.0

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Value added per employment	**RM**	**19,530**	**23,327**	**23,661**	**22,578**	**22,211**	**22,081**	**24,065**	**23,153**	**23,402**	**24,312**	**24,966**	**23,712**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	RM	13,186	14,881	13,086	12,085	12,772	14,480	13,497	12,195	12,566	14,749	13,721	12,172
Mining & Quarrying	RM	286,955	283,881	351,270	333,475	323,649	279,934	313,635	317,764	312,671	304,286	332,521	323,940
Manufacturing	RM	25,672	32,464	32,573	31,375	31,640	31,275	34,309	32,266	32,921	33,838	34,854	32,477
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	18,699	18,686	16,295	14,678	17,476	17,916	17,040	14,604	17,014	17,831	17,121	14,924
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	75,028	134,836	122,882	110,450	116,777	79,123	131,919	115,193	146,336	118,093	124,337	119,031
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	4,082	5,851	6,067	5,825	5,351	5,251	5,897	5,770	5,386	5,584	6,061	6,196
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	12,710	17,999	17,989	19,221	17,850	15,644	18,532	20,131	18,841	17,575	18,062	19,154
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	47,228	58,505	59,151	56,258	57,546	63,951	61,991	54,587	55,665	64,334	61,351	54,923
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	17,039	25,268	24,247	23,408	22,835	21,622	25,108	24,195	24,121	23,735	25,307	24,789
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	34,725	40,994	41,941	45,429	42,560	42,547	46,821	50,249	46,825	47,455	49,128	49,124
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	28,632	44,159	50,466	36,546	40,360	29,854	50,621	36,018	45,485	39,016	49,547	36,275
Construction	RM	6,600	10,604	10,221	9,912	9,092	8,618	9,103	9,368	9,368	9,906	10,015	9,995
Services	RM	18,499	21,856	22,394	21,221	20,621	20,574	22,651	21,961	22,142	22,914	23,586	22,641
Utilities	RM	87,859	94,109	92,298	89,995	92,414	91,508	96,382	91,266	93,093	93,636	92,524	90,791
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	17,479	24,030	25,472	22,446	20,891	21,016	24,765	22,253	23,112	24,746	25,942	23,647
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	4,503	5,487	5,291	5,145	4,768	4,440	5,583	6,147	6,165	6,369	6,497	6,384
Transportation and storage	RM	13,909	21,496	19,915	19,025	19,165	19,133	22,360	23,761	23,975	24,278	25,132	25,879
Information and communication	RM	92,181	91,181	89,006	95,962	94,564	95,637	93,184	97,607	96,343	96,201	93,833	95,465
Finance and insurance	RM	56,395	65,105	69,256	71,786	70,161	68,706	72,026	71,511	69,443	71,421	72,019	71,247
Real estate and business services	RM	11,663	12,687	12,414	12,542	11,811	10,978	11,916	13,607	13,985	14,166	14,494	14,569
Other services	RM	16,771	18,081	19,056	17,403	17,440	17,799	19,141	18,125	18,002	18,558	19,626	18,749

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Value added per employment	(%)	-16.0	-2.1	-2.7	-0.4	13.4	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5	10.2	3.6	2.4
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	1.2	0.3	-0.9	0.9	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.6	1.9	1.6	-0.2
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-16.3	-4.4	-8.3	-3.6	10.8	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	8.8	6.5	1.9
Manufacturing	(%)	-17.3	3.7	3.2	5.5	23.2	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0	8.2	1.6	0.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	7.2	5.5	-9.4	-3.7	-6.5	-4.1	4.8	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.5	2.2
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-44.8	8.2	9.8	14.9	55.7	-41.2	7.2	4.3	25.3	49.0	-5.7	3.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-40.2	-7.6	0.3	4.4	32.9	-9.4	-2.1	-1.0	0.7	6.4	2.8	7.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-29.8	3.3	5.2	6.0	41.8	-12.7	3.2	4.4	5.1	13.2	-2.5	-4.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	-13.8	-0.2	0.1	2.9	21.6	9.1	4.7	-3.0	-3.3	0.6	-1.0	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-39.9	-6.3	-2.7	-1.1	34.2	-14.3	3.6	3.3	5.6	9.7	0.8	2.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	-8.2	9.8	7.7	10.7	22.5	3.8	11.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	5.0	-2.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-26.1	9.3	16.9	9.5	39.3	-30.7	0.1	-1.7	12.5	30.5	-2.1	0.7
Construction	(%)	-40.5	-10.1	-8.2	-8.3	37.6	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	14.9	10.0	6.7
Services	(%)	-15.7	-3.8	-4.7	-2.4	11.1	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5	11.4	4.0	3.1
Utilities	(%)	-9.5	-2.3	0.5	-0.4	4.8	-2.9	4.9	2.3	1.0	2.5	-3.5	-0.5
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-23.1	-3.2	-2.5	-0.0	19.2	-13.2	-3.0	-0.9	10.7	18.0	4.8	6.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-39.6	-28.2	-33.5	-28.0	5.2	-19.6	4.8	19.6	29.4	43.7	16.4	3.9
Transportation and storage	(%)	-44.2	-15.6	-21.5	-15.3	37.3	-11.4	12.3	25.2	25.3	27.1	11.9	8.9
Information and communication	(%)	1.5	1.8	5.5	1.8	2.8	5.1	4.9	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	-2.2
Finance and insurance	(%)	-5.6	5.4	6.4	10.8	24.3	5.4	3.9	-0.3	-1.0	4.1	0.1	-0.4
Real estate and business services	(%)	-26.0	-16.4	-21.6	-17.4	0.5	-14.5	-5.8	8.7	18.5	29.0	21.7	7.1
Other services	(%)	-4.7	-0.6	-2.0	-3.2	3.2	-1.8	1.0	4.1	3.5	4.0	1.8	3.4

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

5. Total Hours Worked

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total Hours Worked	**Million**	**6,237**	**8,545**	**8,578**	**8,538**	**8,312**	**8,214**	**8,775**	**8,935**	**8,939**	**9,039**	**9,210**	**9,247**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	Million	849	982	972	983	991	997	983	987	1,002	1,017	1,000	1,005
Mining & Quarrying	Million	35	47	41	44	43	44	45	45	45	46	46	46
Manufacturing	Million	1,077	1,473	1,510	1,488	1,424	1,430	1,575	1,589	1,585	1,595	1,631	1,637
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	201	245	254	247	248	250	272	278	275	278	285	291
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	11	11	11
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	110	125	133	133	125	126	138	145	144	139	136	140
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	112	178	177	173	154	156	183	183	184	186	192	188
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	200	247	252	253	250	251	261	264	263	265	267	269
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	152	215	223	223	202	200	228	227	225	227	230	230
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	233	343	347	338	330	335	368	361	368	372	387	378
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	60	110	115	111	105	102	116	120	117	117	124	129
Construction	Million	495	830	823	809	754	699	811	827	814	823	827	834
Services	Million	3,781	5,213	5,232	5,214	5,101	5,046	5,361	5,487	5,493	5,558	5,706	5,725
Utilities	Million	45	60	60	60	58	55	62	63	62	63	67	65
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,083	1,501	1,501	1,476	1,436	1,442	1,541	1,576	1,592	1,618	1,665	1,644
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	639	871	913	902	884	910	945	977	954	981	995	1,041
Transportation and storage	Million	200	310	318	327	301	294	325	338	339	346	365	363
Information and communication	Million	94	145	149	140	143	144	152	149	149	157	164	156
Finance and insurance	Million	168	212	212	213	211	207	213	215	214	209	204	205
Real estate and business services	Million	466	658	665	651	635	613	655	672	670	670	711	715
Other services	Million	1,087	1,456	1,412	1,445	1,433	1,381	1,468	1,497	1,512	1,514	1,536	1,536

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

6. Total Employment

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total Employment	('000)	**14,884**	**15,096**	**15,162**	**15,237**	**15,207**	**15,275**	**15,441**	**15,575**	**15,701**	**15,831**	**15,942**	**16,062**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	1,852	1,877	1,851	1,870	1,886	1,889	1,849	1,854	1,872	1,878	1,840	1,874
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	75	78	68	74	74	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	('000)	2,506	2,540	2,584	2,604	2,577	2,612	2,678	2,702	2,705	2,731	2,740	2,771
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	443	447	458	461	464	469	483	486	489	496	502	510
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	244	244	250	263	258	256	268	278	274	271	260	261
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	290	298	302	303	286	300	308	309	304	309	308	312
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	404	411	418	424	425	424	426	435	435	439	434	440
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	360	362	367	372	358	363	375	379	374	376	379	383
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	568	575	583	576	585	593	608	600	615	624	632	637
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	180	185	189	189	183	188	193	196	195	197	207	210
Construction	('000)	1,364	1,404	1,404	1,391	1,390	1,374	1,386	1,382	1,383	1,378	1,387	1,391
Services	('000)	9,087	9,197	9,255	9,298	9,279	9,323	9,451	9,561	9,666	9,768	9,899	9,949
Utilities	('000)	103	103	106	106	105	105	106	107	108	110	110	108
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,557	2,577	2,551	2,578	2,590	2,624	2,666	2,704	2,745	2,766	2,793	2,785
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,580	1,593	1,644	1,630	1,634	1,643	1,658	1,694	1,709	1,730	1,782	1,826
Transportation and storage	('000)	523	523	546	556	522	518	543	559	566	576	595	600
Information and communication	('000)	240	248	254	241	247	251	259	252	257	261	267	268
Finance and insurance	('000)	379	379	373	375	375	374	373	373	373	376	378	381
Real estate and business services	('000)	1,113	1,139	1,141	1,126	1,122	1,116	1,130	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,176	1,183
Other services	('000)	2,591	2,634	2,639	2,685	2,683	2,692	2,717	2,738	2,756	2,781	2,797	2,797

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	290,686	352,137	358,736	344,005	337,770	337,286	371,583	360,603	367,444	384,884	398,008	380,860
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	Million	24,421	27,938	24,218	22,596	24,090	27,356	24,958	22,610	23,526	27,697	25,240	22,816
Mining & Quarrying	Million	21,387	22,009	24,023	24,630	24,073	21,207	23,807	24,087	23,666	23,133	25,314	24,675
Manufacturing	Million	64,343	82,446	84,182	81,710	81,543	81,697	91,889	87,181	89,039	92,399	95,513	89,996
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	8,291	8,354	7,457	6,760	8,117	8,402	8,236	7,097	8,319	8,845	8,595	7,604
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	1,294	2,357	2,137	2,005	2,004	1,405	2,342	2,122	2,584	2,107	2,249	2,239
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	997	1,426	1,519	1,531	1,381	1,346	1,579	1,605	1,478	1,513	1,574	1,619
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	3,683	5,369	5,424	5,822	5,109	4,694	5,716	6,225	5,731	5,437	5,568	5,977
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	19,067	24,068	24,747	23,852	24,455	27,144	26,396	23,742	24,240	28,269	26,621	24,164
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	6,129	9,151	8,900	8,704	8,171	7,860	9,407	9,167	9,017	8,920	9,600	9,484
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	19,724	23,557	24,439	26,146	24,918	25,233	28,448	30,160	28,781	29,613	31,061	31,300
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	5,157	8,164	9,558	6,889	7,388	5,612	9,766	7,062	8,888	7,695	10,244	7,609
Construction	Million	9,003	14,890	14,346	13,786	12,639	11,843	12,620	12,945	12,953	13,655	13,889	13,906
Services	Million	168,097	201,009	207,248	197,305	191,355	191,818	214,074	209,973	214,034	223,829	233,475	225,254
Utilities	Million	9,041	9,736	9,823	9,513	9,674	9,586	10,251	9,749	10,064	10,307	10,217	9,766
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	44,696	61,931	64,978	57,864	54,116	55,149	66,015	60,178	63,436	68,444	72,452	65,864
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	7,116	8,741	8,700	8,387	7,793	7,297	9,254	10,411	10,535	11,020	11,580	11,659
Transportation and storage	Million	7,269	11,237	10,865	10,584	10,011	9,907	12,150	13,282	13,579	13,983	14,956	15,539
Information and communication	Million	22,162	22,622	22,589	23,163	23,403	23,985	24,089	24,632	24,782	25,073	25,090	25,574
Finance and insurance	Million	21,382	24,659	25,830	26,948	26,313	25,730	26,849	26,662	25,913	26,841	27,252	27,176
Real estate and business services	Million	12,982	14,456	14,165	14,123	13,249	12,252	13,464	15,436	16,109	16,560	17,038	17,229
Other services	Million	43,448	47,627	50,299	46,724	46,796	47,911	52,002	49,623	49,615	51,601	54,891	52,447
plus import duties	Million	3,435	3,844	4,720	3,978	4,068	3,365	4,235	3,808	4,228	4,171	4,577	4,211

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q1 2023

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

Indicator	Unit	2020			2021				2022				2023
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GDP at constant 2015 prices	(%)	-16.9	-2.5	-3.2	-0.2	16.2	-4.2	3.6	4.8	8.8	14.1	7.1	5.6
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	0.3	-1.4	-2.1	3.1	0.1	-2.3	1.2	1.1	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-19.2	-6.6	-9.8	-3.3	12.6	-3.6	-0.9	-2.2	-1.7	9.1	6.3	2.4
Manufacturing	(%)	-18.6	3.2	3.0	6.6	26.7	-0.9	9.2	6.7	9.2	13.1	3.9	3.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	8.8	7.0	-6.8	-0.3	-2.1	0.6	10.5	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.4	7.2
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-51.0	-2.4	-1.8	4.4	54.9	-40.4	9.5	5.9	28.9	49.9	-4.0	5.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-41.7	-8.5	-1.0	1.9	38.4	-5.6	4.0	4.9	7.1	12.3	-0.3	0.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-32.6	-0.3	2.2	4.0	38.7	-12.6	5.4	6.9	12.2	15.8	-2.6	-4.0
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	-13.3	2.1	3.0	7.4	28.3	12.8	6.7	-0.5	-0.9	4.1	0.9	1.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-40.1	-6.6	-1.9	1.0	33.3	-14.1	5.7	5.3	10.4	13.5	2.1	3.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	-8.9	9.1	7.7	10.6	26.3	7.1	16.4	15.4	15.5	17.4	9.2	3.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-32.9	4.7	7.1	8.1	43.2	-31.3	2.2	2.5	20.3	37.1	4.9	7.7
Construction	(%)	-44.3	-12.2	-13.7	-10.3	40.4	-20.5	-12.0	-6.1	2.5	15.3	10.1	7.4
Services	(%)	-15.9	-3.6	-4.5	-2.0	13.8	-4.6	3.3	6.4	11.9	16.7	9.1	7.3
Utilities	(%)	-5.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	7.0	-1.5	4.4	2.5	4.0	7.5	-0.3	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-23.0	-2.1	-0.9	1.6	21.1	-11.0	1.6	4.0	17.2	24.1	9.8	9.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-41.1	-29.8	-35.6	-30.0	9.5	-16.5	6.4	24.1	35.2	51.0	25.1	12.0
Transportation and storage	(%)	-44.7	-16.6	-22.9	-16.7	37.7	-11.8	11.8	25.5	35.6	41.1	23.1	17.0
Information and communication	(%)	4.7	5.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.3	5.9	4.5	4.2	3.8
Finance and insurance	(%)	-5.7	5.8	6.2	11.2	23.1	4.3	3.9	-1.1	-1.5	4.3	1.5	1.9
Real estate and business services	(%)	-24.3	-15.3	-21.2	-17.7	2.1	-15.2	-4.9	9.3	21.6	35.2	26.5	11.6
Other services	(%)	-5.5	-0.1	-1.1	-0.8	7.7	0.6	3.4	6.2	6.0	7.7	5.6	5.7
plus import duties	(%)	-17.1	-6.4	19.3	18.9	18.4	-12.5	-10.3	-4.3	3.9	24.0	8.1	10.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2023, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW
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