

INTRODUCTION

For the first time, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) publish Labour Market Review (LMR) to fulfil the growing demand for comprehensive labour market information and analysis.

This publication attempts to provide an insight of the Malaysia's short-term labour market situation and performance on a quarterly basis. The first edition consists of findings for the first quarter of 2020 (Q1 2020). The aim is to bring official statistics to life through reviews and features that highlight the most recent trends in labour supply & demand, labour productivity and other related issues on labour market through impartial commentary and analysis.

It is hoped that this LMR can be use by policy makers, academicians, economists, researchers and other users for studies related to the labour market, as well as can spark interesting discussions among these users.

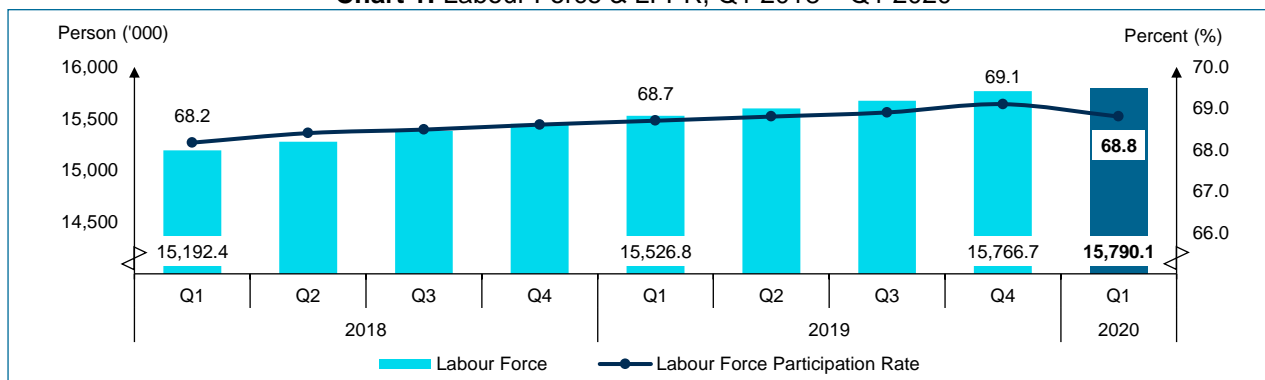
KEY REVIEWS

- **Labour force** in Malaysia grew 1.7 per cent year-on-year to 15.8 million persons, resulting in the increase of **labour force participation rate** (LFPR) by 0.1 percentage point to 68.8 per cent.
- **The unemployment rate** rose noticeably to 3.9 per cent after ranging between 3.2 to 3.4 per cent on a monthly basis in 2018 and 2019. The Movement Control Order (MCO) which started on the second half of March affected the number of unemployed persons with increased by 16.2 per cent over the month to 610.5 thousand persons.
- In Q1 2020, total **jobs** in the private sector which comprised of **filled jobs** and **job vacancies** went up by 18 thousand to 8.6 million. Following the slower growth of filled jobs and decrease in job vacancies, the number of jobs during this quarter grew marginally as compared to the past four quarters in 2019.
- **Labour productivity** for Q1 2020, measured as ratio of **value added to employment** recorded a decline of 0.8 per cent from 1.4 per cent in Q4 2019 with value added per employment RM22,578 (Q4 2019: RM24,263). Whereas labour productivity as measured by **value added per hour worked** rose 2.1 per cent (Q4 2019: 1.4%) with the level of value added per hour worked at RM40 per hour (Q4 2019: RM42 per hour). The increase in labour productivity per hour worked in this quarter was due to larger decline in hours worked as against moderation in the output produced.
- The status of the labour demand and supply for the Q1 2020 gave an **early signal of disequilibrium in the labour market**. An analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market is available in a box article in this report.

LABOUR SUPPLY

In Q1 2020, **labour force** in Malaysia stood at 15.8 million persons, grew by 1.7 per cent year-on-year compared to 2.1 per cent in Q4 2019. Labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased 0.1 percentage point to 68.8 per cent from 68.7 per cent in the same quarter of preceding year. This translated into another 31.2 per cent of the working age population of 15 to 64 years old being outside the labour force. **(Chart 1)**

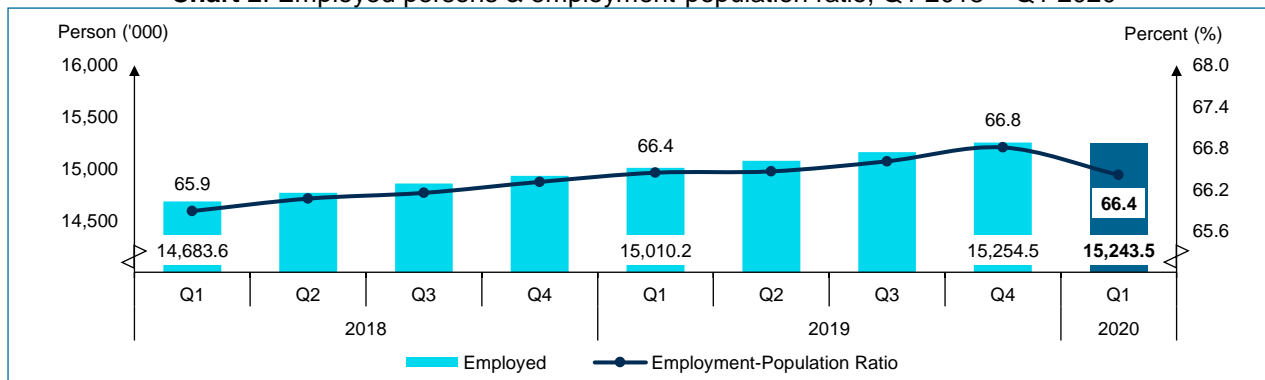
Chart 1: Labour Force & LFPR, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

Of the total labour force in Q1 2020, the number of **employed persons** as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) recorded a slower rise of 1.6 per cent year-on-year to 15.2 million persons as compared to 2.2 per cent in Q4 2019. Employment-to-population ratio remained the same as in Q4 2019 at 66.4 per cent. **(Chart 2)**

Chart 2: Employed persons & employment-population ratio, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

More than half of employed persons were with secondary education. In Q1 2020, this group made up 56.0 per cent of total employed persons as opposed to 54.8 per cent in Q1 2019. Meanwhile, employed persons with tertiary education encompassed 29.7 per cent, rose by 0.1 percentage point from the same quarter in the previous year.

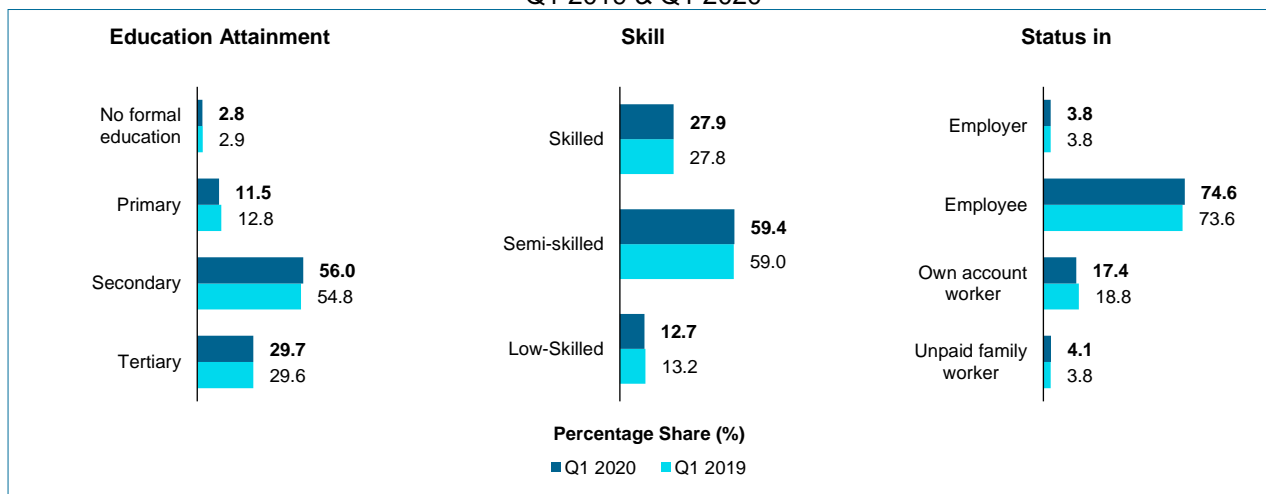
In terms of skill, employed persons in the semi-skilled¹ category dominated the labour supply with 59.4 per cent. Skilled employed persons increased by 0.1 percentage point from the previous year

¹ Skill levels were classified based on Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 as follows: 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; Low-skilled workers – 9. Elementary occupations

to register 27.9 per cent while low-skilled dropped 0.5 percentage points from Q1 2019 to record a share of 12.7 per cent.

Employees made up the largest composition of employed persons, recording a share of 74.6 per cent in Q1 2020 (Q1 2019: 73.6%). In the meantime, the share of own-account worker fell by 1.4 percentage points as against a year ago, registering 17.4 per cent. **(Chart 3)**

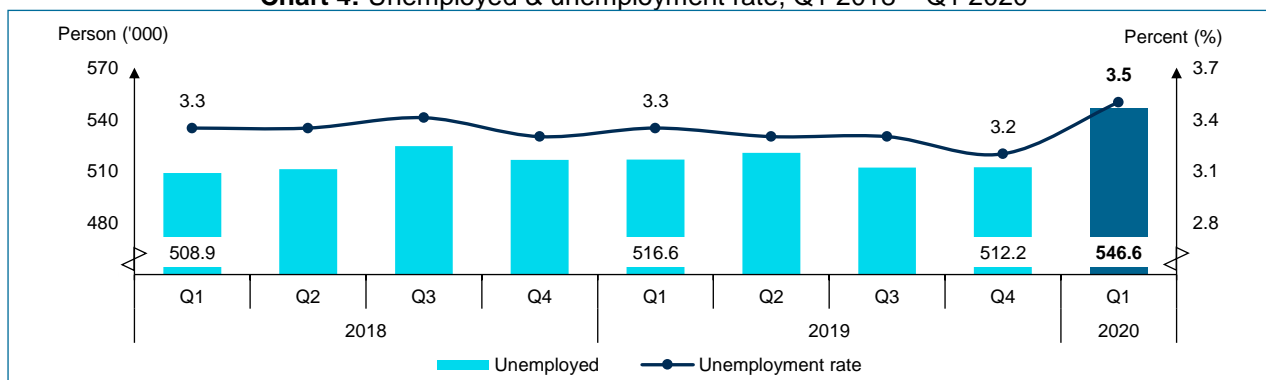
Chart 3: Employed persons by education attainment, skill & status in employment, Q1 2019 & Q1 2020



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

Q1 2020 saw the **unemployment rate** went up by 0.2 percentage points from Q1 2019 to 3.5 per cent. The number of **unemployed persons** during the same period rose by 30 thousand to 546.6 thousand as the unemployment rate in March rose sharply to 3.9 per cent. This reflected the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic followed by the implementation of the first phase of Movement Control Order (MCO) to contain the outbreak from 18 to 31 March 2020. **(Chart 4)**

Chart 4: Unemployed & unemployment rate, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020

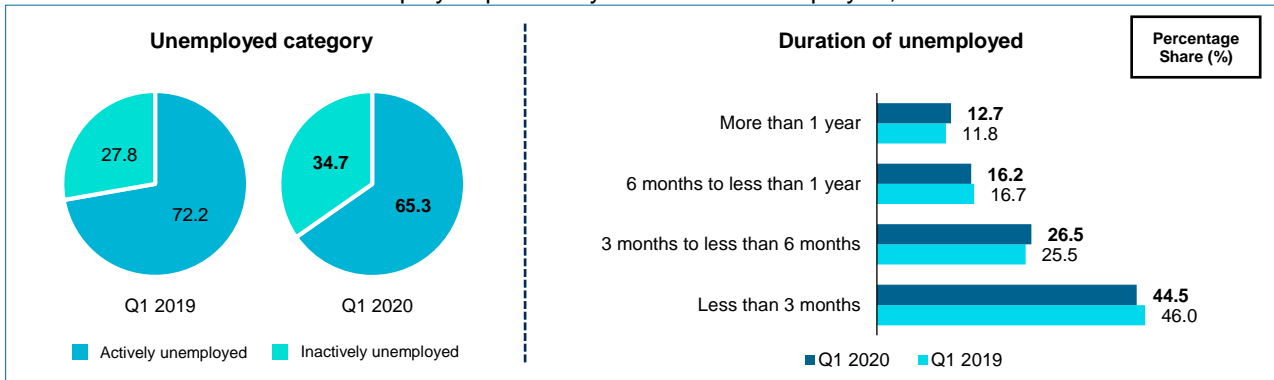


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

Delving into the profile of the unemployed, more than half were **actively unemployed**. Of this, 71.1 per cent were unemployed less than 6 months in Q1 2020, declined 4.9 per cent to 253.6 thousand persons as against Q1 2019. On the contrary, those who were in **long-term unemployment**² increased 3.0 per cent year-on-year to register 45.5 thousand persons, representing 12.7 per cent of the actively unemployed. **(Chart 5)**

² referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf)

Chart 5: Active unemployed person by duration of unemployed, Q1 2019 – Q1 2020



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

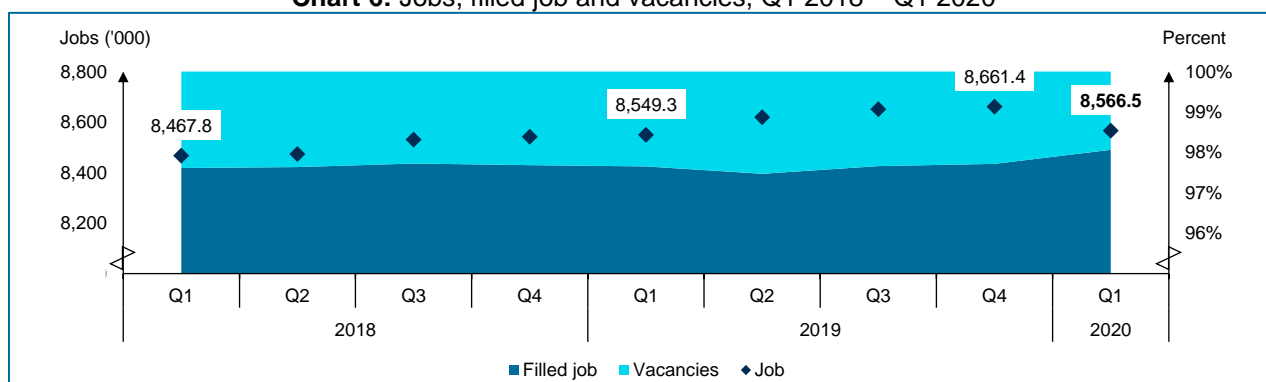
Working age population who were **outside labour force** increased 1.4 per cent from the same quarter of the preceding year to 7.2 million persons. The largest composition was for the age 15 to 24 years which made up 48.4 per cent. The reasons for not seeking work were largely due to schooling (43.0%) and housework & family responsibilities (42.4%). These groups have the potential to join the labour market and would indirectly contribute an additional 26.7 per cent to the LFPR.

LABOUR DEMAND

In Q1 2020, total **jobs**³ in the private sector which comprised of filled jobs and job vacancies went up by 17 thousand to 8.6 million as compared to 8.5 million in the same quarter of the preceding year. Following the slower growth of filled jobs and decrease in job vacancies, the number of jobs during this quarter grew marginally as compared to the past four quarters in 2019. Nevertheless, the effect of MCO to contain the COVID-19 pandemic was not fully reflected in labour demand situation for the first quarter of 2020 since the first phase was only implemented during the last two weeks of March 2020.

The rate of filled jobs reached 98.1 per cent after consistently recording the rate between 97.1 per cent to 97.7 per cent, translated into 8.4 million jobs in this quarter. However, the increase of 52 thousand filled jobs in this quarter was lower compared to the annual increases of the previous quarters in 2019 which ranged from 83 thousand to 128 thousand. Inversely, the rate of vacancies fell below 2 per cent to 1.9 per cent after registering 2.3 per cent in Q4 2019. In terms of numbers, job vacancies dropped 35 thousand as compared to a year ago to 166 thousand. The decline of job vacancies was due to the cautionary steps taken by the industry amid slower economic performance of the country. **(Chart 6)**

Chart 6: Jobs, filled job and vacancies, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



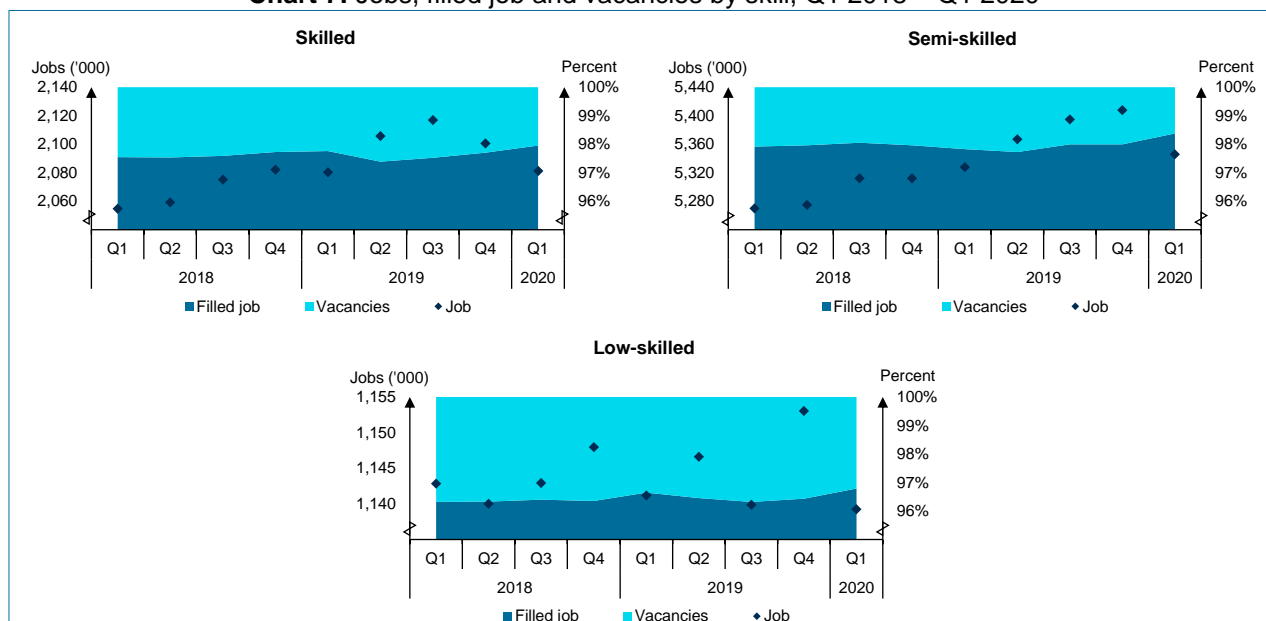
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

Looking at the breakdown of **jobs by skill category**, 24.3 per cent were skilled jobs encompassing of **Managers, Professionals and Technicians and associate professionals**. Meanwhile, jobs in semi-skilled category accounted for 62.4 per cent comprising of Clerical support workers, **Service and sales workers, Skilled agricultural workers, Craft and related trades workers and Plant and machine operators and assemblers**. As for low-skilled category which is **Elementary workers** made up of 13.3 per cent.

Skilled jobs rose by 1 thousand to 2.1 million jobs, comprising of 98.0 per cent of filled jobs and 2.0 per cent of job vacancies. Semi-skilled category registered a rise of 18 thousand jobs as against Q1 2019 to 5.3 million jobs. The rate of filled jobs for this category was 98.4 per cent, while the vacancies rate was 1.6 per cent. In the meantime, jobs in the low-skilled category decreased by 2 thousand to 1.1 million. Filled jobs made up 96.8 per cent while vacancies recorded a rate of 3.2 per cent. **(Chart 7)**

³ Jobs refer to the total labour required by establishment to produce goods and services at a given point of time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies

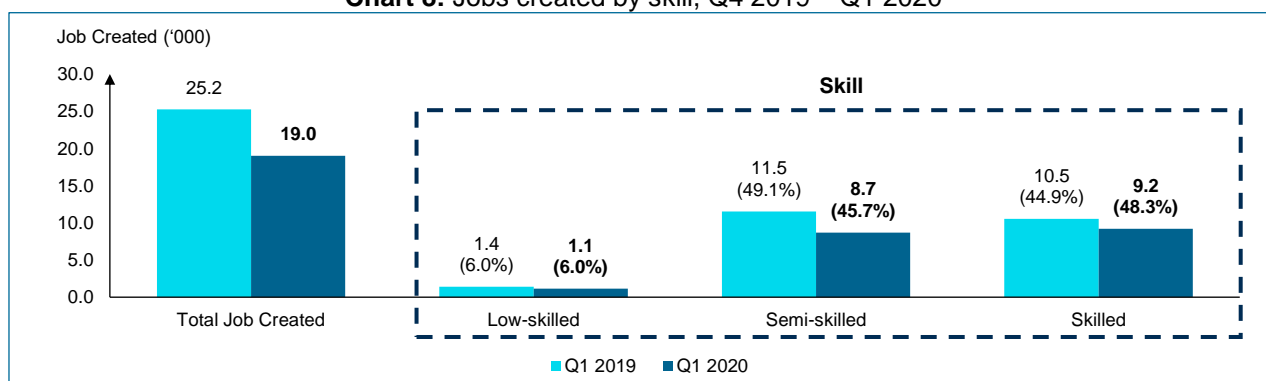
Chart 7: Jobs, filled job and vacancies by skill, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

Despite slower economic momentum in this quarter, there were 19 thousand **jobs created**. However, the number of jobs created decreased by 5 thousand from 24 thousand in the same quarter of the previous year. It was observed that the new jobs were created mostly in the first two months of 2020. As for categories of skill, 48.3 per cent was skilled jobs while another 45.7 per cent were in semi-skilled category. **(Chart 8)**

Chart 8: Jobs created by skill, Q4 2019 – Q1 2020



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

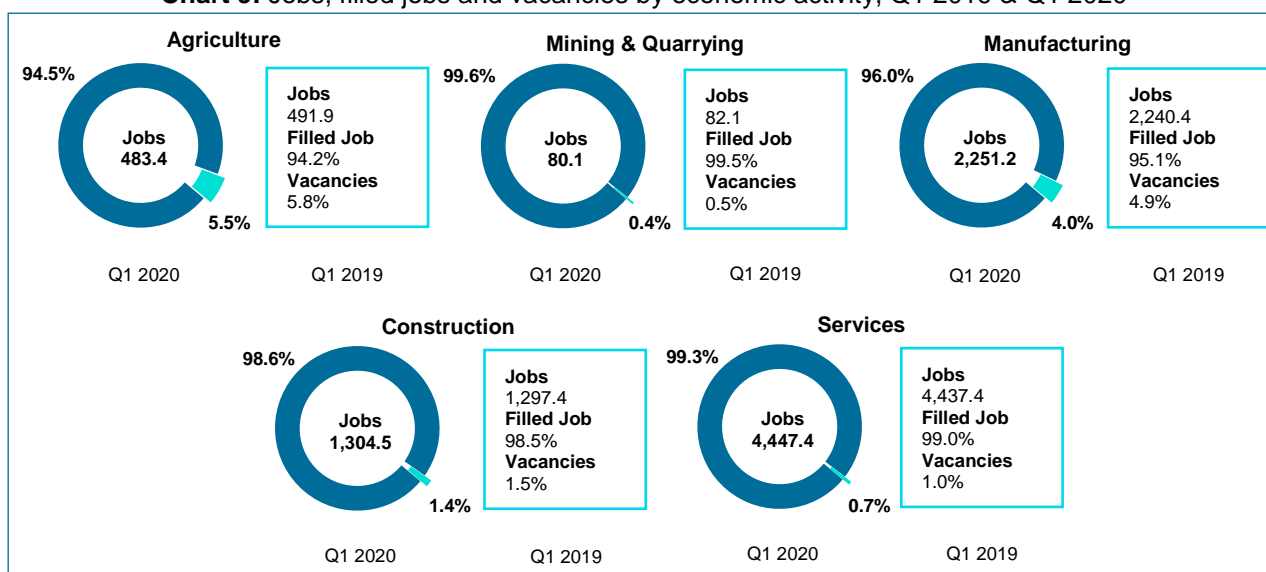
From the perspective of economic sectors, **Services** sector which was the largest contributor of Malaysia's economy demanded 51.9 per cent (4.4 million) of total jobs. Jobs in this sector were largely in the subsectors of **Wholesale and retail trade** (34.9%) and **Finance, insurance, real estate and business services** (21.1%). These two subsectors combined made up of more than half of jobs in the Services sector. The rate of filled jobs for this sector increased 0.3 percentage points year-on-year to 99.3 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 0.7 per cent.

Meanwhile, **Manufacturing** sector accounted for 26.3 per cent with 2.3 million jobs. The highest number of jobs in this sector was concentrated in the **Electrical, electronic and optical products** subsector with a share of 26.2 per cent. This was followed by **Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products** (18.4%) and **Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated**

metal products (15.6%). The rate of filled jobs for this sector escalated by 0.9 percentage points as against Q1 2019 to 96.0 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 4.0 per cent.

The number of jobs in **Construction** sector was 1.3 million, represented 15.2 per cent of jobs. The rate of filled jobs was 98.6 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 1.4 per cent. On the other hand, jobs in **Agriculture** and **Mining & Quarrying** sectors comprised of 5.6 per cent (483 thousand) and 0.9 per cent (80 thousand) respectively. The rate of filled jobs of Mining & Quarrying sector was the highest compared to the other sectors at 99.6 per cent while for Agriculture sector was the lowest at 94.5 per cent. Inversely, the vacancies rate for Mining & Quarrying sector was the lowest at 0.4 per cent as opposed to Agriculture with 5.5 per cent. **(Chart 9)**

Chart 9: Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic activity, Q1 2019 & Q1 2020



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

To sum up sectoral labour demand in Q1 2020, jobs were mostly demanded by Services sector with more than half within this sector and about a quarter by the Manufacturing sector. Since the rate of filled jobs surpassed 90 per cent, the sectoral distribution of filled jobs was similar to jobs. In the meantime, Manufacturing sector posted the largest share of jobs vacancies while more than 50 per cent of jobs were created in the Services sector. **(Table 1)**

Table 1: Labour demand by economic sector, Malaysia, Q1 2020 (%)

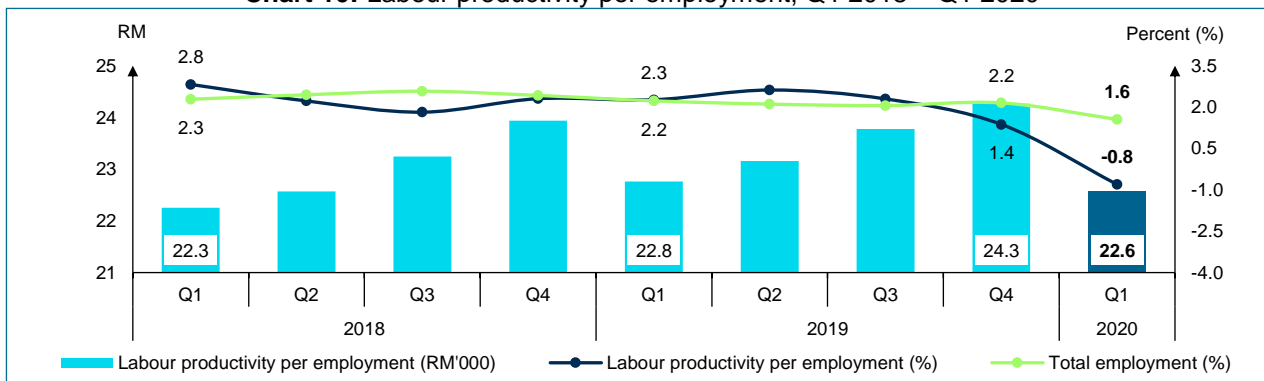
Sector	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies	Jobs Created
Agriculture	5.6	5.4	15.9	5.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	26.3	25.7	54.4	16.6
Construction	15.2	15.3	11.1	26.2
Services	51.9	52.6	18.4	51.0

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour productivity for Q1 2020, measured as ratio of value added to employment recorded a decline of 0.8 per cent from 1.4 per cent in Q4 2019 with value added per employment RM22,578 (Q4 2019: RM24,263). Despite slower economic performance during this quarter, employment grew 1.6 per cent (Q4 2019: 2.4%). Total employment which consist of employers, employees, own account workers and unpaid family workers was 15.2 million in Q1 2020 (Q4 2019: 15.3 million persons). **(Chart 10)**

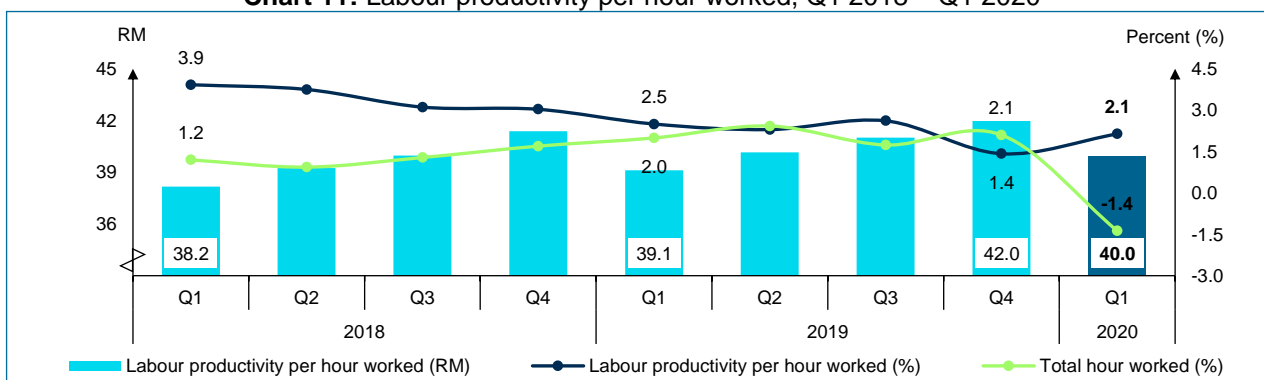
Chart 10: Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

The first phase of the MCO caused a drop in total hours worked by 1.4 per cent to 8.6 billion hours. On the contrary, value added which indicates domestic goods and services produced grew marginally at 0.7 per cent in Q1 2020 as compared to 3.6 per cent in the preceding quarter. Hence, Malaysia's **labour productivity** measured as ratio of value added per hours worked increased 2.1 per cent (Q4 2019: 1.4%) with value added per hour worked RM40 per hour (Q4 2019: RM42 per hour). The increase of labour productivity per hour worked during this quarter was due to a large drop in hours worked as against a moderate output. **(Chart 11)**

Chart 11: Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2018 – Q1 2020



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

From the view point of economic sectors, all sectors recorded a drop in labour productivity per employment except Services sector, which recorded slower growth. As for labour productivity per hour worked, three sectors, which were Mining & Quarrying, Services and Manufacturing recorded positive growth, whereas Construction and Agriculture sectors recorded negative growth.

The **Agriculture** sector recorded negative growth of labour productivity based on both approaches. Labour productivity per employment plunged 8.9 per cent (Q4 2019: -6.1%) whereas labour productivity by hours worked fell 7.1 per cent (Q4 2019: -5.8%).

Value added per employment for **Mining and Quarrying** sector posted a decline of 0.4 per cent (Q4 2019: -4.0%) whereas measurement based on value added per hour worked recovered to 3.8 per cent as compared to negative 1.1. per cent in Q4 2019.

The growth of labour productivity based on value added per employment in the **Manufacturing** sector declined 0.2 per cent (Q4 2019: 0.8%). During this quarter, almost all sub-sectors recorded negative growths with the largest decline in **Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing** (-4.8%) followed by **Beverages and tobacco products** (-3.3%). Meanwhile, labour productivity per hour worked grew 2.2 per cent (Q4 2019: 1.2%) with the highest growth registered by **Electrical, electronic and optical products** (4.8%) and **Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products** (4.3%) sub-sectors.

The **Construction** sector posted a fall in labour productivity measured using both approaches in Q1 2020. Value added per employment in this sector decreased 5.3 per cent (Q4 2019: 3.2%) whereas value added per hour worked posted negative growth of 1.6 per cent (Q4 2019: 4.3%).

The **Services** sector was the only sector that registered a positive growth of labour productivity at 0.5 per cent (Q4 2019: 2.9%). Five sub-sectors which continued positive growth in this quarter were **Utilities** (3.3%), **Finance and insurance** (3.3%), **Information and communication** (2.7%), **Real estate and business services** (0.9%) and **Other services** (2.7%). Conversely, when measured using hours worked, this sector registered an increase of 3.7 per cent (Q4 2019: 2.6%). The largest increase in labour productivity based on hours worked was in **Finance and insurance** (6.9%). This were followed by **Utilities** and **Information and communication** with growth of 6.1 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively.

Table 2: Labour productivity, gross domestic product, total employment and total hours worked, Q1 2020, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year

Sector	Labour productivity per employment	Labour productivity per hour worked	Gross domestic product	Total employment	Total hour worked
Agriculture	-8.9	-7.1	-8.7	0.1	-1.8
Mining & Quarrying	-0.4	3.8	-2.0	-1.7	-5.6
Manufacturing	-0.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	-0.7
Construction	-5.3	-1.6	-7.9	-2.7	-6.4
Services	0.5	3.7	3.1	2.5	-0.6
Total	-0.8	2.1	0.7	1.6	-1.4

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2020, DOSM

BOX ARTICLE: IMPACT OF COVID-19 TO THE MALAYSIA'S LABOUR MARKET

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Introduction

A new virus named COVID-19 has been identified in Wuhan, China on 7 January 2020 and verified by the World Health Organization (WHO). On 13 January, the first case reported outside of China was in Thailand. The virus then found its way to Malaysia on 24 January whereby the Ministry of Health confirmed the first three positive cases among incoming Chinese tourists into the country. On 30 January, as the virus spread across 18 countries, the WHO announced COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

A month after WHO identification and verification of the virus, Malaysia halted visa applications of tourists from Wuhan, as well as areas in the Hubei province as an initial action to contain the virus. Health checks were also conducted in Malaysia's borders inclusive of land and water. In addition, there were special lanes for those arriving from China and quarantines were compulsory for these groups.

March 2020 saw the virus escalated to affect more and more countries where European countries has become the epicentre of COVID-19. The number of positive cases detected in Malaysia had also risen sharply from 22 in February to 238 cases in the middle of March.

The Movement Control Order (MCO)

Even at the initial stage of the virus spread, Malaysia as an open economy with high dependency to international trade experienced disruptions as the number of COVID-19 cases intensified in neighbouring and trading partner countries. The tourism industry in particular, saw a decline. This affected a few sub-sectors; particularly transportation, accommodation and food & beverages. There was also an uncertainty which impacted the supply chains in manufacturing and construction. Nevertheless, the situation remained optimistic when factories in China reopened after the Chinese New Year holidays at the beginning of February.

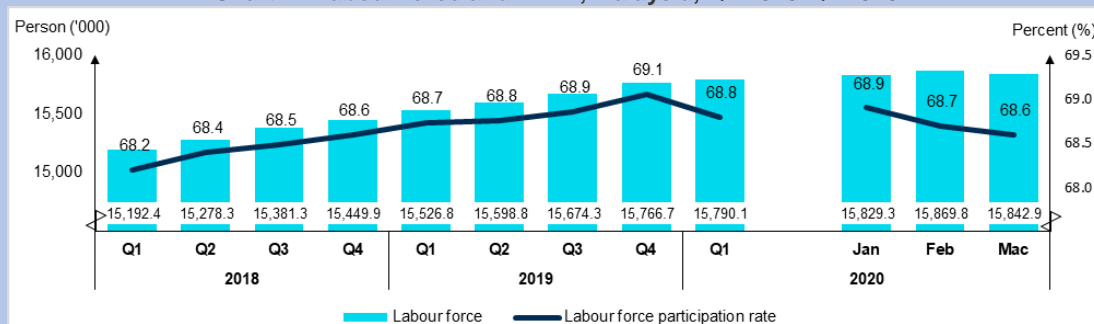
As the daily number of cases in Malaysia rose rapidly in March, the Government imposed the first phase of two weeks long MCO in order to contain the virus and flatten the curve of the infection. This led to a sudden drop in major economic activities, with only business in essential services allowed to operate.

Consequently, the working population who are working in non-essential sectors opted to work from home, and for those who cannot do so, they stopped working completely, either with or without pay. From the perspective of the establishments, there was a need to pay for costs of businesses regardless of the level of output produced. Whereas, households faced issue of maintaining livelihood in spite of uncertainty in income.

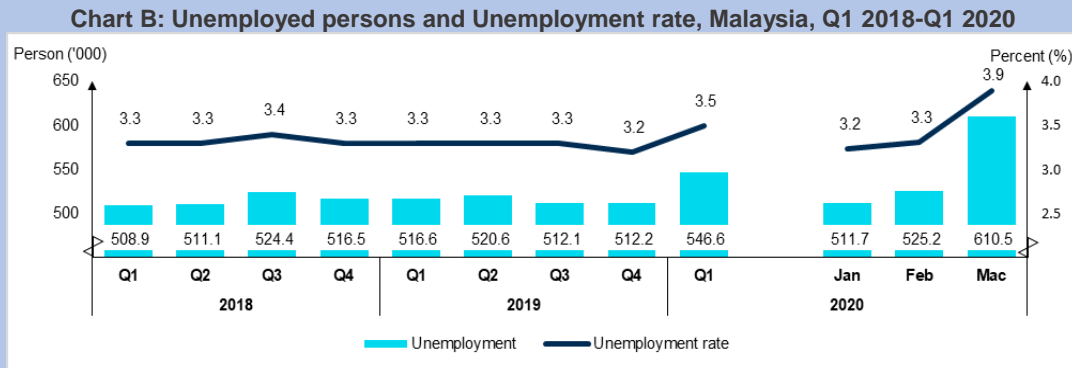
Early impact to the labour market

With mobility restricted and social distancing rules, it was observed that in March 2020 the LFPR dropped 0.1 percentage point month-on-month to record 68.6 per cent. During the same period, labour force fell 0.2 per cent during the same period to 15.8 million persons. **(Chart A)**

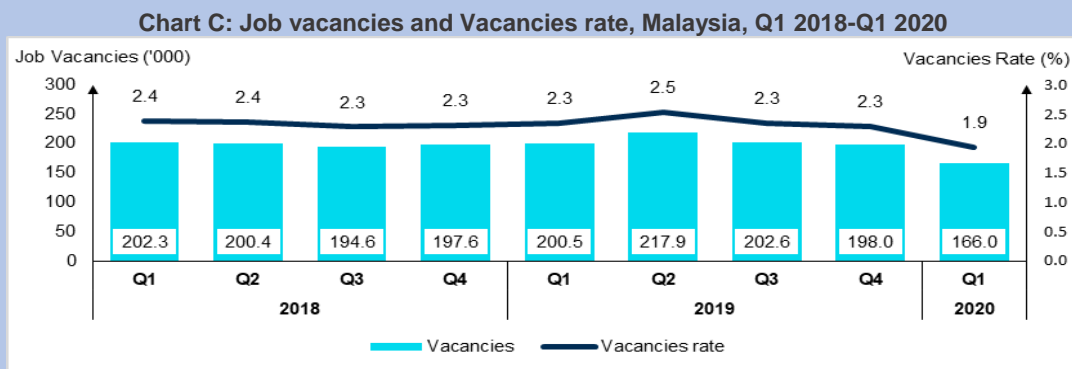
Chart A: Labour force and LFPR, Malaysia, Q1 2018-Q1 2020



In recent months in 2018 and 2019 leading up to the unprecedented event, the unemployment rate in Malaysia remained stable ranging between 3.2 to 3.4 per cent. As the MCO affected half of March, the unemployment rate rose noticeably to 3.9 per cent. The number of unemployed persons increased by 16.2 per cent over the month to 610.5 thousand persons. **(Chart B)**

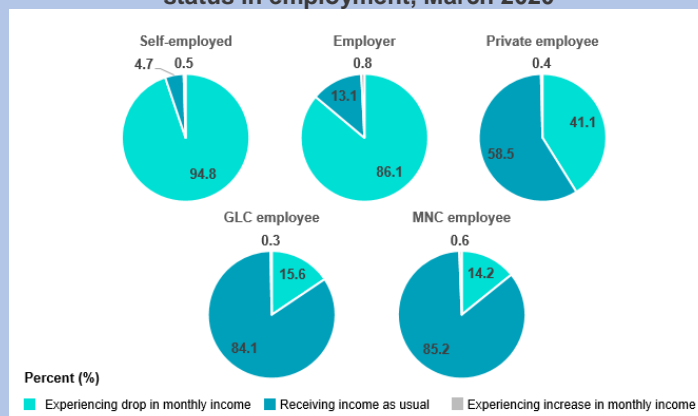


From the perspective of labour demand, job vacancies began to decline since the third quarter of 2019. The number of job vacancies in Q1 2020 decreased by 32 thousand as against the previous quarter, amidst slower economic performance and uncertainties of business recoveries in the short term. Accordingly, the vacancies rate fell to 1.9 per cent as the demand for job shrunk. **(Chart C)**



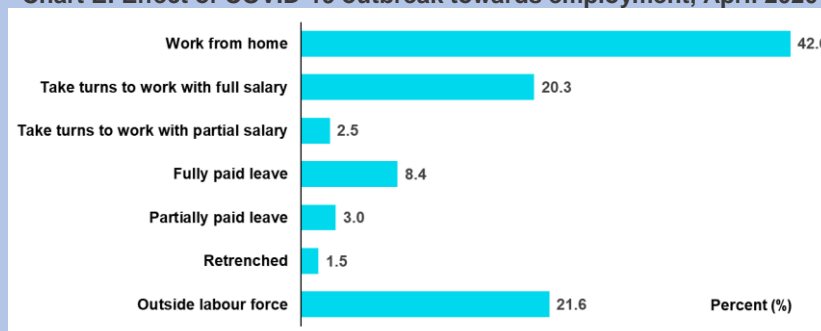
Despite the usual survey operations being hindered by the MCO, DOSM initiated efforts to gauge preliminary information to assess the economic and social well-being resulting from the current crisis. A special online survey was conducted with convenience sampling involving individuals and firms. More than 90 per cent of the self-employed respondents experienced a decrease in income, while most of the employees received income as usual. In line with these findings, a total of 2.7 million own-account workers in Malaysia is at risk of loss of employment or reduction in income. **(Chart D)**

Chart D: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards income by status in employment, March 2020



The survey conducted also found that during the third phase of the MCO in April 2020, most respondents were working from home (42.6%), but a significant number was also outside labour force (21.6%).

Chart E: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards employment, April 2020



Among firms, more than half of those who responded claimed that they can survive only up to two months if they were to pay their employees on leave either with full or partial salary. **(Chart F)**

Chart F: Length of firm survival if they were to give fully/partially paid leave to their employees, April 2020



Conclusion

On May 4, most economic sectors had begun to open with the Conditional MCO. However, with social distancing becoming a norm, things may not resume as usual. Based on the findings of the special survey, about more than 40 per cent of firms responded that they would require more than six months to recover. Therefore, even at the end of this pandemic, we may observe cutting costs, lowering demand and disruption to the supply chain. This will indirectly put pressure on the labour market in terms of fewer jobs demand as against labour supply, thereby, impacting all of us in our ordinary daily lives.

SEARCHING FOR A NEW EQUILIBRIUM

With growing evidence of disequilibrium in the labour market due to unmatched requirements of supply and demand, it is expected that individuals and firms will seek their own ways to mitigate the effect in addition to relying on the Government's stimulus. There may be increasing labour mobility across sectors, as well as shifts in major business activities among firms. For instance, there was a spike in online shopping during the MCO, as online businesses were considered one of the essential services. As for firms in the tourism industry, while many were forced to close, others may turn to creative business models to ensure survival. We have clearly seen this in a few industries across the globe during the lockdown, for instance, catering services turned into food delivery services, tourism agents providing virtual tours, entertainment industries turned to online platforms to look for new audience, as well as many other examples.

In the short term, the Government and industry may prioritise reskilling and redeploying labour to minimise losses and to maximise productivity. Individuals may seek different skills to adapt to a may seek new skills sector, whereas companies may place high priority in adaptability skills when hiring. This may mean that certain skills will be more valuable than others; particularly skills often discussed to overcome recent automation risk: complex problem solving, critical thinking, creative thinking, cognitive flexibility and others. On the other hand, in the middle to long term, the supply and demand curves in the economy may shift to a new equilibrium as certain sectors grow or decline in behaviours unlike before.

Moving forward, this is also an opportunity for the country as a whole to prioritise sustainable-oriented activities in protecting the most vulnerable segments such as rural, nature and health. For the Governments, social protection of those at risk will be the key in drafting emergency plans for future crises. Meanwhile of business, being sustainability-oriented may safeguard their long-term operations. In the face of the current crisis, this is a part all of us would still need to play towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

CONCLUSION

Although the findings reflect the labour market situations throughout the short period impacted by the MCOs, it is obvious that COVID-19 will depress the economy and consequently cause massive disruption in the labour market.

As a whole, the first quarter of 2020 observed a softer labour market as the COVID-19 pandemic spread and the government reacted to contain it. This unprecedented event put workers at risk of pay cut while job seekers are expected to face most challenging times in securing employment as the labour demand shrunk and total hours worked lessened. This is reflected by the significant increase of unemployment rate due to inability of the labour demand to absorb labour supply. The status of labour demand and supply for the quarter gave early signal of disequilibrium in the labour market.

It is foreseen that Malaysia's labour market will soften further in the second quarter of 2020 due to impact of the extended phases of MCOs until the 3rd May 2020, followed by Conditional MCO until 9th June 2020. On top of that, slower global demand will give more pressure to the labour market which will lessen labour demand particularly in the international trade and tourism-related industries. In this regards, quick adjustment to the labour market disequilibrium is essential to increase demand for jobs and consequently reduce unemployment.

In this regard, industry should leverage on this crisis to reassess existing business structure and innovate towards a new normal of doing business. It is an appropriate turning point for industry to embrace technological changes brought forward by Industrial Revolution 4.0 to move up the value chain to achieve higher productivity. With the adoption of technology, workers will have the opportunity for upskilling and reskilling to increase efficiency and productivity. Subsequently, in the long term, the country will be able to resolve the labour mismatch by creating more skilled jobs.

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Working age (15-64)	('000)	22,286.1	22,351.7	22,459.1	22,520.6	22,591.0	22,686.9	22,763.0	22,832.8	22,953.2	362.2	1.6
Labour force	('000)	15,192.4	15,278.3	15,381.3	15,449.9	15,526.8	15,598.8	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	263.3	1.7
Employed	('000)	14,683.6	14,767.2	14,856.8	14,933.4	15,010.2	15,078.2	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	233.3	1.6
Unemployed	('000)	508.9	511.1	524.4	516.5	516.6	520.6	512.1	512.2	546.6	30.0	5.8
Actively unemployed	('000)	353.0	333.3	347.7	339.9	373.1	383.3	371.3	363.0	356.9	-16.3	-4.4
Inactively unemployed	('000)	155.9	177.8	176.7	176.6	143.5	137.3	140.8	149.2	189.7	46.3	32.3
Outside labour force	('000)	7,093.7	7,073.4	7,077.9	7,070.7	7,064.2	7,088.1	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	98.938	1.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.8	68.9	69.1	68.8	0.1	0.1
Sex												
Male	(%)	80.3	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.1	80.8	-0.1	-0.1
Female	(%)	55.1	55.3	55.5	55.6	55.7	55.8	56.0	56.1	55.8	0.1	0.2
Age Group												
15-24	(%)	43.8	44.3	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.0	46.0	45.9	43.3	-1.3	-2.9
25-34	(%)	86.1	85.8	84.8	86.2	86.7	85.2	84.4	86.7	86.0	-0.7	-0.8
35-44	(%)	82.6	83.8	83.7	82.7	83.3	83.1	84.0	83.0	83.5	0.2	0.3
45-54	(%)	76.2	76.3	78.0	76.5	76.3	78.2	77.1	76.9	76.7	0.4	0.5
55-64	(%)	48.6	47.6	49.3	48.3	48.2	48.5	48.9	46.9	51.4	3.2	6.6
Employment to population ratio	(%)	65.9	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.8	66.4	0.0	0.0
Profile of employed persons												
Sex												
Male	('000)	8,976.4	9,035.6	9,074.1	9,137.4	9,149.6	9,175.5	9,228.7	9,290.8	9,294.5	144.9	1.6
Female	('000)	5,707.2	5,731.6	5,782.7	5,796.0	5,860.5	5,902.7	5,933.5	5,963.7	5,949.0	88.5	1.5
Status in employment												
Employer	('000)	507.9	521.8	589.4	565.9	572.6	569.6	596.7	520.7	585.1	12.5	2.2
Employee	('000)	10,703.7	10,737.8	10,668.7	10,767.6	11,043.5	11,253.0	11,404.0	11,580.2	11,378.2	334.7	3.0
Own account worker	('000)	2,803.4	2,815.8	2,919.6	2,921.9	2,819.3	2,676.8	2,626.7	2,588.3	2,658.8	-160.5	-5.7
Unpaid family worker	('000)	668.6	691.7	679.1	678.0	574.7	578.9	534.8	565.3	621.4	46.7	8.1
Occupation												
Managers	('000)	626.4	653.7	705.2	698.8	698.8	736.5	735.3	665.1	683.0	-15.8	-2.3
Professionals	('000)	1,797.2	1,831.2	1,828.7	1,885.0	1,941.6	1,879.5	1,851.8	1,907.2	1,958.6	17.0	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,494.1	1,549.0	1,585.2	1,515.8	1,532.1	1,514.6	1,612.7	1,631.5	1,614.1	82.0	5.4
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,260.1	1,246.8	1,211.8	1,229.1	1,258.8	1,277.3	1,335.9	1,336.1	1,371.6	112.8	9.0
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,287.4	3,405.2	3,556.9	3,638.1	3,451.9	3,503.6	3,628.3	3,480.2	3,572.9	121.0	3.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	922.8	939.7	915.2	897.1	921.2	919.2	857.3	917.1	945.4	24.2	2.6
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,609.2	1,607.3	1,611.6	1,526.2	1,551.9	1,512.4	1,443.3	1,381.6	1,385.0	-166.9	-10.8
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,805.7	1,742.6	1,751.7	1,737.5	1,667.1	1,806.3	1,874.0	1,882.7	1,772.2	105.1	6.3
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,880.6	1,791.7	1,690.6	1,805.7	1,986.7	1,928.9	1,823.5	2,053.0	1,940.5	-46.2	-2.3
Skill												
Skilled	('000)	3,917.7	4,033.9	4,119.1	4,099.6	4,172.5	4,130.6	4,199.8	4,203.8	4,255.7	83.2	2.0
Semi-skilled	('000)	8,885.2	8,941.6	9,047.2	9,028.0	8,850.9	9,018.8	9,138.8	8,997.7	9,047.1	196.2	2.2
Low-skilled	('000)	1,880.6	1,791.7	1,690.6	1,805.7	1,986.7	1,928.9	1,823.5	2,053.0	1,940.5	-46.2	-2.3
Reasons for not seeking work												
Schooling/ training program	('000)	2,869.0	2,876.8	2,995.8	3,088.3	2,975.8	2,875.9	2,867.5	3,051.4	3,082.8	107.0	3.6
Housework/ family	('000)	2,982.4	2,945.9	2,941.0	2,900.0	2,910.6	2,973.3	2,982.0	2,940.8	3,036.4	125.8	4.3
Going for further studies	('000)	225.2	231.7	96.7	39.4	142.9	181.7	72.6	38.4	97.8	-45.1	-31.5
Disabled	('000)	300.5	301.8	335.8	320.1	305.4	296.9	385.2	308.8	306.6	1.2	0.4
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	92.5	80.1	100.5	89.1	79.9	78.2	72.8	56.3	47.4	-32.4	-40.6
Retired/ old age	('000)	624.1	637.2	608.1	633.2	649.6	682.1	708.6	670.4	592.1	-57.5	-8.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	0.2	6.1
Sex												
Male	(%)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Female	(%)	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.3	7.8
Age Group												
15-24	(%)	11.6	10.4	11.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.9	11.0	0.7	7.2
25-34	(%)	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.1
35-44	(%)	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.6
45-54	(%)	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	42.8
55-64	(%)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	19.5
Duration of Unemployment												
Less than 3 month	('000)	150.6	143.5	171.3	161.6	171.6	172.6	164.1	164.6	159.0	-12.6	-7.3
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	113.3	119.6	92.2	93.3	95.2	123.6	119.5	109.8	94.7	-0.5	-0.5
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	47.6	43.8	45.7	45.5	62.2	54.2	53.9	46.9	57.7	-4.5	-7.2
More than 1 year	('000)	41.4	26.4	38.5	39.6	44.2	32.9	33.7	41.7	45.5	1.3	3.0

Source: Principal Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Jobs	('000)	8,467.8	8,474.1	8,530.2	8,542.2	8,549.3	8,619.3	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	17.2	0.2
Filled jobs	('000)	8,265.5	8,273.8	8,335.6	8,344.6	8,348.8	8,401.4	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	51.7	0.6
Rate	(%)	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.5	97.7	97.7	98.1	0.4	0.4
Vacancies	('000)	202.3	200.4	194.6	197.6	200.5	217.9	202.6	198.0	166.0	-34.5	-17.2
Rate	(%)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	-0.4	-17.4
Jobs created	('000)	28.7	27.3	21.5	23.6	23.5	27.1	28.1	25.2	19.0	-4.5	-19.1
Jobs												
Skill												
Skilled	('000)	2,054.9	2,059.2	2,075.2	2,082.2	2,080.4	2,105.7	2,117.0	2,100.7	2,081.4	1.0	0.0
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,270.1	5,274.9	5,312.0	5,312.0	5,327.8	5,367.0	5,394.7	5,407.7	5,345.9	18.2	0.3
Low-skilled	('000)	1,142.8	1,140.0	1,142.9	1,148.0	1,141.2	1,146.6	1,139.9	1,153.0	1,139.2	-1.9	-0.2
Sector												
Agriculture	('000)	474.5	486.6	476.4	481.5	491.9	505.2	493.8	487.0	483.4	-8.4	-1.7
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	81.9	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.2	84.1	81.3	82.5	80.1	-2.1	-2.5
Manufacturing	('000)	2,216.0	2,218.7	2,231.5	2,244.6	2,240.4	2,269.6	2,285.7	2,283.7	2,251.2	10.7	0.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	279.9	278.8	280.2	281.6	276.0	280.1	285.0	283.2	282.8	6.8	2.5
apparel and leather products	('000)	96.7	95.3	92.8	91.2	93.9	95.3	96.5	95.3	90.9	-3.1	-3.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	304.4	303.5	306.5	306.2	306.3	313.0	313.9	313.8	305.4	-0.8	-0.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	401.6	403.0	408.7	413.5	409.2	416.1	419.6	416.5	413.6	4.4	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	352.0	351.2	350.0	351.2	351.0	355.7	356.7	356.6	350.3	-0.7	-0.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	569.0	571.0	577.0	584.4	585.5	587.4	592.0	596.1	588.8	3.3	0.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	212.5	215.9	216.3	216.7	218.5	221.9	221.9	222.3	219.4	0.9	0.4
Construction	('000)	1,315.2	1,312.4	1,328.8	1,312.9	1,297.4	1,309.9	1,319.1	1,331.1	1,304.5	7.0	0.5
Services	('000)	4,380.2	4,374.4	4,411.4	4,421.2	4,437.4	4,450.5	4,471.7	4,477.1	4,447.4	9.9	0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	('000)	1,503.8	1,518.7	1,522.5	1,525.7	1,537.0	1,555.1	1,557.1	1,559.9	1,552.5	15.5	1.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	802.0	805.6	814.9	832.2	819.1	831.4	837.0	852.3	836.3	17.2	2.1
Transportation and storage	('000)	393.6	390.8	387.6	389.7	391.8	389.7	386.2	386.3	387.2	-4.6	-1.2
Information and communication	('000)	225.8	222.1	224.7	218.5	222.8	224.2	225.1	217.4	220.8	-2.1	-0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	('000)	947.5	936.6	952.1	942.3	948.7	938.3	947.4	940.7	936.6	-12.1	-1.3
Other Services	('000)	507.4	500.6	509.5	512.7	518.0	511.7	518.9	520.5	514.0	-4.0	-0.8
Filled jobs												
Skill												
Skilled	('000)	2,004.4	2,008.5	2,025.4	2,034.9	2,033.8	2,050.7	2,064.7	2,052.4	2,038.8	5.0	0.2
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,160.3	5,167.2	5,208.5	5,203.5	5,212.2	5,244.8	5,286.4	5,299.3	5,259.1	47.0	0.9
Low-skilled	('000)	1,100.8	1,098.1	1,101.7	1,106.1	1,102.9	1,105.9	1,097.9	1,111.8	1,102.6	-0.3	0.0
Sector												
Agriculture	('000)	445.0	457.1	452.6	455.6	463.3	475.1	468.9	458.7	457.0	-6.3	-1.4
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	81.6	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.7	83.7	80.8	82.2	79.8	-2.0	-2.4
Manufacturing	('000)	2,107.9	2,110.6	2,123.4	2,132.0	2,131.5	2,148.4	2,172.8	2,174.3	2,160.8	29.4	1.4
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	267.3	266.5	266.4	265.2	264.4	267.9	272.1	270.8	270.5	6.1	2.3
apparel and leather products	('000)	91.0	90.3	88.1	87.4	89.2	90.5	92.0	91.2	87.4	-1.8	-2.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	288.8	288.5	290.7	290.7	290.6	296.1	297.4	296.6	293.8	3.2	1.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	380.3	381.9	387.3	388.9	387.0	392.2	397.2	395.8	396.0	9.0	2.3

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(000)	336.5	335.3	333.6	333.8	333.7	336.8	341.3	342.1	339.7	6.1	1.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(000)	542.0	543.3	552.2	559.7	557.4	553.7	561.0	565.9	563.0	5.6	1.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(000)	202.0	204.7	205.1	206.3	209.2	211.3	211.8	211.9	210.4	1.2	0.6
Construction	(000)	1,294.0	1,290.5	1,306.3	1,291.4	1,277.7	1,287.6	1,295.8	1,308.3	1,286.1	8.4	0.7
Services	(000)	4,337.0	4,334.0	4,371.5	4,383.8	4,394.7	4,406.7	4,430.7	4,440.0	4,416.9	22.2	0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(000)	1,488.5	1,504.2	1,509.3	1,513.8	1,524.7	1,543.7	1,546.2	1,549.9	1,545.8	21.0	1.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(000)	791.3	794.9	803.9	820.9	812.7	821.9	826.7	842.3	830.8	18.2	2.2
Transportation and storage	(000)	390.0	388.2	384.9	386.3	383.9	384.2	381.1	381.5	382.0	-1.9	-0.5
Information and communication	(000)	224.5	221.4	223.8	217.8	221.6	222.3	224.2	216.9	220.1	-1.6	-0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	(000)	938.9	928.0	943.2	935.1	939.0	928.4	938.1	932.4	927.5	-11.5	-1.2
Other Services	(000)	503.8	497.4	506.5	510.0	512.7	506.2	514.2	517.1	510.6	-2.1	-0.4
Vacancies												
Skill												
Skilled	(000)	50.5	50.7	49.9	47.2	46.6	55.0	52.4	48.3	42.6	-4.1	-8.7
Semi-skilled	(000)	109.7	107.7	103.5	108.5	115.6	122.2	108.3	108.5	86.8	-28.8	-24.9
Low-skilled	(000)	42.0	41.9	41.2	41.9	38.3	40.7	42.0	41.2	36.6	-1.7	-4.4
Sector												
Agriculture	(000)	29.5	29.5	23.7	25.9	28.6	30.2	24.9	28.4	26.5	-2.1	-7.5
Mining & Quarrying	(000)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-23.3
Manufacturing	(000)	108.1	108.2	108.1	112.7	109.0	121.2	112.9	109.4	90.3	-18.6	-17.1
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(000)	12.7	12.3	13.9	16.3	11.6	12.3	12.9	12.3	12.3	0.7	6.2
apparel and leather products	(000)	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.4	-1.3	-26.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(000)	15.6	15.0	15.8	15.5	15.7	16.9	16.6	17.2	11.7	-4.0	-25.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(000)	21.2	21.1	21.4	24.6	22.2	23.9	22.4	20.7	17.6	-4.6	-20.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(000)	15.5	15.9	16.4	17.4	17.3	19.0	15.4	14.4	10.6	-6.7	-38.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(000)	26.9	27.7	24.8	24.7	28.1	33.7	31.0	30.2	25.8	-2.4	-8.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(000)	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.4	9.3	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.0	-0.3	-3.7
Construction	(000)	21.2	21.9	22.5	21.4	19.8	22.3	23.3	22.8	18.4	-1.4	-7.1
Services	(000)	43.1	40.5	39.9	37.4	42.7	43.9	41.1	37.1	30.5	-12.3	-28.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(000)	15.3	14.5	13.3	11.9	12.3	11.4	10.8	10.0	6.7	-5.6	-45.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(000)	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.4	6.4	9.5	10.3	10.0	5.5	-0.9	-14.3
Transportation and storage	(000)	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	7.9	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	-2.8	-34.9
Information and communication	(000)	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	-0.5	-43.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	(000)	8.6	8.6	9.0	7.2	9.7	9.9	9.3	8.4	9.2	-0.6	-6.0
Other Services	(000)	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	5.3	5.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	-1.9	-36.7
Jobs Created												
Skill												
Skilled	(000)	12.6	12.8	9.4	10.7	10.5	12.1	10.4	11.7	9.2	-1.4	-13.0
Semi-skilled	(000)	13.9	13.3	11.1	11.6	11.5	13.2	14.7	11.7	8.7	-2.8	-24.7
Low-skilled	(000)	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.1	-0.3	-19.0
Sector												
Agriculture	(000)	2.5	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	-1.0	-48.1

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-61.3
Manufacturing	('000)	7.4	5.7	3.6	3.6	188.8	5.7	6.0	3.4	3.1	-185.7	-98.3
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1
apparel and leather products	('000)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	-33.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-28.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	-0.3	-29.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-18.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	-0.3	-23.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-12.0
Construction	('000)	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.2	7.0	5.0	0.2	4.6
Services	('000)	13.8	13.7	11.7	11.8	12.3	13.7	13.5	11.7	9.7	-2.6	-21.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	('000)	6.1	7.5	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.3	-6.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	-0.7	-58.1
Transportation and storage	('000)	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.1	5.2
Information and communication	('000)	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	43.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	('000)	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8	0.8	-2.1	-72.1
Other Services	('000)	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.1	6.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Labour Productivity,												
Value added per hour worked	RM	38.2	39.2	40.0	41.4	39.1	40.2	41.0	42.0	40.0	0.8	2.1
By economic activity												
Agriculture	RM	24.0	24.3	27.6	26.7	24.8	24.8	28.2	25.2	23.0	-1.8	-7.1
Mining & Quarrying	RM	544.9	577.9	496.2	621.1	543.7	563.5	480.4	614.0	564.6	20.9	3.8
Manufacturing	RM	48.1	50.8	50.9	52.0	49.8	52.0	52.4	52.6	50.9	1.1	2.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	28.7	31.1	30.9	32.8	28.3	30.6	30.9	31.8	27.1	-1.2	-4.1
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	160.3	212.2	190.5	178.4	157.1	213.2	198.5	181.6	157.8	0.7	0.4
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	10.6	12.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	13.5	12.5	11.5	11.0	-0.2	-1.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	26.7	26.3	26.7	26.8	29.3	28.2	28.1	27.8	30.1	0.8	2.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	82.0	86.4	90.8	89.9	86.6	88.1	94.4	93.4	90.4	3.7	4.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	37.3	44.1	41.9	39.0	37.8	45.9	43.4	39.6	38.7	0.9	2.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	64.7	61.5	59.0	62.9	66.5	62.4	61.3	64.2	69.7	3.2	4.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	51.9	63.0	62.9	67.1	55.6	66.1	66.6	70.3	55.3	-0.3	-0.5
Construction	RM	18.1	18.0	19.3	17.8	18.9	18.6	19.7	18.6	18.6	-0.3	-1.6
Services	RM	35.8	36.9	37.8	39.5	36.9	37.8	38.9	40.5	38.2	1.4	3.7
Utilities	RM	148.7	153.8	153.3	150.6	153.6	159.4	158.3	155.4	163.0	9.4	6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	RM	35.4	36.4	39.6	41.7	37.4	37.7	40.9	43.0	38.3	0.9	2.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	12.6	13.0	12.7	13.3	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.7	0.1	0.7
Transportation and storage	RM	36.5	39.8	40.2	39.4	38.3	41.3	41.7	41.3	37.9	-0.3	-0.9
Information and communication	RM	150.0	152.7	151.5	141.0	155.4	156.4	153.5	142.9	160.4	5.0	3.2
Finance and insurance	RM	107.8	100.3	104.6	108.5	107.6	104.7	107.6	111.9	115.0	7.4	6.9
Real Estate and business services	RM	23.2	24.8	23.8	25.2	24.4	25.9	25.2	26.3	25.1	0.7	2.8
Other Services	RM	30.7	31.1	32.0	35.8	31.3	32.0	33.0	36.6	33.2	1.8	5.9

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Labour Productivity,												
Value added per employment	RM	22,256	22,567	23,244	23,935	22,760	23,158	23,777	24,263	22,578	-182.7	-0.8
By economic activity												
Agriculture	RM	12,655	12,757	14,482	14,096	13,113	13,041	14,812	13,229	11,948	-1,164.9	-8.9
Mining & Quarrying	RM	329,810	339,620	308,255	395,327	340,256	338,084	292,278	379,347	339,032	-1,224.2	-0.4
Manufacturing	RM	29,259	30,378	30,867	31,337	29,843	31,114	31,344	31,580	29,788	-54.4	-0.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	15,735	17,095	17,705	18,150	16,062	17,488	17,751	17,988	15,291	-771.3	-4.8
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	97,460	132,360	121,122	110,826	98,848	135,160	124,276	111,744	95,628	-3,220.1	-3.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	5,617	6,734	6,356	6,076	5,659	6,795	6,302	6,020	5,585	-74.3	-1.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	17,504	17,177	16,765	16,609	18,151	17,912	17,488	17,157	18,246	94.5	0.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	52,723	54,020	58,176	58,854	53,719	54,788	58,620	59,092	54,673	953.7	1.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	22,865	27,174	26,119	24,273	23,820	28,270	26,920	24,895	23,701	-118.9	-0.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	40,765	37,130	36,913	38,754	40,983	37,870	37,413	38,994	41,152	168.8	0.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	32,215	37,814	38,275	41,406	33,963	39,980	40,502	43,076	33,441	-522.3	-1.5
Construction	RM	10,878	10,685	11,542	10,762	11,378	11,033	11,791	11,102	10,776	-601.9	-5.3
Services	RM	20,939	21,205	22,047	22,801	21,541	21,844	22,642	23,463	21,656	115.2	0.5
Utilities	RM	86,893	90,608	91,518	87,828	90,876	94,055	94,335	90,792	93,895	3,018.7	3.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	RM	21,597	21,914	23,960	25,288	22,408	22,616	24,742	26,053	22,365	-42.6	-0.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	7,360	7,316	7,502	7,805	7,448	7,462	7,639	7,983	7,114	-334.6	-4.5
Transportation and storage	RM	22,544	23,964	24,552	24,431	23,437	25,019	25,592	25,454	22,241	-1,195.7	-5.1
Information and communication	RM	91,127	90,791	89,385	83,618	92,820	91,080	89,817	84,642	94,781	1,960.8	2.1
Finance and insurance	RM	61,312	57,656	60,039	62,895	62,393	59,702	61,657	64,987	64,456	2,062.9	3.3
Real Estate and business services	RM	14,058	14,840	14,340	14,997	14,646	15,501	15,001	15,734	14,784	138.4	0.9
Other Services	RM	16,717	16,884	17,510	18,735	17,323	17,569	18,095	19,432	17,799	476.1	2.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)												
Constant price (2015) - RM	Million	326,800	333,254	345,329	357,432	341,636	349,177	360,513	370,128	344,155	2518.9	0.7
By economic activity												
Agriculture	Million	23,298	23,292	26,944	26,044	24,660	24,287	28,030	24,572	22,503	-2157.6	-8.7
Mining & Quarrying	Million	26,177	25,859	24,196	27,279	25,773	26,105	23,195	26,365	25,255	-518.4	-2.0
Manufacturing	Million	72,643	75,745	77,131	79,324	75,647	79,008	79,926	81,740	76,745	1097.8	1.5
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	6,680	7,296	7,619	7,874	7,020	7,622	7,806	7,995	6,802	-217.8	-3.1
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	1,860	2,532	2,329	2,098	1,948	2,645	2,418	2,178	1,913	-34.4	-1.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,385	1,616	1,476	1,450	1,450	1,710	1,558	1,534	1,493	43.5	3.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,242	5,176	5,094	5,057	5,533	5,463	5,389	5,311	5,603	70.1	1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	20,751	21,311	22,932	23,425	21,387	21,999	23,570	24,025	22,222	834.8	3.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	8,285	9,811	9,400	8,728	8,616	10,213	9,777	9,056	8,610	-5.4	-0.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	22,370	20,810	20,966	22,171	23,209	21,667	21,618	22,719	23,712	503.0	2.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	6,069	7,193	7,315	8,522	6,485	7,687	7,790	8,920	6,389	-95.9	-1.5
Construction	Million	16,602	15,979	17,204	16,409	16,663	16,065	16,963	16,575	15,350	-1312.8	-7.9
Services	Million	183,306	188,219	196,847	204,313	195,040	199,731	208,348	216,950	201,066	6025.7	3.1
Utilities	Million	8,702	9,016	9,210	9,151	9,312	9,592	9,694	9,656	9,784	471.5	5.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Million	51,979	54,324	59,307	61,556	55,696	57,945	63,193	65,508	56,887	1191.0	2.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	10,766	11,048	11,384	12,296	11,804	12,092	12,457	13,527	11,997	192.9	1.6
Transportation and storage	Million	12,105	12,294	12,618	13,202	12,906	13,162	13,476	14,106	12,553	-353.2	-2.7
Information and communication	Million	19,138	19,961	20,311	19,801	20,520	21,210	21,541	21,156	21,900	1380.5	6.7
Finance and insurance	Million	22,032	21,634	22,343	23,072	23,015	22,648	23,273	24,274	24,138	1122.7	4.9
Real Estate and business services	Million	15,354	15,859	15,806	16,590	16,501	17,110	17,021	17,934	17,054	553.3	3.4
Other Services plus Import duties	Million	43,230	44,084	45,868	48,646	45,286	45,972	47,694	50,789	46,753	1467.0	3.2
	Million	4,774	4,159	3,007	4,062	3,853	3,982	4,051	3,926	3,237	-615.8	-16.0

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Hours Worked												
Total	Million	8,563.0	8,490.6	8,639.4	8,636.3	8,733.7	8,696.7	8,789.5	8,817.9	8,613.7	-120.0	-1.4
By economic activity												
Agriculture	Million	969.5	959.3	975.1	974.2	994.2	977.9	993.9	975.8	976.6	-17.5	-1.8
Mining & Quarrying	Million	48.0	44.7	48.8	43.9	47.4	46.3	48.3	42.9	44.7	-2.7	-5.6
Manufacturing	Million	1,509.3	1,491.3	1,514.3	1,526.3	1,519.8	1,518.3	1,525.7	1,554.5	1,509.1	-10.7	-0.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	233.0	235.0	246.7	240.4	248.0	249.5	252.8	251.1	250.6	2.6	1.1
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	11.6	11.9	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.1	-0.3	-2.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	130.2	126.6	116.0	121.3	130.0	126.8	124.6	133.9	135.9	5.9	4.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	196.5	196.6	190.7	188.7	188.8	193.9	191.8	190.7	186.2	-2.7	-1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	253.0	246.5	252.7	260.7	246.9	249.7	249.7	257.4	245.9	-0.9	-0.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	222.2	222.3	224.3	223.7	228.1	222.6	225.1	228.4	222.7	-5.4	-2.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	345.8	338.4	355.4	352.7	348.9	347.2	352.6	354.0	340.1	-8.9	-2.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	116.9	114.1	116.3	127.1	116.7	116.3	116.9	126.9	115.6	-1.1	-0.9
Construction	Million	917.5	888.4	889.6	920.4	880.2	864.1	862.2	891.4	824.3	-55.9	-6.4
Services	Million	5,118.7	5,106.8	5,211.6	5,171.5	5,292.1	5,290.1	5,359.3	5,353.3	5,259.0	-33.2	-0.6
Utilities	Million	58.5	58.6	60.1	60.8	60.6	60.2	61.2	62.2	60.0	-0.6	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Million	1,468.3	1,490.8	1,497.1	1,477.5	1,488.0	1,537.3	1,544.6	1,522.2	1,485.2	-2.8	-0.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	855.9	847.2	893.4	927.7	938.2	925.3	952.2	991.7	946.7	8.5	0.9
Transportation and storage	Million	331.5	308.5	314.2	334.7	337.1	318.6	323.1	341.5	330.9	-6.2	-1.8
Information and communication	Million	127.6	130.7	134.0	140.4	132.0	135.6	140.3	148.0	136.5	4.4	3.4
Finance and insurance	Million	204.3	215.8	213.5	212.7	213.9	216.3	216.3	216.9	209.8	-4.0	-1.9
Real Estate and business services	Million	662.5	639.9	664.7	658.6	676.5	659.4	676.4	682.7	680.0	3.5	0.5
Other Services	Million	1,410.0	1,415.3	1,434.7	1,359.1	1,445.8	1,437.3	1,445.1	1,388.1	1,409.8	-36.0	-2.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2018 - Q1 2020

Indicator	Unit	2018				2019				2020	Change from Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff.	Growth
Employment												
Total	('000)	14,683.6	14,767.2	14,856.8	14,933.4	15,010.1	15,078.2	15,162.2	15,254.5	15,243.2	233.0	1.6
By economic activity	('000)											
Agriculture	('000)	1,841.0	1,825.9	1,860.5	1,847.7	1,880.6	1,862.3	1,892.4	1,857.4	1,883.4	2.8	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	79.4	76.1	78.5	69.0	75.7	77.2	79.4	69.5	74.5	-1.3	-1.7
Manufacturing	('000)	2,482.7	2,493.4	2,498.8	2,531.3	2,534.9	2,539.3	2,550.0	2,588.3	2,576.4	41.5	1.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	424.5	426.8	430.3	433.8	437.0	435.9	439.8	444.5	444.8	7.8	1.8
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.9	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.5	20.0	0.3	1.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	246.6	239.9	232.3	238.6	256.2	251.6	247.2	254.7	267.4	11.2	4.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	299.5	301.3	303.9	304.5	304.8	305.0	308.2	309.5	307.1	2.3	0.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	393.6	394.5	394.2	398.0	398.1	401.5	402.1	406.6	406.5	8.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	362.3	361.1	359.9	359.6	361.7	361.3	363.2	363.8	363.3	1.6	0.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	548.8	560.5	568.0	572.1	566.3	572.2	577.8	582.6	576.2	9.9	1.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	188.4	190.2	191.1	205.8	190.9	192.3	192.3	207.1	191.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	('000)	1,526.3	1,495.5	1,490.5	1,524.8	1,464.4	1,456.0	1,438.7	1,493.0	1,424.4	-40.0	-2.7
Services	('000)	8,754.2	8,876.3	8,928.4	8,960.6	9,054.4	9,143.3	9,201.8	9,246.3	9,284.5	230.1	2.5
Utilities	('000)	100.1	99.5	100.6	104.2	102.5	102.0	102.8	106.4	104.2	1.7	1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	('000)	2,406.8	2,479.0	2,475.2	2,434.2	2,485.6	2,562.1	2,554.1	2,514.4	2,543.6	58.0	2.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,462.8	1,510.0	1,517.5	1,575.4	1,584.8	1,620.6	1,630.7	1,694.4	1,686.5	101.7	6.4
Transportation and storage	('000)	537.0	513.0	513.9	540.4	550.7	526.1	526.6	554.2	564.4	13.7	2.5
Information and communication	('000)	210.0	219.9	227.2	236.8	221.1	232.9	239.8	249.9	231.1	10.0	4.5
Finance and insurance	('000)	359.3	375.2	372.1	366.8	368.9	379.3	377.5	373.5	374.5	5.6	1.5
Real Estate and business services	('000)	1,092.2	1,068.7	1,102.2	1,106.2	1,126.7	1,103.8	1,134.6	1,139.8	1,153.5	26.9	2.4
Other Services	('000)	2,586.0	2,611.1	2,619.5	2,596.5	2,614.2	2,616.6	2,635.7	2,613.7	2,626.7	12.5	0.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, First Quarter (Q1) 2020, DOSM

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, MALAYSIA, FIRST QUARTER 2020

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