



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FIRST QUARTER 2024
Q1

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development".

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Preface

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

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the first quarter of 2024 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, productivity and employee wages. 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 2024

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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.
- Employees** : Refers to any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether written or oral and whether expressed or implied, to work for an employer.
- Employer** : Refer to the person with whom an employee has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and includes; (i) a manager, agent or person responsible for the payment of salary or wages to an “employee”; (ii) any body of persons, whether or not statutory or incorporated; and (iii) any Government, Department of Government, statutory bodies, local authorities or other bodies specified in the Second Schedule and, where an employee is employed with any such Government, department, authority or body or with any officer on behalf of any such Government, department, authority or body, the officer under whom such employee is working shall be deemed to be an employer: Provided that no such officer shall be personally liable under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith by him as an officer of the such employer.
- Employment-to-population ratio** : The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.

Glossary

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.
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.

Glossary

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.
Wages	: All remuneration in money payable to the employees due to his contract of service or apprenticeship, whether agreed to be paid monthly, weekly, daily or otherwise and includes any bonus, commission or allowance payable by the employer to the employee whether such bonus, commission or allowance is payable under his contract of service, apprenticeship or otherwise, but does not include: (i) service charge; (ii) overtime payment; (iii) gratuity; (iv) retirement benefit; (v) retrenchment, lay-off or termination benefits; (vi) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession; or (vii) any other remuneration or payment as may be exempted by the Minister.
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
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	:	Labour Force Survey
MASCO	:	Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MSIC	:	Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
Q	:	Quarter
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia

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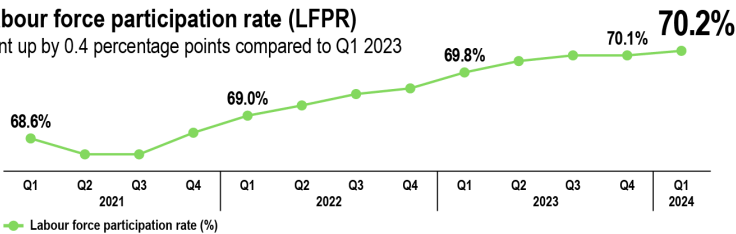
LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FIRST QUARTER 2024

Employment expands in the first quarter of 2024 to 16.40 million persons amid continued demand for labour

LABOUR SUPPLY

Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

went up by 0.4 percentage points compared to Q1 2023



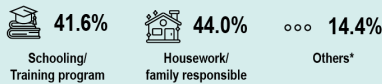
16.96 million
labour force

▲ 1.9% YoY
▲ 0.3% QoQ

7.19 million
outside
labour force

▼ -0.3% YoY
▼ -0.1% QoQ

More than 85 per cent did not seek for work due to schooling and housework



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

LABOUR DEMAND

During Q1 2024

8.94 million jobs in economic sector

increased 1.5 per cent compared to the same quarter of 2023



8.75 million
filled jobs

▲ 1.5% YoY
▲ 0.01% QoQ



191.9 thousand
vacancies

▼ -0.4% YoY
▲ 0.9% QoQ

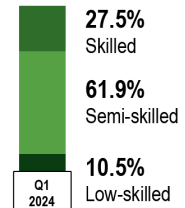


More than half (56.7%) of jobs opening during Q1 2024 were in the Manufacturing sector with a total of 180.8 thousand vacancies



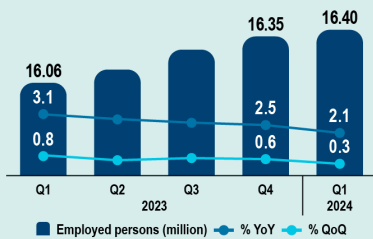
32.1 thousand
jobs
created

▲ 1.3% YoY
▲ 3.5% QoQ



Total hours worked during Q1 2024

9.45 billion hours
▲ 2.2% YoY
▲ 0.4% QoQ



Employed persons

continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate

to 16.40 million persons



Underemployment situation

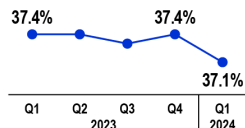


175.4 thousand
time-related
underemployment

Rate: 1.1%
▲ 0.4% YoY
▼ -3.5% QoQ



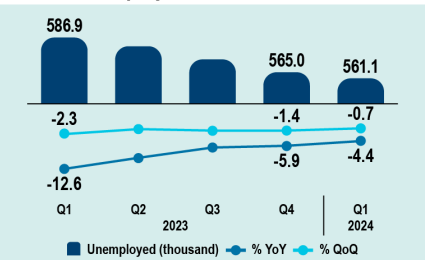
Skill-related
underemployment rate



More than one-third of tertiary-educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations recorded

1.93 million persons

National unemployment situation



Unemployed

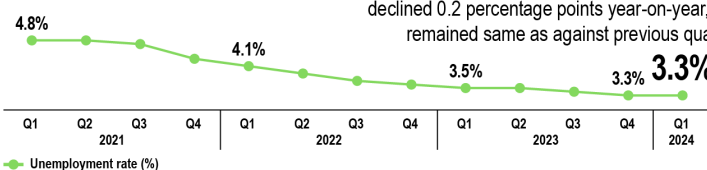
decreased during Q1 2024 to

561.1 thousand persons



Unemployment rate

declined 0.2 percentage points year-on-year, but remained same as against previous quarter



LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Both measures of labour productivity registered an increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year

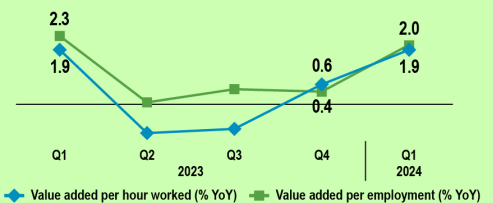
Labour productivity during Q1 2024



RM42.0
per hour worked



RM24,230
per employment



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Key Reviews for Q1 2024

- ▶ Employment expands in the first quarter of 2024 to 16.40 million persons amid continued demand for labour.
- ▶ Labour supply expanded with the labour force participation rate rose 0.4 percentage points year-on-year to 70.2 per cent during Q1 2024. During the same period, labour force increased by 1.9 per cent to record 16.96 million persons. In the meantime, the number of employed persons continued to increase by 2.1 per cent to 16.40 million persons with employment-to-population ratio ascending to 67.9 per cent. The number of unemployed declined by 4.4 per cent to 561.1 thousand persons, hence registering an unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent during Q1 2024.
- ▶ The number of persons in time-related underemployment or those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours posted a slight increase of 0.4 per cent from the same quarter of the previous year to record 175.4 thousand persons during Q1 2024. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment remained at 1.1 per cent. Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education went down by 0.3 percentage points to 37.4 per cent as a year ago.
- ▶ Looking at labour demand, jobs in the private sector increased by 1.5 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 8.94 million jobs. Filled jobs comprised of 97.9 per cent, surged by 1.5 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.75 million. However, jobs opening as reflected by the number of vacancies decreased slightly by 0.4 per cent to 191.9 thousand vacancies during Q1 2024. Indicative of improvement in demand, the number of jobs created increased by 1.3 per cent to 32.1 thousand jobs.
- ▶ As Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.2 per cent during Q1 2024, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 2.0 per cent as compared to the same quarter of 2023, registering the level of RM24,230 per person. During the same period, total hours worked surged by 2.2 per cent to 9.45 billion hours. Therefore, labour productivity per hour worked improved by 1.9 per cent to bring the level of productivity at RM42.0 per hour.
- ▶ Despite ongoing external headwinds, Malaysia's economic outlook will continue to be underpinned by sustained expansion of domestic demand and improvement in external demand, including increased tourism activities, continued implementation of infrastructure projects, further realisation of committed foreign direct investments, and the government's initiatives. A favourable country's economic prospects will lead to more vibrant business and economic activity, thus creating more high-skilled jobs and greater income opportunities. Therefore, a promising labour market condition is foreseen in the upcoming quarter, reflecting confidence in the economy. Nevertheless, the growth prospects remain subject to downside risks from weaker-than-expected external demand, heightened geopolitical conflicts, and larger declines in domestic commodity production.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Employment expands in the first quarter of 2024 to 16.40 million persons amid continued demand for labour

Global economy was solid even though the world was still experiencing uncertainty and geopolitical conflict, supported by resilient labour markets that stimulated consuming activities. According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) report published in April 2024, the global economy is expected to grow by 3.2 per cent in 2024¹. This forecast has been revised upward by 0.1 percentage points from the January 2024 WEO. However, the expansion is slow due to high interest rates and ongoing geopolitical tensions, particularly the Russia-Ukraine and Israeli–Palestinian conflicts, which continue to influence the commodity market especially oil prices. These factors contribute to the global food and energy crises, a significant spike in inflation, and globally coordinated monetary tightening. Inflation is expected to remain modest in 2024, mainly due to lower cost pressures amid stabilising demand conditions. However, the inflation outlook remains highly subject to changes in global commodity prices, domestic policies on subsidies and price controls, and financial market developments.

According to the Economic & Monetary Review 2023 report by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), Malaysia's economy is expected to grow between 4.0 to 5.0 per cent during 2024, anchored by sustained domestic demand expansion and external demand improvement². This positive outlook, however, is tempered by the economy's susceptibility to potential downturns arising from both external and domestic factors. Malaysia's economy expanded by a faster pace of 4.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2024, driven mainly by higher household spending, exports turnaround and higher tourist arrivals, improving labour market conditions and more substantial investment activities. On the supply side, most sectors recorded higher growth. The Manufacturing sector turned around to record positive growth following the improvement in the electrical and electronic (E&E) and primary-related clusters. Higher retail trade activities and continued support from the transportation and storage sub-sector drove stronger growth in the Services sector. In comparison, higher growth in the Construction sector was driven by faster progress in civil engineering projects and support from special trade and residential activities. However, the Agriculture sector recorded more moderate growth, particularly for the production of rubber and food crops amid hot weather conditions. The current situation is anticipated to strengthen the demand for jobs, which will play a crucial factor in maintaining economic stability.

The vibrant socio-economic situation persisted in Q1 2023, as Malaysians took advantage of the long holidays to celebrate New Year and Chinese New Year and hold social gatherings, resulting in increased domestic travel and staycations with family and friends. Furthermore, 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 increased household spending, as many Malaysians spent money on traditional foods, clothing, and gifts. As a result, the Services sector mainly retail trade, accommodation, food & beverages and transportation exhibited improved business performance due to increase demand.

1 International Monetary Fund (2024). World Economic Outlook: Global recovery is steady but slow and differs by region. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2024/04/16/world-economic-outlook-april-2024>

2 Bank Negara Malaysia (2024). Economic & Monetary Review 2023. Retrieved from by <https://www.bnm.gov.my/publications/emr2023>

Amidst these developments, Malaysia's labour market displayed improvement during the quarter, with the unemployment rate sustained at 3.3 per cent. In the meantime, employment rose by 2.1 per cent year-on-year amid continued demand for labour. Therefore, labour supply remained forthcoming as the labour force participation rate increased further to a historical high of 70.2 per cent during the quarter. As Malaysia's exports improved with potential investments coming into the country, jobs grew by 1.5 per cent, totalling 8.94 million jobs, while vacancies showed a downward trend, decreasing by 0.4 per cent compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. Notably, 32.1 thousand new jobs were created during the quarter, resulting in more chances for people to enter the job market in Q1 2023.

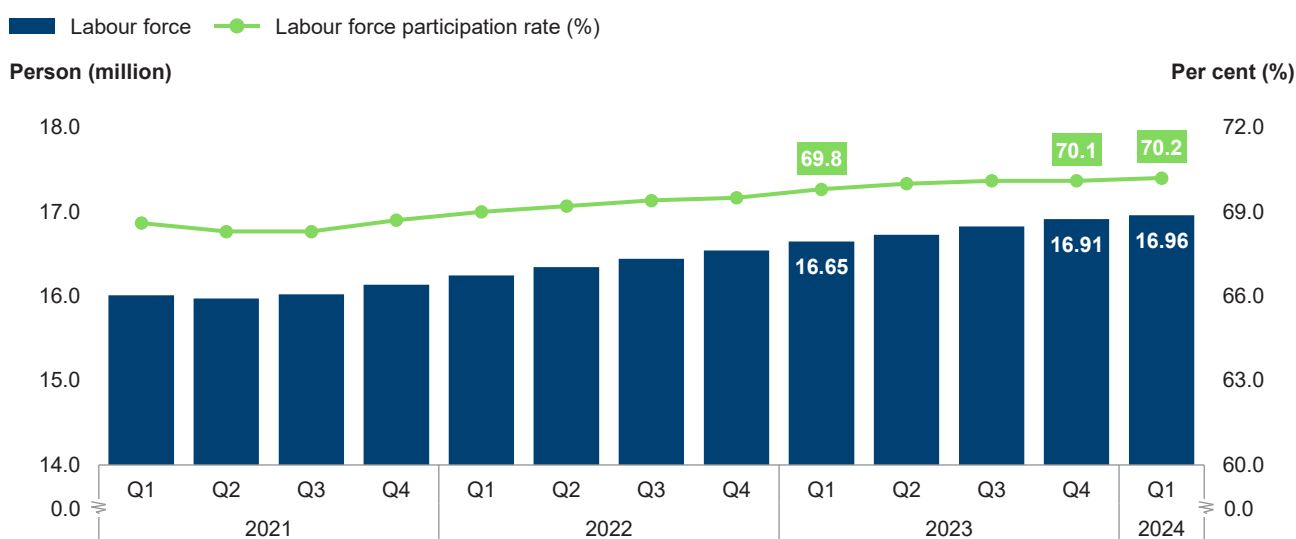
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.1 Labour force

Looking at the state of Malaysia's labour supply in Q1 2024, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose 0.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 70.2 per cent. During the same period, the number of labour force continued to record a year-on-year increase with a growth of 1.9 per cent (+313.4 thousand), compared to 2.2 per cent posted during Q4 2023. In the meantime, a comparison with the previous quarter showed that the number of labour force grew marginally by 0.3 per cent (+50.6 thousand), while LFPR edged up by 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.1 & 2.2].

Chart 2.1:

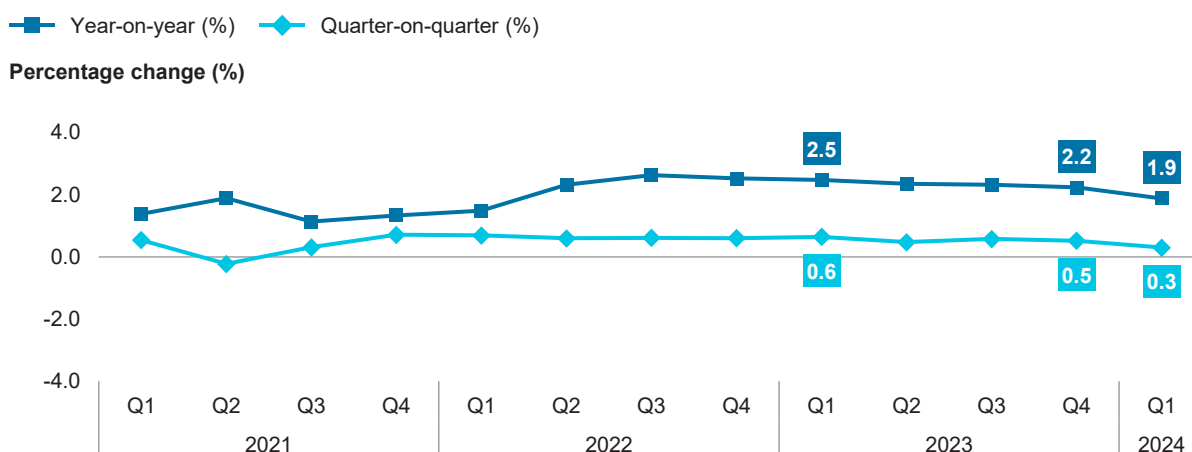
Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.2:

Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

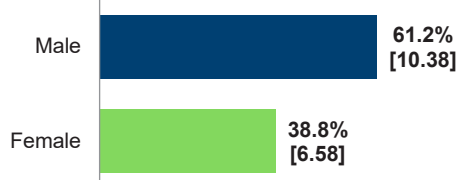
More than half of labour force was male, comprising a share of 61.2 per cent or 10.38 million persons in Q1 2024. The number expanded by 1.9 per cent (+198.0 thousand) year-on-year. Meanwhile, the female labour force composed of 38.8 per cent, registered a rise of 1.8 per cent (+115.5 thousand) to 6.58 million persons during the quarter. Similarly, both males and females indicated increases of 0.3 per cent in labour force compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.3].

Chart 2.3:

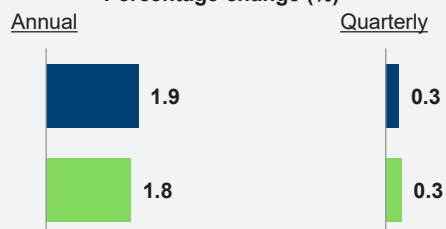
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q1 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

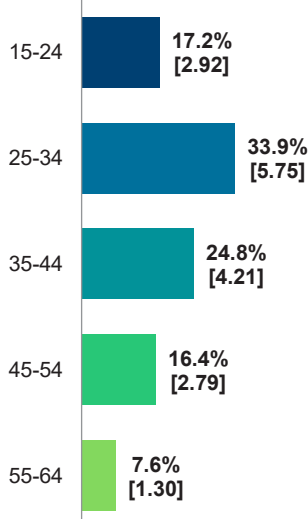
Further disaggregation by age group, those aged between 25 to 34 years made up the biggest composition of labour force, comprising a share of 33.9 per cent or 5.75 million persons in Q1 2024. In the meantime, labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 24.8 per cent or equivalent to 4.21 million persons, followed by youth aged 15 to 24 with a share of 17.2 per cent or a total of 2.92 million persons [Chart 2.4].

Chart 2.4:

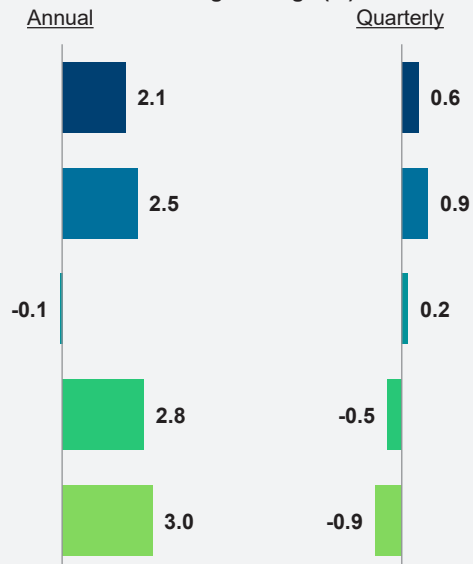
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q1 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)



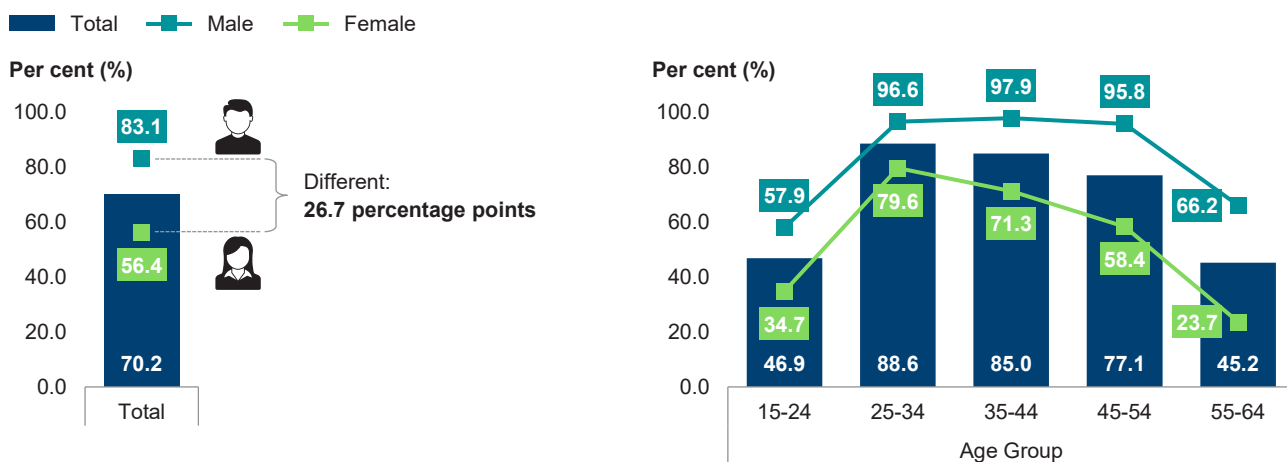
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

All age groups posted positive year-on-year growth in labour force, except those aged 35 to 44, which declined by 0.1 per cent (-3.0 thousand) during Q1 2024. The largest gain was recorded by the age group of 25 to 34 years, with a growth of 2.5 per cent (+142.3 thousand) during the quarter. Another category that observed an addition in labour force was the age group of 45 to 54 years, as well as the age group of 15 to 24 years. These two categories registered year-on-year increases whereby those aged between 45 to 54 rose by 2.8 per cent (+74.8 thousand), while the age group of 15 to 24 years grew by 2.1 per cent (+61.0 thousand). During the same period, the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years witnessed a notable increase of 3.0 per cent, corresponding to an additional 38.3 thousand persons. However, a slight decrease was observed in labour force for the age groups of 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years as compared to previous quarter. Meanwhile, three other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth.

In line with the expansion in labour force during Q1 2024, male LFPR edged up by 0.5 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to register 83.1 per cent. During the same period, female LFPR went up by 0.3 percentage points, reaching 56.4 per cent. Both male and female LFPR also increased by 0.1 percentage points compared to the preceding quarter. Additionally, the data shows that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups exhibited LFPR exceeding 80 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 at 88.6 per cent, followed by 85.0 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Furthermore, those aged 45 to 54 also demonstrated a relatively high LFPR of 77.1 per cent, surpassing the national LFPR. Conversely, the lowest LFPR was recorded by the age group of 55 to 64 years at 45.2 per cent. Youth aged 15 to 24 also indicated a lower LFPR of 46.9 per cent but there was an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to the rate a year ago.

Interestingly, further analysis by sex and age group depicted different peaks of LFPR between male and female. As can be seen, male LFPR surged to more than 90 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up to the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. In Q1 2024, the highest LFPR was recorded for male aged 35 to 44 at 97.9 per cent. Whereas for female, LFPR peaked for aged 25 to 34, registering 79.6 per cent during the quarter. However, female LFPR decreased for a younger age group compared to male and continued to descend in line with the increase in age [Chart 2.5].

Chart 2.5:
Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

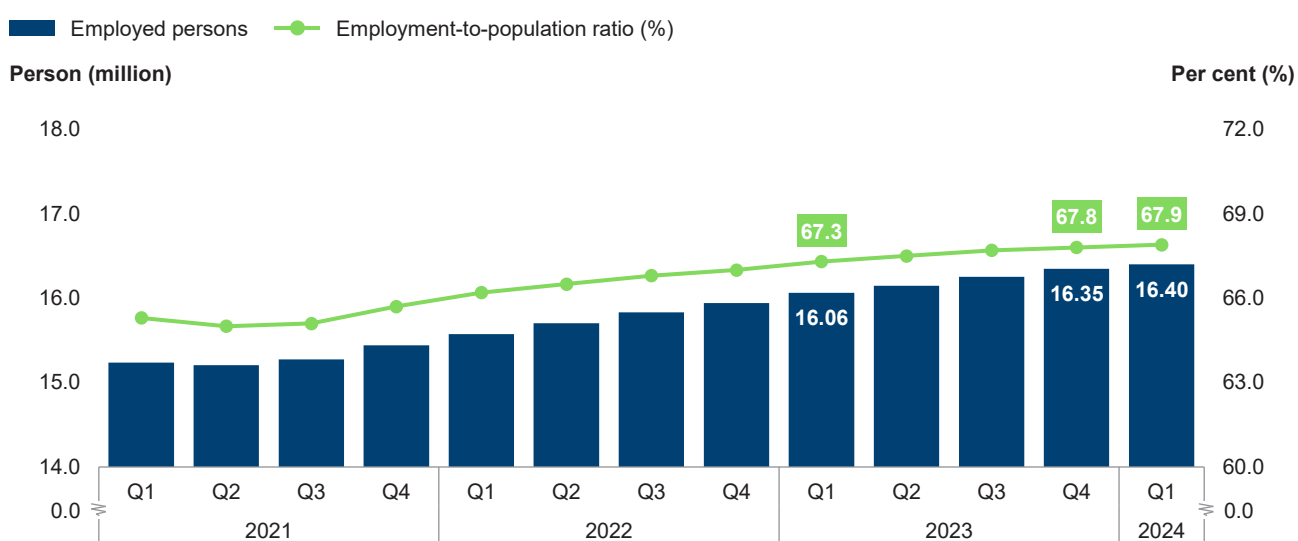
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.2 Employment situation

In Q1 2024, the number of employed persons continued to register a year-on-year increase, albeit at a slower rate of 2.1 per cent (+339.2 thousand) compared to 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter to record 16.40 million persons. Consequently, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 67.9 per cent. In the meantime, employed persons registered a moderate quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.3 per cent (+54.5 thousand) as against 0.6 per cent recorded during Q4 2023. During the same period, the employment-to-population ratio posted a rise of 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.6 & 2.7].

Chart 2.6:

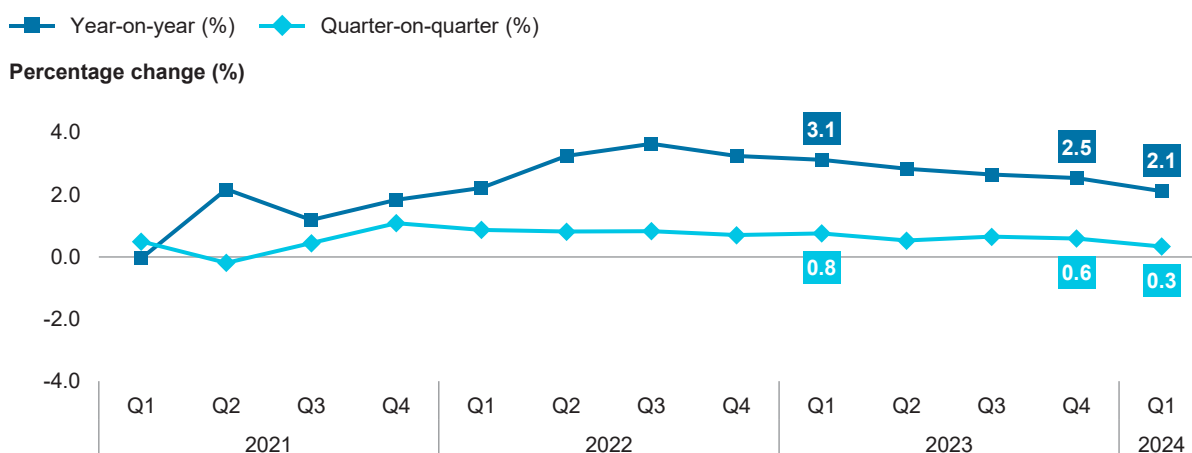
Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.7:

Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

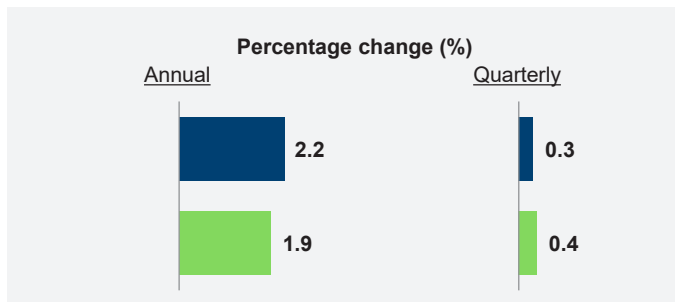
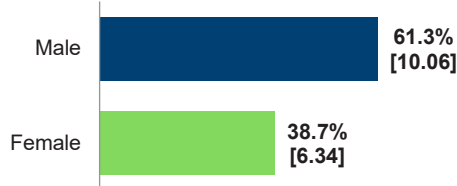
Male comprised more than half of employed persons with a share of 61.3 per cent or 10.06 million persons, while female made up 38.7 per cent or equivalent to 6.34 million persons during Q1 2024. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter in 2023 was attributed to the rise of male and female by 2.2 per cent (+219.0 thousand) and 1.9 per cent (+120.2 thousand) respectively. Both categories also registered quarter-on-quarter increases whereby the number of male employed persons grew by 0.3 per cent while female employed persons edged up by 0.4 per cent [Chart 2.8].

Chart 2.8:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q1 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

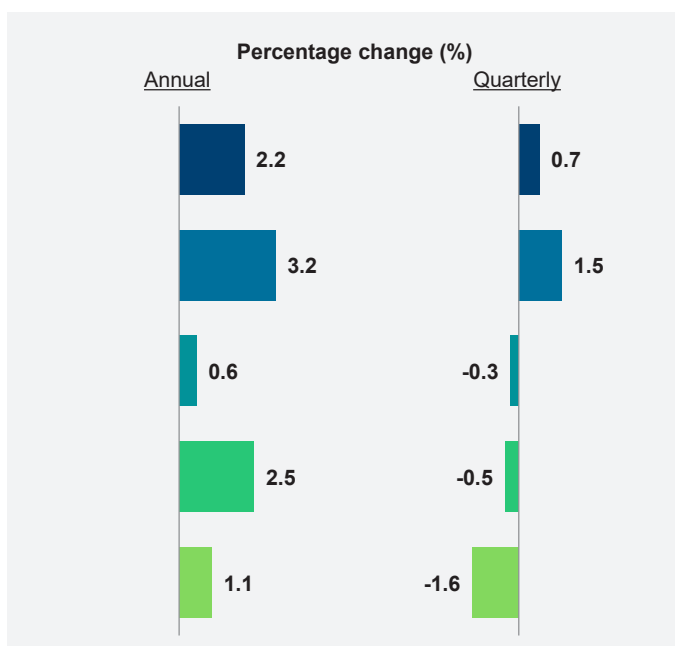
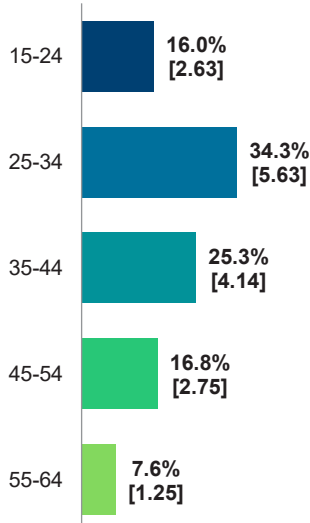
In terms of employed persons by age group, those aged between 25 to 34 years contributed the biggest share of 34.3 per cent, representing 5.63 million persons during Q1 2024. This was followed by 25.3 per cent or 4.14 million persons in the age group of 35 to 44 years. These two categories combined comprised nearly two-thirds of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 accounted for 16.0 per cent or equivalent to 2.63 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years comprised 7.6 per cent (1.25 million persons) during the quarter [Chart 2.9].

Chart 2.9:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q1 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

All age groups registered positive year-on-year growth in employment during Q1 2024, and the higher annual increase in the number of employed persons was observed for the age group of 25 to 34 years, with a growth of 3.2 per cent, gaining an additional 177.1 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the age group of 45 to 54 years also observed a significant increase of 2.5 per cent (+67.8 thousand) in employed persons during the quarter, followed by the youth aged 15 to 24, which grew by 2.2 per cent (+56.5 thousand). During the same period, another age group with significant year-on-year growth in employed persons was those aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years, which improved by 0.6 per cent (+24.1 thousand) and 1.1 per cent (+13.7 thousand) respectively. However, quarterly changes in the number of employed persons were observed in the younger age group between 15 to 34 years as opposed to the reduction recorded for three age groups between 35 to 64 years.

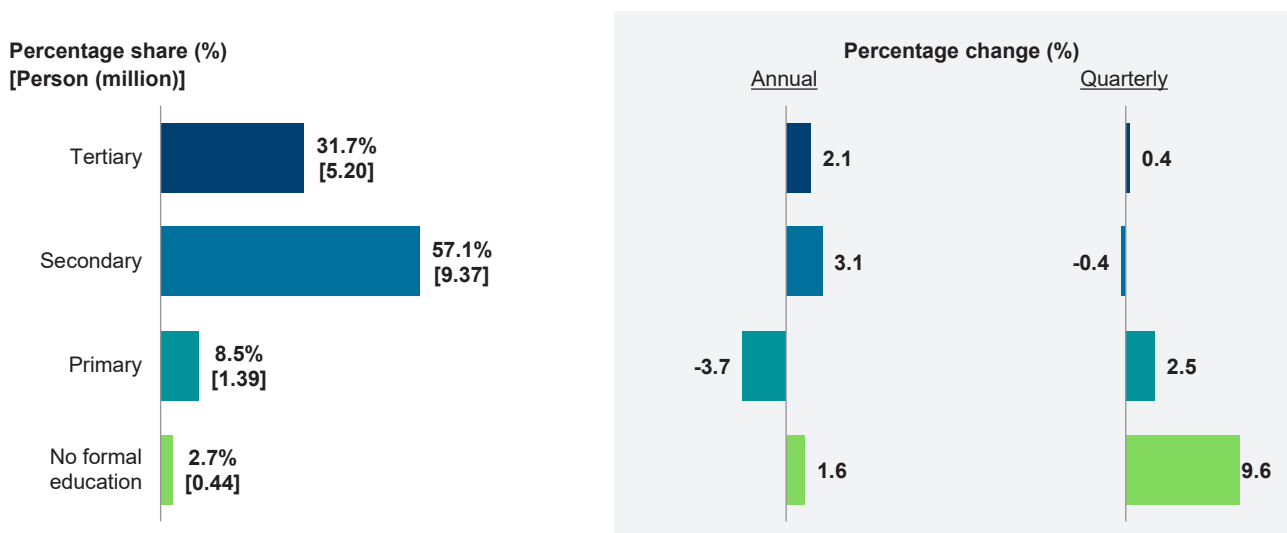
As for distribution by educational attainment, more than half of employed persons had secondary education. In Q1 2024, this category made up 57.1 per cent, followed by nearly one-third with tertiary education (31.7%). The rest were in primary education (8.5%) and no formal education (2.7%). In terms of numbers during the quarter, employed persons with secondary education expanded by 3.1 per cent (+277.9 thousand) from the same quarter in the previous year to 9.37 million persons. Those with tertiary education also posted a rise of 2.1 per cent (+107.2 thousand) to 5.20 million persons. In addition, the number of employed persons with no formal education grew by 1.6 per cent (+7.0 thousand) to record 443.6 thousand persons during Q1 2024.

On the contrary, employed persons with primary education decreased by 3.7 per cent year-on-year (-52.8 thousand) to 1.39 million persons. However, the quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth in three categories of educational attainment namely primary, tertiary and no formal education. Meanwhile, employed persons with secondary education edged down slightly by 0.4 per cent (-35.9 thousand) as against the preceding quarter [Chart 2.10].

Chart 2.10:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q1 2024

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Most employed persons were in the semi-skilled occupations category, comprising a share of 58.9 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased by 1.6 per cent year-on-year (+153.3 thousand) to 9.67 million persons during Q1 2024. Nearly half of employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers (43.2%), encompassing 4.18 million persons [Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1].

Chart 2.11:

Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q1 2024



Percentage share (%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table 2.11:

Percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q1 2024

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
Skilled		4,568.6	100.0	1.8	0.3
	Manager	674.6	14.8	3.0	0.8
	Professionals	2,108.6	46.2	1.4	0.1
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,785.4	39.1	1.8	0.4
Semi-skilled		9,670.9	100.0	1.6	0.2
	Clerical support workers	1,794.4	18.6	1.1	0.1
	Service and sales workers	4,177.1	43.2	2.0	0.3
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	651.4	6.7	1.6	0.1
	Craft and related trades workers	1,336.0	13.8	1.4	0.1
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,712.0	17.7	1.3	0.3
Low-skilled		2,161.7	100.0	5.1	0.8
	Elementary occupations	2,161.7	100.0	5.1	0.8

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Furthermore, the skilled occupations category which comprised 27.9 per cent of total employed persons, grew by 1.8 per cent (+81.7 thousand), recording a total of 4.57 million persons, while the remaining 13.2 per cent was in the low-skilled occupations category, rose by 5.1 per cent (+104.2 thousand), accounted 2.16 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.3 per cent (+15.2 thousand) from Q4 2023. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.2 per cent (+23.1 thousand) and 0.8 per cent (+16.4 thousand) respectively.

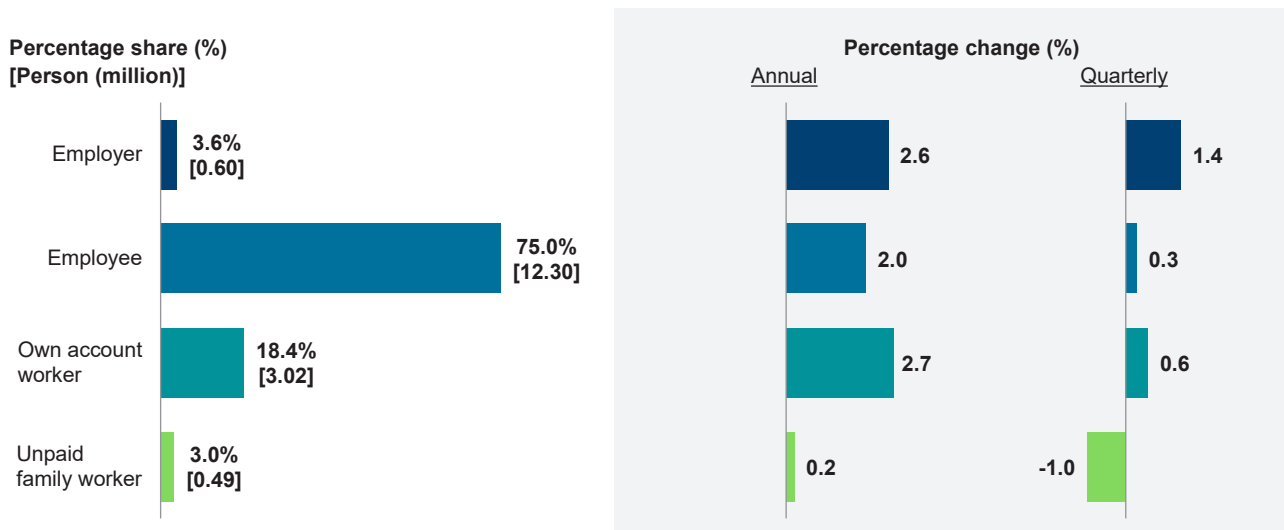
Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. In Q1 2024, this group encompassed 75.0 per cent of employed persons and experienced a rise of 2.0 per cent year-on-year (+243.2 thousand), bringing the number to 12.30 million persons. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.6 per cent of total employment, posting an increase of 2.6 per cent (+15.1 thousand), thus accounting for 596.8 thousand persons during the quarter.

Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 18.4 per cent or 3.02 million persons. This category continued to record positive growth, albeit at a slower rate of 2.7 per cent year-on-year (+79.9 thousand) compared to 4.2 per cent registered during Q4 2023. On the other hand, the unpaid family workers comprised a share of 3.0 per cent, with 488.9 thousand persons in this category. This represents a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent (+1.0 thousand) from the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated positive growth, except for unpaid family workers which decreased by 1.0 per cent (-4.8 thousand) during Q1 2024 [Chart 2.12].

Chart 2.12:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q1 2024

■ Employer ■ Employee ■ Own account worker ■ Unpaid family worker



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

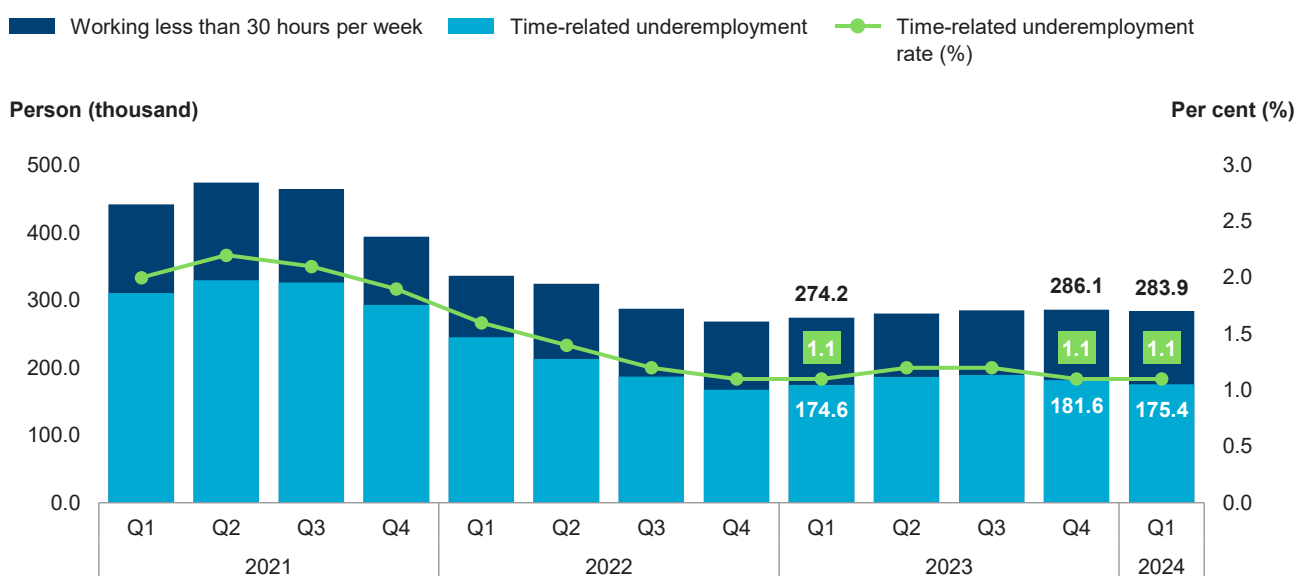
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.3 Highlight on underemployment situation

In Q1 2024, the number of persons in time-related underemployment or those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours posted a slight increase of 0.4 per cent (+0.8 thousand) from the same quarter of the previous year to record 175.4 thousand persons. Nevertheless, the rate of time-related underemployment remained at 1.1 per cent during the same period. On a quarterly basis, this group decreased by 3.5 per cent (-6.2 thousand) while the rate remained the same as in the previous quarter [Chart 2.13 & 2.14].

Chart 2.13:

Time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



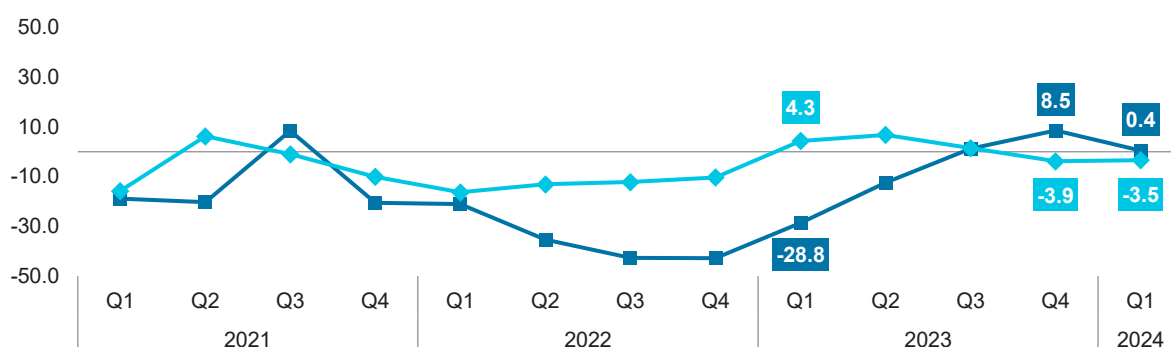
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.14:

Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

■ Year-on-year (%) ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Percentage change (%)

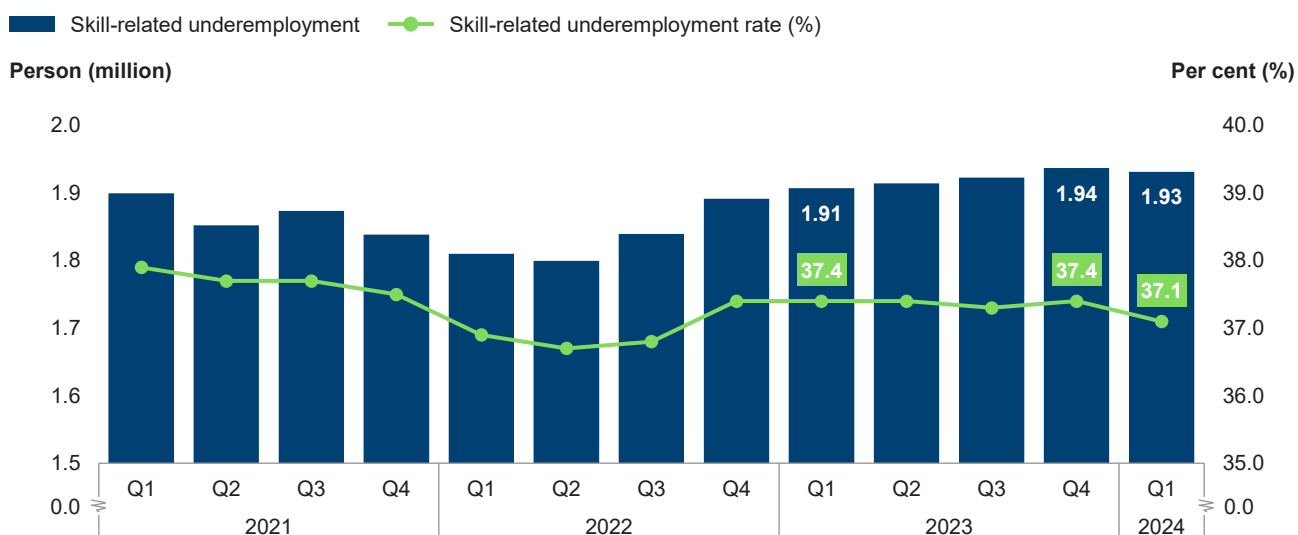


Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Another dimension of underemployment is associated with skills or generally defined as those who want to change their current employment situation in order to fully utilise their occupational skills. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. In Q1 2024, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment escalated by 1.3 per cent or gained another 24.1 thousand, albeit at a slower rate as against the same quarter in the preceding year, to record 1.93 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went down by 0.3 percentage points to 37.1 per cent.

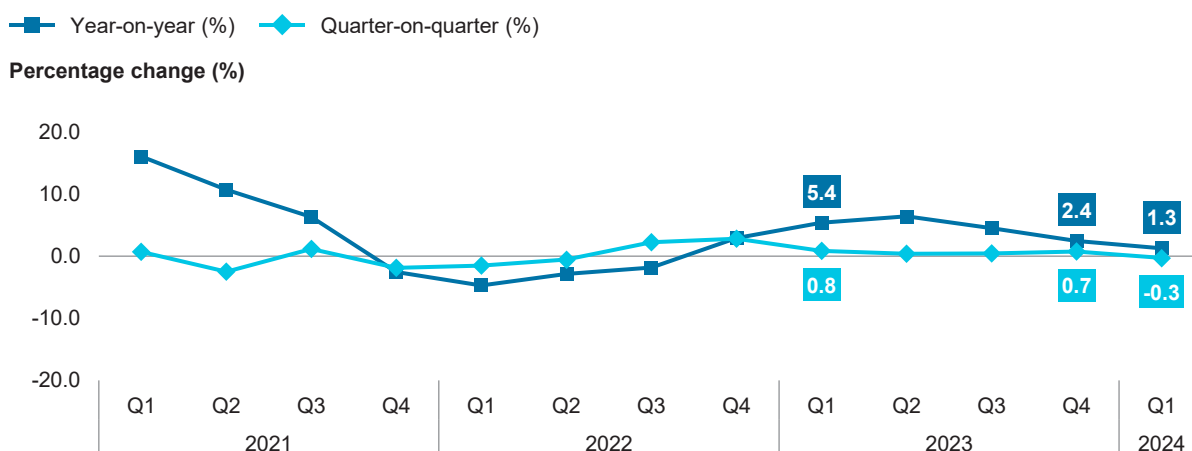
Likewise, a comparison from Q4 2023 showed that those in skill-related underemployment decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent (-5.8 thousand), while the rate also lessened by 0.3 percentage points. Even though the number of employed persons in this category declined, the fact remained that more than one-third of tertiary-educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations [Chart 2.15 & 2.16].

Chart 2.15:
Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.16:
Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

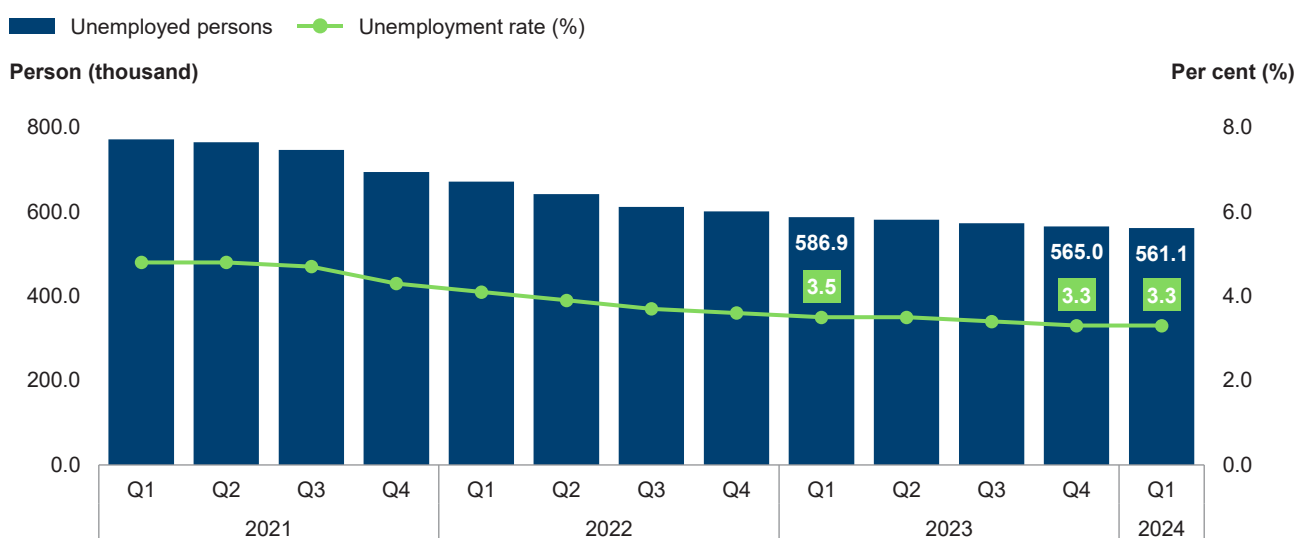
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.4 State of national unemployment

In Q1 2024, the number of unemployed persons declined 4.4 per cent (-25.8 thousand) from the same quarter in the previous year to 561.1 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 3.3 per cent, after registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, whereby the number of unemployed persons lowered by 0.7 per cent (-3.9 thousand), while the unemployment rate remained unchanged as in the last quarter [Chart 2.17 & 2.18].

Chart 2.17:

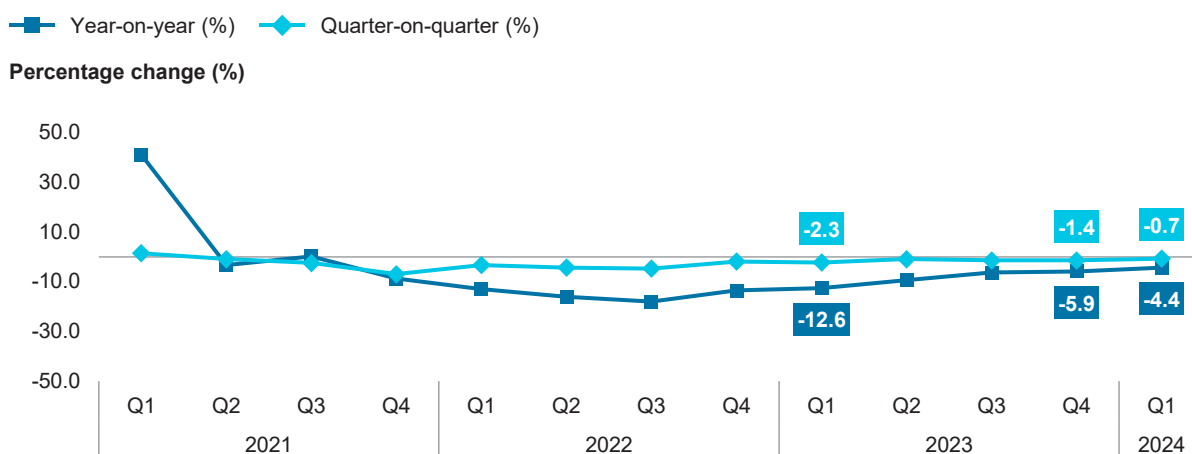
Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.18:

Percentage change of unemployed persons, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

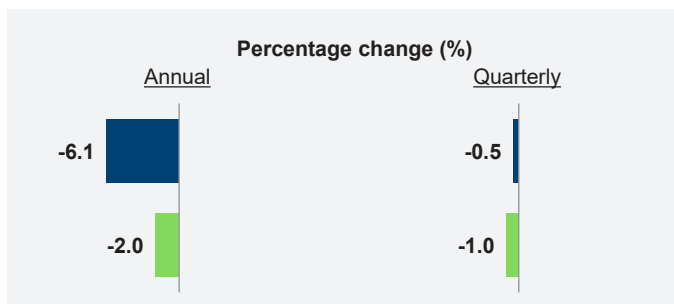
Male unemployed made up more than half (57.8%) of total unemployment as opposed to 42.2 per cent of female unemployed. The year-on-year decline in unemployment during Q1 2024 was constituted by both male and female, whereby the number of male unemployed persons dropped 6.1 per cent (-21.0 thousand) compared to the same quarter of 2023, which accounted for 324.5 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 2.0 per cent year-on-year (-4.7 thousand) to 236.6 thousand persons. Both male and female indicated slight decreases of 0.5 per cent (-1.5 thousand) and 1.0 per cent (-2.4 thousand) as compared to the previous quarter respectively [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by sex, Q1 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

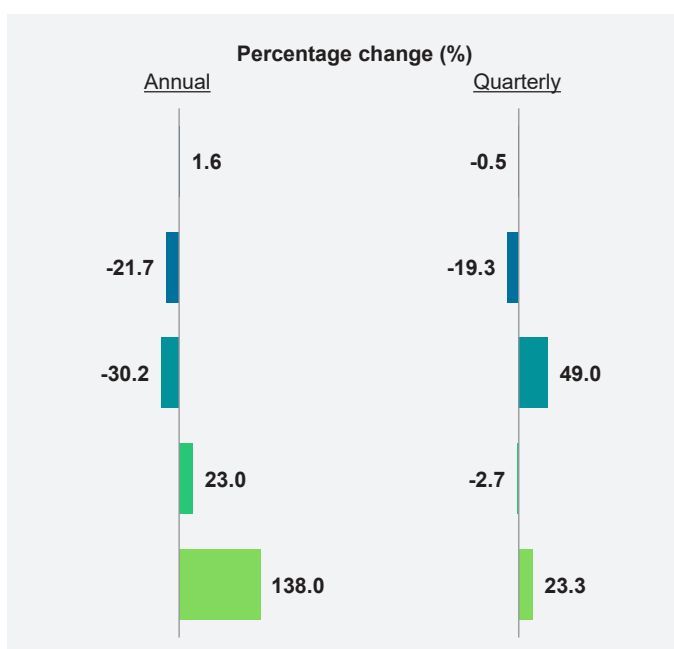
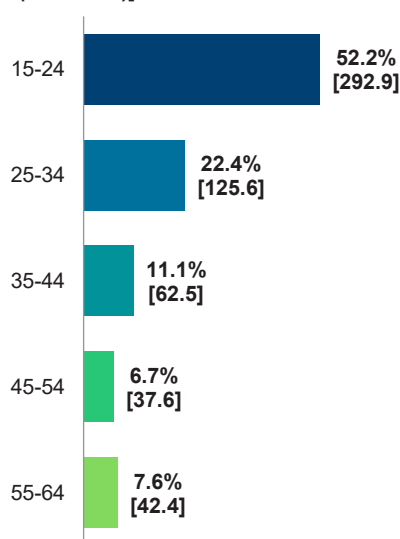
Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 52.2 per cent or equivalent to 292.9 thousand persons during Q1 2024, followed by 22.4 per cent or 125.6 thousand in the age group of 25 to 34 years. These two groups combined comprised more than 70 per cent of unemployment which was observed in younger age groups. In the meantime, unemployed aged 45 to 54 years recorded the lowest share of 6.7 per cent or 37.6 thousand during the quarter [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by age group, Q1 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

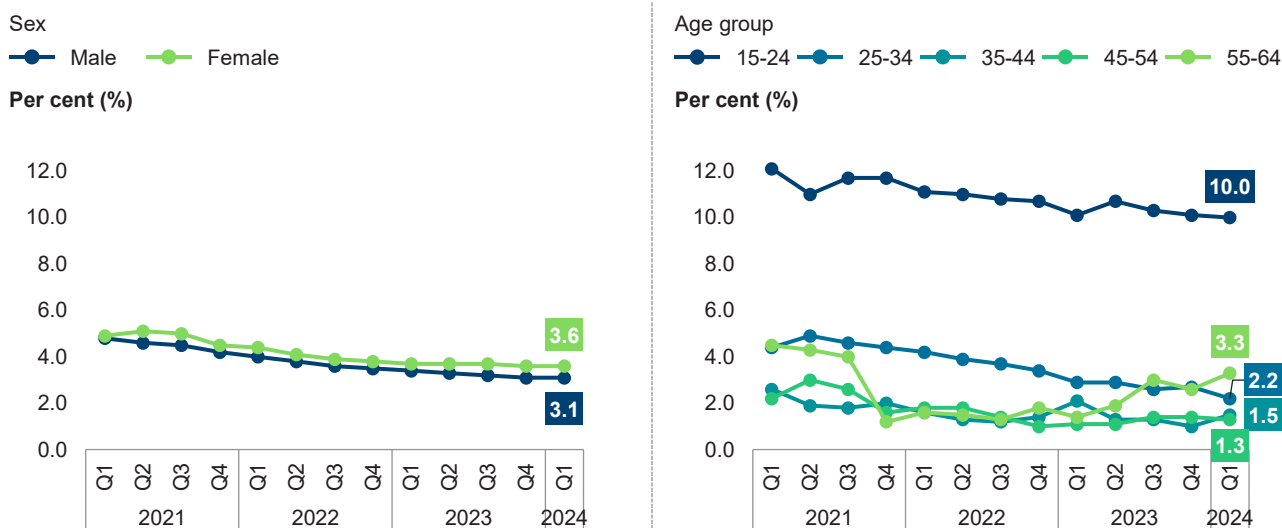
In comparison to the same quarter a year ago, two age groups posted a year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons, namely a reduction of 21.7 per cent (-34.8 thousand) in the age group of 25 to 34 years and a decrease of 30.2 per cent (-27.2 thousand) in the age group of 35 to 44 years during Q1 2024. The unemployed youth aged 15 to 24 saw an upsurge of 1.6 per cent (+4.5 thousand) during Q1 2024. During the same period, the older age groups of 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years also observed an increase in the number of unemployed persons, which rose by 23.0 per cent (+7.0 thousand) and 138.0 per cent (+24.6 thousand) respectively. As compared to the previous quarter, an increase was observed in the number of unemployed persons for the age groups of 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years, while three other age groups recorded negative quarter-on-quarter growth.

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q1 2024, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.6 per cent, 0.5 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 3.1 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, whereby male unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points while female unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for both male and female remained the same.

Across all age groups, the unemployment rate during Q1 2024 decreased except for those aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years, which increased 0.2 and 1.9 percentage points compared to the same quarter in 2023 respectively. The age group of 25 to 34 years has experienced the largest drop from 2.9 per cent during Q1 2023 to 2.2 per cent during this quarter. In the meantime, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 was 10.0 per cent, consistently posting a double-digit unemployment rate after falling to 9.9 per cent during the pre-pandemic period in Q4 2019 [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21:

Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

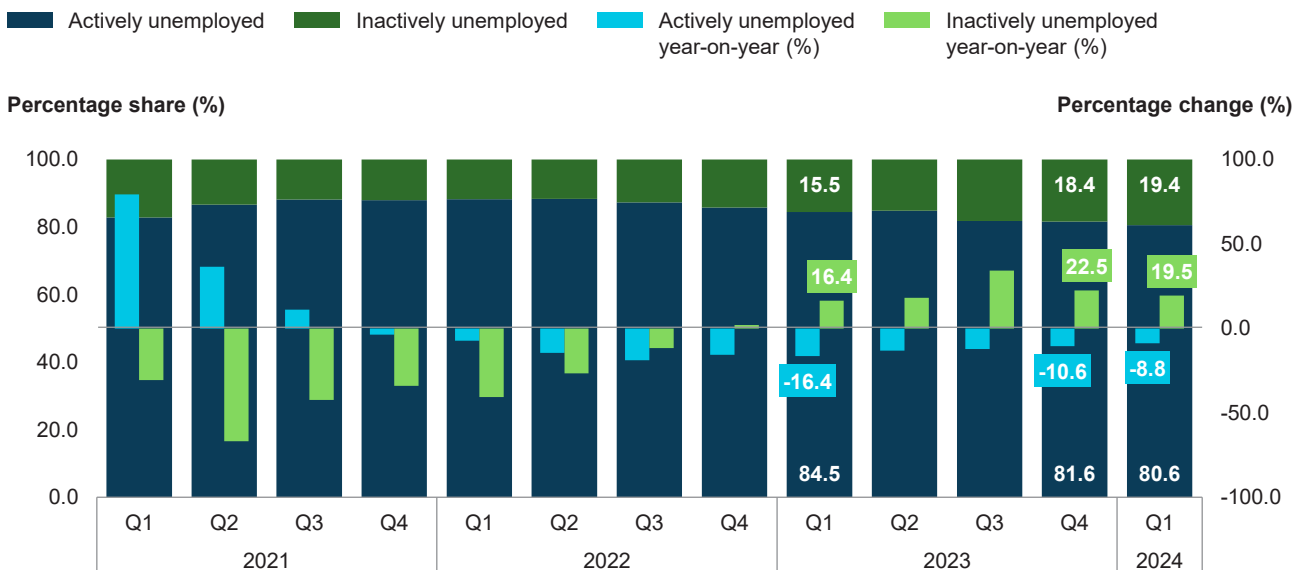


Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Overall, actively unemployed made up nearly 90 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q1 2024, the share was 80.6 per cent which was equivalent to 452.3 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 8.8 per cent (-43.5 thousand) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded an increase of 19.5 per cent (+17.7 thousand) to 108.8 thousand persons [Chart 2.22].

Chart 2.22:

Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

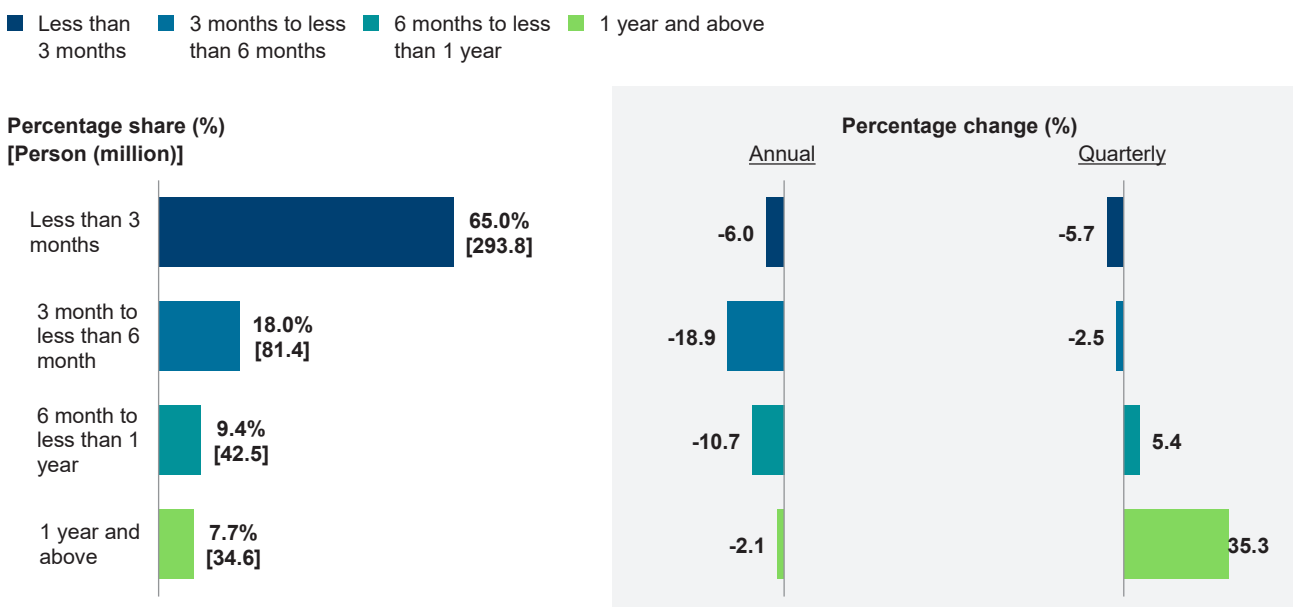


Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed persons were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 65.0 per cent or equivalent to 293.8 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 7.7 per cent or 34.6 thousand persons during Q1 2024. Overall, the number of actively unemployed persons by duration of unemployment recorded a year-on-year decrease for all categories. However, on a quarterly basis, the number of actively unemployed in the category of unemployed for six months to less than one year and one year and above recorded an increase of 5.4 per cent and 35.3 per cent respectively [Chart 2.23].

Chart 2.23:

Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

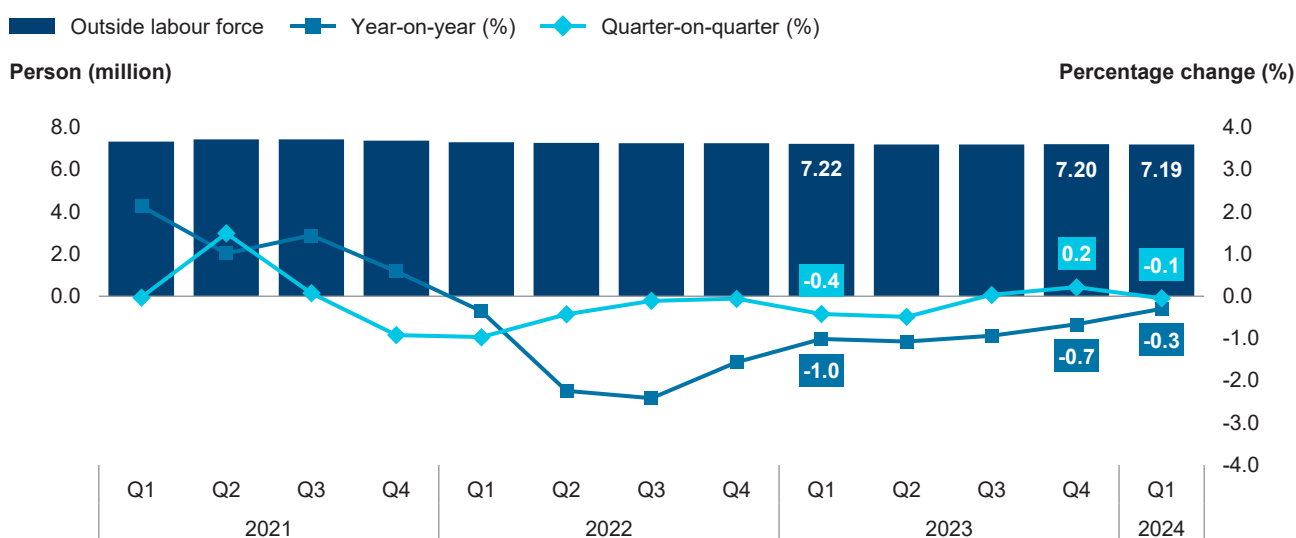
2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.5 Outside labour force

Moving on to those in the inactivity group, which is also known as outside labour force, Q1 2024 observed the number of persons in this category decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent year-on-year (-21.7 thousand) to 7.19 million persons. As this decline occurred together with the rise in the number of labour force, it signalled that more people were moving into the job market. Likewise, the number of outside labour force also descended by 0.1 per cent (-3.6 thousand) as compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24:

Outside labour force, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

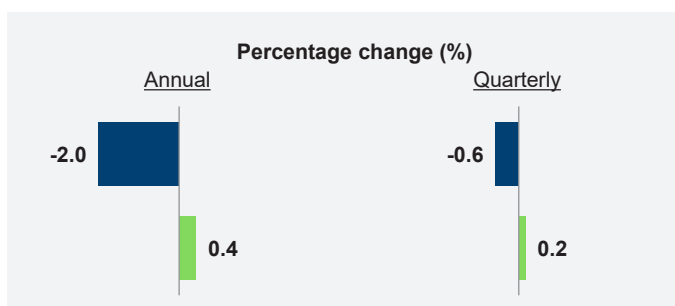
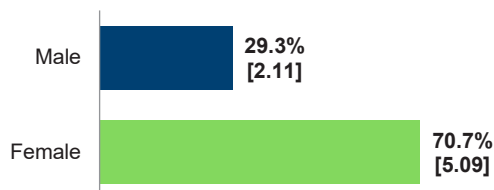
The majority of outside labour force population was female in Q1 2024. The share of female outside labour force was 70.7 per cent or equivalent to 5.09 million persons. Meanwhile, male accounted for 2.11 million persons or 29.3 per cent of outside labour force. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the number of male outside labour force fell by 2.0 per cent (-43.6 thousand), while female slightly increased by 0.4 per cent (+22.0 thousand). A similar trend was observed on a quarterly change whereby the number of male outside labour force declined 0.6 per cent (-12.4 thousand), while female increased 0.2 per cent (+8.8 thousand) in Q1 2024 [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q1 2024

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

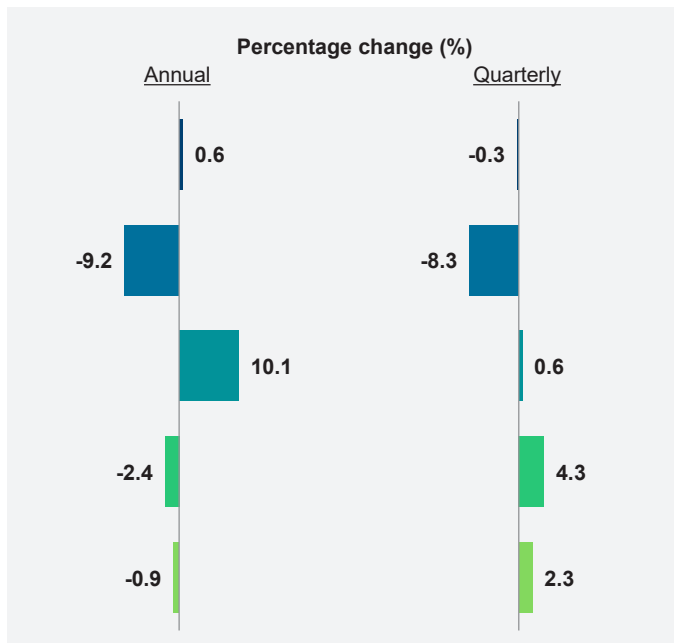
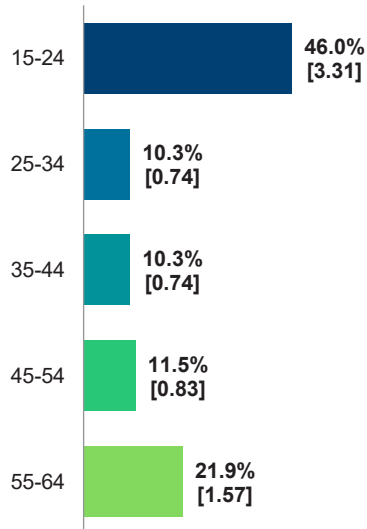
Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group during Q1 2024, nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, with this category encompassing a share of 46.0 per cent or equivalent to 3.31 million persons. In general, this group could be primarily associated with those people who had not yet completed their education or had the training programme. Another significantly large share at 21.9 per cent or 1.57 million persons was in the age group of 55 to 64 years which may be outside labour force due to retirement or in old age [Chart 2.26].

Chart 2.26:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q1 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

All age groups posted a year-on-year decline in the number of outside labour force during Q1 2024, except those aged 15 to 24 and 35 to 44 years, which increased by 0.6 per cent (+21.2 thousand) and 10.1 per cent (+67.8 thousand) respectively. The largest drop was recorded by the age group of 25 to 34 years, with a negative growth of 9.2 per cent (-75.7 thousand) during the quarter. Meanwhile, two other age groups that observed a reduction in the number of outside labour force during Q1 2024 were the older age group of 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years. These groups registered year-on-year decreases whereby those aged between 45 to 54 years declined by 2.4 per cent (-20.1 thousand), while the age group of 55 to 64 years went down by 0.9 per cent (-14.8 thousand). Nevertheless, quarterly declines in the number of outside labour force were observed for younger age groups, namely 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years, while three other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth.

Further analysis by age group exposed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. It was interesting to observe that youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (65.0%) of the male outside labour force during Q1 2024, followed by nearly a quarter (23.3%) in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could be suggesting a late entrants of male into the job market were due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

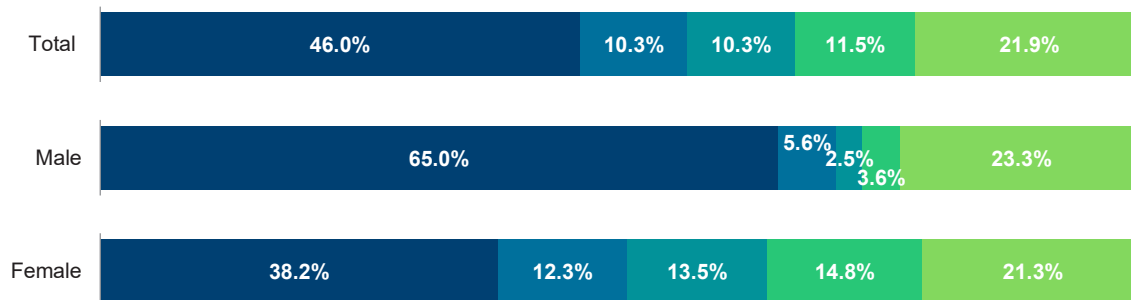
Likewise, the youth age group exhibited the highest proportion of female outside labour force, which was 38.2 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (21.3%). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 59.5 per cent was notably lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (88.3%). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 12.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent, hence indicating that female tend to leave the job market earlier compared to male [Chart 2.27].

Chart 2.27:

Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q1 2024

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

Percentage share (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 44.0 per cent did not seek work during Q1 2024 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category experienced a marginal decrease of 0.2 per cent year-on-year (-5.7 thousand) to record 3.17 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 41.6 per cent or equivalent to 2.99 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2023, the number in this category declined by 0.5 per cent (-16.4 thousand) [Exhibit 2.1].

Exhibit 2.1:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q1 2024

	Q1 2024 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	
		Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	
Schooling/ training program	2,990.4 (41.6%)	▼ -0.5%	Q1 2023: 3,006.8 (41.7%) ▼ -0.1% Q4 2023: 2,993.0 (41.6%)
Housework/ family responsibility	3,165.5 (44.0%)	▼ -0.2%	Q1 2023: 3,171.2 (43.9%) ▼ -0.1% Q4 2023: 3,167.8 (44.0%)
Going for further study	108.3 (1.5%)	▼ -15.6%	Q1 2023: 128.3 (1.8%) ▼ -12.8% Q4 2023: 124.2 (1.7%)
Disabled	197.5 (2.7%)	▲ 13.3%	Q1 2023: 174.4 (2.4%) ▲ 1.4% Q4 2023: 194.8 (2.7%)
Not interested/ just completed study	30.7 (0.4%)	▼ -54.1%	Q1 2023: 66.8 (0.9%) ▼ -9.0% Q4 2023: 33.7 (0.5%)
Retired/ old age	701.6 (9.8%)	▲ 5.0%	Q1 2023: 668.3 (9.3%) ▲ 2.6% Q4 2023: 684.1 (9.5%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Additionally, a share of 1.5 per cent outside labour force who did not seek work because they were going to further studies decreased by 15.6 per cent year-on-year (-20.0 thousand) to 108.3 thousand persons, indicating this group's potential to enter the labour force upon completing their education. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, which accounted for 0.4 per cent or 30.7 thousand persons in Q1 2024.

2. LABOUR SUPPLY

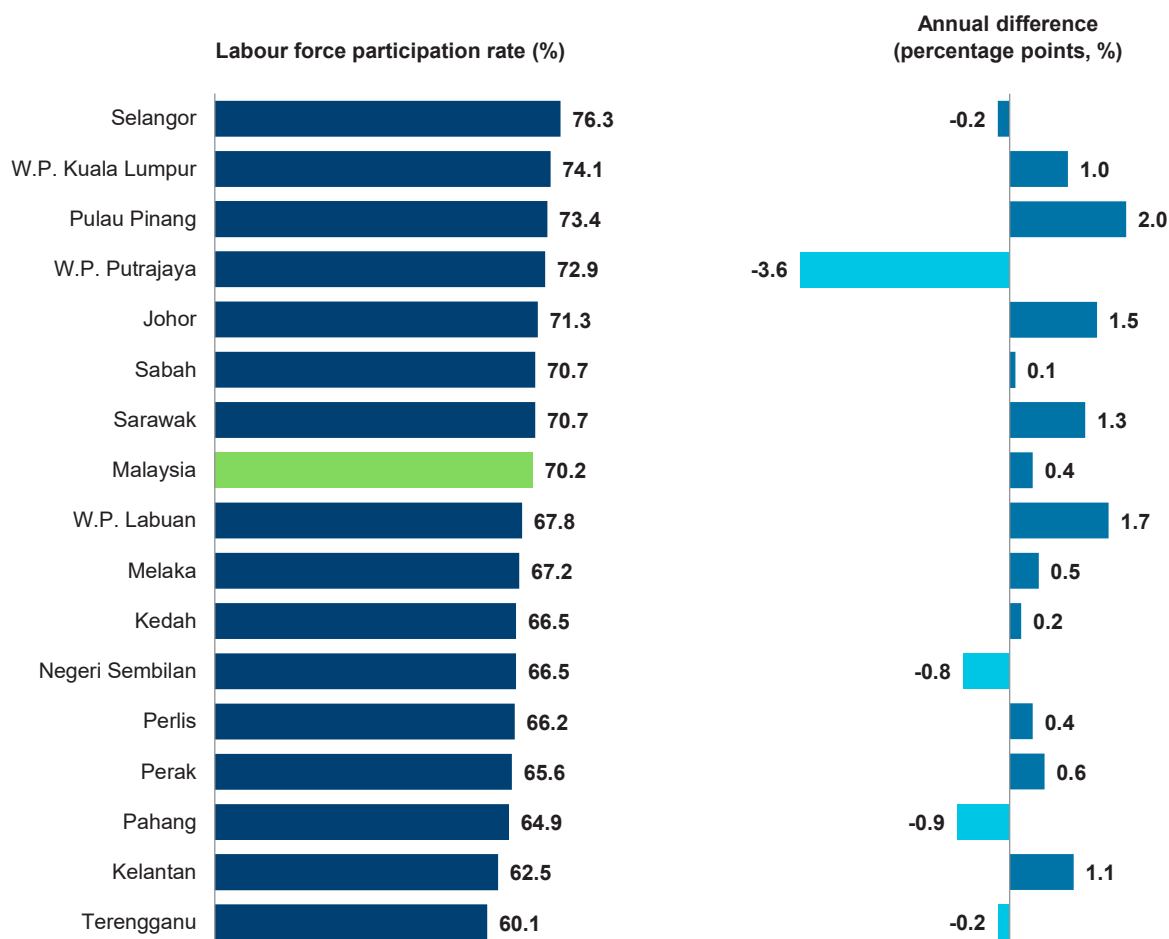
2.6 Labour force situation at state level

Regarding the labour force situation at the state level in Q1 2024, seven states registered LFPR higher than 70.2 per cent recorded at the national level, namely Selangor (76.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.1%), Pulau Pinang (73.4%), W.P. Putrajaya (72.9%), Johor (71.3%), Sabah (70.7%) and Sarawak (70.7%).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted increases in LFPR except for W.P. Putrajaya, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang and Terengganu. In Q1 2024, Pulau Pinang registered the highest positive annual difference for LFPR of 2.0 percentage points to 73.4 per cent, while the remaining twelve states displayed an increment in LFPR ranging between 0.1 and 1.7 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs [Chart 2.28].

Chart 2.28:

Labour force participation rate by state, Q1 2024



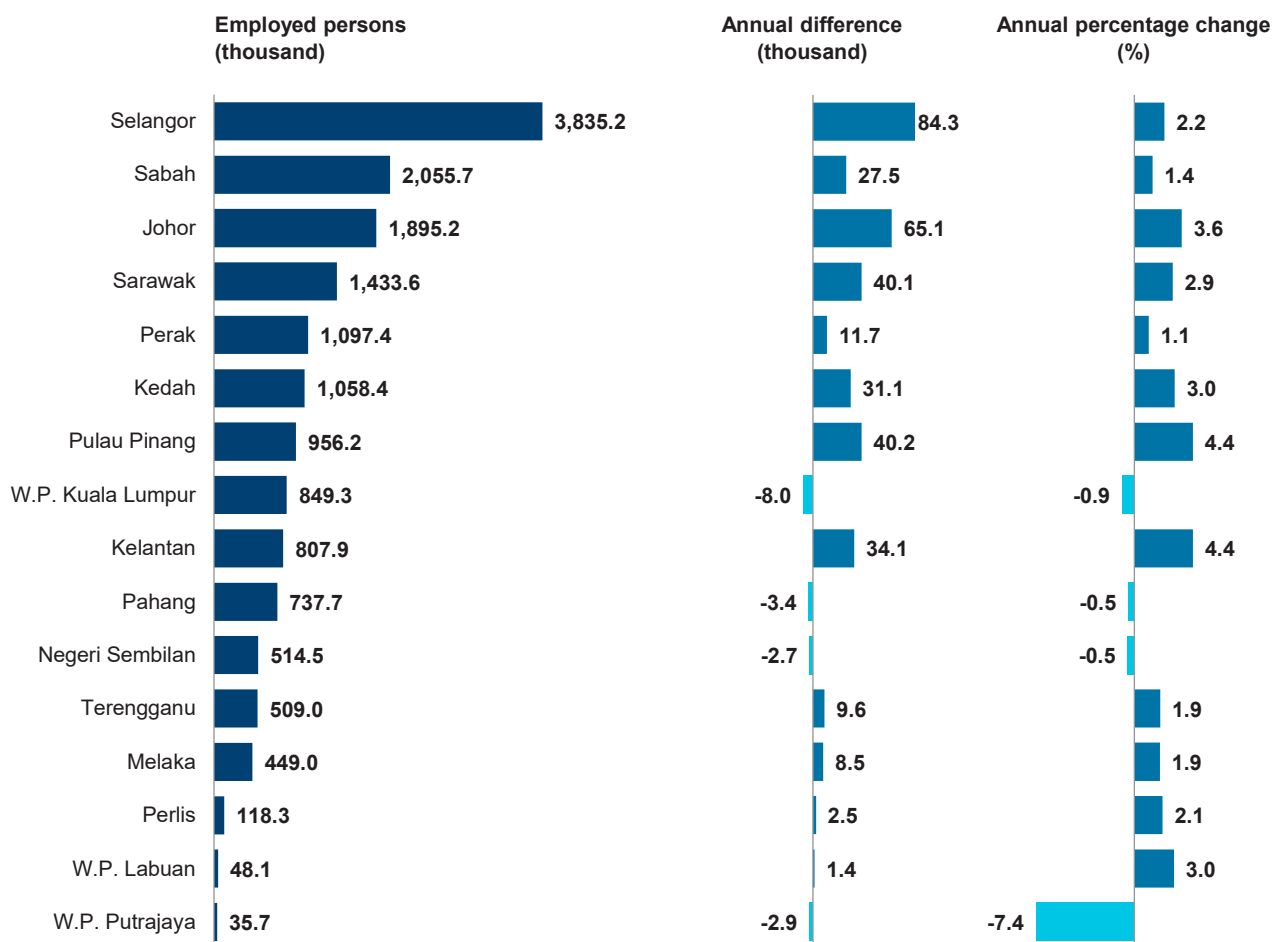
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

In Q1 2024, total employment in Malaysia grew by 2.1 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by most states except Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and W.P. Putrajaya. Selangor which comprised 23.4 per cent of the total employment, gained the most significant number of employed persons by 2.2 per cent (+84.3 thousand) to 3.84 million persons. This was followed by Sabah with a share of 12.5 per cent or 2.06 million employed persons after an increase of 1.4 per cent (+27.5 thousand) year-on-year.

On the other hand, the number of employment in Pahang and Negeri Sembilan reduced by 0.5 per cent as against the same quarter last year to record 737.7 thousand and 514.5 thousand employed persons during Q1 2024 respectively. In the meantime, the number of employed persons in W.P. Kuala Lumpur which made up 5.2 per cent of the national employment, experienced a 0.9 per cent reduction (-8.0 thousand) to 849.3 thousand persons, while employed persons in W.P. Putrajaya also decreased by 7.4 per cent (-2.9 thousand) during the same period [Chart 2.29].

Chart 2.29:

Employment by state, Q1 2024



Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by the state during Q1 2024, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Pulau Pinang at 1.8 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Kedah, which recorded 1.9 per cent. Besides these two states, eight other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (3.3%), ranging between 2.0 per cent to 3.2 per cent. Meanwhile, among six states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 3.3 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 7.9 per cent despite registering a year-on-year decline of 0.2 percentage points during the quarter.

Nine states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed persons compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Selangor experienced the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed persons, lessened by 20.4 per cent (-20.4 thousand) to 79.3 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, seven states registered increases in the number of unemployed persons as opposed to a year ago. Among the highest addition was in Sabah, which grew by 3.4 per cent (+5.8 thousand) to 175.6 thousand persons, followed by Sarawak with an increase of 9.9 per cent (+4.9 thousand) to record 53.9 thousand unemployed persons during Q1 2024 [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2:
Unemployment by state, Q1 2024

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	7.9	0.2	175.6	3.4	5.8
W.P. Labuan	7.2	1.8	3.7	38.4	1.0
Terengganu	4.2	0.0	22.2	2.6	0.5
Kelantan	3.7	-0.2	31.1	-0.8	-0.2
Sarawak	3.6	0.2	53.9	9.9	4.9
Perak	3.4	0.2	38.5	8.6	3.0
Malaysia	3.3	-0.2	561.1	-4.4	-25.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.2	0.0	28.5	-1.0	-0.2
Pahang	2.6	0.0	19.5	0.3	0.1
Johor	2.4	-0.2	46.4	-4.5	-2.2
Melaka	2.2	-0.7	9.9	-24.4	-3.3
Negeri Sembilan	2.2	-0.3	11.8	-10.8	-1.4
W.P. Putrajaya	2.1	1.3	0.8	158.1	0.5
Perlis	2.0	-0.1	2.4	-3.3	-0.1
Selangor	2.0	-0.6	79.3	-20.4	-20.4
Kedah	1.9	-0.9	20.2	-32.1	-9.6
Pulau Pinang	1.8	-0.5	17.3	-19.4	-4.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

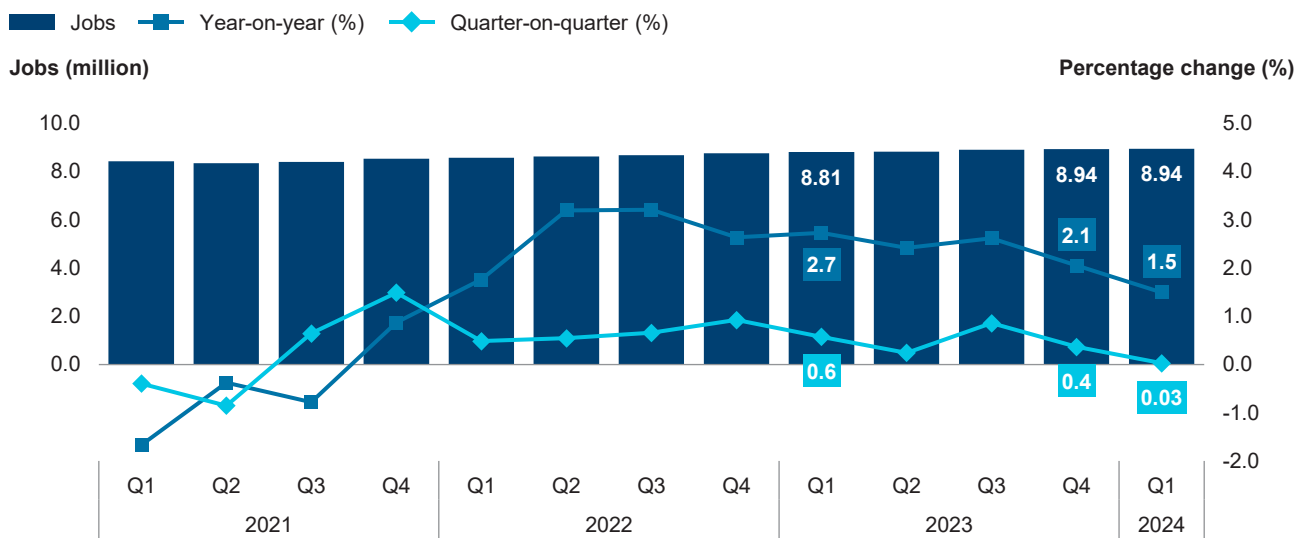
3. LABOUR DEMAND

3.1 Jobs in the economy sector

After registering positive annual growth in labour demand throughout 2023, the number of jobs in the economic sector during Q1 2024 improved further by 1.5 per cent (+131.7 thousand), recording a total of 8.94 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, the number of jobs increased marginally by 0.03 per cent (+2.3 thousand), reflecting a slower growth trend in labour demand during this quarter [Chart 3.1].

Chart 3.1:

Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

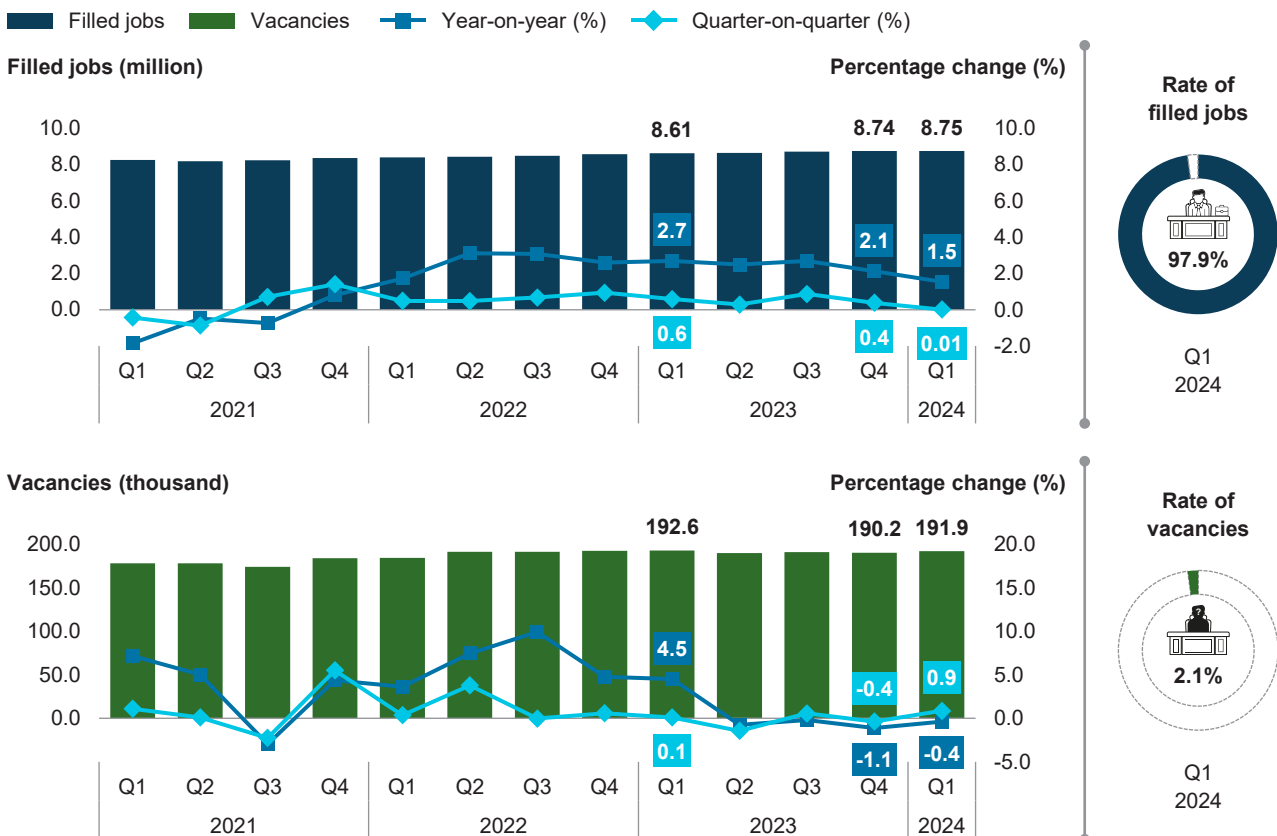
In Q1 2024, the number of filled jobs grew by 1.5 per cent (+132.4 thousand) over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.75 million filled jobs. In the meantime, filled jobs posted an increase of 0.01 per cent (+0.6 thousand) as against the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, vacancies declined by 0.4 per cent (-0.7 thousand) from Q1 2023 to record 191.9 thousand vacancies. Nevertheless, the number of job vacancies rebounded to 0.9 per cent (+1.6 thousand) observed compared to the last quarter after registering a drop of 0.4 per cent during Q4 2023.

The rate of filled jobs which stood at 97.9 per cent during this quarter, improved by 0.1 percentage points year-on-year during Q1 2024 and remained the same as in the previous quarter. Correspondingly, the rate of vacancies to total jobs decreased by 0.1 percentage points during the quarter to post the rate at 2.1 per cent [Chart 3.2].

Chart 3.2:

Number and percentage change filled jobs and vacancies, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

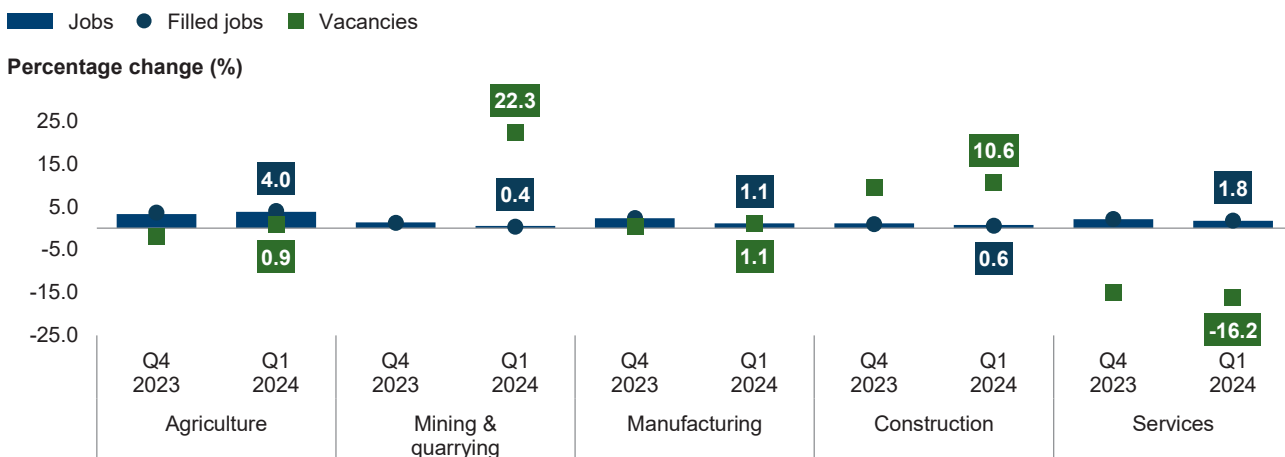


Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Further analysis of jobs by economic activity reveals that the positive year-on-year growth was due to the gain in the number of jobs in all sectors. The favourable trend of labour demand was reflected through the increased number of filled jobs in all sectors despite a reduction in vacancies in the Services sector compared to the same quarter of the previous year [Chart 3.3].

Chart 3.3:

Percentage change of jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic sector, Q4 2023 & Q1 2024

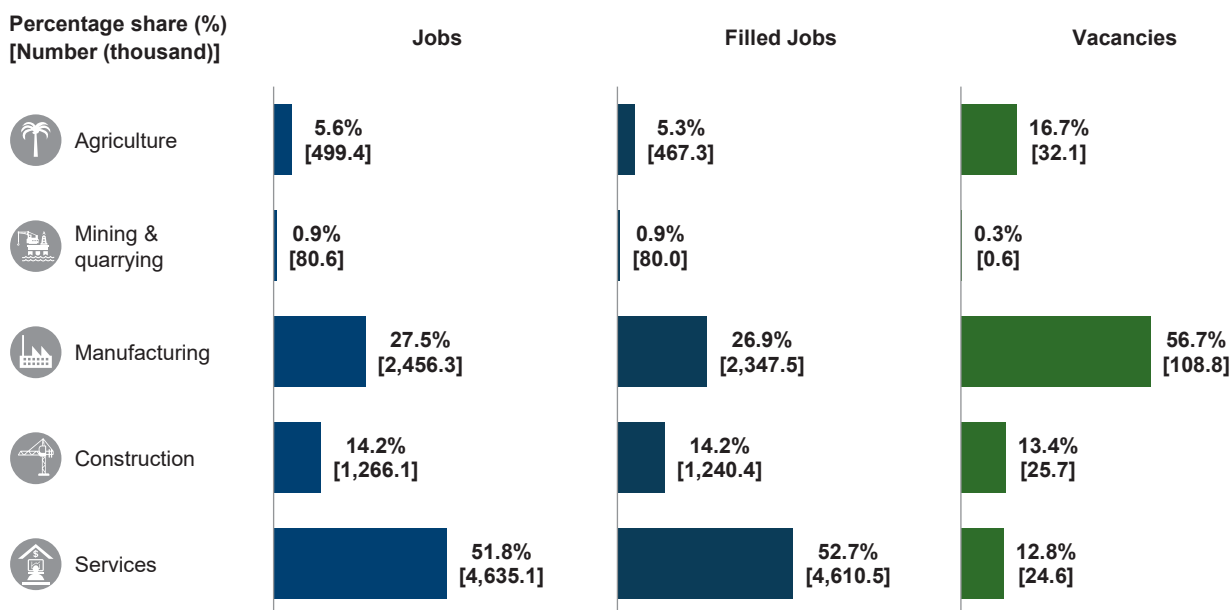


Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Chart 3.4:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic sector, Q1 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

The majority of jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, comprising of 51.9 per cent or 4.64 million jobs during Q1 2024, which grew by 1.7 per cent year-on-year (+77.0 thousand). The growth was contributed by the rise of jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade (2.4%; +39.7 thousand). Looking at the distribution of jobs by the Services sub-sectors, more than 70 per cent of jobs in this sector were in Wholesale & retail trade (36.9%); Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (20.1%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.5%).

From the total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed of 52.7 per cent or equivalent to 4.61 million jobs after registering an annual increase of 1.8 per cent (+81.7 thousand) during Q1 2024. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99 per cent, with the highest rate of filled jobs rate posted in Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.0%). Job vacancies in the Services sector which comprised 0.5 per cent of total jobs or 24.6 thousand vacancies indicated a decline by 16.2 per cent (-4.7 thousand). These vacancies were predominantly in the sub-sector of Wholesale & retail trade (38.9%) and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (37.3%).

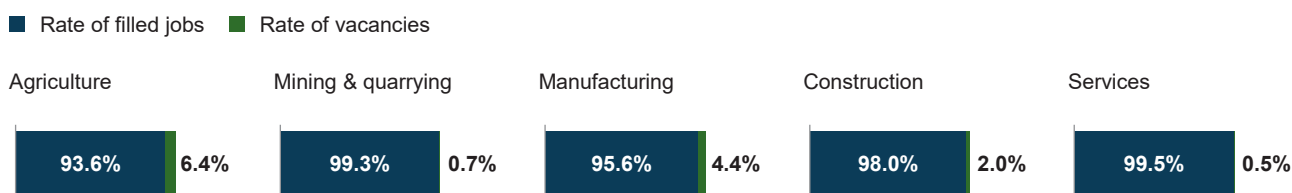
In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector encompassing 27.5 per cent of total jobs or 2.46 million, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.1 per cent (+26.4 thousand) during Q1 2024 following by positive growth as compared to the same quarter of last year in all sub-sectors except for three sub-sector namely Electrical, electronic & optical products (-1.3%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-0.2%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (-0.1%). The highest number of jobs in this sector was gained by of Food processing, beverages & tobacco products sub-sector (6.8%; +21.9 thousand). Jobs in Manufacturing sector were largely concentrated in Electrical, electronic & optical products (26.1%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (18.6%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (15.4%). These three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-thirds of jobs in the Manufacturing sector.

The rate of filled jobs rate in the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.6 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.1 per cent (+25.3 thousand) to 2.35 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs (96.5%), while the lowest rate was in Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector at 94.8 per cent. Comprising a share of 4.4 per cent of Manufacturing sector's jobs, vacancies in this sector ascended by 1.1 per cent (+1.2 thousand) to 108.8 thousand as all sub-sectors observed increase in the number of vacancies except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-1.3%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (-0.5%). Most of the job vacancies were concentrated in Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.7%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (18.5%).

Besides that, jobs in the Construction sector which made up 14.2 per cent of total jobs during Q1 2024, increased 0.5 per cent (+9.6 thousand) to record 1.27 million jobs as compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.0 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 2.0 per cent. Jobs in the Agriculture sector which composed of 5.6 per cent, ascended by 3.8 per cent (+18.2 thousand) to 499.4 thousand jobs during the same period. Filled jobs in this sector comprised 93.6 per cent as opposed to 6.4 per cent vacancies. In addition, the Mining & quarrying sector which made up the lowest share of jobs of 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.6 thousand jobs continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate of 0.5 per cent (+0.4 thousand). The rate of filled jobs for this sector was 99.3 per cent while the vacancies rate was 0.7 per cent.

Chart 3.5:

Rate of filled jobs and vacancies by economic sector, Q1 2024



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Regarding labour demand by skill level during Q1 2024, the number of jobs in the skilled and semi-skilled categories went up, while the low-skilled category continued to decline as compared to a year ago as well as the previous quarter [Chart 3.6].

Chart 3.6:

Percentage change of jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by skill level, Q4 2023 & Q1 2024

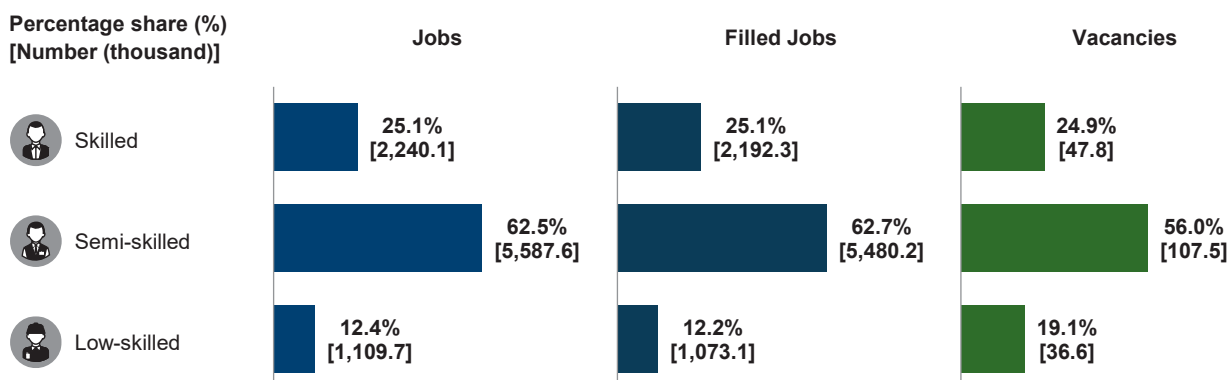


Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Chart 3.7:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by skill level, Q4 2023 & Q1 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Most of the jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.5 per cent or equivalent to 5.59 million jobs during Q1 2024. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assemblers. As compared with the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.7 per cent (+92.8 thousand). The rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.48 million filled jobs, which grew by 1.7 per cent (+91.5 thousand) as against a year ago. During the same period, the number of vacancies in this category increased by 1.2 per cent (+1.3 thousand) to 107.5 thousand vacancies with a rate of 1.9 per cent.

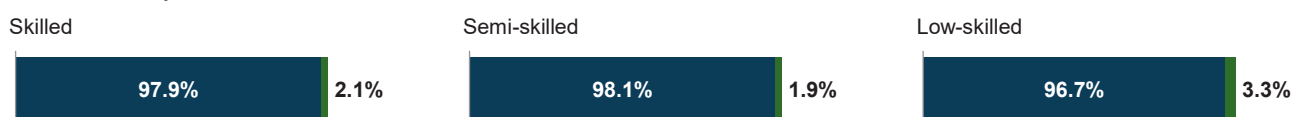
The skilled jobs which comprised a share of 25.1 per cent during Q1 2024, encompassed three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs rose 2.0 per cent year-on-year (+44.4 thousand) to 2.24 million during the quarter. Accordingly, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 2.1 per cent (+45.9 thousand) to record 2.19 million filled jobs. In addition, skilled job vacancies declined by 3.1 per cent (-1.5 thousand), registering 47.8 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, jobs in the low-skilled category comprised the remaining 12.4 per cent of total jobs by skill level, declined by 0.5 per cent (-5.5 thousand) to 1.11 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs decreased by 0.5 per cent (-5.0 thousand) to 1.07 million, posting a rate of filled jobs at 96.7 per cent. Besides that, low-skilled job vacancies also declined by 1.4 per cent (-0.5 thousand) to 36.6 thousand, hence indicating a vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent.

Chart 3.8:

Rate of filled jobs and vacancies by skill level, Q1 2024

■ Rate of filled jobs ■ Rate of vacancies



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

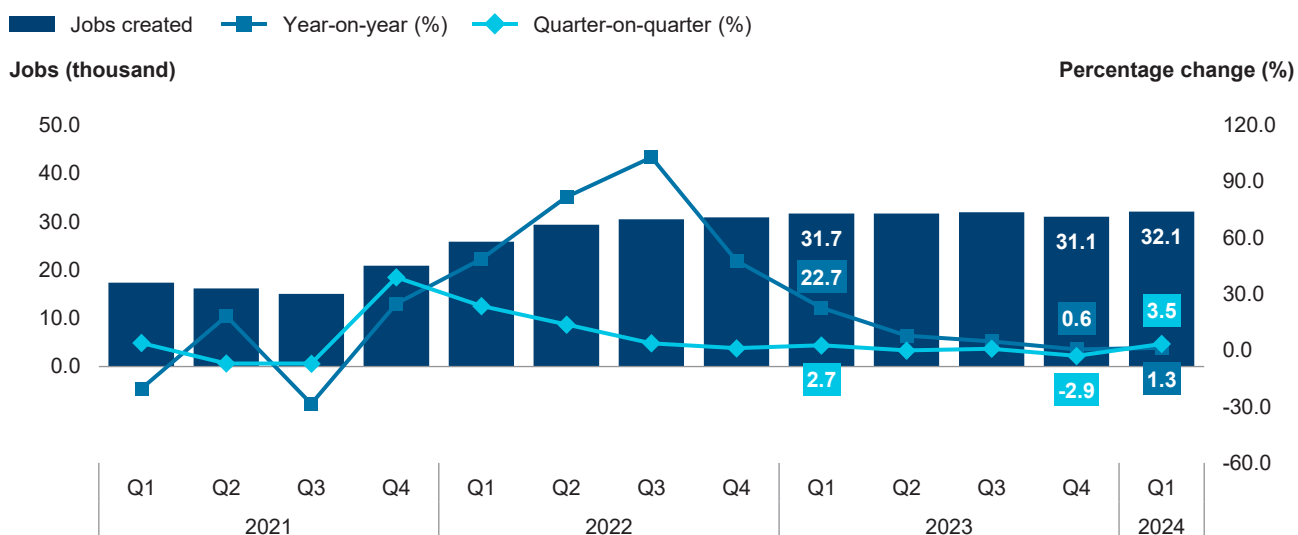
3. LABOUR DEMAND

3.2 Jobs creation

In Q1 2024, the number of jobs created in the economic sector surged by 1.3 per cent year-on-year (+0.4 thousand) compared to 0.6 per cent in the preceding quarter to record 32.1 thousand jobs. In the meantime, job created registered a quarterly positive growth of 3.5 per cent (+1.1 thousand) from 31.1 thousand during Q4 2023 [Chart 3.9].

Chart 3.9:

Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

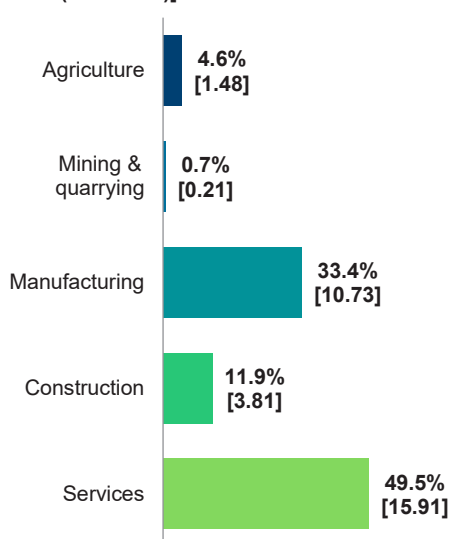
By economic activity, all sectors posted positive year-on-year growth during Q1 2024 except for the Agriculture and Services sectors. However, the quarterly comparison observed a decline in the number of jobs created for the Mining & quarrying sector [Chart 3.10].

Chart 3.10:

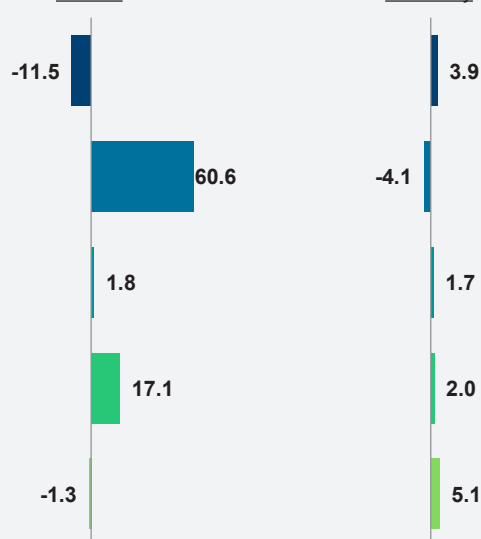
Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q1 2024

■ Agriculture ■ Mining & quarrying ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Services

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 49.5 per cent or equivalent to 15.9 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 1.3 per cent (-0.2 thousand) during Q1 2024. Within this sector, Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 9.0 thousand jobs created, followed by Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.7 thousand jobs created. The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 33.4 per cent of total jobs created in Q1 2024, grew by 1.8 per cent (+0.2 thousand) to register 10.7 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sectors.

Furthermore, there was an increase in the number of jobs created for the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors during Q1 2024 to record 0.2 thousand and 3.8 thousand jobs created respectively. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 4.6 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.5 thousand jobs, posting a drop of 11.5 per cent (-0.2 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year.

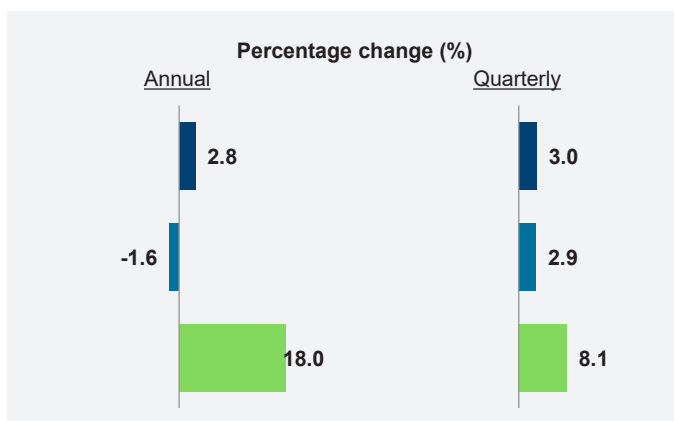
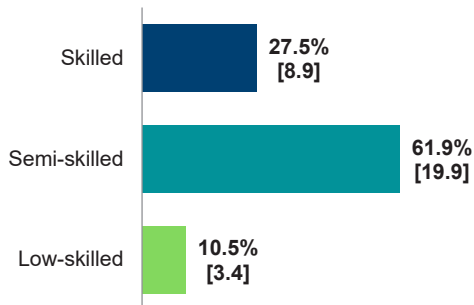
Looking at the job created by skill level, more than half or 61.9 per cent of total jobs created during Q1 2024 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 19.9 thousand jobs. In term of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category decreased 1.6 per cent. The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (27.5%) of total job creation, registering a positive growth of 2.8 per cent to 8.9 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 10.5 per cent of all jobs created during the quarter, rose by 18.0 per cent to 3.4 thousand jobs [Chart 3.11].

Chart 3.11:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q1 2024

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2024, DOSM

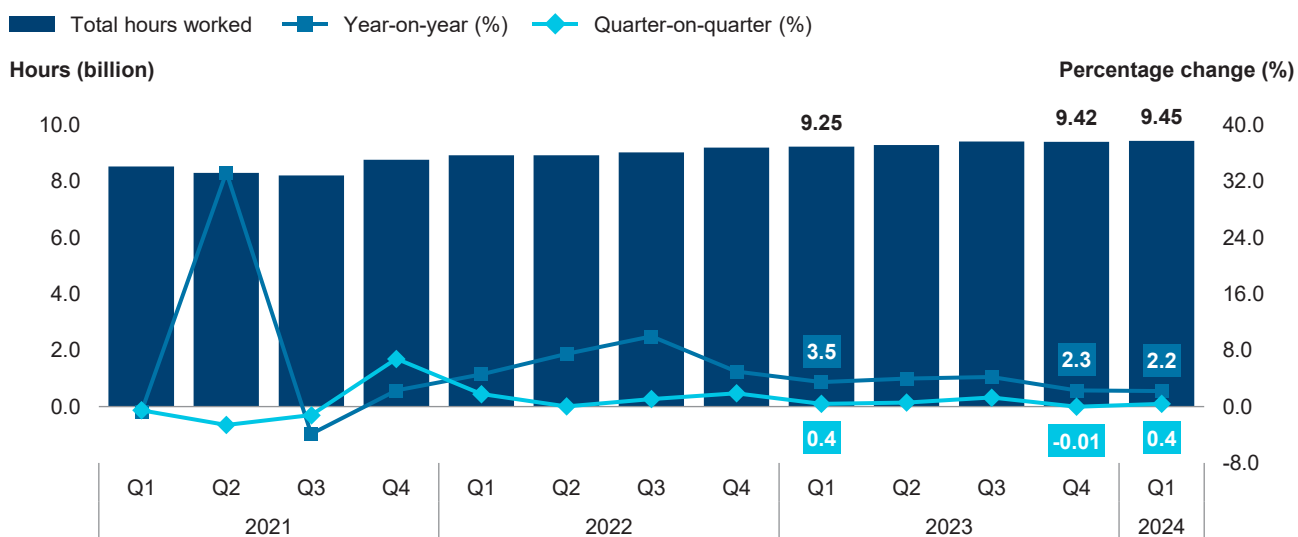
4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

4.1 Labour productivity per hour worked

Malaysia's economy expanded 4.2 per cent year-on-year during Q1 2024 as compared to 2.9 per cent in the preceding quarter. In line with the economic growth during the quarter, total hours worked surged by 2.2 per cent to record a total of 9.45 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked registered a moderate growth of 0.4 per cent as against 0.01 per cent recorded during Q4 2023 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1:

Total hours worked, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

The Services sector accounted for nearly two-thirds or 62.3 per cent of total hours worked in Malaysia, making it the largest contributor to the economy. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with a contribution of 17.7 per cent, while the Agriculture sector had a share of 10.7 per cent during Q1 2024. In the meantime, total hours worked in the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors comprised of 8.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

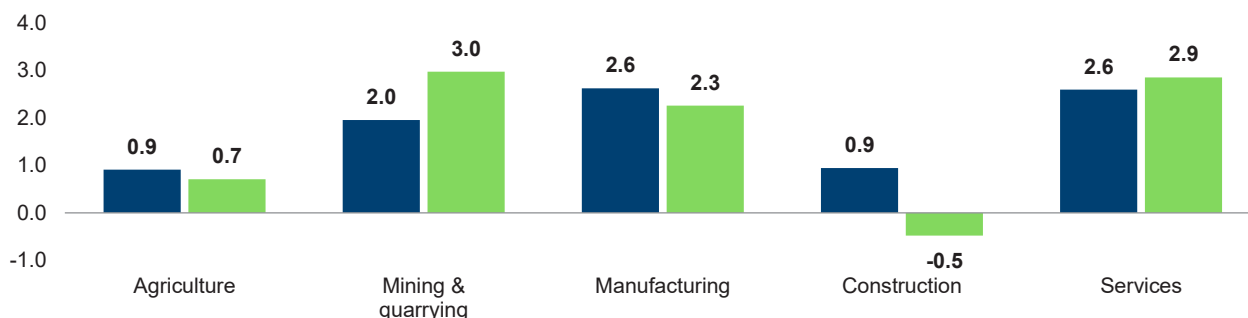
In Q1 2024, all sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked except for the Construction sector which declined by 0.5 per cent during the quarter. The highest gain of 2.9 per cent was recorded by the Services sector whereby the two sub-sectors with the largest gain were Wholesale & retail trade and Food & beverages and accommodation. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector surged 2.3 per cent with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic & optical products, followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products. Although remained positive, the other two sectors namely Agriculture and Mining & quarrying indicated slower growth of hours worked compared to Q1 2023 at 0.7 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively [Chart 4.2].

Chart 4.2:

Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2023 & Q1 2024

■ Q4 2023 ■ Q1 2024

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Overall, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 1.9 per cent to bring the level of productivity at RM42.0 per hour during Q1 2024, after registering an increase of 0.6 per cent in the previous quarter [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3:

Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

■ 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 2024, DOSM

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector, all sectors recorded a positive growth during Q1 2024 except for the Manufacturing sector, which continued to experience a decrease of 0.3 per cent following a drop of 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Despite the decline in the overall performance of the Manufacturing sector, four sub-sectors posted positive growth, namely Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (6.1%), Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products (3.1%), Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (2.8%) and Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing (2.3%).

During the same period, the Services sector maintained its upward trend, with labour productivity per hour worked increased by 1.8 per cent after registering a positive growth for nine consecutive quarters. The highest growth was recorded in Transportation & storage (10.4%), followed by Real estate & business services (7.2%) and Utilities (6.8%) sub-sectors.

Meanwhile, the Construction sector escalated by 12.5 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, surpassing a 2.6 per cent increase in the previous quarter. Additionally, the Mining & quarrying sector improved further by 2.7 per cent while the Agriculture sector experienced a 0.9 per cent increase in labour productivity per hour worked during Q1 2024 [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value-added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q1 2024

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	0.9	1.6	0.7
Mining & quarrying	2.7	5.7	3.0
Manufacturing	-0.3	1.9	2.3
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-2.4	-0.4	2.1
Beverages & tobacco products	-9.3	6.6	17.5
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	3.1	1.5	-1.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2.3	4.2	1.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	-2.9	1.1	4.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	6.1	7.2	1.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	-3.0	0.7	3.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2.8	2.0	-0.8
Construction	12.5	11.9	-0.5
Services	1.8	4.7	2.9
Utilities	6.8	7.3	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	1.6	3.8	2.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	1.1	5.5	4.3
Transportation & storage	10.4	11.0	0.6
Information & communication	-1.8	2.9	4.8
Finance & insurance	-9.0	0.1	10.0
Real estate & business services	7.2	8.8	1.5
Other services	2.5	5.2	2.7
Total	1.9	4.2	2.2

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

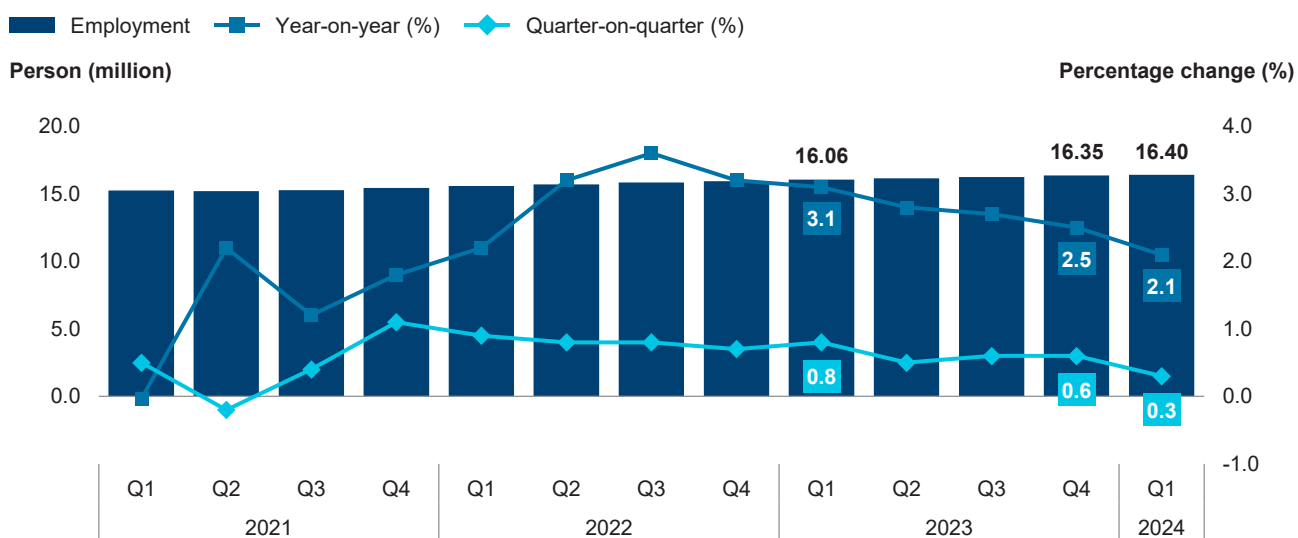
4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

4.2 Labour productivity per employment

With favourable economic growth supported by positive labour market conditions during Q1 2024, employment rose by 2.1 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 16.40 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment saw a marginal growth of 0.3 per cent during the quarter [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4:

Employment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

In Q1 2024, the rise in the number of employment was driven by growth across all economic sectors, especially the Manufacturing and Services sectors. Employment in the Services sector grew by 2.8 per cent to record 10.22 million persons during Q1 2024, with most sub-sectors improved as compared to the previous quarter. The highest gain was in Food & beverages and accommodation (5.9%) sub-sector, followed by Utilities (3.5%) and Transportation & storage (2.6%) sub-sectors

As for the Manufacturing sector, employment increased by 1.7 per cent to register a total of 2.82 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, employment expanded across all Manufacturing sub-sectors, except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (-0.3%) sub-sector. The most significant gain recorded in Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (3.7%) sub-sector, followed by Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing (3.2%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (2.0%) sub-sectors.

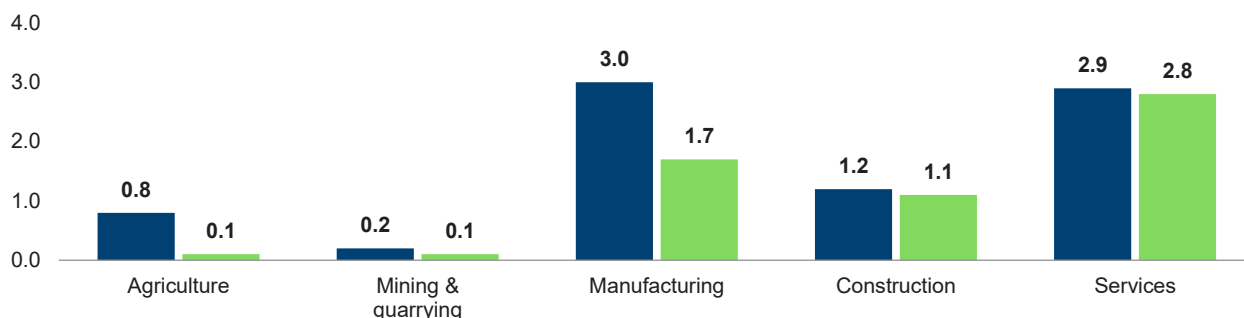
Furthermore, employment in the Agriculture sector increased slightly by 0.1 per cent to 1.88 million persons during Q1 2024. Meanwhile, employment in the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors grew by 1.1 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively [Chart 4.5].

Chart 4.5:

Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q4 2023 & Q1 2024

■ Q4 2023 ■ Q1 2024

Percentage change (%)



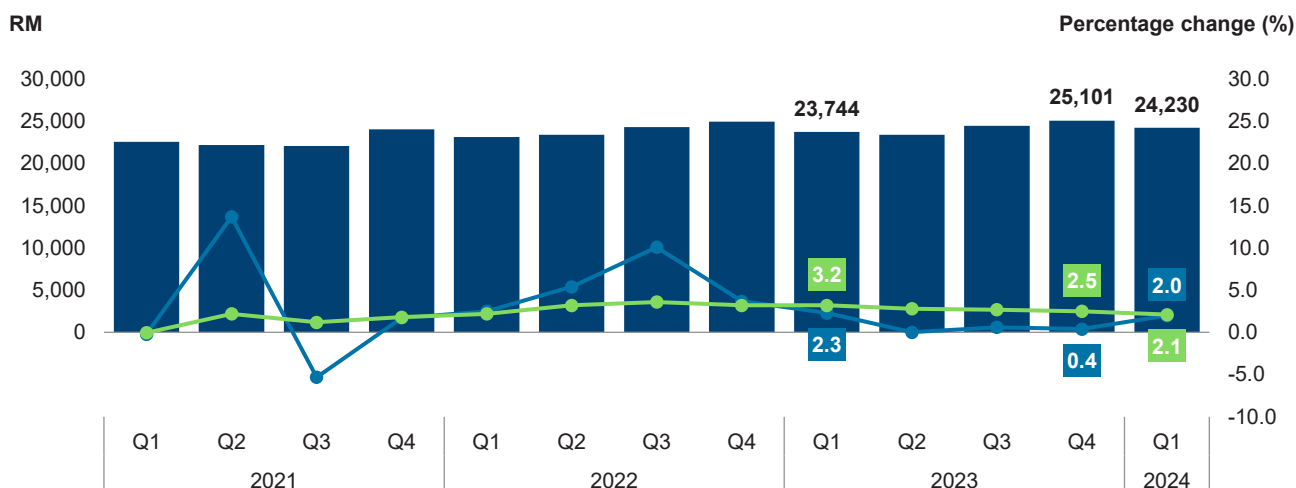
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

As the economy posting higher growth than employment, had resulted in labour productivity which is measured as value added per employment registered a better growth of 2.0 per cent, to record RM24,230 per person during Q1 2024 [Chart 4.6].

Chart 4.6:

Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2021 – Q1 2024

■ Labour productivity per employment (RM) ● Labour productivity per employment (Year-on-year, %) ● Employment (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Regarding labour productivity per employment by economic sector, the Services sector recorded a stronger year-on-year increase of 1.9 per cent during Q1 2024 following the positive growth in most of its sub-sectors except for Food & beverages and accommodation (-0.4%) and Finance and insurance (-1.3%). Two sub-sectors recorded the highest growth of value added per employment, namely Transportation and storage (8.1%) and Real estate & business services (7.3%). Additionally, Wholesale & retail trade (1.2%) and Utilities (3.6%) also contributed to the Services sector overall productivity growth.

The Construction sector sustained its upward momentum, registering a 10.7 per cent increase in labour productivity per employment. Likewise, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors observed further improvement over the previous quarter in labour productivity per employment, grew 1.5 per cent and 5.7 per cent during Q1 2024 respectively.

On the other hand, the Manufacturing sector rebounded 0.2 per cent in labour productivity per employment during Q1 2024, following a 3.2 per cent decrease in the previous quarter. The highest growth was recorded by Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (5.1%) sub-sector, followed by Beverages & tobacco products (4.7%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (2.3%) sub-sectors [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value-added & employment by economic sector, Q1 2024

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	1.5	1.6	0.1
Mining & quarrying	5.7	5.7	0.1
Manufacturing	0.2	1.9	1.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-3.9	-0.4	3.7
Beverages & tobacco products	4.7	6.6	1.8
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	-0.1	1.5	1.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	0.9	4.2	3.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	-0.7	1.1	1.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	5.1	7.2	2.0
Electrical, electronic & optical products	0.8	0.7	-0.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2.3	2.0	-0.3
Construction	10.7	11.9	1.1
Services	1.9	4.7	2.8
Utilities	3.6	7.3	3.5
Wholesale & retail trade	1.2	3.8	2.6
Food & beverages and accommodation	-0.4	5.5	5.9
Transportation & storage	8.1	11.0	2.6
Information & communication	0.5	2.9	2.4
Finance & insurance	-1.3	0.1	1.4
Real estate & business services	7.3	8.8	1.4
Other services	3.6	5.2	1.6
Total	2.0	4.2	2.1

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

5. WAY FORWARD

Agriculture Census is the backbone of government policy

Malaysia's Agriculture sector has significantly contributed to the national economy, although its prominence has diminished over the years due to industrialisation and urbanisation. Despite this decline, agriculture remains vital to providing employment, ensuring food security and supporting rural livelihoods. Although its share of the GDP has gradually decreased as the nation diversifies its economy, agriculture still account for 6.4 per cent of the GDP in 2023. During the same period, exports of agricultural goods accounted for 6.6 per cent share of total exports. In terms of export values, it recorded RM94.24 billion which declined by 22.1 per cent from the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to reduced exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products amid lower prices of palm oil. However, the sector remains a crucial Source of employment, engaging about 11.6 per cent of the total employment or equivalent to 1.87 million persons.

In the modern era, an essential tool in understanding the dynamics of agricultural activities is implementing the Agricultural Census, which aims to collect comprehensive data on households and organisations engaged in the Agriculture sector, capturing demographic and socioeconomic characteristics at the most granular geographic levels. This data will serve as the foundation for projecting and estimating the country's agricultural sector, establishing new benchmarks of agricultural indicators for food supply and socioeconomic stability. The results of Malaysia's Agricultural Census 2024 meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator reporting and can be used as a performance measurement for the 12th Malaysia Plan (12th MP). Aside from that, this census can also benefit everyone in Malaysia as the government can formulate policies such as investing in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs specifically tailored to the demand for labour in the industry. These programs could provide the local workforce with the necessary skills and knowledge in areas of modern farming techniques as well as agricultural technology. By equipping local workers with relevant skills, they become more attractive candidates for employment in the Agriculture sector, reducing their reliance on foreign workers.

Furthermore, the government could incentivise farmers to adopt automated farming methods and invest in labour-saving technologies. This not only increases productivity, but also reduces the dependence on manual labour, mitigating the impact of labour shortages. The recent call from the Prime Minister for Sime Darby Plantation to lead in reducing reliance on foreign labour highlights the importance of innovation and technology in achieving greater self-reliance within the Agriculture sector³. The approach and technological advancement used by the plantation company should be emulated as a model by smallholders in the future, leveraging advanced technology embedded with artificial intelligence and machine learning to alleviate the sector's dependence on manual labour and, thus, attract more young local talents to be involved in the Agriculture industry. Promoting entrepreneurship through education and financial support can also empower local communities to start their own agricultural businesses, creating job opportunities and stimulating economic growth in rural areas. Overall, Malaysia can enhance its agricultural competitiveness while simultaneously addressing labour challenges and fostering sustainable economic development by prioritising the upskilling of local workers, reducing reliance on foreign labour and promoting innovation in the Agriculture sector.

3 The Sun (2024), PM urges Sime Darby Plantation to pioneer less reliance on foreign labour Retrieved from https://thesun.my/local_news/pm-urges-sime-darby-plantation-to-pioneer-less-reliance-on-foreign-labour-CD12440057

In conclusion, the government's commitment to accelerating economic reforms underscores its dedication to fostering prosperity and resilience. Through targeted initiatives, including the implementation of the Agriculture Census from July to October 2024, the government aims to gather comprehensive data on the Agricultural sector's stocks and profiles. This data encompasses economic, social and environmental dimensions that will serve as a foundation for informed policymaking, drive sustainable growth and development. Looking ahead, continued government support and investment in the Agriculture sector will be crucial for realising the full potential of these initiatives and ensuring a prosperous future for Malaysia.

6. CONCLUSION

Overall, Malaysia's labour market condition expanded during Q1 2024 as both supply and demand improved further. Positive labour force growth has resulted in a consistent year-on-year increase in employment, while the number and rate of unemployment continued to decline. Looking at the industry's demand for labour, the number of jobs indicated further improvement in Q1 2024. Although the increase in jobs was primarily due to a significant rise in filled jobs, there was a slight decrease in the number of job vacancies during the same period. Nonetheless, more jobs were created as opposed to a year ago to meet the industry's needs. As for labour market efficiency, both labour productivity measures in terms of value added per hour worked and value added per employment registered increased compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The overall labour market performance also indicated an improvement from the preceding quarter, albeit at a slower pace compared to the annual differences.

The Ekonomi MADANI framework, which mapped out fresh strategies for Malaysia's economic growth and identified new growth industries, has started to bear positive results, as evidenced by the economy's continuing expansion. This is further catalysed by the economic measures outlined in Budget 2024 and the government's commitment to introduce responsible fiscal management while protecting vulnerable communities' welfare. The surge in digital economic activity is expected to have substantial implications for the labour market, with the digital sector anticipated to create around 500,000 new jobs by 2025. Moreover, tech salaries are projected to increase by 13.9 per cent this year, driven by high demand for skilled professionals in fields such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and data science. The government's Budget 2024 allocates RM100 million for digitalisation grants of up to RM5,000, benefitting over 20,000 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC). The budget has made it easier than ever to embrace digital technologies and improve business efficiency as well as productivity, besides emphasising the development of local digital talent to sustain this growth. Hence, this highlights the strategic importance of nurturing a skilled workforce to support the expanding digital economy.

Moving into Q2 2024, the Muslim community in the country observed the fasting month of Ramadan, followed by the celebration of Eid along with a school short-break that will lead to an increase in businesses, particularly for the purchase of goods and services. These cultural and religious events are expected to stimulate the country's economy, as people also visit local attractions and participate in social events, directly boosting domestic tourism activities. Despite ongoing external headwinds, Malaysia's economic outlook will continue to be underpinned by sustained expansion of domestic demand and improvement in external demand, including improved tourism activities, continued implementation of infrastructure projects, further realisation of committed foreign direct investments, and the government's initiatives. A favourable country's economic prospects will lead to more vibrant business and economic activity, thus creating more high-skilled jobs and greater income opportunities in the economy, besides enhancing the quality of the workforce. Therefore, a promising labour market condition is foreseen in the upcoming quarter, reflecting confidence in the economy. Nevertheless, the growth prospects remain subject to downside risks from weaker-than-expected external demand, heightened geopolitical conflicts, and larger declines in domestic commodity production.

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Navigating the Labour Force: An In-Depth Look at Non-Citizen Workers in Malaysia

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Introduction

Non-citizen workers play a crucial role in various sectors of the Malaysian economy in addressing labour shortages and contributing significantly to industries like agriculture, construction and services. These workers, often occupying low-skilled and semi-skilled positions, help sustain industries that are less attractive to local workers. However, employing non-citizen workers presents challenges related to legal status, working conditions, and integration into the broader labour market. Addressing these issues requires careful policy considerations to enhance their welfare and productivity while safeguarding their rights. This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding non-citizen employment in Malaysia, emphasizing the need for balanced and inclusive labour policies.

Malaysia has its issues with non-citizen workers especially with illegal immigrants. There have been immigration raids happening to contain illegal immigrants who abuses and does not renew their Social Visit Pass (PLS) and Temporary Employment Visitors Pass (PLKS)¹. The Malaysian government is approaching their target as outlined in the Twelfth Malaysian Plan (12MP) which is that the number of foreign workers in Malaysia should be no more than 15 per cent from the total employed population within the year 2025². As of March 15, 2024, Malaysian Immigration Department (JIM) has stated there are 2,171,798 documented foreigners working here. The government was able to achieve this by having a hiring freeze for foreign labour³.

Besides, our government takes initiative by planning effective strategies through their ministries such as Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) have a strategic plan for 2021-2025 to make Malaysia a prosperous and harmonious high-tech nation by leading development of technology and digital culture among Malaysians. Hence, this article will give an in-depth analysis of non-citizen employed persons in Malaysia, exploring their significant contributions to the economy, the complex challenges they present, and the multifaceted impacts on the local labour market.

Literature Review

Malaysia has experienced large-scale migration since the late nineteenth century but has more recently in-migration of low skilled labour on a temporary or a rotation basis since the late 1970s due to labour shortages. There was a relatively open policy towards low skilled immigrants until 1984. The influx of foreign labour entering Malaysia was contained as they contributed towards alleviating the widened labour market imbalances in rural agricultural sectors especially in the export-oriented primary commodity sectors. An estimated half a million foreign workers in the early 1980s swelled to around two million by the mid-1990s (Kanapathy, 2008). Foreign workers show keen interest to work in Malaysia due to its political stability, governance, multicultural and multi-religious society and privatisation policy. Low-skilled foreign workers have a wage advantage in the plantation sectors compared to local workers due to their willingness to work overtime despite the low pay as they send their remittances to their home country (Shahiri et al., 2021). Non-citizens are people who come from a foreign country, including foreign workers. The influx of foreign workers has reduced the number of locally skilled workers which depletes the pool of expertise in the construction sector (Abdul-Rahman et al., 2012). The wages of local workers and foreign workers in the construction sector are similar

because for foreign workers, employers must pay for transportation, accommodation, repatriation and levy for foreign workers even though the monthly wage is less than the local worker's monthly wage. However, in terms of quality and workmanship, the lack of skilled workers in the construction industry shows poor translation of architectural designs into real structures especially with small scale contractors (Narayanan & Lai, 2005). Low skilled foreign and local labour negatively and significantly affect the growth of labour productivity in the long term. As for skilled foreign and local labour, they contribute positively and significantly towards labour productivity. However, the contribution of foreign labour on labour productivity is smaller compared to the local labour (Palel et al., 2014).

To ensure employment in the future for agricultural sector, skills development policies are required. Low-skilled non-citizen workers take part in routine and menial tasks, especially in the agricultural sector. Almost every agricultural job has partial or full potential in automation, especially menial, routine-based tasks. This will not affect the overall sector structure especially the retrenchment of local labour as they are in semi-skilled and skilled level, which requires creativity, analytical and problem-solving skills which are not susceptible to be replaced with automation (Vaghefi, 2022). Automation in the agriculture sector can reduce human labour for menial operations in an efficient manner (Mahmud et al., 2020). Overdependence on foreign workers without monitoring will weaken the potential for automation which can suppress local labour-productivity efforts which can hinder the creation of high-skilled jobs which can shape Malaysia's reputation as a low-skilled foreign labour destination (Wei et al., 2018).

Data Source

This study utilised the official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM), namely Labour Force Survey and Employment Statistics based on data availability from 2018 to 2022 and 2021 to 2023 respectively. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used where possible some statistics are calculated by the author based on original data sources. In addition, the authors performed reviews of literature from articles, journals, reports and working papers from websites that documented the information for dissemination. These sources are considered secondary data.

Findings

In the realm of employment dynamics in Malaysia, the story of non-citizen labour revealing intriguing trends and shifts over the years. From 2018 to 2022, the number of employed persons increased steadily from 14.8 million to over 15.3 million, with citizens comprising more than half of the workforce.

In 2018, over 2.2 million employed persons, roughly 14.8% of total employed persons were non-citizens. This proportion remained relatively stable throughout the observed period with minor fluctuations. This data suggests a continuous reliance on foreign labour to fill specific needs.

Interestingly, despite the overall increase in employment, the ratio of citizen to non-citizen employed persons stayed remarkably consistent. Throughout this timeframe, Malaysian citizens consistently comprised majority of total number of employed persons **[Table 1]**.

Table 1:

Employed Persons by Citizenship, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Year	Employed Persons ('000)			Percentage Share (%)		
	Total	Citizen	Non-Citizen	Total	Citizen	Non-Citizen
2018	14,776.0	12,592.5	2,183.4	100.0	85.2	14.8
2019	15,073.4	12,836.8	2,236.6	100.0	85.2	14.8
2020	14,956.7	12,865.9	2,090.9	100.0	86.0	14.0
2021	15,064.2	13,154.8	1,909.4	100.0	87.3	12.7
2022	15,391.7	13,613.7	1,778.0	100.0	88.4	11.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Employed persons in Malaysia shows that among citizens, there has been consistent growth in both male and female number of employed persons. Male citizens rise from roughly 7.5 million to over 8.2 million. Whereas female citizens participation increases from 5.1 million to 5.5 million. As for non-citizens, there is a decrease in their participation for both male and female non-citizens. Male non-citizens consistently form a substantial portion, ranging between 1.2 and 1.5 million, suggesting a continued reliance on foreign male labour across various sectors. Female non-citizen workers consistently range between 0.5 and 0.7 million, demonstrating a steady level of active participation [Table 2].

Table 2:

Employed Persons by Citizenship and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

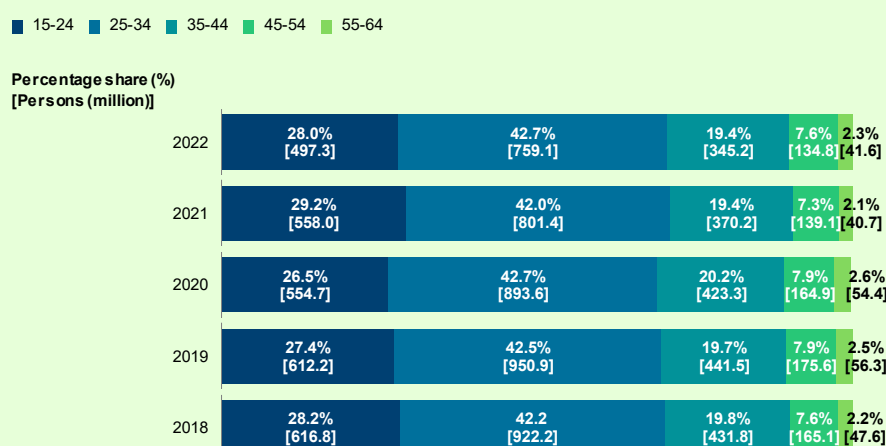
Year	Citizen			Non-Citizen		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed Persons ('000)						
2018	12,592.5	7,494.7	5,097.8	2,183.4	1,547.1	636.3
2019	12,836.9	7,674.7	5,162.1	2,236.6	1,527.7	708.9
2020	12,865.9	7,721.5	5,144.3	2,090.9	1,407.3	683.6
2021	13,154.8	7,948.8	5,206.0	1,909.4	1,241.8	667.6
2022	13,613.7	8,153.6	5,460.1	1,778.0	1,251.8	526.2
Percentage Share (%)						
2018	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	70.9	29.1
2019	100.0	59.8	40.2	100.0	68.3	31.7
2020	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	67.3	32.7
2021	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	65.0	35.0
2022	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	70.4	29.6

Source: Labour Force Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia

In terms of percentage share, non-citizen employed persons aged 25 to 34 are the largest age group, comprising 42.7% of the total non-citizen employed persons in 2022. This non-citizen employed persons age group achieved 759.1 thousand individuals. Since they are very young, they are willing to work more than their usual work hours. Their contribution can accelerate Malaysia economic growth in short term. However, in the long term, the prolonged reliance towards them will cause them upskill themselves into becoming semi-skilled or skilled labour thus increasing their numbers which can affect our local labour market [Chart 1].

Chart 1:

Percentage Share of Non-Citizen Employed Persons by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018-2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Non-citizen employed persons in Malaysia from 2018 to 2022 reveal intriguing trends in skill distribution. In 2018, totalling 2.2 million non-citizen employed persons, comprised of 121.4 thousand skilled employed persons, 1.2 million semi-skilled employed persons, and 831 thousand low-skilled employed persons. The following year saw a slight increase in the total non-citizen employed persons. However, in 2020 the total non-citizen employed persons dipped, and this decrease was observed across all skill levels. Notably, 2021 witnessed a more significant change – a decline in the overall non-citizen employed persons alongside a rise in the number of skilled non-citizen employed persons (154.8 thousand) and low-skilled non-citizen employed persons (937.1 thousand) – accompanied by decreases in semi-skilled category. In addition, Malaysia is now the main attraction of highly skilled non-citizen professionals with 154,155 expatriate passports issued in 2023.

Although the total non-citizen employed persons contracted further, the number of non-citizens employed persons (150.8 thousand) remained relatively stable in supporting operations in all sectors. These fluctuations in skill demand across different categories highlight the dynamic nature of Malaysia’s non-citizen employed persons. Recognizing and adapting to these trends is crucial. By effectively analysing these shifts, policymakers can develop workforce planning and development strategies that align with the evolving needs of the Malaysian economy [Table 3].

Table 3:

Number of Non-Citizen Employed Persons by Skill Level, Malaysia, 2018-2022

Skill Level	Occupation	Non-Citizen				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Persons ('000)						
Skilled		121.4	121.0	118.5	154.8	150.8
	Managers	26.3	28.9	34.7	38.6	37.3
	Professionals	45.0	41.9	49.7	65.8	65.2
	Technicians and associate professionals	50.1	50.2	34.0	50.3	48.2
Semi-skilled		1,231.1	1,250.6	1,215.5	817.5	802.0
	Clerical support workers	17.2	19.4	22.8	43.9	36.1
	Service and sales workers	437.6	484.2	536.2	423.5	422.0
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	76.3	73.3	83.7	55.1	48.1
	Craft and related trades workers	250.5	254.2	251.9	111.2	112.3
	Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	449.5	419.6	320.9	183.8	183.4
Low-skilled		831.0	864.9	756.9	937.1	825.3
	Elementary occupations	831.0	864.9	756.9	937.1	825.3

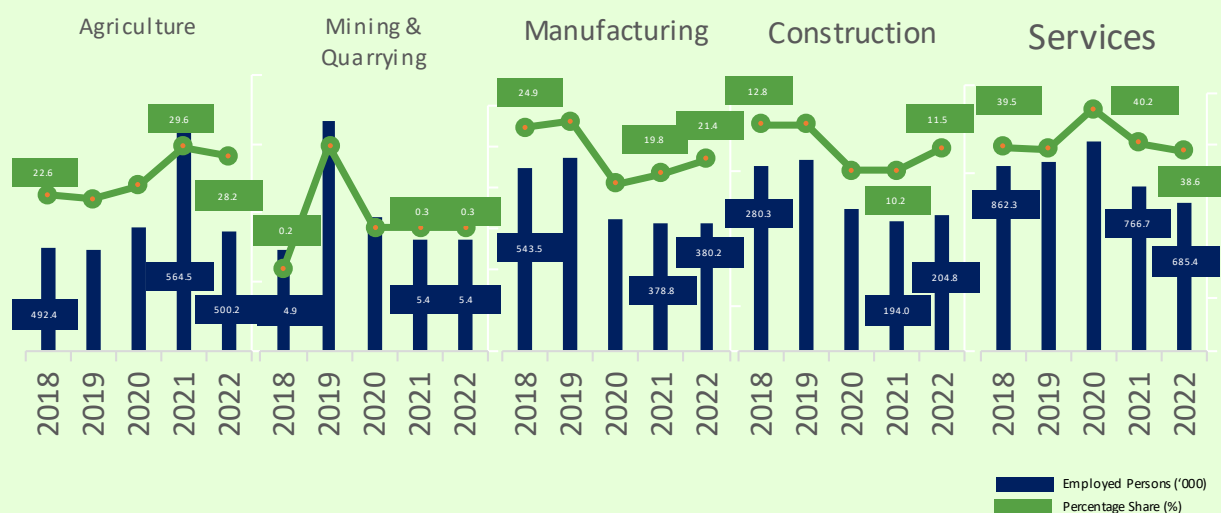
Source: Labour Force Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia

In 2018, the total number of non-citizens employed persons stood at 2.2 million employed persons. The dominant sector was Services, contributing 39.5% of the total, followed by Agriculture (22.6%) and Manufacturing (24.9%). Meanwhile, Mining & Quarrying and Construction made smaller contributions, each accounting for only 0.2% and 12.8% respectively.

In 2022, the downward trend in the total number of non-citizens employed persons persisted, dropping to 1.8 million employed persons. The Services sector continued to be the primary sector at 38.6%, followed by Agriculture (28.2%) and Manufacturing (21.4%). Meanwhile, Mining & Quarrying and Construction maintained low contributions, each at 0.3% and 11.5% respectively.

Overall, from 2018 to 2022, there was a decrease in the total number of non-citizens employed persons in Malaysia, while the sectoral participation pattern underwent fluctuations with Services emerging as the increasingly dominant sector, followed by Agriculture and Manufacturing [Chart 2].

Chart 2:
Non-Citizen Employed Persons by Economic Sector, Malaysia, 2018-2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Looking at vacancies in the agriculture sector shows there is a slight increase in skilled labour but a decrease in both semi-skilled and low-skilled labour due to a decline in the share of employment in the agriculture sector. In contrast, the construction sector shows a significant increase in vacancies for all skill levels from 2021 to 2023 resulting in a strong spillover from mega infrastructure projects. Consequently, there are lot of job opportunities in store for non-citizen workers as they are cost-efficient for employers. As for the services sector, there is a decrease in vacancies for all skill levels due to the Ministry of Human Resources imposing a quota of non-citizen approval of permits on the services sector (restaurants only)¹ resulting the services sector shows a decrease in vacancies for all skill levels. They help the country grow and fill gaps in key jobs [Table 4].

Table 4:

Vacancies by Skill Level and Economic Activities 2021-2023

Economic Activity	Skill Level	Vacancies		
		Year		
		2021	2022	2023
Agriculture	Skilled	4,500	4,300	4,400
	Semi-skilled	19,100	20,700	20,600
	Low-skilled	6,200	6,700	6,100
Mining and Quarrying	Skilled	100	100	100
	Semi-skilled	200	200	300
	Low-skilled	100	100	100
Manufacturing	Skilled	23,800	24,800	24,600
	Semi-skilled	60,300	63,500	64,400
	Low-skilled	19,400	19,200	19,000
Construction	Skilled	4,600	4,600	5,000
	Semi-skilled	12,500	13,400	14,400
	Low-skilled	4,800	5,300	6,200
Services	Skilled	9,800	14,800	13,900
	Semi-skilled	10,500	8,000	5,900
	Low-skilled	7,500	6,600	5,200

Source: Employment Statistics Q1 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Discussion and Conclusion

Nowadays, many issues are related to foreign workers. Most foreign workers are interested in 3D jobs. 3D jobs are low-skilled jobs exposed to dirty, dangerous and difficult conditions in all sectors. The pay for these jobs is usually low, so many citizens are not keen on working there but are willing to work these jobs in Singapore due to the high currency exchange rate. As a result, Malaysia suffers from a brain drain from highly skilled workers willing to become low-skilled workers due to lucrative pay, affecting our socioeconomic standing.

Non-citizen employed persons are important to Malaysia's economic growth. Nonetheless, some argue that non-citizen employed persons take jobs from citizen workers, but they can also bring a negative impact to the Malaysian society. Non-citizen employed persons are often associated with bringing infectious diseases and being criminals. The Ministry of Health stated that they bring common infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis B and HIV. This is usually the case for non-citizen workers who forge their medical records before entering Malaysia. Apart from that, they are also associated with increasing crime rates such as robbery, assault and property crimes. The government needs to take proactive measures to control the spread of the epidemic brought by non-citizen employed persons by doing a mandatory health screening for non-citizen workers before leaving the country and upon arrival in Malaysia through FOMEMA (Isa et al., 2021). FOMEMA stands for Foreign Workers' Medical Examination Monitoring Agency. It is a Malaysian government agency responsible for monitoring and regulating the health screenings of foreign workers in the country. All foreign workers in Malaysia are required to undergo a medical examination and obtain a clean bill of health before they can be issued a work permit/visa.

The Malaysian government has taken steps to reduce reliance on non-citizen employed persons or foreign workers by implementing policies, proposing blueprints, and provide opportunities for citizens. Policies are implemented such as hiring freeze for non-citizen workers due to fifteen per cent quota being met. Furthermore, the upcoming Multi-Tier Levy Model is currently being studied by Ministry of Human Resources (KESUMA) and is to be implemented in 2025. This model says that companies will need to pay more for each worker if they hire more non-citizen workers which can result in hiring less non-citizen workers. On the other hand, blueprints such as the 12MP aims to reduce relying on non-citizen workers by empowering Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ecosystem among citizen workers. The Perak state government has taken the initiative to make their state become the TVET Corridor in Malaysia by 2030 to provide more opportunities for Malaysians become competent citizens. Malaysia government has also encouraged local workers to take training in Artificial Intelligence and digital technology to become more competitive. Thus, they can automate menial tasks that are usually done by low-skilled non-citizen workers and for maintaining the automation, a local skilled worker should suffice.

The contributions of non-citizen employed persons in Malaysia's economy is undeniably significant and multifaceted across all sectors. Their presence has not only fill crucial labour gaps but also generate revenue for the government by paying levy. However, the excessive influx of them can cause disruption in our labour market and impede economic progress, potentially hindering economic reform. To maintain a balanced and prosperous economy, implementing a quota of up to fifteen per cent of the total number of employed persons for non-citizens is essential. The Malaysian government has also introduced regulations requiring employers to prioritise local workers by advertising job openings before hiring non-citizens. This strategy can help reduce the unemployment rate in Malaysia and reducing reliance towards non-citizen workers. Malaysia has achieved low unemployment rate (The Malaysian Reserve, 2023) indicates that the local workforce is almost fully utilised. Thus, a good enforcement of strategies to reduce non-citizen workers reliance is crucial for sustaining economic stability and growth.

In conclusion, non-citizen employed persons have made substantial contributions to the country's economic growth, filled important roles in the multi sector, and have both positively and negatively impacted employment opportunities of local workers. These factors combined demonstrate the profound impact that foreign labour has on the Malaysian economy. As the country continues to develop and grow, the role of non-citizen employed persons workers will remain an important consideration for policymakers and stakeholders. Balancing the economic benefits of foreign labour with the social and economic needs of local workers is a crucial challenge for Malaysia's future.

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

2024

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2
Sex													
Male	(%)	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1
Female	(%)	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	42.8	42.6	43.6	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	46.5	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.9
25-34	(%)	85.3	83.7	87.4	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.9	87.3	88.1	88.5	87.6	88.6
35-44	(%)	84.1	85.9	86.6	84.6	84.6	85.2	86.8	86.2	86.0	85.2	85.1	85.0
45-54	(%)	77.0	76.8	74.4	75.2	75.5	75.1	73.9	76.2	76.0	76.4	77.9	77.1
55-64	(%)	48.6	48.4	43.1	44.0	44.2	46.3	46.3	44.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	45.2
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1
15-24	(%)	48.5	51.8	56.5	57.9	56.7	56.7	58.4	60.5	58.8	58.5	58.5	57.9
25-34	(%)	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.5	95.8	94.7	95.3	94.0	96.2	96.9	96.8	96.6
35-44	(%)	97.1	97.3	96.5	97.3	95.3	97.7	96.6	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.9
45-54	(%)	95.6	94.4	96.6	95.0	95.3	95.1	93.8	95.4	93.4	95.2	95.9	95.8
55-64	(%)	76.9	70.7	62.4	61.5	64.2	65.7	65.0	62.5	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.2
Female	(%)	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4
15-24	(%)	36.4	32.4	29.4	31.2	33.0	33.7	31.7	31.1	32.1	32.9	33.5	34.7
25-34	(%)	75.6	72.8	81.3	80.6	79.1	78.6	77.5	79.7	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.6
35-44	(%)	70.5	73.8	75.9	71.2	73.2	72.0	76.5	74.0	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.3
45-54	(%)	59.2	59.3	52.0	55.3	55.6	55.2	53.9	57.0	58.5	57.5	60.0	58.4
55-64	(%)	21.7	27.3	23.6	26.5	24.2	26.6	27.6	25.8	25.7	28.6	29.9	23.7
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	66.6	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5
Bumiputera	(%)	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.8
Chinese	(%)	69.6	68.7	71.2	72.5	73.0	72.6	73.2	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.7
Indians	(%)	63.5	66.4	69.1	67.7	65.9	68.8	69.9	70.5	69.1	69.2	69.7	70.0
Others	(%)	90.2	67.2	68.3	68.9	77.4	81.5	73.0	75.2	70.5	67.3	73.2	59.7
Non-citizens	(%)	80.2	80.6	79.0	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.2	82.0	82.4	82.4	83.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	62.3	61.2	63.4	62.7	67.4	65.2	61.7	63.5	61.7	57.9	62.7	60.4
Primary	(%)	67.2	66.2	68.4	66.9	68.6	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.1	65.0	68.2	68.2
Secondary	(%)	66.2	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.8	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.4	68.7	68.4	68.0
Tertiary	(%)	73.3	72.4	72.4	74.4	74.6	73.8	74.5	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.8	76.4

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

2. Profile of Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Labour force	('000)	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3
Female	('000)	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,580.2	2,595.9	2,685.1	2,737.8	2,767.4	2,800.8	2,801.3	2,859.3	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,920.3
25-34	('000)	5,331.1	5,333.5	5,564.5	5,555.4	5,590.8	5,553.2	5,590.9	5,612.4	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,754.7
35-44	('000)	3,929.6	4,078.3	4,104.1	4,089.3	4,095.1	4,131.2	4,239.9	4,208.0	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,205.0
45-54	('000)	2,707.1	2,690.6	2,608.5	2,637.7	2,657.5	2,655.4	2,606.0	2,711.4	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,786.2
55-64	('000)	1,424.2	1,322.7	1,172.8	1,225.9	1,232.5	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,257.8	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,296.1
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3
15-24	('000)	1,542.0	1,655.5	1,825.5	1,840.1	1,806.3	1,819.0	1,876.9	1,946.0	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,887.4
25-34	('000)	3,119.8	3,146.2	3,118.4	3,140.8	3,222.3	3,193.2	3,240.6	3,195.1	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,306.5
35-44	('000)	2,323.3	2,383.7	2,363.5	2,420.1	2,373.5	2,434.0	2,428.0	2,456.7	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,495.9
45-54	('000)	1,645.6	1,648.3	1,698.1	1,669.9	1,681.2	1,678.9	1,656.6	1,696.2	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,733.3
55-64	('000)	1,098.5	938.8	852.9	858.4	896.2	932.5	916.7	892.4	922.9	892.7	883.8	961.2
Female	('000)	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0
15-24	('000)	1,038.2	940.4	859.6	897.7	961.1	981.8	924.4	913.3	946.7	971.1	993.5	1,033.0
25-34	('000)	2,211.3	2,187.3	2,446.1	2,414.6	2,368.5	2,360.1	2,350.2	2,417.2	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,448.2
35-44	('000)	1,606.4	1,694.6	1,740.6	1,669.3	1,721.5	1,697.2	1,811.9	1,751.4	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,709.1
45-54	('000)	1,061.5	1,042.3	910.4	967.8	976.3	976.5	949.4	1,015.1	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,052.9
55-64	('000)	325.7	383.8	319.9	367.6	336.2	369.8	387.4	365.5	363.2	404.7	424.2	334.9
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,678.4	13,745.3	13,941.8	14,038.0	14,119.4	14,195.0	14,296.1	14,387.6	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,645.3
Bumiputera	('000)	9,243.4	9,302.4	9,297.0	9,369.6	9,435.1	9,478.8	9,511.3	9,599.1	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,999.1
Chinese	('000)	3,414.9	3,321.2	3,453.2	3,515.7	3,543.2	3,525.8	3,557.8	3,567.5	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,455.2
Indians	('000)	953.0	1,028.6	1,048.5	1,042.5	1,006.8	1,052.8	1,093.9	1,075.6	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	1,082.9
Others	('000)	67.1	93.1	143.1	110.3	134.4	137.5	133.0	145.4	126.2	127.6	154.1	108.0
Non-citizens	('000)	2,293.9	2,275.7	2,193.2	2,208.1	2,223.8	2,247.9	2,246.1	2,261.3	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,317.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	584.9	624.3	596.8	554.0	505.2	518.4	438.4	464.8	502.4	428.3	431.2	473.3
Primary	('000)	1,526.9	1,360.1	1,389.9	1,461.7	1,501.8	1,452.4	1,450.6	1,487.2	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,453.9
Secondary	('000)	8,675.1	8,834.7	9,019.5	9,109.6	9,250.0	9,280.5	9,428.9	9,438.1	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,679.2
Tertiary	('000)	5,185.3	5,202.0	5,128.9	5,120.8	5,086.3	5,191.6	5,224.3	5,258.8	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,355.8

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

3. Profile of Employed Person

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Employed	('000)	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2
Employment to population ratio	(%)	65.0	65.1	65.7	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.8	67.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8
Female	('000)	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,297.1	2,291.8	2,372.0	2,434.6	2,464.0	2,499.5	2,501.9	2,570.9	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,627.4
25-34	('000)	5,067.8	5,088.3	5,320.0	5,320.8	5,371.6	5,347.1	5,399.8	5,452.0	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,629.1
35-44	('000)	3,854.6	4,005.0	4,023.9	4,022.3	4,040.7	4,079.9	4,180.0	4,118.4	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,142.5
45-54	('000)	2,624.9	2,620.3	2,566.0	2,591.4	2,610.9	2,619.1	2,579.6	2,680.8	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,748.6
55-64	('000)	1,363.0	1,269.5	1,158.7	1,205.7	1,214.0	1,285.4	1,280.4	1,240.0	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,253.7
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8
15-24	('000)	1,397.3	1,475.8	1,628.3	1,595.3	1,622.0	1,590.8	1,667.4	1,762.9	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,727.0
25-34	('000)	2,980.3	3,024.6	2,991.4	3,050.7	3,103.6	3,120.2	3,157.4	3,092.7	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,234.6
35-44	('000)	2,270.6	2,344.6	2,315.5	2,388.4	2,338.1	2,409.1	2,402.2	2,423.8	2,442.8	2,463.2	2,483.6	2,468.0
45-54	('000)	1,589.5	1,592.4	1,667.0	1,648.7	1,651.2	1,652.4	1,637.2	1,679.5	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,708.7
55-64	('000)	1,047.4	898.6	842.1	851.2	881.4	919.4	898.9	881.8	904.4	859.3	861.1	921.5
Female	('000)	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4
15-24	('000)	899.8	816.0	743.8	839.3	842.0	908.7	834.5	807.9	826.6	833.6	888.6	900.4
25-34	('000)	2,087.5	2,063.7	2,328.6	2,270.2	2,267.9	2,226.9	2,242.5	2,359.2	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,394.5
35-44	('000)	1,584.0	1,660.3	1,708.4	1,633.9	1,702.6	1,670.7	1,777.8	1,694.6	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,674.5
45-54	('000)	1,035.4	1,027.9	899.0	942.8	959.7	966.8	942.3	1,001.3	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,039.9
55-64	('000)	315.6	371.0	316.6	354.5	332.6	366.0	381.5	358.2	357.6	399.8	412.4	332.1
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,022.6	13,105.8	13,351.0	13,468.2	13,575.9	13,676.9	13,783.9	13,883.8	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	14,168.3
Bumiputera	('000)	8,785.7	8,852.0	8,880.5	8,999.9	9,047.8	9,093.1	9,147.9	9,233.7	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,636.9
Chinese	('000)	3,274.9	3,199.3	3,328.2	3,368.4	3,423.1	3,429.2	3,462.3	3,468.1	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,385.7
Indians	('000)	899.0	964.4	1,003.4	997.2	974.1	1,023.3	1,048.6	1,039.2	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	1,039.1
Others	('000)	62.9	90.2	138.8	102.8	131.0	131.3	125.2	142.8	122.2	118.8	139.6	106.7
Non-citizens	('000)	2,184.7	2,169.0	2,089.6	2,106.7	2,125.3	2,154.2	2,157.8	2,178.2	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,232.9
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	546.5	582.8	549.3	517.4	470.6	485.5	420.5	436.6	474.2	404.0	404.8	443.6
Primary	('000)	1,473.3	1,300.3	1,351.3	1,416.4	1,430.4	1,392.9	1,395.8	1,439.9	1,397.6	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,387.1
Secondary	('000)	8,271.9	8,419.7	8,633.9	8,736.2	8,901.5	8,957.7	9,062.6	9,091.8	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,369.7
Tertiary	('000)	4,915.6	4,971.9	4,906.2	4,904.8	4,898.7	4,995.0	5,062.8	5,093.7	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,200.9

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	460.0	476.8	486.9	529.1	558.5	568.7	571.8	581.7	585.2	586.1	588.6	596.8
Employee	('000)	11,610.5	11,692.7	11,772.3	11,822.1	11,873.6	11,934.4	12,001.9	12,056.5	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,299.7
Own account worker	('000)	2,611.8	2,581.5	2,651.5	2,708.4	2,772.9	2,836.1	2,878.2	2,935.9	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	3,015.8
Unpaid family worker	('000)	525.0	523.8	529.9	515.3	496.3	491.8	489.8	487.9	490.3	491.9	493.7	488.9
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	631.2	594.1	610.1	623.7	635.6	642.6	648.1	655.0	659.5	663.3	669.3	674.6
Professionals	('000)	2,013.0	1,967.0	1,978.0	1,998.9	2,023.0	2,046.2	2,057.9	2,078.8	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,108.6
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,705.7	1,695.6	1,707.5	1,718.7	1,728.2	1,737.3	1,745.1	1,753.1	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,785.4
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,641.6	1,704.6	1,728.4	1,742.1	1,755.5	1,762.2	1,769.8	1,774.3	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,794.4
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,737.5	3,822.8	3,920.8	3,984.4	4,042.5	4,061.7	4,079.2	4,094.1	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	4,177.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	719.0	695.1	666.9	641.5	627.8	626.7	628.1	641.5	645.8	650.9	650.5	651.4
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,304.9	1,284.8	1,285.7	1,290.6	1,296.3	1,305.8	1,312.9	1,318.0	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,336.0
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,649.5	1,637.1	1,641.4	1,645.3	1,648.6	1,666.1	1,683.2	1,689.7	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,712.0
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	4,349.9	4,256.7	4,295.6	4,341.3	4,386.8	4,426.1	4,451.1	4,486.9	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,568.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,052.5	9,144.4	9,243.2	9,303.9	9,370.7	9,422.5	9,473.2	9,517.6	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.8	9,670.9
Low-skilled	('000)	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

4. Profile of Underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	474.1	464.6	393.8	336.3	324.5	287.2	268.5	274.2	280.4	284.8	286.1	283.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	317.8	282.9	137.6	112.1	154.5	132.9	115.4	114.2	120.2	122.0	113.6	123.1
Female	('000)	156.3	181.6	256.2	224.1	170.0	154.3	153.0	160.0	160.2	162.8	172.5	160.8
Age group													
15-24	('000)	102.2	69.0	87.0	39.1	76.4	35.3	46.1	37.4	54.0	41.5	49.1	32.1
25-34	('000)	110.1	166.4	108.4	103.6	94.3	99.5	88.0	94.4	85.3	113.2	108.7	89.1
35-44	('000)	95.9	123.7	97.5	77.8	63.0	68.4	56.2	46.5	58.6	49.6	43.3	68.3
45 and above	('000)	165.9	105.4	100.9	115.8	90.8	84.0	78.3	95.8	82.5	80.4	85.1	94.4
Time-related underemployment	('000)	329.7	326.2	293.1	245.1	212.8	186.8	167.4	174.6	186.3	189.0	181.6	175.4
Sex													
Male	('000)	236.1	232.2	101.2	71.3	111.6	92.3	79.3	78.7	86.4	88.1	82.7	81.9
Female	('000)	93.5	93.9	191.9	173.8	101.3	94.5	88.1	95.9	99.9	100.8	98.9	93.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	86.6	40.4	80.8	21.8	64.5	16.7	29.9	30.2	39.5	34.4	26.5	23.0
25-34	('000)	82.6	137.0	78.9	76.1	59.8	67.4	63.8	66.4	62.6	79.0	81.1	66.1
35-44	('000)	46.6	87.7	70.2	62.6	37.0	49.0	32.5	25.2	34.4	32.6	28.4	36.1
45 and above	('000)	113.8	61.0	63.2	84.5	51.5	53.7	41.2	52.8	49.8	42.9	45.6	50.1
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	1,852.5	1,873.8	1,838.3	1,810.1	1,799.6	1,839.6	1,891.4	1,907.2	1,914.6	1,922.7	1,937.1	1,931.3
Sex													
Male	('000)	949.0	931.7	877.1	874.4	892.3	857.9	1,022.0	944.0	873.1	941.3	996.2	975.6
Female	('000)	903.5	942.2	961.2	935.6	907.3	981.7	869.5	963.3	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	955.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	336.9	426.8	309.0	364.9	356.3	344.1	326.3	373.9	421.3	425.5	400.2	448.4
25-34	('000)	776.0	835.3	816.4	821.3	799.4	861.4	894.9	879.1	867.5	816.1	815.3	827.8
35-44	('000)	426.1	392.0	454.6	428.2	433.3	432.2	476.0	447.4	421.0	457.8	493.7	441.4
45 and above	('000)	313.5	219.7	258.3	195.7	210.6	201.9	194.2	206.8	204.8	223.3	227.9	213.6
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	37.7	37.7	37.5	36.9	36.7	36.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Unemployed	(’000)	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1
Sex													
Male	(’000)	444.1	436.7	414.1	395.0	383.3	365.7	355.8	345.5	339.1	331.8	326.0	324.5
Female	(’000)	320.8	309.5	280.2	276.2	258.8	246.2	244.7	241.3	242.2	241.3	239.0	236.6
Age group													
15-24	(’000)	283.1	304.1	313.1	303.2	303.4	301.3	299.4	288.4	305.7	295.1	294.4	292.9
25-34	(’000)	263.3	245.3	244.5	234.6	219.2	206.1	191.1	160.4	165.7	149.2	155.6	125.6
35-44	(’000)	75.0	73.4	80.2	67.1	54.3	51.4	59.9	89.7	56.5	52.8	42.0	62.5
45-54	(’000)	82.2	70.3	42.5	46.3	46.6	36.2	26.4	30.6	29.3	37.7	38.6	37.6
55-64	(’000)	61.3	53.1	14.1	20.2	18.5	16.9	23.7	17.8	24.1	38.3	34.4	42.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(’000)	655.8	639.5	590.8	569.8	543.5	518.1	512.2	503.8	498.8	491.9	482.1	476.9
Bumiputera	(’000)	457.7	450.5	416.5	369.7	387.3	385.7	363.4	365.4	372.6	347.5	344.3	362.3
Chinese	(’000)	140.0	121.9	125.0	147.3	120.1	96.7	95.5	99.4	82.5	86.7	79.5	69.6
Indians	(’000)	54.0	64.2	45.0	45.3	32.7	29.5	45.4	36.3	39.7	48.9	43.8	43.9
Others	(’000)	4.2	2.9	4.3	7.5	3.4	6.2	7.9	2.6	4.0	8.8	14.5	1.3
Non-citizens	(’000)	109.1	106.7	103.6	101.4	98.5	93.7	88.3	83.1	82.6	81.2	83.0	84.1
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	(’000)	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4	495.8	493.4	468.6	460.9	452.3
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	(’000)	385.0	331.6	353.5	353.4	336.9	321.0	313.5	312.4	318.1	316.5	311.6	293.8
3 month to less than 6 month	(’000)	143.0	177.8	149.8	141.3	128.9	114.7	109.3	100.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	81.4
6 month to less than 1 year	(’000)	71.6	90.6	62.5	58.9	65.2	61.0	56.7	47.6	45.7	42.0	40.3	42.5
More than 1 year	(’000)	63.8	58.1	45.2	39.4	36.5	37.3	35.9	35.4	34.7	24.3	25.6	34.6
Inactively unemployed	(’000)	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.0	91.1	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Sex													
Male	(%)	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Female	(%)	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Age group													
15-24	(%)	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0
25-34	(%)	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2
35-44	(%)	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5
45-54	(%)	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
55-64	(%)	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.3
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Bumiputera	(%)	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Chinese	(%)	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
Indians	(%)	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.1
Others	(%)	6.2	3.1	3.0	6.8	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.8	3.2	6.9	9.4	1.2
Non-citizens	(%)	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

6. Profile of Outside Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Outside labour force	('000)	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0
Sex													
Male	('000)	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3
Female	('000)	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	3,447.4	3,500.8	3,470.8	3,321.4	3,324.5	3,321.3	3,331.2	3,289.8	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,311.0
25-34	('000)	920.2	1,036.4	805.3	798.1	768.7	822.4	840.5	819.1	766.1	745.6	811.1	743.4
35-44	('000)	741.6	667.0	637.0	742.0	747.9	719.1	642.0	673.4	686.5	731.3	736.9	741.2
45-54	('000)	807.8	813.6	899.1	870.7	862.1	878.1	922.3	846.4	855.8	846.6	792.5	826.3
55-64	('000)	1,507.9	1,412.3	1,549.3	1,557.8	1,555.4	1,509.7	1,510.1	1,586.9	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,572.1
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3
15-24	('000)	1,634.7	1,541.4	1,404.8	1,340.6	1,377.3	1,386.7	1,336.0	1,269.4	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,370.0
25-34	('000)	205.3	217.8	242.2	217.3	142.9	180.3	158.2	204.9	130.2	107.7	110.1	117.2
35-44	('000)	68.9	66.4	85.1	67.7	117.1	57.5	86.3	58.3	51.9	47.6	39.4	52.6
45-54	('000)	76.0	96.9	59.5	88.6	82.2	87.1	109.7	81.9	118.0	86.9	74.0	75.6
55-64	('000)	329.4	388.8	514.9	538.0	499.3	486.7	493.5	535.4	489.1	524.9	542.6	490.8
Female	('000)	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7
15-24	('000)	1,812.7	1,959.5	2,066.0	1,980.8	1,947.1	1,934.6	1,995.2	2,020.4	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,941.0
25-34	('000)	714.9	818.6	563.1	580.8	625.8	642.0	682.2	614.3	635.9	637.9	701.0	626.2
35-44	('000)	672.7	600.6	551.8	674.3	630.8	661.6	555.8	615.1	634.6	683.7	697.6	688.6
45-54	('000)	731.8	716.7	839.6	782.1	779.9	791.0	812.6	764.5	737.8	759.7	718.5	750.7
55-64	('000)	1,178.5	1,023.5	1,034.4	1,019.7	1,056.0	1,023.0	1,016.7	1,051.5	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,081.3
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	3,117.4	3,082.9	3,106.1	3,020.8	2,989.8	2,989.0	3,043.6	3,006.8	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,990.4
Housework/ family	('000)	3,233.4	3,273.7	2,982.1	3,033.4	3,059.8	3,126.0	3,169.8	3,171.2	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,165.5
Going for further studies	('000)	110.6	159.3	257.3	219.2	150.3	161.6	123.5	128.3	134.2	140.8	124.2	108.3
Disabled	('000)	134.7	125.1	185.4	220.8	245.1	199.2	174.7	174.4	191.9	196.1	194.8	197.5
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	235.7	257.6	172.0	90.5	86.5	90.5	75.9	66.8	50.7	40.9	33.7	30.7
Retired/ old age	('000)	593.2	531.5	658.6	705.3	727.1	684.3	658.6	668.3	652.8	676.8	684.1	701.6

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Malaysia													
Labour force	('000)	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3
Employed	('000)	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2
Unemployed	('000)	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1
Outside labour force	('000)	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Johor													
Labour force	('000)	1,766.4	1,807.6	1,839.5	1,839.3	1,848.4	1,864.4	1,856.0	1,878.7	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	1,941.6
Employed	('000)	1,698.6	1,735.2	1,774.2	1,780.7	1,795.0	1,818.1	1,812.2	1,830.1	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	1,895.2
Unemployed	('000)	67.8	72.4	65.3	58.6	53.4	46.3	43.7	48.6	46.0	47.0	44.6	46.4
Outside labour force	('000)	847.6	824.0	807.6	834.1	813.2	810.7	823.7	812.8	811.5	795.5	788.5	781.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.6	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.4	69.7	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
Kedah													
Labour force	('000)	997.8	1,028.9	1,014.2	1,032.5	1,034.1	1,048.5	1,057.3	1,057.1	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	1,078.7
Employed	('000)	959.0	990.1	975.3	997.3	999.8	1,017.3	1,022.5	1,027.3	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	1,058.4
Unemployed	('000)	38.8	38.8	38.9	35.2	34.3	31.2	34.8	29.8	28.0	24.6	22.5	20.2
Outside labour force	('000)	555.4	528.9	548.5	536.7	539.7	533.7	539.7	537.4	536.4	540.0	533.6	543.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.2	66.1	64.9	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9
Kelantan													
Labour force	('000)	721.9	747.6	773.5	787.9	791.0	792.0	800.7	805.2	808.2	818.6	829.7	839.0
Employed	('000)	687.4	709.7	737.2	757.3	760.8	763.1	768.0	773.8	776.4	784.7	796.6	807.9
Unemployed	('000)	34.5	37.9	36.2	30.6	30.3	28.9	32.8	31.3	31.8	33.9	33.1	31.1
Outside labour force	('000)	542.4	522.4	500.8	493.2	498.4	504.3	505.5	506.2	510.2	508.1	507.3	502.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	57.1	58.9	60.7	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7
Melaka													
Labour force	('000)	433.4	454.3	461.2	453.1	463.0	463.2	454.2	453.7	452.1	458.0	461.9	458.9
Employed	('000)	417.6	440.5	447.0	439.5	448.0	451.1	441.9	440.5	440.0	445.4	450.1	449.0
Unemployed	('000)	15.7	13.8	14.2	13.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	13.2	12.1	12.6	11.8	9.9
Outside labour force	('000)	220.3	212.0	203.5	210.6	211.2	207.3	222.7	226.1	227.7	224.6	222.8	224.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.3	68.2	69.4	68.3	68.7	69.1	67.1	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	('000)	505.6	512.0	509.8	510.0	511.5	525.0	532.0	530.4	530.4	535.7	529.6	526.3
Employed	('000)	488.1	493.2	494.0	493.3	494.7	509.2	518.0	517.2	518.5	522.7	517.1	514.5
Unemployed	('000)	17.5	18.8	15.7	16.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	11.8
Outside labour force	('000)	268.4	276.6	274.8	273.7	271.8	266.4	259.9	257.1	261.2	255.6	262.5	265.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.3	66.3	67.2	67.3	67.0	67.7	66.9	66.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	733.4	751.8	735.8	750.7	745.8	744.5	757.2	760.6	766.9	763.9	761.8	757.2
Employed	('000)	707.3	723.6	711.6	732.4	725.6	722.9	736.5	741.1	745.3	743.4	742.6	737.7
Unemployed	('000)	26.1 (r)	28.2	24.2	18.4	20.2	21.6	20.7	19.4	21.6	20.6	19.2	19.5
Outside labour force	('000)	397.5	396.8	412.1	397.2	405.6	406.7	397.7	395.3	395.1	402.4	407.2	409.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.9	65.5	64.1	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.6	65.8	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	951.1	915.6	937.9	924.7	926.6	926.4	946.1	937.4	943.6	959.8	965.7	973.5
Employed	('000)	913.9	881.5	908.1	894.6	900.1	902.3	924.4	916.0	923.5	939.4	946.0	956.2
Unemployed	('000)	37.2	34.0	29.9	30.1	26.5	24.1	21.7	21.5	20.1	20.4	19.7	17.3
Outside labour force	('000)	342.9	379.1	363.0	375.9	374.6	380.4	371.2	375.9	372.5	364.1	352.5	353.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.5	70.7	72.1	71.1	71.2	70.9	71.8	71.4	71.7	72.5	73.3	73.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	1,124.8	1,113.7	1,110.7	1,128.3	1,143.7	1,149.4	1,122.7	1,121.2	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,135.9
Employed	('000)	1,075.2	1,060.7	1,062.8	1,085.6	1,103.0	1,114.2	1,090.8	1,085.7	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,097.4
Unemployed	('000)	49.7	52.9	47.9	42.7	40.7	35.3	31.9	35.5	36.2	36.6	37.8	38.5
Outside labour force	('000)	585.6	595.8	611.3	591.7	585.6	579.2	599.1	603.3	605.9	610.0	604.3	596.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	65.1	64.5	65.6	66.1	66.5	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.2	65.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	117.4	113.0	116.1	115.3	116.0	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.7	121.2	120.0	120.7
Employed	('000)	111.2	107.5	111.2	111.4	112.3	116.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	118.4	117.6	118.3
Unemployed	('000)	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4
Outside labour force	('000)	62.3	64.2	63.9	62.9	62.8	60.6	62.6	61.5	62.2	61.4	61.9	61.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.3	63.8	64.5	64.7	64.9	66.3	65.4	65.8	65.8	66.4	66.0	66.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	3,715.6	3,715.9	3,658.6	3,715.6	3,760.5	3,766.9	3,809.6	3,850.6	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	3,914.5
Employed	('000)	3,550.5	3,583.9	3,553.3	3,597.5	3,649.7	3,647.1	3,697.4	3,750.9	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,835.2
Unemployed	('000)	165.0	132.0	105.3	118.1	110.8	119.7	112.2	99.7	95.3	89.7	88.0	79.3
Outside labour force	('000)	1,244.8	1,261.5	1,279.7	1,231.9	1,208.0	1,220.1	1,209.9	1,181.7	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,218.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	74.9	74.7	74.1	75.1	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.5	77.1	77.0	76.2	76.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	480.5	472.7	484.6	498.8	501.6	504.0	514.4	521.0	525.9	523.3	524.3	531.2
Employed	('000)	460.5	451.8	464.7	476.3	479.4	482.1	492.0	499.4	502.3	500.1	500.1	509.0
Unemployed	('000)	20.0	20.9	19.9	22.6	22.2	21.9	22.4	21.7	23.6	23.2	24.2	22.2
Outside labour force	('000)	359.8	362.7	358.2	348.1	347.9	352.4	345.3	343.7	343.4	347.4	350.0	352.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	57.2	56.6	57.5	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.8	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	2,004.4	1,982.1	2,045.9	2,059.5	2,062.9	2,122.4	2,176.5	2,198.0	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	2,231.3
Employed	('000)	1,829.3	1,803.5	1,861.7	1,871.1	1,885.9	1,948.2	1,999.8	2,028.2	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	2,055.7
Unemployed	('000)	175.1	178.6	184.2	188.3	177.0	174.2	176.7	169.8	165.6	166.3	165.6	175.6
Outside labour force	('000)	999.9	1,027.8	985.1	983.5	993.9	951.8	907.6	914.2	908.9	921.9	921.3	924.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.7	65.9	67.5	67.7	67.5	69.0	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	1,418.8	1,419.1	1,441.7	1,440.8	1,453.1	1,443.0	1,449.8	1,442.5	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,487.4
Employed	('000)	1,356.1	1,354.3	1,384.1	1,395.0	1,404.9	1,400.1	1,405.3	1,393.5	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,433.6
Unemployed	('000)	62.6	64.7	57.6	45.7	48.2	42.9	44.5	49.0	53.1	49.1	50.7	53.9
Outside labour force	('000)	625.2	615.7	603.3	602.9	598.6	622.9	627.8	636.8	630.1	630.4	620.0	616.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.4	69.7	70.5	70.5	70.8	69.8	69.8	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	918.6	900.7	918.2	902.4	898.8	888.6	859.0	886.0	873.7	875.5	874.6	877.7
Employed	('000)	875.0	857.5	872.6	859.5	859.9	857.2	831.6	857.3	844.4	846.0	845.8	849.3
Unemployed	('000)	43.6	43.2	45.6	42.9	38.9	31.3	27.4	28.7	29.4	29.5	28.8	28.5
Outside labour force	('000)	332.2	322.6	311.0	308.2	308.7	314.7	337.2	326.6	321.5	316.7	312.1	306.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.4	73.6	74.7	74.5	74.4	73.8	71.8	73.1	73.1	73.4	73.7	74.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	48.7	51.2	51.1	50.5	49.8	49.3	49.3	49.4	51.7	49.4	49.4	51.8
Employed	('000)	44.4	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.2	45.9	47.0	46.7	48.0	45.8	45.9	48.1
Unemployed	('000)	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7
Outside labour force	('000)	25.2	25.1	24.0	24.0	23.6	25.1	24.9	25.3	26.3	24.6	24.5	24.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.9	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.9	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.5	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.2
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	33.8	35.2	36.2	36.5	36.3	36.4	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.4	36.5
Employed	('000)	33.2	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.0	36.1	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	37.8	35.7
Unemployed	('000)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
Outside labour force	('000)	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.1	14.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.8	70.2	70.9	70.3	70.7	71.7	77.6	76.5	76.8	75.6	74.4	72.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4
Filled jobs	('000)	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5
Vacancies	('000)	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9
Jobs created	('000)	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Economic activity													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4
Filled jobs	('000)	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3
Vacancies	('000)	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1
Jobs created	('000)	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5
Filled jobs	('000)	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0
Vacancies	('000)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Jobs created	('000)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3
Filled jobs	('000)	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5
Vacancies	('000)	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8
Jobs created	('000)	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.6	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1
Filled jobs	('000)	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3
Vacancies	('000)	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7
Jobs created	('000)	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services													
Jobs	('000)	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1
Filled jobs	('000)	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5
Vacancies	('000)	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6
Jobs created	('000)	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4
Filled jobs	('000)	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5
Vacancies	('000)	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9
Jobs created	('000)	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1
Filled jobs	('000)	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3
Vacancies	('000)	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8
Jobs created	('000)	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6
Filled jobs	('000)	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2
Vacancies	('000)	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5
Jobs created	('000)	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7
Filled jobs	('000)	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1
Vacancies	('000)	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6
Jobs created	('000)	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Jobs	('000)	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5
Manufacturing	('000)	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	287.0	289.5	291.7	296.4	299.6	305.3	312.8	320.8	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	79.2	79.9	83.6	84.2	83.9	84.1	86.0	87.2	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	287.7	299.0	302.1	303.3	303.2	306.1	308.2	309.6	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	437.4	437.3	440.6	445.9	450.0	457.4	456.9	457.3	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	353.9	355.5	359.6	361.8	361.1	363.5	365.9	367.2	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	597.8	606.3	621.0	623.9	630.1	641.2	650.4	650.4	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	215.5	218.6	222.7	228.0	230.3	232.8	233.9	237.4	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1
Construction	('000)	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1
Services	('000)	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,537.4	1,557.9	1,602.1	1,615.5	1,647.0	1,657.1	1,668.7	1,671.1	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	763.1	774.7	787.9	790.6	780.5	782.9	793.8	804.2	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8
Transportation and storage	('000)	375.8	374.5	387.7	395.1	402.5	406.0	411.0	416.5	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5
Information and communication	('000)	224.9	226.3	227.4	229.2	230.1	231.4	231.9	232.4	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	909.0	906.8	904.7	904.7	905.9	912.8	916.1	922.1	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8
Other services	('000)	501.9	501.6	504.1	507.2	509.6	509.2	509.8	511.7	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6
Low-skilled	('000)	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0
Manufacturing	('000)	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	274.7	277.3	279.3	283.5	286.2	291.8	299.3	307.2	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	76.6	77.3	80.7	81.2	80.8	81.0	82.9	84.1	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	276.4	287.4	289.4	290.3	290.1	292.7	294.7	296.0	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	418.7	419.1	420.6	425.3	429.4	436.9	436.3	437.0	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	339.5	341.4	345.4	347.1	346.9	349.6	352.1	353.3	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	566.2	574.9	589.1	591.6	597.6	608.3	617.2	617.2	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	206.5	209.6	213.2	218.2	220.3	222.9	224.1	227.4	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3
Construction	('000)	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3
Services	('000)	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,527.8	1,549.9	1,591.3	1,607.8	1,636.0	1,646.4	1,657.7	1,660.7	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	760.0	772.0	784.9	788.4	778.2	780.3	790.8	801.4	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2
Transportation and storage	('000)	371.9	371.4	384.1	392.5	400.7	404.3	409.4	415.0	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1
Information and communication	('000)	224.4	225.6	226.7	228.1	228.8	230.2	230.9	231.4	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	901.0	898.3	896.9	895.3	895.1	901.5	905.8	910.7	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6
Other services	('000)	499.4	499.4	502.1	504.9	506.2	506.7	507.3	509.5	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2
Low-skilled	('000)	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Vacancies	('000)	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	('000)	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	11.4	11.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	18.8	18.2	19.9	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	31.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.9	33.1	33.2	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9
Construction	('000)	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7
Services	('000)	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	9.6	7.9	10.8	7.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation and storage	('000)	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Information and communication	('000)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	8.0	8.5	7.8	9.4	10.8	11.3	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2
Other services	('000)	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8
Semi-skilled	('000)	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5
Low-skilled	('000)	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Jobs created	('000)	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21
Manufacturing	('000)	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	2.11	1.79	2.17	2.30	2.33	2.48	2.60	2.76	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.85	0.83	0.98	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	2.84	2.57	2.85	2.97	3.22	3.52	3.48	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.42	0.43	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.81	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90
Construction	('000)	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81
Services	('000)	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1.78	1.82	3.12	4.73	6.66	6.79	8.39	8.65	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	0.09	0.16	0.73	0.71	0.52	0.88	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07
Transportation and storage	('000)	0.79	0.44	0.91	1.94	1.74	2.01	1.26	1.36	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26
Information and communication	('000)	0.48	0.73	0.98	1.19	1.35	1.35	0.76	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	1.85	1.61	2.04	2.43	3.27	2.85	2.72	2.85	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73
Other services	('000)	0.45	0.50	0.98	1.30	1.91	1.85	1.79	1.50	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85
Semi-skilled	('000)	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90
Low-skilled	('000)	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

7. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Industry

Indicator	2022						2023								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,086	66,093	69,991	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	121	173	179	312	606	302	193	274	362	181	450	307	371	382	411
Mining and quarrying	40	56	57	101	215	176	165	201	215	92	264	134	253	231	318
Manufacturing	11,884	12,409	16,610	7,866	12,880	6,228	6,117	6,761	8,621	5,933	11,837	9,659	10,363	10,071	12,581
Construction	824	1,146	1,168	3,745	6,389	3,906	2,868	3,959	5,050	2,882	6,786	5,173	6,633	5,763	6,178
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	36	58	66	52	53	40	33	45	50	26	39	49	88	75	102
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	45	70	102	126	199	115	116	125	170	99	181	130	212	269	240
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,063	13,871	18,216	19,671	20,809	21,633	8,671	11,950	15,335	9,937	20,008	17,652	18,080	21,974	26,877
Transportation and storage	1,415	1,375	1,821	1,896	2,667	1,419	983	1,124	1,445	1,036	2,235	1,616	1,652	1,700	2,237
Accommodation and food service activities	3,484	4,521	5,156	6,784	7,414	3,063	3,125	2,745	4,441	2,839	5,118	6,116	5,065	6,200	7,311
Information and communication	1,540	1,897	2,168	2,872	4,427	2,435	2,702	2,708	3,899	2,388	4,599	4,085	4,777	4,188	6,493
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	3,985	3,993	5,163	4,364	4,427	4,115	3,468	4,159	5,699	4,194	7,766	6,705	6,617	6,296	7,867
Real estate activities	1,106	1,361	1,673	1,213	1,799	989	808	987	1,567	971	1,747	1,534	1,738	1,499	1,939
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,539	7,090	8,521	4,607	6,114	4,531	3,356	3,942	6,554	3,938	7,845	6,884	6,662	6,127	9,459
Administrative and support service activities	1,110	1,057	1,364	4,954	5,288	3,276	2,965	3,321	4,740	3,488	7,250	6,556	10,490	7,160	11,529
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	185	304	113	249	302	399	146	201	225	238	455	391	307	353	397
Education	1,764	1,963	2,430	1,593	2,632	1,929	1,517	1,571	2,262	1,103	2,768	2,072	2,394	2,024	3,184
Human health and social work activities	1,924	1,994	2,754	1,035	1,519	1,218	897	1,243	1,452	1,092	2,024	1,709	1,578	1,297	1,975
Arts, entertainment and recreation	115	197	216	502	835	410	272	276	330	153	323	278	317	318	357
Other service activities	1,021	1,199	1,499	1,745	2,731	1,945	955	1,322	2,240	811	2,199	1,438	1,408	1,410	1,721
Activities of households as employers	5	6	1	6	6	6	4	8	9	9	11	29	80	48	84
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	46
Unclassified	4,874	11,342	712	50	472	758	10,163	18,375	32,022	6,733	25,357	31,309	28,084	17,552	34,874

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

8. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Occupation

Indicator	2022						2023								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,086	66,093	69,991	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180
Managers	6,439	9,155	8,823	8,105	8,460	9,021	6,332	8,775	14,096	7,318	15,703	16,546	16,324	13,603	23,229
Professionals	24,939	30,273	32,375	27,033	33,852	26,609	22,992	31,550	46,672	22,845	52,341	50,439	52,750	44,191	67,470
Technician and associate professionals	9,462	12,191	12,781	11,356	15,521	10,189	9,197	11,397	16,514	9,139	20,411	18,310	19,373	19,001	24,254
Clerical support workers	4,807	5,629	5,998	4,709	7,488	4,364	3,955	5,777	8,622	3,456	8,298	6,130	7,410	6,687	7,699
Service and sales workers	4,377	5,021	5,259	8,426	8,719	4,431	4,062	4,487	6,613	3,097	6,777	8,274	6,716	7,258	9,157
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	91	87	99	288	538	598	93	55	64	23	80	49	88	50	45
Craft and related trades workers	1,247	1,321	1,484	1,110	2,316	1,361	905	1,375	1,680	772	1,865	1,314	1,481	1,352	1,409
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,724	2,416	3,172	2,716	4,890	2,320	1,988	1,881	2,427	1,493	3,787	2,764	3,041	2,800	2,917
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by State

Indicator	2022						2023								
	Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Advertised Date	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	54,086	66,093	69,991	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180
Johor	4,339	4,719	5,757	5,624	7,359	3,414	3,603	4,166	4,381	2,784	3,901	4,751	5,368	5,607	6,351
Kedah	599	615	645	668	1,179	555	1,185	1,106	1,238	400	579	567	797	695	618
Kelantan	386	364	417	335	607	411	286	392	342	185	403	250	412	385	343
Melaka	911	1,043	1,184	1,139	1,868	890	924	1,047	1,072	591	986	765	1,183	1,060	1,150
Negeri Sembilan	291	316	362	408	601	246	317	304	341	192	212	288	428	322	442
Pahang	279	482	446	431	798	314	464	414	629	155	451	284	442	501	479
Pulau Pinang	1,898	2,093	2,349	2,204	2,380	1,260	2,152	2,398	2,728	1,474	1,916	1,893	2,334	2,348	2,327
Perak	652	627	721	762	1,386	733	923	959	1,105	448	836	728	1,675	782	838
Perlis	16	35	17	53	98	43	79	76	67	13	19	59	75	21	29
Selangor	8,353	8,867	10,204	9,641	14,062	6,473	11,389	13,167	15,434	5,384	7,491	7,563	9,504	9,230	9,915
Terengganu	319	305	341	369	638	401	370	419	413	151	360	273	462	387	354
Sabah	874	1,015	1,145	908	1,836	888	1,164	1,318	1,614	778	1,115	764	1,357	1,167	1,151
Sarawak	859	1,051	1,212	1,065	2,055	1,155	1,171	1,590	1,733	703	1,129	667	1,513	1,440	1,357
W.P Kuala Lumpur	23,248	25,522	30,413	26,454	32,935	17,937	18,789	19,761	24,177	16,592	20,927	21,703	25,749	29,215	34,371
W.P Labuan	47	59	52	37	80	36	37	50	38	25	43	31	67	40	54
W.P Putrajaya	193	222	274	282	400	183	173	196	221	129	189	128	323	239	296
Unclassified *	10,822	18,758	14,452	13,363	13,502	23,954	6,498	17,934	41,155	18,139	68,705	63,112	55,494	41,503	76,105

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Note: * Including job vacancies for overseas

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Value added per hour worked	RM	40.7	41.1	42.3	40.5	41.2	42.7	43.3	41.2	40.7	42.2	43.6	42.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	24.3	27.4	25.4	23.2	23.6	27.5	25.6	23.1	23.0	27.1	25.8	23.3
Mining & Quarrying	RM	566.0	485.9	531.0	537.7	531.0	511.9	558.2	541.3	496.4	504.4	566.5	555.7
Manufacturing	RM	57.2	57.1	58.3	54.9	56.2	57.9	58.5	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.8
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	32.7	33.6	30.3	25.5	30.3	31.9	30.2	26.1	29.4	30.7	31.1	25.5
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	209.4	137.7	224.7	193.1	253.1	200.2	212.7	203.9	246.0	211.4	205.4	185.0
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	11.1	10.7	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	33.2	30.2	31.3	33.9	31.2	29.2	29.0	31.8	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	97.6	108.2	101.2	89.9	92.3	106.7	99.7	89.7	88.1	101.6	96.7	87.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	40.4	39.3	41.2	40.4	40.1	39.2	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.6
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	75.4	75.3	77.4	83.6	78.2	79.6	80.2	82.8	72.4	73.5	73.6	80.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	70.4	55.2	84.2	59.0	75.7	65.7	82.4	59.0	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.7
Construction	RM	16.8	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7
Services	RM	37.6	38.1	39.9	38.3	39.1	40.4	40.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.0
Utilities	RM	166.2	172.6	165.4	153.6	163.6	163.1	152.1	149.7	161.2	158.6	159.9	159.8
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	37.8	38.4	42.9	38.3	40.1	42.5	43.7	40.2	40.4	43.9	45.9	40.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	8.8	8.0	9.8	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.4
Transportation and storage	RM	33.2	33.7	37.2	39.2	39.5	40.0	40.3	42.2	41.8	42.8	44.7	46.6
Information and communication	RM	163.9	166.5	158.4	164.8	165.8	159.0	152.9	163.9	161.9	161.3	157.7	160.9
Finance and insurance	RM	124.9	124.6	125.6	124.4	120.7	128.8	133.2	132.3	111.1	122.0	115.3	120.4
Real estate and business services	RM	21.1	20.1	20.6	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.1	24.1	24.9	25.2	25.9	25.9
Other services	RM	32.7	34.7	35.4	33.2	32.9	34.1	35.8	34.1	34.2	34.8	36.8	34.9

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Value added per hour worked	(%)	-12.7	-0.3	1.2	0.4	1.2	3.9	2.3	1.9	-1.2	-1.0	0.6	1.9
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-15.6	-3.7	1.8	1.3	-2.6	0.2	0.8	-0.4	-2.5	-1.4	1.0	0.9
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-8.2	4.0	-9.3	-4.7	-6.2	5.4	5.1	0.7	-6.5	-1.5	1.5	2.7
Manufacturing	(%)	-4.2	2.1	4.6	0.0	-1.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.3
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-20.9	-1.6	3.3	-6.6	-7.4	-5.0	-0.4	2.2	-3.0	-3.5	2.9	-2.4
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	39.0	-37.6	8.8	-0.3	20.9	45.4	-5.4	5.6	-2.8	5.6	-3.4	-9.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	22.5	-6.4	0.2	-3.7	-7.0	1.5	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	1.1	-0.1	1.8	0.7	-6.1	-3.2	-7.4	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	2.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	2.3	11.1	2.9	-4.5	-5.4	-1.4	-1.5	-0.3	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	0.5	-7.9	3.3	3.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	-10.9	9.5	9.8	8.0	3.7	5.8	3.6	-0.9	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-3.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-18.5	-25.4	0.9	-4.6	7.5	19.0	-2.1	0.0	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	2.8
Construction	(%)	-7.8	-5.7	-10.8	-8.1	-5.0	-2.1	8.1	6.4	3.5	5.1	2.6	12.5
Services	(%)	-15.5	-1.2	0.8	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.8
Utilities	(%)	-17.6	6.6	1.5	-2.9	-1.5	-5.5	-8.0	-2.5	-1.5	-2.7	5.1	6.8
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-8.4	-6.8	-0.9	-2.2	6.2	10.6	1.8	4.9	0.7	3.2	5.1	1.6
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-21.2	-20.4	2.5	15.7	26.5	42.3	20.5	5.6	0.0	-5.5	-5.0	1.1
Transportation and storage	(%)	-8.8	-6.9	9.1	20.8	19.0	18.5	8.1	7.8	5.9	7.1	11.1	10.4
Information and communication	(%)	-30.5	6.9	4.6	-0.4	1.2	-4.5	-3.5	-0.5	-2.4	1.4	3.2	-1.8
Finance and insurance	(%)	-1.8	7.2	3.2	-1.6	-3.4	3.3	6.0	6.3	-8.0	-5.3	-13.5	-9.0
Real estate and business services	(%)	-24.3	-8.5	-3.5	5.5	14.9	24.0	17.3	4.7	2.7	0.9	7.3	7.2
Other services	(%)	-18.3	6.0	-0.6	2.7	0.7	-1.7	1.0	2.6	4.0	2.0	2.8	2.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Value added per employment	RM	22,237	22,090	24,053	23,207	23,445	24,375	25,009	23,744	23,434	24,486	25,101	24,230
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	12,751	14,458	13,477	12,364	12,642	14,881	13,889	12,399	12,521	14,841	14,043	12,589
Mining & Quarrying	RM	323,649	279,934	313,635	321,602	312,683	308,071	335,432	324,993	303,773	303,351	346,305	343,404
Manufacturing	RM	31,630	31,265	34,296	32,264	32,921	33,838	34,853	32,474	32,075	32,801	33,745	32,532
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	17,476	17,916	17,040	14,604	17,014	17,831	17,121	14,924	16,467	17,381	17,416	14,337
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	116,777	79,123	131,919	115,193	146,336	118,093	124,337	119,031	151,452	118,582	126,998	124,661
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	5,351	5,251	5,897	5,770	5,386	5,584	6,061	6,196	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,190
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	17,850	15,644	18,532	20,120	18,831	17,561	18,049	19,143	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,320
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	57,512	63,915	61,953	54,600	55,673	64,346	61,364	54,935	54,537	62,409	59,443	54,578
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	22,809	21,598	25,077	24,172	24,116	23,734	25,297	24,767	25,067	24,259	25,999	26,030
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	42,560	42,547	46,821	50,249	46,825	47,455	49,128	49,124	44,256	44,984	45,536	49,498
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	40,338	29,841	50,595	36,020	45,492	39,019	49,551	36,277	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,115
Construction	RM	9,089	8,608	9,095	9,363	9,374	9,892	10,018	9,987	9,858	10,452	10,254	11,057
Services	RM	20,655	20,606	22,642	21,987	22,197	22,964	23,601	22,634	22,388	23,356	23,863	23,062
Utilities	RM	92,683	91,310	96,186	90,847	93,186	93,684	92,979	90,774	95,825	95,355	95,396	94,058
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	20,961	21,126	24,802	22,323	23,289	24,886	26,029	23,722	23,888	25,767	26,696	24,006
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	4,751	4,425	5,567	6,187	6,199	6,445	6,566	6,451	6,231	6,218	6,327	6,424
Transportation and storage	RM	19,136	19,135	22,272	23,676	23,639	23,980	24,726	25,547	25,260	25,847	27,233	27,626
Information and communication	RM	94,549	95,614	93,153	97,275	96,071	95,805	93,697	95,145	94,826	94,880	93,729	95,598
Finance and insurance	RM	70,126	68,757	71,850	71,643	69,374	71,611	71,674	71,159	64,640	69,795	66,936	70,204
Real estate and business services	RM	11,940	11,054	11,919	13,647	14,098	14,295	14,570	14,593	14,766	15,165	15,403	15,662
Other services	RM	17,447	17,785	19,134	18,154	18,050	18,562	19,645	18,710	18,667	19,275	20,344	19,376

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Value added per employment	(%)	13.9	-5.3	1.7	2.8	5.4	10.3	4.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-3.3	-2.8	3.0	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.3	1.1	1.5
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	12.8	-1.4	-10.7	-3.6	-3.4	10.1	6.9	1.1	-2.8	-1.5	3.2	5.7
Manufacturing	(%)	23.2	-3.7	5.3	2.9	4.1	8.2	1.6	0.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-6.5	-4.1	4.6	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.5	2.2	-3.2	-2.5	1.7	-3.9
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	55.6	-41.3	7.4	4.3	25.3	49.3	-5.7	3.3	3.5	0.4	2.1	4.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	31.1	-10.2	-2.8	-0.9	0.7	6.3	2.8	7.4	8.5	3.9	-1.3	-0.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	40.4	-13.1	3.0	4.7	5.5	12.3	-2.6	-4.9	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	0.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	21.8	9.2	4.7	-2.9	-3.2	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	33.9	-14.5	3.4	3.4	5.7	9.9	0.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	22.6	3.8	11.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	4.9	-2.2	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	0.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	40.9	-32.4	0.3	-1.4	12.8	30.8	-2.1	0.7	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.3
Construction	(%)	37.7	-18.8	-11.0	-5.4	3.1	14.9	10.1	6.7	5.2	5.7	2.4	10.7
Services	(%)	11.7	-5.7	1.1	3.6	7.5	11.4	4.2	2.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.9
Utilities	(%)	5.5	-3.0	4.2	0.8	0.5	2.6	-3.3	-0.1	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.6
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	19.9	-12.1	-2.6	-0.5	11.1	17.8	4.9	6.3	2.6	3.5	2.6	1.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	5.5	-19.4	5.2	20.7	30.5	45.7	18.0	4.3	0.5	-3.5	-3.6	-0.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	37.6	-11.0	11.8	24.3	23.5	25.3	11.0	7.9	6.9	7.8	10.1	8.1
Information and communication	(%)	2.6	4.9	4.7	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.0	0.5
Finance and insurance	(%)	24.3	5.6	3.7	-0.2	-1.1	4.2	-0.2	-0.7	-6.8	-2.5	-6.6	-1.3
Real estate and business services	(%)	2.4	-12.9	-4.0	8.0	18.1	29.3	22.2	6.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	7.3
Other services	(%)	4.0	-1.6	0.4	4.3	3.5	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

5. Total Hours Worked

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Total Hours Worked	Million	8,312	8,214	8,775	8,935	8,939	9,039	9,210	9,247	9,299	9,419	9,418	9,452
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	991	997	983	987	1,002	1,017	1,000	1,005	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,012
Mining & Quarrying	Million	43	44	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	46	47	47
Manufacturing	Million	1,424	1,430	1,575	1,589	1,585	1,595	1,631	1,637	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	248	250	272	278	275	278	285	291	289	299	297	298
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	10	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	13
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	125	126	138	145	144	139	136	140	143	136	133	138
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	154	156	183	183	184	186	192	188	193	200	199	192
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	250	251	261	264	263	265	267	269	271	272	274	281
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	202	200	228	227	225	227	230	230	228	234	238	233
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	330	335	368	361	368	372	387	378	392	393	396	393
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	105	102	116	120	117	117	124	129	124	125	126	128
Construction	Million	754	699	811	827	814	823	827	834	836	839	835	830
Services	Million	5,101	5,046	5,361	5,487	5,493	5,558	5,706	5,725	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,889
Utilities	Million	58	55	62	63	62	63	67	65	65	66	67	66
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,436	1,442	1,541	1,576	1,592	1,618	1,665	1,644	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,681
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	884	910	945	977	954	981	995	1,041	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,086
Transportation and storage	Million	301	294	325	338	339	346	365	363	364	365	371	365
Information and communication	Million	143	144	152	149	149	157	164	156	158	160	164	163
Finance and insurance	Million	211	207	213	215	214	209	204	205	222	219	224	226
Real estate and business services	Million	635	613	655	672	670	670	711	715	704	717	713	726
Other services	Million	1,433	1,381	1,468	1,497	1,512	1,514	1,536	1,536	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,577

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

6. Total Employment

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
Total Employment	(’000)	15,207	15,275	15,441	15,575	15,701	15,831	15,942	16,062	16,146	16,251	16,347	16,401
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(’000)	1,886	1,889	1,849	1,854	1,872	1,878	1,840	1,875	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,876
Mining & Quarrying	(’000)	74	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	(’000)	2,577	2,612	2,678	2,702	2,705	2,731	2,740	2,771	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,820
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(’000)	465	469	483	486	489	496	502	510	516	530	529	528
Beverages and tobacco products	(’000)	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(’000)	258	256	268	278	274	271	260	261	262	262	263	266
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(’000)	286	300	308	309	304	309	308	312	318	324	326	322
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(’000)	425	424	426	435	435	439	434	440	437	442	445	448
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(’000)	358	364	375	379	374	376	379	383	379	388	392	390
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(’000)	585	593	608	600	615	624	632	637	641	642	641	637
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(’000)	183	188	193	196	195	197	207	210	207	208	208	209
Construction	(’000)	1,390	1,374	1,386	1,382	1,383	1,378	1,387	1,391	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,406
Services	(’000)	9,279	9,323	9,451	9,561	9,666	9,768	9,899	9,949	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,224
Utilities	(’000)	105	105	106	107	108	110	110	108	109	110	112	111
Wholesale & retail trade	(’000)	2,590	2,624	2,666	2,704	2,745	2,766	2,793	2,785	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,858
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(’000)	1,634	1,643	1,658	1,694	1,709	1,730	1,782	1,826	1,861	1,880	1,934	1,935
Transportation and storage	(’000)	522	518	543	559	566	576	595	600	603	604	610	616
Information and communication	(’000)	248	251	259	252	257	261	267	268	270	272	276	274
Finance and insurance	(’000)	375	375	373	373	373	376	378	381	381	382	385	387
Real estate and business services	(’000)	1,122	1,116	1,130	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,176	1,183	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,199
Other services	(’000)	2,683	2,692	2,717	2,738	2,756	2,781	2,797	2,797	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,843

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	338,160	337,421	371,388	361,453	368,117	385,880	398,691	381,374	378,371	397,916	410,313	397,394
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	24,050	27,315	24,921	22,924	23,666	27,944	25,549	23,242	23,498	28,030	26,042	23,610
Mining & Quarrying	Million	24,073	21,207	23,807	24,377	23,667	23,421	25,535	24,755	23,173	23,162	26,422	26,172
Manufacturing	Million	81,516	81,670	91,857	87,174	89,038	92,399	95,512	89,990	89,152	92,291	95,261	91,727
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	8,117	8,402	8,236	7,097	8,319	8,845	8,595	7,604	8,497	9,206	9,218	7,576
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	2,004	1,405	2,342	2,122	2,584	2,107	2,249	2,239	2,812	2,203	2,371	2,387
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,381	1,346	1,580	1,605	1,478	1,513	1,574	1,619	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,644
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,109	4,694	5,716	6,222	5,728	5,433	5,565	5,973	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,222
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	24,441	27,128	26,380	23,748	24,243	28,275	26,627	24,170	23,847	27,590	26,462	24,446
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	8,162	7,851	9,395	9,159	9,015	8,919	9,596	9,476	9,506	9,406	10,196	10,163
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	24,918	25,233	28,448	30,160	28,781	29,613	31,061	31,300	28,362	28,858	29,188	31,529
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	7,384	5,610	9,761	7,062	8,889	7,696	10,245	7,610	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,760
Construction	Million	12,634	11,830	12,609	12,938	12,961	13,635	13,892	13,895	13,767	14,611	14,386	15,551
Services	Million	191,669	192,122	213,986	210,226	214,560	224,311	233,625	225,184	224,259	235,300	243,162	235,777
Utilities	Million	9,703	9,566	10,230	9,704	10,074	10,312	10,267	9,765	10,417	10,520	10,710	10,473
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	54,297	55,437	66,113	60,368	63,920	68,830	72,695	66,072	66,836	72,596	75,868	68,615
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	7,765	7,273	9,227	10,479	10,592	11,152	11,704	11,782	11,599	11,692	12,233	12,428
Transportation and storage	Million	9,996	9,908	12,103	13,234	13,389	13,811	14,714	15,340	15,234	15,609	16,599	17,026
Information and communication	Million	23,399	23,979	24,081	24,548	24,712	24,970	25,054	25,488	25,617	25,847	25,876	26,218
Finance and insurance	Million	26,299	25,749	26,783	26,711	25,888	26,912	27,121	27,143	24,606	26,671	25,768	27,157
Real estate and business services	Million	13,393	12,337	13,467	15,481	16,238	16,711	17,127	17,258	17,523	18,044	18,440	18,779
Other services	Million	46,816	47,874	51,982	49,701	49,747	51,613	54,943	52,338	52,428	54,321	57,667	55,081
plus import duties	Million	4,218	3,278	4,207	3,813	4,224	4,169	4,579	4,308	4,522	4,523	5,040	4,557

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2021- Q1 2024

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

Indicator	Unit	2021			2022				2023				2024
		Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1
GDP at constant 2015 prices	(%)	16.3	-4.2	3.5	5.1	8.9	14.4	7.4	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-1.5	-2.2	2.9	1.6	-1.6	2.3	2.5	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.6
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	12.6	-3.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.7	10.4	7.3	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7
Manufacturing	(%)	26.7	-0.9	9.1	6.7	9.2	13.1	4.0	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-2.1	0.6	10.5	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.4	7.2	2.1	4.1	7.2	-0.4
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	54.9	-40.4	9.5	5.9	28.9	49.9	-4.0	5.5	8.8	4.6	5.4	6.6
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	38.4	-5.6	4.0	4.9	7.1	12.3	-0.3	0.8	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	38.7	-12.6	5.4	6.9	12.1	15.7	-2.7	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	28.2	12.7	6.6	-0.4	-0.8	4.2	0.9	1.8	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	33.2	-14.2	5.6	5.3	10.5	13.6	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	26.3	7.1	16.4	15.4	15.5	17.4	9.2	3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	43.2	-31.3	2.1	2.6	20.4	37.2	5.0	7.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.0
Construction	(%)	40.3	-20.6	-12.1	-6.0	2.6	15.3	10.2	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9
Services	(%)	14.0	-4.4	3.3	6.5	11.9	16.8	9.2	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.7
Utilities	(%)	7.3	-1.8	4.1	1.9	3.8	7.8	0.4	0.6	3.4	2.0	4.3	7.3
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	21.5	-10.5	1.7	4.4	17.7	24.2	10.0	9.4	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	9.1	-16.8	6.1	25.4	36.4	53.3	26.8	12.4	9.5	4.8	4.5	5.5
Transportation and storage	(%)	37.5	-11.8	11.4	24.9	33.9	39.4	21.6	15.9	13.8	13.0	12.8	11.0
Information and communication	(%)	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9
Finance and insurance	(%)	23.0	4.4	3.7	-0.9	-1.6	4.5	1.3	1.6	-4.9	-0.9	-5.0	0.1
Real estate and business services	(%)	3.2	-14.7	-4.9	8.8	21.2	35.5	27.2	11.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.8
Other services	(%)	7.8	0.5	3.3	6.4	6.3	7.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2
plus import duties	(%)	22.8	-14.7	-10.9	-3.2	0.1	27.2	8.8	13.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	5.8

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

1. Number of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2022						2023								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months	('000)	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	('000)	6,535.4	6,580.0	6,591.0	6,581.1	6,561.3	6,555.1	6,502.5	6,432.8	6,450.6	6,602.5	6,582.8	6,599.8	6,661.4	6,665.0	6,678.0
Sex																
Male	('000)	3,645.0	3,666.8	3,670.4	3,663.8	3,652.3	3,648.6	3,614.9	3,569.3	3,583.0	3,669.1	3,655.3	3,662.7	3,699.4	3,697.0	3,701.7
Female	('000)	2,890.5	2,913.2	2,920.6	2,917.4	2,909.1	2,906.6	2,887.6	2,863.5	2,867.6	2,933.4	2,927.5	2,937.1	2,962.1	2,967.9	2,976.3
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	146.0	144.9	143.0	143.4	148.8	153.3	73.9	75.7	89.7	107.3	120.3	125.5	129.0	127.0	127.1
20-24	('000)	836.7	875.3	892.5	894.4	893.6	897.5	740.8	745.0	754.4	771.0	777.9	790.5	813.5	836.6	852.3
25-29	('000)	1,317.6	1,324.4	1,327.0	1,327.5	1,322.5	1,319.3	1,303.9	1,292.2	1,293.5	1,320.7	1,313.2	1,315.9	1,326.3	1,327.1	1,330.6
30-34	('000)	1,070.7	1,072.6	1,071.4	1,070.3	1,066.0	1,064.0	1,097.3	1,083.9	1,082.6	1,104.1	1,096.9	1,097.4	1,103.9	1,101.4	1,100.9
35-39	('000)	874.5	875.8	875.7	874.6	871.2	869.9	912.6	901.6	901.0	919.5	914.0	914.6	920.7	918.2	918.0
40-44	('000)	695.6	696.3	696.1	694.8	692.7	691.2	711.6	702.8	702.2	718.0	713.5	714.1	719.6	717.5	717.5
45-49	('000)	581.2	581.3	581.0	579.1	577.2	575.6	592.1	584.1	583.6	597.0	593.1	593.4	598.4	595.9	595.5
50-54	('000)	458.1	457.6	456.6	454.6	452.1	450.3	468.0	460.6	460.2	470.7	466.7	466.3	469.9	467.3	466.5
55-59	('000)	310.5	309.1	307.5	305.1	303.0	301.5	326.2	319.5	318.3	325.2	321.8	320.4	322.4	319.9	318.4
60-64	('000)	146.4	145.2	143.2	141.3	139.2	138.0	164.4	158.2	156.7	159.2	156.9	154.8	154.3	152.1	150.1
65 and above	('000)	98.2	97.5	96.8	96.0	95.1	94.5	111.7	109.2	108.4	109.8	108.6	106.9	103.4	101.9	101.1
State																
Johor	('000)	697.1	702.5	703.5	700.4	698.5	697.1	690.1	681.3	686.3	701.7	699.4	702.1	706.4	707.4	708.8
Kedah	('000)	242.4	244.9	244.9	243.7	241.6	240.6	235.4	232.0	230.8	237.6	235.5	235.8	239.8	239.2	239.0
Kelantan	('000)	93.6	93.6	93.2	93.1	92.1	91.8	89.4	87.9	88.3	92.7	90.7	91.1	93.8	93.0	92.8
Melaka	('000)	174.8	175.8	176.1	176.0	175.3	174.6	172.5	171.3	171.9	175.0	174.0	174.6	176.5	175.9	176.0
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	172.9	173.9	173.5	172.8	171.7	170.5	169.0	164.8	165.6	170.7	169.0	169.7	172.0	171.5	171.6
Pahang	('000)	166.3	167.1	166.9	166.6	166.2	165.3	163.0	160.9	162.2	166.9	165.8	166.5	168.2	167.0	167.0
Pulau Pinang	('000)	534.4	539.1	541.9	541.6	540.4	538.7	532.5	527.2	530.8	533.4	531.0	530.8	533.5	534.0	535.0
Perak	('000)	314.8	316.0	315.8	311.8	310.2	310.0	306.8	302.1	303.8	311.0	308.4	309.7	312.1	310.6	311.6
Perlis	('000)	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.5	17.7	17.4	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.6	18.6
Selangor	('000)	1,815.0	1,827.9	1,829.5	1,829.3	1,818.6	1,823.5	1,812.5	1,796.8	1,820.1	1,872.7	1,871.0	1,873.4	1,891.0	1,890.0	1,892.6
Terengganu	('000)	140.8	141.3	141.0	140.2	139.0	137.3	135.6	131.9	133.0	140.1	138.5	139.1	142.4	141.4	141.7
Sabah	('000)	327.9	329.3	330.7	331.6	335.3	335.1	335.2	333.5	333.9	330.7	331.9	333.4	334.5	335.0	335.0
Sarawak	('000)	477.0	480.4	481.7	481.4	479.8	477.6	472.2	467.8	471.4	485.6	484.1	485.4	490.1	490.5	490.9
W.P Kuala Lumpur	('000)	1,312.8	1,322.1	1,326.0	1,326.6	1,327.3	1,328.4	1,324.6	1,313.3	1,290.9	1,319.4	1,318.8	1,323.8	1,335.3	1,343.4	1,350.5
W.P Labuan	('000)	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.0	16.0	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.9	16.5
W.P Putrajaya	('000)	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	29.4	28.5	28.3	28.3	29.2	29.4	29.4	30.0	30.5	30.4

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2023, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

1. Number of Formal Employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022						2023								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months	('000)	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	('000)	6,535.4	6,580.0	6,591.0	6,581.1	6,561.3	6,555.1	6,502.5	6,432.8	6,450.6	6,602.5	6,582.8	6,599.8	6,661.4	6,665.0	6,678.0
Economic activity																
Agriculture	('000)	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.4	132.1	131.7	131.7	130.2	129.2	131.1	130.5	130.5	130.3	129.9	129.6
Mining & quarrying	('000)	35.2	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.3	35.1	35.0	34.8	35.3	35.4	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.3
Manufacturing	('000)	1,217.2	1,226.3	1,228.1	1,224.8	1,219.0	1,216.1	1,204.0	1,195.4	1,165.0	1,214.7	1,206.4	1,206.6	1,215.9	1,216.7	1,216.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	165.9	166.7	167.2	166.9	166.9	167.1	166.7	166.1	164.4	168.8	168.1	168.9	172.4	174.3	174.4
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.8
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	27.8	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.2	25.8	26.7	26.5	26.2	25.9	25.6	25.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	109.2	109.0	108.4	107.8	106.9	106.4	105.1	103.7	99.5	101.1	99.9	99.8	101.3	100.7	100.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	203.1	203.3	202.5	200.6	198.7	197.5	194.8	193.2	188.9	199.5	198.7	198.4	199.3	199.1	199.1
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	151.8	152.3	151.8	151.5	150.7	150.5	148.8	147.9	144.7	149.0	148.3	148.7	150.1	149.8	149.8
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	359.8	365.1	366.5	366.3	364.3	362.5	358.2	356.8	335.4	352.0	349.3	347.7	347.4	347.4	346.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	187.9	190.3	192.3	192.8	192.6	193.1	192.1	190.0	194.9	205.9	204.1	205.3	207.6	208.0	208.9
Construction	('000)	411.8	413.7	413.1	413.3	411.2	410.4	403.4	389.4	373.2	411.1	406.7	408.4	419.9	417.3	418.8
Services	('000)	4,347.1	4,378.2	4,387.0	4,379.3	4,368.4	4,367.2	4,334.6	4,288.6	4,352.1	4,429.4	4,421.7	4,436.1	4,481.2	4,485.7	4,496.0
Utilities	('000)	65.3	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.7	65.7	64.1	64.4	64.1	65.1	65.5	65.5	65.6	65.8
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,417.4	1,426.1	1,426.2	1,421.5	1,417.1	1,418.2	1,411.3	1,401.1	1,377.6	1,425.2	1,422.1	1,426.1	1,432.1	1,431.4	1,432.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	293.4	299.5	299.6	297.9	298.8	300.7	299.5	297.7	298.2	309.4	317.2	315.7	318.6	318.9	318.2
Transportation & storage	('000)	304.6	305.5	305.6	305.4	303.4	302.4	297.5	294.6	291.9	299.9	297.4	298.1	304.2	303.9	303.8
Information & communication	('000)	196.4	197.6	198.2	199.0	198.7	199.2	197.1	196.3	206.9	215.0	214.2	214.9	215.7	215.0	216.0
Finance & insurance	('000)	284.8	286.1	286.5	287.7	288.4	289.0	289.7	290.1	290.0	298.6	299.1	299.3	300.7	300.9	302.1
Real estate & business services	('000)	801.9	806.6	808.4	800.9	798.6	794.4	778.1	760.1	755.6	793.0	785.3	786.1	806.2	805.0	808.3
Other services	('000)	983.3	991.1	996.9	1,001.3	997.9	997.5	995.6	984.7	1,067.7	1,024.2	1,021.3	1,030.4	1,038.1	1,044.9	1,049.8
Unclassified	('000)	392.4	393.5	394.6	395.6	395.2	394.5	393.8	394.1	396.4	380.9	382.1	382.5	378.2	379.4	380.9

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2023, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2022						2023								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	(RM)	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,764	2,800	2,564	2,600	2,664	2,582	2,600	2,582	2,600	2,600
Sex																
Male	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,664	2,700	2,600	2,645	2,627	2,627	2,645
Female	(RM)	2,400	2,382	2,400	2,427	2,445	2,700	2,782	2,500	2,545	2,600	2,500	2,527	2,500	2,500	2,518
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
20-24	(RM)	1,627	1,645	1,664	1,682	1,700	1,782	1,700	1,664	1,682	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,727	1,745
25-29	(RM)	2,233	2,245	2,264	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,445	2,300	2,327	2,400	2,327	2,364	2,364	2,382	2,400
30-34	(RM)	2,764	2,764	2,782	2,800	2,800	3,045	3,000	2,800	2,882	3,000	2,845	2,882	2,864	2,882	2,882
35-39	(RM)	3,027	3,027	3,027	3,064	3,082	3,482	3,464	3,200	3,282	3,400	3,200	3,245	3,200	3,227	3,227
40-44	(RM)	3,264	3,264	3,264	3,300	3,300	3,764	3,764	3,400	3,500	3,545	3,400	3,464	3,400	3,427	3,427
45-49	(RM)	3,245	3,264	3,246	3,282	3,300	3,782	3,900	3,482	3,500	3,582	3,482	3,500	3,482	3,500	3,500
50-54	(RM)	3,064	3,082	3,082	3,100	3,111	3,500	3,745	3,300	3,400	3,445	3,300	3,345	3,300	3,300	3,327
55-59	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,282	3,482	3,064	3,127	3,145	3,064	3,082	3,033	3,064	3,064
60-64	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,775	2,764	2,727	2,727	2,727
65 and above	(RM)	2,445	2,455	2,455	2,500	2,500	2,575	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
State																
Johor	(RM)	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,227	2,245	2,500	2,527	2,327	2,400	2,400	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400
Kedah	(RM)	1,745	1,727	1,727	1,745	1,764	1,882	1,900	1,800	1,827	1,864	1,809	1,845	1,864	1,827	1,845
Kelantan	(RM)	1,500	1,545	1,564	1,555	1,564	1,564	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,627	1,600
Melaka	(RM)	2,127	2,127	2,109	2,264	2,245	2,527	2,491	2,227	2,264	2,375	2,282	2,364	2,282	2,300	2,282
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,100	2,127	2,100	2,127	2,145	2,400	2,345	2,227	2,345	2,282	2,264	2,282	2,264	2,264	2,245
Pahang	(RM)	1,900	1,927	1,900	1,909	1,927	2,000	2,000	1,964	2,000	2,027	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2,445	2,427	2,478	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,964	2,575	2,627	2,682	2,600	2,645	2,627	2,627	2,645
Perak	(RM)	1,845	1,864	1,864	1,882	1,900	2,000	2,145	1,964	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Perlis	(RM)	1,545	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,627	1,645	1,627	1,627	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,664	1,627
Selangor	(RM)	2,727	2,745	2,764	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,067	2,900	2,964	3,000	2,882	2,945	2,900	2,900	2,900
Terengganu	(RM)	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,882	1,900	1,882	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Sabah	(RM)	1,727	1,700	1,727	1,764	1,727	1,800	1,864	1,782	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Sarawak	(RM)	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	3,600	3,582	3,582	3,627	3,622	3,945	4,000	3,827	3,927	4,064	3,800	3,822	3,800	3,800	3,800
W.P Labuan	(RM)	1,867	1,864	1,864	1,864	1,864	2,200	2,000	1,927	1,900	1,964	1,927	1,900	1,945	1,964	1,964
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,327	2,364	2,400	2,527	2,500	2,464	2,782	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,464

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2023, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2022 - Q3 2023

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022						2023								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	(RM)	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,764	2,800	2,564	2,600	2,664	2,582	2,600	2,582	2,600	2,600
Economic activity																
Agriculture	(RM)	1,867	1,900	1,864	1,900	1,900	2,227	2,022	1,845	1,900	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,964	1,964	1,982
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	4,464	4,500	4,464	4,500	4,500	6,356	5,500	5,300	7,500	5,400	5,200	5,200	5,000	5,200	5,200
Manufacturing	(RM)	2,264	2,227	2,245	2,282	2,300	3,000	2,700	2,364	2,444	2,500	2,400	2,464	2,445	2,427	2,427
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,027	2,045	2,027	2,056	2,064	2,345	2,400	2,082	2,164	2,245	2,164	2,173	2,178	2,145	2,145
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	2,682	2,722	2,782	2,727	2,845	3,800	3,400	3,000	3,000	3,200	2,967	2,982	2,964	3,000	3,089
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,982	2,064	1,900	1,945	1,900	1,900	1,945	1,945	1,964	1,982
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	2,045	2,082	2,064	2,100	2,082	2,364	2,600	2,200	2,200	2,264	2,200	2,264	2,256	2,245	2,264
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	2,327	2,327	2,300	2,364	2,391	3,064	2,927	2,482	2,600	2,627	2,464	2,545	2,527	2,527	2,500
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,445	2,700	3,000	2,564	2,500	2,600	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	2,327	2,264	2,322	2,327	2,345	3,627	2,727	2,400	2,464	2,545	2,464	2,567	2,527	2,527	2,500
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	2,345	2,282	2,327	2,400	2,464	3,027	2,627	2,444	2,545	2,627	2,464	2,527	2,500	2,500	2,500
Construction	(RM)	2,645	2,682	2,664	2,664	2,664	2,800	3,000	2,800	2,764	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Services	(RM)	2,482	2,482	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,655	2,800	2,600	2,627	2,682	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Utilities	(RM)	2,582	2,582	2,600	2,582	2,622	3,100	2,864	2,682	2,845	3,582	2,800	2,964	2,782	2,745	2,745
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	2,164	2,164	2,164	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,500	2,264	2,264	2,300	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,282	2,282
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(RM)	2,482	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,800	2,700	2,627	2,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Transportation & storage	(RM)	1,727	1,700	1,745	1,782	1,764	1,800	1,827	1,800	1,782	2,845	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,727	2,764
Information & communication	(RM)	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,564	4,882	5,000	4,764	5,200	5,200	5,000	4,964	4,964	4,964	4,982
Finance & insurance	(RM)	5,209	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,300	6,100	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,000	5,822	5,700	5,500	5,564	5,700
Real estate & business services	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,527	2,564	2,782	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,764	2,800	2,727	2,764	2,764
Other services	(RM)	2,427	2,445	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,664	2,545	2,600	2,600	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,564

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2023, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FIRST QUARTER 2024

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