



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRAINING COURSE UNDER THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (StatsCab) PROGRAMME: Online Training Course on Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Labour Statistics

ROSNAH MUHAMAD ALI | PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PRIMARY DATA DIVISION | MALAYSIAN BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS
22nd MARCH 2023 | 14.30 – 16.15 (MYT)



**MALAYSIA
MADANI**





Section

01

Introduction

02

Labour Supply

03

Labour Productivity

04

Labour Market Analysis



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRAINING COURSE UNDER THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (StatsCab) PROGRAMME: Online Training Course on Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Labour Statistics

Section 1 – Introduction

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22nd MARCH 2023 | 14.30 – 16.15 (MYT)

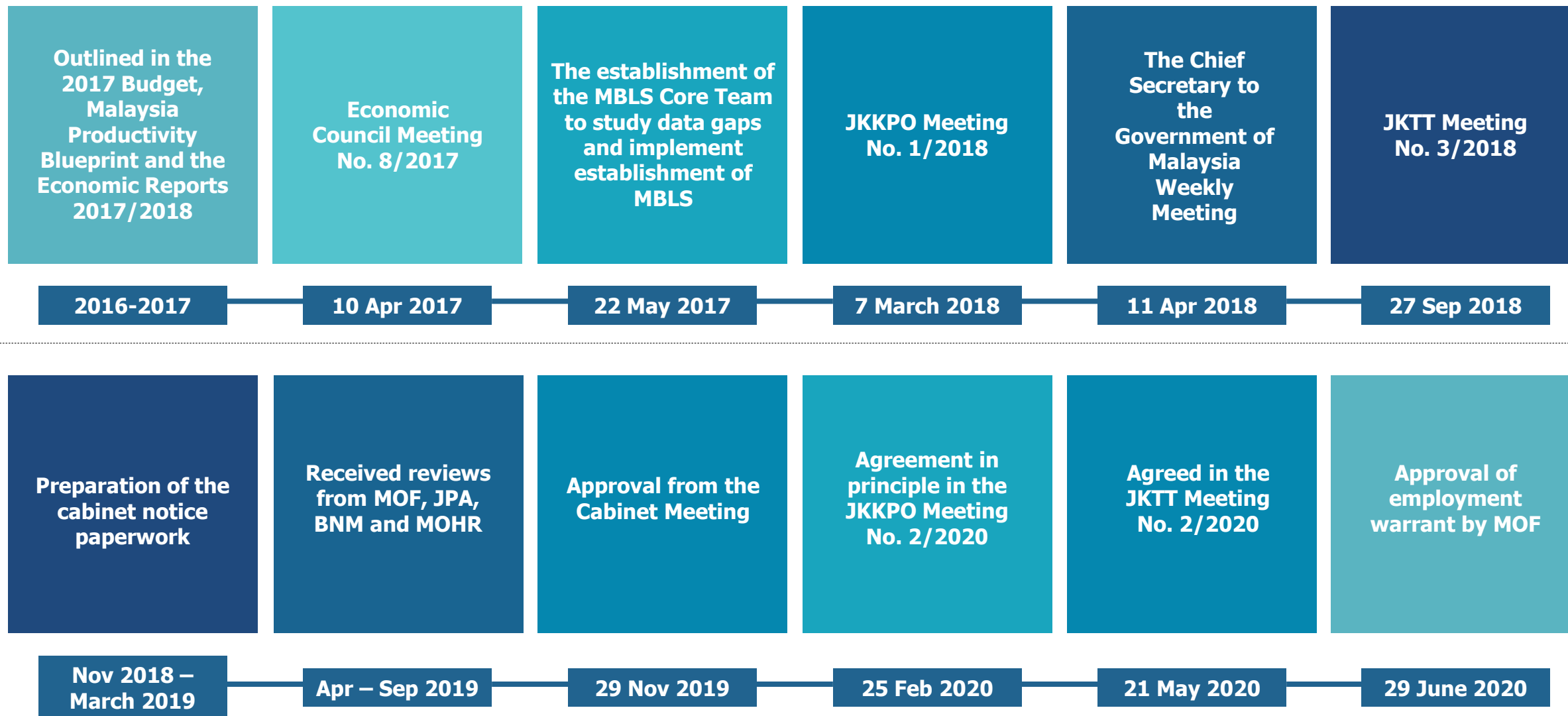


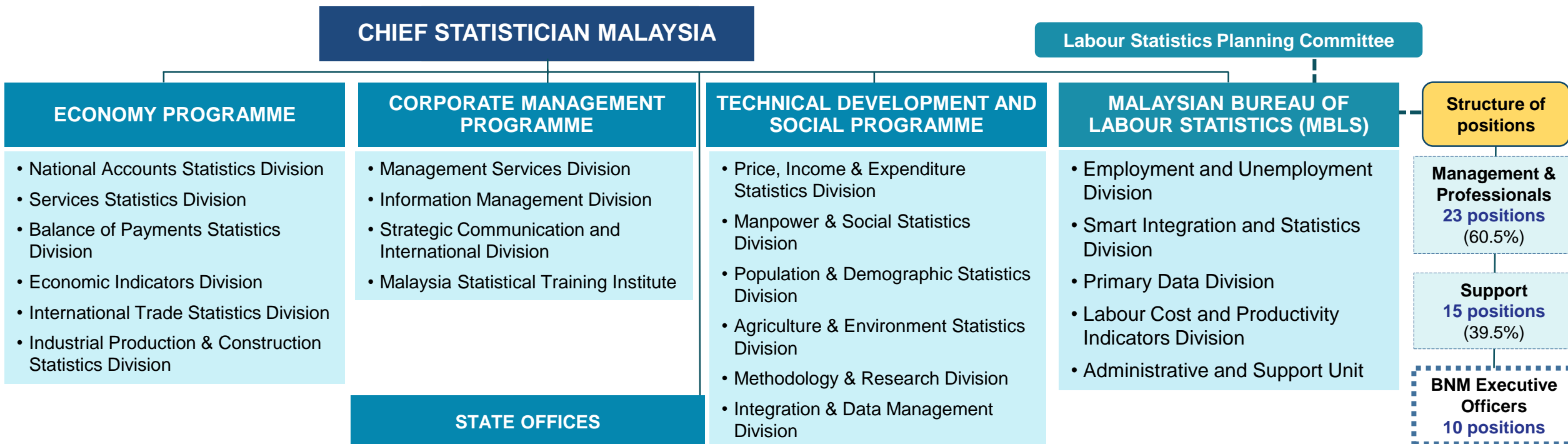
**MALAYSIA
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The establishment of MBLS





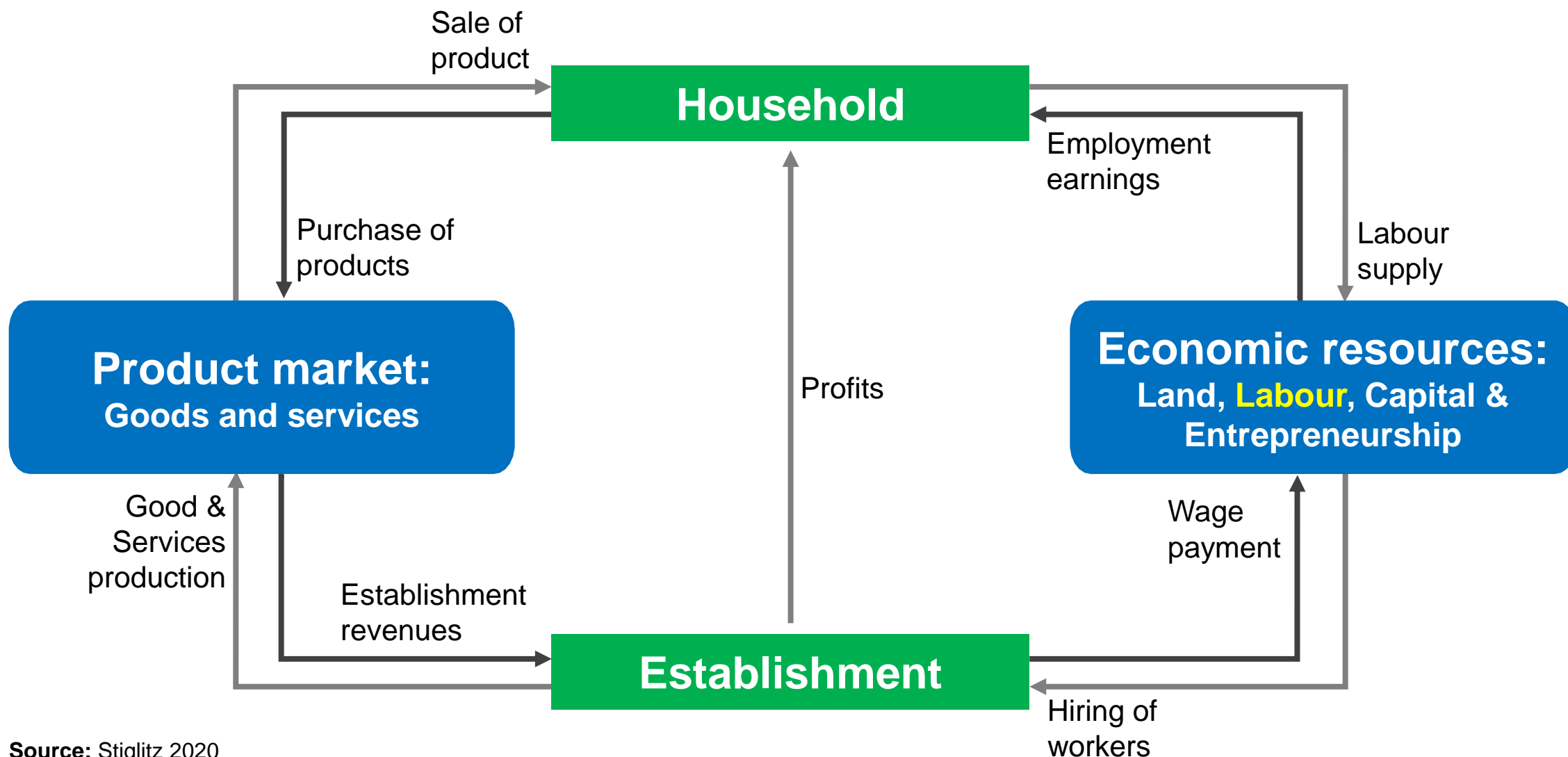
MBLS WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF

- performing the role and responsibility of collecting data from various sources, analyzing and disseminating related information regularly and timely;
- support the integration and sharing of labour market information from various agencies and become a center for the integrated collection of labour market statistics; and
- providing consultation services to various national and international agencies on the labour market information.

OVERVIEW

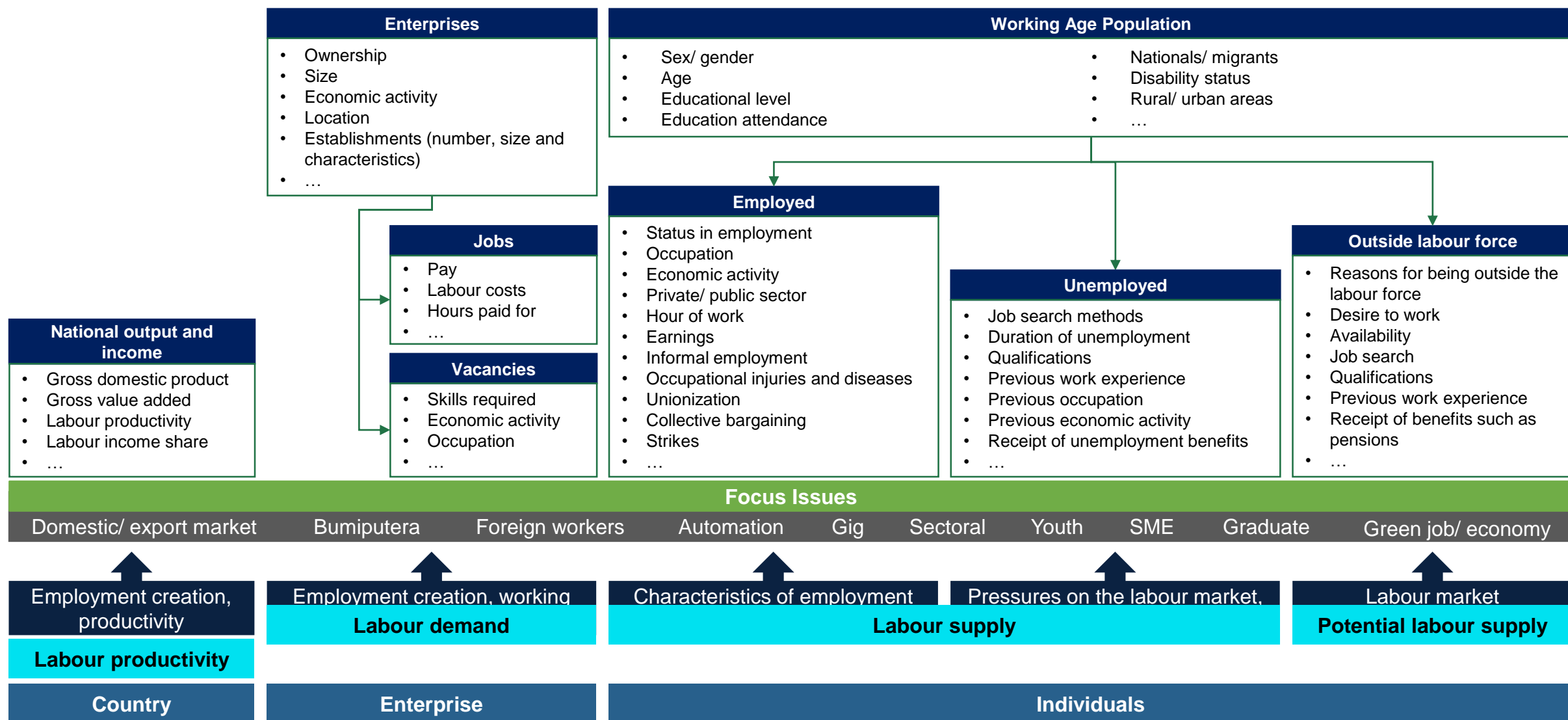


What is the role of labour in the circular flow of economic activity?

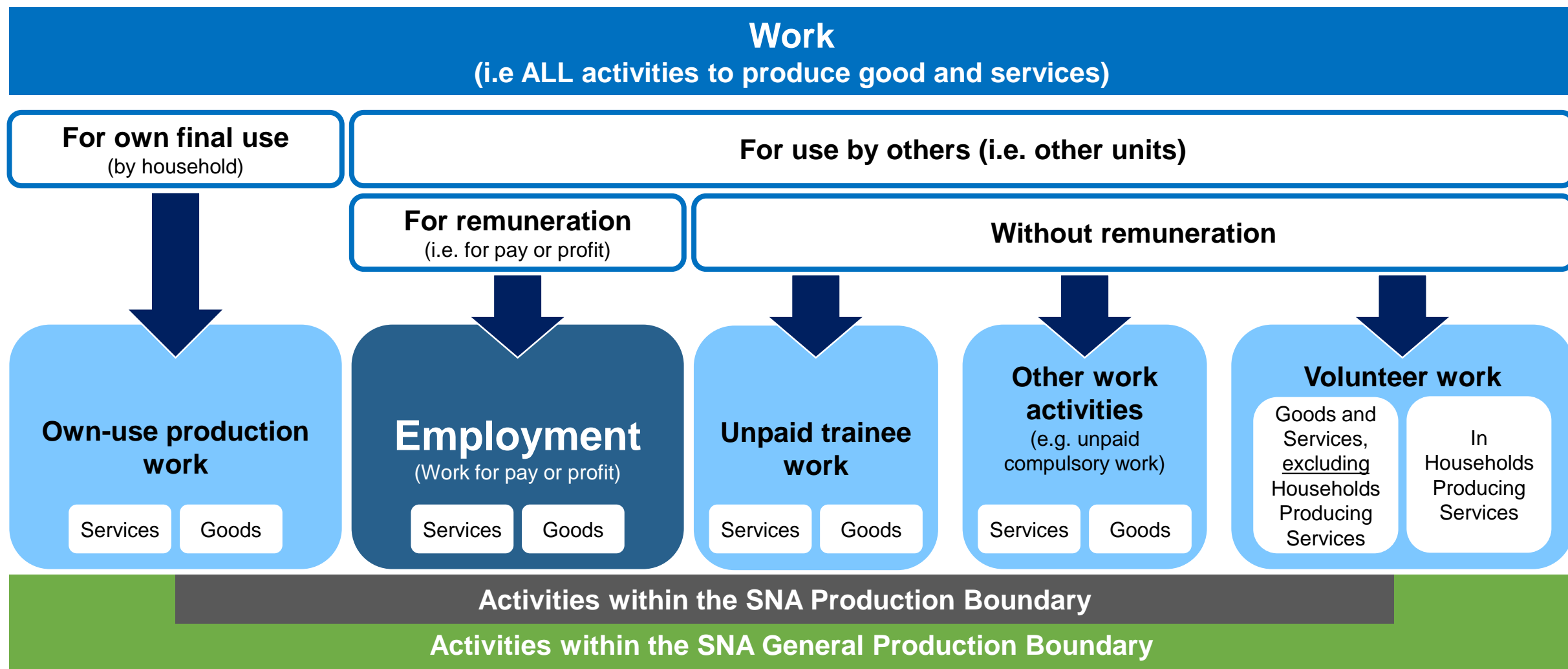


Source: Stiglitz 2020

Note: Some type of self employment, public sector, capital market and other key elements of the economy not shown



Form of work in 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)





Work

Comprises any **activity performed by persons** of any sex and age **to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use** (Para 6, Resolution I. [19th ICLS, 2013]).

- a) Irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.
- b) Excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation).
- c) Aligned with the **General Production Boundary** as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes between:
 - 1. Market units (i.e. corporations, quasi-corporations and household unincorporated market enterprises);
 - 2. Non-market units (i.e. government and non-profit institutions serving households); and
 - 3. households that produce goods or services for own final use.
- d) Can be performed in any kind of economic unit.



Macro-economic monitoring

- Inform on economy's performance and the impact in term of employment such as current job crisis

Formulate, implement policies & programmes

- Jobs creation;
- Human resource development;
- Poverty reduction; and
- Income support & social assistance programmes

Monitor the progress and effectiveness of global and national agendas

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030
- Decent work agenda
- Country's economic development planning

End of section 1





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRAINING COURSE UNDER THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (StatsCab) PROGRAMME: Online Training Course on Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Labour Statistics

Section 2 – Labour Supply

ROSTNAH MUHAMAD ALI | PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PRIMARY DATA DIVISION | MALAYSIAN BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS
22nd MARCH 2023 | 14.30 – 16.15 (MYT)



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LABOUR SUPPLY





01

OVERVIEW OF LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK

- Background
- Chronology of Labour Force Survey
- Labour Force Framework

02

LABOUR SUPPLY: CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

- Labour Supply
- Key Concepts & Definitions

03

METHODOLOGY

- Sampling Design
- Data Collection Methods
 - Questionnaire
- Manual & References

INTRODUCTION

The Labour Force Statistics describes the labour supply situation in Malaysia based on Labour Force Survey (LFS).

- LFS provides principal statistics of the labour force according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, urban and rural strata, ethnic groups, educational attainment, occupation and industry.
- the implementation of LFS is based on guidelines and recommendations of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** with reference to the **Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods**.

OBJECTIVE

- to collect information on the structure and characteristic of labour force, employment and unemployment;
- to provide timely and up-to-date indicators for monitoring activities in the labour market;
- as an input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development; and
- serve as an essential reference to researcher, economists, academicians, private sector and individuals in research related to employment and the labour market.

LEGAL PROVISION

- The survey is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965 (revised 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires any establishment operating in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimate to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).
- Under this Act, the content of the questionnaire is confidential and only aggregated figures are published.



Chronology of Labour Force Survey



1974

The first
nation wide
Labour
Force
Survey

1993

LFS was
conducted in four
rounds/quarters

1998

Quarterly LFS
upgraded to
Special Data
Dissemination
Standard (IMF)
level

1999

Dissemination of
quarterly Labour
Force Statistics

2004

Labour Force
Survey
conducted
monthly

2007

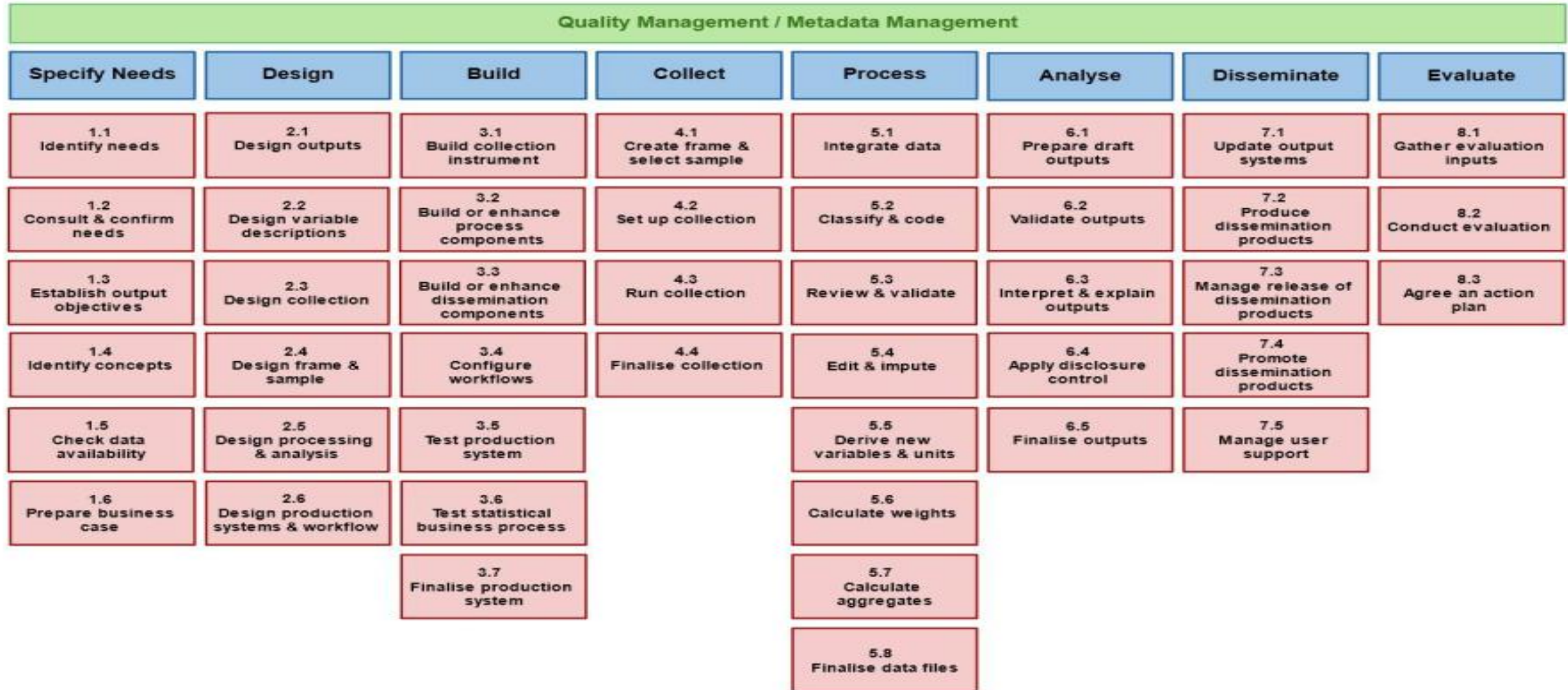
Dissemination
of monthly
Labour Force
Statistics

Overview of Labour Force Framework





Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)





Statistical & Analytical Units

Persons

Basic unit for producing statistics on the population engaged in each form of work

Jobs or work activities

A set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person for a single economic unit

Time units

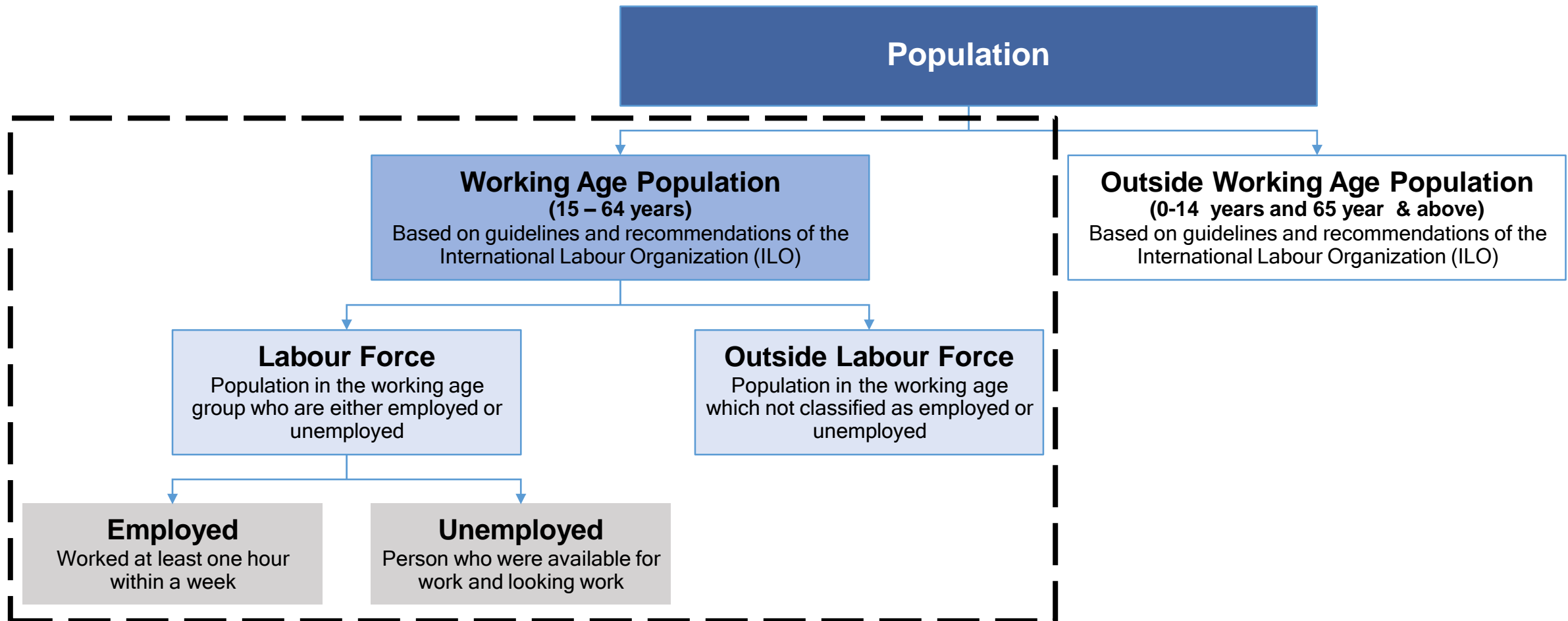
Are used for producing statistics of volume of work in reference to each form of work or to any combination thereof.

Concepts & Definitions





Labour Supply in Malaysia (Household Approach)



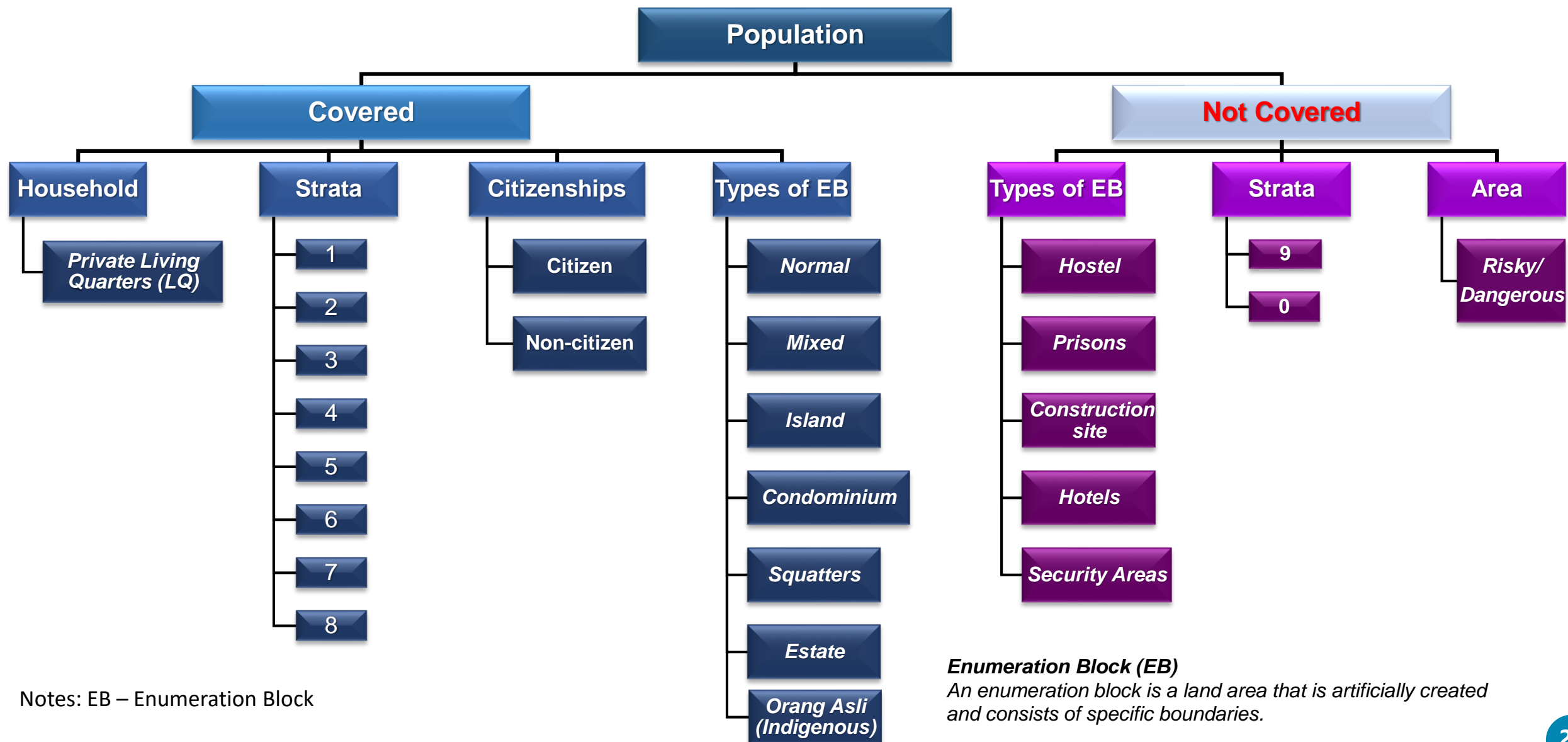
Key Concept and Definitions



Indicators	Descriptions
Labour Force	All persons in the working age who are either employed or unemployed .
Employed	<p>All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered as employed if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to. • were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work. • were 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. This group is underemployed.
Unemployed	<p>All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.</p> <p>The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term unemployment are those who were unemployed and seeking work for more than a year. <p>Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified; • would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and • had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.
Outside labour force	All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students, retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Methodology





Notes: EB – Enumeration Block



Sampling



By using a two-tier stratification design
(Two Stage Stratified Random Sampling)

1

First stage sampling unit: EB
(Selection of EB: Probability Proportionate to Size Sampling)

2

Second stage of sampling unit: LQ
(Selection of LQ: Systematic Random Sampling)

3

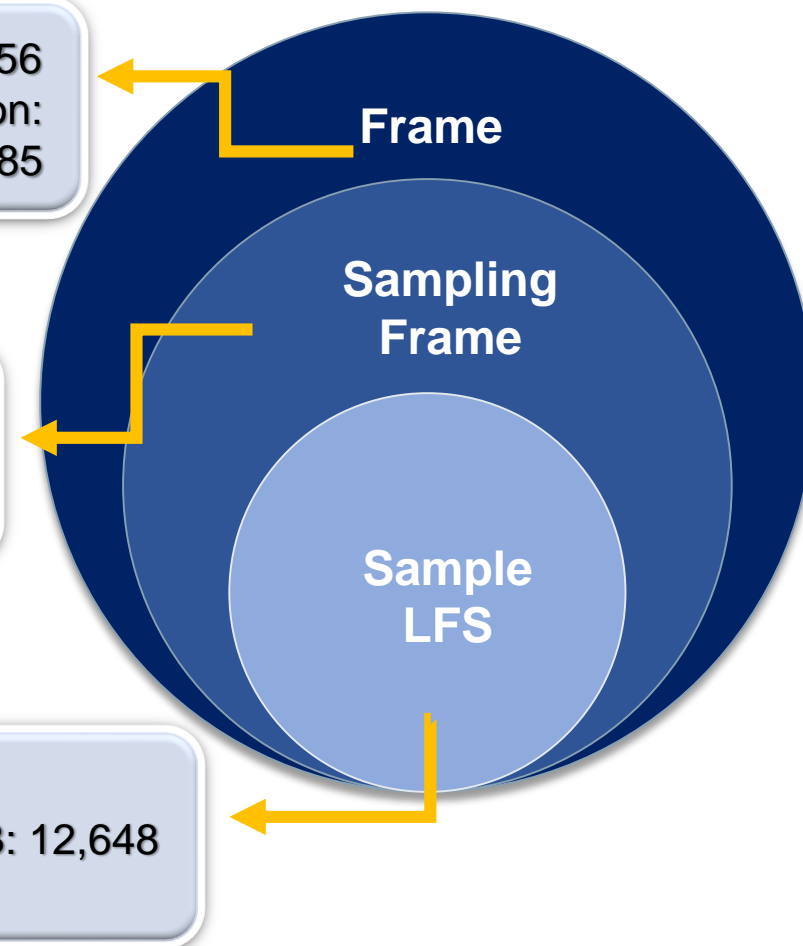
Analysis/ Domain stage:
Administrative District

4

EB: 99,356
Population:
32,447,385

EB: 92,122

EB: 12,648



Determination of sample size



- The sample size is determined based on:



Population

Total households in 2022



Response Rate

LFS July 2022 (actual)



Variable of Interest (VOI)

Labour Force Participation Rate (actual).

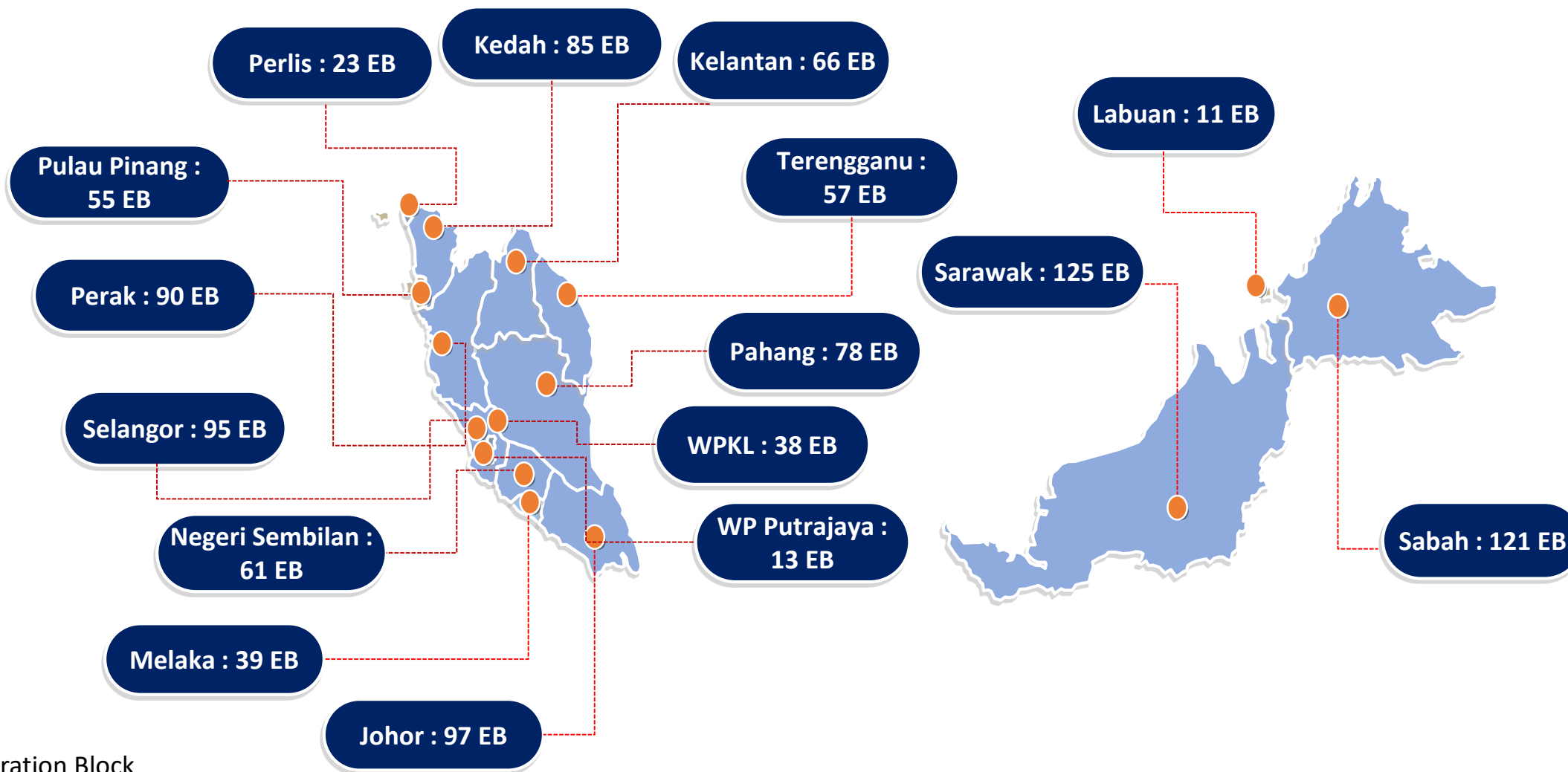


Precision

Margin of Error (e): 5% / 7% / 9% / 10%
Confidence Level (z): 95%

- The sample size was calculated based on the administrative district level.
- Distribution of EB by strata based on the population by strata in terms of administrative district.
- Criteria needed in the determination of sample size is value of Relative Standard Error (RSE) and sample size in 2022.

Summary of sample size 2023 (Monthly)



EB – Enumeration Block

Summary of Sample Size 2023 (Yearly)



State	LFS 2022			LFS 2023		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Johor	871	293	1,164	826	338	1,164
Kedah	670	350	1,020	620	400	1,020
Kelantan	366	438	804	353	439	792
Melaka	425	43	468	399	69	468
Negeri Sembilan	493	239	732	451	281	732
Pahang	518	394	912	522	414	936
Pulau Pinang	595	65	660	539	121	660
Perak	772	284	1,056	688	392	1,080
Perlis	174	126	300	159	117	276
Selangor	950	190	1,140	852	288	1,140
Terengganu	442	242	684	389	295	684
Sabah	803	649	1,452	672	780	1,452
Sarawak	580	896	1,476	540	960	1,500
F.T. K. Lumpur	456	-	456	456	-	456
F.T. Labuan	101	31	132	97	35	132
F.T. Putrajaya	144	-	144	156	-	156
Total	8,360	4,240	12,600	7,719	4,929	12,648



Methodology (cont'd)



Method of Data Collection

1. **Personal interview method (Face to face Interview)**
 - To collect information on all selected household members including their demographic particulars;
2. Starting 2013, **Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)** were used for repeated sample every quarter
3. **Information on labour force** is collected for household members who are **15 years and over only**;
4. The LFS is **conducted monthly beginning January 2004**
 - to produce monthly labour force indicators at national level
5. Overall, the number of staffs involved in the LFS is about ± 300 persons;
 - SMD – 15 officers
 - State Offices – ± 280 Enumerators at state offices (permanent staffs)

Reference Period

1. Moving reference period
2. Refers to **7 days (a week) preceding the commencement date of the interviews**

Reference week	Survey week
Day 1-7	8-14
Day 8-14	15-21
Day 15-21	22-28

Labour Force Survey

Objective

To collect information on the structure and characteristic of labour force, employment and unemployment;

To provide timely and up-to-date data for activities in the labour market

Sample Unit

Household

Sample Size

The sample size for this survey is required to represent overall population at the fixed level of analysis. This sample size has accounted for the following elements:

- response rates of the previous survey;
- labour force participation rate of the previous survey as the variable of selection;
- level of sampling design; and
- the maximum desired error.

SAMPLE SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2023

STATE	EB
Johor	1,164
Kedah	1,020
Kelantan	792
Melaka	468
Negeri Sembilan	732
Pahang	936
Pulau Pinang	660
Perak	1,080
Perlis	276
Selangor	1,140
Terengganu	684
Sabah	1,452
Sarawak	1,500
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	456
W.P. Labuan	132
W.P. Putrajaya	156
TOTAL	12,648

Sampling

A stratified Two-staged Sample Design is adopted.

Household frame made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs)
Based on Population & Housing Census 2010 which is updated from time to time
Average of 80-120 Living Quarters (LQs)

Two-stage sample selection

Sample of EBs

Sample of 8 LQs

Estimation procedure

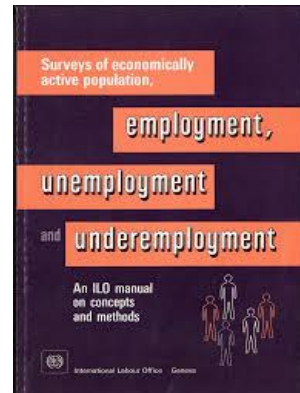
Population estimates by the following categories were used to produce labour statistics estimates:

State
Gender
Age group
Urban/Rural
Ethnic group

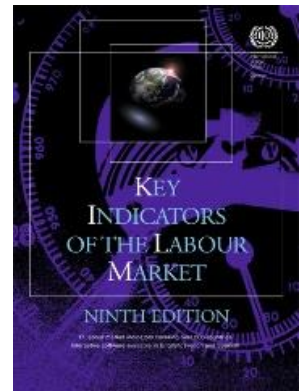
- Adjusted weight takes into account non-response cases.
- Population factor is then used as external weight



Manual & References



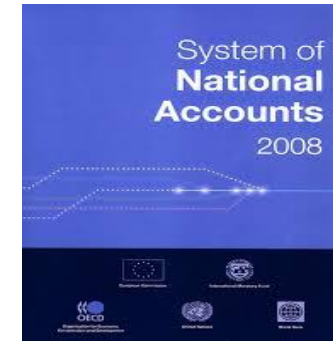
Manual on Concepts and Methods -
Survey of Economically Active
Population, Employment,
Unemployment, and Underemployment,
ILO



Key Indicators of The Labour Market
(KILM) 9th Edition 2015, ILO



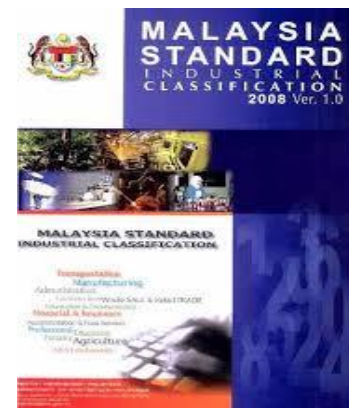
Malaysian Standard Classification of
Occupation 2013



System of National
Accounts 2008



International Conference of Labour
Statistician (ICLS)




Malaysian Standard
Industrial Classification
2008



Questionnaire




 KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

STB / G&U / SI

Sulit selepas data diisi

Di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak 1989), kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah **SULIT** dan tidak boleh diedarkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini.


Confidential when filled with data

Under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised 1989), the contents of the questionnaire received are **CONFIDENTIAL** and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside the Department.

SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / SEKTOR INFORMAL 2023
LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / INFORMAL SECTOR 2023

PENGENALAN / INTRODUCTION

- (1) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh/ Gaji & Upah/ Sektor Informal bagi tahun 2023. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisis statistik.
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force/ Salaries & Wages/ Informal Sector Survey for year 2023. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.
- (2) Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini mengkehendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah **SULIT** dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan.
*The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised - 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires respondent in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. The Act stipulates that the contents of the individual returns are **CONFIDENTIAL** and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides the penalty to the respondent that could not comply to the survey undertaken.*
- (3) Penyertaan anda adalah penting dalam memastikan maklumat yang dikumpul dalam soal selidik ini adalah tepat.
Your participation is vital in ensuring that the information collected in this questionnaire is accurate.
- (4) Kerjasama anda dalam menjayakan survei ini amat dihargai.
Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated.


DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

1. Demographic particulars

- Sex, age, citizenship, ethnic, relationship to the head of household, marital status

2. Education

- School attendance, highest level of formal education, highest certificate obtained, field of study of the certificate

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15+

1. Labour force particulars

- Hours worked, occupation, activities/industry, status in employment
- Reason for working less than 30 hours, additional hours for working less than 30 hours, reason for not being at work during reference week
- Duration of unemployment, step taken to obtain a job, work experience
- Reason for not in the labour force, work experience, benefit received from employers, career enhancement and remote working



Questionnaire (cont'd)



STB / G&U / SI

Sulit selepas data diisi

Dibawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak 1989), kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah **SULIT** dan tidak boleh diedarkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini.



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

Confidential when filled with data

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SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / SEKTOR INFORMAL 2021 LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY 2021

PENGENALAN / INTRODUCTION

- (1) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh / Gaji & Upah / Sektor Informal bagi tahun 2021. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisis statistik.
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force / Salaries & Wages / Informal Sector Survey for year 2021. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.
- (2) Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini mengkehendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah **SULIT** dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyalatan yang dijalankan.
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- (4) Kerjasama anda dalam menjayakan survei ini amat dihargai.
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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15+ (cont'd)

2. Salaries and wages particulars (employees)

- Basic salaries/wages, allowance, other cash, payment in kind, overtime payment, mode of payment, working hours and days in reference period

3. Informal sector particulars (non-agriculture, non-government)

- No. of employees, registration status, financial report, private profit organisation, workplace, contract of emp., employees benefit, gross income

4. Migration particulars (aged 1+)

- Movement status, place of origin (Administrative District, Strata, State, Country), reason for migrating, occupation before migrating



Survey Process Transition

Mainframe
(1982-2007)



PC-based
(2008-2009)



Integrated system
(2010 until now)

- Integrated system known as National Enterprise-Wide Statistical System (NEWSS) was developed under Department's ICT Strategic Planning Project;
- Integrates the business processes of
 - frame development,
 - sampling procedure,
 - monitoring the field operation,
 - data capture and validation,
 - estimation procedure,
 - tabulation and analysis, and
 - business intelligence.

National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems

Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA

Sila masukkan ID Pengguna dan Kata Laluan.

ID Pengguna

Kata Laluan

Log Masuk Reset

[Lupa Kata Laluan](#)



Sampling error

To ensure high quality data, several steps were taken to minimize the **NON-SAMPLING ERRORS** which arise as a result of:

The LFS sample survey was designed based on 95 per cent confidence intervals

Incomplete survey coverage

Weaknesses in the sampling frame

The maximum Relative Standard Error (RSE) set at 5% of the second level stratification.

Poor feedback, non-response; and,

Processing (editing, coding and data capture)

Data quality assurance

Response error can occur due to difference and difficulty in interpreting questions, be it on the part of the enumerator or respondent. To minimize this, intensive training is conducted for the enumerators as well as supervisors

Random quality checks were carried out on households that were already canvassed by the enumerators to ensure validity of the information recorded

To ensure the completeness of the survey coverage, the sampling frame is frequently updated and the living quarters were selected after EB listing exercise.

With regards to editing and processing errors, several consistency checks were done, either manually or computerised, to ensure the quality and acceptable data generated.

Dissemination

Statistical Release Process by DOSM

Time series data

Annual Data:
Available starting
1982

Half yearly data:
Available starting
2005

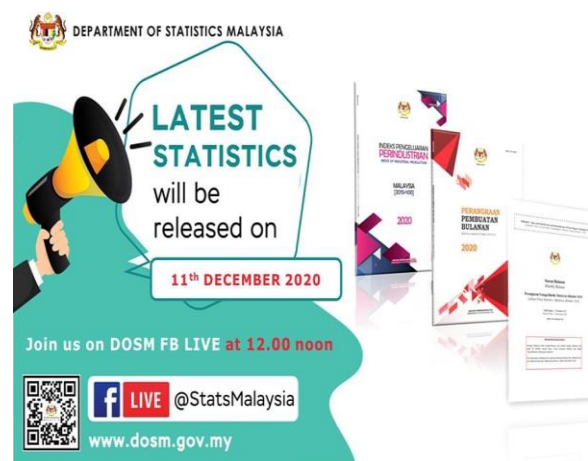
Quarterly data:
Available starting
1999

Monthly data:
Available starting
2004

1. Teaser



2. Announcement in the official DOSM Facebook



4. Media Statement

Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Friday, 11 December 2020


MEDIA STATEMENT
STATISTICS OF LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA,
OCTOBER 2020

Unemployment rate was 4.7 per cent in October 2020, the lift of CMCO will augment labour market recovery

PUTRAJAYA, December 11, 2020 – Unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage point from the previous month to 4.7 per cent in October 2020 with 748.2 thousand unemployed persons, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, October 2020. The statistics described the state of labour supply during the month based on the Labour Force Survey.

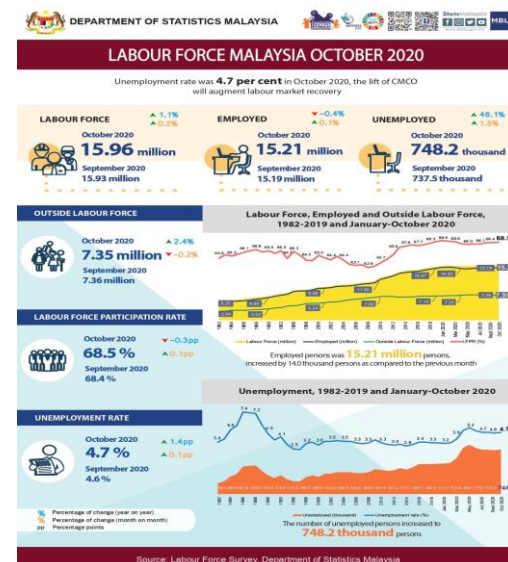
According to the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "In October 2020, the labour force situation picked up at a slower pace due to an increase in both employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons registered an uptrend for five consecutive months with a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent month-on-month or equivalent to 14 thousand persons to record 15.21 million persons. Similarly, the number of unemployed persons went up by 10.7 thousand persons or 1.5 per cent to 748.2 thousand persons as compared to September 2020. In the meantime, lower number of actively unemployed or discouraged group which believed there were no jobs available were recorded during the month which was 125.1 thousand persons as against 127.1 thousand persons in September 2020."

As most of the states underwent the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) effective 14 October 2020, industrial and businesses activities continued their operation with compliance to a strict standard operating procedure. Hence, the labour market remained in modest condition as translated by the indicator of employment-to-population ratio which rose to 65.3 per cent in October. During the month, the employment in Services sector increased largely in Wholesale & retail trade, Education and Communication & Information activities. Nevertheless, the CMCO has affected the operational and employment in tourism related industry such as Accommodation and food & beverages, Transport & storage, and Arts, entertainment & recreational activities. Meanwhile, employment in Construction sector posted an increase while the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mining & Quarrying sectors registered a decline.

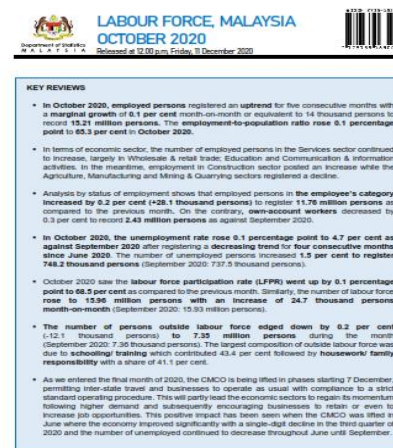
5. Video Montage



3. Infographic



6. Report



<https://fb.watch/2raUkV8j4g/>



Monthly Labour Force Report



52 indicators

Quarterly Labour Force Report



426 indicators

Annual Labour Force Report



24,120 indicators



Specify need

We evaluate the stakeholder's need in line with the present situation such as by adding an additional question to portray the current labour market condition

Collect

During the pandemic, the data collection method was reviewed by using CATI and telephone interview

Analyse

New indicator was released to provide more insight on country's labour supply situation such as underemployment indicator

Dissemination

From time to time we strengthen the dissemination by using teaser, infographic and video montage via the social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)

Findings for January 2023





Main Indicator for January 2023



Indicators		Total				YoY (%)				MoM (%)			
		Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023
1	Labour Force ('000)	16,366	16,709	16,730	16,755	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	a) Employed ('000)	15,686	16,109	16,130	16,159	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
3	b) Unemployed ('000)	680	601	600	596	(13.1)	(13.5)	(12.8)	(12.4)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)
4	Outside Labour Force ('000)	7,332	7,236	7,240	7,238	(0.5)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.02)	0.1	(0.02)
						Difference YoY (percentage points)				Difference MoM (percentage points)			
5	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(%)	69.1	69.8	69.8	69.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.04	0.02	0.04
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)



Main Indicator for January 2023 (cont'd)



Indicators		Total				YoY (%)				MoM (%)			
		Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023
1	Labour Force ('000)	16,366	16,709	16,730	16,755	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	Sex												
3	a) Male	10,052	10,266	10,201	10,225	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	(0.6)	0.2
4	b) Female	6,314	6,444	6,529	6,531	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.4	(0.2)	(0.2)	1.3	0.03
5	LFPR by Sex (%)					Difference YoY (percentage points)				Difference MoM (percentage points)			
6	a) Male	81.9	82.7	82.9	82.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	(0.02)	(0.2)	0.2	0.0
7	b) Female	55.3	55.8	55.9	56.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indicators		Total				YoY (%)				MoM (%)			
		Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023
1	Employed ('000)	15,686	16,109	16,130	16,159	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	Status in employment												
3	a) Employers	517	555	556	558	10.1	8.8	8.4	7.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
4	b) Employees	12,029	12,215	12,226	12,237	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	c) Self-employed	2,656	2,848	2,861	2,878	10.9	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
6	d) Unpaid family workers	484	491	488	486	(8.0)	3.6	1.7	0.5	0.9	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.3)



Main Indicator for January 2023 (cont'd)

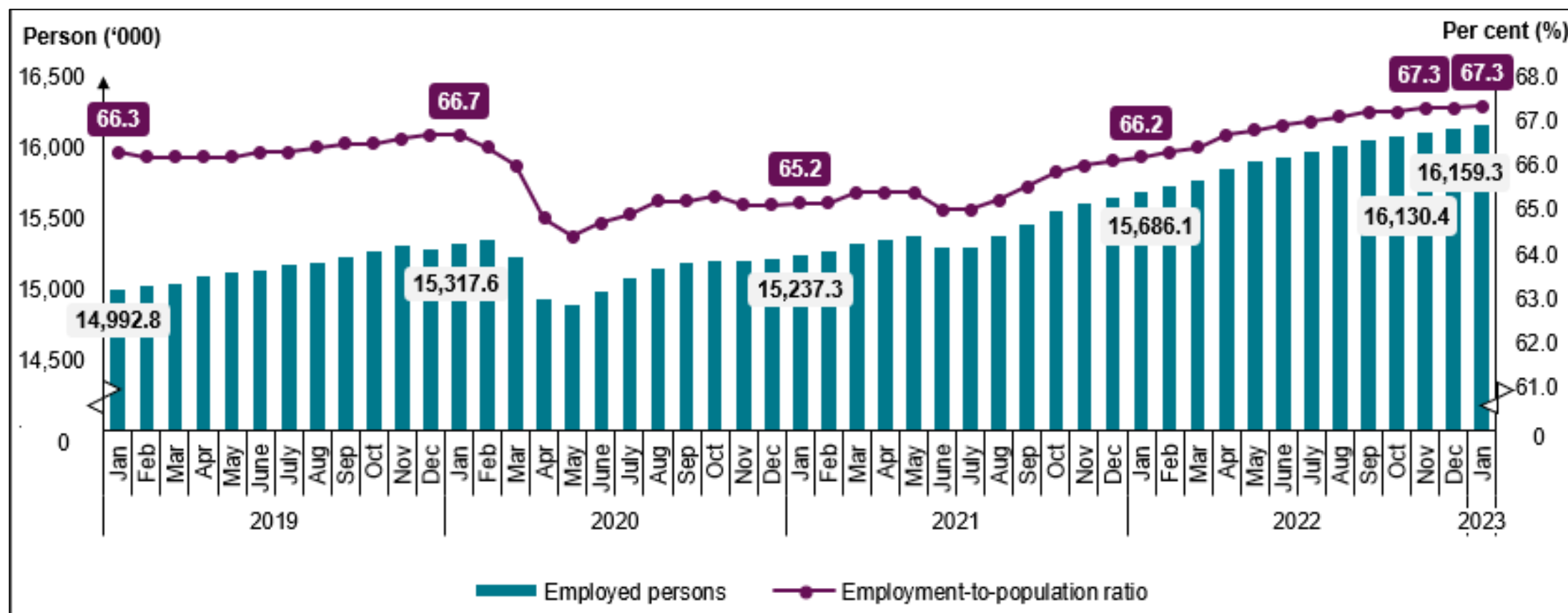


Indicators		Total				YoY (%)				MoM (%)			
		Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023
1	Number of Unemployed ('000)	680	601	600	596	(13.1)	(13.5)	(12.8)	(12.4)	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)
						Beza YoY (mata peratus)				Beza MoM (mata peratus)			
2	Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
3	a) Graduate	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.1)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.01
4	b) Youth (15-30 tahun)	8.3	7.0	6.9	7.0	(0.9)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)	0.1
5	c) Youth (15-24 tahun)	13.2	11.9	11.8	11.5	(0.3)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
6	d) Male	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.0)	0.03	(0.2)	(0.02)
7	e) Female	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.3	(0.04)
8	Period of Unemployment												
9	a) Less than 3 months	321	296	295	293	(0.2)	(8.7)	(8.6)	(8.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.6)
10	b) 3 – less than 6 months	134	105	104	104	(23.7)	(23.5)	(23.9)	(22.8)	(1.7)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.2)
11	c) 6 – less than 1 year	72	57	56	54	(20.4)	(24.2)	(24.9)	(24.9)	(2.9)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(2.9)
12	d) More than 1 years	43	30	30	31	(38.7)	(33.2)	(31.3)	(27.0)	(2.3)	(2.1)	(0.9)	3.8

Findings for January 2023 : Employed persons & employment-to-population ratio



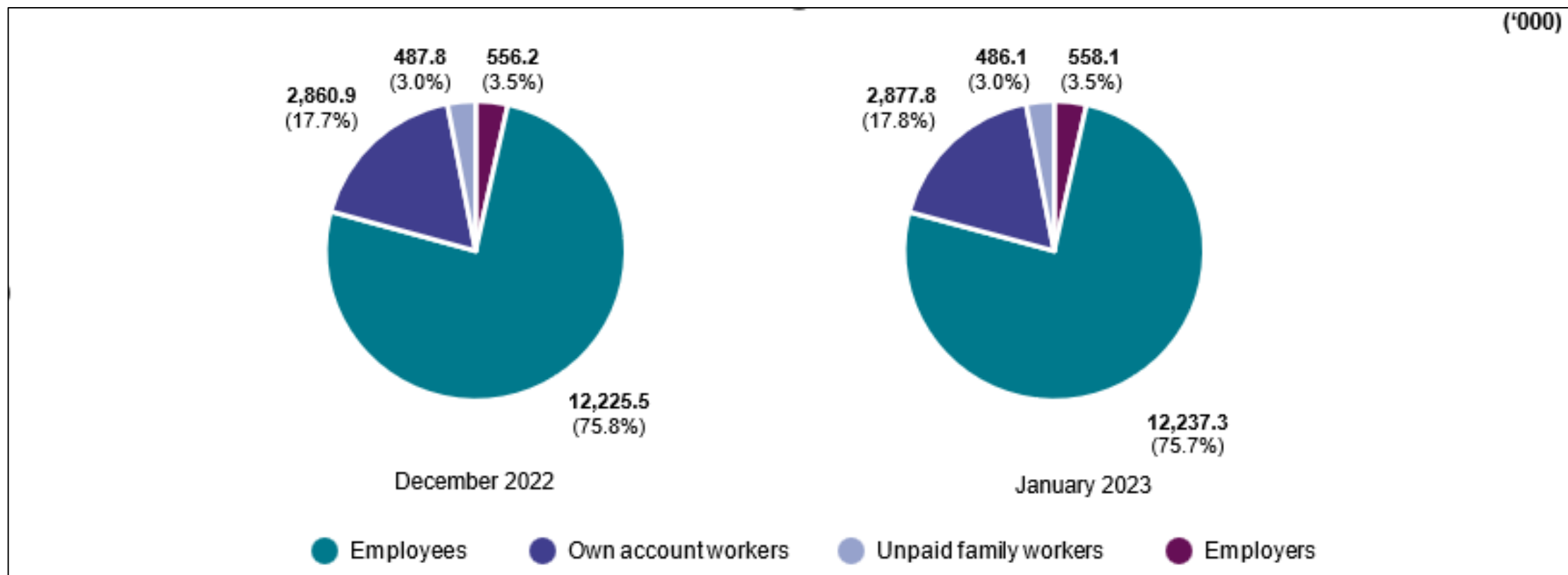
The number of **employed persons** in January 2023 further increased by **0.2 per cent (+28.9 thousand persons)** to record **16.16 million persons** (December 2022: 16.13 million persons). In January, the **employment-to-population ratio**, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, remained at **67.3 per cent**.



Findings for January 2023 : Employed person by status of employment



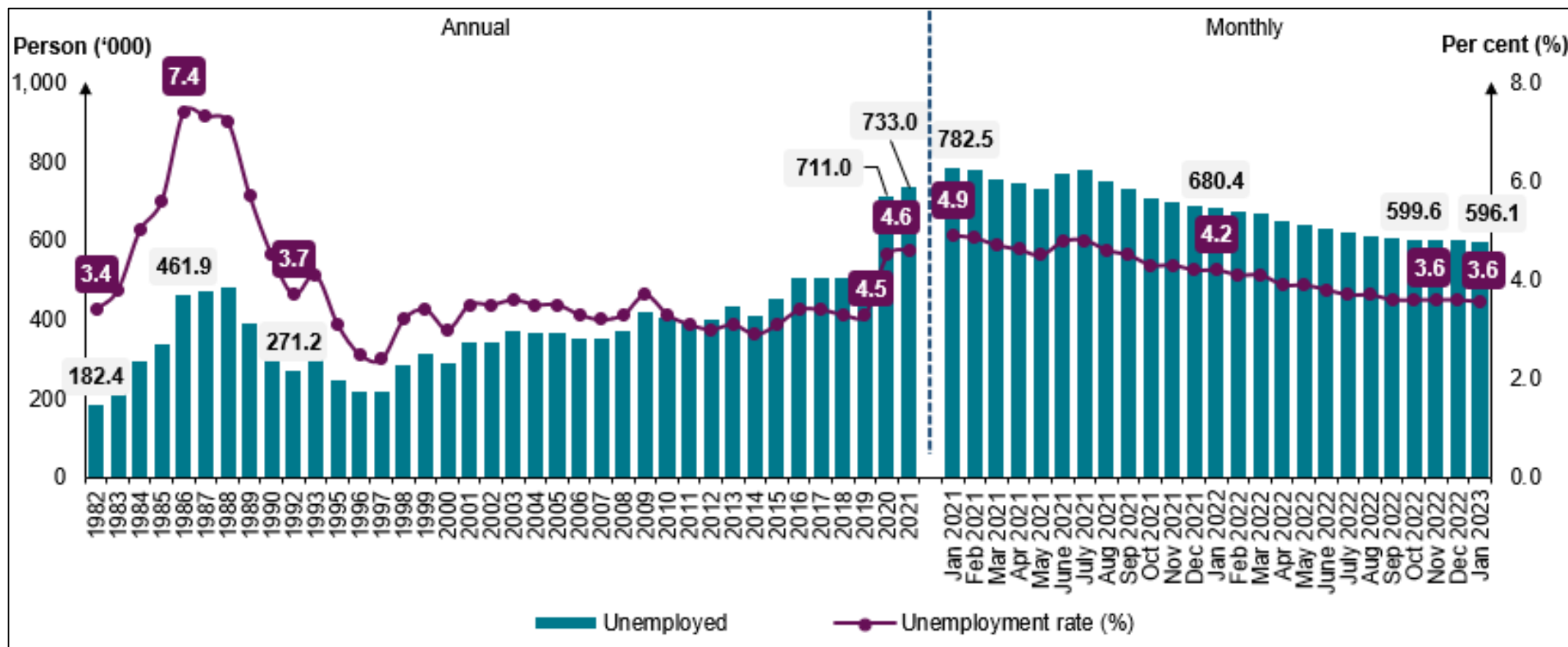
The **employees' category** accounted for **75.7 per cent** of the total employed persons in January 2023. As compared to the previous month, this category recorded a marginal increase of **0.1 per cent (+11.8 thousand persons)**, reaching a total of **12.24 million persons** (December 2022: 12.23 million persons).



Findings for January 2023 : Employed person by status of employment



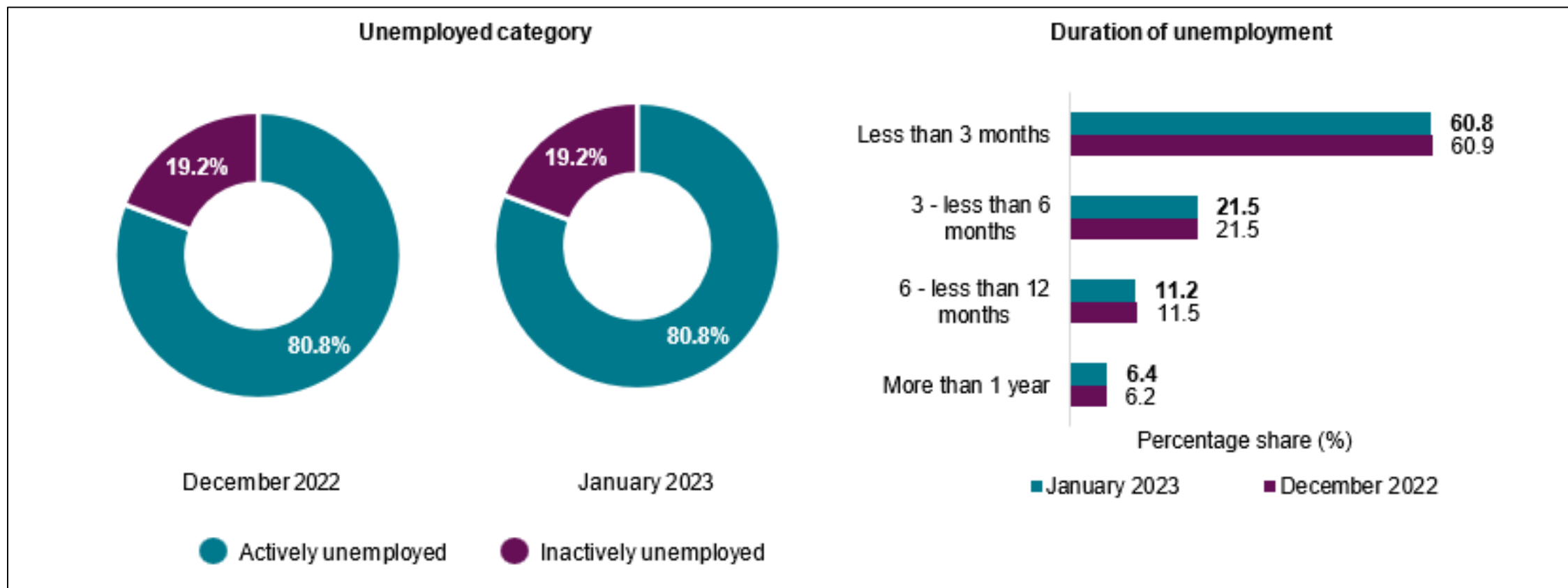
The number of unemployed persons declined further in January 2023 to record **596.1 thousand persons**, reduced by **0.6 per cent (-3.5 thousand persons)** as against 599.6 thousand persons in December 2022. The **unemployment rate** during the month remained at **3.6 per cent**.



Findings for January 2023 : Unemployed category and duration of unemployment



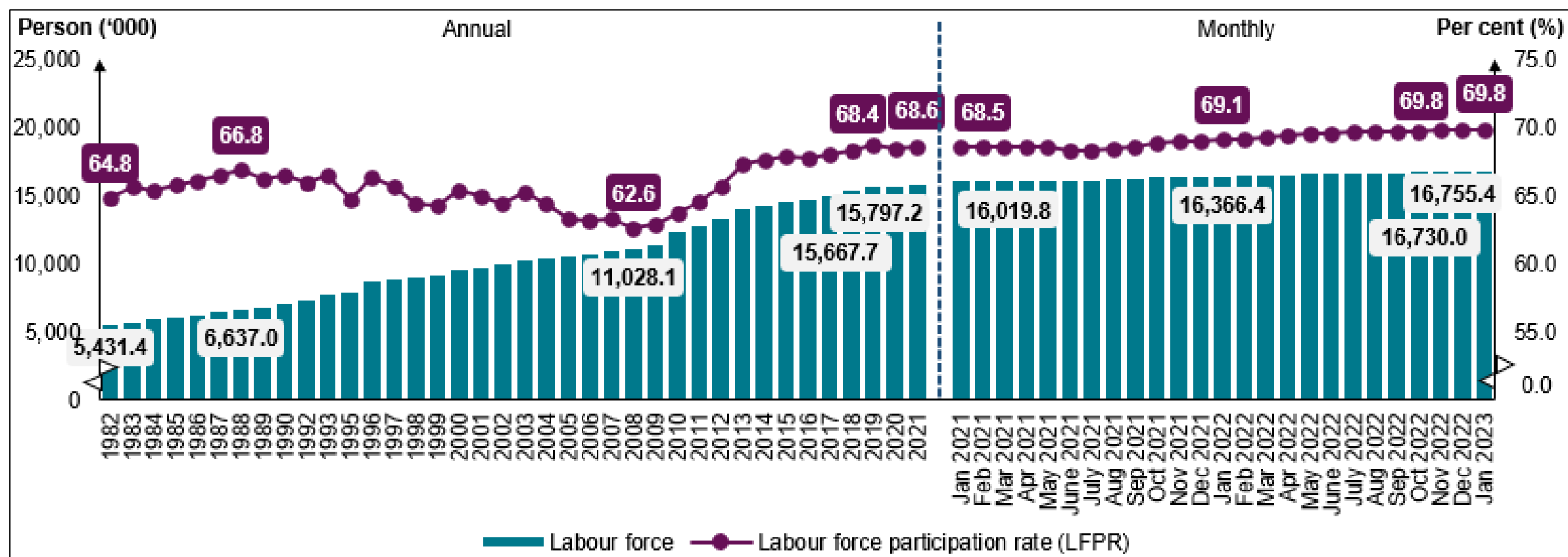
By category of unemployment, the majority of the unemployed persons were the **actively unemployed** or those who were available for work and actively seeking jobs, encompassed **80.8 per cent**. Meanwhile, those who believed that no jobs were available or the **inactively unemployed**, decreased by **0.8 per cent** to register **114.5 thousand persons** (December 2022: 115.4 thousand persons)



Findings for January 2023 : Labour force and LFPR



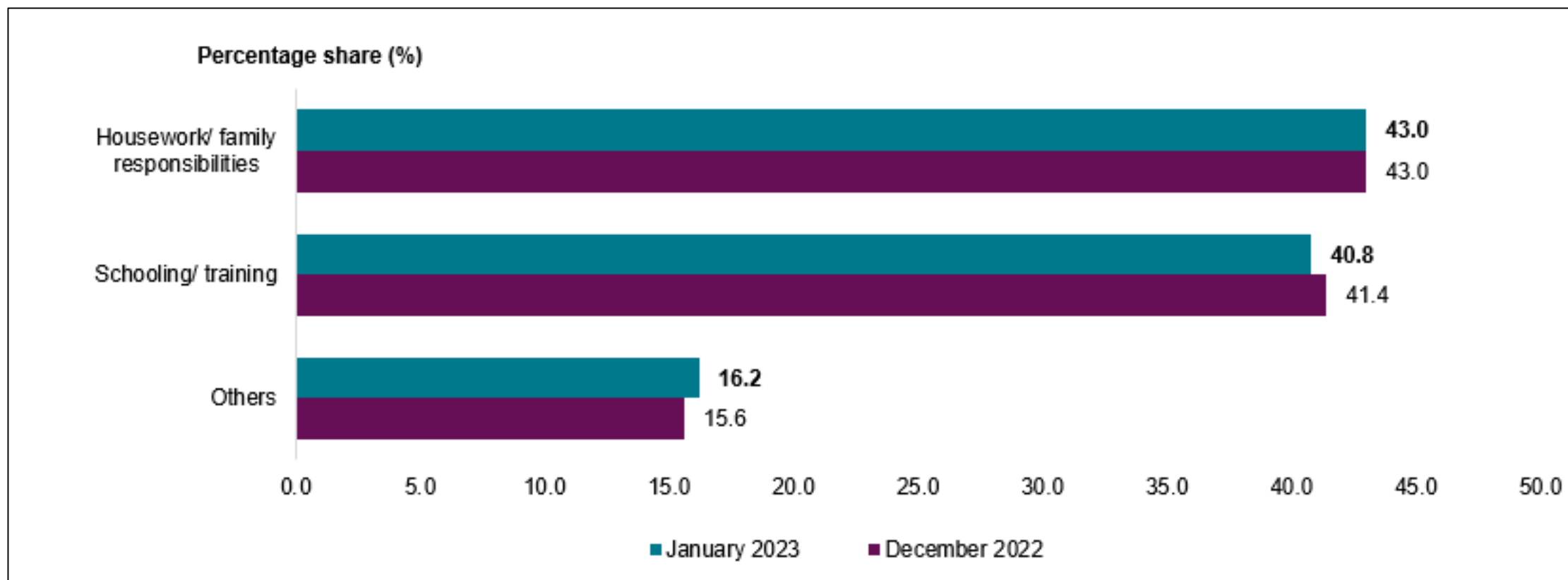
The number of **labour force** improved further in January 2023, increased by **0.2 per cent** or **25.4 thousand persons** to record **16.76 million persons** (December 2022: 16.73 million persons). Meanwhile, the **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** was unchanged at **69.8 per cent**.



Findings for January 2023 : Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work



In January 2023, the number of persons **outside the labour force** posted a decline of **1.2 thousand persons (-0.02%)** to **7.24 million persons** (December 2022: 7.24 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibilities** were the main reason for the outside labour force with a contribution share of **43.0 per cent**, followed by **schooling/ training** with **40.8 per cent**.



Data Dissemination January 2023





Labour Force Report, JANUARY 2023



1 SOFTCOPY

- a. Report: <F:\KSS\LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA JANUARY 2023.pdf>
- b. Media Statement: <F:\KSS\MEDIA STATEMENT LABOUR JANUARY 2023.pdf>
- c. Infographic: <JANUARY 2023\INFOGRAFIK STB JAN 2023 BI.v5.pdf>
- d. Video Montage: <F:\KSS\VIDEO MONTAJ STB JAN 2023.pptx>
- e. Stats Alert: JANUARY 2023\7. StatsAlert48_LFS JANUARY 2023 BI

2 SOCIAL MEDIA

Portal : <https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epFreeDownloadContentSearch.seam?cid=255137>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/statsmalaysia>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia>

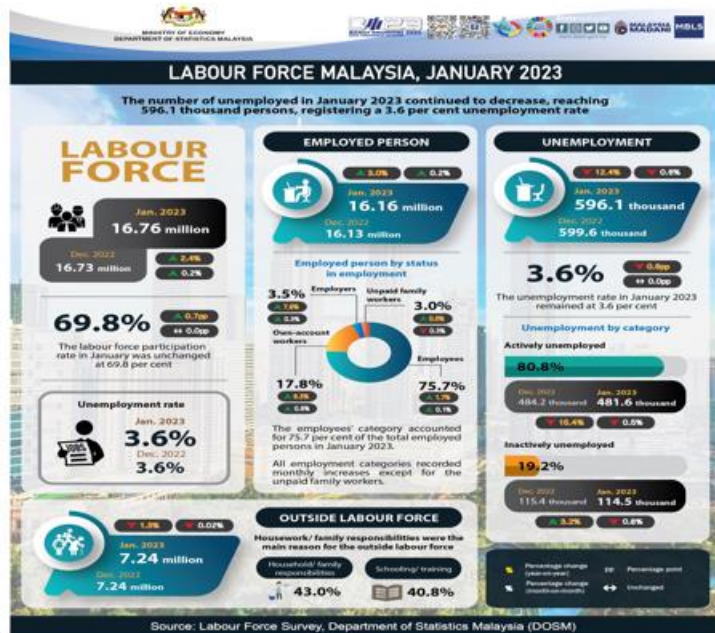


STATS ALERT

INFOGRAPHICS



LABOUR FORCE, JANUARY 2023



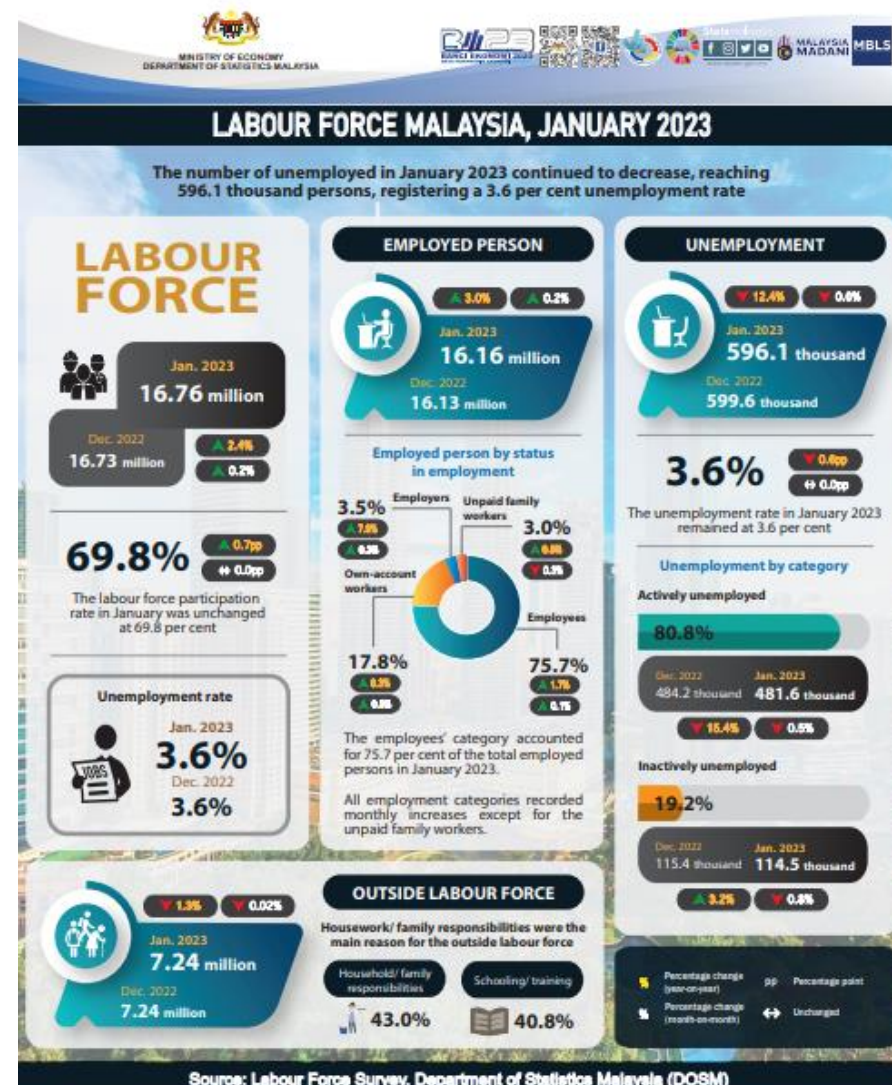
Time Series Data



The number of unemployed in January 2023 continued to decrease, reaching 596.1 thousand persons, registering a 3.6 per cent unemployment rate

- In January 2023, the country's labour market continued on an upward trend following the current improvement of the country's economic position, in keeping with the expansion of the global economy. Therefore, the number of **labour force** in January 2023 improved further, increased by **0.2 per cent** month-on-month to **16.76 million persons** (December 2022: 16.73 million persons).
- The **labour force participation rate** during the month remained at **69.8 per cent** (December 2022: 69.8%).
- The number of **unemployed persons** during the month continued to decline with a reduction of **0.6 per cent** to **596.1 thousand persons** (December 2022: 599.6 thousand persons).
- January's **unemployment rate** stood at **3.6 per cent**.
- The number of **employed persons** in January further increased by **0.2 per cent** month-on-month to record **16.16 million persons** (December 2022: 16.13 million persons).
- In terms of economic sector, the number of employed persons in the Services sector continued to increase, largely in **Wholesale & retail trade; Food & beverage services; and Administrative & support service** activities. A similar trend of employment was also observed in the **Manufacturing, Construction** and **Mining & quarrying** sectors, as well as in the **Agriculture** sector.
- The number of persons **outside labour force** in January 2023 posted a decline of **0.02 per cent** to register **7.24 million persons** (December 2022: 7.24 million persons).

Released by: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



End of section 2





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRAINING COURSE UNDER THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (StatsCab) PROGRAMME: Online Training Course on Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Labour Statistics

Section 3 – Labour Productivity

ROSTNAH MUHAMAD ALI | PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PRIMARY DATA DIVISION | MALAYSIAN BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS
22nd MARCH 2023 | 14.30 – 16.15 (MYT)

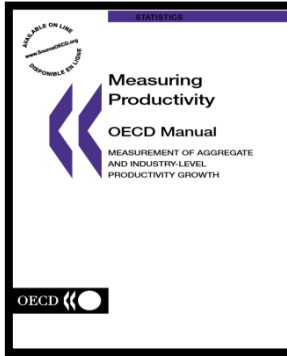


**MALAYSIA
MADANI**





Concepts of labour productivity



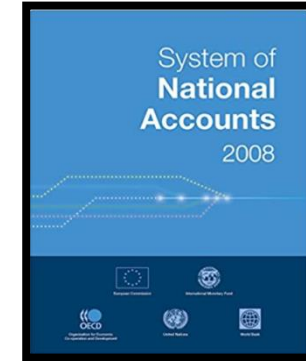
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Productivity is commonly defined as a ratio between the output volume and the volume of inputs. In other words, it measures how efficiently production inputs, such as labour and capital, are being used in an economy to produce a given level of output.



International Labour Organization (ILO)

Labour productivity is an important economic indicator that is closely linked to economic growth, competitiveness, and living standards. Labour productivity represents the total volume of output (measured in terms of GDP) produced per unit of labour (measured in terms of the number of employed persons) during a given time reference period.



System of National Accounts 2008 (United Nations)

Volumes of output per hour worked (or per person employed) are described as measures of labour productivity.



Concepts of labour productivity



What is labour productivity?

Labour productivity can be defined as a measure of economic efficiency which shows how effectively economic inputs are converted into output.

It is the ability to produce more with the same or less input, are a significant source of increased potential national income. The economy are able to produce more goods and services over time by making production more efficient.



How to measure labour productivity?

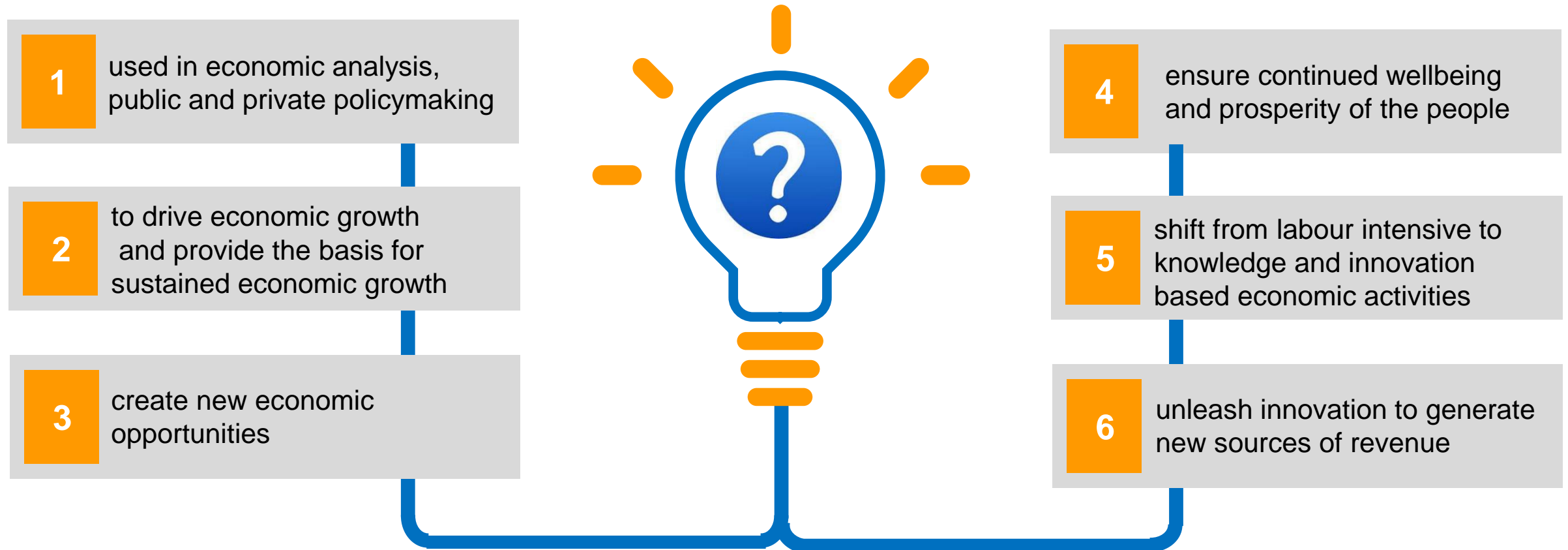
Labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output.

It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.

It can be measured by various methods depending on the requirements and availability of data.



Why is productivity important?





TWELFTH MALAYSIA PLAN, 2021-2025

Restoring Growth Momentum - Boosting Productivity Growth.

Labour productivity per employment by economic activity

Sector	Target	
	Value added per employment (RM'000)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture	60.3	2.5
Mining and Quarrying	1,341.9	1.5
Manufacturing	148.7	4.3
Construction	46.2	3.8
Services	100.6	3.6
Overall	106.1	3.6



MALAYSIA PRODUCTIVITY BLUEPRINT

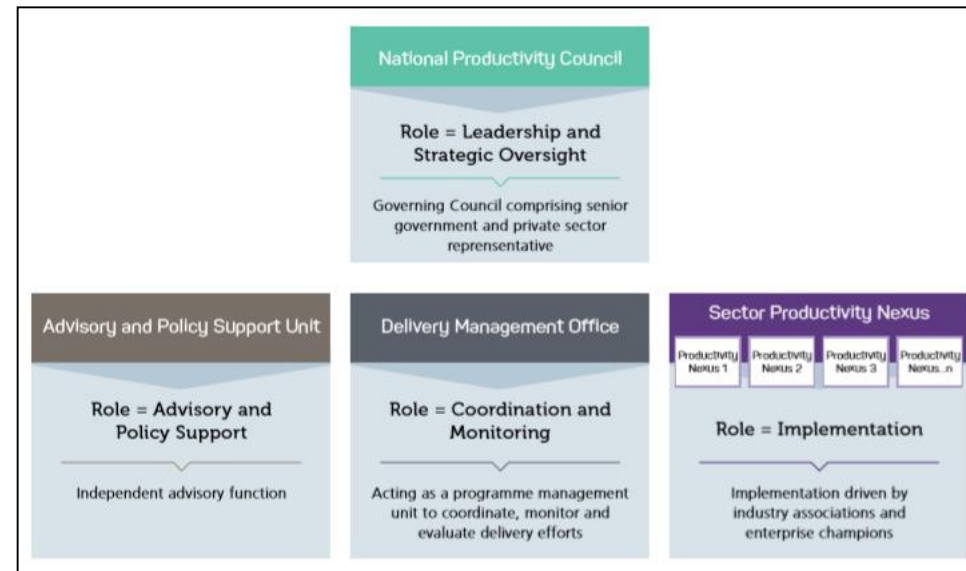
Unlocking the potential of productivity to propel economic growth

Productivity is a game changer in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020 to propel Malaysia to become an advanced economy and inclusive nation.



“Economic growth during the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020, must be driven by more sustainable sources of growth, particularly improvements in productivity. Targetted initiatives will be introduced at the national, sector and enterprise levels to ensure tangible and measurable improvements in productivity. Specific productivity targets will be set and the outcomes will be closely monitored.”

Comprehensive, transparent and coordinated efforts via institutionalised governance mechanism

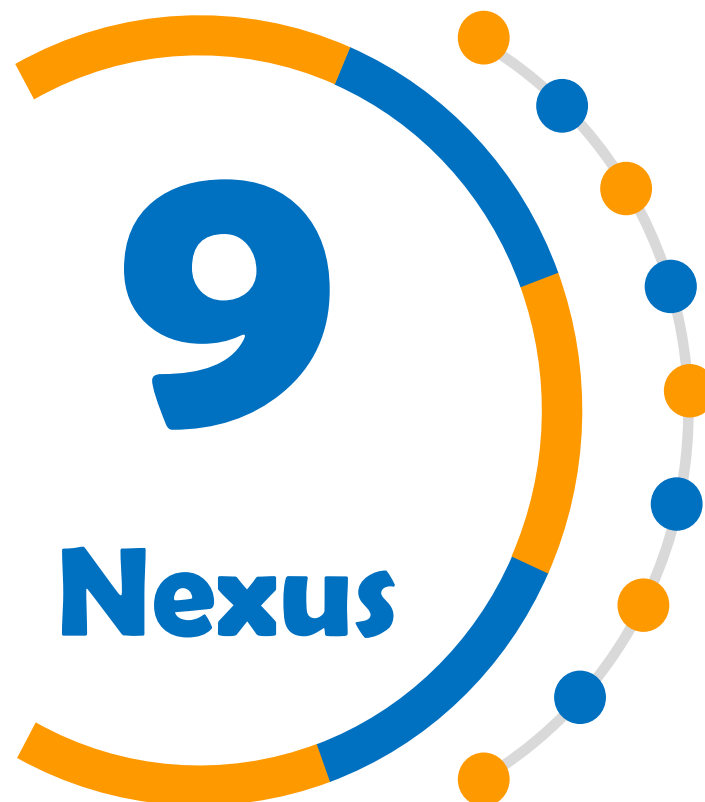


Source: Malaysia Productivity Blueprint



MALAYSIA PRODUCTIVITY BLUEPRINT

Sector Productivity Nexus will play a key role in supporting enterprises on the ground, simultaneously improving the visibility of the implementation progress



Agro-Food
Chemicals and Chemical Products
Machinery and Equipment
Electrical and Electronics
Retail and Food & Beverage
Tourism
ICT
Professional Services
Private Healthcare

Source: Malaysia Productivity Blueprint



The estimation of labour productivity are based on the recommendations from manual and references as listed below:

1	System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008
2	United Nations and The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Manual: Measuring Productivity
3	International Conference of Labour Statistician (ICLS)
4	Malaysian Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013
5	Malaysian Standard Industrial of Classification (MSIC) 2008
6	Manual on Concepts and Methods - Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, ILO
7	Key Indicators of The Labour Market (KILM) 9th Edition 2015, ILO
8	Measuring Informality - A Statistical Manual on The Informal Sector and Informal Employment, ILO



Measurements of labour productivity



Productivity is defined as the ratio of output (goods and services) to inputs (labour, hours worked and capital), measuring how efficiently inputs are used to produce output.

Productivity can be measured by **Single Factor Productivity** and **Multifactor Productivity**

The choice between them depends on the purpose of productivity measurement and the availability of data.

Single Factor Productivity (SFP)

SFP is a synonym for partial productivity measure. It relates output to one particular type of input.

Multifactor Productivity (MFP)

MFP reflects the overall efficiency with which labour and capital inputs are used together in the production process.



Single factor productivity (SPF)



Labour productivity (LP)
can be measured by 3
approaches.

It measures how efficiently
labour input is used in the
production process.

Labour Productivity

$$= \frac{\text{Output (Real GDP)}}{\text{Labour Input}}$$

Output

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Labour input

Employment/ total hours worked/ jobs

**LP per
Employment**

How productive
labour is used to
generate output

**LP per
Hour worked**

If productivity rises, it
takes fewer hours of
work for the
economy to produce
the same amount of
output.

**LP per
Jobs**

How much output
produced based
on number of
jobs



Labour productivity per hour worked
is most commonly used in measuring labour productivity

LP per
Employment

How productive
labour is used to
generate output



LP per
Hour worked

Provide a better picture of
labour productivity
developments in the economy,
as it eliminates differences in
the full time/part time
composition of the workers.



Measurement Unit

With the labour productivity level, we can measure the time series data over time by calculating the annual percentage change and indexes.

Annual percentage change

Measuring annual percentage change from current corresponding quarter to the same quarter of previous year

Indices

Measuring annual percentage change from a base period

How to calculate percentage change?



Example: YOY annual percentage change

$$\text{YOY}(Q_n) = \left(\frac{Q_n}{Q_{n-1}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where:

YOY (Q_n)

annual percentage change

Q_n

level of quarter year n (current year)

Q_{n-1}

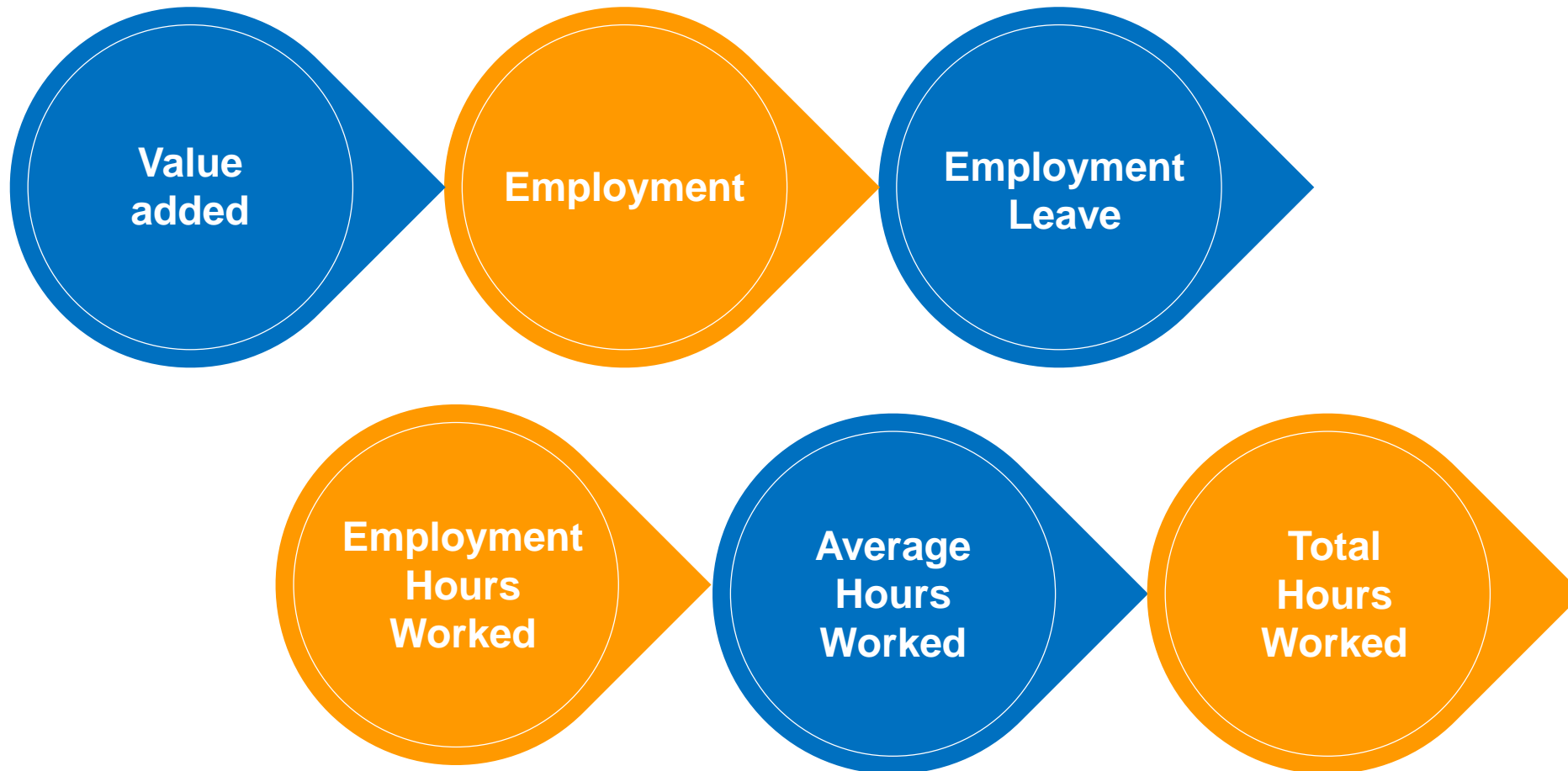
level of quarter year n - 1 (previous year)

- ❖ With the level of labour productivity which has been calculated, the analysis of labour productivity is normally be measured by changes over time.
- ❖ As an example, year-on-year (YOY) annual percentage change may indicate how much labour productivity has changed over time from one reference quarter to another reference quarter.
- ❖ YOY annual percentage change can be calculated by dividing current level of labour productivity of corresponding quarter to the corresponding quarter of the previous year which is stated in the unit of currency per hour.

Components of labour productivity



There are six variables of labour productivity





8

Main data sources of the statistics produced by Department of Statistics Malaysia



Gross
Domestic
Product



Economic
Census



Annual
Economic
Statistics



Informal Sector
Workforce
Statistics



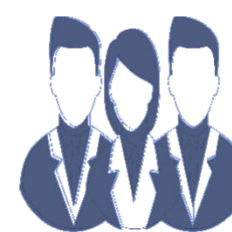
Labour
Force
Statistics



Monthly
Manufacturing
Statistics



Quarterly
Services
Statistics



Quarterly
Employment
Statistics


Administrative Data:

- ❖ **Employment Statistics** in Financial Activity by Central Bank of Malaysia
- ❖ **Public Servant Statistics** by Public Service Departments
- ❖ **Foreign Workers** by Ministry of Home Affairs



Questionnaire: Labour Force Survey





STB / G&U / SI

SULIT selepas data diisi

Ditawar: Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak 1988), kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh diberikan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini.

Confidential when filled with data

Under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised 1988), the contents of the questionnaire received are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside the Department.

JABATAN PERANGKAPAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / SEKTOR INFORMAL 2021
LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY 2021


PENGENALAN / INTRODUCTION

(1) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh / Gaji & Upah / Sektor Informal bagi tahun 2021. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisis statistik.
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force / Salaries & Wages / Informal Sector Survey for year 2021. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.

(2) Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1988), Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini menghendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan.
The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised - 1988). Section 5 of this Act requires respondent in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. The Act stipulates that the contents of the individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides the penalty to the respondent that could not comply to the survey undertaken.

(3) Penyertaan anda adalah penting dalam memastikan maklumat yang dikumpul dalam soal selidik ini adalah tepat.
Your participation is vital in ensuring that the information collected in this questionnaire is accurate.

(4) Kerjasama anda dalam menjalankan survei ini amat dihargai.
Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated.



DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAPAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA


IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		OFFICE USE
S1	<p>Did you work at least ONE HOUR during the (Reference Week) for pay or profit or for family gains? (Include own account work). Work include:</p> <p>i) Online sales activities such as selling clothes, accessories, cup cakes, etc.</p> <p>ii) Assist family members to operate their enterprises/ businesses</p> <p>iii) Activities carried out at home (home-based) such as folding boxes, shelling of prawns, sending school children and sewing beads</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><i>Proceed to S3 and onwards</i></p>	<p>S1</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
S2	<p>Although you did not work during the reference week, do you have any employment, work on farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to?</p> <p>Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><i>Proceed to S6 and onwards</i> <i>Proceed to S9 and onwards</i></p>	<p>S2</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
S3	<p>How many hours did you work during the reference week (including extra work, secondary occupation, third occupation and others)?</p> <p>Hour <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <i>If 30 hours or more, proceed to S7</i> </p>	<p>S3</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
S4	<p>What was the reason for working less than 30 hours during the reference week?</p> <p>Insufficient work: 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In the nature of the job: 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Retired: 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Old age: 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Housework/ family/ community responsibilities: 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>On leave: 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Illness/ injury: 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Weather condition: 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> } <i>Proceed to S7 and onwards</i> </p>	<p>S4</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>



Questionnaire: Labour Force Survey



STB / G&U / SI



JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / SEKTOR INFORMAL 2021
LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY 2021

PENGENALAN / INTRODUCTION

(1) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh / Gaji & Upah / Sektor Informal bagi tahun 2021. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisa statistik. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force / Salaries & Wages / Informal Sector Survey for year 2021. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.

(2) Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Diamak - 1965). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini menghendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan. The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised - 1965). Section 5 of this Act requires respondent in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. The Act stipulates that the contents of the individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides the penalty to the respondent that could not comply to the survey undertaken.

(3) Penyertaan anda adalah penting dalam memastikan maklumat yang dikumpul dalam soal selidik ini adalah tepat. Your participation is vital in ensuring that the information collected in this questionnaire is accurate.

(4) Kerjasama anda dalam menjayakan survei ini amat dihargai. Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

LABOUR FORCE PARTICULARS (ONLY FOR THE MEMBER AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)		JR 4	LFS-3/3
PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION			
S18 Occupation [][][][][][] i) What is your principal occupation? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> ii) Describe your duties/ nature of your occupation? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	S21 Is the establishment or the organisation you are working at registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM), Local Authorities (LA) or other related authorities? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Yes</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>No</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>In the process of registration</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>		
S19 Industry [][][][][][] i) What is the name of your establishment or the establishment which you are employed? (If any) <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Telephone: 	S22 Do you have a written contract or oral agreement with your employer? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Yes. Written contract</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Yes. Oral agreement</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>No</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>		
ii) What are the main activities/ product of this establishment? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> iii) Specify the address of the establishment or where is your usual state/ country of work place? <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">a) State code</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>b) Country code</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	S23 Where is your place of work? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>At your home (no special work space)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Work space inside or attached to your home</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. (independent from home)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Home or workplace of client (except construction)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Employer's home</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Construction site</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Market or bazaar stall</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Street stall (separate from the dwelling)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Market/ Bazaar/ Stall (festival season only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>No fixed location (mobile)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Plantation, farms, estates, shades, sea etc. (agricultural related)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>		
S20 Status in employment. Were you a/ an...? [] <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Employer</div> <div>1</div> <div>Unpaid Family Worker</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Government Employee</div> <div>2</div> <div>Paid Apprentice or Trainee</div> <div>6</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Private Employee</div> <div>3</div> <div>Others (Specify):</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Own Account Worker</div> <div>4</div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	S24 Do you work in a... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Full time</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div>Part time</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>		



Questionnaire: Quarterly Employment Survey



SURVEI GUNA TENAGA/GAJI & UPAH SUKU TAHUNAN
QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT/SALARIES & WAGES SURVEY

SUKU PERTAMA/ FIRST QUARTER 2021

Telefon: 62-6211 0211/0218/0220 | E-mail: estatistik@dosm.gov.my | Laman Web: www.dosm.gov.my

1. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah diberi tanggungjawab untuk menjalankan SURVEI GUNA TENAGA/GAJI & UPAH SUKU TAHUNAN. Tujuan utama survei ini ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat yang diperlukan oleh Kerajaan bagi pengubalan dasar dan perancangan pembangunan sumber manusia.
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia has been given the responsibility to conduct the QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT/SALARIES & WAGES SURVEY. The main objective of this survey is to collect information required by the Government for the formulation of human resource development policies and planning.

2. Maklumat dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disebabkan 1965). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini mengehendaki mana-mana pertubuhan yang beroperasi di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran tertitik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik pertubuhan yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dibagikan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberi kerjasama kepada survei yang dijalankan. The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised 1965). Section 5 of this Act requires all establishments operating in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. Under the Act, the contents of the individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside the Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides penalty to respondent that fail to comply to the survey undertaken.

3. Sila baca dokumen "KONSEP DAN DEFINISI" yang dilampirkan sebagai panduan bagi melengkapkan soal selidik ini. Please read the attached "CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS" document as a guide for completing this questionnaire.

4. Kerjasama anda dalam menjalankan survei ini amat dihargai. Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated.

DATO' BRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

Tarikh/ Date: 1 April 2021

Pengakuan/ Declaration

Tandakan (✓) salah satu/ Tick (✓) either one:
Dengan ini saya mengaku bahawa pertubuhan saya adalah hak milik persendirian/penkongsian dan tiada pekerja diambil bagi perniagaan ini.
I/hereby declare that my establishment is an individual proprietorship/partnership and no employee recruited for this business.

☐ 1 Ya/ Yes ☐ 2 Tidak/ No

Saya mengesahkan bahawa maklumat yang diberi adalah lengkap dan betul sepanjang pengetahuan dan keupayaan saya.
I declare that the information given is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Tandatangan/ Signature : _____ E-mel/ E-mail : _____
Nama/ Name : _____ Telefon/ Telephone : _____
Jawatan rasmi/ Official designation : _____ Tarikh/ Date : _____

KEDUAAN PEJABAT/ OFFICE USE

Mod perniagaan/ Recog mode : 0010

Telefon/ Phone : 1 _____
Kerja kasar/ Part time : 2 _____
Tipe/ Type : 3 _____
Seksyen/ Section : 4 _____
E-mel/ E-mail : 5 _____
Faks/ Fax : 6 _____

Sila nyatakan data bagi setiap kategori pekerjaan. Sekiranya angka yang tepat tidak dapat diberi, sila kemukakan anggaran yang munasabah.
Please provide data for each occupation category. Where it is not possible to furnish actual figures, please provide reasonable estimates.

Kategori pekerjaan Occupation categories	Pengurus Managers	Profesional Professionals	Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers	Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan, dan Perikanan Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fishery Workers	Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerjaan Pertukangan yang Berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Penasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	Jumlah Total
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
PEKERJAAN & KEKOSONGAN/ EMPLOYMENT & VACANCIES										
Pekerja Employees	A	01								
Kekosongan Vacancies	B	02								
Pengambilan Hires	C	03								
Pemberhentian/ Separations										
Berhenti Quits	D	04								
Diberhentikan Layoffs	E	05								
Lain-lain Others	F	06								
PEKERJA BERGAJI & JAM BEKERJA/ PAID EMPLOYEES & HOURS WORKED										
Pekerja Sepenuh Masa Full-Time Employees	G	23								
Pekerja Separuh Masa Part-Time Employees	H	24								
Jumlah Hari Bekerja Sebulan Total Days Worked Per Month	I	25								
Jam Bekerja Sehari ¹ Hours Worked Per Day ¹	J	26								
Jumlah Jam Bekerja Lebih Masa ² Total Overtime Hours Worked ²	K	2810								

¹Jam Bekerja Sehari bagi seorang pekerja/ Hours Worked Per Day for a worker.
²Jumlah Jam Bekerja Lebih Masa bagi sebulan bekerja untuk semua pekerja/ Total Overtime Hours Worked for a month worked for all workers.



Questionnaire: Quarterly Services Survey



JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
www.dosm.gov.my

Sila buat satu salinan untuk rekod tuan
Please make a copy for your record

JP/BPP/SPST/Pind. (S)

PERKHIDMATAN MAKLUMAT DAN KOMUNIKASI
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

SULIT SELEPAS DATA DIISI
CONFIDENTIAL WHEN FILLED WITH DATA

SURVEI PERKHIDMATAN SUKU TAHUNAN
QUARTERLY SURVEY OF SERVICES

SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2021
SECOND QUARTER 2021

RESPON F2
F0002

Jika nama dan alamat di bawah tidak tepat, sila pinda
If the mailing address below is incorrect, please amend accordingly

Sila catatkan nombor rujukan pertubuhan ini dalam semua surat-menyurat
Please state the reference number of this establishment in all correspondence

Sila lengkap dan kembalikan kepada:
Please complete and return

Bagi sebarang pertanyaan, sila hubungi:
For any enquiries, please contact:

Handaklah dilengkapkan dan dikembalikan tidak lewat dari /
To be completed and returned not later than

10 JULAI 2021

Objektif / Objective

Tujuan survei ini dilaksanakan adalah untuk mendapatkan statistik perniagaan dan ekonomi digital dalam pelbagai industri sektor perkhidmatan di Malaysia. Maklumat yang dikumpul akan digunakan secara meluas untuk mengeluarkan indikator ekonomi seperti Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK). Statistik ini membantu pihak kerajaan dan organisasi lain termasuk komuniti perniagaan dalam merancang dan membuat keputusan.

The purpose of this survey is to obtain statistics of Malaysia businesses and digital economy in a variety of industries in services sector. The information collected is used extensively in the production of a range of economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These statistics help the government and other organisations as well as business community in planning and decision making.

Kuasa Perundangan / Legal Authority

Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini menghendaki mana-mana pertubuhan yang beroperasi di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik pertubuhan / individu yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh diungkapkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama menyatakan bahawa responden boleh dikenakan denda sekiranya gagal memberikan maklumat yang diperlukan.

The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised - 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires all establishments operating in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. The Act stipulates that the contents of the establishment / individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 of the same Act provides a penalty should the respondent failed to furnish the required information.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHDIN
KETUA PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

Pengakuan / Declaration

Penyata ini adalah lengkap dan betul sepanjang pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya.
This return is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Tandatangan
Signature

Nama
Name

Jawatan
Designation

E-mel
Email

Telefon
Telephone

Laman web
Website

Tarikh
Date

Kerjasama tuan dalam menjayakan survei ini amatlah dihargai. TERIMA KASIH.
Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated. THANK YOU.

BAHAGIAN C: BILANGAN PEKERJA / GAJI & UPAH
PART C: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED / SALARIES & WAGES

3. JUMLAH PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES

3.1 Jumlah pekerja bulanan
Total monthly number of persons engaged

3.2 Jumlah pekerja (pada akhir suku tahun)
Total number of persons engaged (as at end of quarter)

3.3 Jika jumlah pekerja suku tahun ini meningkat atau menurun sekurang-kurangnya 30% berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya, sila nyatakan sebab.
If total number of persons engaged for this quarter increased or decreased at least 30% from the previous quarter, please provide reason.

3.4 Jumlah pekerja dan gaji & upah (pada akhir suku tahun)
Total number of persons engaged and salaries & wages (as at end of quarter)

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2021 / FIRST QUARTER 2021
1 Januari - 31 Mac 2021

Januari Februari Mac

SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2021 / SECOND QUARTER 2021
1 April - 30 Jun 2021

April Mei Jun

F0021a	F0021b	F0021c	F0022a	F0022b	F0022c
F0021d			F0022d		


SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2021 / SECOND QUARTER 2021


Kategori pekerja / Gaji & upah <i>Category of workers / Salaries & wages</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jumlah Gaji & upah * <i>Total Salaries & wages (RM)</i>
	16	17	18	19
(a) Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	01			
(b) Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) <i>Paid employees (full-time)</i>	02			
(c) Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) <i>Paid employees (part-time)</i>	03			
(d) Jumlah (a+b+c) <i>Total (a+b+c)</i>	99			

Questionnaire: Monthly Manufacturing Survey



JPSP-04-AK-SPB-01-S-001
Pin 2/2017


PENYIASATAN PEMBUATAN BULANAN
 MONTHLY MANUFACTURING SURVEY
 JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
 DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



RUJUKAN / REFERENCE	10502
BULAN / MONTH	2017
SULIT SELEPAS DATA DISI CONFIDENTIAL WHEN FILLED WITH DATA	

PEMBUATAN SUSU PEKAT, TEPUNG DAN SEJAT
Manufacture of condensed, powdered and evaporated milk

Jika alamat pos dibawah tidak tepat, sila pinda
If the mailing address below is incorrect, please amend accordingly

Bagi sebarang pertanyaan sila hubungi:
For enquiries, please contact:

Sila catatkan nombor rujukan pertubuhan ini dalam semua surat-menyurat
Please state the reference number of this establishment in all correspondence

Sila lengkapkan borang bagi bulan yang berkenaan dan kembalikan selewat-lewatnya pada 10hb. bulan yang berikutnya.
Borang ini juga boleh dilengkapkan melalui laman web: www.dosm.gov.my.
Please complete this form for the reference month and return by the 10th of the following month.
This form also can be completed via website: www.dosm.gov.my.

1. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah diberikan tanggungjawab untuk menjalankan PENYIASATAN PEMBUATAN BULANAN. Tujuan utama Penyiasatan ini ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat yang diperlukan oleh Kerajaan bagi penggubalan dasar dan perancangan ekonomi.
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia, has been given the responsibility to conduct the MONTHLY MANUFACTURING SURVEY. The main objective of the survey is to collect information required by the Government for the formulation of economic policies and planning.

2. Maklumat yang dikumpul adalah mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Seksyen 5 dibawah akta ini, menghendaki mana-mana pertubuhan yang beroperasi di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberi kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan.
The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised - 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires all establishments operating in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. Under the Act, the contents of the individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides the penalty to the respondent that could not comply to the survey undertaken.

3. Sila baca "ARAHAN MENGISI SOAL SELIDIK" yang dikepilikan sebagai panduan melengkapkan borang ini.
Please read the attached "INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE" as a guide for completing this form.

4. Kerjasama tuan dalam menjayakan Penyiasatan ini amatlah dihargai.
Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this Survey is very much appreciated.

DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

Tarikh / Date: 14 FEBRUARI 2017

Name of establishment: _____

(Please provide the information above if you are sending via fax or e-mail)

Month: _____

QUESTION 4 : EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES & WAGES FOR THE MONTH

Category of workers

1. Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages).

2. Employees (full-time and part-time).

3. Workers employed through labour contractors.

4. Total..... [1 + 2 + 3]

Number of workers			43
40	41	42	Salaries & wages payments, including bonuses, other cash allowances & overtime payments (RM)
Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3) = (1)+(2)	
01			
02			
03			
04			

QUESTION 5a : NUMBER OF DAYS AND SHIFTS DURING THE MONTH

Number of days operated during the month..... 01

Number of shifts in one day..... 02

Number of hours in one shift..... 03

QUESTION 5b : TOTAL OVERTIME MAN-HOURS DURING THE MONTH

Total overtime man-hours..... 04

Example: 10 workers x 2 hours overtime each day x 26 days (number of days this factory operated for the month) =520 hours

Labour Productivity Estimation





General approach of labour productivity estimation



1

Quarterly labour productivity estimation is measured using the Single Factor Productivity method.

2

This estimation is based on information of value added with total hours worked and total employment by economic activity.

3

The value added used at constant prices where it refers to the value of goods and services at 2015 prices.

4

Total hours worked are the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the period in employees and self-employment jobs.

5

Total employment refers to the overall number of employees in the reference period.

6

The methodology of estimating employment data are based on the calibration of household information and information of establishment.

7

Labour productivity is derived from the ratio of the value added at constant prices with the total hours worked and total employment.

Recap: what is productivity?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRxICdUYaCs>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,

Labour Productivity (LP) per Employment



Labour productivity per employment



Labour productivity per employment
is measured as value added
per employment.

$$LP(E) = \frac{VA}{Emp}$$

LP(E) labour productivity
per employment
VA real value added
Emp number of employment

1

Labour productivity per employment is measured as output (real value added) of goods and services per labour input ratio (number of employment).

2

Number of employment included persons who worked for pay or profit (or pay in kind).

3

Include persons who were temporarily absent from work due to illness, maternity, holiday, training or labour dispute; and unpaid family workers who worked for at least one hour within a week.

Components of LP per employment



Value added

The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity.

Employment

All persons who engaged with the production, 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).

Also considered as persons categorized as:

- ❖ did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.
- ❖ temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.
- ❖ worked 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 are considered underemployed.

Calculation of LP per employment



Labour productivity per employment
is measured as value added
per employment.

$$LP(E) = \frac{VA}{Emp}$$

LP(E) labour productivity
per employment
VA value added
Emp total employment

Example: Labour Productivity per Employment

In Q1 2021, value added for Manufacturing sector was RM85.2 billion while total employment 2.3 million persons. Calculation of labour productivity per employment is as follows:

$$LP(E)_{Q121} = \frac{VA}{EMP}$$

$$LP(E)_{Q121} = \frac{RM\ 85.2\ billion}{2.3\ million\ persons}$$

$$LP(E)_{Q121} = RM37,043\ per\ person$$

Based on the calculation, labour productivity per employment for Manufacturing sector in Q1 2021 was RM37,043 per person. In other word, each employee in this sector produced RM37,043 value added in Q1 2021.

Labour Productivity per Hour Worked





**Labour productivity
per hour worked
is the most appropriate
Single Factor
Productivity**

1

Labour productivity per hour worked is defined as the ratio of output (goods and services) to input (total working hours).

2

Labour productivity by number of working hours reflects the amount of output produced within an hour based on the category of employees either in full time, part time or self-employed.

3

The most appropriate single factor productivity input measurement is based on the number of hours worked.

4

Average hours worked is defined as the total number of hours worked divided by the number of people in employment.

5

Total hours worked for all employment during the reference period are the aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter.



Components of LP per hour worked



Employment Leave

Refers to the number of workers did not work (because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons) during the reference period.

Employment Hours Worked

It is defined as the difference between total employment and employment leave. It also refers to the overall number of employees at the end of the reference period excluding the employees who did not work during the reference period because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religion reason.

Average Hours Worked

Defined as the number of hours worked per the number of people in employment. This employment refers to the employment hours worked or the overall number of employees at the end of the reference period.

Total Hours Worked

Total hours worked is the result of multiplying average hours worked with the employment hours. It is defined as the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the reference period.



International definition of hours actually worked



International Definition of Hours Actually Worked, 10th ICLS (1962) - ILO

Box 1. International definition of hours actually worked, 10th ICLS (1962)

Statistics of hours actually worked should include --

1. hours actually worked during normal periods of work;
2. time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher rates than normal rates (overtime);
3. time spent at the place of work on work such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;
4. time spent at the place of work waiting or standing-by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract;
5. time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks.

Statistics of hours actually worked should exclude --

1. hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays, paid sick leave;
2. meal breaks;
3. time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa.

ILO (2000)

What is average hours worked (AHW)?



AHW is defined as the total number of hours worked during the reference period divided by the number of employment hours worked engaged in the production.

Head-counts the number of employment will hide changes in average hours worked.

Include:

- ✓ Normal periods of work;
- ✓ All types of employment by status of employment;
- ✓ Paid and unpaid overtime;
- ✓ Time spent for additional jobs;
- ✓ Time spent at the place of work on work; and
- ✓ Time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace (max. 15 minutes)

Exclude:

- ✗ Meal breaks longer than 30 minutes;
- ✗ Time not worked because of public holidays
- ✗ Annual paid leave
- ✗ Own illness
- ✗ Injury and temporary disability
- ✗ Maternity leave
- ✗ Parental leave
- ✗ Schooling or training
- ✗ Slack work for technical or economic reasons
- ✗ Strike or labour dispute
- ✗ Bad weather
- ✗ Compensation leave and other reasons
- ✗ Time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa

How is average hours worked (AHW) estimated?



AHW is defined as the total number of hours worked during the reference period divided by the number of employment hours worked engaged in the production.

Head-counts the number of employment will hide changes in average hours worked.

1. Determine the number of employment who worked during the reference period.
2. Determine the total hours worked for the number of employees who worked during the reference period.
3. AHW by economic activity is obtained by dividing (2) with (1).
4. Verify the time series of AHW by economic activity.
5. If outliers of AHW by economic activity are found, there is a need for compiler to identify the outliers in raw database of LFS.
6. Re-estimate the AHW based on identified outliers from the raw data.

How is total hours worked calculated?



TOTAL HOURS WORKED

$$\text{THW} = \text{AHW} \times \text{EMP (Leave)}$$

THW total hours worked
AHW average hours worked
EMP employment leave
(Leave)

1. Employment by economic activity must be minus with the employment leave during the reference period, which is at the quarterly basis.
2. Employment leave is obtained from Labour Force Statistics Survey.
3. Employment hours worked is obtained from the employment by economic activity deducted from employment leave.
4. As the average hours worked reported by Labour Force Survey Statistics is reported by weekly basis, the average hours worked for the reference period must be multiplied by 13 weeks during the quarter.
5. Total hours worked by economic activity is obtained by multiplying average hours work with employment hours worked.

Steps to estimate total hours worked



Steps to estimate total hours worked for hospital activities in Q2 2021

No.	Step	Calculation
1.	Determine the number of Employment Hours Worked in hospital activities.	There are 55,000 number of employment in Q2 2021.
2.	Determine the average hours worked per week for hospital activities for the reference period.	Average hours worked was 45.0 hours per week.
3.	Derive the average hours worked for the reference period, which is at quarterly basis.	Average hours worked for Q2 2021 $= 45.0 \times 13 \text{ weeks}$ $= 585.0 \text{ hours per quarter}$
4.	Derive total hours worked for reference period by multiplying the number of Employment Hours Worked in hospital activities with average hours worked for the reference period.	Total hours worked per quarter $= \text{Employment Hours Worked} \times \text{Average hours worked per quarter}$ $= 55,000 \times 585.0$ $= 32,175,000 \text{ hours}$

Calculation of LP per hour worked



Labour productivity per hour worked
is measured as value added
per total hours worked.

$$LP(HW) = \frac{VA}{THW}$$

LP(HW) labour productivity
per hour worked

VA value added

THW total hours worked

Example: Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

In the first quarter of 2020 (Q1 2021), value added for Manufacturing sector was RM85.3 billion while total hours worked was 1.7 billion hours. Calculation of labour productivity per hour worked is as follows:

$$LP(HW)_{Q121} = \frac{VA_{Q121}}{THW_{Q121}}$$

$$LP(HW)_{Q121} = \frac{RM85.3 \text{ billion}}{1.7 \text{ billion hours}}$$

$$LP(HW)_{Q121} = RM50.2 \text{ per hour}$$

Based on the calculation, labour productivity per hour worked for Manufacturing sector in Q1 2021 was RM50.2 per hour (each hour worked in this sector can produced RM50.2 value added during the quarter).

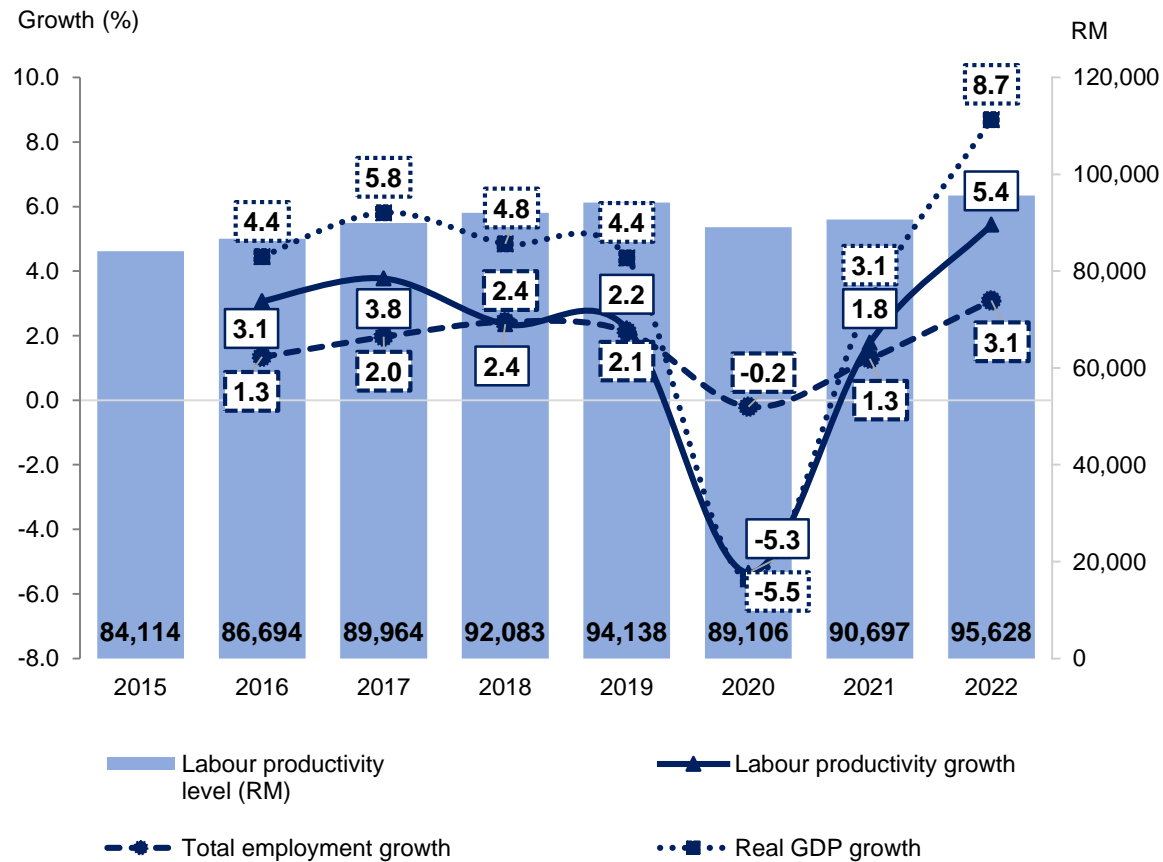


Labour productivity and economic growth

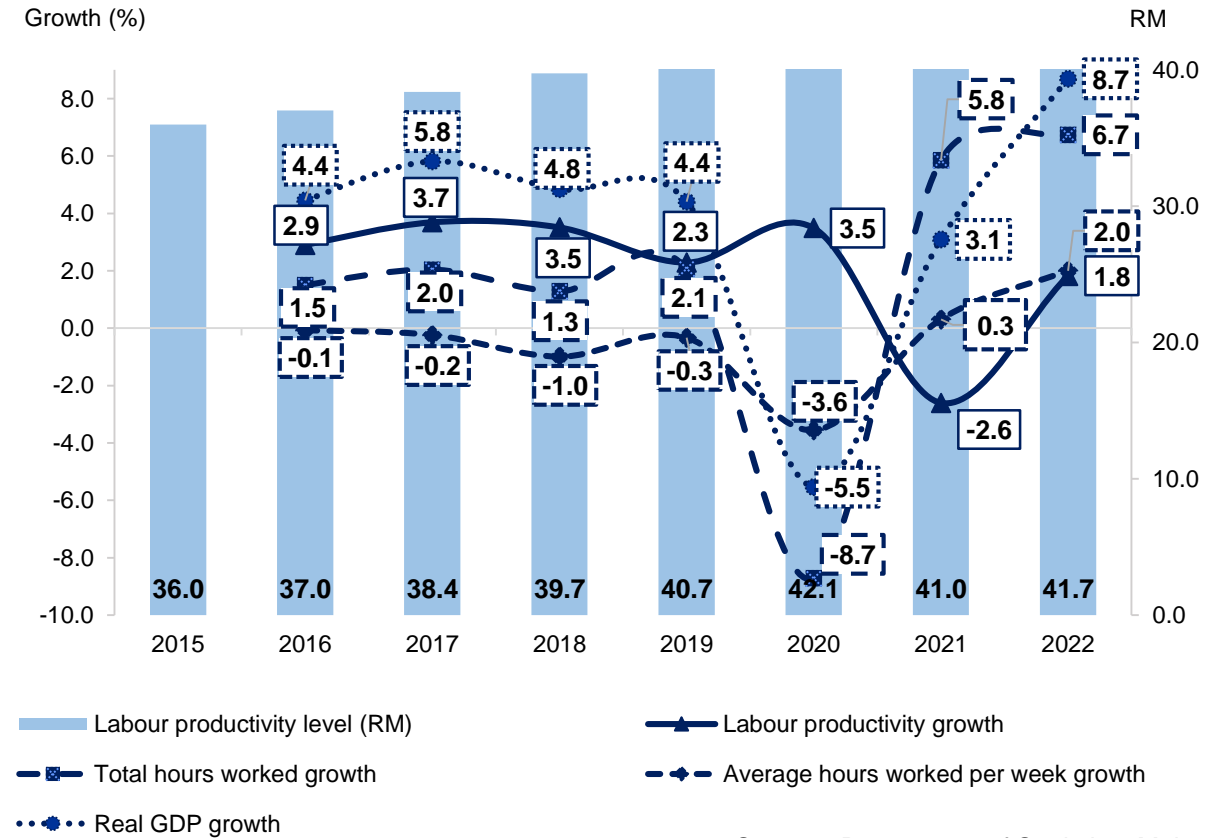


Labour productivity measured by value added per employment and value added per hour worked.

Malaysia's labour productivity per employment,
2015 - 2022



Malaysia's labour productivity per hour worked,
2015 - 2022



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Productivity: international comparisons



Labour productivity per hour worked

Labour productivity per employment

World ranking

Rank among ASEAN countries

World ranking

Rank among ASEAN countries

Economy	Rank	
	2022	2021
Luxembourg	1	1
Norway	2	2
Denmark	3	3
Belgium	4	4
Switzerland	5	5
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
Russian Federation	54	54
Bulgaria	53	53
Malaysia	58	58
Costa Rica	60	60
Gabon	59	59

Economy	Rank	
	2022	2021
Singapore	14	15
Malaysia	58	58
Thailand	81	80
Indonesia	91	89
Phillipines	96	96
Vietnam	97	98
Myanmar	119	119
Cambodia	126	126

Economy	Rank	
	2022	2021
Singapore	1	1
Luxembourg	2	2
Ireland	3	5
United States (Alternative)	4	3
United States	5	4
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	48	49
Chile	50	48
Malaysia	51	51
Gabon	49	50
Russian Federation	55	53

Economy	Rank	
	2022	2021
Singapore	1	1
Malaysia	51	51
Thailand	82	83
Indonesia	91	92
Phillipines	95	96
Vietnam	98	99
Myanmar	119	119
Cambodia	121	121

Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, 2021









National Target: Twelfth Malaysia Plan

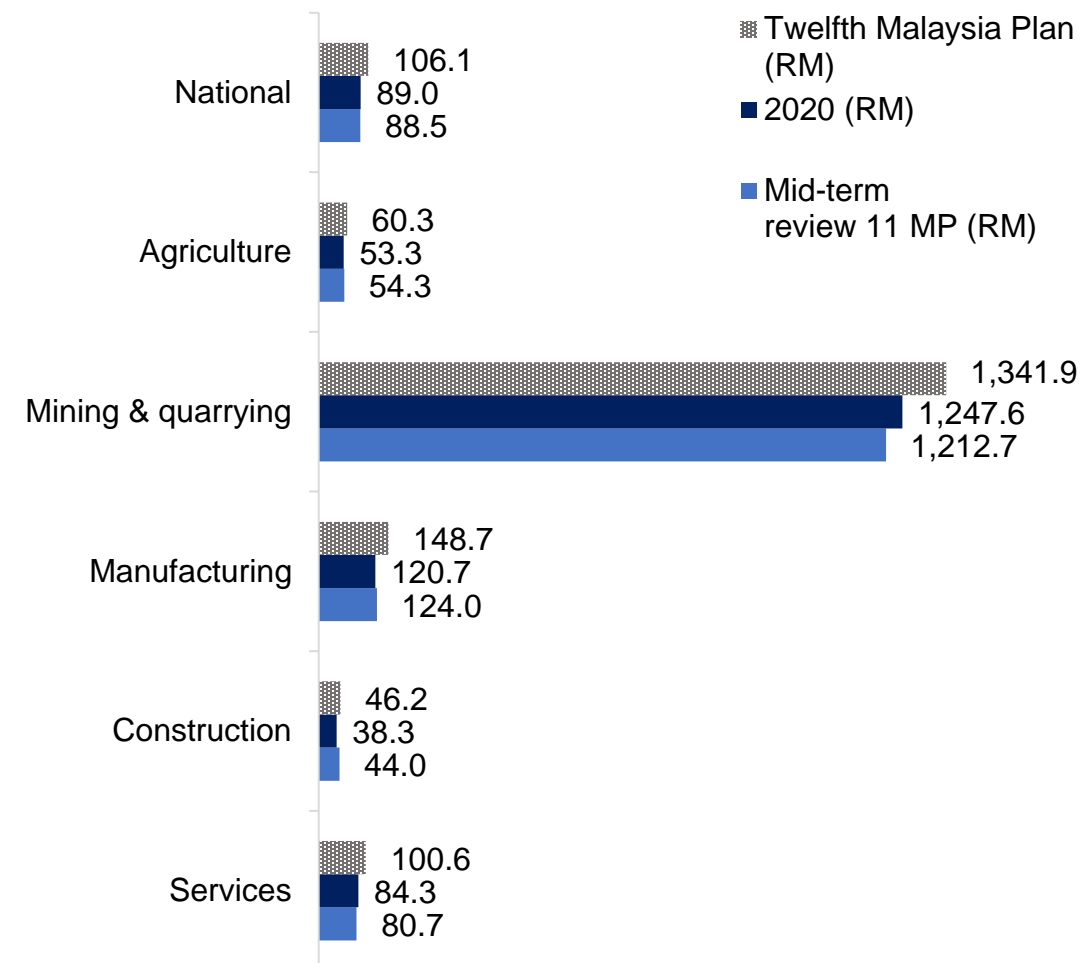


Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12th MP):

Labour productivity growth target 2021-2025

	%	Mid-term review 11MP	Performance 2020	Twelfth Malaysia Plan
 National		3.7	1.1	3.6
 Agriculture		0.2	0.5	2.5
 Mining & quarrying		4.2	-0.9	1.5
 Manufacturing		3.9	1.8	4.3
 Construction		4.3	1.0	3.8
 Services		3.9	1.3	3.6

Labour Productivity Target by Economic Activity

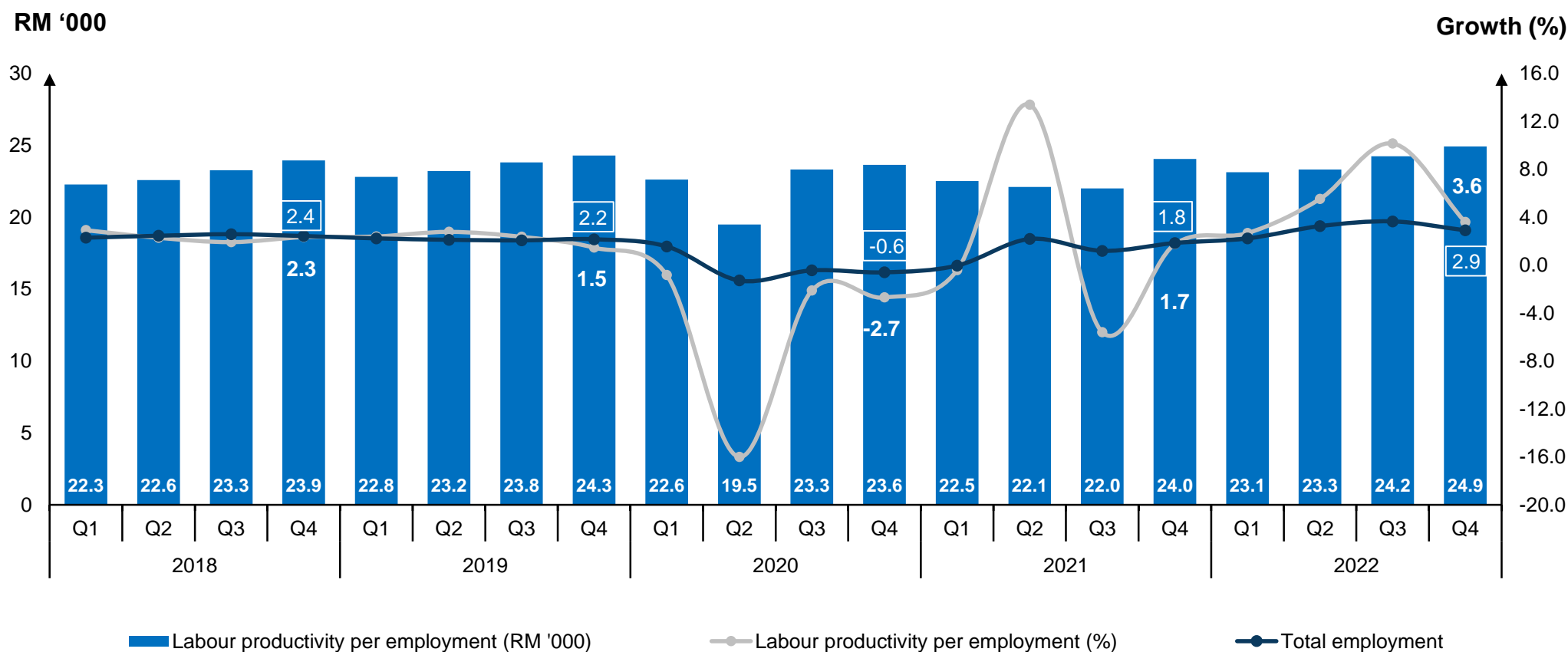




Labour productivity per employment



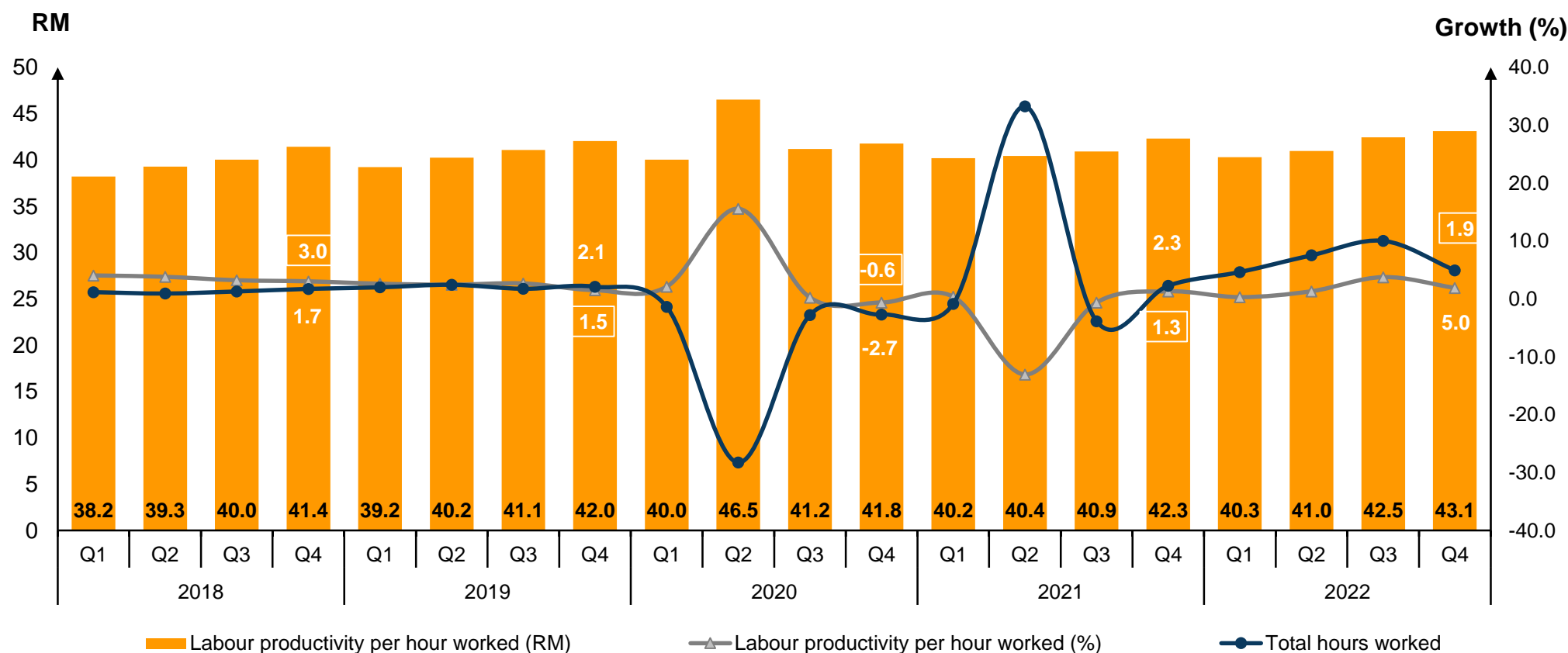
Malaysia's labour productivity as expressed by value added per employment in the fourth quarter 2022 increased 3.6 per cent (Q3 2022: 10.2%), as the economy continued to expand in this quarter.



Labour productivity per hour worked



Value added per hour worked in 2022 rebounded to 1.8 per cent (2021: -2.6%) with a value of RM41.7 (2021: RM41.0 per hour).



Labour productivity by 5 main sectors



SECTOR	VA			EMP			LPEMP			EMPHW			THW			LPHW		
	Q421	Q322	Q422	Q421	Q322	Q422	Q421	Q322	Q422	Q421	Q322	Q422	Q421	Q322	Q422	Q421	Q322	Q422
Total	3.6	14.2	7.0	1.8	3.6	3.2	1.7	10.2	3.6	2.2	7.5	3.5	2.3	10.0	5.0	1.3	3.8	1.9
Agriculture	2.8	1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	-0.8	-0.6
Mining & Quarrying	-0.6	9.2	6.8	11.0	0.4	0.3	-10.5	8.8	6.5	12.4	3.4	-1.6	9.3	4.8	2.0	-9.1	4.2	4.7
Manufacturing	9.1	13.2	3.9	3.6	4.5	2.3	5.3	8.2	1.6	3.5	8.7	2.3	4.3	11.6	3.6	4.6	1.4	0.4
Construction	-12.2	15.3	10.1	-1.2	0.3	0.02	-11.2	14.9	10.0	-1.1	11.7	0.4	-1.4	17.7	1.9	-11.0	-2.1	8.0
Services	3.2	16.7	8.9	2.1	4.8	4.7	1.1	11.4	4.0	2.6	8.3	5.1	2.5	10.2	6.4	0.8	6.0	2.3

VA : Value Added EMP : Employment LPEMP : Labour Productivity per Employment EMPHW : Employment Hours Worked
THW : Total Hours Worked LPHW : Labour Productivity per Hours Worked



Performance by 9 priority sub-sectors (Nexus)



1. In 2017, to further boost growth in productivity, the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint (MPB) was launched in May, that highlighted the need for productivity to be addressed holistically at all levels to ensure a systemic change across economy.
2. 9 priority subsectors have been established; 5 on services, 3 on manufacturing and 1 on the agriculture sector.

9 Priority Sub-sectors	LP per Employment (%)		LP per Hour Worked (%)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Total	8.0	3.3	11.0	-1.5
Agro-Food	-1.4	3.1	-1.4	-1.2
Chemicals and Chemical Products	2.0	10.3	2.2	9.2
Machinery and Equipment	4.7	9.0	4.6	4.6
Electrical and Electronics	9.1	12.0	13.0	5.6
Retail and Food & Beverage	12.9	-1.7	16.8	-5.9
Tourism	144.2	-28.9	147.1	-32.0
ICT	1.2	3.7	3.6	-3.6
Professional Services	11.6	-5.6	16.2	-13.1
Private Healthcare	5.8	8.8	6.8	6.7

Labour Productivity Dissemination

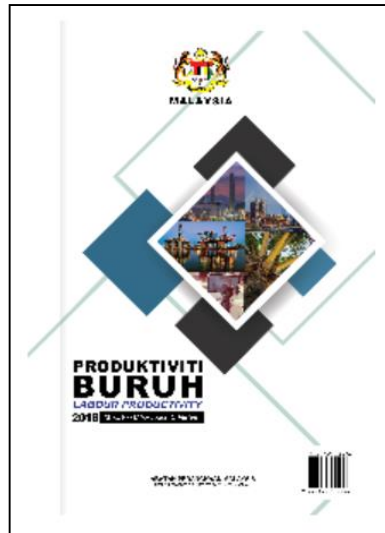




Quarterly publication



Labour productivity was first published by the
Department of Statistics, Malaysia on 22 November 2017





Components published

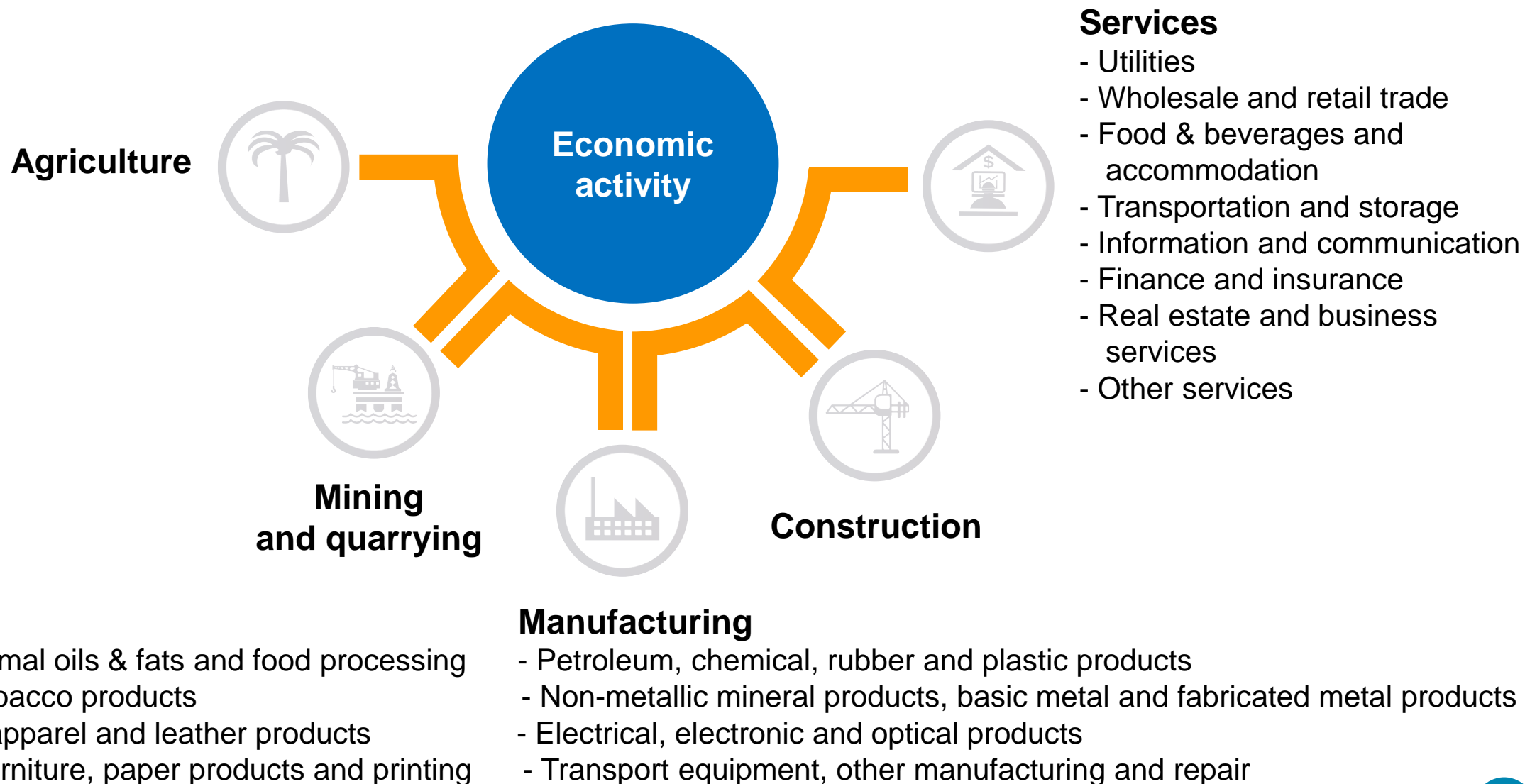


1a	Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 - 2022 <i>Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2017 - 2022</i>	19
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4a	Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut 9 subsektor keutamaan, 2017 - 2022 <i>Annual labour productivity, value added per employment by 9 priority sub-sectors, 2017 - 2022</i>	25
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Level of dissemination





Level of dissemination (cont'd)



Level

1a Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 - 2022 Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2017 - 2022						
(RM)						
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b	2022 ^b
1. Pertanian Agriculture	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.2	25.0	24.7
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	540.2	558.3	556.3	554.4	533.3	531.1
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	48.9	50.5	51.7	55.3	57.0	57.0
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	30.0	30.9	30.4	32.6	31.0	29.5
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	190.6	185.6	187.4	184.1	190.7	213.5
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	12.3	12.0	12.1	10.8	11.2	11.0
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	25.8	26.6	28.3	30.7	32.2	30.9
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	85.2	87.3	90.7	95.4	100.2	97.0
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	38.7	40.6	41.7	40.3	40.1	40.4
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	59.3	62.0	63.6	72.4	76.5	80.4
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	58.4	61.3	64.7	73.6	69.0	71.5
4. Pembinaan Construction	17.6	18.3	19.0	18.0	16.5	16.2
5. Perkhidmatan Services	35.7	37.5	38.5	39.8	38.2	39.4
5.1 Utiliti Utilities	147.0	151.7	157.0	168.0	164.6	157.8
5.2 Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	36.2	38.3	39.8	41.0	39.4	40.8
5.3 Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	12.7	12.9	13.1	10.8	8.9	11.1
5.4 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	37.3	39.0	40.6	36.4	34.2	40.2
5.5 Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	140.6	148.5	151.5	170.1	163.9	161.3
5.6 Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	101.6	105.3	108.1	119.8	125.3	126.7
5.7 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	23.0	24.3	25.5	23.7	20.3	23.4
5.8 Perkhidmatan lain Other services	30.3	32.5	33.2	35.0	33.6	33.7
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity	38.4	39.7	40.7	42.1	41.0	41.7

Percentage change

1b Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2017 - 2022: Perubahan peratusan tahunan Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2017 - 2022: Annual percentage change						
(%)						
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b	2022 ^b
1. Pertanian Agriculture	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.7	-4.6	-1.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	-2.4	3.3	-0.4	-0.3	-3.8	-0.4
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	3.6	3.3	2.5	6.9	3.1	-0.1
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	8.1	2.8	-1.5	7.1	-4.7	-4.9
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	1.3	-2.6	1.0	-1.8	3.5	12.0
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.5	-2.3	1.1	-11.3	4.5	-2.2
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	7.1	3.3	6.4	8.5	4.8	-4.0
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	0.6	2.5	3.8	5.2	5.1	-3.2
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	-2.0	4.8	2.8	-3.4	-0.6	0.8
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	5.5	4.6	2.5	13.9	5.6	5.2
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	3.6	4.9	5.6	13.7	-6.2	3.6
4. Pembinaan Construction	6.7	3.8	3.8	-5.0	-8.3	-2.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	4.3	5.0	2.7	3.4	-4.2	3.3
5.1 Utiliti Utilities	5.2	3.2	3.4	7.0	-2.0	-4.1
5.2 Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	5.8	4.1	2.9	-3.9	3.7
5.3 Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	3.5	2.0	1.3	-17.2	-17.6	24.1
5.4 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	6.6	4.3	4.3	-10.5	-5.8	17.5
5.5 Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	0.8	5.6	2.0	12.3	-3.6	-1.6
5.6 Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	2.0	3.7	2.7	10.8	4.6	1.1
5.7 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	4.6	5.6	5.1	-7.3	-14.0	15.2
5.8 Perkhidmatan lain Other services	6.9	7.1	2.4	5.4	-4.0	0.3
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity	3.7	3.5	2.3	3.5	-2.6	1.8

Press Statement

Infographic

Stats Alert

Summary Findings

Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Thursday, 16 February 2023



MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, FOURTH QUARTER OF 2022

Labour productivity in Q4 2022 increased 3.6 per cent to record value added per employment at RM24,915 per person

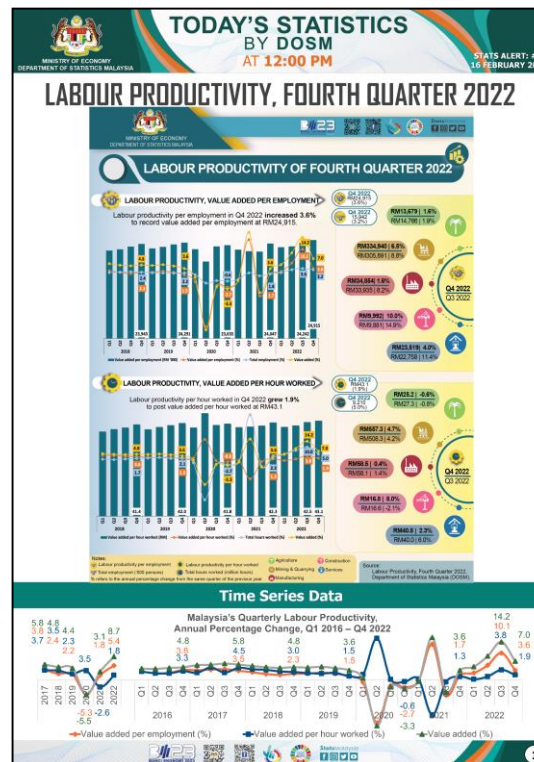
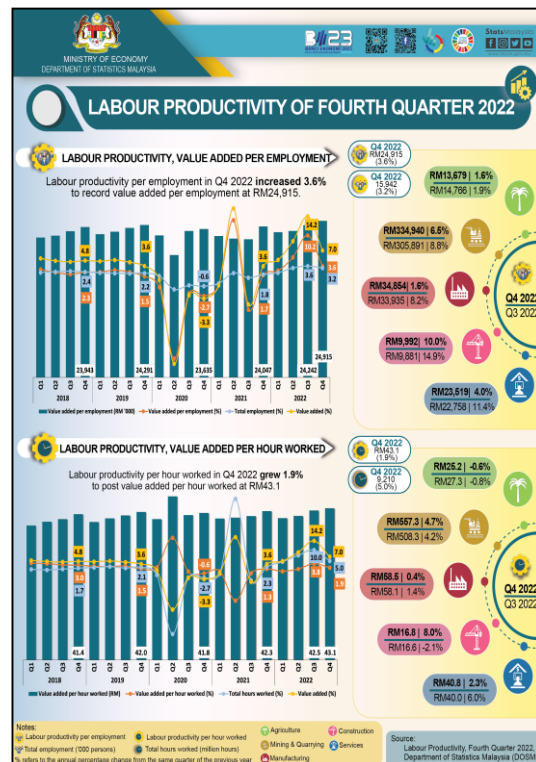
PUTRAJAYA, 16 February 2023 – Malaysia's labour productivity as expressed by value added per employment in the fourth quarter 2022 increased 3.6 per cent (Q3 2022: 10.2%), as the economy continued to improve in this quarter.

According to Dato¹ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, "During the quarter, employment rose 3.2 per cent (Q3 2022: 3.6%), effectively increasing value added per employment in this fourth quarter of 2022 to RM24,915 (Q4 2021: RM24,047 per person; Q3 2022: RM24,242 per person)."

While elaborating on the performance of labour productivity as measured by **value added per hour worked**, he said, **"The brisked up business activity observed in this quarter thus translated into the increase of total hours worked by 5.0 per cent with a record increase of 9.2 billion hours (Q3 2022: 10.0%, 9.0 billion hours). Therefore, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked also posted an increase with a growth of 1.9 per cent (Q3 2022: 3.8%) to RM43.1 per hour (Q4 2021: RM42.3 per hour; Q3 2022: RM42.5 per hour)."**

In terms of labour productivity as expressed by value added per employment, all sectors posted increases with the highest growth was registered by Construction of 10.0 per cent (Q3 2022: 14.9%), followed by Mining and quarrying of 6.5 per cent (Q3 2022: 8.8%). Services sector increased 4.0 per cent (Q3 2022: 11.4%) spearheaded by three subsectors posting double-digit growth namely Real estate and business services (21.7%), Food & beverages and accommodation (16.4%), and Transportation and storage (11.9%). This was followed by positive growths in Wholesale and retail trade (4.8%). Other services (1.8%); Information and communication (0.7%); and Finance and insurance (0.1%). Meanwhile, Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors increased both at 1.6 per cent.

1



Ringkasan Penemuan

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY PERFORMANCE OF FOURTH QUARTER 2022

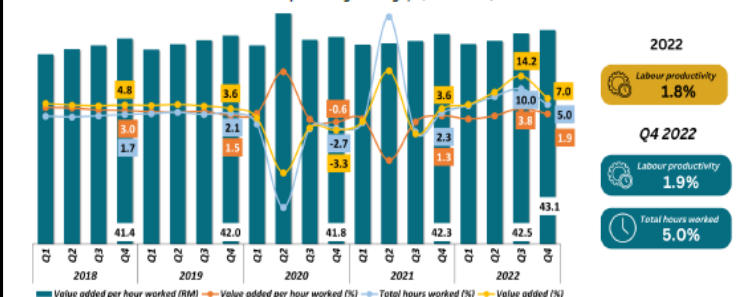


MALAYSIA'S LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Malaysia's labour productivity measured as value added per hour worked increased 1.9 per cent (Q3 2022: 3.8%), year-on-year, as the economy expanded at 7.0 per cent for this quarter (Q3 2022: 14.2%), while total hours worked went up 5.0 per cent (Q3 2022: 10.0%). In terms of level, labour productivity by value added per hour worked was RM43.1 (Q3 2022: RM42.5 per hour). [Chart 1]

Total hours worked in the fourth quarter of 2022 was 9.2 billion (Q3 2022: 9.0 billion hours).

Chart 1: Labour productivity per hour worked and total hours worked, annual percentage change, Q1 2018 – Q4 2022





Data dissemination: video



Labour Productivity Fourth Quarter 2022

<https://fb.watch/jjB8MJqEMK/>



End of section 3





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

TRAINING COURSE UNDER THE STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (StatsCab) PROGRAMME: Online Training Course on Basic Statistics for Diplomats

Labour Statistics

Section 4 – Labour Market Analysis

ROSTNAH MUHAMAD ALI | PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
PRIMARY DATA DIVISION | MALAYSIAN BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS
22nd MARCH 2023 | 14.30 – 16.15 (MYT)



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Alignments with global and national agendas



Global Agenda



Measurements of labour statistics lay across many goals and targets, but is **specifically** identified in **three goals**

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Medium term national plan



Focus to **create skillful, knowledgeable and innovative human capital** to meet the requirements of the industry; hence subsequently **provide opportunities for quality employment** and **access to quality education and training** towards building a more inclusive, equitable and prosperous nation.

Pillar 4: Human Capital Development
Pillar 6 : Strengthening Economic Growth

Long term national plan



With emphasis to continuous prosperity with specific outcomes including:

- multiplying the size of the economy and increasing added value in the supply chain;
- creating **high-paying jobs**; and
- increasing **labour participation**, increasing **skilled workers** and effective workforce.

Recovery initiatives



Moving forward

Twelfth Malaysia Plan
Budget 2022

Regular labour statistics





Regular products on labour statistics



Monthly Labour Force Report



106 indicators

Quarterly Labour Force Report



455 indicators

Quarterly Employment Statistics



1,562 indicators

Quarterly Labour Productivity Report



484 indicators

Quarterly Labour Market



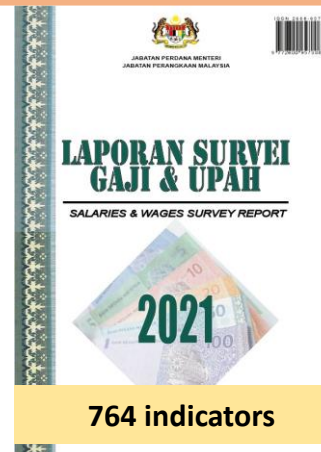
772 indicators

Annual Labour Force Survey Report



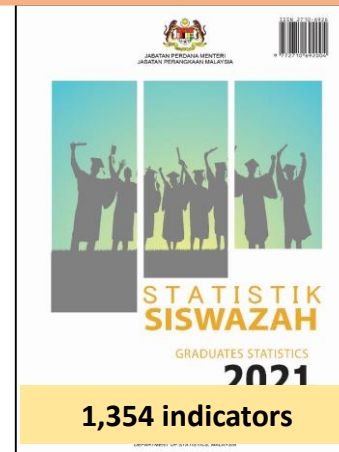
26,920 indicators

Salaries & Wages Survey Report



764 indicators

Graduates Statistics Report

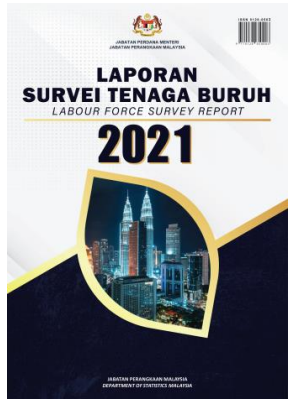
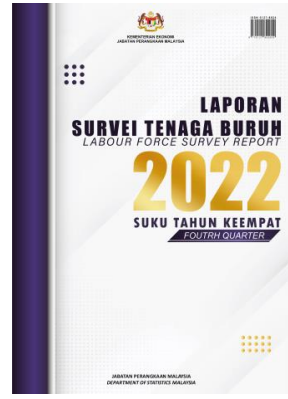



1,354 indicators



Labour force data analysis

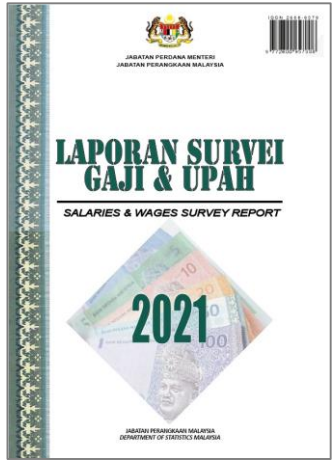



Frequency	Annual	Quarterly	Monthly
Aggregation	<p>26,920 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demography i.e. sex, age group and ethnic group Socio-economy i.e. marital status, educational attainment, highest certificate obtained, occupation, industry and status in employment Geography i.e. urban & rural strata, state and administrative district <p>Note: District level statistics are enhancement made in 2020, available for reference period of 2017 – 2021</p>	<p>455 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected demographic characteristics i.e. sex, age group and ethnic group Socio-economy i.e. educational attainment, occupation, industry and status in employment Geography at urban & rural strata and state <p>Note: State level statistics are enhancement made in 2021, available for reference period of Q1 2017 – Q4 2022</p>	<p>106 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected demographic characteristics i.e. sex and age group Socio-economy i.e. status in employment Provide detail analysis of labour force situation for the month
Time series availability	<p>1982 – 2021</p> 	<p>Q1 1998 – Q4 2022</p> 	<p>January 2004 – January 2023</p> 



Other labour supply data analysis



Frequency	Annual	Annual
Aggregation	<p>764 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demography i.e. sex, age group and ethnic group ▪ Socio-economy i.e. marital status, educational attainment, highest certificate obtained, occupation, industry and status in employment ▪ Geography i.e. urban & rural strata and state 	<p>1,354 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demography i.e. sex, age group and ethnic group ▪ Socio-economy i.e. highest certificate obtained (with disaggregation of diploma and degree holders), occupation, industry and status in employment ▪ Geography i.e. urban & rural strata and state
Time series availability	<p>2010 – 2021</p> 	<p>2016 – 2021</p> 



Other quarterly labour statistics analysis



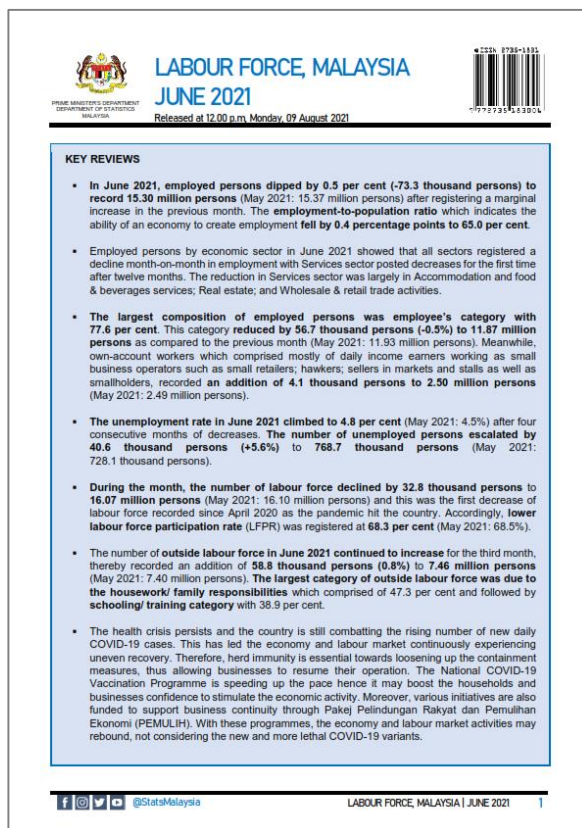
Frequency	Quarterly Employment Statistics	Quarterly Labour Productivity Reports	Quarterly Labour Market Review
Aggregation	<p>1,562 indicators</p> <p>Disaggregation by kind of economic activity & skill for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs Filled jobs Vacancies Jobs created 	<p>484 indicators</p> <p>Disaggregation by kind of economic activity for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour productivity per hour worked Labour productivity per employment Employment Total hours worked Value added at constant price 	<p>772 indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further analyses and narrative of the three main segments of labour market statistics. One or more article(s) highlighting the most recent labour market issues through statistics or methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics.
Time series availability	<p>Q1 2018 – Q4 2022</p> 	<p>Q1 2015 – Q4 2022</p> 	<p>12 quarterly data points until most recent quarter (Q3 2018 – Q4 2022)</p> 



Labour market indicators release: A case of Labour Force Report



PREVIOUSLY



NOW



28-page report

- **7-page write-up** based on the principal labour force indicators

50-page report

- **6-page write-up** based on the principal labour force indicators
- **13 additional tables** on annual and quarterly statistics on top of a table on monthly statistics



Opportunities for expansion of research areas



Research opportunities

Development of new indicators

Analysis of labour market issues

Development
work

Box articles

Presentation in
international
conferences

Box articles

Presentation in
international
conferences

Development of new labour market indicators



Development of New Labour Market Indicator



Box Article	Assessment Of Underemployment Situation In Malaysia	Supplementary Measure of Labour Underutilisation								
Published	Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) Vol 6 2020 Labour Force Report September 2020	Labour Market Review, Malaysia, Q2 2020								
	<div><div>BOX ARTICLE</div><div>PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MALAYSIA</div><div>By: Nur Layali Mohd Ali Khan¹; Nur Farahin Harun²; Noraliza Mohamad Ali³; Muhammad Shafiq Harun⁴</div><div>^{1,2,3,4}Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia</div><div>Introduction</div><p>As labour market is the place where interaction occurs between firms and households, the supply and demand of labour is influenced by the bargaining power of both parties. There always exist imbalances between supply and demand which may result in either vacancy within firms, or unemployment in the segment of the labour force, or often both happening concurrently (Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), 2020a). In normal circumstances, the labour market would operate in full employment where the maximum potential of labour are fully utilised (Organization for Economic Cooperation, 2020). In this situation, the incidences of unemployment were mostly frictional while people move in and out of jobs in search for better employment opportunities (DOSM, 2020a).</p><p>Most economies would look at the headline unemployment numbers and rates as the indicators to gauge the labour market situation within the countries. This might be due to the indicators reflecting the inability of an economy to generate employment for those who want to work but are not working in spite of actively seeking employment (ILO, 2016); thus giving a broad overview of the predicaments of labour supply at a particular point in time.</p><p>Nevertheless, the unemployment alone is not an indicator that would reflect the hardship of the labour. Lovati (1976) viewed that there are other factors that could influence economic hardship such as income, savings and social safety net; hence, perceived the unemployment rate could be overestimating the economic hardship if analysed without the other supplementary indicators. This observation is supported by Ham (1982) whom stated that besides unemployment, reduced hours worked by firms would also cause employees to work less hours than they were able and willing to, thus, leading to lower wages. Blanchard and Portugal (2001) found that the duration of unemployment in Portugal was three times longer than the United States, despite both countries recording the same unemployment rate.</p><p>Thus, it is pertinent to move beyond those who are not at work, by adopting the recommendation of ILO (2013); that is to further evaluate the extent to which the economy is fully utilising its available labour supply. According to the ILO (2013), labour underutilisation is the mismatch between labour supply and demand, which translates into an unmet need for employment among the population. The statistical indicators that are proposed to be used in measuring labour underutilisation includes, but not limited to (1) time-related underemployment; (2) unemployment and (3) potential labour force. In relation to this, time-related underemployment exists when the hours of work of an employed person was insufficient in which the person was willing and available to work more hours. Additionally, the dimension of labour utilisation can be measured according to skills. Greenwood (1999) defined skill-related underemployment as a person who were seeking to change their current employment in order to use existing occupational skills more fully and were available to do so.</p><p>Identification of inefficiencies and best practices in the labour market is the first step towards designing impactful, strategic and efficient policy formulation that would enhance decent work conditions as well as ensure economic growth (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2016). Elaborating further, ILO (2016) perceived that the identification would require continuous compilation, organization and analysis of statistical indicators.</p><p>According to Shang (2015), during an economic recession, both the unemployment rate and underemployment rates should be used to complement each other as indicators for future changes in other economic variables. Jensen & Slack (2020) also believed that the measure of labour situation should be expanded to account for underutilisation. In this regard, they found that the underemployment increased more than seven percentage points after the 2008 economic recession, averaging 22.4 per cent between 2009 to 2012, as against an average of 15.5 per cent throughout 2002 to 2008.</p><p>Nurfarahin and Muhammad Shafiq (2020) attempted to estimate the annual indicators of labour underutilisation in Malaysia for the period of 2015 to 2019 using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, where it was found that among those who were working less than 30 hours per week, more than half were able and willing, i.e. time-related underemployed.</p></div>	<div><div>BOX ARTICLE: SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION</div><div>Nurfarahin Harun¹; Muhammad Shafiq Harun²</div><div>^{1,2}Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)</div><div>Introduction</div><p>Over the years, the unemployment rate has been widely used to assess a country's labour market situation. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), (2016), the indicator is one of the best measures of underutilisation of labour supply as it reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. In spite of being a popular indicator among the policy makers, media and the public alike, the indicator has also come under a lot of criticism.</p><p>Earlier on, Lovati (1976) commented that the unemployment rate tends to overestimate the extent of economic hardship since other factors could influence this such as income and savings as well as social safety net. Adding to this, Ham (1982) perceived that aside from unemployment, the labour market could also be hindered by firm reducing hours worked, leading to employees working less hours than they were willing to, thus causing lower compensations and wages. Meanwhile, Blanchard & Portugal (2001) found the same unemployment rates in the United States and Portugal indicating very different labour market scenarios where unemployment duration was three times longer in Portugal than in the United States.</p><p>According to ILO (2016), in order to ensure formulation and implementation of holistic labour market policies which would simultaneously benefit the workers and progress the economy, it is pertinent to recognise, measure and evaluate the strengths and inefficiencies that exist within that market. In this regard, one of the things that need to be further assessed is the extent to which the economy is fully utilising its available labour supply. ILO (2013) defines labour utilisation as the mismatch between labour supply and demand, which translates into an unmet need for employment among the population and proposed the measures to incorporate three elements as in Table A1.</p><table><caption>Table A1: The elements of labour underutilisation</caption><tr><th>Elements</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>Time-related underemployment</td><td>All persons in employment who, during a reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployment</td><td>All those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.</td></tr><tr><td>Potential labour force</td><td>Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.</td></tr></table><p>Source: International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), (2013)</p><p>Further to this, the ILO (2013) provides recommended computations and proposed for them to be measured as four indicators of LU1 to LU4 as in Table A2 to be used and analysed in conjunction with each other.</p></div>	Elements	Definition	Time-related underemployment	All persons in employment who, during a reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.	Unemployment	All those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.	Potential labour force	Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.
Elements	Definition									
Time-related underemployment	All persons in employment who, during a reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.									
Unemployment	All those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.									
Potential labour force	Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.									

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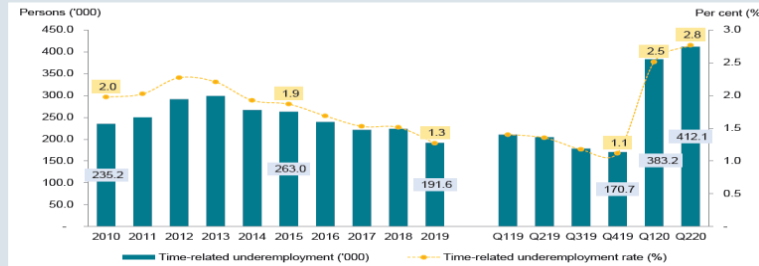
Assessment of Underemployment Situation in Malaysia



Objective

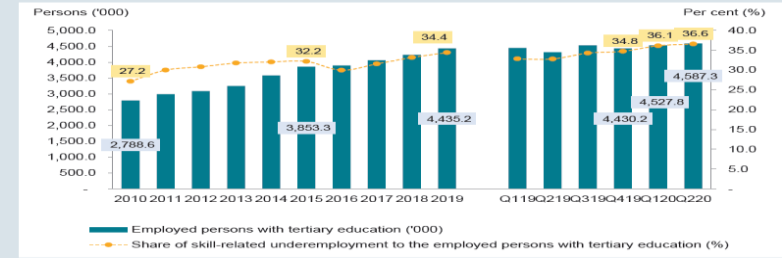
The article would describe the most recent labour force situation in Malaysia by using the LFS data, delving further on time-related underemployment and skill-related underemployment.

Chart 1c: Time-related Underemployment (Number and Rate), 2010 to 2019 and Q1 2019 - Q2 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 1d: Share of Skill-related Underemployment to Employed Persons with Tertiary Education, 2010 to 2019 and Q1 2019 - Q2 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Results

- Among others, this includes reducing operating hours and limiting number of employees working at one particular period. As a result of this, in Q1 2020, the time-related underemployment rate increased sharply to 2.5 per cent, and went up further to 2.8 per cent in Q2 2020.
- The number in time-related underemployment doubled as against the previous quarter to record 383.3 thousand persons in Q1 2020. The highest number was observed in Q2 2020 at 412.1 thousand persons (Chart 1c).
- **Based on Chart 1d, the share of persons who were in skill-related underemployment has been on the increasing trend for the past ten years, from 27.2 per cent in 2010 to 34.4 per cent in 2019.**
- From the labour demand perspective, the share of skilled job vacancies in private sector hovers between 22.2 per cent to 25.3 per cent (DOSM, 2020c).
- This signaled lower demand of skilled labour as against the supply

Conclusion

In spite of being widely used to inform the labour market situation at a point of time, the unemployment, when reported as a headline indicator on its own was inadequate to provide the understanding of the overall labour market. The low unemployment rate did not necessarily indicate an efficient labour market. In order to fully comprehend the country's labour market situation, it is vital to also investigate the underlying issues of employment. In this regards, the measurement of underemployment indicators would give additional insights to inform policy decisions.

Objective

This article aims to measure the labour underutilisation based on available variables in LFS to provide preliminary statistics of labour underutilisation; and to use this as a basis for identification and strengthening the measurement gap of labour force statistics.

Results

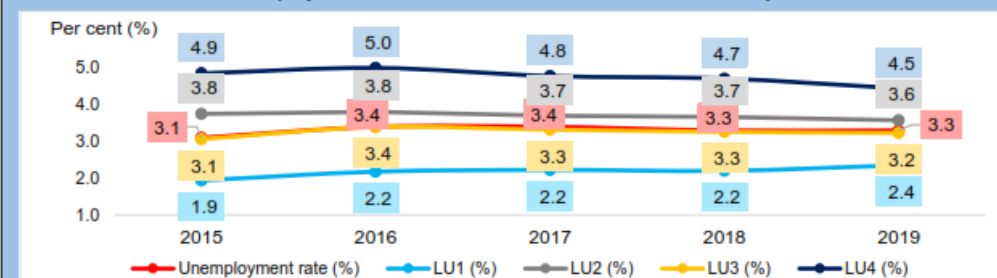
Based on the indicators of labour underutilisation calculated for Malaysia as in Table A5, the increase in the number of unemployment and the decrease in the number of time-related underemployment influence the overall labour underutilisation indicators. The time series of labour underutilisation is illustrated in Chart A2.

Table A5: Rate of labour underutilisation indicators, Malaysia, 2019

Labour underutilisation	Rate (%)
LU1: Unemployment rate	2.4
LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	3.6
LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	3.2
LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilisation	4.5

Source: Authors' calculation based on the data of LFS, DOSM

Chart A2: Unemployment rate and labour underutilisation rate, Malaysia, 2015-2019



Source: Authors' calculation based on the data of LFS, DOSM

Conclusion

As there are many causes of labour underutilisation that goes beyond unemployment, there is no single solution to address the issue. Nevertheless, from the economic perspective, there is a clear need to ensure full capability and capacity of the labour force within a country are understood and properly utilised. Moving forward, strengthening the measure of labour underutilisation through the LFS will provide the necessary information with respect to the labour market, hence providing input to stakeholders as they work towards prescribing remedial actions.

Analysis of labour market issues





Analysis on Labour Market Issues



Box Article

The Review Of Hours Worked In Malaysia

Initial Review Of Labour Migration In Malaysia

The Other Side Of The Coin: Outside Labour Force And Its Potential

Exploring The Relationship Between Investment Of Fixed Assets And The Labour Market: An Experimental Study

Published

Labour Market Review, Q3 2020, Malaysia

Labour Market Review, Q4 2020, Malaysia

Labour Market Review, Q1 2021, Malaysia

Labour Market Review, Q2 2021, Malaysia

Snapshot

BOX ARTICLE: THE REVIEW OF HOURS WORKED IN MALAYSIA
Muhammad Shafiq Hassan¹, Nur Layal Mohd Ali Khan², Siti Aisyah Affah Azman^{1,2}
^{1,2} Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Introduction

The year 2020 has brought tremendous changes in the way we live and work. The exponential increase in the COVID-19 cases around the globe have caused countries to put countermeasures in place to protect the population from further risk of infection. As the daily cases surged, most countries have resorted to the Great Lockdown with major restrictions of economic and social activities (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2020). These containment actions, although aimed to protect lives, have resulted in the depth and magnitudes of collapse in activities like never before (IMF, 2020). Therefore, COVID-19 is first and foremost a health crisis, but as a consequence, is also an economic crisis.

As this unprecedented event continued to unfold, causing slower economic growth in certain regions and downturns in the others, labour as one of the factors of production cannot avoid being impacted significantly by the crisis. At the global front, labour market situation has changed dramatically in the first three months since the outbreak of the pandemic. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2020), the global workforce of 3.3 billion were affected by the full or partial lockdown actions either in the form of job losses or reduced hours worked.

Literature review

Employment is generally a mean to ensure income generation activity for the livelihoods of individuals and households. Rones (1981) and Spencer (2020) believed that firms would have cut hours of work before reducing employment. Realising the importance of employment retention towards the dynamics of the economic cycle, most businesses would only turn to layoffs as the last and most undesired options. Thus, to ensure operation sustainability in the time of crisis, reduced operation hours and subsequent reduced hours worked were the best solutions that could protect individuals and firms.

According to Spencer (2020), during the 2007 - 2008 crisis, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy decreased hours worked to mitigate rise of unemployment and job losses. Earlier, Hijman (2009) found that during the 2008 economic crisis, the share of part-time workers rose, signalling shorter working hours. In the meantime, the average hours worked each week by full-time workers in their main jobs dropped noticeably between the second quarters of 2008 and 2009 (Hijman, 2009).

Along the same line, Borland & Charlton (2020), while looking at the economic impact of this global health crisis towards the employment in Australia found that the hours worked during the past recessions of 1980s and 1990s took a longer time to decline than hours worked during COVID-19 pandemic.

Using the year 2006 as the baseline, the index of total hours worked in the main jobs for European Union (EU) Member States decreased 5.1 index points to 96.8 index points in Q1 2020 as against 101.9 index points in Q4 2019 (Eurostats, 2020). Further to this, Eurostats (2020) also found that Italy was the most affected of the EU Member states in regards of hours worked during pandemic COVID-19 where the index of total hours worked in the main job dropped 9.7 index points to 89.6 index points in Q1 2020. A smaller impact on actual hours worked were recorded during financial and economic crisis in 2018 for Italy (Eurostats, 2020). On the contrary, Eurostats (2020) reported that the total actual hours worked in Finland during the pandemic increased 0.2 per cent in Q1 2020.

BOX ARTICLE: INITIAL REVIEW OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN MALAYSIA
Mohd Niswan Abdullah¹, Nurfarahin Harun², Nur Layal Mohd Ali Khan³, Siti Aisyah Affah Azman^{1,2,3,4}
^{1,2,3,4} Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Background

Many countries in the world have opened their international borders to allow immigrations, primarily to support the demand for labours in the countries. However, different countries have different priorities, with certain developed countries employing skilled migrant workers in areas where the countries' local population lack the ability to perform the jobs, while other developing countries employed immigrant to perform elementary and semi-skilled tasks due to shortage of local labour supply to fill the demand for these jobs.

International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2011) defined migration as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a country. According to International Labour Organization (ILO, 2018a), international migrants are all foreign population and foreign-born population who are usual residents of a given country. ILO (2010) revealed, among the many reasons for migration were prolonged exposures to poverty, wars and famine. In the meantime, World Bank Group (2019) stated the primary motivations for migration encompassed securing higher income through better employment in destination countries; economic and social inequality; demographic imbalances and climate change.

In evaluating the impact of international migration to UK's labour market, Green, Jones & Owen (2007) found that pull-factor of immigration into the country included job opportunities and higher wages. Meanwhile, a study by Darkwah & Verter (2014) found that people migrated out from Nigeria to other countries to seek for better employment opportunities and the economic benefits that ensued.

At the global front, IOM (2019) reported that international migrants made up a share of 3.5 per cent of the global population in 2019, equivalent to 272 million persons, increased by 23 million from 249 million in 2015. Furthermore, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) through International Migration Report (2019) reported that Europe and Asia hosted the highest number of international migrants, which accounted for 82 million and 84 million respectively. This number comprised of 61 per cent of total global international migrants [Chart A].

Chart A: International migrants by major region of residence, 2005 to 2019

Region	2005	2010	2015	2019
Oceania	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4
Northern America	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4
Europe	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4
Asia	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4
Africa	33.4	43.6	53.4	63.4

Source: UN DESA, 2019a

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Box Article 1:
The Other Side of the Coin: Outside Labour Force and Its Potential
Nur Layal Mohd Ali Khan¹, Ahmad Tsheang Mohd Yusoff², Nurfarahin Harun³, Mohd Niswan Abdullah^{1,2,3,4}
^{1,2,3,4} Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Background

The International Labour Organization (ILO) (2021) stated that working-age population is generally defined as persons aged 15 years and older, though the upper and lower limit may differ between countries as they realign the purpose with the legal and policy framework of the respective countries. For the purpose of comparability across countries, the lower limit of 15 years old is used at the global front.

The ability to earn is more often than not used to monitor a nation's well-being. In doing this, involvement in the production of goods and services for pay or profit can often provide insights into the health of the labour force. Additionally, the other portion of the labour force not at work but had expressed ability to work and were actively engaged in job search known is identified as unemployed. A country's labour market performance is gauged from the widely used and quoted indicator of unemployment. Further to that, recent revisions in the concepts and definitions by the ILO in the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) have allowed for in-depth analysis of employment situation by measuring the indicators of labour underutilization (ILO, 2013). Many countries have transitioned to the recommended indicators in looking at the well-being of the labour supply, in line with the eighth goal of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (United Nations [UN], 2021).

Labour force or those actively engaged in employment or seeking to be employed are assessed in terms of the participation of this group in the labour market. Hence, another labour market indicator to measure involvement of the working age population is the labour force participation rate (LFPR). The ILO (2021; 2016) believed that the LFPR is integral to measure the determinants of a country's human resources and in making projections of the future supply of labour. Further to this, formulations of labour market and human capital policies and programmes also rely heavily upon the LFPR (ILO, 2016).

Krueger (2017) investigated the declining trend of LFPR in United States of America. Recently, Colibon, Gorodnichenko & Weber (2020) used the LFPR as one of the three indicators of labour market in the United States of America during COVID-19 crisis besides job losses and unemployment. In studying the factors influencing economic growth of North Sumatera Province, Maipita (2020) also included LFPR as one of the indicators of human resource utilisation.

Nevertheless, while assessing the LFPR would definitely provide perspectives of the labour supply, more importance should also be given to the complementary measure of LFPR i.e. outside labour force. ILO (2021; 2016) viewed the growing needs to analyse the characteristics of persons outside labour force in ensuring increased opportunities of decent and productive employment. In their study on Malaysia's female LFPR, Rhyant & Nur Layal (2019) also recommended that their study should also examine the characteristics of female outside labour force.

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Box Article 1:
Exploring the Relationship Between Investment of Fixed Assets and the Labour Market: An Experimental Study
Muhammad Shafiq Hassan¹, Nur Layal Mohd Ali Khan², Nurfarahin Harun³
^{1,2,3} Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Background

Malaysia's economic structure had undergone various changes throughout the years since it gained independence in 1957 to date. The country has successfully diversified its economy from high reliance towards the commodity-based sectors such as Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying in the early post-independent era; to a subsequent expansion of the Manufacturing sector in the 1990s; and is later dominated by Services sector while the Manufacturing sector continued to support the growth. The changes in the structure of Malaysia's economy is reflected in the changes in the composition of the country's GDP. The Agriculture sector's contribution to the GDP has declined from 20.0 per cent in 1987 to 7.2 per cent in 2020. In the meantime, the Manufacturing sector has rapidly expanded from 19.9 per cent 30.7 per cent; while Services increased from 45.3 per cent to 51.2 per cent over the same period. In line with the changes in the economic structures, the pattern of sectoral employment can also be observed with the rising proportions of employment in the Manufacturing and Services sector. In contrast, the share of employment in the Agriculture sector declined from 1987 onwards.

Based on literatures, a general understanding can be established that investment and economic growth are closely interconnected. Tang et al. (2008), Ghazali, A. (2010) and Meyer et al. (2019) have confirmed a strong relationship between domestic investment and economic growth of which one indicator can influence the performance of the others. This was achieved as the respective study each measured gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) to assess the economic performance in the respective country namely China (Tang et al., 2008), Pakistan (Ghazali, A. 2010) and South Africa (Meyer et al., 2019).

On the contrary, Bakari, S. (2017) found no significant short-term relationship between domestic investments and economic growth in Malaysia. Instead, he perceived that investment could be one of the solutions to macroeconomic challenges such as unemployment. Meanwhile, in their study to determine the relationship between investment in energy, economic growth and job growth, Lemna et al. (2016) found that investment is an essential component in facilitating economic growth as well as increasing employment. In theory, increasing capital could stimulate spending which also includes creating employment opportunities, hence indirectly reducing unemployment. Although empirical studies have considered the impact of investment on the labour market, an agreement has not been reached whether investment is a significant factor within the labour market framework.

Domestic investment or fixed assets investment is essentially a mean of expanding the production of goods and services. At the same time, this may entail hiring more labour input to produce the output, thereby creating more employment opportunities and as a consequence will reduce unemployment. From the economic theoretical point of view, unemployment explains the imbalance in the economy due to several factors at the macroeconomic and microeconomic levels. The operational definition to measure unemployment as proposed by

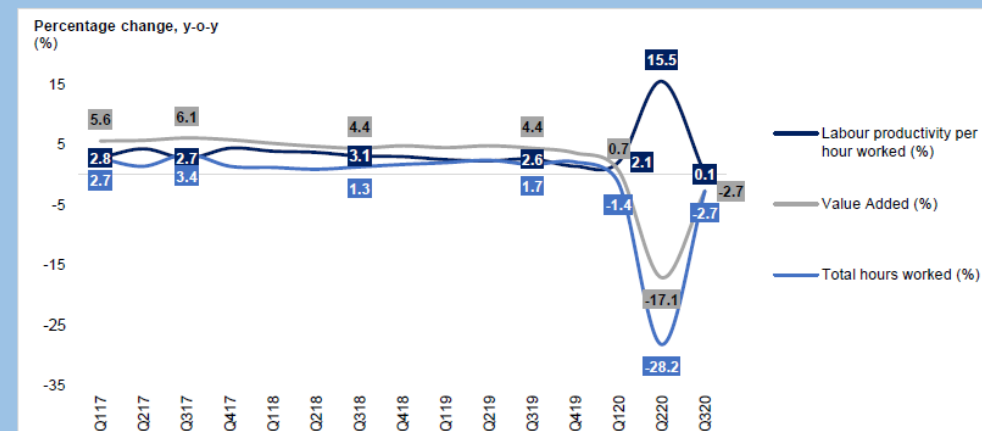
Objective

This article aims to review the employee work hours in Malaysia during containment. These containment actions, although aimed to protect lives, have resulted in the depth and magnitudes of collapse in activities like never before (IMF, 2020). Therefore, COVID-19 is first and foremost a health crisis, but as a consequence, is also an economic crisis.

Results

As hours worked reduced, it was observed that the performance of Malaysia's labour productivity measured by value added per hours worked increased 15.5 per cent in Q2 2020 (Q1 2020: 2.1 %). The large increase of labour productivity per hour worked during the quarter occurred as hours worked fell at a larger magnitude than the contraction of value added. As both the hours worked and value added registered slower decline in Q3 2020, Malaysia's labour productivity posted marginal increase of 0.1 per cent. [Chart D]

Chart D: Labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked, Malaysia, Q1 2017 - Q3 2020
(Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Q3 2020, DOSM

Conclusion

Hence, in managing labour market efficiency during the crisis and leveraging upon the situation to rejuvenate the economy, it is pertinent to continuously strategise, review and innovate business model to remain relevant in order to increase skilled labour demand as the enabler of a higher value added. Meanwhile, labour force should strive towards increasing agility and adaptability, embracing changes and adopting the right attitude towards lifelong learning in order to be of high value to the industry.



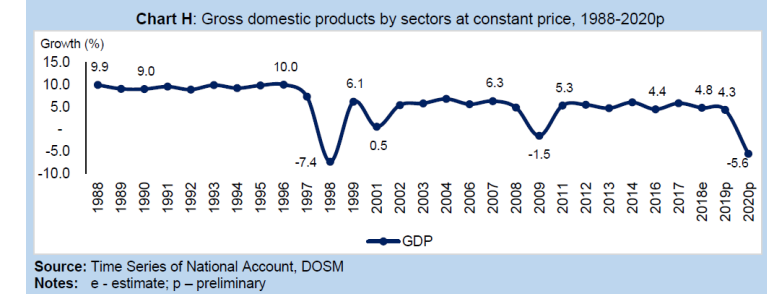
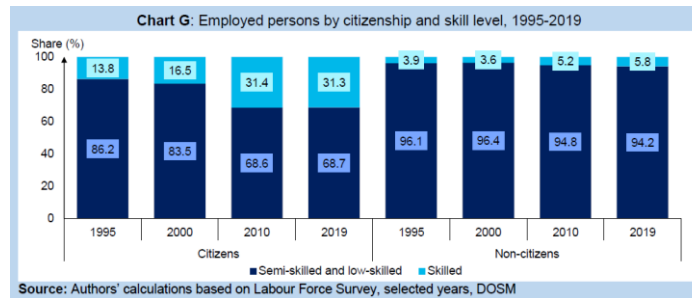
Initial Review Of Labour Migration In Malaysia



Objective

This article will review the presence and roles of non-citizen employment in the country's labour market based on the statistics produced by DOSM

Results



- In terms of skill category, it was recorded more than 90 per cent of non-citizen workers were in semi-skilled and low-skilled categories since 1995.
- Thus, this resulted the increase in share of skilled non-citizen workers in 2010 onwards. **[Chart G]**
- Additionally, based on the number of expatriates by Immigration Department of Malaysia (2021), there were 122,869 of expatriates in 2019.

- Between 1988 to 1997, Malaysia recorded strong economic growth surpassing 7 per cent, with the highest increase posted in 1996 at 10.0 per cent (DOSM, 2020).
- The influx of foreign workers in 1990s and 2000s could be due to the continuous economic reform initiatives.
- After a sharp downturn in 1998 due to Asian Financial Crisis, gross domestic product rebounded by 6.1 per cent and sustained a positive growth except for decline of 1.5 per cent in 2009 because of the Global Financial Crisis, and a drastic fall of 5.6 per cent in 2020 due to COVID-19. **[Chart H]**

Conclusion

Moving forward, there are plans for Malaysia to only allow foreign workers in three sectors namely construction, plantation and agriculture (Idris, 2020). In addition, the other sectors that currently use migrant labours will be required to employ locals instead. Under Budget 2020, government established a program to develop human capital and reduce Malaysia's reliance on low-skilled foreign workers as the country shifts toward a digital economy.

The Other Side Of The Coin: Outside Labour Force And Its Potential



Objective

This article aimed to identify the number and share of this group in and outside the labour force; and subsequently study the trend and characteristics of persons outside labour force. In doing so, it is hoped that we can better locate the potential labour force group among those outside the labour force.

Results

Chart 1.G: Outside labour force by educational attainment, Malaysia, 1990 - 2020

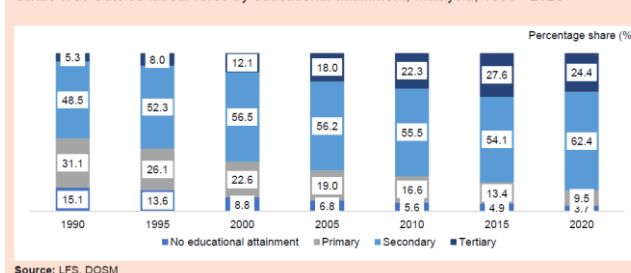


Table 1.C: Outside labour force & potential labour force, Malaysia, 2019 & 2020

Year	Outside labour force ('000)	Potential labour force ('000)	Share of potential labour force (%)
2019	7,103.5	224.9	3.2
2020	7,225.5	209.5	2.9

Source: Authors' calculation based on LFS, DOSM

Looking at the educational attainment of those outside the labour force, a remarkable shift is observed whereby the share of those with tertiary education experienced gradual increase from 5.3 per cent in 1990 to 27.6 per cent in 2015. **(Chart 1.G)**

- Based on recent data collection through LFS, it was estimated that the share of potential labour force whom express interest to be in employment made up 3.2 per cent in 2019 from total labour force during the year, comprising of 224.9 thousand persons.
- The share and number both went down to 2.9 per cent and 209.5 thousand persons respectively, albeit increase in the number of outside labour force during the period. **[Table 1.C]**

Conclusion

- a relatively high number of persons outside labour force have a vast potential of joining the labour force, specifically to be in employment. The collaboration of key parties such as the government, industries and academia are vital in realising this potential. Nevertheless, carefully thoughts and well-planned strategies should be set in place to ensure continuous efforts to empower both supply and demand sides i.e. high-quality labour supply coupled with high demand and absorptions of skilled labour.



Objective

Thus, this article will assess the various points of economic growth and the corresponding growth in GFCF, employment and unemployment; and later investigate the relationship of domestic investment and Malaysia's labour market based on annual statistics from 2001 to 2020.

Results

- Investment on machinery and equipment is seen to have a profound impact in the long-term growth of employment in Malaysia. It can also be seen that it remained as the important source of growing the economy even in time of crisis.
- On the contrary, the correlation between unemployment and three types of GFCF indicated significant association between GFCF and unemployment with a moderate negative relationship.
- This reflected on the important role of investment in creating demand for goods and services; and subsequently would require for employment creations to cater for the increasing demand **[Table 1.1]**.

Table 1.1: Correlation between employment, unemployment and GFCF by type of assets

	GFCF by type of assets	Correlation coefficient (r)	p-value
Employment	Structure	0.488	0.065
	Machinery and equipment	0.711	0.003*
	Other assets	0.471	0.076
Unemployment	Structure	-0.670	0.006*
	Machinery and equipment	-0.556	0.031*
	Other assets	-0.593	0.020*

Source: Authors' calculation based on data from DOSM

Note: * p-value <0.05, significance correlation

Conclusion

- The empirical results from this study showed a moderate positive relationship between GFCF and employment.
- Specifically, a strong positive relationship was present between employment and investment of fixed assets in the form of Machinery & equipment which among others comprised of Other machinery & equipment, ICT equipment and Computer software & database.
- In the meantime, a strong negative relationship was found between GFCF and unemployment; and this was true for all three types of asset encompassing Structure, Machinery & equipment and Other assets.

Development work



New Development Work



1. Compilation of Employment Matrix

Covers labour market statistics that measure industry and employment details

2. Compilation of Labour Account

The labour market statistics framework includes four quadrants namely positions, employees, working hours and wages.

3. Refine the Dimensions of Youth, Citizens, SMEs, Gig Jobs and Informal.

In response to the current situation of the labor market and stakeholder needs.

<div><div>Organization Breakdown Structure</div><div>Work Breakdown Structure</div></div>		1 Project A																		Executed by
		1.3. FEL 3																		
		1.3.1 Facilities																		
		1.3.1.1 Topsides									1.3.1.2 Hull & Mooring (Substructure)									
		13111: FEED	13112: Detailed Engineering	13113: Procurement Equipment & Material	13114: Fabrication & Loadout	13115: Transportation & Installation	13116: Hookup & Commissioning	13121: FEED	13122: Detailed Engineering	13123: Procurement Equipment & Material	13124: Fabrication & Loadout	13125: Transportation & Installation	13126: Hookup & Commissioning							
CEO	Dept of Engineering	Management & Administration	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.4	3	PT ABC				
		Detailed Engineering	10	15					8	10			30				PT ABC			
		Materials			40												PT ABC			
		Fabrication				50							35				PT ABC			
		Loadout				5							10				PT ABC			
		Transportation					10								20		PT ABC			
		Installation					40								30		PT ABC			
		Hook up & Commissioning'						20								15	PT ABC			
	Dept of HES	Health, Environment & Safety																		
	Dept of HR																			
Dept of Finance																				
Dept of Legal																				
Dept of Operations																				
		Total (US \$ '000)	11	16	40.5	55.5	51	21	9	11	31	45.6	50.4	18		360				

JOBS

Filled Jobs = Number of Main Jobs + Number of Secondary Jobs

Job Vacancies

Total Jobs

PERSONS

Employed Persons = No. of Main Jobs (Total Economy Level)

Unemployed Persons + Underemployed Persons = Underutilized Persons

Labor Force

VOLUME

Hours Actually Worked + Hours Sought But Not Worked = Available Hours of Labour Supply

Hours Paid For + Hours Sought by Unemployed = Hours Actually Worked

Ordinary Time Hours Paid For + Additional Hours Sought by Underemployed = Filled Jobs

Overtime Hours Paid For + Average Hours Worked Per Job

PAYMENTS

Total Labour Cost / Total Economy Level = Ave. cost per hour worked

Total Labour Cost / Total Labour Income = Compensation of Employees

Total Labour Income + Employment Related Costs = Labour Income from Self-Employment

Employment Related Costs + Payroll Tax = Total Labour Income

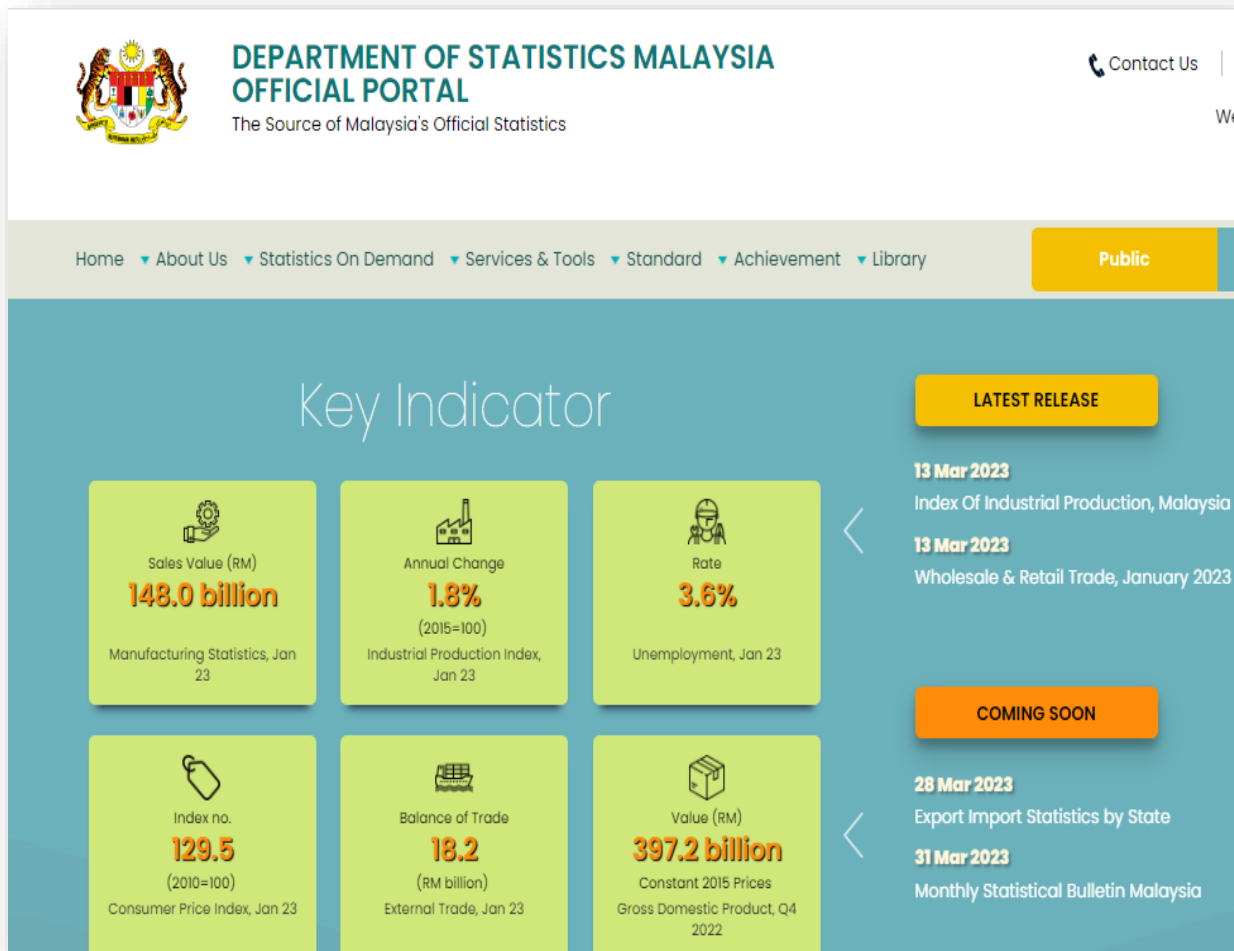
Total Labour Income + Average Labour Income per Employed Person = Ave. cost per hour worked

By Brigitte Buhmann¹, Wim Leunis², Alain Vuille³ and Kirsten Wismer^{4, 5}

Preface

Both the necessity to resolve conflicting data and the wish to describe interrelationships on the labour market bring about the need for Labour Accounts. Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland have all chosen to develop such a system. Although they are in different stages of development and have sometimes chosen different solutions for the problems they meet, they all agree on the main principles underlying these accounts. Developing Labour Accounts gives them new opportunities to complement, present and improve existing labour statistics. This paper will provide an overview of the characteristic features of Labour Accounts and will present for each country the framework used for implementation and the possible policy implications for the future.

Where to get further information?

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Key Indicator

Indicator	Value	Period
Sales Value (RM)	148.0 billion	Manufacturing Statistics, Jan 23
Annual Change	1.8%	Industrial Production Index, Jan 23 (2015=100)
Rate	3.6%	Unemployment, Jan 23
Index no.	129.5	Consumer Price Index, Jan 23 (2010=100)
Balance of Trade	18.2	External Trade, Jan 23 (RM billion)
Value (RM)	397.2 billion	Gross Domestic Product, Q4 2022 (Constant 2015 Prices)

LATEST RELEASE

- 13 Mar 2023: Index Of Industrial Production, Malaysia J
- 13 Mar 2023: Wholesale & Retail Trade, January 2023

COMING SOON

- 28 Mar 2023: Export Import Statistics by State
- 31 Mar 2023: Monthly Statistical Bulletin Malaysia

<https://www.dosm.gov.my>



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MBLS

MBLS is a new entity under the purview of Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) which was formalised in 2020. The functions of MBLS among others are to compile, estimate, analyse and disseminate official labour market statistics;

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"STATISTICS BLOOM IN HARMONY"

Doesn't matter far or near
Strength in numbers
we don't live in fear

Birds of feather flock together
Statistics our form of adour
We, will always live it up

So let us live in solidarity
And in the world arena we'll
succeed

It is statistics that will come to be
The reason we will bloom in
harmony

Everybody undivided
Data's where our hearts reside in
There will always be a bind

Just like fire that ignites
That's how brightly lit our dreams are
We'll reach higher than the stars

Sending love to one another
Leaving no one in a slumber
We will stand with unity

Mustering our courage while
Embracing our disparities
We'll achieve our victory

One dream with unity
One love with harmony



"STATISTICS BLOOM
IN HARMONY"
VIDEO

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THANK YOU



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