



Department of Statistics  
M A L A Y S I A



Training Course under the Statistical Capacity Building (StatCab)  
Programme for the Constituents of the  
National Statistical Systems of OIC Member Countries

## GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

### LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### Session 1: Concept, Definition and Data Sources

Rabi'atul'adawiah Shabli

13 - 15 September 2021

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



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# Concept, Definition and Data Sources



POPULATION & HOUSING  
**CENSUS 2020**  
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**7 JULY 2020**

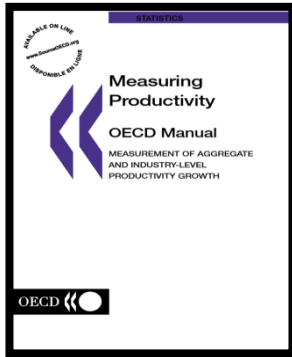


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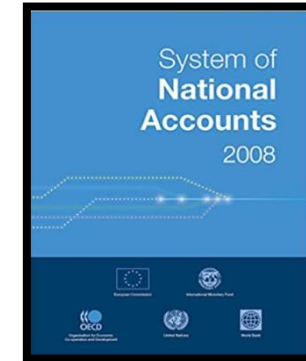
## Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

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.

Source: OECD, ILO and UN



## 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?

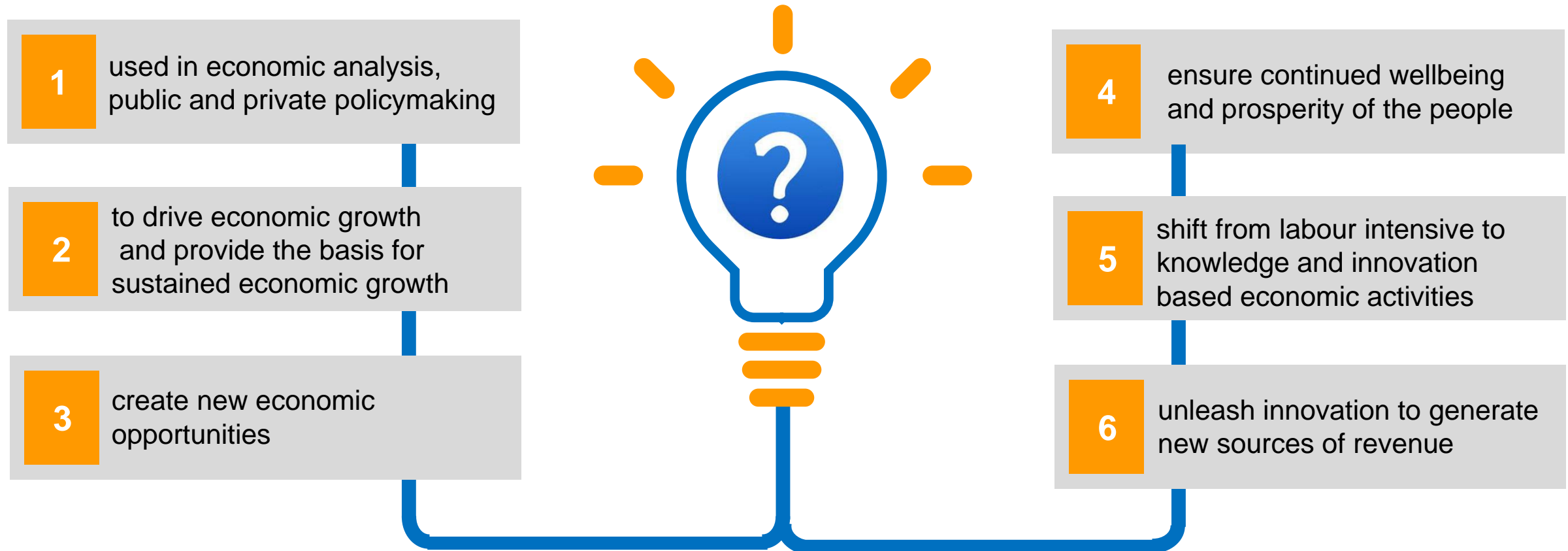
Labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output.

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 labour productivity important?



## ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN, 2016-2020

**Productivity and innovation  
will be important pillars of the Eleventh Malaysian Plan.**



### Labour productivity per employment by economic activity

Sector	Revised Target	
	Value added per employment (RM)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
Agriculture	54,330	0.2
Mining and Quarrying	1,212,690	4.2
Manufacturing	123,970	3.9
Construction	44,020	4.3
Services	80,740	3.9
<b>Overall</b>	<b>88,450</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Source: Mid-term Review of Eleventh Malaysia Plan, 2016-2020

## MALAYSIA PRODUCTIVITY BLUEPRINT

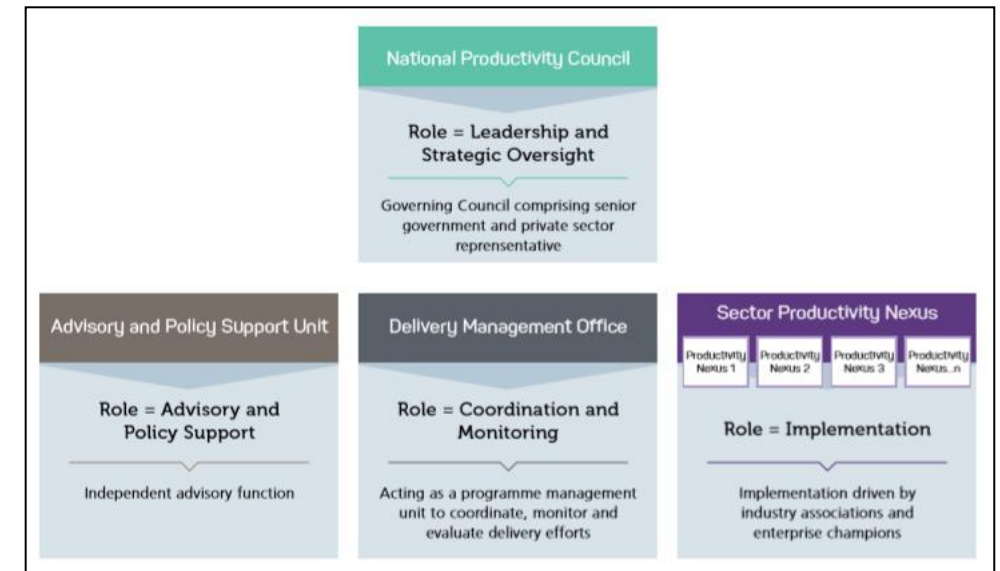
### Unlocking the potential of productivity to propel economic growth

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.”

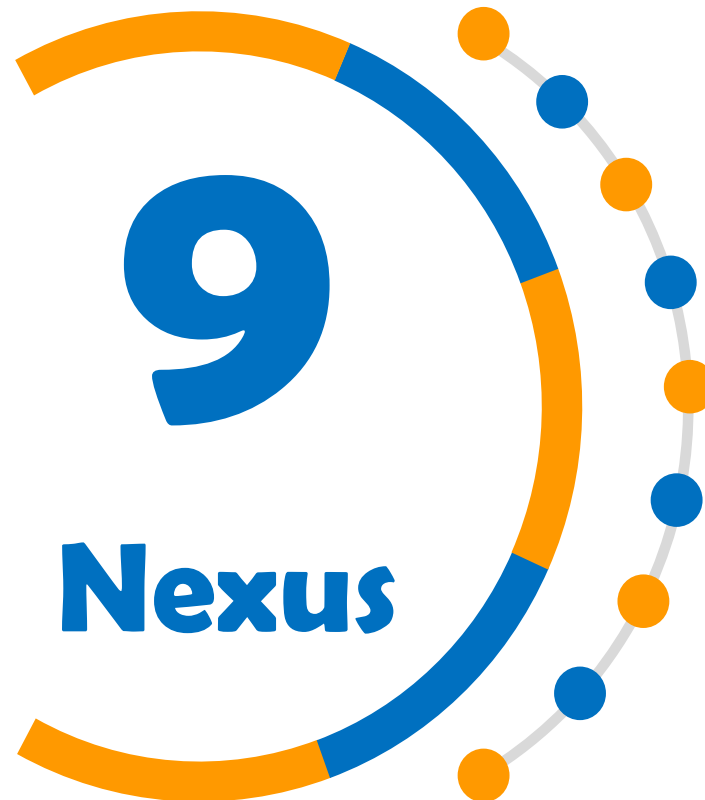
Comprehensive, transparent and coordinated efforts via institutionalised governance mechanism



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  
Communication & Technology  
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:**

<b>1</b>	System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008
<b>2</b>	United Nations and The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Manual: Measuring Productivity
<b>3</b>	International Conference of Labour Statistician (ICLS)
<b>4</b>	Malaysian Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020
<b>5</b>	Malaysian Standard Industrial of Classification (MSIC) 2008
<b>6</b>	Manual on Concepts and Methods - Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, ILO
<b>7</b>	Key Indicators of The Labour Market (KILM) 9th Edition 2015, ILO
<b>8</b>	Measuring Informality - A Statistical Manual on The Informal Sector and Informal Employment, ILO

**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.

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

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

**Labour Productivity**

$$= \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Labour Input}}$$

**Output**

Real value added

**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 the number of jobs



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

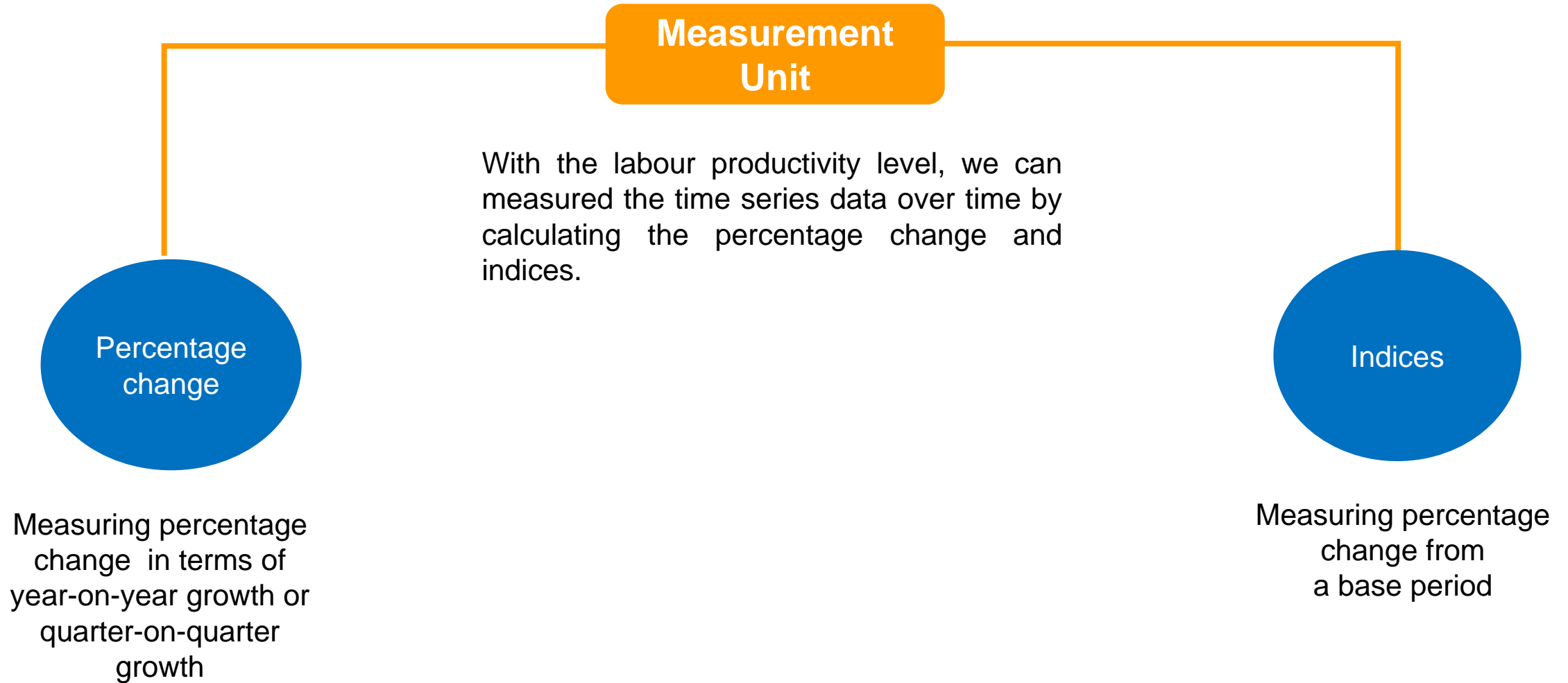
LP per  
Employment

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.



# 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<sub>n</sub>)**

annual percentage change

**Q<sub>n</sub>**

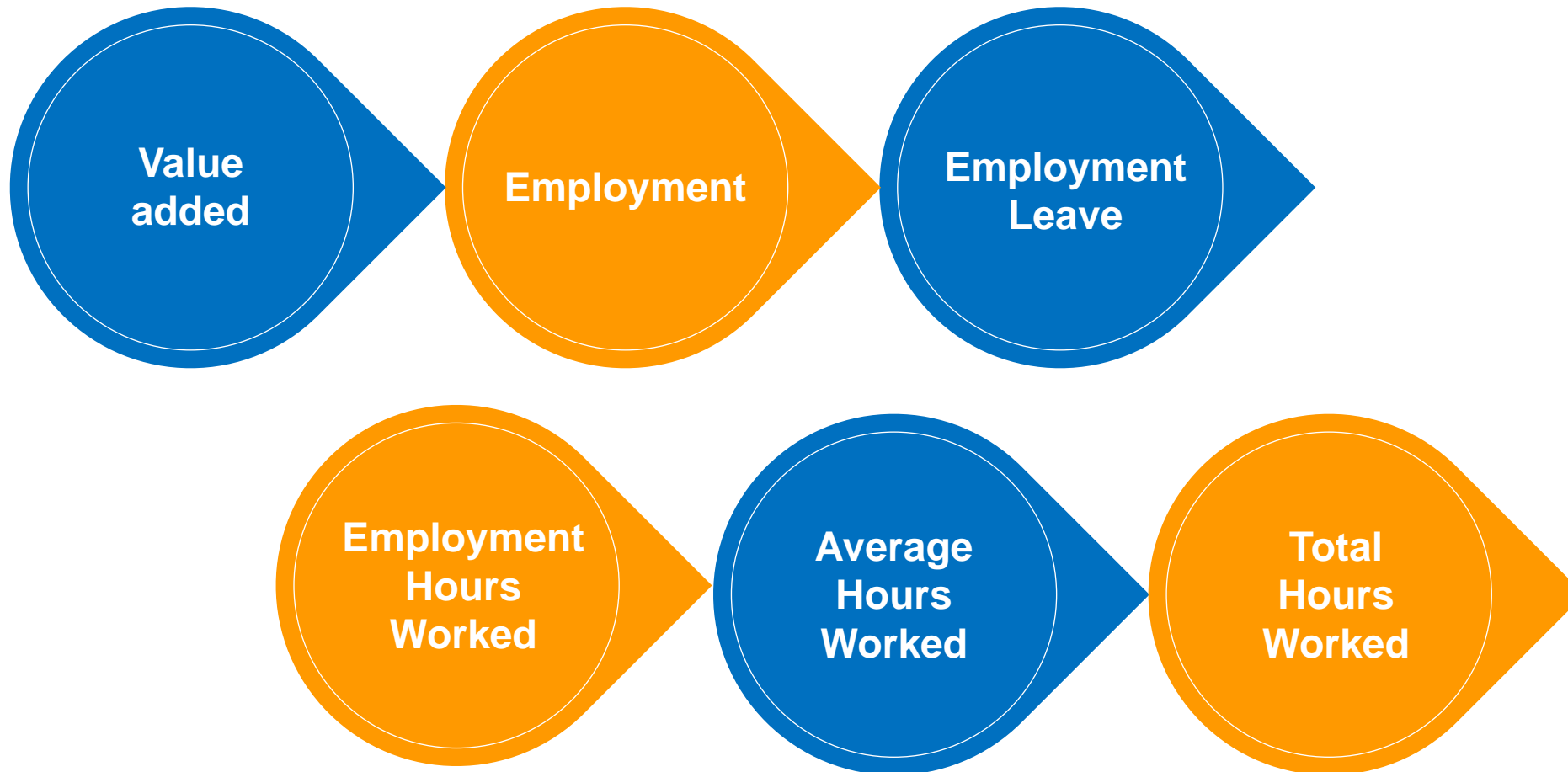
level of quarter year n (current year)

**Q<sub>n-1</sub>**

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.

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**

Suati selepas data diisi

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

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.

JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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


**PENGANTARAN / 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 SUKUT 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 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 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 PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA  
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		OFFICE USE
<p><b>S1</b> 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. ii) Assist family members to operate their enterprises/ businesses iii) Activities carried out at home (home-based) such as folding boxes, shelling of prawns, sending school children and sewing beads</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed to S3 and onwards 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>S1</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p><b>S2</b> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed to S6 and onwards 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Proceed to S9 and onwards</p>	<p><b>S2</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p><b>S3</b> How many hours did you work during the reference week (including extra work, secondary occupation, third occupation and others)?</p> <p>Hour <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> If 30 hours or more, proceed to S7</p>	<p><b>S3</b></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
<p><b>S4</b> What was the reason for working less than 30 hours during the reference week?</p> <p>Insufficient work: <input type="checkbox"/> In the nature of the job: <input type="checkbox"/> Retired: <input type="checkbox"/> Old age: <input type="checkbox"/> Housework/ family/ community responsibilities: <input type="checkbox"/> On leave: <input type="checkbox"/> Illness/ injury: <input type="checkbox"/> Weather condition: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Proceed to S7 and onwards</p>	<p><b>S4</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	



# Questionnaire: Labour Force Survey (cont'd)

**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**

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(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 dibekalkan 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.

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(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			
<b>S18 Occupation</b> <span style="float: right;">[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]</span> <b>i) What is your principal occupation?</b> <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> <b>ii) Describe your duties/ nature of your occupation?</b> <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>	<b>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?</b> <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>		
<b>S19 Industry</b> <span style="float: right;">[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]</span> <b>i) What is the name of your establishment or the establishment which you are employed? (If any)</b> <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> <b>Telephone:</b> <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px;"></span>	<b>S22 Do you have a written contract or oral agreement with your employer?</b> <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>		
<b>ii) What are the main activities/ product of this establishment?</b> <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>	<b>S23 Where is your place of work?</b>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>At your home (no special work space)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Work space inside or attached to your home</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. (independent from home)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Home or workplace of client (except construction)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Employer's home</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Construction site</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Market or bazaar stall</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Street stall (separate from the dwelling)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Market/ Bazaar/ Stall (festival season only)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>No fixed location (mobile)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Plantation, farms, estates, shades, sea etc. (agricultural related)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>		
<b>iii) Specify the address of the establishment or where is your usual state/ country of work place?</b> <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; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">a) State code</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div>b) Country code</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>	<b>S24 Do you work in a...</b>  <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>		
<b>S20 Status in employment.</b> <b>Were you a/ an...?</b> <span style="float: right;">[ ]</span>  <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>			



# Questionnaire: Quarterly Employment Survey



**JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA**  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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

**SUKU PERTAMA/ FIRST QUARTER 2021**

Silahkan selepas diisi  
Confidential when filled with data

Rad (Respon) Response Code 0011  
Rad (Survei) Survey Code 0000  
Rad (Industri) Industry Code 0000

Telefon: 03-8371 0211/0218/0220 | E-mail: ksp@dosm.gov.my | Laman Web: www.dosm.gov.my

Nombor en (NRP5050), nama perusahaan dan alamat pos.  
Serial number (NRP5050), name of establishment and postal address.

Nombor Pendaftaran Syarikat/Perdagangan (C030) atau bernilai  
Registration Number of Company/Business (C030) or others 0007

Sila catatlah nombor en, nama dan alamat syarikat anda dalam semua sudi-mengundi.  
Please state the serial number, name and address of your company in all correspondence.

Sila catatlah nombor en, nama dan alamat syarikat anda dalam semua sudi-mengundi.  
Please state the serial number, name and address of your company in all correspondence.

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 menghendaki mana-mana pertubuhan yang beroperasi di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran tertitik kepada Jabatan Perangkaan. Kandungan sudi selidik pertubuhan 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 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 with the survey undertaken.

3. Sila baca dokumen "KONSEP DAN DEFINISI" yang dilampirkan sebagai panduan bagi melengkapkan sudi 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 PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA  
CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

Tarikh/ Date: 1 April 2021

Pengakuan/ Declaration

Tandakan (i) salah satu/ Tick (i) either one:  
Dengan ini saya mengaku bahawa pertubuhan saya adalah hak milik persendirian/pengekangan 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 : \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail : \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature : \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail : \_\_\_\_\_

Nama : \_\_\_\_\_ Telefon : \_\_\_\_\_  
Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone : \_\_\_\_\_

Jawatan rasmi : \_\_\_\_\_ Tarikh : \_\_\_\_\_  
Official designation : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

KEDUAAN PEJABAT  
OFFICE USE

Mod perniagaan/  
Business mode 0010

Telefon/  
Phone 1 ☐

Kerja kasar/  
Part-time 2 ☐

Tempat/  
Place 3 ☐

Sejarah/  
History 4 ☐

Sumber/  
Source 5 ☐

Industri/  
Industry 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 01	Profesional Professionals 02	Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals 03	Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers 04	Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers 05	Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Pentermakan, dan Perikanan Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fishery Workers 06	Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang Berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers 07	Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Penasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers 08	Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations 09	Jumlah Total 10
<b>PEKERJAAN &amp; KEKOSONGAN/ EMPLOYMENT &amp; VACANCIES</b>										
Pekerja Employees	A	01								
Kekosongan Vacancies	B	02								
Pengambilan Hires	C	03								
<b>Pemberhentian/ Separations</b>										
Berhenti Quits	D	04								
Diberhentikan Layoffs	E	05								
Lain-lain Others	F	06								
<b>PEKERJA BERGAJI &amp; JAM BEKERJA/ PAID EMPLOYEES &amp; HOURS WORKED</b>										
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 <sup>1</sup> Hours Worked Per Day <sup>1</sup>	J	26								
Jumlah Jam Bekerja Lebih Masa <sup>2</sup> Total Overtime Hours Worked <sup>2</sup>	K	2810								

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

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA  
www.dosm.gov.my

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

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CONFIDENTIAL WHEN FILLED WITH DATA

JP/SP/SPST/Ind. (S)

**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 1989 (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 diebarkan 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 1989 (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 Category of workers / Salaries & wages	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Jumlah Gaji & upah * Total Salaries & wages (RM)
	16	17	18	19
(a) Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors and unpaid family workers	01			
(b) Pekerja bergaji (sepanjang masa) Paid employees (full-time)	02			
(c) Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	03			
(d) Jumlah (a+b+c) Total (a+b+c)	99			

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

**PENYIASATAN PEMBUATAN BULANAN**  
MONTHLY MANUFACTURING SURVEY  
JABATAN PERangkaan 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](http://www.dosm.gov.my).  
Please complete this form for the reference month and return by the 10<sup>th</sup> of the following month.  
This form also can be completed via website: [www.dosm.gov.my](http://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 pengubalan 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 dikepilkan 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: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please provide the information above if you are sending via fax or e-mail)

## 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



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# THANK YOU

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**MALAYSIA 2020**  
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**7.7.2020**

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**COUNTED**

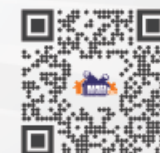
For More Info : [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my)  
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## GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

### LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### Session 2: Labour Productivity per Employment

Rabi'atul'adawiah Shabli

13 - 15 September 2021

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



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# Labour Productivity Estimation



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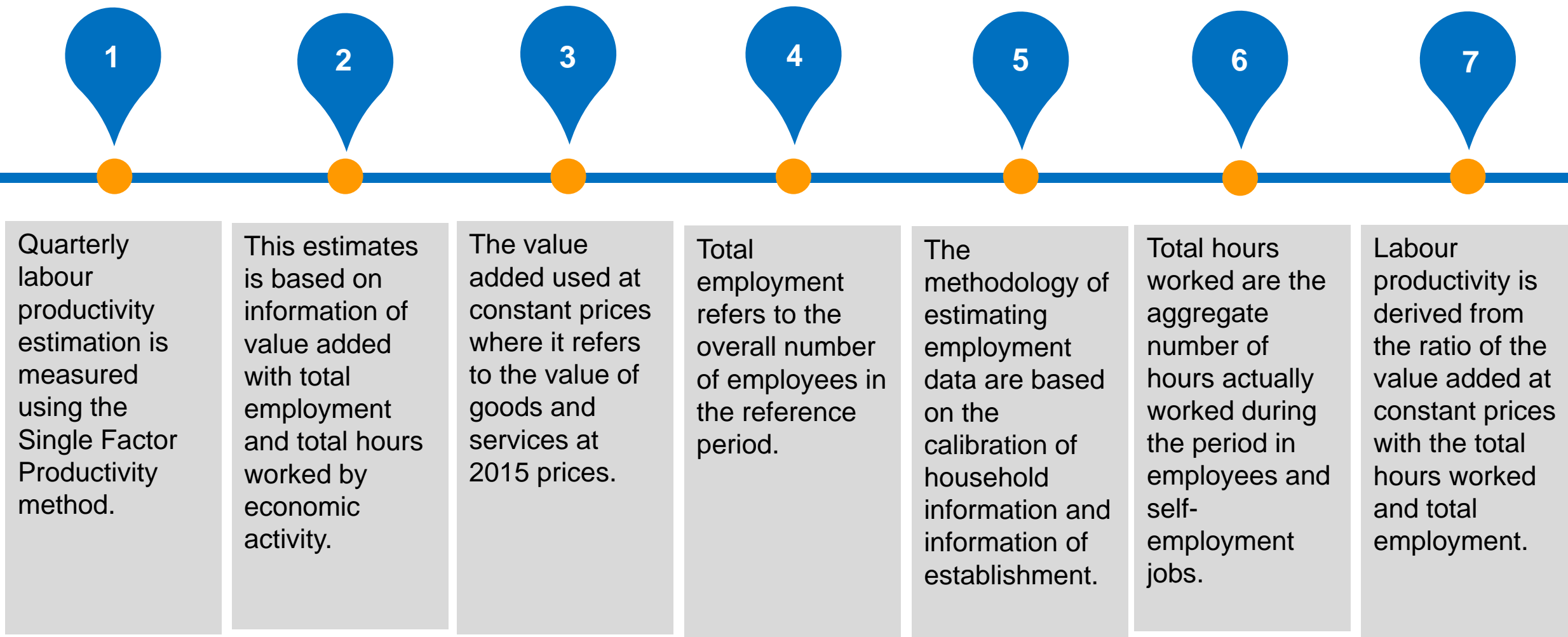


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# Recap: what is productivity?



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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics,

# Labour Productivity (LP) per Employment



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**Labour productivity per employment**  
is measured as real 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.

## Value added

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

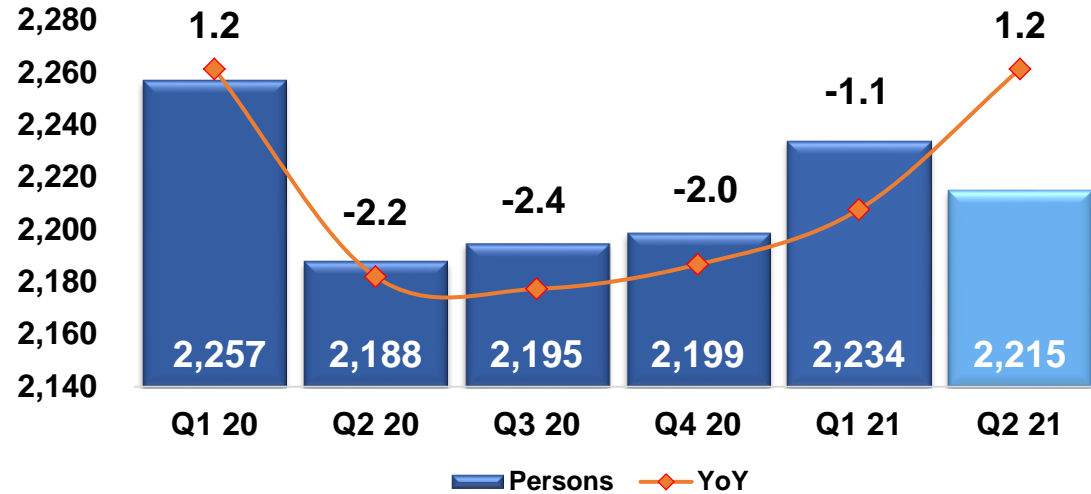
## Employment

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).

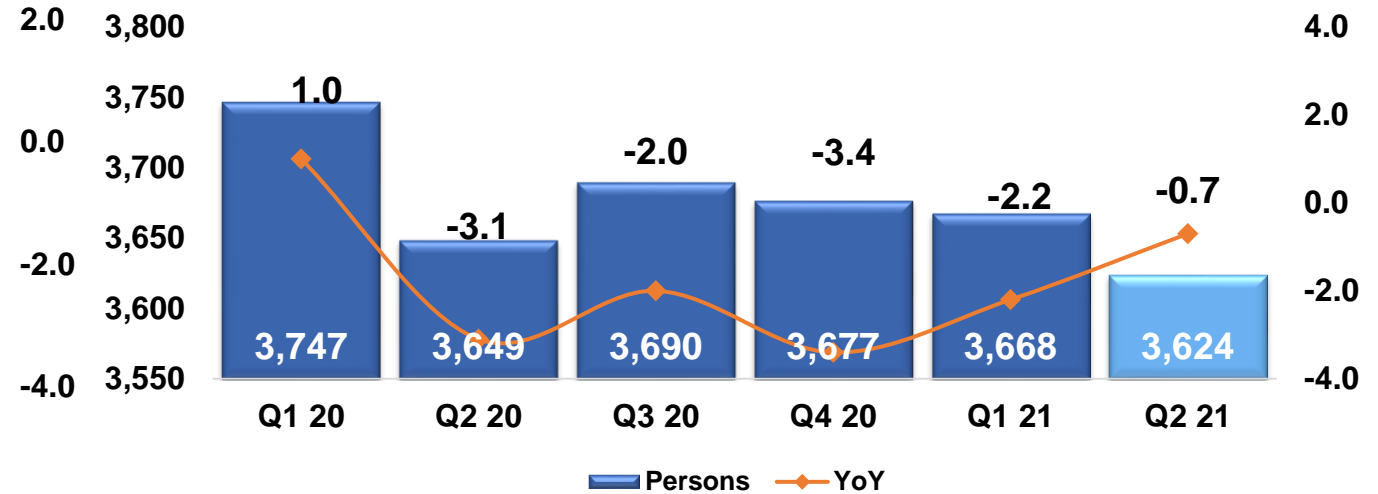
Also considered as persons categorized as:

- ❖ 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.

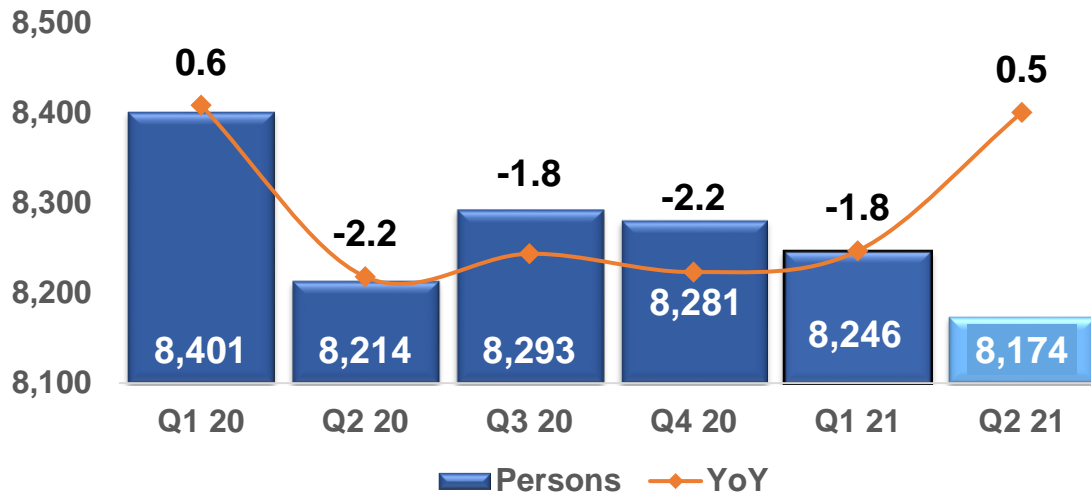
## Monthly Manufacturing Statistics



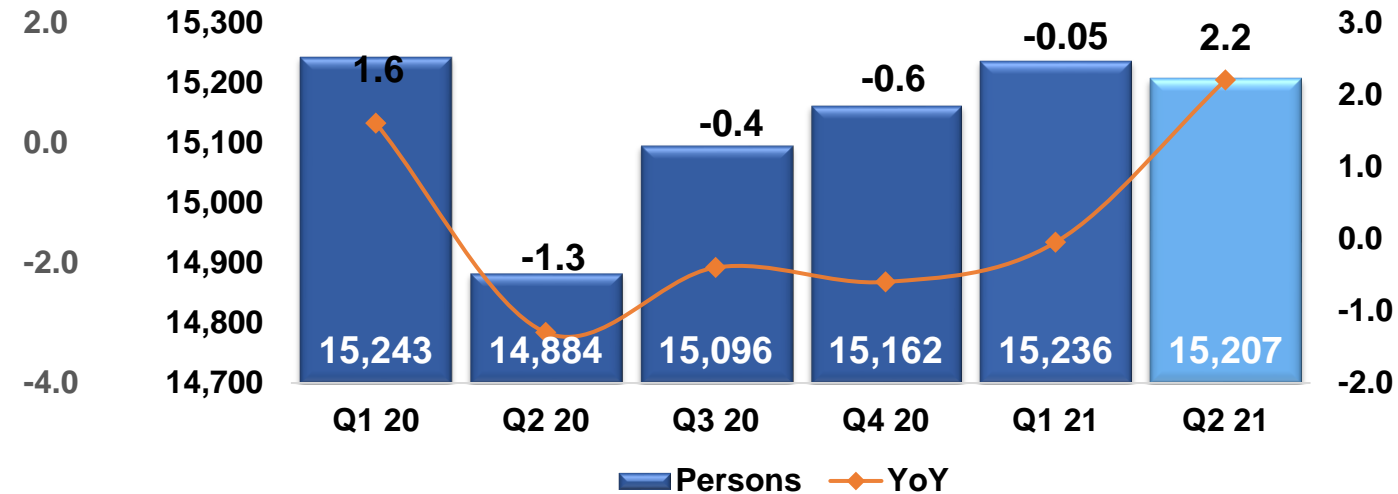
## Quarterly Services Statistics



## Quarterly Employment Statistics



## Labour Force Statistics





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

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

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

## What?

1. A type of longitudinal data where those data are collected at different points of time.
2. The type of longitudinal data used is the time series data.

## Why?

1. Provide information on each establishment over time by time series dimensions.
2. This approach are observed in all time periods that can describe changes over time.

## Advantages?

1. Contains more information, more variability, and more efficiency.
2. Can detect and measure statistical effects.
3. Can minimise the estimation biases that may arise from aggregating groups into a single time series.



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

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

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

1. The analysis of a quantitative outcome based on paired samples in which matched couplings occur.
2. Each data set has the same number of data points.
3. Both of these data values must be attached or linked to one another and not considered separately.
4. This generates a data set in which each data point in one sample is uniquely paired to a data point in the second sample.
5. This method is to compare variables for overall establishment from the survey to draw any conclusion about the observed correlation.





## Simple Linear Regression

The SLR model can be written as:

$$Y = B_0 + B_1 X_n + \varepsilon$$

Where

Y dependent variable

X independent variable

n reference period

$\varepsilon$  error term

1. Ordinary Least Squares regression is commonly called as single/multiple linear regression.
1. Simple linear regression is a statistical method used to find out and study the best relationship between two continuous variables.
2. This method allows to estimate how a dependent variable changes as the independent variable change over time.
3. If the relationship between variable X and variable Y is strong and linear, then we conclude that particular independent variable is the effective input variable to predict dependent variable.



1. Calibration between various employment sources namely from:
  - ❖ household approach;
  - ❖ establishment approach; and
  - ❖ administrative record
2. Using of Single linear regression
3. Estimation by economic activity

1. Based on census and surveys data as well as administrative data from various agencies.
2. Include quarterly and annual estimates that covering number of employment by economic activities.
3. Using extrapolation methods.
4. Using a bottom-up approach.
5. Total employment is the sum of the employment estimates of all economic activity.
6. Total employment for the reference quarter are based on the total employed persons published by Quarterly Report of Labour Force Survey.
7. Annual number of employment is derived from average of four quarters in the particular year.



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

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

**LP(E)** labour productivity  
per employment  
**VA** real 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.



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# THANK YOU

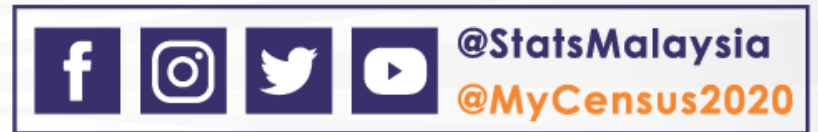
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## GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

### LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### Session 3: Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Rabi'atul'adawiah Shabli

13 - 15 September 2021

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



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# Labour Productivity per Hour Worked



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**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 worked. It is defined as the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the reference period.

## International Definition of Hours Actually Worked, 10<sup>th</sup> ICLS (1962) - ILO

### Box 1. International definition of hours actually worked, 10<sup>th</sup> 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

## 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



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 employment 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

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

THW	total hours worked
AHW	average hours worked
EMP (HW)	employment hours worked

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 $= \text{Employment Hours Worked} \times \text{Average hours worked per quarter}$ $= 55,000 \times 585.0$ $= 32,175,000 \text{ hours}$



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

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

**LP(HW)** labour productivity  
per hour worked

**VA** real value added

**THW** total hours worked

## Example: Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

In the first quarter of 2021 (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 per employment

SECTOR	VA			EMP		
	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221
<b>Total</b>	289,745	343,014	<b>336,345</b>	14,884	15,237	<b>15,207</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	24,493	22,631	<b>24,130</b>	1,852	1,870	<b>1,886</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	21,070	24,110	<b>23,992</b>	75	74	<b>74</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	64,508	81,779	<b>81,699</b>	2,506	2,604	<b>2,577</b>
<b>Construction</b>	8,976	13,797	<b>12,589</b>	1,364	1,391	<b>1,390</b>
<b>Services</b>	167,453	196,701	<b>189,890</b>	9,087	9,298	<b>9,279</b>

## Labour productivity per hour worked

SECTOR	VA			AHW		
	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221
<b>Total</b>	289,745	343,014	<b>336,345</b>	44.2	44.4	<b>44.3</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	24,493	22,631	<b>24,130</b>	38.9	39.1	<b>39.4</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	21,070	24,110	<b>23,992</b>	41.5	41.3	<b>41.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	64,508	81,779	<b>81,699</b>	44.5	44.2	<b>43.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	8,976	13,797	<b>12,589</b>	46.7	47.1	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Services</b>	167,453	196,701	<b>189,890</b>	45.4	45.2	<b>45.9</b>

Let's test your understanding. Please compute the **labour productivity per employment** and **labour productivity per hour worked** in terms of **level, year-on-year growth and quarter-on-quarter growth** for Q221.

Do email me the answer at [adawiah.shabli@dosm.gov.my](mailto:adawiah.shabli@dosm.gov.my)

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Department of Statistics  
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[adawiah.shabli@dosm.gov.my](mailto:adawiah.shabli@dosm.gov.my)

# THANK YOU

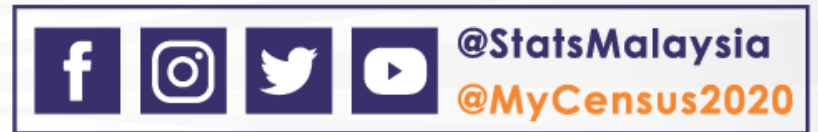
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## GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

### LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### Session 4: Performance & Data Dissemination

Rabi'atul'adawiah Shabli

13 - 15 September 2021

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



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# Labour Productivity Performance in Malaysia



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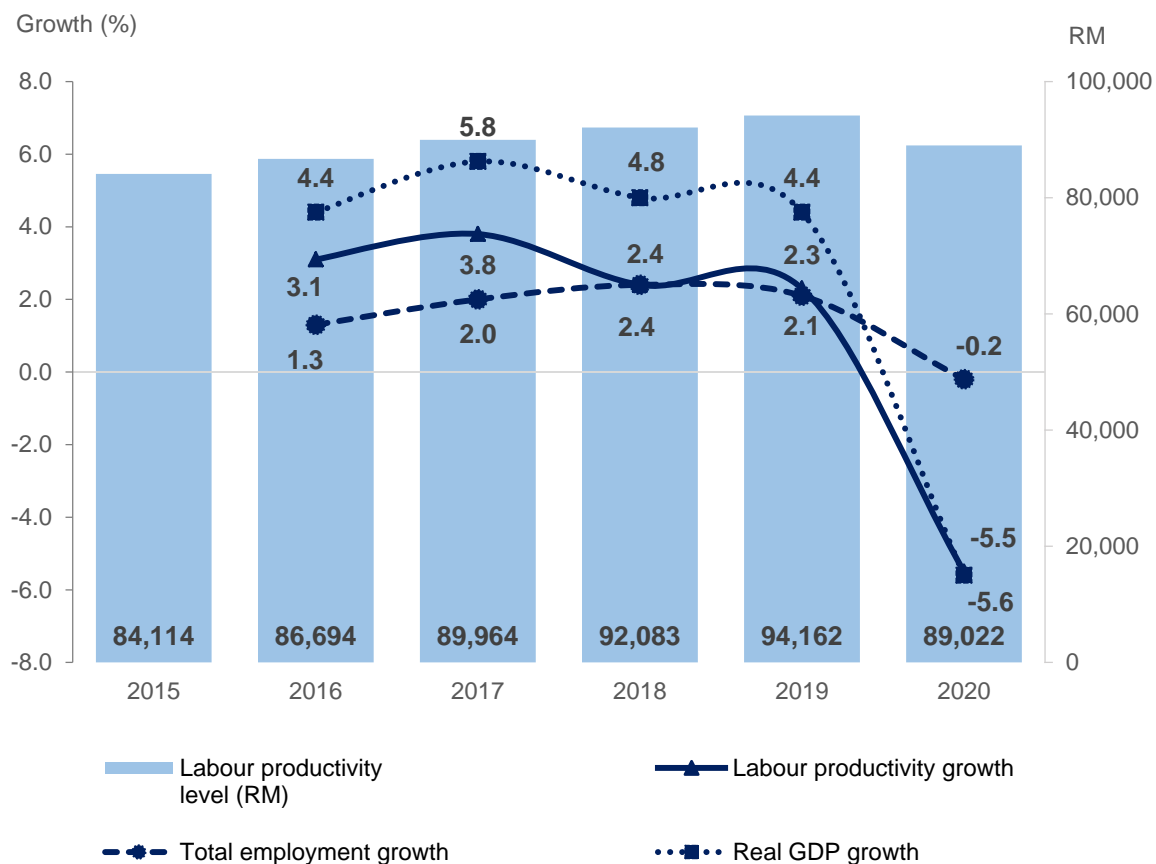
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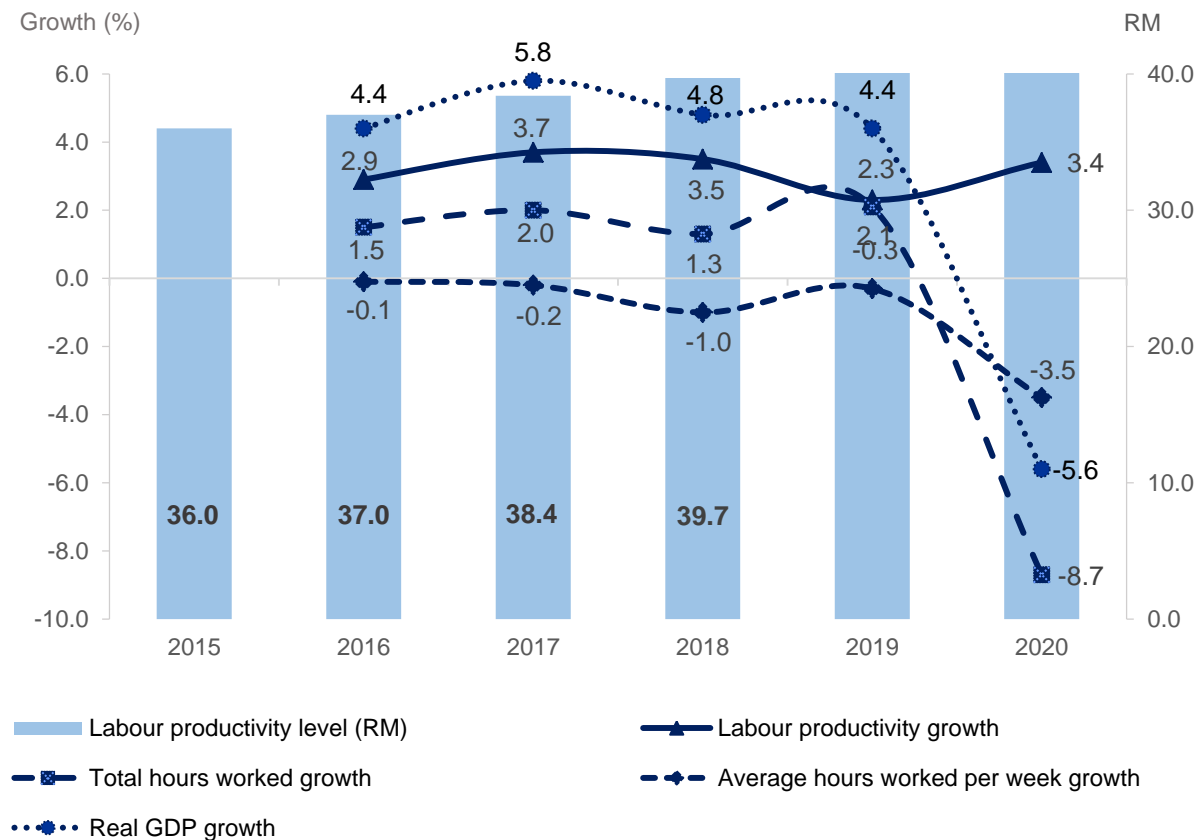


Labour productivity measured by value added per employment and value added per hour worked.

Malaysia's labour productivity per employment,  
2015 - 2020



Malaysia's labour productivity per hour worked,  
2015 - 2020



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Labour productivity per hour worked

### World ranking

Economy	Rank	
	2020	2019
Luxembourg	1	1
Norway	2	2
Denmark	3	4
Belgium	5	5
Switzerland	5	6
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
Russian Federation	56	56
Bulgaria	56	55
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
Costa Rica	58	60
Gabon	59	59

### Rank among ASEAN countries

Economy	Rank	
	2020	2019
Singapore	15	15
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
Thailand	83	84
Indonesia	91	91
Phillipines	93	95
Vietnam	99	100
Myanmar	116	120
Cambodia	125	124

## Labour productivity per employment

### World ranking

Economy	Rank	
	2020	2019
Luxembourg	1	1
Singapore	2	2
Ireland	3	3
United States	4	4
Kuwait	5	5
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	49	48
Chile	50	54
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>
Gabon	52	51
Russian Federation	53	53

### Rank among ASEAN countries

Economy	Rank	
	2020	2019
Singapore	2	2
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>
Thailand	80	79
Indonesia	92	92
Phillipines	94	95
Vietnam	98	100
Myanmar	112	117
Cambodia	121	121

Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, 2021

## 1. Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

captures the determinants of long-term growth.

Provides a detailed map of the factors and attributes that drive productivity, growth and human development in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution

The 2019 edition covers 141 economies, which account for 99% of the world's GDP

It is a product of an aggregation of 103 individual indicators and it is organized into 12 pillars

## 2. GCI ranking by top 30 countries







Economy	GCI Rank		
	2019	2018	2017
Singapore	1	3	2
United States	2	2	3
Hong Kong SAR	3	6	9
Netherlands	4	4	4
Switzerland	5	1	1
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
Ireland	24	24	23
United Arab Emirates	25	17	16
Iceland	26	28	27
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>
China	28	27	28
Qatar	29	25	18
Italy	30	43	44

## 3. GCI ranking by ASEAN countries

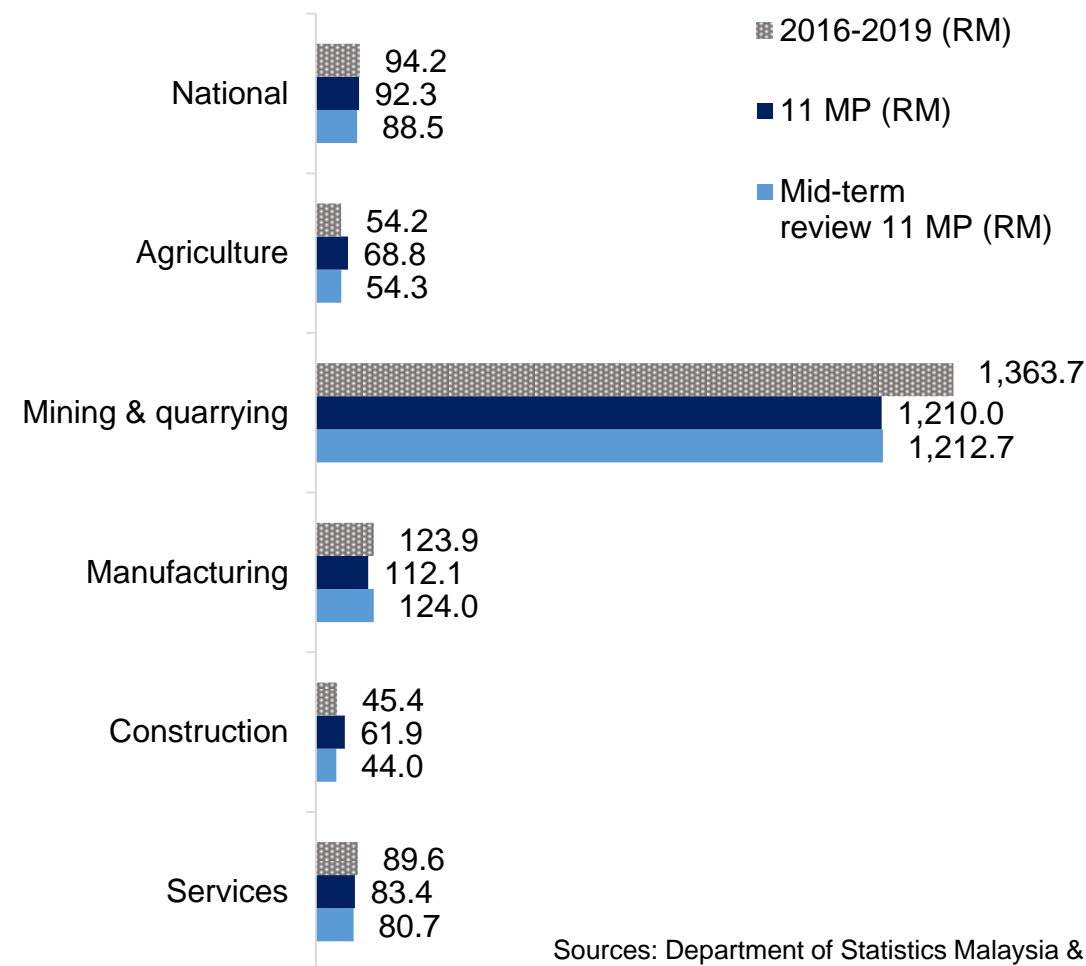
Economy	GCI Rank		
	2019	2018	2017
Singapore	1	3	2
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>
Thailand	40	32	34
Indonesia	50	36	41
Brunei Darussalam	56	58	58
Phillipines	64	56	57
Vietnam	67	55	60
Cambodia	105	94	89
Lao PDR	113	98	93

Source : The Global Competitiveness Report 2019

## Midterm Review of Eleventh Malaysia Plan: Labour productivity growth target 2020

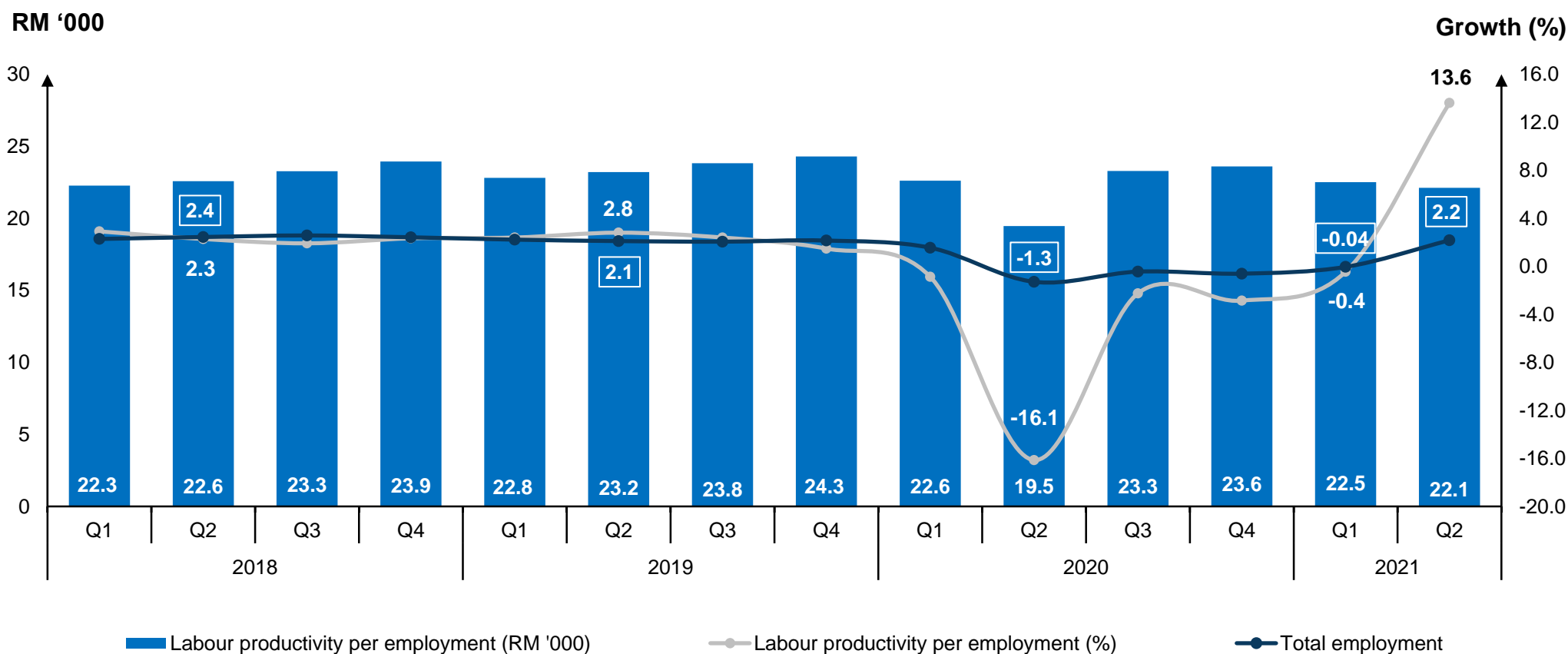
	%	11 Malaysia Plan (MP)	Mid-term review 11MP	Performance 2016-2019
 <b>National</b>		3.7	3.2	2.8
 <b>Agriculture</b>		3.6	0.2	0.8
 <b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>		1.1	4.2	-0.4
 <b>Manufacturing</b>		2.6	3.9	2.6
 <b>Construction</b>		9.6	4.3	4.6
 <b>Services</b>		4.1	3.9	3.6

## Labour Productivity Target by Economic Activity

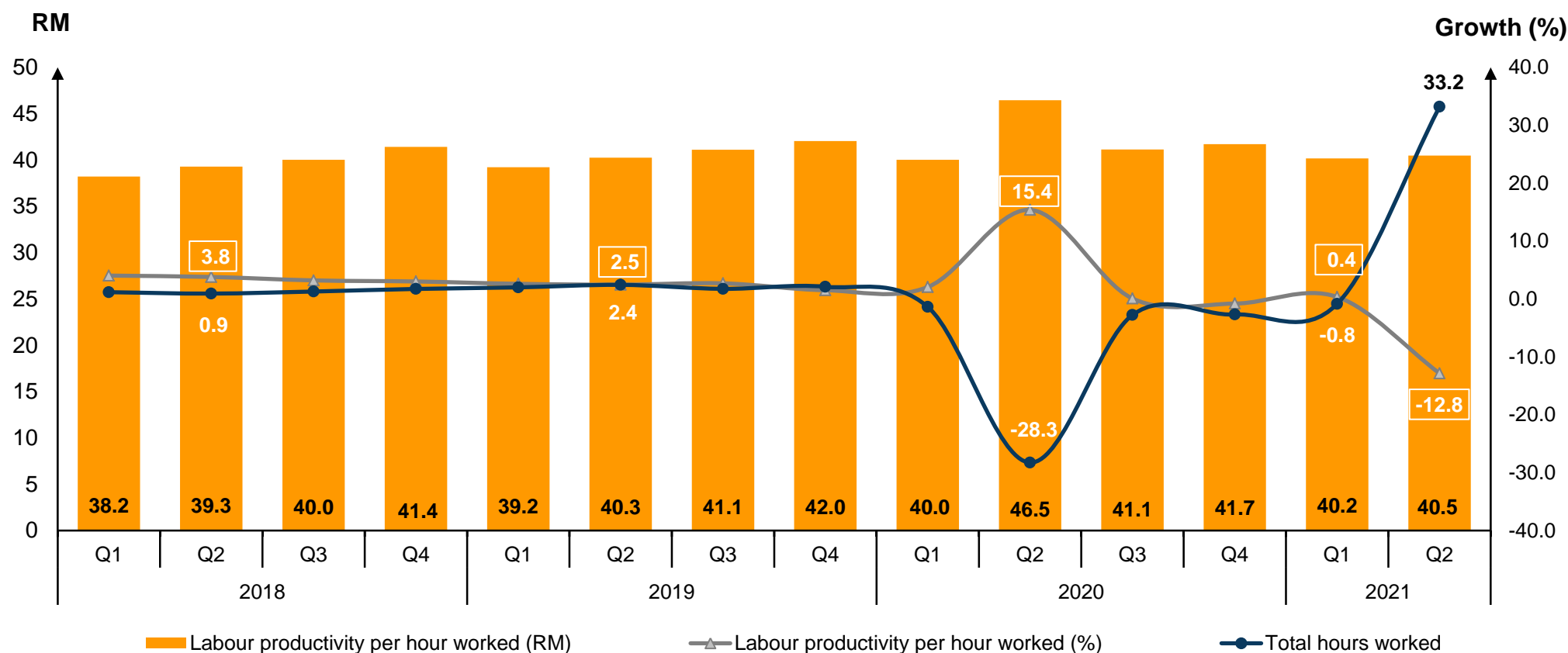


Sources: Department of Statistics Malaysia & Mid-term review of the 11MP 2016-2020

Labour productivity expressed as the ratio of value added per employment rebounded to 13.6 per cent in this quarter (Q1 2021: -0.4%) while employment improved 2.2 per cent as compared to negative 0.04 per cent in Q1 2021.



In the second quarter of 2021, Malaysia's labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked fell by 12.8 per cent (Q1 2021: 0.4%). During this quarter, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product surged 16.1 per cent from negative 0.5 per cent in previous quarter while hours worked increased 33.2 per cent (Q1 2021: -0.8%).





# Labour productivity by 5 main sectors

SEKTOR	VA			EMP			LPEMP			THW			LPHW		
	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221	Q220	Q121	Q221
Total	-17.2	-0.5	16.1	-1.3	-0.04	2.2	-16.1	-0.4	13.6	-28.3	-0.8	33.2	15.4	0.4	-12.8
Agriculture	0.9	0.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	-3.3	-13.1	0.8	16.7	16.1	-0.7	-15.6
Mining & Quarrying	-20.8	-5.0	13.9	-3.5	-0.8	-0.2	-17.9	-4.2	14.1	-25.1	-2.5	22.6	5.8	-2.6	-7.1
Manufacturing	-18.3	6.6	26.6	-1.3	1.1	2.8	-17.3	5.5	23.2	-29.1	-1.4	32.3	15.2	8.1	-4.2
Construction	-44.5	-10.4	40.3	-6.3	-2.4	1.9	-40.7	-8.2	37.6	-42.7	-1.9	52.2	-3.1	-8.6	-7.8
Services	16.2	-2.3	13.4	-0.6	0.1	2.1	-15.7	-2.4	11.0	-28.5	-0.8	34.8	17.1	-1.5	-15.9

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

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 (%)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Total	-5.1	1.8	4.6	2.2
Agro-Food	0.2	2.4	5.2	1.6
Chemicals and Chemical Products	-4.0	-2.1	2.2	0.3
Machinery and Equipment	-2.5	0.7	6.7	2.6
Electrical and Electronics	4.0	1.3	16.0	2.8
Retail and Food & Beverage	-10.7	3.3	-1.5	3.7
Tourism	-49.8	5.4	-39.1	4.9
ICT	2.8	1.0	12.3	2.1
Professional Services	-10.1	6.1	0.9	5.9
Private Healthcare	-8.3	2.1	-2.4	2.7

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Labour Productivity Dissemination



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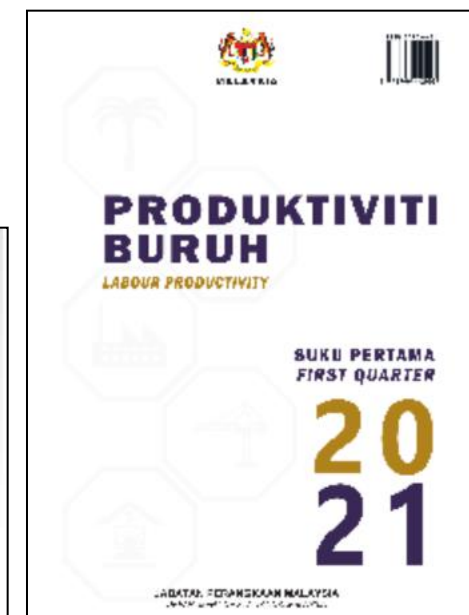
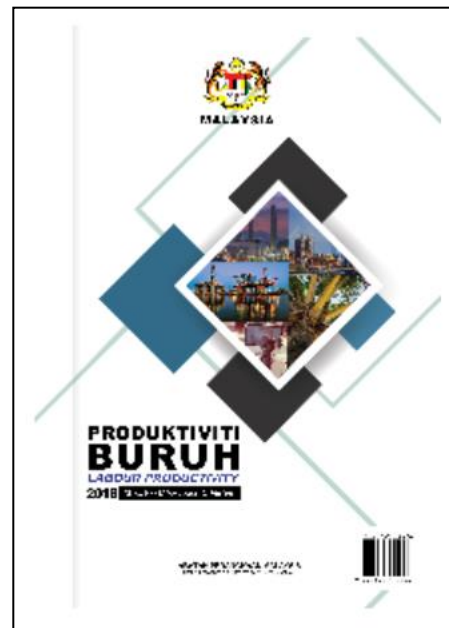
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Labour productivity was first published by the  
Department of Statistics, Malaysia on 22 November 2017



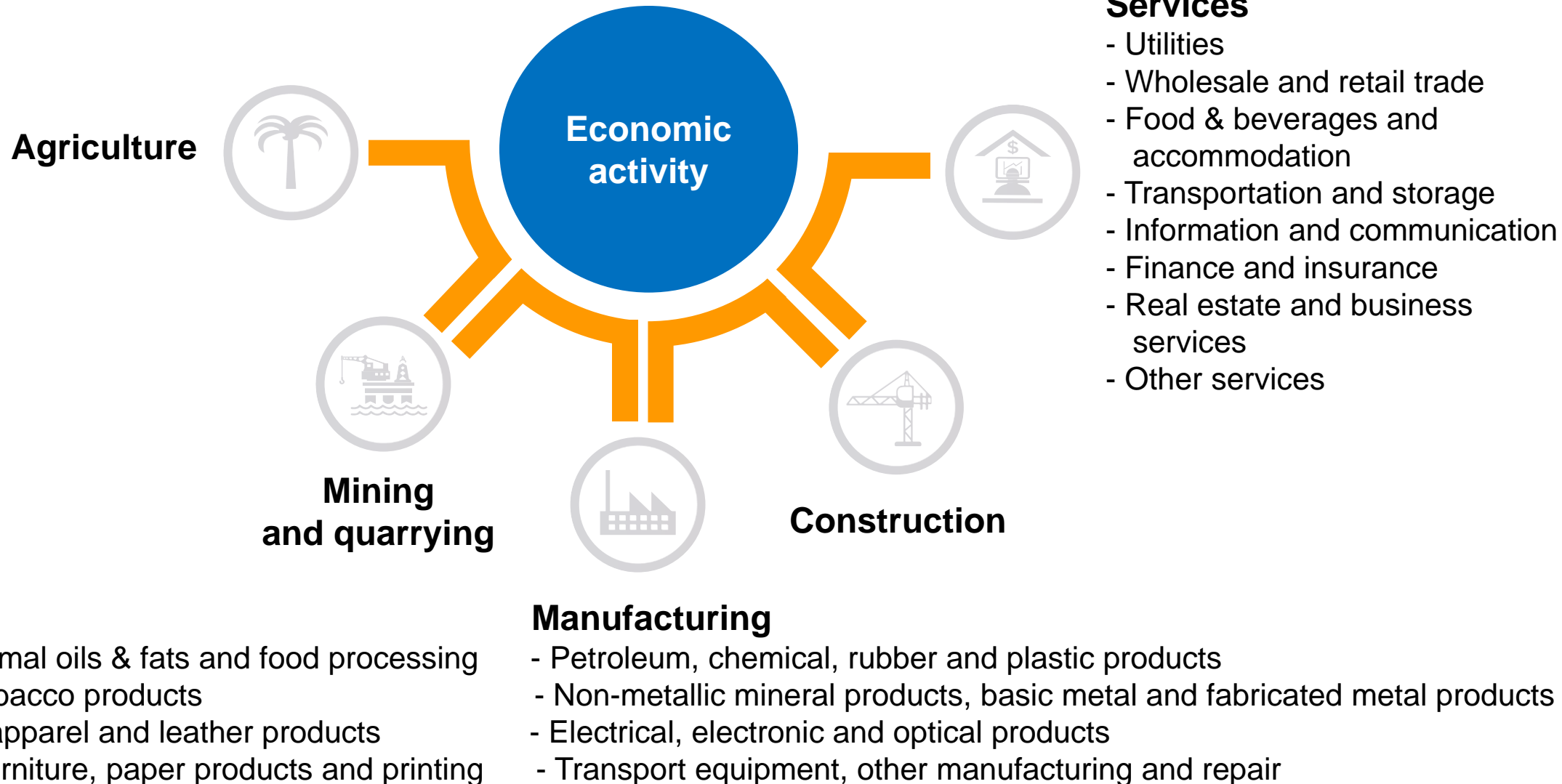
# Components published

- 1a** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 - 2020  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2015 - 2020*
- 1b** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 2a** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 - 2020  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per employment by economic activity, 2015 - 2020*
- 2b** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per employment by economic activity, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 3a** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut 9 subsektor keutamaan, 2017 - 2020  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by 9 priority sub-sectors, 2017 - 2020*
- 3b** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut 9 subsektor keutamaan, 2017 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by 9 priority sub-sectors, 2017 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 4a** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut 9 subsektor keutamaan, 2017 - 2020  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per employment by 9 priority sub-sectors, 2017 - 2020*

- 4b** Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut 9 subsektor keutamaan, 2017 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual labour productivity, value added per employment by 9 priority sub-sectors, 2017 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 5a** Produktiviti buruh suku tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021  
*Quarterly labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021*
- 5b** Produktiviti buruh suku tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021: Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya  
*Quarterly labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021: Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year*
- 6a** Produktiviti buruh suku tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021  
*Quarterly labour productivity, value added per employment by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021*
- 6b** Produktiviti buruh suku tahunan, nilai ditambah per pekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021: Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya  
*Quarterly labour productivity, value added per employment by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021: Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year*
- 7a** Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2015 - 2020  
*Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at constant 2015 prices, 2015 - 2020*
- 7b** Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at constant 2015 prices, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change 2015 - 2020*
- 8a** Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021  
*Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021*
- 8b** Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar 2015, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021: Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya  
*Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at constant 2015 prices, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021: Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year*

- 9a** Jumlah jam bekerja tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 - 2020  
*Annual total hours worked by economic activity, 2015 - 2020*
- 9b** Jumlah jam bekerja tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual total hours worked by economic activity, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 10a** Jumlah jam bekerja suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021  
*Quarterly total hours worked by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021*
- 10b** Jumlah jam bekerja suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021: Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya  
*Quarterly total hours worked by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021: Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year*
- 11a** Pekerja tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 - 2020  
*Annual employment by economic activity, 2015 - 2020*
- 11b** Pekerja tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan  
*Annual employment by economic activity, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change*
- 12a** Pekerja suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021  
*Quarterly employment by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021*
- 12b** Pekerja suku tahunan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, ST1 2017 - ST2 2021: Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya  
*Quarterly employment by economic activity, Q1 2017 - Q2 2021: Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year*







# Level of dissemination (cont'd)

## Level

1a Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2015 - 2020 Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2015 - 2020 (RM)						
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1. Pertanian Agriculture		25.2	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.8
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		541.2	553.6	540.2	558.3	556.3
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing		45.5	47.2	48.9	50.5	51.7
3.1	Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	29.3	27.8	30.0	30.0	30.4
3.2	Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	174.6	188.2	190.6	185.6	187.4
3.3	Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	11.2	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.1
3.4	Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	22.2	24.1	25.8	26.6	28.3
3.5	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	81.7	84.6	85.2	87.3	90.7
3.6	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	38.5	39.5	38.7	40.6	41.7
3.7	Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	52.7	56.2	59.3	62.0	63.6
3.8	Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	52.9	56.4	58.4	61.3	64.7
4. Pembinaan Construction		15.1	16.5	17.6	18.3	19.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services		33.5	34.3	35.7	37.5	38.6
5.1	Utiliti Utilities	137.5	139.8	147.0	151.7	156.8
5.2	Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	35.3	35.2	36.2	38.3	39.8
5.3	Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	11.7	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.1
5.4	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	34.7	35.0	37.3	39.0	40.6
5.5	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	128.1	139.5	140.6	148.5	151.7
5.6	Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	96.7	99.5	101.6	105.3	108.1
5.7	Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	21.4	22.0	23.0	24.3	25.5
5.8	Perkhidmatan lain Other services	27.3	28.3	30.3	32.5	33.3
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		36.0	37.0	38.4	39.7	40.7

## Percentage change

1b Produktiviti buruh tahunan, nilai ditambah per jam bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, 2016 - 2020: Perubahan peratusan tahunan Annual labour productivity, value added per hour worked by economic activity, 2016 - 2020: Annual percentage change (%)						
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity		2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
1. Pertanian Agriculture		-0.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.9
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		2.3	-2.4	3.3	-0.4	-1.3
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing		3.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	7.0
3.1	Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-5.2	8.1	2.8	-1.5	7.5
3.2	Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	7.8	1.3	-2.6	1.0	-1.8
3.3	Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	2.2	7.5	-2.3	1.1	-10.8
3.4	Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	8.7	7.1	3.3	6.4	8.6
3.5	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3.6	0.6	2.5	3.8	5.2
3.6	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2.7	-2.0	4.8	2.8	-3.2
3.7	Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	6.7	5.5	4.6	2.5	14.0
3.8	Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	6.7	3.6	4.9	5.6	11.9
4. Pembinaan Construction		9.4	6.7	3.8	3.8	-5.1
5. Perkhidmatan Services		2.3	4.3	5.0	2.8	3.2
5.1	Utiliti Utilities	1.7	5.2	3.2	3.4	7.0
5.2	Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	-0.2	2.7	5.8	4.1	2.7
5.3	Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	4.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	-17.0
5.4	Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	0.8	6.6	4.3	4.3	-11.0
5.5	Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	8.9	0.8	5.8	2.1	12.3
5.6	Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.7	10.5
5.7	Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	2.7	4.6	5.6	5.2	-7.4
5.8	Perkhidmatan lain Other services	3.7	6.9	7.1	2.5	5.3
Produktiviti buruh Labour productivity		2.9	3.7	3.5	2.3	3.4

## Press Statement

## Infographic

## Stats Alert

## Summary Findings

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> August 2021



### MEDIA STATEMENT FOR LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

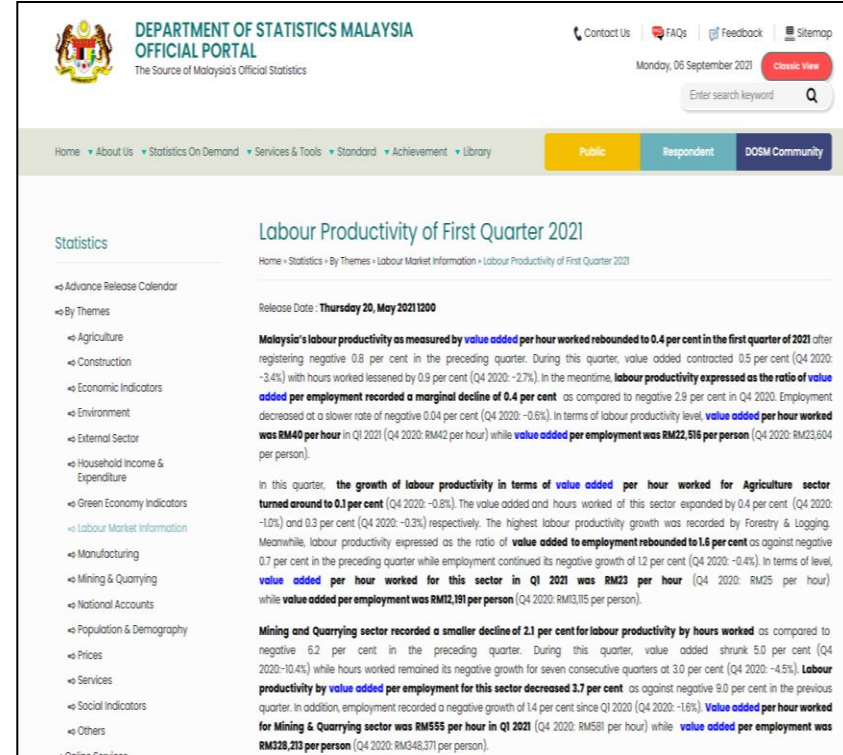
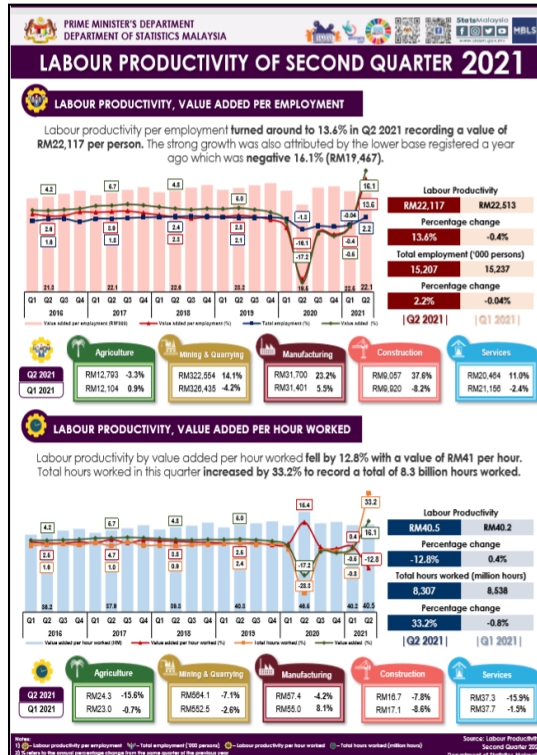
Labour productivity in Q2 2021 turned around to 13.6 per cent compared to a year ago while quarter-on-quarter remained decline

PUTRAJAYA, 18 AUGUST 2021 - Malaysia's labour productivity for second quarter of 2021 which measured as value added per employment turned around to 13.6 per cent compared to a year ago while quarter-on-quarter remained decline, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the performance of Malaysia's labour productivity. The statistics is published in the report of **LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY, SECOND QUARTER 2021** which presents statistics on labour productivity by economic activity, expressed as value added per employment and value added per hour worked.

According to the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "After five consecutive quarters on the declining trends, Malaysia's labour productivity which measured as value added per employment rebounded to 13.6 per cent (Q1 2021: -0.4%) with a value of RM22,117 per person (Q1 2021: RM22,513 per person). The strong growth was also attributed by the lower base registered a year ago which was negative 16.1 per cent (Q1 2021: -4.6%). During this quarter, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product surged 16.1 per cent year-on-year from negative 0.5 per cent in Q1 2021 while employment which recorded a total of 15.2 million persons, improved by 2.2 per cent as against marginal negative 0.04 per cent in Q1 2021.

While elaborating on the performance of labour productivity measured by value added per hour worked, the Chief Statistician said, "The total hours worked in Q2 2021 increased by 33.2 per cent (Q1 2021: -0.8%) to record 8.3 billion hours worked (Q1 2021: 8.5 billion hours). This had resulted the labour productivity by value added per hour worked fell by 12.8 per cent (Q1 2021: 0.4%) with a value of RM40.5 per hour (Q1 2021: RM40.2 per hour). The decline of labour productivity in this quarter was led by a larger increase in total hours worked than growth rate in value

1



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## The Star

## Berita Harian

## Q1 2021

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3

Q4 2020: 7

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9

Q4 2020: 32



## Labour Productivity Free Download Report

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MAY  
2021

244

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JUNE  
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271

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DOSM

121

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43

DrUzir Mahidin

20

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4

MBLS

9

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2

Performance of  
MBLS'S Post

512  
People Reached

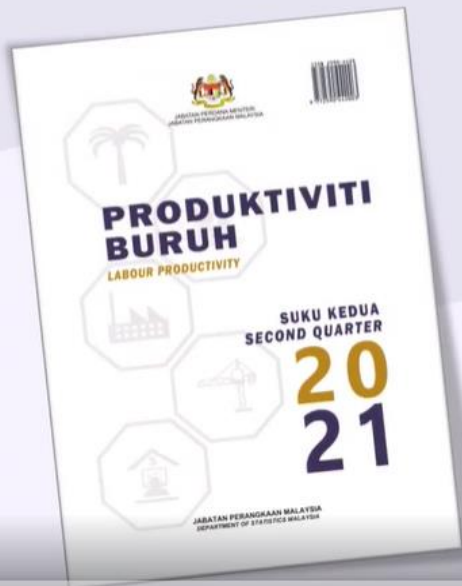
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## LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY SECOND QUARTER OF 2021



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### Labour Productivity, Second Quarter of 2021



**Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics** telah menyiarkan episod Quarterly Labour Productivity.

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18 August 2021 (DOSM); Labour productivity in Q2 2021 turned around to 13.6 per cent compared to a year ago while quarter-on-quarter remained decline.

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M A L A Y S I A

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# THANK YOU

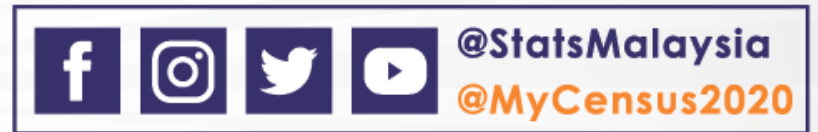
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