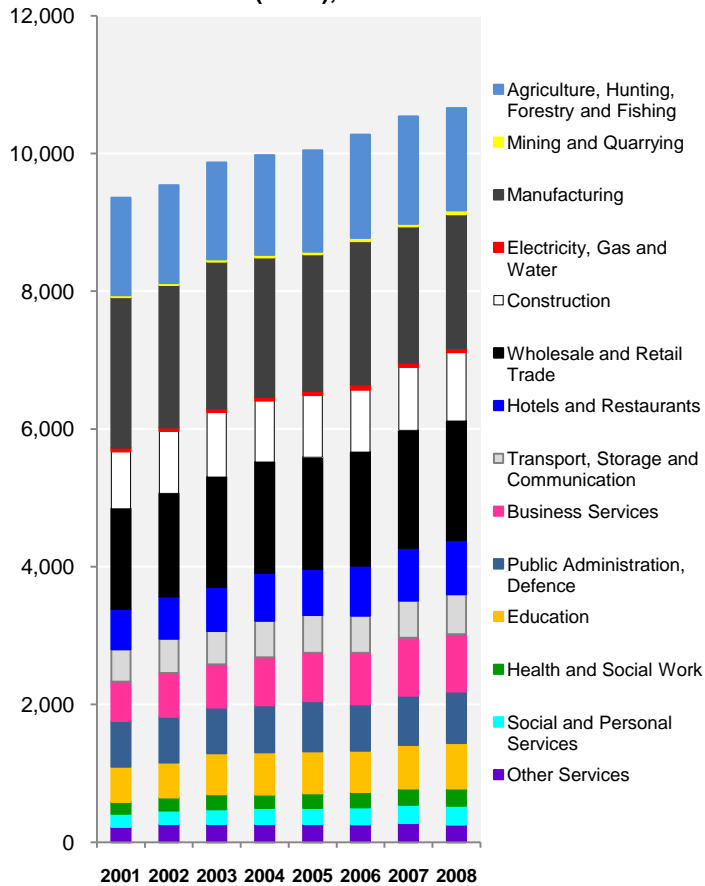
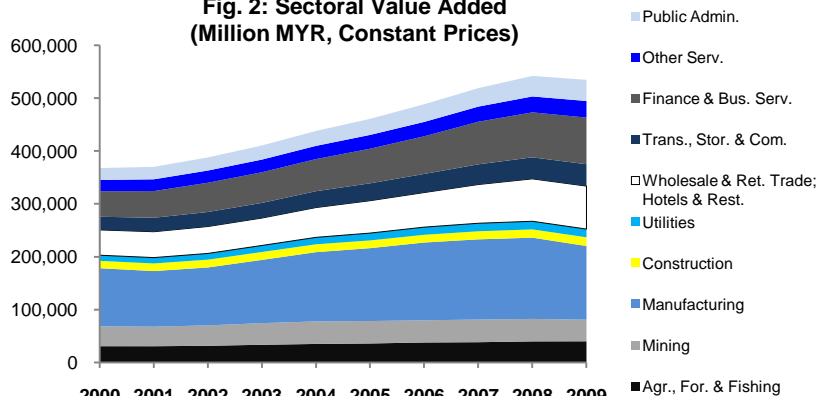


**Fig. 1: Employment by Major Economic Activity ('000s), 2001-2008**



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 15 to 64 years. Excl. armed forces.

**Fig. 2: Sectoral Value Added (Million MYR, Constant Prices)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

## Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry, the country's largest employment sector, employed 1.94 million people in 2008, representing 18 per cent of total employment in Malaysia (see Fig. 1). Despite the important share of the industry in Malaysia's overall employment levels, manufacturing has declined overall since 2001, when 2.1 million people were employed. Overall the structure of the manufacturing industry is concentrated in small scale enterprises which employ less than 50 workers. Of the more than 32,500 enterprises registered in Malaysia only 7.1 per cent of enterprises have more than 150 employees. Despite the concentration of small businesses in the sector, output and production are concentrated within the large manufacturing enterprises. In 2008 large enterprises contributed more than 66 per cent of employment and 75 per cent of total output in the industry.

Important subsectors within manufacturing include food and beverage production, wood and wood products, rubber and plastics products, and textiles, however the largest subsector in Malaysian manufacturing is the electrical and electronics product industry, where 353,600 people were employed in 2008 (see Fig. 3).

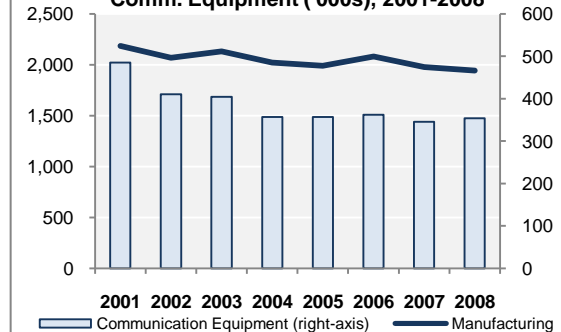
### Radio, Television and Communication Equipment

Malaysia's leading manufacturing sub-sector, radio, television and communications equipment, contributes significantly to the country's manufacturing output, as well as to overall employment levels. However, in line with shifting structural patterns in both global and national economies, output and employment in this subsector have been steadily declining from their 2001 peak. Employment has declined at an average annual rate of 5.3 per cent since 2001 (see Fig. 3). In 2007 the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority reported that gross output in the electrical and electronics product industry totalled RM 197.1 billion (61.6 billion USD). Despite declining overall trends within the subsector, electrical and electronic parts and products do contribute significantly to the share of manufactured goods exported annually from Malaysia.

Typical products include semiconductor devices, high-end consumer electronic goods and information and communication technology (ICT) products. Two important sub-sectors of the electronics industry are consumer electronics and industrial electronics. The consumer electronics sub-sector is moving towards flat panel display technology and the production of multifunction digital audio/video products. The industrial electronics sub-sector is also moving into higher-end industrial electronic products such as computer networking equipment, new generation audio-visual digital equipment and data storage devices. Nonetheless, the declining share of this sub-sector in both manufacturing employment and exports generally stems from growing competition with regional economies including Vietnam, China, Taiwan (China) and the Republic of Korea. The Malaysian government is seeking to upgrade the manufacturing sector by expanding human resources development and by re-orienting foreign direct investment within the industry.

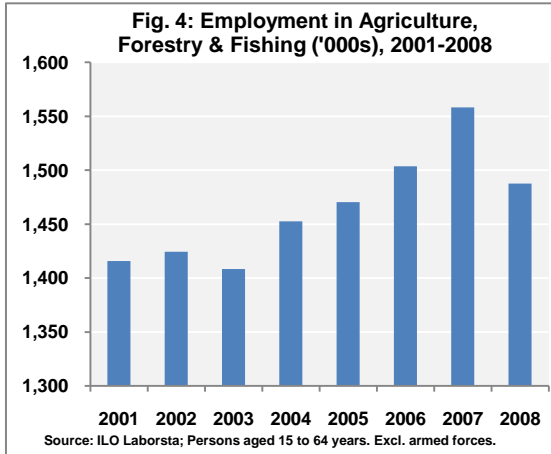
Despite declining output and employment levels in manufacturing in recent years, working conditions in general have improved. The average wage in manufacturing reached RM 2,540 per month, increasing from RM 2,501 per month in 2007. Average working time in 2008 was 48.8 hours per week, above the national average of 46.9 hours per week, however working time per employee has decreased since peaking in 2005 at 49.6 hours per week. Overall the manufacturing workforce in Malaysia works fulltime, with 97.6 per cent of workers engaged in fulltime employment. However the gender balance of employment within the industry is more skewed, with males comprising 62.5 per cent of paid employment in the industry.

**Fig. 3: Employment in Manufacturing and Comm. Equipment ('000s), 2001-2008**



Source: ILO Laborsta; Persons aged 15 to 64 years. Excl. armed forces.

## Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing



In 2008, the value added of the agriculture sector was nearly 8 percent of GDP (see Fig. 2). The sector as a whole employed 1.48 million people in 2008, or 13 per cent of the total workforce, representing the country's third largest employment sector (see Figs. 1 & 4). Employment levels within the industry have been growing since 2001, with a slight decline in agricultural employment in 2008 due to disruptions from poor weather during the replanting season. Despite the decline in employment levels, overall agricultural production expanded by 3.8 per cent during the same year. Higher outputs were reported in palm oil production, as well as in fish and meat production.

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of palm oil, the country top agricultural commodity, which contributes nearly 30 per cent of value added to the agriculture industry. Other agricultural products include natural rubber, palm kernels, poultry, and rice, as well as cocoa, pepper, pineapples and tobacco. Agricultural production has increased in Malaysia in recent years, motivated by higher international commodity prices and an increased capacity of small scale producers. Production of crude palm oil increased from 13.9 million tons in 2004 to 17.7 million tons in 2008. Rubber however experienced a 10 per cent contraction in output in 2008 due to weather related disturbances of crops during the planting and tapping season. Livestock cultivation is another growing contributor to the industry with cattle, buffalo, goats and swine serving as increasingly important commodities. Poultry has also emerged as an important livestock commodity in recent years. The share of agricultural commodities within Malaysia's external trade reached nearly 14 per cent in 2008.

The labour distribution within the sector includes plantation or estate workers, where production is concentrated in palm oil and natural rubber, as well as small holdings farmers, paddy planters, livestock farmers, fishermen, and those engaged in aquaculture. The structure of agricultural holdings in Malaysia is divided between large scale estate production, with planted areas larger than 100 hectares, and small scale holders. The small holdings farmers, many of whom grow rubber trees, are the largest group of employees within the industry followed by paddy planters. Although small holdings farmers contribute significantly to agricultural production, they comprise the bulk of low income groups in Malaysia. The size of the fishing industry has also grown in Malaysia in recent years. From 2003 to 2007, the number of licensed fishing vessels increased from 35,458 to 39,221 while the number of registered fishers rose from 89,433 to 99,617. Aquaculture is another increasingly important subsector within the industry. Production in aquaculture increased from 202,226.6 tons in 2004 to more than 281,939.8 tons in 2008.

In terms of working conditions, hours of work in agriculture, hunting and forestry averaged 40.0 hours per week in 2008, down from a peak of 41.3 hours per week in 2005. Workers in the fishing industry tended to work longer hours (44.5 per week) in 2008, though working hours were lower than the 46.9 hours per week on average in the total economy. The average wage was reported to be a relatively low RM 608 per month in 2008, down from RM 656 in 2007.

## Key Labour Market Indicators (2009)

**Economically Active Population:**  
Total: 11,433,933

**Labour Force Participation Rate:**  
Total: 63.1%

**Unemployment Rate:**  
Total: 3.6%



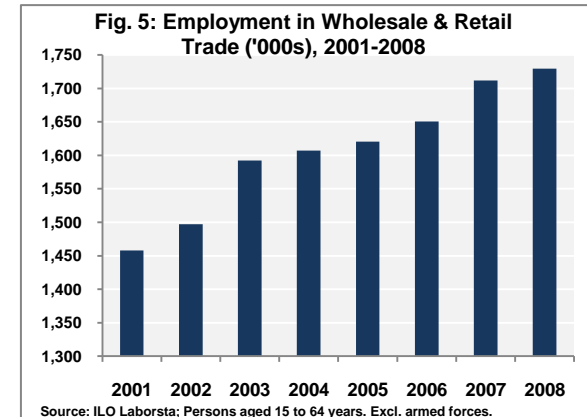
## Wholesale & Retail Trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector (also referred to as commerce) in Malaysia has benefited from rising affluence and education levels in the country, which have contributed to strong growth in domestic consumer demand over the last decade. This has benefited employment levels in wholesale and retail trade, the country's second largest employment sector. Employment growth has been steady since 2001 when there were 1.4 million people employed in wholesale and retail trade (see Figs.1 & 5). In 2008, the sector employed more than 1.7 million people and contributed a 15 per cent share (including hotels and restaurants) of total value added to the Malaysian economy (see Figs. 2 & 5).

The Tenth Malaysia Plan projects further growth in this sector and the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority has targeted distributive trade as a sector for further development, including plans for the attraction of strategic foreign direct investment. Major companies in the industry include Malaysia's own Giant, a low-cost hypermarket retailer, and Carrefour and Tesco who are among the foreign investors who are introducing new business formats and products into the sector.

In terms of international merchandise trade (much of it carried out by wholesale merchants), Malaysia's exports exceeded 199.5 billion USD in 2008 while merchandise imports reached more than 156.9 billion USD in the same year. Malaysia's major trade partners include Singapore, Japan, China, the United States, and the European Union, particularly Belgium, German, and the United Kingdom. Manufactures comprised more than 60 per cent of total exports in Malaysia in 2008, while fuels and mining products comprised nearly 20 per cent of total exports.

In terms of working conditions in the sector, average weekly working hours in wholesale and retail trade averaged 50.6 hours per week in 2008, down from a 2002 peak of 51.7 hours per week. Working hours in the industry were significantly higher on average than those of the economy as a whole, where they averaged 46.9 hours per week in 2008. Average monthly wages in the industry reached 1,594 RM in 2008, a decline from 1,897 RM in 2007.



## Malaysia

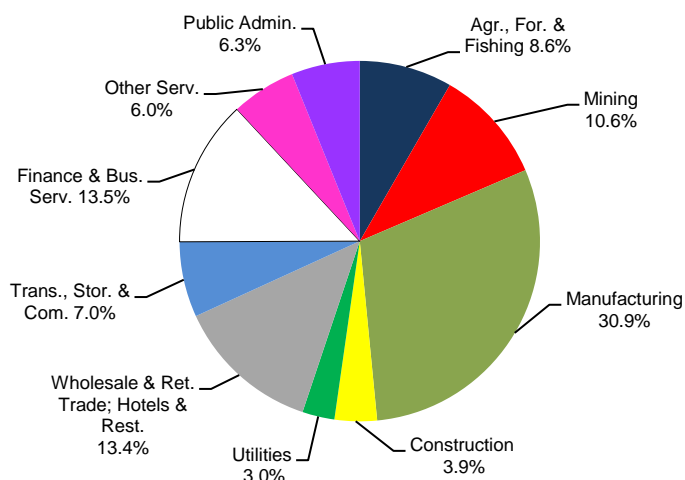
**Table 1: GDP Value Added by Industry (Million MYR, Constant Prices) & % Share in Total Value Added**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total GDP	356,401.0	358,246.0	377,559.0	399,414.0	426,508.0	449,250.0	475,526.0	504,919.0	528,311.0	519,218.0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agr., For. & Fishing	30,647.0	30,594.0	31,471.0	33,369.0	34,929.0	35,835.0	37,701.0	38,224.0	39,769.0	39,929.0
	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%	8.4%	8.2%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%
Mining	37,617.0	36,980.0	38,610.0	40,959.0	42,627.0	42,472.0	42,030.0	42,881.0	42,550.0	40,926.0
	10.6%	10.3%	10.2%	10.3%	10.0%	9.5%	8.8%	8.5%	8.1%	7.9%
Manufacturing	109,998.0	105,301.0	109,640.0	119,687.0	131,127.0	137,940.0	147,154.0	151,789.0	153,744.0	139,448.0
	30.9%	29.4%	29.0%	30.0%	30.7%	30.7%	30.9%	30.1%	29.1%	26.9%
Construction	13,971.0	14,427.0	14,762.0	15,031.0	14,903.0	14,685.0	14,639.0	15,332.0	15,657.0	16,548.0
	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
Utilities	10,629.0	11,062.0	11,759.0	12,282.0	13,100.0	13,851.0	14,523.0	15,106.0	15,431.0	15,489.0
	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%
Wh. & Ret. Trade; Hotels & Rest.	47,934.0	48,974.0	50,986.0	51,965.0	56,441.0	61,346.0	65,492.0	73,390.0	80,262.0	81,403.0
	13.4%	13.7%	13.5%	13.0%	13.2%	13.7%	13.8%	14.5%	15.2%	15.7%
Trans., Stor. & Com.	24,898.0	26,409.0	27,441.0	28,621.0	30,973.0	32,870.0	35,185.0	38,137.0	40,687.0	41,326.0
	7.0%	7.4%	7.3%	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.6%	7.7%	8.0%
Finance & Bus. Serv.	48,287.0	50,570.0	55,392.0	58,011.0	60,775.0	65,541.0	71,253.0	80,672.0	85,192.0	88,343.0
	13.5%	14.1%	14.7%	14.5%	14.2%	14.6%	15.0%	16.0%	16.1%	17.0%
Other Serv.	21,324.0	22,223.0	23,105.0	23,996.0	24,996.0	26,064.0	27,234.0	28,593.0	30,090.0	31,403.0
	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	6.0%
Public Admin.	22,576.0	23,583.0	24,816.0	26,693.0	28,243.0	30,371.0	33,412.0	35,004.0	38,875.0	40,031.0
	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%	7.4%	7.7%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

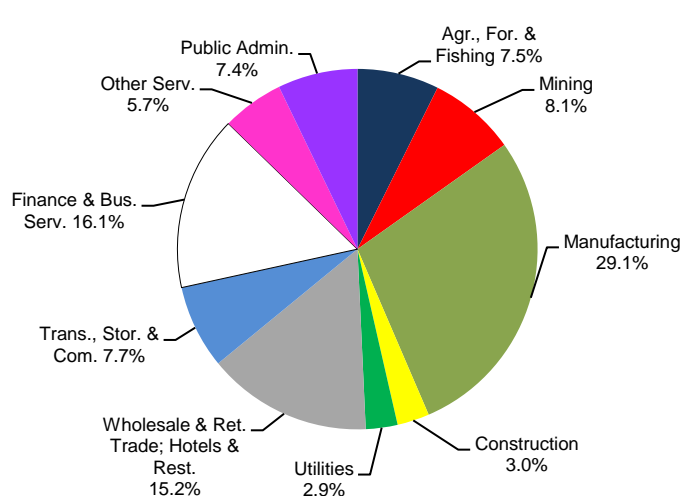
Notes: Sectors are classified according to the national classification of industrial sectors as reported by the national source. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding and other adjustments introduced by the national source.

**Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2000**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

**Share in Sectoral Value Added, 2008**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

**Table 2: World Merchandise Exports (Thousand USD, Current Prices)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total All Products</b>	98,229,771.7	88,004,486.7	94,058,290.6	104,707,229.1	126,639,700.6	141,624,045.9	160,669,230.6	175,961,862.7	198,846,359.9	157,194,831.5
<b>All Food Items</b>	5,439,551.4	5,328,684.8	7,036,968.4	8,997,943.8	10,065,672.7	9,829,747.9	11,175,008.0	16,220,367.6	23,121,063.5	17,626,751.3
Food	5,119,825.7	4,984,994.2	6,696,282.0	8,605,265.7	9,633,355.2	9,377,956.6	10,650,119.9	15,578,613.3	22,393,064.2	16,921,509.4
Beverages & Tobacco	319,725.7	343,690.6	340,686.4	392,678.2	432,317.5	451,791.3	524,888.1	641,754.3	727,999.3	705,241.9
Agricultural Raw Materials	2,575,251.1	1,861,311.2	2,097,348.4	2,513,396.2	3,104,011.8	3,511,021.7	4,397,855.5	4,328,180.8	4,675,618.1	3,234,481.5
<b>Ores, Metals, Precious Stones &amp; Non-Monetary Gold</b>	1,136,095.9	1,003,027.1	985,127.2	1,107,003.4	1,644,333.6	1,815,093.2	2,764,527.9	3,184,054.0	4,326,592.9	3,075,607.5
Ores & Metals	1,021,487.3	900,807.1	865,360.5	910,957.2	1,405,197.4	1,591,025.3	2,143,546.3	2,788,694.4	3,579,562.7	2,409,803.6
<b>Fuels</b>	9,448,113.9	8,553,925.5	8,064,443.3	10,587,338.8	14,688,926.6	18,986,125.9	22,062,473.3	25,329,239.7	36,281,453.4	23,207,742.7
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	228.2	2,163.6	373.3	222.0	1,903.3	4,724.5	5,512.2	7,422.7	13,894.3	10,143.0
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	5,831,643.4	5,038,470.6	4,942,173.0	6,458,755.3	9,326,692.2	12,182,184.0	14,262,458.8	15,686,554.0	22,182,073.4	13,060,354.4
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	3,615,465.0	3,513,065.0	3,121,230.3	4,117,232.3	5,317,713.3	6,725,757.9	7,672,381.2	9,516,108.6	14,054,449.6	10,126,974.1
Electric Current	777.2	226.3	666.7	11,129.2	42,617.8	73,459.5	122,121.2	119,154.3	31,036.0	10,271.3
<b>Manufactured Goods</b>	78,899,857.1	70,413,816.6	74,822,479.9	80,341,335.8	95,619,782.7	105,553,747.8	117,900,009.4	124,731,842.1	107,817,253.7	109,393,706.2
Chemicals	3,757,340.4	3,783,120.3	4,386,653.7	5,407,915.5	7,126,731.2	8,217,018.1	8,756,450.9	10,531,327.0	11,783,714.2	9,471,899.3
Machinery & Transport Equipment	61,415,978.3	53,351,306.1	56,655,081.5	59,494,580.6	69,076,425.6	76,478,428.1	84,443,323.1	86,163,414.1	66,046,926.4	73,129,918.0
Iron & Steel	613,265.0	755,939.7	759,496.3	1,218,212.8	1,898,475.5	1,840,790.1	2,538,272.3	3,041,129.4	3,119,553.4	2,492,038.5
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	3,607,713.9	3,203,027.9	3,068,619.3	3,166,412.2	3,666,325.9	3,948,673.4	4,423,414.9	4,762,051.6	5,342,743.1	4,689,936.9
Other Manufactured Goods	13,726,538.4	13,279,390.2	13,780,744.6	15,438,839.8	19,416,625.9	20,858,301.5	24,700,235.4	28,037,101.0	29,986,613.1	26,791,888.9

Source: UNCTADStat. Data presented according to SITC Rev.3 and standard UNCTAD product groupings.

**Table 3: World Merchandise Imports (Thousand USD, Current Prices)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total All Products</b>	81,289,545.5	73,078,955.8	78,673,784.2	82,443,541.4	105,156,808.1	114,289,820.5	131,127,047.8	146,104,307.1	156,202,522.4	123,575,278.1
<b>All Food Items</b>	3,525,838.3	3,865,448.1	4,087,680.9	4,200,631.7	5,754,653.9	5,865,547.2	6,840,889.4	8,535,768.3	10,965,836.1	9,920,317.9
Food	3,340,570.6	3,625,145.0	3,789,939.1	3,904,360.7	5,388,641.8	5,479,085.4	6,420,785.0	8,039,522.0	10,331,736.8	9,323,082.8
Beverages & Tobacco	185,267.7	240,303.1	297,741.7	296,271.0	366,012.1	386,461.8	420,104.4	496,246.3	634,099.3	597,235.1
Agricultural Raw Materials	1,083,949.1	964,265.5	928,849.8	938,340.2	1,246,380.7	1,359,738.0	1,663,867.6	2,092,253.8	2,389,479.8	2,398,656.5
<b>Ores, Metals, Precious Stones &amp; Non-Monetary Gold</b>	3,425,770.5	3,113,100.7	3,029,444.9	3,185,733.8	4,996,182.8	5,526,635.1	7,591,126.6	10,029,698.1	10,871,038.1	7,483,939.2
Ores & Metals	2,438,815.1	2,188,799.8	2,251,998.6	2,356,507.6	3,800,985.0	4,149,605.3	5,894,101.0	7,785,837.8	8,076,757.7	5,459,757.8
<b>Fuels</b>	3,940,301.0	3,867,457.6	3,780,958.9	4,610,065.3	6,609,891.0	9,227,439.4	11,744,829.6	12,883,241.5	17,012,080.1	10,147,366.4
Coal, Coke, & Briquettes	113,933.3	147,437.7	180,415.2	182,482.8	359,607.2	471,934.5	514,046.4	544,391.7	1,619,761.6	1,091,424.9
Petroleum, Petroleum Products & Related Materials	3,675,990.6	3,585,266.4	3,465,355.9	4,220,955.9	5,936,347.8	8,371,157.2	10,818,064.8	11,798,988.6	14,556,596.7	8,596,452.7
Gas, Natural & Manufactured	150,327.8	134,143.6	134,878.3	206,601.5	313,936.1	384,347.6	412,718.3	539,861.2	835,384.3	459,488.8
Electric Current	49.3	609.9	309.5	25.1	:	:	:	:	337.5	:
<b>Manufactured Goods</b>	68,069,972.2	59,916,127.5	65,031,541.9	67,760,356.9	84,551,826.1	90,256,773.3	100,958,393.6	109,901,329.1	101,993,637.7	92,792,751.9
Chemicals	5,880,357.1	5,439,405.7	5,709,154.4	5,973,858.1	8,364,774.9	8,952,095.4	10,220,378.2	11,878,236.8	13,726,139.6	11,227,324.4
Machinery & Transport Equipment	50,921,182.9	44,076,322.4	48,529,343.3	50,688,267.9	61,182,409.7	65,701,438.9	72,409,312.5	77,841,378.5	65,214,125.2	63,328,044.9
Iron & Steel	2,119,439.7	2,193,214.9	2,201,211.5	2,415,924.0	3,596,598.5	4,253,885.3	4,624,923.7	5,993,902.3	7,247,526.5	4,486,583.0
Textile Fibres, Yarn, Fabrics & Clothing	1,552,806.2	1,349,167.9	1,291,041.3	1,186,030.8	1,452,348.6	1,520,399.8	1,662,622.7	1,838,301.7	1,902,871.1	1,604,692.0
Other Manufactured Goods	11,268,432.3	10,400,399.5	10,793,044.1	11,098,230.9	15,004,641.5	15,603,239.0	18,328,702.9	20,181,713.8	23,053,372.9	18,237,382.5

Source: UNCTADStat. Data presented according to SITC Rev.3 and standard UNCTAD product groupings.

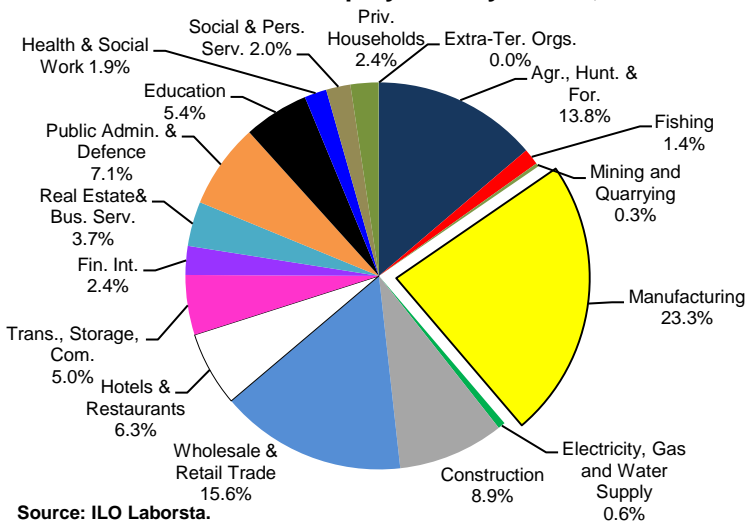
**Table 4: Total Employment by Major Economic Activity (thousands) & % Share in Total Employment**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Employment	9,357.0	9,542.6	9,869.7	9,979.5	10,045.4	10,275.4	10,538.1	10,659.6
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,288.2	1,316.8	1,301.2	1,326.5	1,355.2	1,375.3	1,437.3	1,365.6
	13.8%	13.8%	13.2%	13.3%	13.5%	13.4%	13.6%	12.8%
Fishing	127.7	107.7	107.0	126.1	115.2	128.2	120.9	122.1
	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Mining and Quarrying	26.7	27.5	29.5	34.7	36.1	42.0	39.4	54.5
	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Manufacturing	2,184.1	2,068.9	2,131.0	2,023.0	1,989.3	2,082.8	1,977.3	1,944.7
	23.3%	21.7%	21.6%	20.3%	19.8%	20.3%	18.8%	18.2%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	57.3	50.6	57.6	57.9	56.6	75.4	60.8	60.5
	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Construction	829.8	905.1	942.5	890.8	904.4	908.9	922.5	998.0
	8.9%	9.5%	9.5%	8.9%	9.0%	8.8%	8.8%	9.4%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,458.1	1,497.0	1,592.2	1,607.2	1,620.3	1,650.5	1,712.1	1,729.4
	15.6%	15.7%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.2%	16.2%
Hotels and Restaurants	585.1	616.1	644.2	698.2	671.8	721.3	760.7	783.6
	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	7.0%	6.7%	7.0%	7.2%	7.4%
Transport, Storage, Communications	468.3	496.8	481.6	532.9	544.7	539.7	538.2	583.4
	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.5%
Financial Intermediation	225.3	240.5	223.4	236.1	247.4	242.3	282.2	276.0
	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%
Real Estate, Rental, Business Services	348.6	397.1	404.2	458.5	459.0	508.4	558.1	553.2
	3.7%	4.2%	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%
Public Administration, Defence	664.6	663.6	666.5	684.3	728.5	674.1	716.1	751.1
	7.1%	7.0%	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%
Education	508.6	508.6	594.3	610.7	607.1	600.1	632.7	656.5
	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Health and Social Work	173.3	189.3	217.3	198.2	212.6	223.2	238.9	252.6
	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Social and Personal Services	190.4	192.5	216.1	231.3	234.9	247.1	266.5	274.2
	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Private Households Employment	219.9	262.7	258.0	260.9	260.6	254.6	272.7	253.0
	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Extra-Territorial Organizations	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

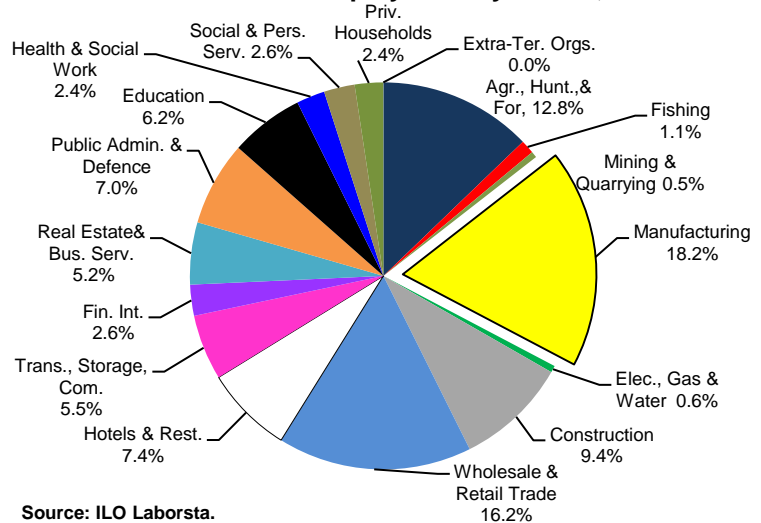
Note: Persons aged 15 to 64 years. Excl. armed forces. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding. Total employment is comprised of all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period were either in paid employment at work, with a job but not at work, or self-employed. This category covers not only employees (wage earners and salaried employees), but also employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers and workers not classifiable by status. Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

Source: ILO Laborsta.

**Share in Employment by Sector, 2001**



**Share in Employment by Sector, 2008**



**Table 5: Paid Employment in Manufacturing (thousands)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Recycling	2.5	3.7	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.4	4.4	8.7
Furniture; Manufacturing NEC	134.9	134.5	121.2	115.8	105.6	106.7	107.0	114.7
Other Transport Equipment	33.7	34.8	36.5	27.5	32.3	35.0	38.1	47.2
Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	63.4	75.8	65.1	65.4	62.2	81.4	57.5	71.8
Precision Instruments, Watches and Clocks	24.7	27.7	20.4	22.0	15.5	21.7	21.7	26.1
Communication Equipment and Apparatus	485.3	410.5	404.2	356.6	356.8	362.0	345.7	353.6
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus NEC	58.6	63.0	55.6	52.1	52.3	63.3	55.6	52.6
Office, Accounting, Computing Machinery	80.7	79.1	76.5	73.2	64.0	68.5	71.9	59.7
Machinery and Equipment NEC	49.5	51.6	58.1	60.0	71.1	83.9	83.1	86.7
Fabricated Metal Products NEC	91.9	87.8	104.3	85.7	91.1	107.7	105.1	97.2
Basic Metals	62.9	63.0	65.1	54.5	60.4	62.8	70.1	71.3
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	71.5	65.2	70.6	68.1	69.1	64.9	59.5	58.3
Rubber and Plastics Products	167.5	151.1	156.8	154.2	161.2	144.5	137.6	144.4
Chemicals and Chemical Products	53.2	57.1	61.0	58.3	61.7	63.3	62.0	64.3
Petroleum Refining and Related Products	16.6	13.0	23.1	20.9	21.6	27.4	28.1	23.8
Printing and Publishing	52.5	55.4	57.3	60.5	53.9	55.5	57.1	59.9
Paper and Paper Products	37.8	46.2	43.4	48.8	46.5	47.3	36.8	45.1
Wood and Wood Products	177.6	158.3	179.0	168.2	155.3	167.5	153.6	147.1
Leather Products and Footwear	14.2	12.8	11.4	13.2	13.1	11.6	12.0	11.9
Clothing	106.1	87.5	96.0	83.9	75.6	71.1	61.7	122.1
Textiles	37.1	39.3	44.5	38.5	35.1	32.2	27.8	29.7
Tobacco Products	5.6	6.3	4.6	6.6	5.1	3.6	2.8	5.3
Food Products and Beverages	191.1	178.7	197.9	202.9	206.1	215.7	190.6	243.1

Note: Persons aged 15 to 64 years. Excl. armed forces. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding. Paid employment refers to workers in jobs where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work, typically wages and salaries. Data are non-seasonally adjusted.

Source: ILO Laborsta.

**Table 6: Average Weekly Working Hours By Economic Activity**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Economy	47.7	48.3	48.1	47.4	48.2	48.0	47.3	46.9
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	40.3	41.0	40.5	40.0	41.3	40.4	39.1	40.0
Fishing	50.5	48.4	48.1	47.6	50.4	48.4	47.0	44.5
Mining and Quarrying	50.2	53.2	50.8	51.6	51.9	52.3	51.0	51.0
Manufacturing	48.8	49.3	49.1	48.8	49.6	49.6	49.1	48.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	46.7	46.7	46.9	45.7	46.9	45.4	46.2	45.1
Construction	48.9	49.4	49.3	48.4	48.9	48.7	48.5	47.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	51.3	51.7	51.5	50.7	51.3	51.3	50.5	50.6
Hotels and Restaurants	51.5	51.6	51.3	51.5	51.1	51.6	51.0	49.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	51.4	52.0	51.7	51.2	51.6	51.9	50.9	50.7
Financial Intermediation	46.3	46.3	46.2	44.7	46.0	45.6	45.8	44.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	48.3	48.2	48.7	47.9	49.3	49.4	49.0	48.9
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	45.5	46.2	45.9	44.5	45.6	44.3	44.8	44.3
Education	35.3	36.0	36.3	34.9	37.1	36.5	36.6	34.8
Health and Social Work	46.8	46.5	46.7	46.4	46.6	46.3	45.7	44.7
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	48.1	48.0	47.9	46.8	47.7	47.8	47.5	47.5
Households with Employed Persons	66.0	67.9	68.7	67.8	68.8	68.2	67.2	65.9

Note: Persons aged 15 to 64 years. Excl. armed forces. Sectors are classified according to ISIC Rev.3, as reported in ILO Laborsta. Sum of individual sectors may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: ILO Laborsta.