

FUTURE OF JOBS IN MALAYSIA

The waves of technological advancement from Agriculture to Electronics, Manufacturing and Services have resulted in increased productivity and new jobs. Further, certain jobs will be displaced due to the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (IR 4.0). Q2 (2018) Q2 (2017)



Labour Demand for the Second Quarter of 2018

The number of labour demand in the private sectors has grown by ${f 0.3}\%$ year-on-year. $\P\P$







Filled positions 8,274,000



Vacancies

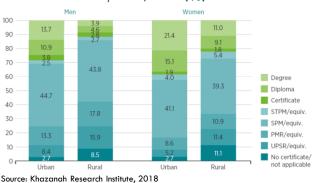


Jobs created

Source: Employment Statistics Second Quarter 2018, Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2018

It is crucial to have insights on what the future of jobs are in order to avoid structural unemployment which refers to a mismatch between the jobs available and the skills level of the unemployed.

Malaysian Labour Force Education Profile, by Gender and Urban/Rural, 2017 (%)



According to the Report of The Future of Talent in Malaysia 2035 by Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) (2019), based on the Malaysian Labour Force index, urban areas and women have higher proportions of educated labour force compared to those in rural areas and men.

This study highlighted that lowerquality education specifically reduces the quality of talent and undermines Malaysia's capacity to advance and compete globally.

QUICK TAKEAWAYS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are embracing digitalisation for ecommerce. With extremely high rates of mobile usage and nearly three quarters of the population engaged on social media, it is unsurprising that Malaysia has been a particularly early adopter of e-commerce.

Source: Statista: Active social media users as percentage of the total population in Malaysia from 2016 to 2018, Linkedin Emerging Jobs Report Malaysia

45% of Malaysia's income will be derived from digital products and services and digital transformation will contribute RM41 billion to the country's economy by 2021.

Source: Microsoft: Digital Transformation to Contribute US\$10 Billion to Malaysia GDP by

In relation to this, the disconnection between the education syllabus and actual skills required by the industry, creating talent skill gaps.

In times of rapid change in the talent market, job titles should no longer become the only focus for career paths, instead we need to consider the skills gained and developed including the IR4.0 and digitalisation.

Increasing Demand in Digital Talent

Organisations are looking for a diverse range of digital talent in view of technological developments and its high adoption rate. In 2017, 7% of Malaysia's GDP was from digital products, which is expected to grow more than six (6) times by 2021.

Source: Microsoft, Digital Transformation to Contribute US\$10 Billion to Malaysia GDP by 2021

Top Three (3) Highest Supply of Digital Talent in Malaysia





Sarawak Kedah

> Source: New Strait Times: Malaysia's stats department world's first to have certified data scientists

In Malaysia, digitally

hired.

They are starting to

use digital tools such

technologies in the

pillar of Internet of Things (IoT) to capture

for

sensors

professionals

progressively

as agriculture

manufacturing.

even

more

and

quality

sectors

skilled

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across

such

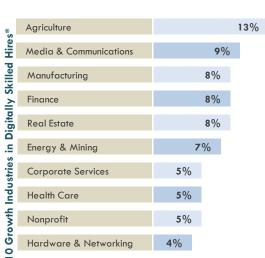
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traditional

are



Source: LinkedIn Emerging Jobs Report Malaysia, 2018

Electricals Manufacturing of Electronics industry provided almost 800,000 jobs in Malaysia in 2018.

Source: World Bank: Malaysia's Digital Economy

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Based on LinkedIn Emerging Jobs Report Malaysia 2018, the top five (5) 'emerging jobs' which has the largest growth in frequency over a five year period (2013-2017) were identified based on LinkedIn members in Malaysia who included work experience on their profiles.





Growing in demand as more organisations look to understand and interpret the large amount of data they are creating and collecting which will benefit companies to innovate with data and build Malaysia into a global hub for data analytics and talent. Source: The Edge Markets: Econ 4.0: How big is big data?

QUICK TAKEAWAYS AND HIGHLIGHTS

2. Full Stack Engineer

Run a digitalisation project from beginning to end, on a technical level, as well as from a project management perspective. A combination of front-and back-end web and application development.

Malaysia wants to nurture more than double its 8,000 Big Data professionals to 20,000 by 2020.

The industry has also invested in

growing the digital talent pool. For

example, SAS worked with Malaysia's Statistics Department to certify its talent

- New Straits Times: Prepping the digital talent

as Data Scientists.

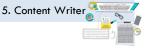
- MDEC: Malaysia continues to groom data professionals



Drive testing is used by telecommunication networks to monitor and improve coverage and capacity of their networks.



UX Designers are helping Malaysian businesses ensure that customers enjoy a seamless user experience when using their products and services online.



In Malaysia, many Content Writers are coming out of journalism and publishing because they're able to tell a compelling story that resonates with their readers. They understand audiences, have excellent social media skills and know the importance of creating a narrative.

LinkedIn's Emerging Jobs Report indicates that Malaysian talent is already responding to these trends, with four (4) out of five (5) emerging jobs being technology-related.

The World Economic Forum (2016) highlighted global demographic and socioeconomic drivers of change contributing to the Fourth Industrial Revolution which include:



reorganisation of work relations to engender employees

virtual teams, technology and desire to work remotely growing middle class in emerging markets

impact of climate change, natural resource constraints and decarbonisation/ greener models of development

urbanisation and the rise of mega-cities

rising or at least persistent

and intractable

geopolitical risks

Hybrid is the new demand



rapid ageing of the population in more developed regions and rapid population arowth in emergina countries

rise of women's power and aspirations all over the world

Being a specialist with specific skillsets may have been sufficient in the past. However, nowadays we need to consistently up-skill, re-skill and develop skills set to stay competitive.

It is the blending of hard and soft skills that would make a skill more meaningful and desirable. Therefore, training investment is vital for organisations to become more effective and it will also improve the employer's brand and helps with retention.

Top 5 Softskills that Companies Need Most in 2019

Creativity Persuasion Collaboration Adaptability Time Management

Source: LinkedIn Learning, 2019

Key Takeaways for HRDF (HRDF can play a role by)

Encourage registered employers to invest in up-skilling in employees the current critical and future high demand areas ensuring Malaysia's status as sector leader innovator.

Create plan initiatives towards digitalisation and IR4.0 the employers with sufficient digital skills **SME** Digitalisation, IndRev4.

Adopt more employee-centric models, for example benchmarking SkillsFuture create in Singapore, to ensure that employees can keep up with the times and needs.

registered with HRDF to

Hybrid jobs usually refer to roles that require tech and data skills alongside other specialized abilities. Similarly, hybrid skills can refer to any blend of skills that aren't traditionally combined. Employers want candidates who can combine what we usually label as hard skills and soft skills, like a worker who experience in software programming as well as effective teamwork.

It's about soft and hard Foundational or adjacent hard skills are table stakes, but no matter how technical the role, it's the soft skills that will show you who's good versus great. Source: Linkedin Emerging Jobs Report Malaysia



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