



# **LABOUR FORCE** STATISTICS REPORT AUGUST 2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



# LABOUR FORCE REPORT MALAYSIA

# AUGUST 2022

#### Announcement:

Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit <u>www.dosm.gov.my</u> for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link <u>https://bit.ly/PocketStats\_2022</u>.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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#### PREFACE

The monthly Labour Force Report, Malaysia, presents the statistics of labour force, employment and unemployment obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The implementations of the LFS are based on the guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to the Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

The labour force statistics are used as a vital input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing, and monitoring programmes particularly related to human resource development. These statistics also serve as an essential reference to researchers, economists, academicians, private sector, and individuals in research related to employment and the labour market.

The Labour Force Report for August 2022 describes the labour supply situation as the country was in the transition phase to endemic. The report also elaborates on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of recent events. In addition, annual changes from the same month of the previous year are also reported.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN Chief Statistician Malaysia

October 2022

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GLOSSARY		
Actively unemployed	:	Persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.
Category of skills	:	For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 as below:
		Skilled workers:
		1. Managers;
		2. Professionals; and
		3. Technicians and associate professionals.
		Semi-skilled workers:
		4. Clerical support workers;
		5. Services and sales workers;
		6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery workers;
		7. Craft and related trades workers; and
		8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers.
		Low-skilled workers:
		9. Elementary occupations.
		Starting on January 2022, the category of occupation is based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 with an addition of group 0 - Armed forces occupations.
Economic activity	:	Classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into subsectors.
Employed	:	All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker.
Employee	:	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.
Employer	:	A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him.
Employment-to- population ratio	:	The proportion of employed population to working-age population.
Inactively unemployed	:	Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified; Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

Labour force	Labour force refers to population in the working age group (15 64 years) who are either employed or unemployed.	to
Labour force participation rate	The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as percentage.	а
Outside labour force	All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified a outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, studen (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons are those not interested in looking for a job.	its
Own account worker	A person who operates his own farm, business or trade witho employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade business.	
Skill-related underemployment	Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled ar low-skilled categories.	۱d
Time-related underemployment	A group of people who employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficie work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work Persons who were employed more than 30 hours during the reference week are considered to be in full employment.	nt k.
Unemployed	Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested work and seeking for a job. Classified into two groups which are active and inactively unemployed.	
Unemployment rate	The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population labour force, expressed as a percentage.	in
Unpaid family worker	A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trac operated by another member of the family.	le

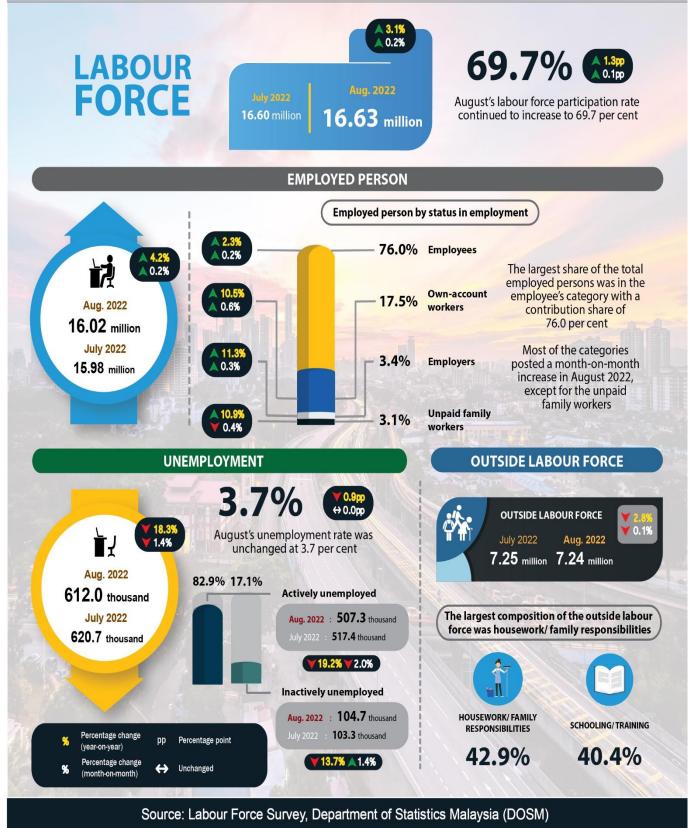
### ACRONYMS

AF	:	Agrofood Facility
BNM	:	Bank Negara Malaysia
CATI	:	Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
DOSM	:	Department of Statistics Malaysia
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GLCs	:	Government-linked Companies
ILO	:	International Labour Organizations
IR	:	Industrial Revolution
JPK	:	Department of Skills Development
KPT	:	Ministry of Higher Education
KPT-PACE	:	Ministry of Higher Education's Professional Certification
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	:	Labour Force Survey
LI	:	Leading Index
MySTEP	:	Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme
MYWiT	:	MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech
NRP	:	National Recovery Plan
PENJANA	:	Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara
PEMULIH	:	National People's Well-Being and Economic Recovery Package
PKM	:	Malaysian Skills Certification
PLA	:	Public Training Providers
PLS	:	Private Training Providers
PPT	:	Recognition of Prior Achievement
PRIHATIN	:	Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Package
PSU	:	Wage Subsidy Programme
SPIM	:	Informal and Micro Financing Scheme
SMEs	:	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOCSO	:	Social Security Organisation
SOPs	:	Standard Operating Procedures
SPN	:	National Apprenticeship Scheme
SPUMI	:	Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme
TEKUN	:	National Entrepreneur Group Economic Fund
TVET	:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
US	:	United States



## LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA, AUGUST 2022

The number of unemployed in August 2022 continued to decrease to 612.0 thousand persons recording unemployment rate at 3.7 per cent







### **CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**



### What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment from the perspective of labour supply.

The survey population comprises persons who live in the private living quarters, hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hospitals, hostels, prisons, and workers residing in construction worksite. LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within all states in Malaysia using multi-modal data collection approach through the personal interview and a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). The LFS are conducted based on the standard guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organizations (ILO).

The working age for the analysis of LFS in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of 15 to 64 years during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force.

#### LABOUR FORCE

- The population in the working age group of 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday).
- Either employed or unemployed in the reference week.

#### EMPLOYED

- Persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker).
- Persons who did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.
- Those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.

#### UNEMPLOYED

- Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested to work and seeking for a job.
- Classified into two groups which are actively and inactively unemployed.

#### **OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE**

- All persons not classified as employed or unemployed.
- Example: housewives, students, retirees, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

- The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force.
- Percentage of the unemployed population in the labour force.

#### LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population.
- The proportion of the economically active population, hence differs between sub-groups of that population.
- These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed as labour force participation rate.
- Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as a percentage.

#### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- Time-series data are very useful for economist, policy & decision makers and time-series analysts to identify the important features of economics series such as direction, turning point and consistency between other economic indicators. Sometimes this feature is difficult to observe because of seasonal movements. Thus, if seasonal effect can be removed, the behaviour of the series would be better viewed. The estimation and removal of the seasonal effects is called seasonal adjusment.
- Seasonal adjustment is a process to identify and to remove the regular within-a-year seasonal pattern, which may also include the influences of moving holidays and working/trading days effect in each period. The ultimate objective of the process is to highlight the underlying trends and short-term movements in the series.
- In Malaysia, most of the time series data are affected by seasonal effects. Hence, to eliminate the seasonal effect as well as to seasonally adjust the Malaysian economic time series data, a standard seasonal adjustment package, X-12 ARIMA was used by Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

#### Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

#### **KEY REVIEWS**

- In August 2022, employed persons remained stable by registering an increase of 0.2 per cent or equivalent to 39.3 thousand persons to record 16.02 million persons (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons rose by 0.4 per cent. The employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, went up by 0.1 percentage points recording 67.1 per cent in August 2022 as compared to July 2022 (67.0%).
- By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector remained on an increasing trend, particularly in Food & beverages services; Wholesale & retail trade and Administrative & support service activities. A similar trend was observed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors, while the number of employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors continued to decrease.
- Looking at the status in employment, the largest share of the total employed persons was in the employee's category with a share of 76.0 per cent. This category increased by 0.2 per cent (+22.1 thousand persons) to 12.17 million persons during the month (July 2022: 12.14 million persons). On the same note, the own-account workers remained on an upward trend with an addition of 17.2 thousand persons (+0.6%) to record 2.80 million persons (July 2022: 2.79 million persons). This group consisted mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders.
- In August 2022, the number of unemployed persons sustained its downward trend, posting a reduction of 1.4 per cent (-8.7 thousand persons) to record 612.0 thousand persons (July 2022: 620.7 thousand persons). On the contrary, in seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons rose by 0.5 per cent. August's unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.7 per cent, while the seasonally adjusted estimates for the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent.
- During the month, the number of labour force strengthened further with an increase of 0.2 per cent (+30.5 thousand persons) to 16.63 million persons (July 2022: 16.60 million persons). Consequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) continued to increase by 0.1 percentage points, registering 69.7 per cent. The seasonally adjusted estimates showed that the labour force rose by 0.2 per cent, while the LFPR remained at 69.7 per cent.
- The number of persons outside labour force remained on a declining trend with a reduction of 5.9 thousand persons (-0.1%) to record 7.24 million persons (July 2022: 7.25 million persons). The largest composition of the outside labour force was mainly in the housework/ family responsibilities category, comprising 42.9 per cent, while the next was the schooling/ training category with a share of 40.4 per cent.
- Malaysia's economic performance is observed to continue improving, as reflected by the economic indicators showing positive growth, such as the external trade indicators, which recorded a significant increase in August 2022 as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the Leading Index (LI), which anticipates the economy's direction for the next four to six months, remained stable. Thus, the outlook for the Malaysian economy is expected to remain optimistic in the future based on the smoothed long-term trend index, which continues to surpass 100.0 points. In line with the improving economic condition, the labour market is also expected to continue to flourish in the upcoming months, coupled with new entrants into the labour market as well as the entry of foreign labour into the country in the near future, which is expected to meet the increasing needs of the labour force in the market.

#### MALAYSIA'S LABOUR FORCE SITUATION REMAINED STABLE IN AUGUST 2022 FOLLOWING THE HEALTHIER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

August 2022 marked the fifth month of the country's shift into the transition phase to endemic and the reopening of the international borders. In this regard, compliance to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which were enforced earlier on to protect the health and well-being of the nation had become a usual practice among businesses and the public as economic and social activities continued. In fact, a continuous healthier outlook had been reflected earlier by the performance of Malaysia's economic growth in the second quarter of 2022, where the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) marked a stronger growth as compared to the previous quarter<sup>1</sup>. Multiple events were organised during the month leading up to the special event of National Day on 31 August 2022. After two years of halt due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these events have attracted overwhelming participation, which may foster the improvement of tourism-related industries.

Apart from that, tourism-related industries which were the most affected industries during the pandemic were seen to be on the mend, as indicated by the increasing trend of tourist arrivals. Malaysia has successfully attracted more than 3.21 million arrivals to record RM9.35 billion in tourism revenues from January to July 2022, almost reaching to the country's target of attracting 4.5 million visitors<sup>2</sup>. The encouraging situation had a positive impact in terms of stimulating demand for goods and services in the market, hence motivating the tourism-related industries to continue their businesses.

Concomitantly, the labour market was also seen to continue to chart progress, supported by the strengthening of domestic demand and the reopening of the country's borders. Therefore, Malaysia's labour force situation remained stable in August 2022 with increasing demand in the labour market, hence registering a higher number of employment while unemployment reduced.

As for the performance of the Leading Index (LI), it remained stable by registering 109.5 points in July 2022 (July 2021: 105.2 points) with a year-on-year growth of 4.1 per cent, lower than the 5.3 per cent in June 2022. Furthermore, both the monthly external trade indicators for export and import increased by 5.4 per cent (July 2022: -8.2%) and 5.0 per cent (July 2022: 4.6%) respectively.

#### Employed persons remained stable by recording 16.02 million persons

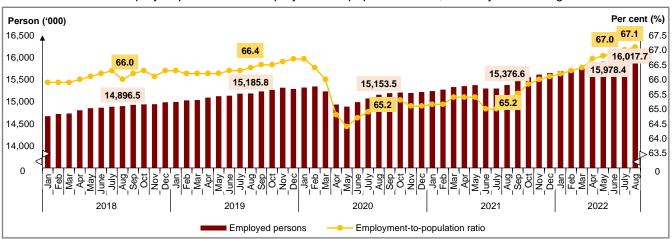
In August 2022, **employed persons** remained stable by registering an increase of **0.2 per cent** or equivalent to **39.3 thousand persons** to record **16.02 million persons** (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons rose by 0.4 per cent. At the same time, the number of employed persons also posted a year-on-year increase, with an addition of 641.1 thousand persons (+4.2%) from 15.38 million persons recorded in August 2021.

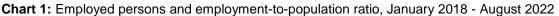
By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector remained on an increasing trend, particularly in Food & beverages services; Wholesale & retail trade and Administrative & support service activities. A similar trend was observed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors, while the number of employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors continued to decrease.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.hmetro.com.my/bisnes/2022/08/870838/ekonomi-malaysia-tumbuh-lebih-kukuh

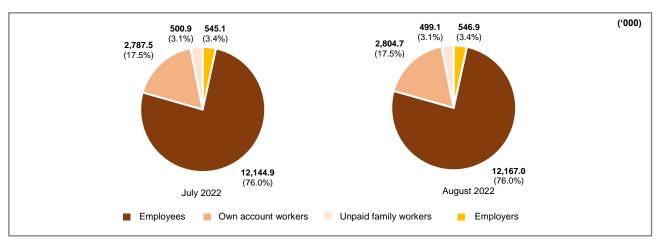
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The statement of Minister of Tourism, Art and Culture of Malaysia, YB Dato' Sri Hajah Nancy Shukri, <u>https://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2022/08/</u>29/malaysia-sets-new-target-of-9-2mil-tourists-this-year/

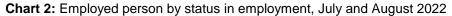
The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, went up by 0.1 percentage points recording **67.1 per cent** in August 2022 as compared to July 2022 (67.0%). Similarly, year-on-year basis, the ratio increased by 1.9 percentage points as against August 2021 (65.2%) **[Chart 1]**.





Looking at the status in employment, the largest share of the total employed persons was in the **employee's category** with a share of **76.0 per cent**. This category increased by 0.2 per cent (+22.1 thousand persons) to **12.17 million persons** during the month (July 2022: 12.14 million persons). On the same note, the **own-account workers** remained on an upward trend with an addition of 17.2 thousand persons (+0.6%) to record **2.80 million persons** (July 2022: 2.79 million persons). This group consisted mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders **[Chart 2]**.





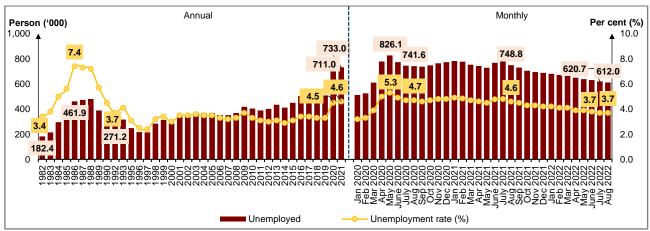
**The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working** continued to reduce by **2.4 thousand persons (-2.9%)** to **81.3 thousand persons** in August 2022 (July 2022: 83.7 thousand persons). As compared to the same month of the previous year, the number of employed persons in this category declined significantly by 87.9 per cent or equivalent to 590.0 thousand persons (August 2021: 671.2 thousand persons). For the record, most states were in Phase 1 and 2 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP), whereby only selected economic activities were allowed to operate in

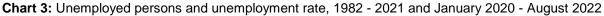
August last year. This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

#### August's unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.7 per cent

In August 2022, **the number of unemployed persons** sustained its downward trend, posting a reduction of **1.4 per cent (-8.7 thousand persons)** to record **612.0 thousand persons** (July 2022: 620.7 thousand persons). On the contrary, in seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons rose by 0.5 per cent. **August's unemployment rate** was unchanged at **3.7 per cent**, while the seasonally adjusted estimates for the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent.

The number of unemployed persons fell by 18.3 per cent year-on-year, or by 136.8 thousand persons (August 2021: 748.8 thousand persons). Accordingly, the unemployment rate edged down by 0.9 percentage points as compared to 4.6 per cent in August 2021 [Chart 3].

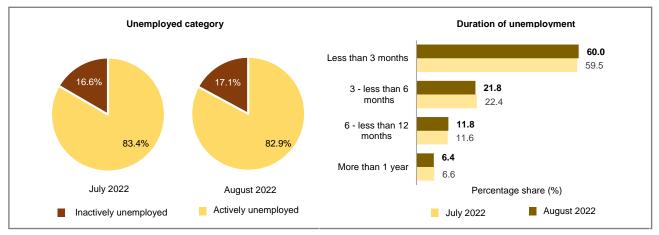




During the month, the **actively unemployed** or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs accounted for **82.9 per cent** of the total number of unemployed persons. This group declined by **2.0 per cent (-10.1 thousand persons)** to **507.3 thousand persons** (July 2022: 517.4 thousand persons). In terms of the duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, those who were **unemployed for less than three months** encompassed **60.0 per cent**, while those who were in the **long-term unemployment** of more than a year<sup>3</sup> were **6.4 per cent**. On the other hand, those who believed that there were no jobs available or the **inactively unemployed** rose by **1.4 per cent (+1.4 thousand persons)** to record **104.7 thousand persons** (July 2022: 103.3 thousand persons) [Chart 4].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment) <u>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\_422451.pdf</u>)

Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, July and August 2022



In August 2022, the **unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years** remained at **12.1 per cent**, with **337.6 thousand unemployed youth** (July 2022: 336.2 thousand persons). Nonetheless, the unemployment rate among youth aged **15 to 30 years** fell to **7.1 per cent**, with **467.5 thousand unemployed** (July 2022: 7.4%; 476.5 thousand persons) [Chart 5].

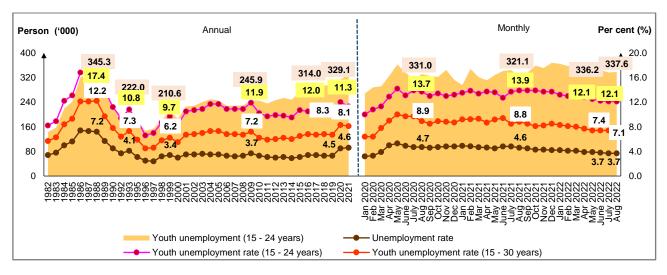
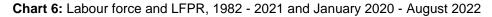


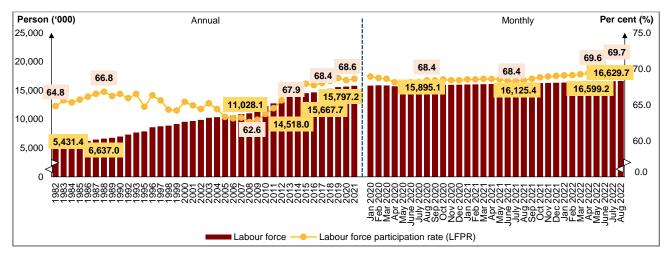
Chart 5: Unemployment rate by selected age groups, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - August 2022

#### August's LFPR continued to increase to 69.7 per cent

During the month, the number of **labour force** strengthened further with an increase of **0.2 per cent** (+30.5 thousand persons) to 16.63 million persons (July 2022: 16.60 million persons). Consequently, the **labour force participation rate** (LFPR) continued to increase by 0.1 percentage points, registering 69.7 per cent. The seasonally adjusted estimates showed that the labour force rose by 0.2 per cent, while the LFPR remained at 69.7 per cent.

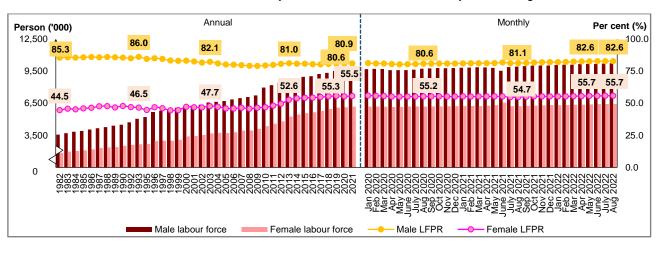
Year-on-year, the number of labour force climbed by 3.1 per cent with an addition of 504.3 thousand persons (August 2021: 16.13 million persons). Therefore, the LFPR rose by 1.3 percentage points (August 2021: 68.4%) [Chart 6].

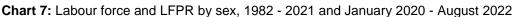




The numbers of both **male** and **female labour force** increased in August 2022 to record **10.22 million persons** and **6.41 million persons** respectively (July 2022: 10.19 million persons; 6.41 million persons). As for the LFPR, both the **male** and **female LFPR** were unchanged at **82.6 per cent** and **55.7 per cent** respectively.

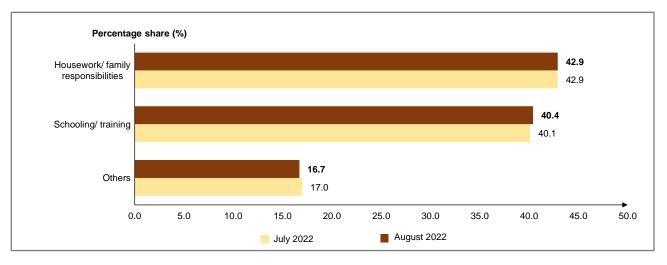
Comparing to August last year, both male and female labour force rose by 3.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively (August 2021: 9.91 million persons; 6.62 million persons). Accordingly, the male LFPR edged up by 1.5 percentage points (August 2021: 81.1%), while female LFPR escalated by 1.0 percentage points (August 2021: 54.7%) [Chart 7].





#### 5 The largest composition of the outside labour force was housework/ family responsibilities

The number of persons **outside labour force** remained on a declining trend with a reduction of **5.9 thousand persons (-0.1%)** to record **7.24 million persons** (July 2022: 7.25 million persons). As compared to twelve months earlier, the number of this group reduced by 2.8 per cent or equivalent to 206.5 thousand persons (August 2021: 7.45 million persons). The largest composition of the outside labour force was mainly in the **housework/ family responsibilities**, comprising **42.9 per cent**, while the next was the **schooling/ training category** with a share of **40.4 per cent [Chart 8]**.



#### **6** GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES<sup>4</sup>

The Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) is a financial assistance paid to the employers of each enterprise to support employers to continue their operations and retain employees under the PRIHATIN and PENJANA Packages. As of 9 September 2022, PSU 1.0 had benefited 322,177 employers and 2.64 million employees with a total approved value of RM12.96 billion. Additionally, a total of RM1.41 billion has been channelled to 81,244 employers to continue to their operations and retaining 720,097 employees through PSU 2.0 under the KITA PRIHATIN Package. Under PSU 3.0, there were 162,410 employers supported to retain 1.53 million employees with RM3.78 billion of allocation channelled to 164,040 employers to continue their operation and to retain 1.93 million employees. In the meantime, under PSU 5.0, a total of RM223.91 million was channelled to 8,099 employers to retain 125,920 employees.

In the meantime, for the retention and generation of jobs, the Perkasa Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Empowerment Funding Scheme 2022 was provided with an allocation of RM100 million specifically to help those who want to master new skills or improve their skills to meet the needs of the industry. TVET Training Program is a short-term skills programme (less than 6 months) that includes a full or modular program, Recognition of Prior Achievement (PPT) or based on employer or industry requests under the Malaysian Skills Certification (PKM), Department of Skills Development (JPK), Public Training Provider (PLA) or Private Training Provider (PLS). Eligible trainees will be given job placement or job enhancement opportunities by employers and undergo training at PLA/PLS based on the Place and Train concept. As of 2 September 2022, a total of 590 trainees have been successfully accepted for this programme. Moreover, the KPT-PACE under the Ministry of Higher Education (KPT), is a professional certification programme based on expertise and credibility. As of 9 September 2022, RM21.90 million cash vouchers have been distributed to 6,799 final year students and graduates. Besides that, through the Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme (MySTEP), a total of 63,593 personnel has been successfully placed through this programme with 36,781 personnel being placed in the public sector, whereas 26,826 personnel were successfully positioned in the GLCs and their strategic partners.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 112<sup>th</sup> & 113<sup>th</sup> Kewangan Rakyat Report of 19<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2022 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations.

In addition, the National Apprenticeship Scheme (SPN) is an apprenticeship scheme implemented under the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with other ministries such as the Ministry of Works, Ministry of Human Resources and Federal Agencies under all three ministries. This programme will train youths to improve employability, get opportunities to be absorbed into employment and earn an income. As of 2 September 2022, a total of 6,343 fresh youths has been successfully placed using the SOCSO JaminKerja Employment Incentive specifically for apprentices. Next, the InvestKL Fit4Work is a talent training programme under the PENJANA Package to enhance the soft skills element in terms of management skills, knowledge skills, basic skills and IR4.0 technical skills for new graduates. As of 2 September 2022, a total of 549 participants have been placed through the Fit4Work programme. Meanwhile, the Peneraju Skill 2.0 which aims to provide training and development programmes to upskill/ re-skill/ top-up skills in critical high-skill and high-value areas that lead to high-income and Peneraju Teknologi, aims to increase the number of Bumiputera in the field of Digital Technology in high-income, critical or new industries (emerging industries) for industries related to Industrial Revolution (IR) 4.0 under the supervision of Yayasan Peneraju, a total of 1,895 participants have been approved for the Peneraju Skill 2.0 programme, while 1,055 participants have been approved for the Peneraju Teknologi programme. Besides that, from a total of 4,347 applications, 1,339 participants were successfully placed in technology and digital service jobs through the MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech (MYWiT) as of 26 August 2022.

To empower the businesses, the Informal and Micro Financing Scheme (SPIM) aims to restore the capacity of businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of RM200 million was allocated and fully utilised to 31,130 beneficiaries under this programme. Next, for the various financing initiatives under TEKUN, RM225 million of allocation was provided for the financing. As at 31 July 2022, RM217.94 million of funds was channelled to 15,113 recipients. Furthermore, the Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme (SPUMI) is a strategic initiative of the government under TEKUN, that focuses on assisting the Indian community to improve the economy through business and entrepreneurship, a total of RM21.77 million has been successfully channelled to 1,063 Micro SMEs as of 31 August 2022. Later, under the Agrofood Facilities (AF) provided by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), 2,191 applications were successfully approved out of a total of 2,912 applications totalling RM1.67 billion as of 27 July 2022.

#### **7** LOOKING AHEAD

According to Minister of Finance, Tengku Datuk Seri Zafrul Tengku Abdul Aziz, Malaysia is expected to register stronger growth in the third quarter despite weak global economic conditions and the rising United States (US) dollar<sup>5</sup>. In addition, Malaysia's current economic situation is also seen as being on a solid and stable foundation, despite the threat of global economic instability triggered by geopolitical tensions and external factors. This is subsequent to the holistic measures that will continuously be taken by the government to safeguard the economic performance while preserving the well-being of the people<sup>6</sup>.

On the same note, Malaysia's economic performance is observed to continue improving, as reflected by the economic indicators showing positive growth, such as the external trade indicators, which recorded a significant increase in August 2022 as compared to the previous year. The month-on-month performance also returned to positive growth. Similarly, the LI which anticipates the economy's direction for the next four to six months, remained stable. Thus, the outlook for the Malaysian economy is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/pertumbuhan-kdnk-2022-malaysia-mungkin-lepasi-anggaran-rasmi-tengku-zafrul-380680

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/ekonomi-malaysia-di-landasan-kukuh-dan-stabil-walaupun-diancam-ketidakstabilan-global-tengku-zafrul-383388

expected to remain optimistic in the future based on the smoothed long-term trend index, which continues to surpass 100.0 points.

In line with the improving economic condition, the labour market is also expected to continue to flourish in the upcoming months, coupled with new entrants into the labour market as well as the entry of foreign labour into the country in the near future, which is expected to meet the increasing needs of the labour force in the market.

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# TABLES

# LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA AUGUST 2022

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#### Table A: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

	('000)									
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate			
1982	5,431.4	5,249.0	182.4	2,944.6	64.8	62.7	3.4			
1983	5,671.8	5,457.0	214.9	2,969.4	65.6	63.2	3.8			
1984	5,862.5	5,566.7	295.8	3,119.6	65.3	62.0	5.0			
1985	5,990.1	5,653.4	336.8	3,124.9	65.7	62.0	5.6			
1986	6,222.1	5,760.1	461.9	3,188.3	66.1	61.2	7.4			
1987	6,456.8	5,983.9	472.9	3,246.1	66.5	61.7	7.3			
1988	6,637.0	6,157.2	479.8	3,301.5	66.8	62.0	7.2			
1989	6,779.4	6,390.9	388.5	3,463.5	66.2	62.4	5.7			
1990	7,000.2	6,685.0	315.2	3,519.7	66.5	63.6	4.5			
1992	7,319.0	7,047.8	271.2	3,783.6	65.9	63.5	3.7			
1993	7,700.1	7,383.4	316.8	3,874.9	66.5	63.8	4.1			
1995	7,893.1	7,645.0	248.1	4,297.7	64.7	62.7	3.1			
1996	8,616.0	8,399.3	216.8	4,379.0	66.3	64.6	2.5			
1997	8,784.0	8,569.2	214.9	4,605.1	65.6	64.0	2.4			
1998	8,883.6	8,599.6	284.0	4,934.0	64.3	62.2	3.2			
1999	9,151.5	8,837.8	313.7	5,098.4	64.2	62.0	3.4			
2000	9,556.1	9,269.2	286.9	5,065.1	65.4	63.4	3.0			
2001	9,699.4	9,357.0	342.4	5,239.9	64.9	62.6	3.5			
2002	9,886.2	9,542.6	343.5	5,473.8	64.4	62.1	3.5			
2003	10,239.6	9,869.7	369.8	5,458.6	65.2	62.9	3.6			
2004	10,346.2	9,979.5	366.6	5,730.5	64.4	62.1	3.5			
2005	10,413.4	10,045.4	368.1	6,048.2	63.3	61.0	3.5			
2006	10,628.9	10,275.4	353.6	6,205.1	63.1	61.0	3.3			
2007	10,889.5	10,538.1	351.4	6,330.1	63.2	61.2	3.2			
2008	11,028.1	10,659.6	368.5	6,575.7	62.6	60.6	3.3			
2009	11,315.3	10,897.3	418.0	6,665.7	62.9	60.6	3.7			
2010	12,303.9	11,899.5	404.4	7,023.0	63.7	61.6	3.3			
2011	12,740.7	12,351.5	389.2	7,023.3	64.5	62.5	3.1			
2012	13,221.7	12,820.5	401.2	6,927.4	65.6	63.6	3.0			
2013	13,980.5	13,545.4	435.1	6,781.2	67.3	65.2	3.1			
2014	14,263.6	13,852.6	411.1	6,821.0	67.6	65.7	2.9			
2015	14,518.0	14,067.7	450.3	6,869.9	67.9	65.8	3.1			
2016	14,667.8	14,163.7	504.1	6,987.6	67.7	65.4	3.4			
2017	14,980.1	14,476.8	503.3	7,065.0	68.0	65.7	3.4			
2018	15,280.3	14,776.0	504.3	7,094.4	68.3	66.0	3.3			
2019	15,581.6	15,073.4	508.2	7,103.5	68.7	66.4	3.3			
2020	15,667.7	14,956.7	711.0	7,225.5	68.4	65.3	4.5			
2021	15,797.2	15,064.2	733.0	7,221.4	68.6	65.4	4.6			

#### Table B: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2022

		(%)					
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2010							
Q1	12,239.3	11,801.2	438.1	7,030.8	63.5	61.2	3.6
Q2	12,304.9	11,900.6	404.3	7,047.5	63.6	61.5	3.3
Q3	12,354.6	11,961.3	393.3	7,073.5	63.6	61.6	3.2
Q4	12,522.4	12,137.4	385.0	6,992.9	64.2	62.2	3.1
2011							
Q1	12,718.3	12,333.5	384.8	7,004.9	64.5	62.5	3.0
Q2	12,756.0	12,367.4	388.6	7,048.8	64.4	62.4	3.0
Q3	12,889.0	12,493.0	396.0	6,977.2	64.9	62.9	3.1
Q4 2012	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
Q1	12 160 2	12,765.2	404.0	6 015 1	65.6	62.6	2.1
Q2	13,169.2 13,237.0	12,765.2	404.0	6,915.1	65.6 65.6	63.6 63.6	3.1 3.0
Q2 Q3	13,237.0	12,037.1	400.0 396.3	6,946.1			
		•		6,897.9	66.0	64.1	3.0
Q4 2013	13,376.2	12,971.2	405.0	7,062.8	65.4	63.5	3.0
Q1	13,539.5	13,118.0	421.5	7,090.0	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,945.1	13,524.1	421.0	6,819.6	67.2	65.1	3.0
Q2 Q3	13,945.1	13,524.1	421.0	6,613.0		66.1	
Q3 Q4	14,214.2		438.3		68.2 67.8	65.7	3.1 3.2
2014	14,195.1	13,739.5	400.0	6,730.7	07.0	0.7	5.2
Q1	14,230.8	13,791.4	439.4	6,805.9	67.6	65.6	3.1
Q2	14,296.1	13,888.5	407.6	6,793.0	67.8	65.9	2.9
Q3	14,346.9	13,960.6	386.3	6,810.3	67.8	66.0	2.3
Q4	14,403.3	13,998.7	404.6	6,860.9	67.7	65.8	2.8
2015	14,403.3	15,550.7	404.0	0,000.3	01.1	05.0	2.0
Q1	14,544.8	14,091.0	453.9	6,798.5	68.1	66.0	3.1
Q2	14,535.6	14,087.8	447.8	6,897.9	67.8	65.7	3.1
Q3	14,561.0	14,093.7	467.3	6,930.6	67.8	65.6	3.2
Q4	14,600.2	14,127.9	472.3	6,952.7	67.7	65.6	3.2
2016	1,000.2	11,12110	112.0	0,002.1	0111	00.0	0.2
Q1	14,596.8	14,095.8	501.0	7,011.5	67.6	65.2	3.4
Q2	14,665.4	14,161.5	503.9	7,026.0	67.6	65.3	3.4
Q3	14,710.6	14,202.0	508.5	7,044.6	67.6	65.3	3.5
Q4	14,771.4	14,260.6	510.8	7,071.7	67.6	65.3	3.5
2017	,	,		,			
Q1	14,870.1	14,355.9	514.2	7,093.8	67.7	65.4	3.5
Q2	14,926.4	14,414.8	511.6	7,123.3	67.7	65.4	3.4
Q3	15,000.2	14,484.0	516.2	7,091.0	67.9	65.6	3.4
Q4	15,088.3	14,580.5	507.8	7,085.0	68.0	65.8	3.4
2018	-	-					
Q1	15,192.4	14,683.6	508.9	7,093.7	68.2	65.9	3.3
Q2	15,278.3	14,767.2	511.1	7,073.4	68.4	66.1	3.3
Q3	15,381.3	14,856.8	524.4	7,077.9	68.5	66.2	3.4
Q4	15,449.9	14,933.4	516.5	7,070.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
2019							
Q1	15,526.8	15,010.2	516.6	7,064.2	68.7	66.4	3.3
Q2	15,598.8	15,078.2	520.6	7,088.1	68.8	66.5	3.3
Q3	15,674.3	15,162.1	512.1	7,088.7	68.9	66.6	3.3
Q4	15,766.7	15,254.5	512.2	7,066.1	69.1	66.8	3.2
2020							
Q1	15,790.1	15,243.5	546.6	7,163.1	68.8	66.4	3.5
Q2	15,675.5	14,883.7	791.8	7,350.5	68.1	64.6	5.1
Q3	15,840.6	15,095.6	745.0	7,324.6	68.4	65.2	4.7
Q4	15,922.3	15,161.6	760.7	7,318.4	68.5	65.2	4.8

#### Table B: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2022

	(%)						
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2021							
Q1	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8
Q2	15,972.2	15,207.3	764.9	7,424.9	68.3	65.0	4.8
Q3	16,021.0	15,274.8	746.2	7,430.1	68.3	65.1	4.7
Q4	16,135.0	15,440.7	694.4	7,361.5	68.7	65.7	4.3
2022							
Q1	16,246.1	15,574.9	671.2	7,289.9	69.0	66.2	4.1
Q2	16,343.3	15,701.2	642.0	7,258.5	69.2	66.5	3.9

# Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2022

							('00
		S	iex		Age Group		
Time Series	Total	Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	415.5	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	396.8	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	393.0	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	419.3	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
2018							
Q1	462.3	172.9	289.3	61.2	119.5	98.7	182.9
Q2	497.2	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	442.4	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	370.0	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
2019							
Q1	352.6	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	374.3	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	326.6	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	304.0	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
2020							
Q1	667.5	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	789.6	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	403.8	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
Q4	533.7	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6
2021							
Q1	441.9	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2
Q2	474.1	317.8	156.3	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9
Q3	464.6	282.9	181.6	69.0	166.4	123.7	105.4
Q4	393.8	137.6	256.2	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9
2022							
Q1	336.3	112.1	224.1	39.1	103.6	77.8	115.8
Q2	324.5	154.5	170.0	76.4	94.3	63.0	90.8

# Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2022

							('000		
			Sex		Age Group				
Time Series	Total	Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above		
2017									
Q1	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4		
Q2	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6		
Q3	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4		
Q4	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5		
2018									
Q1	242.5	102.4	141.0	37.3	74.1	52.3	79.7		
Q2	231.7	108.1	123.5	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5		
Q3	235.5	116.5	119.0	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3		
Q4	204.1	88.1	115.9	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7		
2019									
Q1	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6		
Q2	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0		
Q3	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4		
Q4	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1		
2020									
Q1	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5		
Q2	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9		
Q3	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8		
Q4	369.1	267.8	101.3	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4		
2021									
Q1	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6		
Q2	329.7	236.1	93.5	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8		
Q3	326.2	232.2	93.9	40.4	137.0	87.7	61.0		
Q4	293.1	101.2	191.9	80.8	78.9	70.2	63.2		
2022									
Q1	245.1	71.3	173.8	21.8	76.1	62.6	84.5		
Q2	212.8	111.6	101.3	64.5	59.8	37.0	51.6		

('000)

## Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2022

		S	ex		('000) Age Group				
Time Series	Total	Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above		
2017									
Q1	1,182.9	567.0	615.9	280.8	569.0	209.3	123.8		
Q2	1,280.6	584.9	695.7	317.9	587.7	226.9	148.1		
Q3	1,311.6	623.9	687.7	306.1	632.6	227.4	145.5		
Q4	1,332.8	648.4	684.4	303.2	631.8	254.8	142.9		
2018									
Q1	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5		
Q2	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4		
Q3	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8		
Q4	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3		
2019									
Q1	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0		
Q2	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8		
Q3	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0		
Q4	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7		
2020									
Q1	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8		
Q2	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9		
Q3	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9		
Q4 <sup>r</sup>	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6		
2021									
Q1	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5		
Q2	1,852.5	949.0	903.5	336.9	776.0	426.1	313.5		
Q3	1,873.8	931.7	942.2	426.8	835.3	392.0	219.7		
Q4	1,838.3	877.1	961.2	309.0	816.4	454.6	258.3		
2022									
Q1	1,810.1	874.4	935.6	364.9	821.3	428.2	195.7		
Q2	1,799.6	892.3	907.3	356.3	799.4	433.3	210.6		

Notes: Revised

	('000)							
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate	
2010								
January	12,367.9	11,931.2	436.7	6,927.5	64.1	61.8	3.5	
February	12,059.8	11,632.3	427.4	7,225.1	62.5	60.3	3.5	
March	12,324.2	11,895.9	428.3	6,993.0	63.8	61.6	3.5	
April	12,512.0	12,133.5	378.5	6,894.5	64.5	62.5	3.0	
May	12,197.6	11,798.9	398.7	7,186.0	62.9	60.9	3.3	
June	12,331.8	11,882.2	449.6	7,065.0	63.6	61.3	3.6	
July	12,516.2	12,099.5	416.7	6,900.5	64.5	62.3	3.3	
August	12,320.9	11,936.5	384.3	7,157.9	63.3	61.3	3.1	
September	12,289.9	11,912.1	377.8	7,194.4	63.1	61.1	3.1	
October	12,689.5	12,342.6	346.8	6,846.7	65.0	63.2	2.7	
November	12,277.5	11,874.1	403.4	7,298.3	62.7	60.7	3.3	
December	12,822.3	12,418.3	404.1	6,722.3	65.6	63.5	3.2	
2011								
January	12,804.2	12,376.0	428.2	6,881.6	65.0	62.9	3.3	
February	12,618.9	12,245.3	373.6	7,110.3	64.0	62.1	3.0	
March	12,862.2	12,491.8	370.4	6,940.1	65.0	63.1	2.9	
April	12,921.7	12,537.1	384.6	6,930.6	65.1	63.2	3.0	
May	12,726.6	12,330.3	396.3	7,133.2	64.1	62.1	3.1	
June	12,782.7	12,372.6	410.1	7,073.7	64.4	62.3	3.2	
July	12,967.4	12,581.5	385.9	6,920.5	65.2	63.3	3.0	
August	12,887.9	12,486.7	401.2	7,038.6	64.7	62.7	3.1	
September	12,875.9	12,456.9	419.0	7,032.2	64.7	62.6	3.3	
October	12,938.2	12,550.1	388.1	7,045.7	64.7	62.8	3.0	
November	12,722.4	12,323.7	398.7	7,245.7	63.7	61.7	3.1	
December	13,092.1	12,687.2	404.9	6,997.3	65.2	63.2	3.1	
2012								
January	13,191.6	12,781.3	410.4	6,878.5	65.7	63.7	3.1	
February	13,054.5	12,645.6	408.9	7,042.3	65.0	62.9	3.1	
March	13,295.4	12,893.8	401.6	6,897.3	65.8	63.9	3.0	
April	13,331.8	12,936.9	394.8	6,851.3	66.1	64.1	3.0	
May	13,245.6	12,861.2	384.4	6,952.9	65.6	63.7	2.9	
June	13,232.5	12,811.4	421.0	7,013.7	65.4	63.3	3.2	
July	13,511.7	13,093.3	418.4	6,777.3	66.6	64.5	3.1	
August	13,313.6	12,963.4	350.2	7,039.9	65.4	63.7	2.6	
September	13,408.5	12,984.5	424.0	6,993.2	65.7	63.6	3.2	
October	13,341.4	12,908.9	432.6	7,056.2	65.4	63.3	3.2	
November	13,429.2	13,044.6	384.6	7,094.6	65.4	63.6	2.9	
December	13,538.6	13,114.3	424.3	7,060.6	65.7	63.7	3.1	
2013								
January	13,569.6	13,109.8	459.8	7,035.5	65.9	63.6	3.4	
February	13,598.8	13,195.9	402.9	7,119.8	65.6	63.7	3.0	
March	13,684.4	13,241.7	442.6	7,116.7	65.8	63.7	3.2	
April	13,835.7	13,422.9	412.8	6,922.7	66.7	64.7	3.0	
May	13,815.3	13,368.9	446.4	7,005.6	66.4	64.2	3.2	
June	14,217.1	13,816.9	400.2	6,668.6	68.1	66.2	2.8	
July	14,194.6	13,763.0	431.6	6,655.9	68.1	66.0	3.0	
August	14,176.6	13,734.2	442.4	6,689.8	67.9	65.8	3.1	
September	14,309.4	13,859.5	449.9	6,557.3	68.6	66.4	3.1	
October	14,169.2	13,699.1	470.1	6,746.3	67.7	65.5	3.3	
November	14,220.9	13,730.4	490.5	6,716.2	67.9	65.6	3.4	
December	14,276.5	13,836.2	440.3	6,724.3	68.0	65.9	3.1	

	('000)						(%)
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2014							
January	14,244.4	13,775.9	468.5	6,734.7	67.9	65.7	3.3
February	14,249.9	13,788.0	462.0	6,808.7	67.7	65.5	3.2
March	14,198.4	13,768.3	430.1	6,956.1	67.1	65.1	3.0
April	14,206.7	13,793.2	413.5	6,849.4	67.5	65.5	2.9
May	14,430.2	14,023.0	407.2	6,693.2	68.3	66.4	2.8
June	14,373.4	13,967.0	406.4	6,826.6	67.8	65.9	2.8
July	14,333.4	13,935.8	397.6	6,846.2	67.7	65.8	2.8
August	14,266.3	13,881.4	384.9	6,934.1	67.3	65.5	2.7
September	14,440.2	14,058.4	381.8	6,763.7	68.1	66.3	2.6
October	14,403.1	14,023.3	379.9	6,926.7	67.5	65.7	2.6
November	14,404.1	14,025.4	378.7	6,887.1	67.7	65.9	2.6
December	14,512.0	14,060.2	451.7	6,784.8	68.1	66.0	3.1
2015							
January	14,442.0	13,991.8	450.3	6,923.7	67.6	65.5	3.1
February	14,554.7	14,092.9	461.8	6,847.8	68.0	65.9	3.2
March	14,601.2	14,160.5	440.7	6,839.3	68.1	66.1	3.0
April	14,569.5	14,136.2	433.3	6,890.2	67.9	65.9	3.0
May	14,575.0	14,126.7	448.3	6,933.5	67.8	65.7	3.1
June	14,609.9	14,146.7	463.2	6,896.2	67.9	65.8	3.2
July	14,579.1	14,106.2	472.9	6,937.7	67.8	65.6	3.2
August	14,685.1	14,214.6	470.5	6,871.5	68.1	65.9	3.2
September	14,642.0	14,151.7	490.3	6,925.4	67.9	65.6	3.3
October	14,665.9	14,184.7	481.3	6,894.8	68.0	65.8	3.3
November	14,687.2	14,215.7	471.5	6,945.0	67.9	65.7	3.2
December	14,690.0	14,185.7	504.3	6,945.3	67.9	65.6	3.4
2016							
January	14,652.0	14,150.5	501.5	6,984.2	67.7	65.4	3.4
February	14,703.3	14,196.9	506.4	7,063.1	67.6	65.2	3.4
March	14,710.1	14,200.7	509.5	6,964.0	67.9	65.5	3.5
April	14,675.3	14,163.7	511.5	7,012.5	67.7	65.3	3.5
May	14,705.0	14,200.2	504.8	7,021.1	67.7	65.4	3.4
June	14,720.1	14,218.4	501.8	7,036.5	67.7	65.4	3.4
July	14,729.0	14,212.8	516.2	7,008.4	67.8	65.4	3.5
August	14,822.2	14,306.9	515.2	7,053.3	67.8	65.4	3.5
September	14,762.2	14,249.6	512.6	7,084.3	67.6	65.2	3.5
October	14,765.1	14,253.4	511.7	7,071.1	67.6	65.3	3.5
November	14,827.9	14,317.2	510.7	7,081.8	67.7	65.3	3.4
December	14,788.9	14,276.7	512.2	7,072.8	67.6	65.3	3.5
2017							
January	14,880.9	14,366.8	514.1	7,090.4	67.7	65.4	3.5
February	14,916.7	14,401.8	514.8	7,086.9	67.8	65.5	3.5
March	14,932.5	14,421.7	510.8	7,121.8	67.7	65.4	3.4
April	14,941.5	14,429.6	511.9	7,122.5	67.7	65.4	3.4
May	14,961.9	14,454.4	507.5	7,120.8	67.8	65.5	3.4
June	15,027.6	14,519.9	507.7	7,141.1	67.8	65.5	3.4
July	15,016.4	14,497.4	519.0	7,150.4	67.7	65.4	3.5
August	15,030.2	14,513.4	516.9	7,138.4	67.8	65.5	3.4
September	15,058.8	14,544.3	514.5	7,122.1	67.9	65.6	3.4
October	15,090.4	14,581.7	508.8	7,117.7	68.0	65.7	3.4
November	15,084.0	14,578.9	505.1	7,121.4	67.9	65.7	3.3
December	15,145.9	14,640.1	505.8	7,084.1	68.1	65.9	3.3

				('000)		(%)	
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2018							
January	15,187.0	14,670.5	516.5	7,074.8	68.2	65.9	3.4
February	15,230.0	14,721.5	508.5	7,112.3	68.2	65.9	3.3
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
2019	-						
January	15,508.5	14,992.8	515.6	7,095.9	68.6	66.3	3.3
February	15,543.2	15,026.8	516.4	7,145.9	68.5	66.2	3.3
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,205.0	513.9	7,173.0	68.8	66.6	3.2
December	15,803.0	15,286.0	517.0	7,174.2	68.9	66.7	3.3
2020	13,803.0	13,200.0	517.0	7,129.0	00.9	00.7	0.0
January	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2
February	15,869.8	15,317.0	525.2	7,120.9	68.7	66.4	3.3
March	15,809.8	15,344.5	610.5	7,224.0	68.6	66.0	3.3
	-						
April Max	15,712.2	14,933.4	778.8	7,345.1	68.1	64.8	5.0
May	15,714.0	14,887.9	826.1	7,392.1	68.0	64.4	5.3
June	15,763.5	14,990.2	773.2	7,398.5	68.1	64.7	4.9
July	15,818.5	15,073.4	745.1	7,399.8	68.1	64.9	4.7
August	15,895.1	15,153.5	741.6	7,351.5	68.4	65.2	4.7
September	15,930.6	15,193.1	737.5	7,359.8	68.4	65.2	4.6
October	15,955.3	15,207.1	748.2	7,347.7	68.5	65.3	4.7
November	15,960.5	15,196.1	764.4	7,374.8	68.4	65.1	4.8
December	15,988.3	15,215.4	772.9	7,372.2	68.4	65.1	4.8
2021	16 040 0	45 007 0	700 5	7 000 0	00 5		4.0
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
June	16,066.2	15,297.5	768.7	7,456.8	68.3	65.0	4.8
July	16,072.9	15,294.8	778.2	7,475.4	68.3	65.0	4.8
August	16,125.4	15,376.6	748.8	7,448.5	68.4	65.2	4.6
September	16,193.1	15,463.5	729.6	7,405.9	68.6	65.5	4.5
October	16,259.6	15,554.6	705.0	7,364.5	68.8	65.8	4.3
November	16,304.7	15,610.3	694.4	7,344.4	68.9	66.0	4.3
December	16,336.2	15,648.6	687.6	7,337.8	69.0	66.1	4.2

		('000)						
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate	
2022								
January	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2	
February	16,402.7	15,730.9	671.8	7,320.7	69.1	66.3	4.1	
March	16,438.5	15,769.4	669.2	7,309.7	69.2	66.4	4.1	
April	16,502.8	15,853.5	649.3	7,270.2	69.4	66.7	3.9	
May	16,537.8	15,900.0	637.7	7,260.1	69.5	66.8	3.9	
June	16,566.9	15,936.3	630.6	7,255.5	69.5	66.9	3.8	
July	16,599.2	15,978.4	620.7	7,247.9	69.6	67.0	3.7	
Ogos	16,629.7	16,017.7	612.0	7,242.0	69.7	67.1	3.7	

#### Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2022

			(%)			
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	
2010						
January	12,368.0	11,959.8	408.2	64.0	3.	
February	12,120.1	11,712.8	402.2	62.9	3.	
March	12,242.4	11,817.2	416.7	63.4	3.4	
April	12,382.1	12,025.3	377.6	63.8	3.	
May	12,197.5	11,790.7	405.7	63.0	3.	
June	12,338.5	11,898.3	423.8	63.6	3.	
July	12,419.9	11,996.4	422.5	64.0	3.	
August	12,353.8	11,945.3	400.9	63.4	3.	
September	12,330.7	11,957.7	386.3	63.3	3.	
October	12,772.3	12,407.0	370.8	65.4	2.	
November	12,392.6	11,966.9	418.2	63.3	3.	
December	12,794.9	12,391.6	406.9	65.4	3.	
2011						
January	12,782.4	12,383.1	399.6	64.8	3.	
February	12,674.9	12,312.5	357.2	64.3	2.	
March	12,778.0	12,409.9	363.4	64.6	2.	
April	12,792.6	12,426.6	388.4	64.5	3.	
May	12,757.1	12,352.4	403.0	64.3	3.	
June	12,805.0	12,403.0	390.8	64.5	3.	
July	12,858.3	12,466.3	389.1	64.7	3.	
August	12,930.6	12,501.4	415.0	64.9	3.	
September	12,906.1	12,496.0	424.3	64.8	3.	
October	13,013.1	12,616.9	409.0	65.1	3.	
November	12,829.7	12,410.9	412.6	64.3	3.	
December	13,053.8	12,651.3	405.4	64.9	3.	
2012	10,000.0	12,00110	100.1	0110		
January	13,164.0	12,781.1	383.3	65.5	2.	
February	13,103.1	12,699.1	394.1	65.3	3.	
March	13,221.1	12,822.6	397.2	65.5	3	
April	13,226.3	12,841.5	403.0	65.6	3	
May	13,293.7	12,903.8	389.0	65.9	2	
June	13,256.6	12,841.1	407.8	65.5	3	
July	13,413.8	12,988.9	422.4	66.1	3	
-	13,348.9	12,988.9	359.1	65.6		
August			425.0	65.8	2.3	
September October	13,416.1	13,002.8 12,964.4	448.1			
	13,400.9			65.7	3	
November	13,520.3	13,119.3	398.4	65.9	2	
December	13,499.3	13,079.5	423.0	65.5	3	
2013	40 550 4	40.440.4	400.0		0	
January	13,550.1	13,113.1	432.8	65.6	3	
February	13,641.8	13,242.5	389.3	65.9	2	
March	13,625.3	13,188.7	439.5	65.5	3	
April	13,763.5	13,353.9	422.7	66.3	3	
May	13,867.0	13,414.9	451.7	66.7	3	
June	14,232.8	13,838.3	392.6	68.2	2	
July	14,119.5	13,683.2	434.0	67.7	3	
August	14,200.8	13,730.9	451.5	68.0	3	
September	14,295.2	13,852.9	450.0	68.5	3	
October	14,214.8	13,743.2	481.1	67.9	3	
November	14,279.3	13,773.3	510.8	68.2	3	
December	14,248.6	13,816.1	437.2	67.8	3	

#### Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2022

			(%)			
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	
2014						
January	14,243.3	13,795.5	444.1	67.8	3.4	
February	14,275.9	13,820.1	445.8	67.9	3.4	
March	14,160.8	13,738.1	427.2	67.0	3.0	
April	14,173.1	13,757.5	422.4	67.4	3.0	
May	14,470.8	14,060.1	411.3	68.6	2.8	
June	14,376.6	13,970.9	404.0	67.8	2.8	
July	14,289.4	13,888.2	399.6	67.5	2.8	
August	14,268.0	13,861.9	391.0	67.3	2.	
September	14,415.2	14,036.1	381.9	68.0	2.0	
October	14,436.8	14,054.6	385.1	67.7	2.7	
November	14,436.2	14,046.6	393.9	67.8	2.7	
December	14,500.1	14,055.7	449.4	68.0	3.1	
2015						
January	14,458.4	14,023.9	431.1	67.6	3.0	
February	14,561.5	14,109.1	444.8	68.1	3.4	
March	14,574.3	14,143.1	436.8	68.0	3.0	
April	14,558.8	14,125.3	440.1	67.9	3.0	
May	14,605.0	14,151.8	453.1	68.0	3.4	
June	14,600.5	14,133.6	464.2	67.9	3.2	
July	14,563.4	14,088.5	473.4	67.7	3.3	
August	14,678.0	14,190.0	476.5	68.1	3.2	
September	14,619.1	14,128.4	492.4	67.8	3.4	
October	14,688.0	14,202.2	487.6	68.1	3.3	
November	14,701.0	14,219.9	488.0	68.0	3.3	
December	14,685.2	14,189.8	501.7	67.8	3.4	
2016	14,003.2	14,103.0	501.7	07.0	0	
January	14,677.1	14,188.7	482.7	67.7	3.3	
February	14,697.5	14,108.7	488.1	67.6	3.3	
March	14,688.0	14,202.0	505.4	67.8		
	14,677.5	14,187.5	505.4	67.8	3.4 3.5	
April Max			509.8			
May	14,727.8	14,217.7		67.8	3.9	
June	14,703.3	14,195.4	505.6	67.6	3.4	
July	14,735.0	14,217.1	516.1	67.8	3.	
August	14,806.5	14,279.5	520.4	67.7	3.	
September	14,749.0	14,234.6	515.4	67.5	3.4	
October	14,775.6	14,257.2	519.0	67.7	3.	
November	14,836.2	14,316.0	525.5	67.7	3.	
December	14,786.4	14,283.4	509.6	67.6	3.4	
2017						
January	14,908.5	14,405.2	497.2	67.7	3.5	
February	14,906.1	14,405.5	496.2	67.8	3.	
March	14,908.1	14,405.5	507.3	67.6	3.	
April	14,949.3	14,438.2	515.6	67.8	3.	
May	14,979.3	14,465.3	513.5	67.9	3.	
June	15,011.4	14,496.7	512.6	67.7	3.	
July	15,032.2	14,512.9	517.7	67.8	3.	
August	15,009.4	14,482.6	521.8	67.7	3.	
September	15,054.6	14,538.1	516.9	67.9	3.	
October	15,095.9	14,580.1	517.2	68.0	3.	
November	15,087.6	14,571.1	518.9	68.0	3.	
December	15,145.0	14,649.4	502.7	68.1	3.	

## Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2022

			(%)		
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2018					
January	15,216.2	14,709.5	500.7	68.2	3.
February	15,216.8	14,724.2	490.2	68.2	3.
March	15,215.2	14,714.5	505.4	68.1	3.
April	15,324.0	14,815.0	512.8	68.4	3.
May	15,372.4	14,860.2	511.3	68.5	3.
June	15,362.9	14,839.6	521.4	68.5	3.
July	15,422.1	14,904.0	516.7	68.7	3.
August	15,397.5	14,863.4	529.7	68.3	3.
September	15,443.4	14,924.7	518.6	68.5	3.
October	15,452.9	14,932.8	522.0	68.5	3.
November	15,458.7	14,930.0	529.8	68.4	3.
December	15,499.9	14,996.8	510.7	68.4	3.
2019					
January	15,503.1	15,013.4	502.1	68.5	3.
February	15,525.9	15,016.0	506.5	68.5	3.
March	15,556.1	15,025.9	520.0	68.5	3.
April	15,607.4	15,092.9	527.6	68.5	3.
May	15,632.6	15,111.9	526.2	68.5	3.
June	15,637.3	15,116.0	524.7	68.6	3.
July	15,705.0	15,188.9	522.6	68.5	3.
•	15,708.8	15,188.9	519.6	68.7	3.
August			519.8		
September	15,754.5	15,238.9		68.8	3
October	15,786.7	15,275.4	517.2	68.8	3.
November	15,855.3	15,323.0	522.6	69.0	3.
December	15,817.1	15,303.4	516.6	68.9	3.
2020	45 005 0	45,000,4	540.0	00.0	0
January	15,825.8	15,299.4	516.9	68.8	3
February	15,849.8	15,334.8	528.8	68.7	3
March	15,864.3	15,255.1	607.2	68.8	3
April	15,713.9	14,943.7	765.7	68.2	4
Мау	15,715.9	14,895.9	815.0	68.1	5
June	15,788.6	15,008.4	754.8	68.2	4
July	15,818.8	15,086.4	729.7	68.1	4
August	15,889.1	15,167.8	733.5	68.3	4
September	15,920.9	15,179.7	740.5	68.4	4
October	15,951.2	15,189.0	764.1	68.4	4
November	15,952.4	15,183.8	784.1	68.4	4
December	15,988.9	15,194.2	795.6	68.4	5
2021					
January	16,016.3	15,219.2	790.4	68.4	4
February	16,028.0	15,261.0	782.9	68.5	4
March	16,104.2	15,352.2	749.1	68.7	4
April	16,096.5	15,362.6	730.2	68.6	4
Мау	16,100.8	15,379.1	718.3	68.6	4
June	16,091.8	15,316.0	750.4	68.4	4
July	16,073.2	15,307.9	762.1	68.3	4
August	16,119.3	15,391.1	740.6	68.3	4
September	16,182.7	15,449.3	732.6	68.6	4
October	16,255.3	15,536.1	720.0	68.8	4
November	16,296.4	15,597.7	712.3	68.9	4
December	16,336.9	15,626.9	707.8	68.9	4

## Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2022

			(%)		
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Employed Unemployed		Unemployment Rate
2022					
January	16,350.3	15,651.6	688.3	68.9	4.2
February	16,392.6	15,720.2	675.4	69.1	4.1
March	16,437.2	15,768.1	667.8	69.2	4.1
April	16,507.1	15,866.5	640.6	69.5	3.9
May	16,553.2	15,921.7	631.6	69.6	3.8
June	16,620.9	16,034.8	603.9	69.8	3.6
July	16,611.0	15,996.5	601.8	69.7	3.6
August	16,647.2	16,058.0	604.7	69.7	3.6

 Table C2 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - August 2022

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
2010		onempioyeu		o month	montin		unemployeu
2016	E01 E	264.0	100.0	110.0	26.0	25.0	120
January	501.5	361.9	180.3	110.0	36.0	35.6	139
February	506.4	254.0	115.8	83.7	34.9	19.6	252
March	509.5	332.8	176.8	92.9	44.8	18.3	176
April	511.5	328.0	170.6	93.3	43.9	20.2	183
May	504.8	297.3	153.6	92.5	37.6	13.6	207
June	501.8	298.2	146.8	83.6	51.7	16.2	203
July	516.2	306.0	131.1	90.9	54.6	29.4	210
August	515.2	305.6	149.0	81.4	44.7	30.5	209
September		292.6	148.1	77.9	45.6	21.0	220
October	511.7	299.7	143.1	74.7	48.4	33.5	212
November	510.7	286.5	125.6	86.8	47.5	26.6	224
December	512.2	374.4	192.2	93.2	59.4	29.6	137
2017							
January	514.1	328.4	147.1	108.1	47.3	25.9	185
February	514.8	338.1	151.8	118.6	46.7	21.0	176
March	510.8	315.2	168.2	80.8	43.0	23.2	195
April	511.9	359.5	151.9	107.5	66.2	33.9	152
May	507.5	372.1	171.9	128.8	38.9	32.5	135
June	507.7	319.1	151.1	89.8	49.2	29.0	188
July	519.0	345.6	144.6	115.0	47.6	38.4	173
August	516.9	351.5	160.7	115.7	45.0	30.1	165
September	514.5	322.0	142.4	105.8	45.1	28.7	192
October	508.8	356.1	182.1	110.6	35.7	27.7	152
November	505.1	338.1	143.3	105.5	51.1	38.2	167
December	505.8	327.5	127.6	109.1	46.6	44.2	178
2018							
January	516.5	356.6	133.2	125.9	58.2	39.3	160
February	508.5	349.8	155.3	106.6	41.4	46.4	158
March	508.7	349.8	161.7	108.5	42.0	37.7	158
April	510.0	373.6	167.7	140.9	44.7	20.2	136
May	504.8	319.4	134.2	112.0	38.5	34.7	185
June	515.8	324.5	136.2	108.5	52.4	27.4	191
July	518.6	360.7	189.7	86.1	47.9	37.0	157
August	525.0	308.7	149.1	84.4	46.1	29.0	216
September		361.6	174.1	103.0	37.5	47.1	154
October	510.4	331.1	165.2	85.5	49.2	31.3	181
November	512.9	347.8	168.9	87.2	49.2 52.6	31.3	168
December	516.2	347.8 329.7	149.3	92.6	34.3	53.5	184
2019	014.2	329.1	149.3	92.0	34.3	55.5	184
	E1E 6	100 0	184.7	107 9	70 0	35.4	4 4 4
January February	515.6	400.8		107.3	73.3 72.7		114 153
February March	516.4	362.6	147.1 175.6	99.5 74 7		43.3	
March	521.3	345.4 265.5	175.6	74.7	37.8	57.3	175
April Max	523.3	365.5	150.1	116.9	67.6	31.0	157
May	519.8	343.2	110.9	132.4	65.7	34.1	176
June	521.4	425.3	220.8	124.1	53.0	27.4	96
July	524.8	362.5	162.7	105.8	53.9	40.1	162
August	520.2	411.7	180.2	128.9	50.0	52.6	108
September		410.1	213.0	125.7	52.1	19.3	111
October	512.1	340.3	168.2	104.8	42.4	24.9	171
November	513.9	339.5	141.1	92.7	46.2	59.5	174
December	517.0	389.5	182.0	119.3	53.9	34.3	127

 Table C2 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - August 2022

		Actively	Less than 3	3- Less than	6- Less than 12		('000
Time Series	Unemployed	Unemployed	month	6 month	month	More than year	unemployed
2020							
January	511.7	319.8	132.4	103.2	48.7	35.6	191.9
February	525.2	343.2	148.5	96.6	52.6	45.4	182.
March	610.5	422.9	200.0	100.2	72.7	50.1	187.
April	778.8	459.8	235.9	156.6	38.1	29.2	319.
May	826.1	573.7	308.1	136.1	78.6	50.8	252.
•							
June	773.2	594.0	298.7	159.3	85.8	50.3	179.
July	745.1	620.2	307.4	168.5	87.2	57.1	124.
August	741.6	615.1	302.4	164.9	89.7	58.0	126.
September	737.5	610.4	300.5	163.6	88.2	58.0	127.
October	748.2	623.1	304.5	167.4	89.0	62.2	125.
November	764.4	637.7	311.2	169.8	90.4	66.3	126.
December	772.9	644.7	313.9	172.0	92.0	66.8	128.
2021							
January	782.5	657.2	321.5	175.9	90.4	69.3	125.
February	777.5	647.4	327.8	155.5	91.0	73.1	130.
March	753.2	626.9	320.1	152.5	85.6	68.6	126.
April	742.7	618.7	322.6	151.0	80.7	64.4	124.
May	728.1	609.9	318.2	148.3	81.2	62.2	118.
June	768.7	642.9	335.9	157.4	86.7	62.9	125.
July	778.2	651.3	351.4	156.7	86.1	57.1	126.
August	748.8	627.5	337.3	153.6	80.1	56.5	121.
September	729.6	611.0	333.3	147.3	78.9	51.4	118.
October	705.0	589.5	327.3	142.3	74.0	45.9	115.
November	694.4	581.8	324.3	137.6	74.8	45.1	112.
December	687.6	576.5	322.3	136.5	74.1	43.5	111.
2022							
January	680.4	569.5	320.8	134.2	72.0	42.5	110.
February	671.8	562.5	318.7	131.8	71.0	41.0	109.
March	669.2	561.0	320.4	130.1	70.4	40.1	108.
April	649.3	542.9	315.3	124.3	64.9	38.4	106.
May	637.7	534.0	312.9	122.5	61.9	36.6	103.
June	630.6	528.5	311.6	120.6	61.3	35.0	102.
July	620.7	517.4	307.7	115.7	60.0	34.0	103.
August	612.0	507.3	304.2	110.7	59.7	32.7	104.

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rat (15 - 30 years)
2016				
January	283.6	10.7	402.8	6.9
February	236.1	9.0	340.6	5.7
March	285.0	10.9	416.1	7.0
April	305.6	11.5	405.7	6.9
May	291.6	11.1	395.2	6.8
June	240.5	9.6	387.3	6.0
July	309.0	11.8	446.9	7.5
August	305.3	11.6	412.9	6.8
September	266.3	10.6	369.9	6.4
October	290.5	11.4	399.7	6.8
November	253.7	9.5	391.2	6.0
December	267.4	10.2	393.6	6.0
2017				
January	306.2	12.0	410.6	7.0
February	285.4	11.1	413.7	7.0
March	258.9	10.1	392.2	6.
April	272.2	10.8	414.5	6.
May	320.2	12.2	418.8	7.
June	296.5	11.4	420.1	7.
July	281.1	11.3	445.1	7.
August	295.9	11.6	423.1	7.
September	267.4	10.3	377.5	6.
October	303.6	11.7	418.8	7.
November	314.4	11.7	406.7	6.
December	309.0	11.7	404.7	6.
2018	000.0		-101.1	0.
January	328.5	12.3	437.6	7.
February	310.9	11.6	423.0	6.
March	306.2	11.7	414.4	6.
April	287.9	10.6	420.3	6
May	292.5	10.6	391.9	6.
June	284.3	10.0	426.9	6.
July	320.6	11.8	420.9	6
-	303.2	11.5	425.4	6
August September	289.5	10.5	407.0	6
		10.5		7.
October November	277.2 289.0	10.1	429.1 415.1	6
		10.5		
December 2019	328.7	11.7	428.8	6
January	200.1	10.6	409.3	6
February	290.1 282.1	10.6	409.3 424.3	6
March	266.3	9.9	424.3 403.0	6
April Mov	288.1	10.3 10.5	430.0	6
May	289.3	10.5	414.4	6
June	287.0	10.5	418.5	6
July	291.3	10.2	434.4	7
August	297.8	11.2	441.2	7
September	307.1	11.1	443.4	7
October	244.5	9.0	404.8	6
November	274.2	9.5	411.8	6
December	309.9	11.2	412.9	6

Table C3 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - August 2022

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
2020				
January	268.1	10.0	396.9	6.4
February	288.0	10.8	395.0	6.4
March	291.4	11.3	470.5	7.8
April	324.2	12.9	528.0	9.0
May	362.4	14.2	573.7	10.0
June	335.8	13.1	581.7	9.7
July	313.2	13.9	544.5	9.7
August	331.0	13.7	502.3	8.9
September	325.5	13.0	502.6	8.5
October	321.6	13.4	513.2	8.9
November	344.5	13.0	528.4	8.8
December	312.2	13.2	497.2	8.7
2021				
January	295.3	13.5	509.2	9.2
February	347.6	13.9	544.3	9.2
March	321.1	13.4	537.3	9.3
April	310.7	13.7	507.3	8.7
May	328.1	13.6	545.7	9.2
June	340.9	12.7	565.1	9.4
July	344.1	13.7	520.6	8.5
August	321.1	13.9	524.1	8.8
September	335.1	13.9	507.8	8.5
October	358.8	13.9	508.4	8.1
November	350.9	13.7	517.9	8.2
December	367.7	13.7	533.8	8.5
2022				
January	364.5	13.2	521.8	8.3
February	356.9	13.0	513.7	8.1
March	361.0	13.1	502.4	8.0
April	357.2	12.8	501.2	7.7
May	341.4	12.5	475.7	7.4
June	343.9	12.2	474.7	7.4
July	336.2	12.1	476.5	7.4
August	337.6	12.1	467.5	7.1

## Table C3 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - August 2022

## Table C4 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - August 2022

				('0(
Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
2016				
January	449.0	10,534.1	2,570.3	597
February	543.9	10,582.3	2,437.5	633
March	539.4	10,381.2	2,660.3	619
April	456.2	10,280.6	2,805.9	621
May	532.0	10,407.9	2,573.1	687
June	534.3	10,535.6	2,453.5	694
July	427.2	10,536.4	2,605.4	643
August	452.3	10,719.5	2,527.0	608
September	460.7	10,814.3	2,331.0	643
October	458.8	10,719.6	2,508.7	560
November	466.6	10,929.5	2,311.2	609
December	443.0	10,865.9	2,354.2	613
017		-,	y -  -	
January	550.0	10,652.0	2,548.6	610
February	464.6	10,677.2	2,548.4	71
March	575.4	10,624.8	2,630.1	59
April	590.9	10,525.1	2,687.8	62
May	637.9	10,357.7	2,736.1	72
June	578.8	10,745.8	2,590.1	60
July	549.2	10,656.4	2,734.8	55
August	608.4	10,703.7	2,623.1	578
September	646.0	10,701.8	2,554.6	64
October	593.9	10,949.6	2,004.0	592
November	401.7	10,949.8	2,709.4	53
December	546.1	10,935.5	2,709.4 2,504.3	60
018	540.1	10,302.0	2,004.0	00
January	533.0	10,749.4	2,757.7	630
February	472.7	10,746.4	2,825.9	670
March	493.9	10,585.3	2,920.7	732
April	550.2	10,832.6	2,719.5	70
May	517.2	10,751.8	2,880.6	70
June	529.0	10,823.6	2,817.7	692
July	518.2	10,651.2	3,012.8	70
-				673
August September	599.4 639.1	10,758.4 10,690.0	2,865.7 2,907.8	68
October	513.7			714
		10,764.5	2,944.6	
November December	545.8 593.5	10,899.2	2,836.9	659 67
	595.5	10,811.7	2,909.6	07
019	F70 4	10.001.0	2 922 0	co.
January	570.4	10,961.6	2,823.0	63
February	619.4 560.0	11,098.6	2,752.4	550
March	560.0	11,327.2	2,574.5	573
April Max	578.3	11,156.7	2,764.8	590
May	597.9	11,345.6	2,640.8	538
June	551.6	11,243.3	2,746.5	593
July	541.6	11,535.9	2,557.7	54
August	582.2	11,235.5	2,855.0	513
September	510.8	11,633.8	2,500.3	584
October	547.5	11,659.3	2,452.0	600
November	527.6	11,565.1	2,679.8	542
December	482.0	11,563.4	2,669.6	57

## Table C4 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - August 2022

Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
2020				
January	552.3	11,375.4	2,757.1	632.8
February	513.2	11,513.8	2,691.0	626.5
March	515.7	11,280.0	2,812.2	624.5
April	563.1	11,146.3	2,585.4	638.5
May	470.3	11,399.4	2,423.9	594.1
June	497.9	11,438.2	2,417.8	636.2
July	434.8	11,647.4	2,380.9	610.4
August	434.9	11,719.9	2,416.0	582.8
September	445.1	11,734.9	2,433.7	579.5
October	450.5	11,763.0	2,425.4	568.3
November	456.8	11,782.5	2,412.0	544.7
December	462.9	11,806.1	2,399.4	547.0
2021		,	_,	00
January	469.7	11,846.9	2,394.6	526.1
February	481.0	11,870.8	2,429.9	488.9
March	491.8	11,898.9	2,423.3	460.4
April	493.0	11,914.8	2,490.5	453.8
May	495.7	11,930.8	2,492.9	451.4
June	486.3	11,874.1	2,497.0	440.0
July	485.1	11,869.7	2,503.8	436.2
August	491.4	11,897.6	2,537.7	449.9
September	499.7	11,925.9	2,572.6	465.4
October	506.0	11,971.2	2,607.9	469.5
November	509.8	11,998.3	2,628.0	474.2
December	512.9	12,015.9	2,640.2	479.7
2022	547.0	40.000.0	0.050.0	100.0
January	517.2	12,028.9	2,656.2	483.8
February	521.4	12,046.2	2,674.8	488.6
March	525.7 536.0	12,060.2 12,092.5	2,691.7 2,723.6	491.8 501.4
April May	536.0 539.6	12,092.5	2,723.6 2,744.0	501.4
June	542.5	12,112.6	2,744.0 2,766.2	503.9
July	545.1	12,144.9	2,787.5	500.9
August	546.9	12,167.0	2,804.7	499.1

('000)

										('000)
					C	Occupation				
Year	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Diction	ary of Occu	pational Cla	ssification,	1980 <sup>1</sup>		
1982	5,249.0	375.7	111.5	493.4	510.5	573.2	1,655.3	1,529.4	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	381.3	132.3	520.6	522.7	593.7	1,678.5	1,628.0	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	409.8	115.4	541.3	600.0	638.1	1,694.1	1,567.7	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	426.6	129.2	551.5	625.9	643.0	1,720.0	1,556.9	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	449.0	140.4	544.9	638.5	686.6	1,757.2	1,543.6	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	452.0	117.7	566.1	711.9	704.3	1,845.8	1,586.1	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	454.1	127.9	574.4	728.1	728.3	1,892.5	1,651.7	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	477.0	131.3	605.5	726.0	727.0	1,848.9	1,875.0	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	519.8	144.8	655.6	758.7	762.6	1,750.7	2,092.8	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	586.4	187.8	732.3	763.5	790.1	1,549.7	2,437.9	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	639.5	219.9	789.2	771.8	879.0	1,576.0	2,508.0	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	756.6	247.7	832.0	834.9	845.8	1,539.5	2,588.4	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	838.0	298.2	905.8	935.7	943.1	1,644.8	2,833.6	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	896.6	329.5	963.2	918.5	985.1	1,516.4	2,960.0	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	913.1	346.2	946.9	937.5	1,007.9	1,632.6	2,815.4	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	937.0	348.3	985.6	991.7	1,052.8	1,633.1	2,889.2	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,020.4	391.9	1,012.5	1,044.8	1,189.3	1,569.3	3,040.9	n.a	n.a
			Mal	aysia Standa	ard Classific					
2001	9,357.0	695.0	457.2	1,126.1	890.6	1,291.1	1,265.3	1,160.2	1,476.6	994.9
2002	9,542.6	786.3	483.5	1,194.6	890.3	1,307.7	1,260.8	1,168.1	1,373.0	1,078.2
2003	9,869.7	793.5	530.3	1,219.9	937.8	1,399.4	1,249.8	1,235.6	1,420.7	1,082.6
2004	9,979.5	859.3	561.3	1,211.6	931.2	1,479.7	1,292.8	1,165.2	1,409.9	1,068.5
2005	10,045.4	777.4	555.1	1,266.8	992.3	1,483.7	1,268.6	1,145.5	1,427.5	1,128.3
2006	10,275.4	829.6	565.9	1,307.5	968.3	1,597.1	1,335.9	1,154.8	1,408.0	1,108.4
2007	10,538.1	770.4	596.8	1,400.5	1,029.5	1,705.6	1,355.3	1,133.2	1,347.4	1,199.3
2008	10,659.6	748.8	613.7	1,496.4	1,053.4	1,776.1	1,271.3	1,153.8	1,344.1	1,202.0
2009	10,897.3	822.9	684.6	1,560.0	1,086.6	1,869.1	1,255.7	1,132.9	1,242.7	1,242.8
2010	11,899.5	856.7	737.4	1,695.8	1,183.2	1,959.6	1,382.0	1,228.3	1,502.8	1,353.7
				aysia Standa						
2011	12,351.5	692.4	1,221.0	1,306.3	1,180.3	2,503.2	1,011.8	1,345.8	1,570.2	1,520.4
2012	12,820.5	684.4	1,244.0	1,283.4	1,168.8	2,640.7	1,184.1	1,428.5	1,576.8	1,609.8
2013	13,545.4	695.5	1,284.7	1,292.6	1,190.7	2,911.0	1,180.2	1,492.1	1,694.4	1,804.0
2014	13,852.6	664.4	1,376.5	1,367.2	1,237.8	3,169.3	1,002.4	1,555.1	1,659.1	1,820.8
2015	14,067.7	718.6	1,462.0	1,406.9	1,241.1	3,188.9	940.3	1,578.8	1,585.2	1,945.9
				aysia Standa						
2016	14,163.7	658.5	1,755.2	1,453.5	1,163.8	3,176.3	872.0	1,570.3	1,669.8	1,844.2
2017	14,476.8	690.3	1,771.6	1,522.9	1,236.5	3,212.6	898.9	1,517.1	1,766.5	1,860.4
2018	14,776.0	660.5	1,824.4	1,536.7	1,247.7	3,422.8	921.9	1,545.5	1,787.9	1,828.7
2019	15,073.4	694.5	1,883.5	1,573.9	1,272.1	3,411.6	932.8	1,577.1	1,865.4	1,862.5
2020	14,956.7	808.4	1,867.7	1,547.2	1,242.1	3,632.3	916.3	1,472.5	1,689.9	1,780.3
2021	15,064.2	687.0	1,961.4	1,806.7	1,507.3	3,611.5	720.3	1,301.0	1,553.7	1,915.2
Notes:										

Notes

<sup>1</sup>For 1982- 2000, category of occupation are classified according to the "Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980" as follows:

- 1: Professional, technical and related workers
- 2: Administrative and managerial workers
- 3: Clerical and related workers
- 4: Sales workers
- 5: Service workers
- 6: Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen
- and hunters
- 7: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

#### <sup>2</sup>For 2001 - 2010, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998" as follows:

- 1: Legislators, senior officials and managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical workers
- 5: Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- 6: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trade workers
- 8: Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations

<sup>3</sup>For 2011 - 2015, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008" as follows:

(1000)

- 1: Managers 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical support workers
- 5: Service workers and shop and market sales workers 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trades workers
- 8: Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations

#### <sup>4</sup>For 2016 - 2021, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013" as follows:

- 1: Managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical workers
- 5: Service and sales workers
- 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trades workers
- 8: Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations

#### Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

											('00
						Indu	-				
Year	Total	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	<u> </u>	J
					aysia Indust						
1982	5,249.0	1,635.8	51.7	816.0	34.9	377.5	860.9	223.1	202.1	1,046.9	n
1983	5,457.0	1,670.9	55.1	894.1	39.3	425.6	897.3	235.9	197.7	1,041.0	r
1984	5,566.7	1,695.0	46.5	858.4	32.9	428.0	956.6	242.8	200.5	1,106.0	r
1985	5,653.4	1,717.4	44.4	850.4	31.5	419.4	994.3	244.3	218.9	1,132.7	r
1986	5,760.1	1,764.5	40.6	874.0	32.4	369.4	1,035.1	242.0	234.6	1,167.6	1
1987	5,983.9	1,846.4	33.0	928.9	35.9	336.3	1,091.7	252.0	241.6	1,218.0	I
1988	6,157.2	1,883.8	30.7	978.1	41.3	339.9	1,112.6	265.1	229.4	1,276.1	I
1989	6,390.9	1,832.5	33.1	1,171.1	40.6	376.9	1,143.9	277.6	253.2	1,262.0	I
1990	6,685.0	1,737.6	36.8	1,332.8	46.7	423.9	1,217.8	301.9	258.4	1,329.0	I
1992	7,047.8	1,535.8	36.3	1,639.6	45.9	506.7	1,254.5	326.2	299.8	1,403.1	I
1993	7,383.4	1,558.6	37.6	1,726.9	60.3	538.8	1,266.2	344.0	330.1	1,520.9	I
1995	7,645.0	1,526.8	32.5	1,780.5	48.0	611.3	1,370.7	359.2	363.7	1,552.2	I
1996	8,399.3	1,626.2	35.0	1,912.1	44.1	716.5	1,566.7	400.7	412.0	1,686.0	I
1997	8,569.2	1,481.3	38.5	2,002.5	50.9	793.0	1,577.9	423.3	447.2	1,754.5	
1998	8,599.6	1,616.5	28.4	1,907.8	50.0	745.9	1,616.0	421.7	425.8	1,787.5	
1999	8,837.8	1,623.7	37.8	1,990.7	50.2	722.8	1,660.6	420.3	466.2	1,865.4	
2000	9,269.2	1,552.4	27.7	2,174.2	49.3	759.9	1,787.2	433.9	474.3	2,010.3	
				Malays	ia Standard	Industrial	Classifica	tion (MSIC)	2000 <sup>2</sup>		
2001	9,357.0	1,288.2	127.7	26.7	2,184.1	57.3	829.8	1,458.1	585.1	468.3	225
2002	9,542.6	1,316.8	107.7	27.5	2,068.9	50.6	905.1	1,497.0	616.1	496.8	240
2003	9,869.7	1,301.2	107.0	29.5	2,131.0	57.6	942.5	1,592.2	644.2	481.6	223
2004	9,979.5	1,326.5	126.1	34.7	2,023.0	57.9	890.8	1,607.2	698.2	532.9	236
2005	10,045.4	1,355.2	115.2	36.1	1,989.3	56.6	904.4	1,620.3	671.8	544.7	247
2006	10,275.4	1,375.3	128.2	42.0	2,082.8	75.4	908.9	1,650.5	721.3	539.7	242
2007	10,538.1	1,437.3	120.9	39.4	1,977.3	60.8	922.5	1,712.1	760.7	538.2	282
2008	10,659.6	1,365.6	122.1	54.5	1,944.7	60.5	998.0	1,729.4	783.6	583.4	276
2009	10,897.3	1,349.6	121.5	62.7	1,807.1	58.1	1,015.9	1,831.8	800.5	592.0	271
				Malays	ia Standard	Industrial	Classifica	tion (MSIC)	2008 <sup>3</sup>		
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178
2011	12,351.5	1,421.7	73.5	2,244.0	51.0	71.9	1,151.5	2,005.4	604.0	951.1	206
2012	12,820.5	1,628.2	80.8	2,263.7	61.9	81.0	1,174.7	2,125.6	624.3	965.1	208
2013	13,545.4	1,758.9	87.9	2,315.8	61.5	83.7	1,292.1	2,261.4	626.5	1,041.5	194
2014	13,852.6	1,694.2	84.7	2,372.5	65.6	81.2	1,277.7	2,324.4	598.2	1,149.3	213
2015	14,067.7	1,753.9	104.4	2,322.7	61.7	72.1	1,309.9	2,361.4	615.0	1,150.8	214
2016	14,163.7	1,609.9	96.3	2,390.6	77.9	76.4	1,251.7	2,428.5	630.4	1,260.7	208
2017	14,476.8	1,635.0	97.2	2,513.3	62.2	81.0	1,258.9	2,485.4	658.2	1,323.2	220
2018	14,776.0	1,570.3	90.8	2,499.9	68.8	88.6	1,257.8	2,544.6	697.9	1,473.4	216
2019 <sup>r</sup>	15,073.4	1,541.1	91.0	2,612.0	75.4	88.8	1,246.7	2,604.6	677.8	1,549.7	223
2020	14,956.7	1,566.0	82.2	2,498.0	76.4	83.7	1,173.4	2,765.6	689.2	1,540.0	223
2021	15,064.2	1,550.0	81.9	2,501.4	77.7	85.5	1,159.6	2,826.5	704.5	1,535.5	235

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>For 1982 - 2000, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing
- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas and water
- E: Construction
- F: Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
- G: Transport, storage and communications
- H: Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
- I: Community, social and personal services

#### <sup>2</sup>For 2001 - 2009, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- B: Fishing
- C: Mining and quarrying
- D: Manufacturing
- E: Electricity, gas and water supply
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- H: Hotels and restaurants
- I: Transport, storage and communications
- J: Financial intermediation
- K: Real estate, renting and business activities
- L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- M: Education
- N: Health and social work
- O: Other community, social and personal service activities
- P: Private households with employed persons

#### <sup>3</sup>For 2010 - 2021, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H: Transportation and storage
- I: Accommodation and food service activities
- J: Information and communication K: Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L: Real estate activities
- M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N: Administrative and support service activities O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P: Education
- Q: Human health and social work activities
- R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S: Others service activities
- T: Activities of households as employers
- <sup>r</sup>Revised

#### Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021 (cont'd)

						Indus	+tr\/				('000
Year	Total _	к	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	т
	-			Mala	vsia Indust	rial Classif	ication, (Up	odated) 197	<b>′2</b> <sup>1</sup>		
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
1983	5,457.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
1984	5,566.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
1985	5,653.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1986	5,760.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1987	5,983.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1988	6,157.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1989	6,390.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1990	6,685.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1992	7,047.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1993	7,383.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1995	7,645.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1996	8,399.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
1997	8,569.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1998	8,599.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
1999	8,837.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
2000	9,269.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
				Malaysi	a Standard	Industrial	Classificati	on (MSIC)	2000 <sup>2</sup>		
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	9,542.6	397.1	663.6	508.6	189.3	192.5	262.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.:
2003	9,869.7	404.2	666.5	594.3	217.3	216.1	258.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2005	10,045.4	459.0	728.5	607.1	212.6	234.9	260.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2007	10,538.1	558.1	716.1	632.7	238.9	266.5	272.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
2009	10,897.3	601.9	813.9	731.4	271.7	303.3	262.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.:
				Malaysi	a Standard	Industrial	Classificati	on (MSIC)			
2010	11,899.5	323.4	58.5	285.6	359.2	787.7	779.3	280.0	91.6	182.9	285.
2011	12,351.5	319.3	61.2	328.4	448.0	750.2	782.3	384.1	87.5	181.8	225.
2012	12,820.5	322.1	68.9	307.3	532.2	696.4	784.9	414.3	84.8	190.5	202.
2013	13,545.4	318.9	72.7	306.8	566.9	761.4	816.6	490.0	79.4	192.4	214.
2014	13,852.6	329.1	79.7	328.8	654.3	741.7	871.4	532.9	94.1	199.1	159.
2015	14,067.7	354.4	71.2	359.3	634.8	751.0	899.0	573.1	81.7	233.1	142.
2016	14,163.7	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.
2017	14,476.8	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.
2018	14,776.0	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.
2019 <sup>r</sup>	15,073.4	355.1	90.3	394.7	809.2	737.1	992.1	527.7	84.0	266.1	104.
2020	14,956.7	372.1	82.1	379.3	801.9	734.9	937.6	559.6	58.2	267.0	66.
2021	15,064.2	386.5	83.4	358.9	846.0	725.1	924.3	582.2	60.5	274.7	64.0

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>For 1982 - 2000, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972" as follows:

**A**: Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing

- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas and water
- E: Construction
- **F**: Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
- **G**: Transport, storage and communications
- H: Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
- I: Community, social and personal services

#### <sup>2</sup>For 2001 - 2009, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry
- B: Fishing
- C: Mining and quarrying
- D: Manufacturing
- E: Electricity, gas and water supply
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- H: Hotels and restaurants
- I: Transport, storage and communications
- J: Financial intermediation
- K: Real estate, renting and business activities
- L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- M: Education
- N: Health and social work
- O: Other community, social and personal service activities
- P: Private households with employed persons

# <sup>3</sup>For 2010 - 2021, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- $\ensuremath{\textbf{E}}$  : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H: Transportation and storage
- I: Accommodation and food service activities
- J: Information and communication
- K: Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L: Real estate activities
- M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N: Administrative and support service activities
- O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P: Education
- Q: Human health and social work activities
- R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S: Others service activities
- T: Activities of households as employers

Revised

## Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

		('000) Status of Employment							
Time Series	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker				
1982	5,249.0	158.1	3,320.7	1,159.8	610.4				
1983	5,457.0	175.4	3,447.2	1,242.6	591.7				
1984	5,566.7	141.4	3,673.4	1,130.1	621.8				
1985	5,653.4	167.8	3,636.1	1,189.8	659.5				
1986	5,760.1	180.4	3,560.7	1,308.2	710.6				
1987	5,983.9	167.9	3,747.9	1,280.1	788.1				
1988	6,157.2	204.7	3,799.1	1,377.1	776.3				
1989	6,390.9	154.2	4,164.7	1,324.3	747.4				
1990	6,685.0	194.6	4,412.4	1,383.9	694.0				
1992	7,047.8	158.5	5,047.7	1,277.3	564.2				
1993	7,383.4	209.5	5,272.8	1,350.7	550.1				
1995	7,645.0	188.1	5,553.3	1,396.4	506.9				
1996	8,399.3	251.1	6,071.4	1,514.2	562.6				
1997	8,569.2	222.7	6,380.7	1,449.6	516.1				
1998	8,599.6	252.7	6,307.9	1,521.6	517.4				
1999	8,837.8	202.2	6,602.5	1,489.1	543.9				
2000	9,269.2	275.8	6,882.6	1,586.0	524.8				
2001	9,357.0	306.8	7,056.2	1,514.9	478.5				
2002	9,542.6	288.6	7,320.2	1,479.8	453.9				
2003	9,869.7	333.0	7,523.8	1,536.3	476.3				
2004	9,979.5	354.7	7,445.0	1,678.1	501.7				
2005	10,045.4	337.0	7,583.4	1,671.7	453.2				
2006	10,275.4	396.9	7,632.9	1,733.4	512.2				
2007	10,538.1	362.5	7,824.0	1,831.5	520.1				
2008	10,659.6	371.4	7,951.1	1,851.1	486.0				
2009	10,897.3	399.4	8,153.6	1,862.7	481.7				
2010	11,899.5	439.3	9,010.2	1,954.7	495.4				
2011	12,351.5	446.1	9,483.7	1,907.4	514.3				
2012	12,820.5	476.2	9,620.0	2,117.3	607.0				
2013	13,545.4	523.9	10,073.5	2,316.8	631.3				
2014	13,852.6	511.5	10,447.6	2,267.2	626.3				
2015	14,067.7	568.6	10,395.5	2,476.2	627.4				
2016	14,163.7	486.4	10,534.2	2,522.3	620.9				
2017	14,476.8	553.5	10,710.1	2,606.7	606.4				
2018	14,776.0	547.2	10,700.4	2,859.2	669.1				
2019	15,073.4	552.9	11,218.3	2,724.2	578.1				
2020	14,956.7	512.2	11,554.2	2,383.0	507.4				
2021	15,064.2	508.4	11,821.4	2,231.0	503.3				

## Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, August 2021 - August 2022

Indicators	2021					2022								Data Source	
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	June	July	Aug		
Labour Force Partie	cipatio	n Rate	(LFPR)	) (%)											
South East Asia															
Malaysia	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.7	DOSM	
Philipphine	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	64.0	64.8	65.2	66.1	Philippine Statistics Authority	
East Asia															
Hong Kong	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.2	58.1	58.3	58.5	58.6	Census and Statistics Department	
Taiwan	59.0	58.9	59.0	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.3	59.3	National Statistics Republic of China	
South Korea	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.1	Statistics Korea	
Japan	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	62.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
Oceania															
Australia North America	65.2	64.6	64.7	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.4	66.6	ABS	
USA	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.4	BLS	
Canada	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.9	64.7	64.8	Statistics Canada	
Europe		20.0	20.0	20.0		20.0	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.0	0 1.0	<b>U</b> 117	0 110	- and of our add	
United Kingdom	78.8	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.3	n.a	ONS	
Sweden	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	74.8	74.8	74.7	Statistics Sweden	
Finland	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	71.1	69.8	68.1	Statistics Finland	
Russia	62.6	62.6	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.1	62.3	62.3	62.3	Trading economics	
Italy	64.5	64.8	65.0	65.3	65.3	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.5	65.4	65.6	65.5	65.2	National Institute of Statistics	
Netherland	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.8	75.0	Statistics Netherlands	
Unemployment rate	e (%)														
South East Asia															
Malaysia	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	DOSM	
Philipphine	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.3	Philippine Statistics Authority	
East Asia															
Hong Kong	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.1	Census and Statistics Department	
Hong Kong Taiwan	4.7 4.2	4.5 4.0	4.3 3.8	4.1 3.7	3.9 3.6	3.9 3.6	4.5 3.7	5.0 3.7	5.4 3.6	5.1 3.7	4.7 3.7	4.3 3.8	4.1 3.8	Department National Statistics	
														Department	
Taiwan	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of	
Taiwan South Korea Japan	4.2 2.6	4.0 2.7	3.8 2.8	3.7 2.6	3.6 3.5	3.6 4.1	3.7 3.4	3.7 3.0	3.6 3.0	3.7 3.0	3.7 3.0	3.8 2.9	3.8 2.1	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Oceania</b>	4.2 2.6 2.8	4.0 2.7 2.8	3.8 2.8 2.7	3.7 2.6 2.8	3.6 3.5 2.7	3.6 4.1 2.8	3.7 3.4 2.7	3.7 3.0 2.6	3.6 3.0 2.5	3.7 3.0 2.6	3.7 3.0 2.6	3.8 2.9 2.6	3.8 2.1 2.5	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Oceania</b> Australia	4.2 2.6	4.0 2.7	3.8 2.8	3.7 2.6	3.6 3.5	3.6 4.1	3.7 3.4	3.7 3.0	3.6 3.0	3.7 3.0	3.7 3.0	3.8 2.9	3.8 2.1	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Dceania</b> Australia <b>North America</b>	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Dceania</b> Australia	4.2 2.6 2.8	4.0 2.7 2.8	3.8 2.8 2.7	3.7 2.6 2.8	3.6 3.5 2.7	3.6 4.1 2.8	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6	3.7 3.0 2.6	3.7 3.0 2.6	3.8 2.9 2.6	3.8 2.1 2.5	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Dceania</b> Australia <b>North America</b> USA Canada	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Dceania</b> Australia <b>North America</b> USA	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS	
Taiwan South Korea Japan Dceania Australia North America USA Canada Europe United Kingdom	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2 7.1 4.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7 7.0 4.3	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6 6.8 4.3	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2 6.1 4.1	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9 6.0 4.1	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0 6.5 4.0	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 3.8	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6 5.2 3.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.1 3.8	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 3.9	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5 4.9 3.7	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7 5.4 n.a	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS Statistics Canada ONS	
Taiwan South Korea Japan Dceania Australia North America USA Canada Europe United Kingdom Sweden	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2 7.1 4.5 8.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7 7.0 4.3 8.2	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6 6.8 4.3 7.6	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2 6.1 4.1 7.5	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9 6.0 4.1 7.3	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0 6.5 4.0 8.3	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.9 7.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 3.8 8.2	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6 5.2 3.9 8.2	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.1 3.8 8.5	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 3.9 8.6	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5 4.9 3.7 7.4	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7 5.4 n.a 7.2	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS Statistics Canada ONS Statistics Sweden	
Taiwan South Korea Japan Dceania Australia North America USA Canada Europe United Kingdom Sweden Finland	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2 7.1 4.5 8.5 6.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7 7.0 4.3 8.2 7.0	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6 6.8 4.3 7.6 6.0	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2 6.1 4.1 7.5 6.0	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9 6.0 4.1 7.3 6.7	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0 6.5 4.0 8.3 7.5	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.9 7.9 6.7	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 3.8 8.2 7.0	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6 5.2 3.9 8.2 6.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.1 3.8 8.5 7.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 3.9 8.6 6.8	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5 4.9 3.7 7.4 6.6	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7 5.4 n.a 7.2 6.7	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS Statistics Canada ONS Statistics Sweden Statistics Finland	
Taiwan South Korea Japan <b>Dceania</b> Australia <b>North America</b> USA Canada <b>Europe</b> United Kingdom Sweden	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2 7.1 4.5 8.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7 7.0 4.3 8.2	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6 6.8 4.3 7.6	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2 6.1 4.1 7.5	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9 6.0 4.1 7.3	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0 6.5 4.0 8.3	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.9 7.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 3.8 8.2	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6 5.2 3.9 8.2	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.1 3.8 8.5	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 3.9 8.6	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5 4.9 3.7 7.4	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7 5.4 n.a 7.2	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS Statistics Canada ONS Statistics Sweden Statistics Finland Trading economics	
Taiwan South Korea Japan Dceania Australia North America USA Canada Europe United Kingdom Sweden Finland	4.2 2.6 2.8 4.5 5.2 7.1 4.5 8.5 6.5	4.0 2.7 2.8 4.7 4.7 7.0 4.3 8.2 7.0	3.8 2.8 2.7 5.2 4.6 6.8 4.3 7.6 6.0	3.7 2.6 2.8 4.6 4.2 6.1 4.1 7.5 6.0	3.6 3.5 2.7 4.2 3.9 6.0 4.1 7.3 6.7	3.6 4.1 2.8 4.2 4.0 6.5 4.0 8.3 7.5	3.7 3.4 2.7 4.0 3.8 5.5 3.9 7.9 6.7	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 3.8 8.2 7.0	3.6 3.0 2.5 3.9 3.6 5.2 3.9 8.2 6.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.9 3.6 5.1 3.8 8.5 7.9	3.7 3.0 2.6 3.5 3.6 4.9 3.9 8.6 6.8	3.8 2.9 2.6 3.4 3.5 4.9 3.7 7.4 6.6	3.8 2.1 2.5 3.5 3.7 5.4 n.a 7.2 6.7	Department National Statistics Republic of China Statistics Korea Statistics Bureau of Japan ABS BLS Statistics Canada ONS Statistics Sweden Statistics Finland	

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## LABOUR FORCE REPORT, MALAYSIA AUGUST 2022

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