



### KEY REVIEWS

- **In December 2020, employed persons edged up month-on-month by 0.1 per cent or equivalent to 19.3 thousand persons to record 15.22 million persons** after registering a decrease in the previous month. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **remained at 65.1 per cent**.
- By economic sector, employed persons in Services continued its increasing trend largely in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work; Communication & information; and Education activities. Employment in Manufacturing sectors continued to record a positive growth in December 2020, whereas the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors were still in the negative trend for the fifth month. Similarly, the Construction sector also posted a decrease month-on-month.
- **The employee's category was the largest which comprised 77.6 per cent of the overall employment. This category augmented by 0.2 per cent (+23.5 thousand persons) to 11.81 million persons** as against the previous month. Meanwhile, **own-account workers** which comprised of 15.8 per cent, **continued to decrease for the third month by 0.6 per cent to 2.40 million persons** in December 2020.
- **In December 2020, the unemployment rate stood at 4.8 per cent** as compared to the previous month. Whereas, the number of unemployed persons add up month-on-month by **1.1 per cent or 8.5 thousand persons to 772.9 thousand persons** (November 2020: 764.4 thousand persons).
- Month-on-month, the **number of labour force increased by 27.8 thousand persons to 15.99 million persons** (November 2020: 15.96 million persons). The **labour force participation rate (LFPR) for December 2020 remained at 68.4 per cent**.
- **The number of outside labour force registered a decrease of 2.6 thousand persons to 7.37 million persons** as compared to November 2020. Among the main reason for not seeking jobs during the month was due to **schooling/ training** which comprised of 43.8 per cent or 3.23 million persons. This was followed by **housework/ family responsibility** with a share of 42.3 per cent or 3.12 million persons.
- Towards the end of 2020, Malaysia has passed the 100,000 mark of the recorded COVID-19 cases on the 24 December 2020. The number of new cases of COVID-19 in Malaysia continued to register a spike which exceeding an average of 3,200 cases daily in January 2021. However, to balance the economic momentum and healthcare system, most of businesses activity are allowed to operate as usual with the compliance to a strict standard operating procedure. Certain activities were remained restricted to operate such as social gathering, cinemas and entertainment & recreational activities. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread across the world coupled with the spike of new daily cases in Malaysia, it is foreseen that Malaysia's labour market will remain in a challenging situation in early of 2021, but with various assistance and initiative introduced by the government, it is hope it will cushion the impact of the pandemic to the labour market.

## THE LABOUR FORCE REMAINED COMPETITIVE IN DECEMBER 2020

In 2020, the world was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, causing a global economic slump. Malaysia is no exception to this: in particular, the country's economic growth experienced a double-digit fall in the second quarter of 2020 and subsequently recorded a smaller decline in the third quarter of 2020. Similarly, the unemployment rate in Malaysia spiked to 5.1 per cent in the second quarter with the highest rate of 5.3 per cent registered in May 2020.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, various phases of the Movement Control Order (MCO) had been implemented in the country to reduce the rapid spread of COVID-19 starting from 18 March 2020. One of the restrictions imposed by the government was the closure of non-essential services which comprised the major part of economic sectors including education related activities. For the first three months, as businesses were no longer able to operate as usual, the labour force was impacted following limited working hours, job rotation, as well as reduction in income. Then, with a lower number of new cases recorded daily and the pandemic situation was more in control, economic activities started to resume in line with the implementation of Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) starting on 4 May 2020. Strict standard operating procedures continued to be imposed to businesses while inter-state and inter-district travel was remained prohibited. Thus, during the month, the labour force participation rate declines further to 68.0 per cent with a higher number of unemployed while employment decreased.

Subsequently, beginning on 9 June 2020, Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) took place in the country until 31 August 2020. Under the RMCO phase, the interstate travel was allowed and a range of businesses and activities were permitted to restart their operations including spas, cinemas, child care centres and social gathering. During this phase, schools were also allowed to reopen in stages and fully resumed in July which has resulted a positive impact on related activities such as school bus services, canteens and tuition centres. In addition, more travelling activities within the country after tourism activities came to a halt in the previous stage of the MCO. There was more demand in Accommodation & food services and Entertainment & recreational services which encouraged businesses to resume their operation and consequently this had contributed to an increase of job opportunities. Hence, the labour market had become more stabilised and had regained its recovery momentum with higher labour force participation and lower unemployment rate in July and August.

However, in September 2020, the number of new cases started to rise again mainly in Sabah and Kedah, prompting the implementation of the Administrative Enhanced MCO (AEMCO). Moreover, the all states began to experience the third wave of COVID-19 pandemic in early October and the situation prolonged until November 2020. On 14 October 2020, the implementation of CMCO took place in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Selangor and was expanded to all states except Perlis, Pahang and Kelantan. During the CMCO, inter-state travels were not allowed again, while economic activities continued to operate with adherence to strict standard operating procedures. This caused a small decrease in employment during November 2020, and the unemployment rate recorded a marginal increase contributed by job losses as well as cancellation and freezing of new hires.

During the last month of 2020, the CMCO was lifted for almost all states except for Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sabah with interstate travels allowed starting 7 December. Although the number of COVID-19 new cases exceeded an average of 1,500 cases per day, the economic activities continued to operate with adherence to strict standard operating procedure.

In normal years, the year-end period was usually filled with exciting activities primarily travelling, long holidays and vacation, weddings as well as shopping carnivals. Unlikely in 2020, the rise of new COVID-19 cases hampered all these activities. However, the situation did not stop people from travelling after the lifting of restriction of inter-state and inter-district travel restriction. Thus, in December 2020

tourism related activities arises starting on the second week of the month but limited to domestic. In terms of duration of holiday taken also was limited since the school break was started on 18 December 2020. In addition, flood disaster which hit several states namely Terengganu, Johor, Pahang, Sabah and Sarawak had also slightly affected businesses and travelling activities.

On the other hand, the performance of Manufacturing sector during the month as indicated by the Industrial Production Index (IPI) showed a positive growth of 3.3 per cent while IPI for Mining & Quarrying rose 10.8 per cent month-on-month. Overall IPI increased 4.7 per cent to 119.5 points in December 2020. Furthermore, both import and export values rebounded to a positive double-digit growth month-on-month with 13.1 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively.

The labour market condition in December 2020 was still influenced by the health crisis and economic consequences has caused slower recovery momentum in the labour market. Nevertheless, during the month, the labour force remained competitive with an increase in the number of employed and unemployed persons.

The **Labour Force Report for December 2020** describes the labour supply situation. The report will elaborate on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of the MCO to contain the spread of COVID-19. Users are advised to interpret the monthly statistics with caution since they are non-seasonally adjusted. In addition, annual changes from the same month of the previous year are also reported.

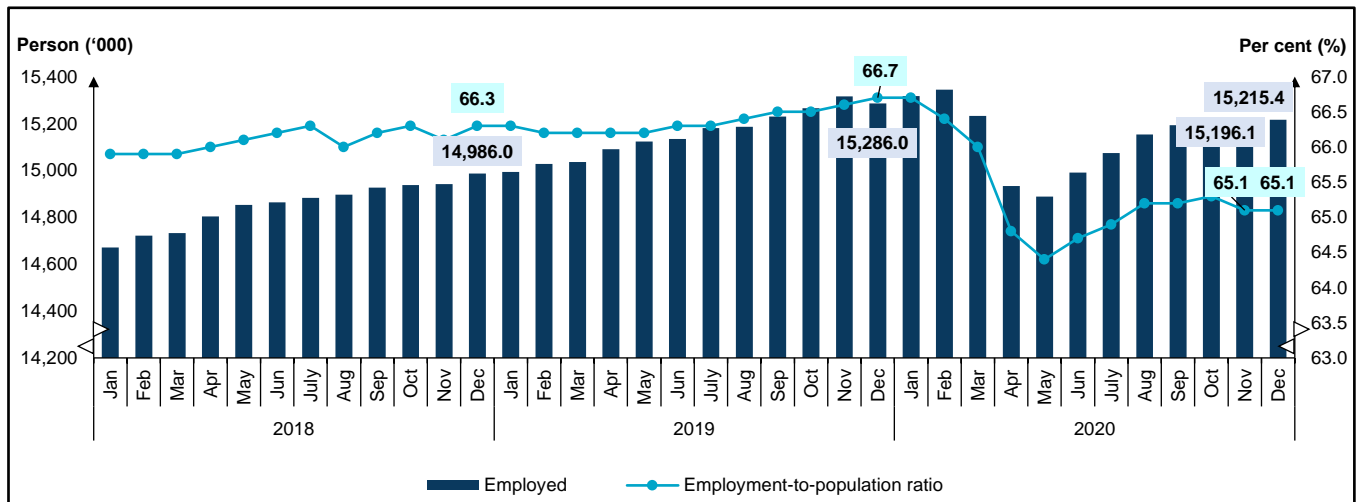
### Employed person edged up by 0.1 per cent to 15.22 million persons

In December 2020, employed persons edged up month-on-month by 0.1 per cent or equivalent to 19.3 thousand persons to record 15.22 million persons after registering a marginal decrease in the previous month. Meanwhile, year-on-year basis, the decreasing trend was prolonged for nine consecutive months with the number of employed persons dropped 0.5 per cent or 70.7 thousand persons (December 2019: 15.29 million persons).

By economic sector, employed persons in Services continued its increasing trend largely in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work; Communication & information; and Education activities. Nevertheless, the employment in tourism related industry such as Accommodation & food services; Transports & storage; and Arts, entertainment & recreational activities remained a declining trend, reflecting the consequences of the pandemic. Employment in Manufacturing sectors continued to record a positive growth in December 2020, whereas the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors were still in the negative trend for the fifth month. Similarly, the Construction sector also posted a decrease month-on-month.

During the month, the **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **remained at 65.1 per cent**. However, year-on-year, the ratio slumped by 1.6 percentage points from 66.7 per cent (December 2019). **[Chart 1]**

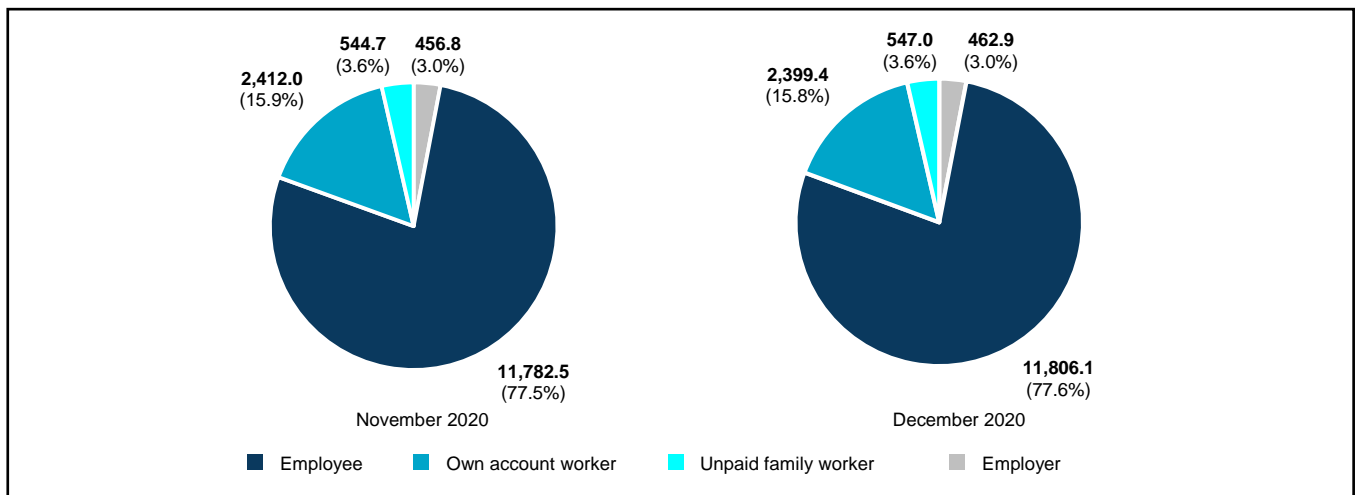
**Chart 1: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2018 – December 2020**



The employee's category was the largest which comprised 77.6 per cent of the overall employment. This category augmented by 0.2 per cent (+23.5 thousand persons) to 11.81 million persons as against the previous month. Meanwhile, own-account workers which comprised of 15.8 per cent, continued to decrease for the third month by 0.6 per cent to 2.40 million persons in December 2020.

This group comprised mostly of daily wage earners working at farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders. During the CMCO phase, they were among the most vulnerable group which were severely affected due to lower demand of goods and services as well as limited business operation hours and strict standard operating procedures. [Chart 2]

**Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, November and December 2020**



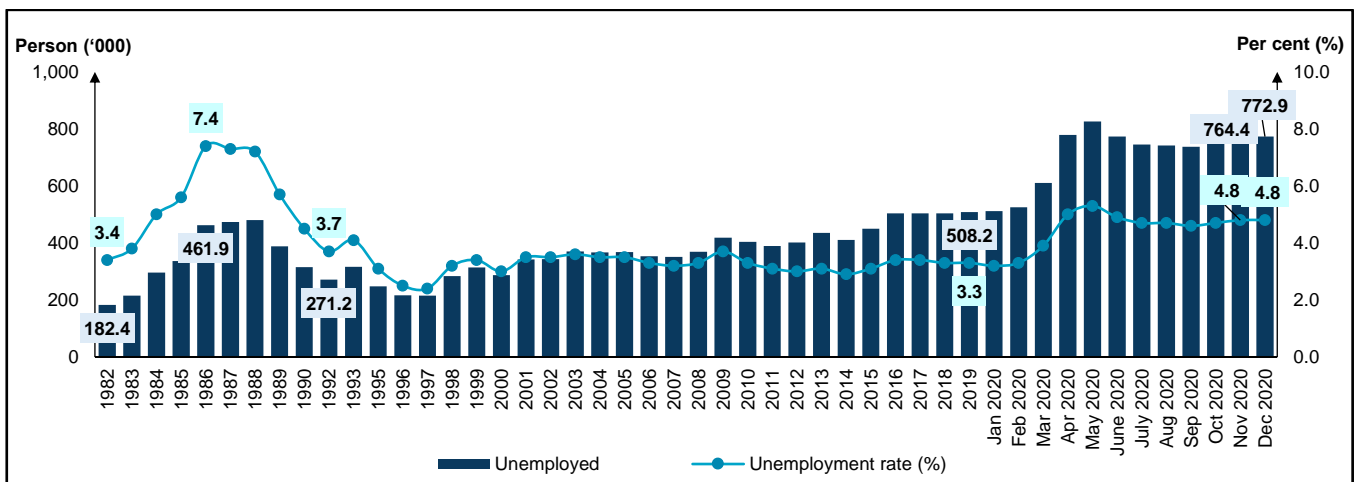
The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working was increased to 146.2 thousand persons as against November 2020 (142.0 thousand persons) due to the implementation of various phases of MCO throughout the whole month as well as short school breaks and festive holidays.

However, comparing with the same month in 2019, this number was much lower, down by 69.7 per cent as compared to 408.6 thousand persons. A higher number was recorded in December 2019 due to longer school holiday and working leave taken. This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

## Unemployment rate stood at 4.8 per cent

In December 2020, the unemployment rate stood at 4.8 per cent as compared to the previous month. Whereas, the number of unemployed persons add up month-on-month by 1.1 per cent or 8.5 thousand persons to 772.9 thousand persons (November 2020: 764.4 thousand persons). Nevertheless, year-on-year comparison recorded the number of unemployed persons higher by 255.9 thousand persons as against 517.0 thousand persons (December 2019). In terms of the unemployment rate, it went up by 1.5 percentage points from 3.3 per cent. [Chart 3]

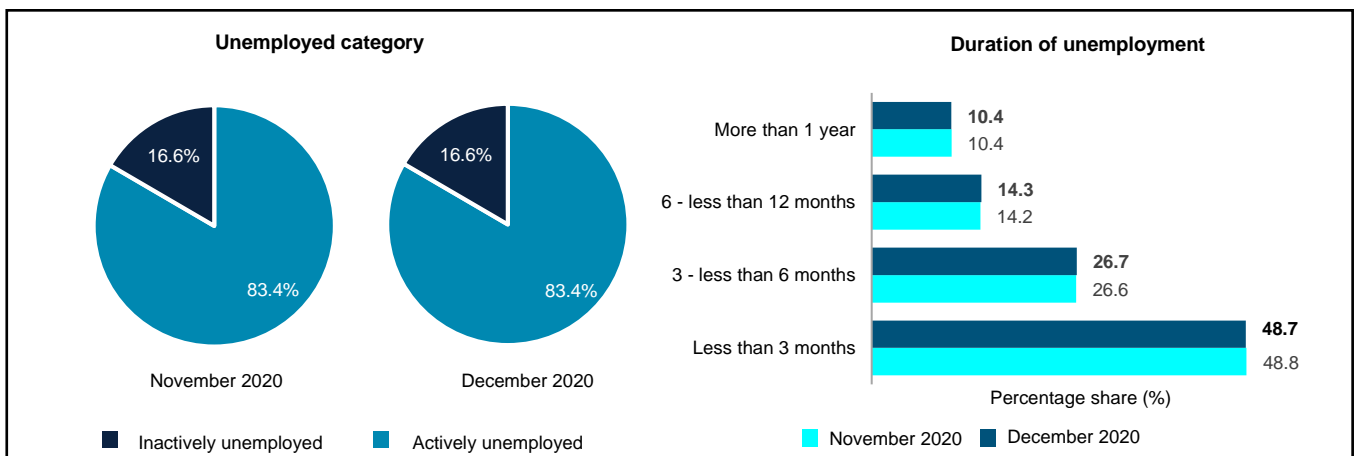
Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2019 and January - December 2020



During the month, 83.4 per cent was the actively unemployed persons which was defined as persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work. The numbers were edged up by 1.1 per cent to 644.7 thousand persons (November 2020: 637.7 thousand persons). The unemployed for less than three months was the largest group which accounted for 48.7 per cent. Meanwhile, 10.4 per cent or 66.8 thousand persons were in long-term unemployment<sup>1</sup> of more than a year. [Chart 4]

In December 2020, a total of 128.2 thousand persons were registered as the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed there were no jobs available, rose by 1.2 per cent as compared to 126.7 thousand persons in November 2020.

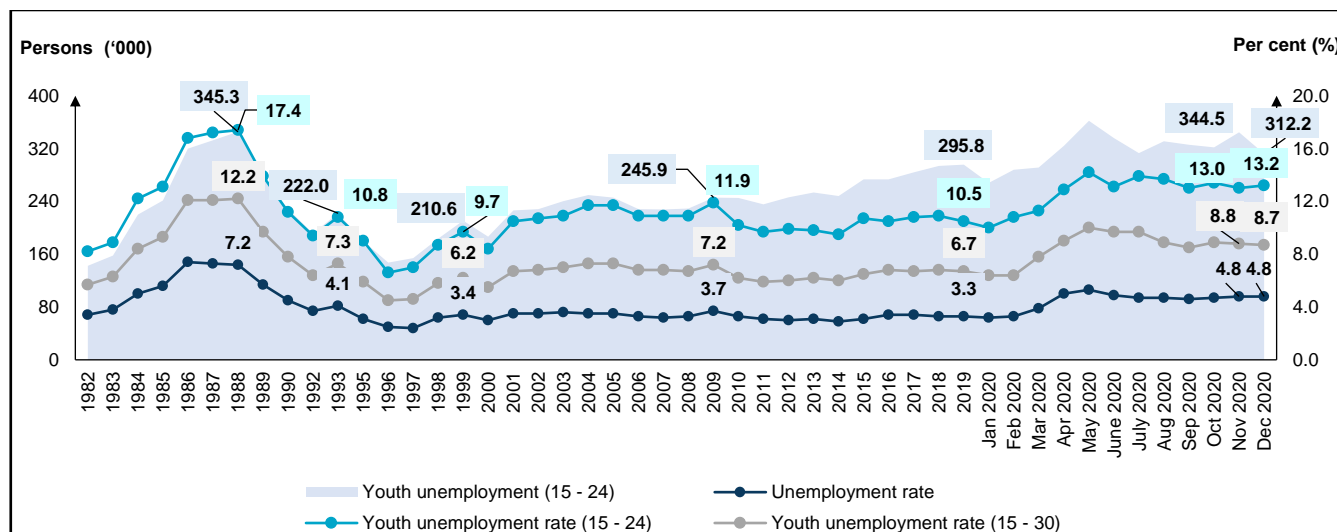
Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, November and December 2020



<sup>1</sup> referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment, [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_422451.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf))

Throughout the month, the **unemployment rate of youth for aged 15 to 24 years registered an increase of 0.2 percentage points to 13.2 per cent** as against November 2020. The number of unemployed youths for age 15-24 decreased by 32.3 thousand persons to 312.2 thousand persons as against the previous month (November 2020: 344.5 thousand persons). Nonetheless, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years was 8.7 per cent, declined by 0.1 percentage point (November 2020: 8.8%). **[Chart 5]**

**Chart 5: Unemployment rate by selected age groups, 1982 - 2019 and January - December 2020**

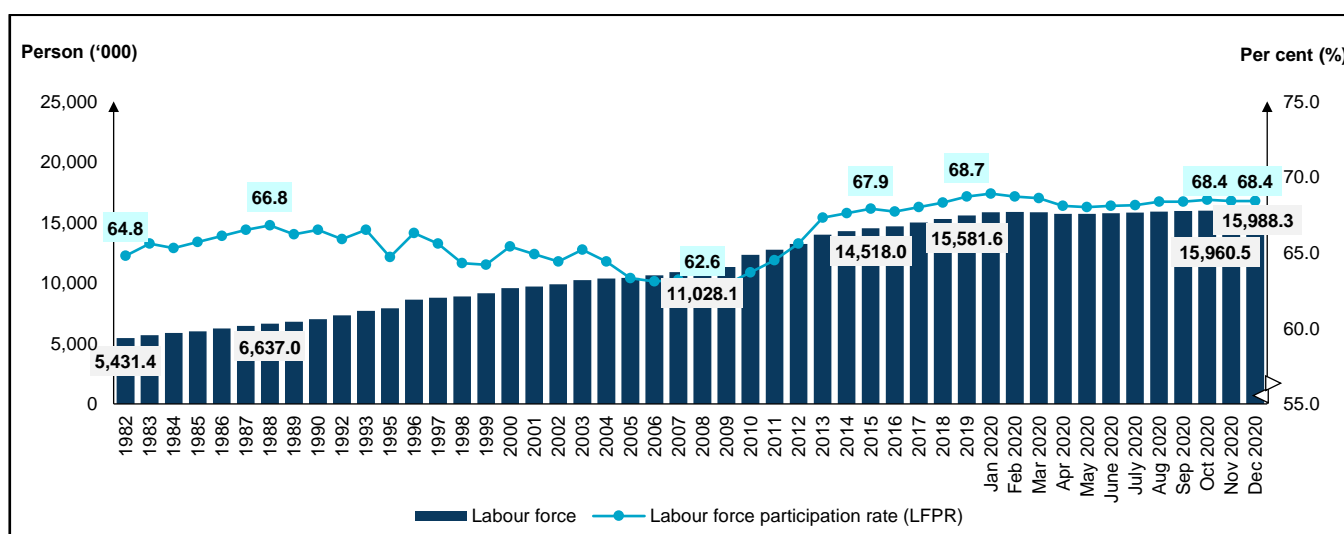


**LFPR remained at 68.4 per cent in December 2020**

Labour force comprises of employed and unemployed persons. Month-on-month, the **number of labour force increased by 27.8 thousand persons to 15.99 million persons** (November 2020: 15.96 million persons). Similarly, comparing with the same month of the preceding year, the number of **labour force rose by 183.3 thousand persons** (December 2019: 15.80 million persons).

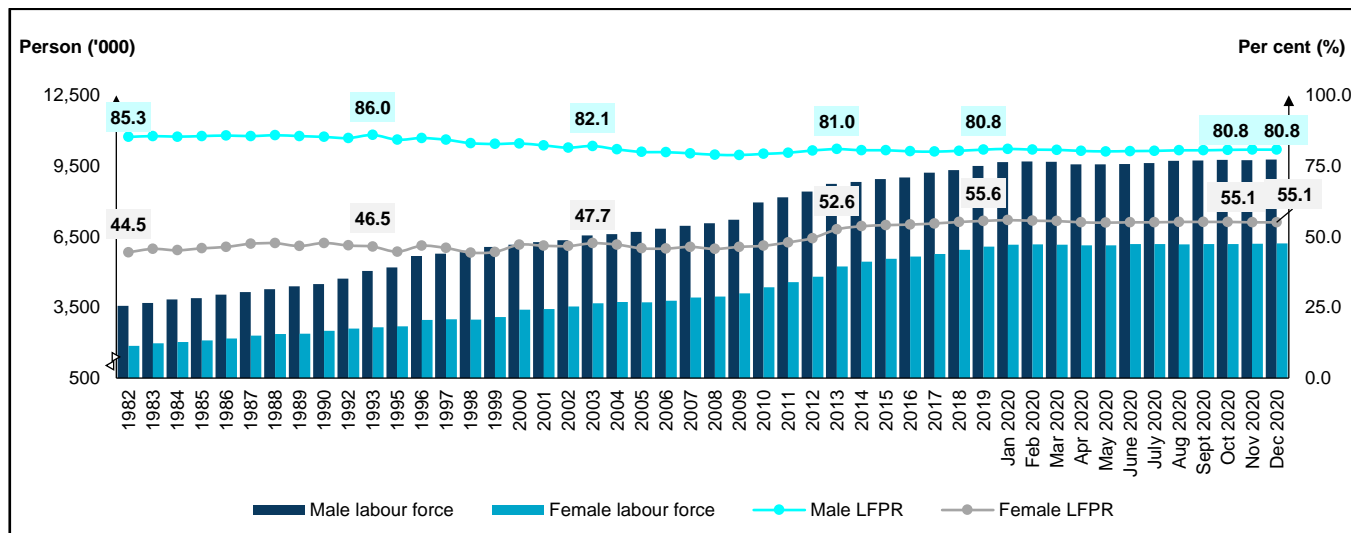
The **labour force participation rate (LFPR) for December 2020 remained at 68.4 per cent**. Nevertheless, year-on-year comparison, the **LFPR declined by 0.5 percentage points** (December 2019: 68.9%). **[Chart 6]**

**Chart 6: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2019 and January - December 2020**



In December, both male and female LFPR were unchanged which were **80.8 per cent** and **55.1 per cent** respectively. The number of **male labour force** registered a **positive growth with an increase of 24.4 thousand persons to 9.78 million persons** (November 2020: 9.75 million persons). In the meantime, **female labour force** was **6.21 million persons with an additional of 3.3 thousand persons** as against November 2020. Year-on-year comparison, both male and female LFPR slumped by 0.2 and 0.8 percentage points respectively. [Chart 7]

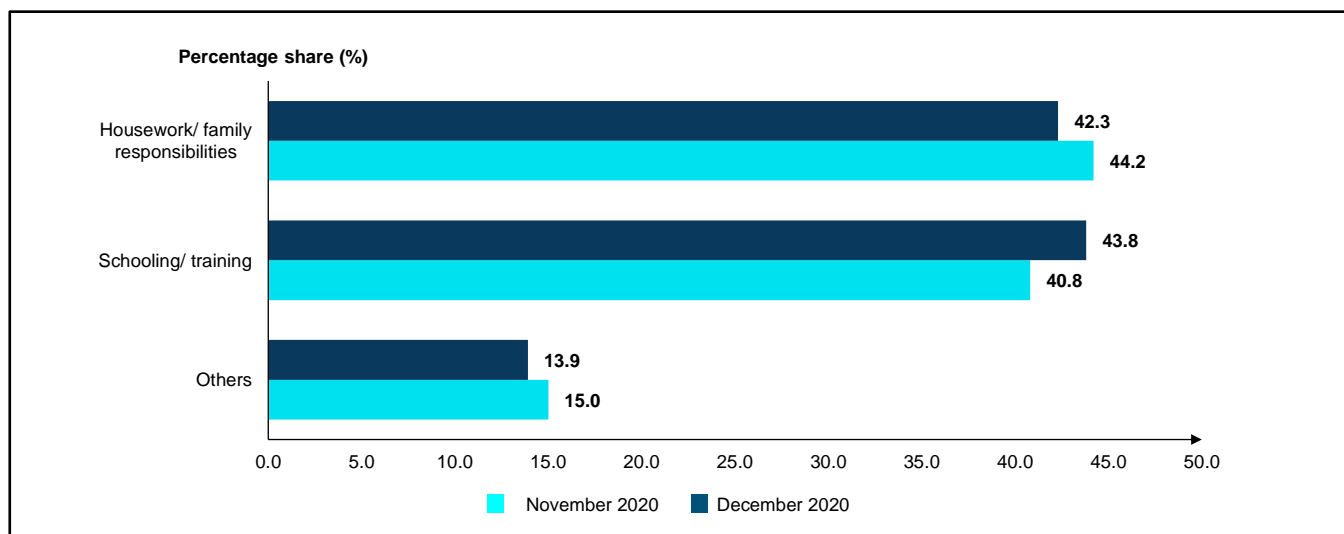
**Chart 7: Labour Force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2019 and January - December 2020**



**The largest composition of outside labour force was due to schooling/ training**

The number of outside labour force registered a decrease of 2.6 thousand persons to 7.37 million persons as compared to November 2020. However, outside labour force went up by 3.4 per cent year-on-year (+242.4 thousand persons). Among the main reason for not seeking jobs during the month was due to **schooling/ training** which comprised of 43.8 per cent or 3.23 million persons. This was followed by **housework/ family responsibility** with a share of 42.3 per cent or 3.12 million persons. [Chart 8]

**Chart 8: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, November and December 2020**

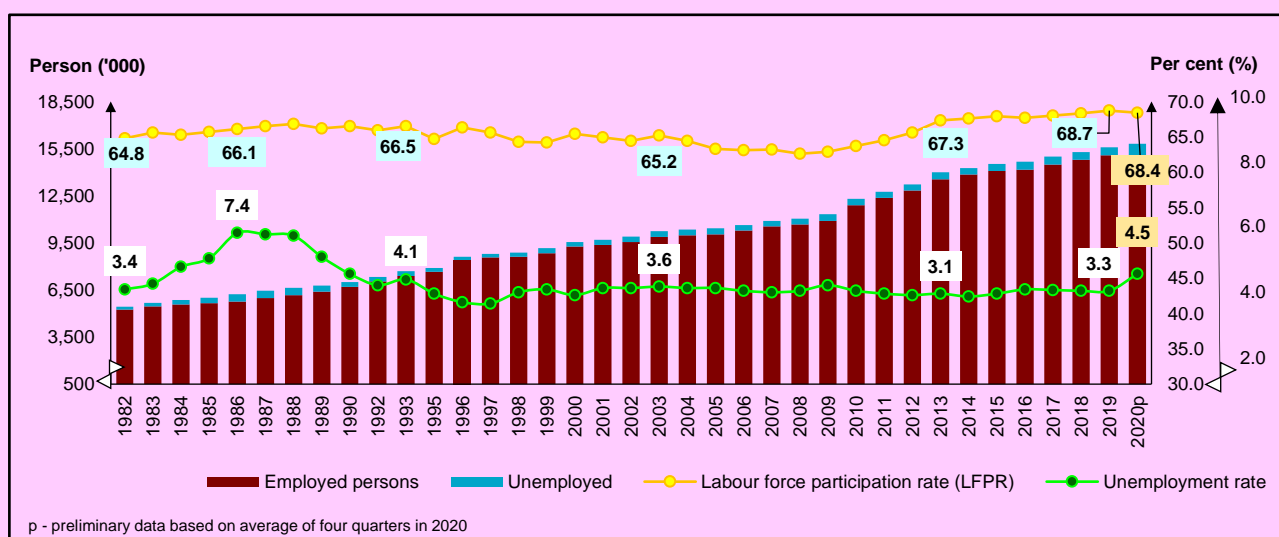


## LABOUR FORCE SITUATION FOR YEAR 2020

Throughout the year of 2020, based on the quarterly averages data, LFPR in 2020 edged down by 0.3 percentage points to record 68.4 per cent as compared to the previous year (2019: 68.7%). During the same period, number of employed persons decreased by 0.2 per cent to 15.1 million persons. The marginal decrease was due to the uncertainty in the labour market following the health and economic crisis during the year. For record, the country registered an increase of employed person ranging 2.0 to 2.2 per cent for the period of 2017 to 2019.

As the country experienced a slower labour demand in 2020 due to adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployed persons recorded an increase of more than 200 thousand persons. The number of unemployed persons rose to 711.0 thousand persons during the year as compared to an average of 500 thousand persons for the period of 2016 to 2019. The health crisis has affected the labour force which led the unemployment rate reaching above 4.0 per cent against an average of 3.0 per cent recorded in the pre-crisis period. Thus, the unemployment rate rose to 4.5 per cent in 2020, the highest rate recorded since 1993 (4.1%). **[Chart 9]**

**Chart 9: LFPR and Unemployment Rate, 1982- 2020**



## GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES

As an effort to stabilise further the labour market in Malaysia during this pandemic of COVID-19, the government has launched few initiatives under the PENJANA (National Economic Recovery Plan) and PRIHATIN for year 2021. From the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 1.0, a total of RM12.70 billion of wage subsidies have been granted to benefit over 2.64 million employees from 322,177 employers as of 15 January 2021. As for the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 2.0, a total of RM590.35 million had been distributed to 57,146 employers for 475,510 employees to support their operation as well as maintaining the employment. Additionally, through the Hiring Incentive Programme and Training Assistance, it was reported that there were 129,004 employees had secured employment through this programme which also includes 7,325 apprentices and 1,304 Persons with Disabilities (PWD). Moreover, a total of 134,179 individuals had participated in the Reskilling and Upskilling Programme.



Under the PENJANA SME Financing, a total of RM1.18 billion was disbursed to 6,139 SMEs to boost the SMEs' businesses. Moreover, a total of 271 applications for the PENJANA Tourism Financing had been approved with a total financing of RM54.9 million. Furthermore, through the PENJANA Micro Credit Financing under Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), 9,652 Micro SMEs has been benefited with a total of RM328.1 million funding including retail and services sectors. Subsequently, the Bumiputera Relief Financing (BRF) to assist Bumiputera SMEs that were affected by COVID-19 had benefited 437 SMEs with a total value of RM118.8 million. In addition, to support the Agriculture and Food Industry for farmers, ranchers and fishermen, a total of RM74.5 million had been distributed to 7,012 Agricultural Micro SMEs under the Agrobank Micro Credit Financing. Moreover, to assist the SMEs and Mid-Tier Companies (MTCs), government has channelled a total of RM23.4 million in the form of grants and loans to 5,941 companies under the Technical and Digital Utilisation Support initiative for the subscription of digitalisation services.

The government had adopted a vast range of emergency measures which aimed to support the economy and labour market recovery and to focus on vulnerable groups which were severely affected during the health crisis. Therefore, it is hoped that these measures will restore the labour market momentum.

## LOOKING AHEAD

The COVID-19 pandemic that plagued the world invites brought upon uncertainty and threatened economic stability. In Malaysia, it had directly impacted almost all domestic businesses largely in tourism related industry; Arts, entertainment & recreational activities as well as the Agriculture and Construction sectors. This situation had resulted many job losses as well as cancellation and freezing of new hires by employers. Small-scale businesses stagnated, some workers have lost their income while some are facing a reduction in their incomes. Slower labour demand and the increase in job losses had led the country's unemployment rate rising above 4.0 per cent since April 2020.

Towards the end of 2020, Malaysia had passed the 100,000 mark of the recorded COVID-19 cases on the 24 December 2020. The number of new cases of COVID-19 in Malaysia continued to register a spike exceeding an average of 3,200 cases daily in January 2021. However, to balance the economic momentum and healthcare system, most businesses activities were allowed to operate as usual with the compliance to a strict standard operating procedure. Certain activities were remained restricted to operate such as social gathering, cinemas and entertainment & recreational activities.

Hence, in tandem with the current initiatives under PENJANA and PRIHATIN, the *Perlindungan Ekonomi Dan Rakyat Malaysia* or PERMAI Assistance Package was initiated among others to support the survival of businesses. Under this objective, ten initiatives were introduced to help reducing the burden incurred by the businesses especially in managing cash flow, utility expenditure and premises rentals such as Wage Subsidy Programme 3.0; PRIHATIN Special Grants Plus; One-off Financial Assistance for e-hailing, taxi and bus drivers; Accelerating the Implementation of Microcredit Schemes; and Supporting and Boosting Online Businesses.

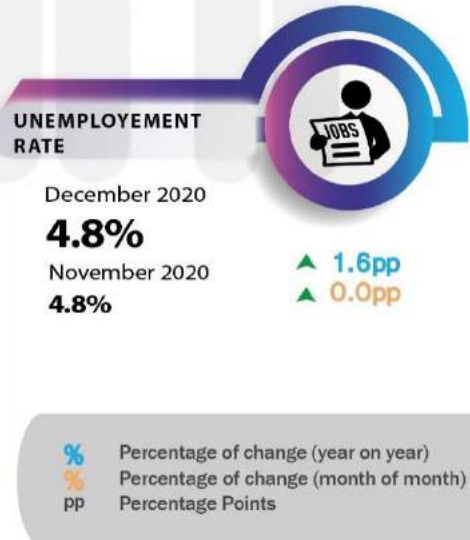
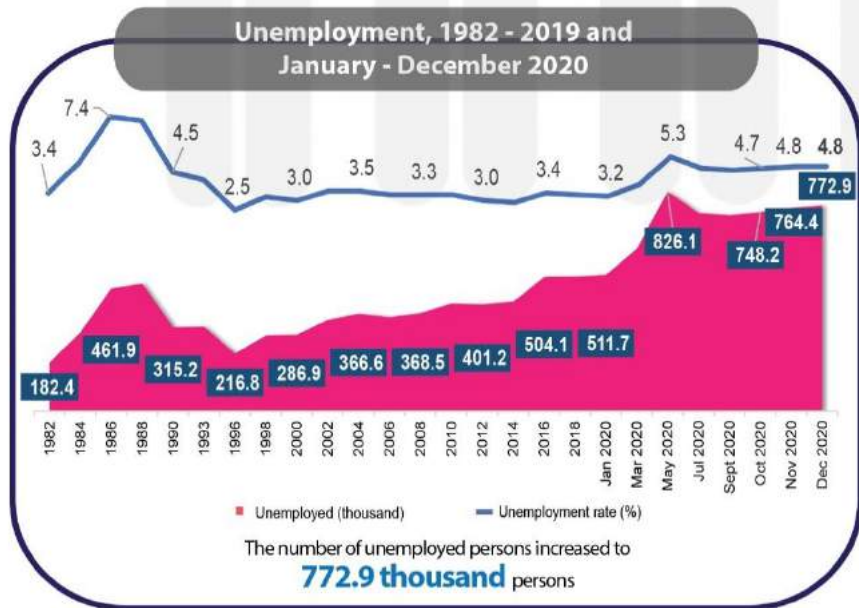
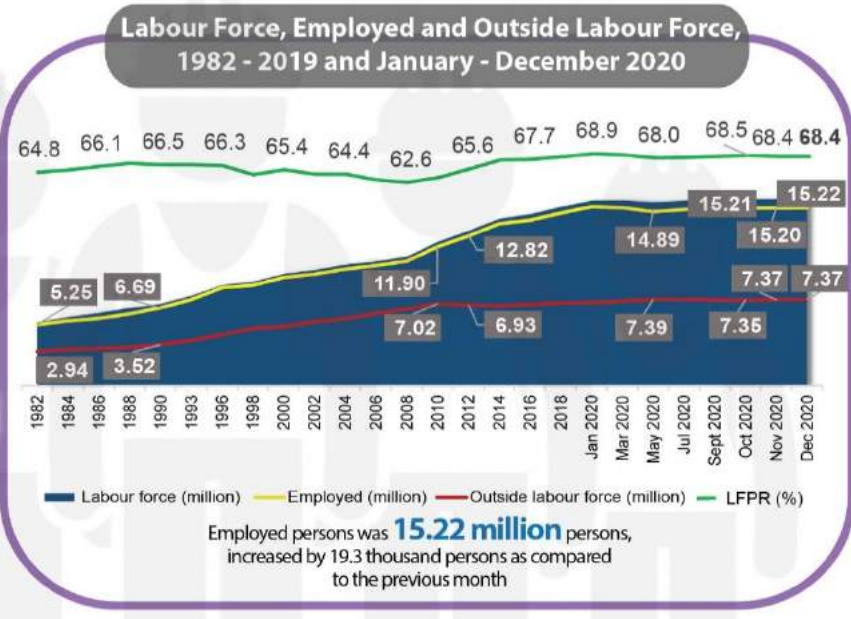
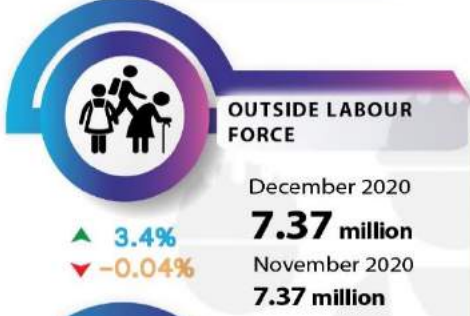
In addition, under the PERMAI Assistant Package, there would be an additional of 3,500 healthcare professionals will be recruited by the government at the end of January 2021 that consisted of assistant medical officers, paramedics, laboratory technicians and nurses to support the immunisation programme. Thus, with all these supportive assistance and initiative formulated by the government, it is foreseen that the labour market will remain resilient in the upcoming months. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread across the world coupled with the spike of new daily cases in Malaysia, it is foreseen that Malaysia's labour market will remain in a challenging situation in early 2021 but with various assistance and initiative introduced by the government, it is hoped that it will cushion the impact of the pandemic to the labour market.

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# LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA DECEMBER 2020

Unemployment increased to **772.9 thousand** persons with a rate of **4.8 per cent** in December 2020



% Percentage of change (year on year)  
% Percentage of change (month of month)  
pp Percentage Points

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



# 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 implementation of LFS are based on the standard guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organizations (ILO)

LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within of all states in Malaysia using the actual status approach through the personal interview method

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

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.



### OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

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



### 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.



### 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.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

# TABLES

## LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA DECEMBER 2020

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Table A: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	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	66.5	3.3

Table B: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Fourth Quarter 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate
<b>2010</b>							
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
<b>2011</b>							
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	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
<b>2012</b>							
Q1	13,169.2	12,765.2	404.0	6,915.1	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,237.0	12,837.1	400.0	6,946.1	65.6	63.6	3.0
Q3	13,401.7	13,005.4	396.3	6,897.9	66.0	64.1	3.0
Q4	13,376.2	12,971.2	405.0	7,062.8	65.4	63.5	3.0
<b>2013</b>							
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
Q3	14,214.2	13,776.0	438.3	6,613.0	68.2	66.1	3.1
Q4	14,195.1	13,739.5	455.6	6,730.7	67.8	65.7	3.2
<b>2014</b>							
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	2.7
Q4	14,403.3	13,998.7	404.6	6,860.9	67.7	65.8	2.8
<b>2015</b>							
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
<b>2016</b>							
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
<b>2017</b>							
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
<b>2018</b>							
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
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	15,526.8	15,010.2	516.6	7,064.3	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
<b>2020</b>							
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 B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,  
First Quarter 2017 - Fourth Quarter 2020**

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
Q1	<b>415.5</b>	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	<b>396.8</b>	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	<b>393.0</b>	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	<b>419.3</b>	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	<b>461.1</b>	172.9	288.2	61.2	118.4	98.7	182.9
Q2	<b>497.2</b>	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	<b>442.4</b>	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	<b>370.0</b>	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	<b>352.6</b>	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	<b>374.3</b>	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	<b>326.6</b>	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	<b>304.0</b>	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
<b>2020</b>							
Q1	<b>667.5</b>	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	<b>789.6</b>	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	<b>403.8</b>	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
Q4	<b>533.7</b>	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6

**Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,  
First Quarter 2017 - Fourth Quarter 2020**

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
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
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	242.3	102.4	139.9	37.3	72.9	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
<b>2019</b>							
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
<b>2020</b>							
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

**Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,  
First Quarter 2017 - Fourth Quarter 2020**

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
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
<b>2018</b>							
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
<b>2019</b>							
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
<b>2020</b>							
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	1,886.8	1,039.9	847.0	352.9	876.7	430.4	226.8

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - December 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)			
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate	
<b>2010</b>								
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	
Mac	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	
<b>2011</b>								
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	
Mac	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	
<b>2012</b>								
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	
Mac	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	
<b>2013</b>								
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	
Mac	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	

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - December 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate
<b>2014</b>							
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
Mac	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
<b>2015</b>							
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
Mac	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
<b>2016</b>							
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
Mac	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
<b>2017</b>							
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
Mac	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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - December 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)			
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate	
<b>2018</b>								
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	
Mac	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	
<b>2019</b>								
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	
Mac	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	15,315.0	513.9	7,174.2	68.8	66.6	3.2	
December	15,803.0	15,286.0	517.0	7,129.8	68.9	66.7	3.3	
<b>2020</b>								
January	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2	
February	15,869.8	15,344.5	525.2	7,224.0	68.7	66.4	3.3	
Mac	15,842.9	15,232.4	610.5	7,239.8	68.6	66.0	3.9	
April	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	

Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

('000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980<sup>1</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998<sup>2</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013<sup>4</sup></b>										
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

Note:

<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:

- 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 - 2019, 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 - 2019

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<b>Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972<sup>1</sup></b>											
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.a
1983	5,457.0	1,670.9	55.1	894.1	39.3	425.6	897.3	235.9	197.7	1,041.0	n.a
1984	5,566.7	1,695.0	46.5	858.4	32.9	428.0	956.6	242.8	200.5	1,106.0	n.a
1985	5,653.4	1,717.4	44.4	850.4	31.5	419.4	994.3	244.3	218.9	1,132.7	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
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	n.a
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000<sup>2</sup></b>											
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	225.3
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	240.5
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	223.4
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	236.1
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	247.4
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	242.3
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	282.2
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	276.0
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	271.5
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>											
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	178.9
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	206.5
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	208.8
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	194.1
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	213.2
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	214.2
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	208.7
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	220.3
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	216.4
2019	15,073.4	1,541.1	91.0	2,681.5	71.4	88.8	1,276.4	2,594.5	667.6	1,549.7	213.9

**Note**<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 - 2019, 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

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019 (Cont.)

('000)

Year	Total	Industry										
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
<b>Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972<sup>1</sup></b>												
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000<sup>2</sup></b>												
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	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.a	n.a
2003	9,869.7	404.2	666.5	594.3	217.3	216.1	258.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2005	10,045.4	459.0	728.5	607.1	212.6	234.9	260.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2007	10,538.1	558.1	716.1	632.7	238.9	266.5	272.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2009	10,897.3	601.9	813.9	731.4	271.7	303.3	262.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>												
2010	11,899.5	323.4	58.5	285.6	359.2	787.7	779.3	280.0	91.6	182.9	285.4	
2011	12,351.5	319.3	61.2	328.4	448.0	750.2	782.3	384.1	87.5	181.8	225.8	
2012	12,820.5	322.1	68.9	307.3	532.2	696.4	784.9	414.3	84.8	190.5	202.7	
2013	13,545.4	318.9	72.7	306.8	566.9	761.4	816.6	490.0	79.4	192.4	214.8	
2014	13,852.6	329.1	79.7	328.8	654.3	741.7	871.4	532.9	94.1	199.1	159.1	
2015	14,067.7	354.4	71.2	359.3	634.8	751.0	899.0	573.1	81.7	233.1	142.3	
2016	14,163.7	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.7	
2017	14,476.8	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.9	
2018	14,776.0	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.9	
2019	15,073.4	335.1	92.1	385.7	806.2	737.1	962.3	527.7	79.0	266.1	104.3	

## Note

<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 - 2019, 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



Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

('000)

Time Series	Total	Status of Employment			
		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

Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, October 2019 - December 2020

Indicators	2019			2020												Data Source
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)</b>																
<b>South East Asia</b>																
Malaysia	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	DOSM National Statistical Office
Thailand	66.1	67.4	67.4	66.8	67.7	67.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68.1	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.7	69.3	
<b>East Asia</b>																
Hong Kong	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.7	59.5	59.2	59.1	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.1	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	Statistics Korea
Japan	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.0	Statistics Bureau of Japan
<b>Oceania</b>																
Australia	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.1	66.2	ABS
<b>North America</b>																
USA	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.5	BLS
Canada	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.1	64.9	Statistics Canada
<b>Europe</b>																
United Kingdom	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.3	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	73.4	73.5	73.5	73.6	73.7	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.4	73.7	Statistics Sweden
Finland	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.6	Statistics Finland
Russia	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Trading economics
Italy	65.7	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.3	61.9	62.7	63.2	64.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.2	63.9	National Institute of Statistics
Netherlands	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.2	70.3	70.2	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.3	Statistics Netherlands
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>																
<b>South East Asia</b>																
Malaysia	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	DOSM National Statistical Office
Thailand	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	
<b>East Asia</b>																
Hong Kong	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
<b>Oceania</b>																
Australia	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	ABS
<b>North America</b>																
USA	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	BLS
Canada	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	Statistics Canada
<b>Europe</b>																
United Kingdom	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.6	Statistics Sweden
Finland	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	Statistics Finland
Russia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	Federal State Statistics Service
Italy	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	8.4	6.3	7.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.0	National Institute of Statistics
Netherlands	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	Statistics Netherlands

Note  
n.a. not available



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