



KEY REVIEWS

- **Employment recorded a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent** month-on-month (July 2020: 0.6%) to **15.15 million persons** in August 2020. In line with this, **the employment-to-population ratio increased to 65.2 per cent**.
- The number of employment in Services sector increased further largely in wholesale & retail trade; accommodation and food & beverages as well as information and communication activities. Besides, arts, entertainment & recreational activities also went up as compared to the previous month.
- **Employees category increased 72.6 thousand month-on-month to 11.72 million persons** in August 2020. Likewise, **own-account workers accounted for 2.42 million persons, increased for the first time since April 2020**.
- The **unemployment rate in August 2020 remained at 4.7 per cent**. The number of unemployed persons decreased marginally month-on-month by 3.5 thousand persons to 741.6 thousand persons.
- In August 2020, the number of labour force increased by **76.6 thousand persons to record 15.90 million persons** as compared to July 2020. During the month, the **LFPR improved 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent**.
- Outside labour force in August 2020 **decreased to 7.35 million persons** as compared to 7.40 million in July 2020. The largest share of outside labour force was due to **schooling/ training** followed by **housework/ family responsibility**.
- As the economic sector continues reopening, August 2020 saw the Malaysia's labour situation improved further. Nevertheless, looking at the current situation where the COVID-19 cases is on the increasing trend, it is foreseen that some challenges will hinder the labour market recovery in the upcoming months and could impact the potential of labour force to enter the labour market.

THE LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IMPROVED FURTHER FOLLOWING THE CONTINUED RESUMPTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The Government has driven the country in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing six key steps: Resolve, Resilience, Restart, Recovery, Revitalize and Reform. The first three stages have passed and now the country was in the Recovery stage which focused on completing the journey from Restart to Recovery by launching strategic initiatives to drive the economic growth¹. During this stage, the labour force situation improved further following the continued resumption of economic activities after being hit by the unprecedented event.

In August 2020, the lifting up of restriction led almost all sectors to regain momentum including tourism industry due to higher demand. Hence, businesses related to this industry such as accommodations, food & beverages, transportations & entertainments also has experienced the positive impact. Subsequently, the businesses offered gradual rehiring including for those who were unemployed or laid offs. Allocation of RM1 billion in the PENJANA Tourism Financing Scheme also benefitted the businesses particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as well as micro companies to rejuvenate the tourism industry.

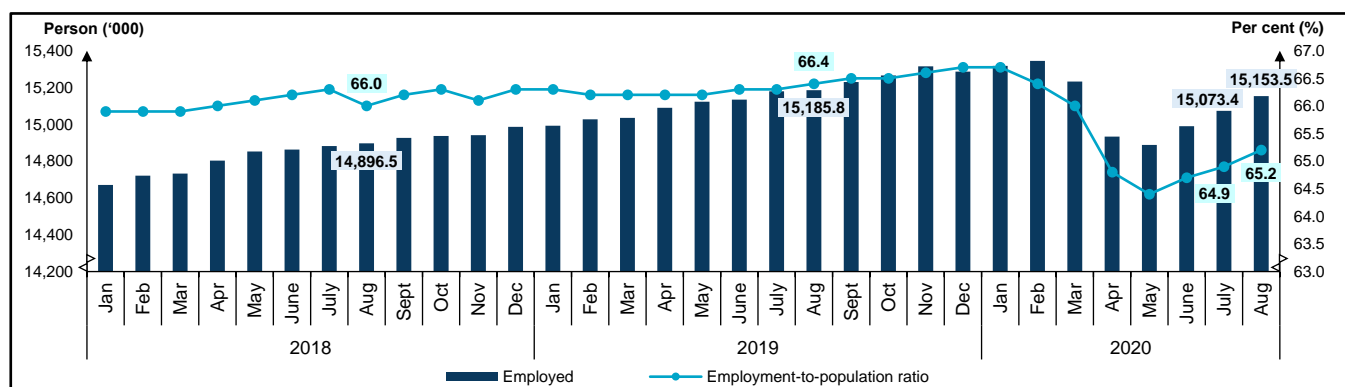
The Labour Force Report for August 2020 describes the labour supply situation as the country entered the third month of RMCO. The report will elaborate on the year-on-year changes in addition to the short-term changes from the previous month to examine the immediate effects of the MCO to contain the spread of COVID-19. Users are advised to interpret the monthly statistics with caution since they are non-seasonally adjusted.

Linear growth in employment since RMCO

Employment recorded a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent month-on-month (July 2020: 0.6%) to 15.15 million persons in August 2020. It was observed that the monthly increase of employed person was in the range of 80 to 102 thousand persons since June 2020. Meanwhile, year-on-year comparison, employed persons declined by 0.2 per cent as against August 2019 (15.19 million persons).

In line with this, **the employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment increased 0.3 percentage points from the previous month to 65.2 per cent (July 2020: 64.9%)**. On the contrary, the employment-to-population ratio declined 1.2 percentage points from 66.4 per cent in August 2019. **[Chart 1]**

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

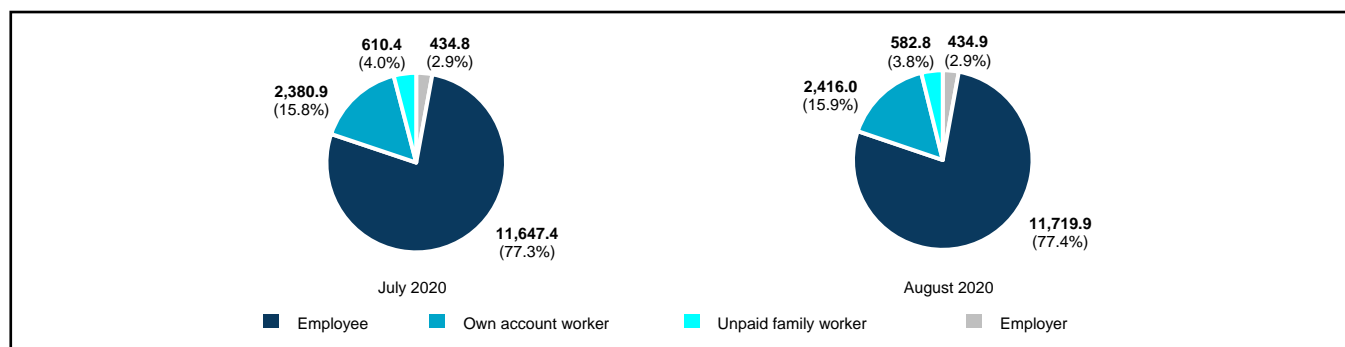


¹ PENJANA Building The Economy Together, Short-term Economic Recovery Plan June – December 2020. https://mpma.org.my/v4/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MoF_booklet_v6.pdf.pdf

In August 2020, the number of employment in Services sector increased further largely in wholesale & retail trade; accommodation and food & beverages as well as information & communication activities. Besides, arts, entertainment & recreational activities also went up as compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, manufacturing sector which was the second largest contributor in economy recorded a decreased in employment. During August 2020, the Industrial Production Index for Manufacturing declined 1.9 per cent month-on-month as compared to the marginal growth of 0.2 per cent in the previous month. This slower momentum has impacted a declined of employed person in Manufacturing sector during the month.

Employees category increased 72.6 thousand month-on-month to 11.72 million persons in August 2020. Likewise, **own-account workers accounted for 2.42 million persons, increased for the first time since April 2020** (July 2020: 2.38 million persons). The share of own-account workers rose 0.1 percentage points as compared to the previous month, registering 15.9 per cent (July 2020: 15.8%). The Special PRIHATIN Grant of RM3,000 which was introduced in May 2020 has shown a positive outcome in assist them to sustain and return to the labour market. **[Chart 2]**

Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, July and August 2020

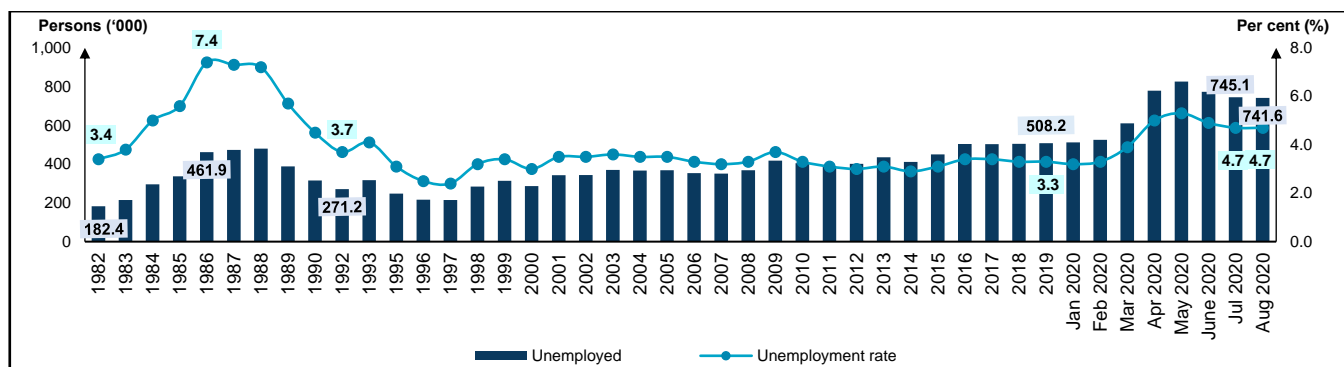


During the month, **a total of 102.0 thousand persons who were temporarily not working decreased 2.3 thousand persons** as against the previous month (July 2020: 104.3 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to. The decline in the total number of employed persons who were temporarily not working among others was due to the positive effect of the resumption in almost all economic activities.

Unemployment rate remained at 4.7 per cent

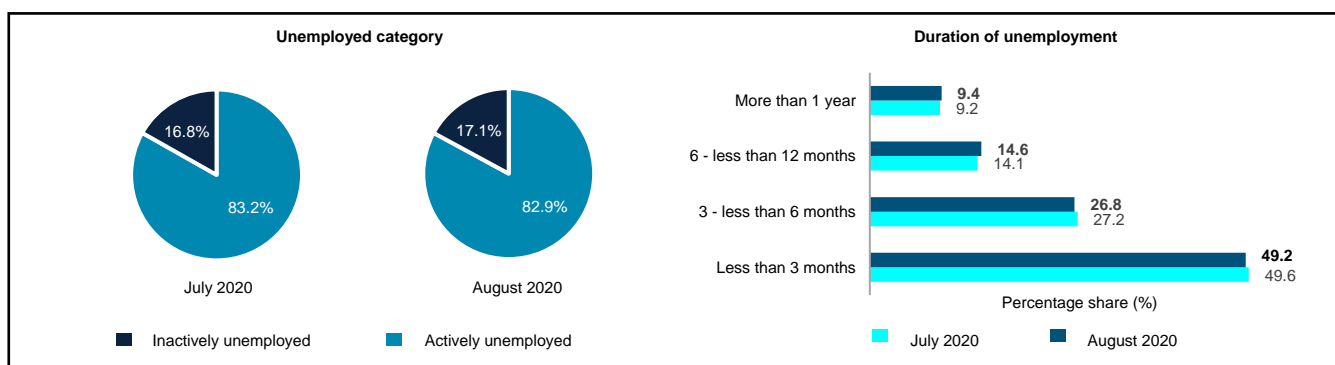
The **unemployment rate in August 2020 remained at 4.7 per cent**. The number of unemployed persons decreased marginally month-on-month by 3.5 thousand persons to 741.6 thousand persons (July 2020: 745.1 thousand persons). However, the unemployment rate was higher by 1.4 percentage points as against the same month of the previous year (August 2019: 3.3%) with the number of unemployed persons increased by 221.4 thousand persons from 520.2 thousand persons. **[Chart 3]**

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



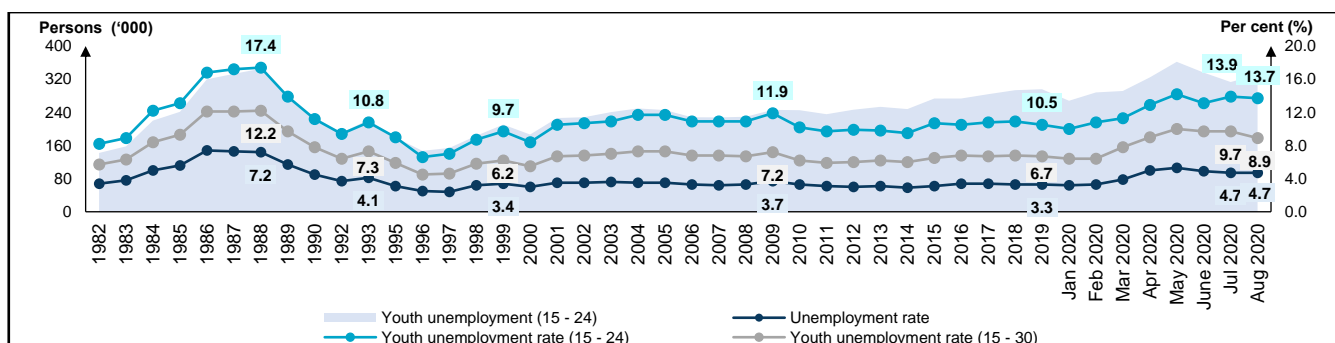
More than 80 per cent of the unemployed persons were actively unemployed. Out of this, 49.2 per cent were unemployed for less than three months as opposed to 49.6 per cent in July 2020. In the meantime, 9.4 per cent or 58.0 thousand persons were in long-term unemployment² for more than a year. As for the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed there were no jobs available during the month increased by 0.3 percentage points to 126.5 thousand persons as compared to 124.9 thousand persons in July 2020. [Chart 4]

Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, July and August 2020



In terms of age group, the unemployment rate of youth is always higher than the overall and adults. For youth aged 15 to 24 years, the unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage points to 13.7 per cent (July 2020: 13.9%) while the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years fell 0.8 percentage points to record unemployment rate of 8.9 per cent (July 2020: 9.7%). [Chart 5]

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



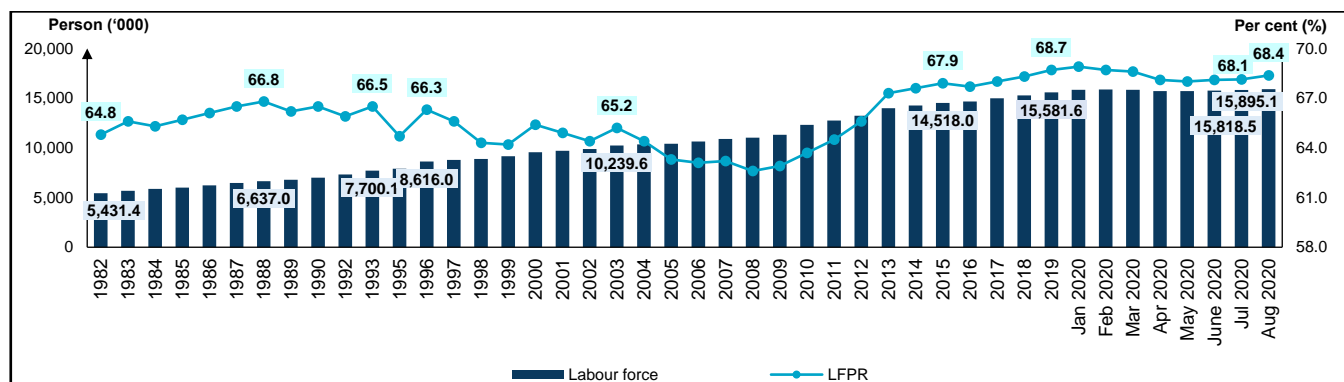
² referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf)

LFPR improved 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent

In August 2020, the number of labour force increased by **76.6 thousand persons** to record **15.90 million persons** as compared to July 2020. During the month, the **LFPR improved 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent** (July 2020: 68.1%).

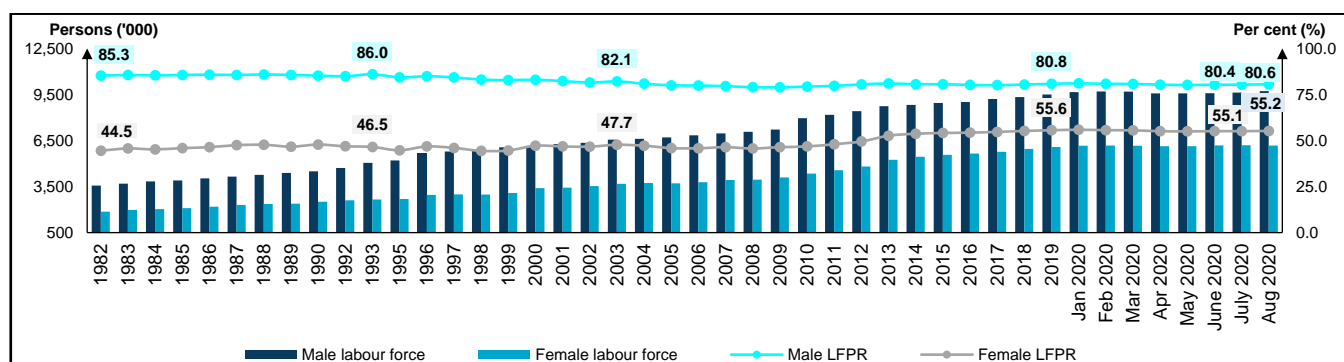
Year-on-year comparison, **the number of labour force rose to 189.1 thousand persons (1.2%)** from **15.71 million persons** in **August 2019**. Nevertheless, LFPR declined by 0.2 percentage points from the same month of the previous year (August 2019: 68.6%). **[Chart 6]**

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



Both male and female registered increases in LFPR. In August 2020, **male LFPR increased 0.2 percentage points to 80.6 per cent** as against July 2020 (80.4%). **The number of male labour force increased by 1.0 per cent to record 9.72 million persons.** On the other hand, **female LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage points to 55.2 per cent** (July 2020: 55.1%) with **the number of female labour force was 6.18 million persons.** Meanwhile, year-on-year, male and female LFPR dropped by 0.3 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points respectively. **[Chart 7]**

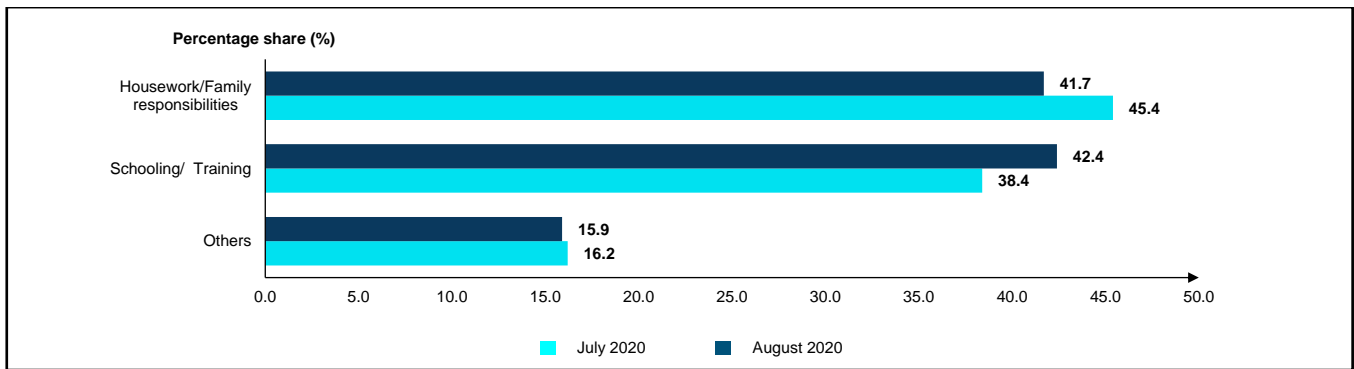
Chart 7: Labour Force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2019 and January - August 2020



Schooling contributed the largest share of outside labour force

Outside labour force in August 2020 **decreased to 7.35 million persons** as compared to **7.40 million** in **July 2020**. Nevertheless, year-on-year, outside labour force increased 2.5 per cent (+179.1 thousand persons). The largest share of outside labour force was due to **schooling/ training** with 42.4 per cent followed by **housework/ family responsibility** with a share of 41.7 per cent. **[Chart 8]**

Chart 8: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, July and August 2020



GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES

Various initiatives have been formulated by the Government to stabilise the labour market. Among others, a total of RM10.38 billion has been approved under Wage Subsidy Programme which benefited more than 2.62 million employees and involves 320,440 employers as at 28 August 2020. Furthermore, for the second initiative, the Hiring Incentive and Training Assistance Programme involved 24,616 persons including 177 Persons with Disabilities and 2,818 apprentices. In addition, the Skills and Upskilling Programmes which involved several Ministries and agencies has been introduced to provide reskilling and upskilling programmes to participants to ensure that they can meet the needs and demand of the market. As for the TEKUN Business Recovery Scheme (TBRS) which aim to increase access to financing in recovering SMEs short-term cash flow burden, a total of RM 47.7 million was channelled to 6,908 SMEs.

To support the business community to continue to survive and operate during pandemic COVID-19 situation, the government also has given an electricity bill discount of RM181.7 million to 1.4 million companies from the commercial sector, representing 17 percent of the total electricity discount as at 31 August 2020. In addition, the government through Bank Negara Malaysia provides the Facility of the SMEs Soft Loans Funds to the 22,440 SMEs amounted to RM10.3 billion during this pandemic. Hence, it contributes to the improvement of the labour force situation in August 2020.

LOOKING AHEAD

As the economic sector continues reopening, August 2020 saw the Malaysia's labour situation improved further. Nevertheless, looking at the current situation where the COVID-19 cases is on the increasing trend, it is foreseen that some challenges will hinder the labour market recovery in the upcoming months and could impact the potential of labour force to enter the labour market.

In these regards, the multiple initiatives by the Government are expected to cushion the impact of unprecedented event and consequently retain the jobs. To support the recovery of the economy, the Government through the Short-Term Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) provides several initiatives to ensure the welfare of the people and employees are preserved.

Among the initiatives is the PENJANA GIG which focusing on the social security for GIG workers, the Global Online Workforce Programme (GLOW), which initiate new career opportunities, by supervising the digital freelancers to offer their expertise and services globally through existing digital platforms as well as reskilling, upskilling and cross-skilling programmes. The initiatives and programmes by the Government, will lead the Malaysian labour market to remain stable and regain its momentum.



LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA AUGUST 2020

Unemployment rate remained at **4.7 per cent** in August 2020 due to the marginal decrease in the number of unemployed persons to **741.6 thousand**

LABOUR FORCE



▲ 1.2%
▲ 0.5%

August 2020 **15.90 million**
July 2020 15.82 million

EMPLOYED



▼ -0.2%
▲ 0.5%

August 2020 **15.15 million**
July 2020 15.07 million

UNEMPLOYED



▲ 42.6%
▼ -0.5%

August 2020 **741.6 thousand**
July 2020 745.1 thousand

Labour Force, Working Population and Outside Labour Force, 1982-2019 and January-August 2020



Employed persons was **15.15 million** persons, increased by 80.1 thousand persons as compared to the previous month

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



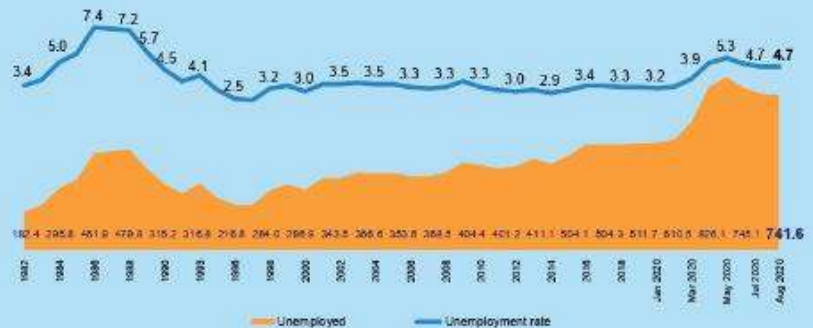
August 2020 **7.35 million** ▲ 2.5%
July 2020 7.40 million ▼ -0.7%

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



August 2020 **68.4%** ▼ -0.3%
July 2020 68.1% ▲ 0.3%

Unemployment, 1982-2019 and January-August 2020



The number of unemployed persons decreased to **741.6 thousand** persons

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



August 2020 **4.7%** ▲ 1.4%
July 2020 4.7% ▼ -0.0%

% Percentage of change (year on year) August 2020
% Percentage of change (month on month) August 2020

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) who are either employed or unemployed in the reference week.



OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

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



EMPLOYED

All 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). Moreover, employed includes 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. Employed also consists of 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. The unemployed can be 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. This rate measures the 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, therefore, 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
AUGUST 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 - Second Quarter 2020

	('000)				(%)		
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	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
2012							
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
2013							
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
2014							
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
2015							
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							
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	7,064.3	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
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

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

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	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
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	3.7
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
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
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
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
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
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	3.5
December	14,276.5	13,836.2	440.3	6,724.3	68.0	65.9	3.1
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
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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2020 (Cont.)

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate
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
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	3.4
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
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	65.4	3.4
December	14,788.9	14,276.7	512.2	7,072.8	67.7	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
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
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
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	66.2	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
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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - August 2020 (Cont.)

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate
2020							
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

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

('000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980¹										
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
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998²										
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
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008³										
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
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013⁴										
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:

¹For 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

²For 2001 - 2010, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998" as

- 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

³For 2011 - 2015, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO)

- 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

⁴For 2016 - 2019, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO)

- 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
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972¹											
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
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000²											
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
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008³											
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

¹For 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

²For 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

³For 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	
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972¹												
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
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000²												
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
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008³												
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

¹For 1892 - 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

²For 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

³For 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)

Year	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, May 2019 - August 2020

Indicators	2019								2020								Data Source
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)																	
South East Asia																	
Malaysia	68.5	68.6	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	DOSM
East Asia																	
Hong Kong	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.6	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.0	57.7	59.5	59.2	59.1	59.4	59.6	59.7	Trading economics
South Korea	64.0	64.2	64.0	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	Trading economics
Japan	62.2	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	Trading economics
Oceania																	
Australia	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	64.8	Trading economics
North America																	
USA	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	Trading economics
Canada	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	64.6	Trading economics
Europe																	
United Kingdom	79.3	79.2	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.8	79.5	79.6	79.6	79.8	n.a	n.a	Trading economics
Sweden	72.9	75.3	74.9	73.5	73.1	72.7	73.3	72.3	72.3	73.4	72.3	72.4	73.3	75.1	75.0	74.4	Trading economics
Finland	68.7	69.1	67.8	67.1	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	Trading economics
Russia	61.9	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	Trading economics
Unemployment rate (%)																	
South East Asia																	
Malaysia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	DOSM
Thailand	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	1.9	Trading economics
East Asia																	
South Korea	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.2	Trading economics
Japan	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	Trading economics
Oceania																	
Australia	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	Trading economics
North America																	
USA	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	Trading economics
Canada	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	Trading economics
Europe																	
United Kingdom	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	n.a	Trading economics
Sweden	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.0	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.2	9.0	9.8	8.9	8.8	Trading economics
Finland	8.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	Trading economics
Russia	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	Trading economics

Note

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