

### KEY REVIEWS

- **Employed persons continued to increase marginally by 0.1 per cent or 21.9 thousand persons to 15.24 million persons in January 2021.** The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **rose by 0.1 percentage point to 65.2 per cent.**
- By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector persistently increased month-on-month particularly in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work and Education activities. The employment in Manufacturing sector remained its positive growth for the third month, while the Construction sector also registered an increase. However, the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors were constantly recording decline in employment since the past seventh month.
- The **largest composition** of employment was **the employee's category** which **encompassed 77.7 per cent.** Month-on-month comparison, this category **enlarged by 0.3 per cent (+40.8 thousand persons) to 11.85 million persons** (December 2020: 11.81 million persons). In the meantime, **own-account workers comprising of 15.7 per cent continued to decrease for four consecutive months to 2.39 million persons** in January 2021 (December 2020: 2.40 million persons).
- **The unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 per cent in January 2021** as against the previous month recording the number of unemployed persons augmented by **1.3 per cent** or an additional of **9.7 thousand persons to 782.5 thousand persons** (December 2020: 772.9 thousand persons).
- The **number of labour force higher by 0.2 per cent** month-on-month **with an additional of 31.5 thousand persons** to record **16.02 million persons** (December 2020: 15.99 million persons). There was a **slight increase of 0.1 percentage point in labour force participation rate (LFPR) to 68.5 per cent** in January 2021.
- In January 2021, **outside labour force continued to decline for the second month, with a decrease of 6.0 thousand persons to 7.37 million persons** as compared to December 2020. **Schooling/ training was the largest share of outside labour force** with 42.6 per cent or 3.13 million persons and followed by **housework/ family responsibility** comprising of 41.4 per cent or 3.05 million persons.
- Looking at the health crisis situation in early of 2021, the labour market is expected to face a little bumpy road in the first quarter. Nevertheless, as the first phase of vaccination programme was started from 24 February 2021 to April 2021 for the frontliners, followed by second phase to the PWDs and senior citizen from April to August 2021, the effort seemed to give some positive insight of the health crisis situation in Malaysia. Furthermore, with the various initiatives under PENJANA, PRIHATIN and PERMAI Assistance Package, may support the survival of businesses and enhance the labour force situation. With these efforts, the uncertainties in the labour market will possibly be alleviating and subsequently the recovery momentum of labour market may be accelerated.

## MODEST RECOVERY IN LABOUR FORCE SITUATION DURING JANUARY 2021

The labour market worldwide was disrupted in 2020 as the unprecedented event led to the workplace closure and losses in working hours. Based on the new annual estimates by International Labour Organization (ILO, 2021), global working hours in 2020 reduced by 8.8 per cent as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, equivalent to 255 million of full-time jobs. The working hours losses can be associated to a higher number of employment's loss and reduction in working hours during the year. It was recorded that there were 114 million job losses in 2020 relative to 2019. The largest group of those who lost their jobs has shifted to inactivity with 81 million persons rather than unemployment which was escalated by 33 million persons. This has caused global labour force participation rate for 2020 to drop by 2.2 percentage points<sup>1</sup>.

Entering 2021, the labour market remained in a challenging situation following the rising number of COVID-19 new cases. As a consequence, the Movement Control Order (MCO) was imposed beginning from 13 January 2021 in most states namely Johor, Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, Sabah and the Federal Territories. During this phase, only five essential economic sectors were allowed to operate, whereas interstate and inter-district travel activities were restricted. Additionally, operation hours for businesses were limited comprising of restaurants, food stalls and food deliveries with a restriction of in-person dining services. Non-essential business outlets were temporarily closed including night markets and bazaars, betting, spas and reflexology, salon, barber, self-service laundry, tailoring, clothes, optical and spectacles outlet as well as arts, entertainment and recreational activities<sup>2</sup>. In response to a surge number of COVID-19 cases daily, the MCO 2.0 was extended in most states until 04 February 2021. Indirectly, this situation has led to an uneven recovery momentum of the businesses and consequently the labour market. In addition, the flood disaster in the country which has prolonged since December 2020 in certain states including Johor, Kelantan and Pahang also had impacted several business activities.

Thus, the labour force condition recovered modestly in January 2021, as reflected by the increase in the number of labour force during the month. The rise in employed persons was much higher than those who were unemployed; hence signalling some improvement in the labour demand by businesses. The recovery momentum in labour supply was affected by the containment measure of the health crisis imposed during the month.

Observing the economic performance during the month, both exports and imports posted a decline of 6.4 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively after registering a double-digit growth in the previous month. In addition, the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index continued to record a positive month-on-month growth.

The **Labour Force Report for January 2021** 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.

<sup>1</sup> International Labour Organisation (2021). ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Seventh edition. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms\\_767028.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_767028.pdf)

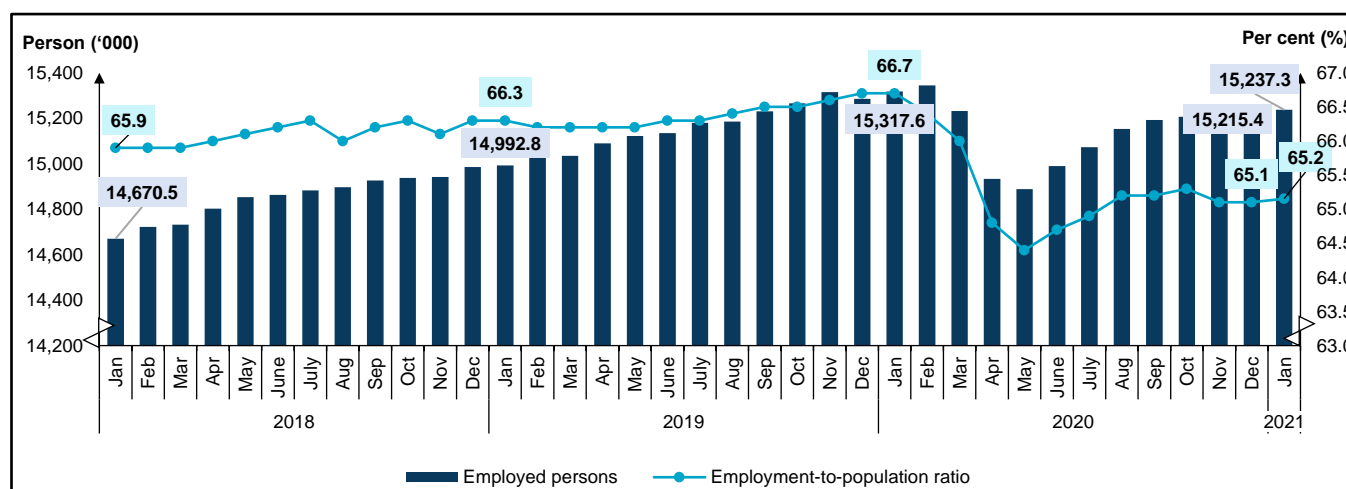
<sup>2</sup> Ismail Sabri outlines which shops, businesses can stay open during MCO 2.0, and which ones can't. <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2021/01/12/ismail-sabri-outlines-which-shops-businesses-can-stay-open-during-mco-2.0-a/1939796>

**Employed persons continued to increase marginally by 0.1 per cent or 21.9 thousand persons to 15.24 million persons in January 2021.** In the meantime, the number of employed persons remained in a declining trend year-on-year by recording negative 0.5 per cent or equivalent to 80.3 thousand persons (January 2020: 15.32 million persons).

By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector persistently increased month-on-month particularly in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work and Education activities. Meanwhile, the employment in tourism related industries continued to decrease which portraying that these industries were continuously impacted by the outbreak. The employment in the Manufacturing sector remained its positive growth for the third month, while the Construction sector also registered an increase. However, the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors were constantly recording a decline in employment since the past seventh month.

In January 2021, the **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **rose by 0.1 percentage point to 65.2 per cent**. Nevertheless, on year-on-year basis, the ratio fell by 1.5 percentage points from 66.7 per cent (January 2020).

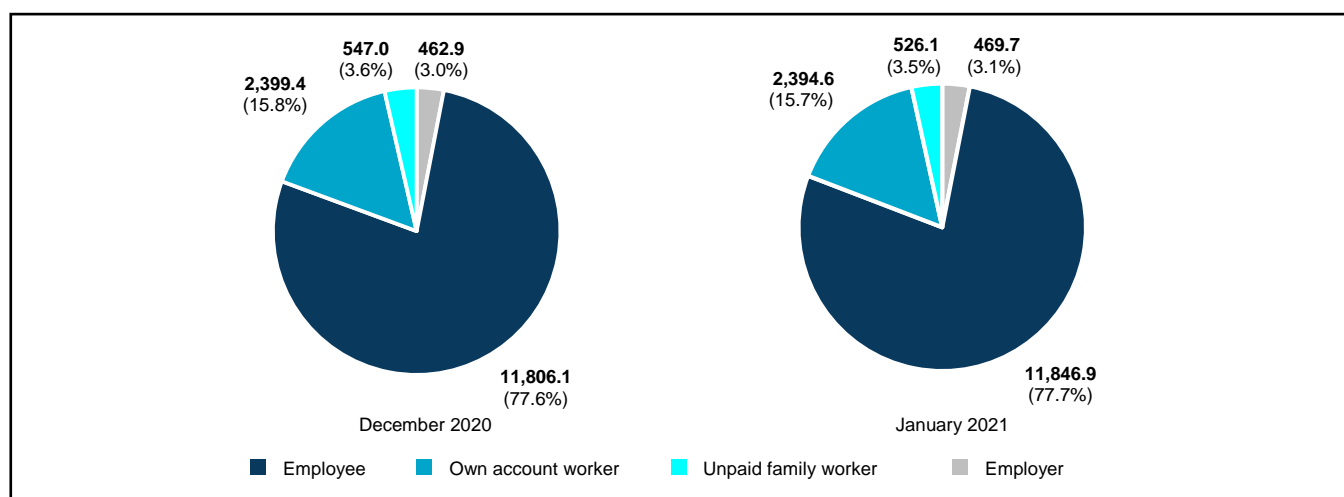
**Chart 1:** Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2018 – January 2021



The **largest composition** of employment was the **employee's category** which **encompassed 77.7 per cent**. Month-on-month comparison, this category **enlarged by 0.3 per cent (+40.8 thousand persons)** to **11.85 million persons** (December 2020: 11.81 million persons). In the meantime, **own-account workers comprising of 15.7 per cent continued to decrease for four consecutive months to 2.39 million persons** in January 2021 (December 2020: 2.40 million persons).

This group comprised mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls as well as smallholders. During the MCO phase, they were among the most exposed group who were severely affected during the outbreak following limited business hours as well as the requirement to comply with a strict standard operating procedure.

**Chart 2:** Employed person by status in employment, December 2020 and January 2021



The number of **employed persons who were temporarily not working** continued to **increase in January 2021 to 158.9 thousand persons** as compared to the previous month (December 2020: 146.2 thousand persons) in line with the implementation of MCO 2.0 during the month. During the MCO 2.0, only essential economic sectors were allowed to operate which includes Manufacturing, Construction, Services, Distributive trade, as well as Plantations and commodities. Meanwhile, 30 per cent of the employees in the management group are allowed to be in the office whereas support group employees were subject to the necessities.

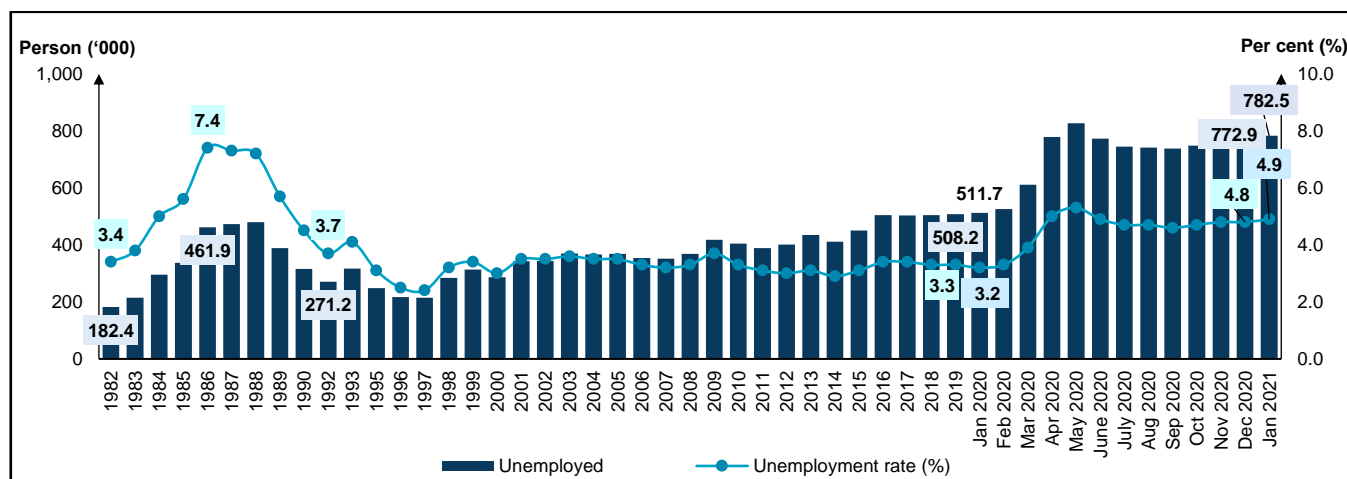
Year-on-year, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working was higher by 81.2 per cent as compared to 78.1 thousand persons during the pre-crisis period. This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

#### Unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 per cent

**The unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 per cent in January 2021** as against the previous month recording the number of unemployed persons augmented by **1.3 per cent** or an additional of **9.7 thousand persons to 782.5 thousand persons** (December 2020: 772.9 thousand persons). The continuous increase in the number of unemployed persons was partly due to the review of business strategies in tourism-related industries which consist of accommodation and food services, passenger transportation, entertainment and recreational activities.

Year-on-year, the number of unemployed persons increased by 270.9 thousand persons as compared to 511.7 thousand persons recorded in January 2020. Likewise, the unemployment rate heightened by 1.7 percentage points from 3.2 per cent. **[Chart 3]**

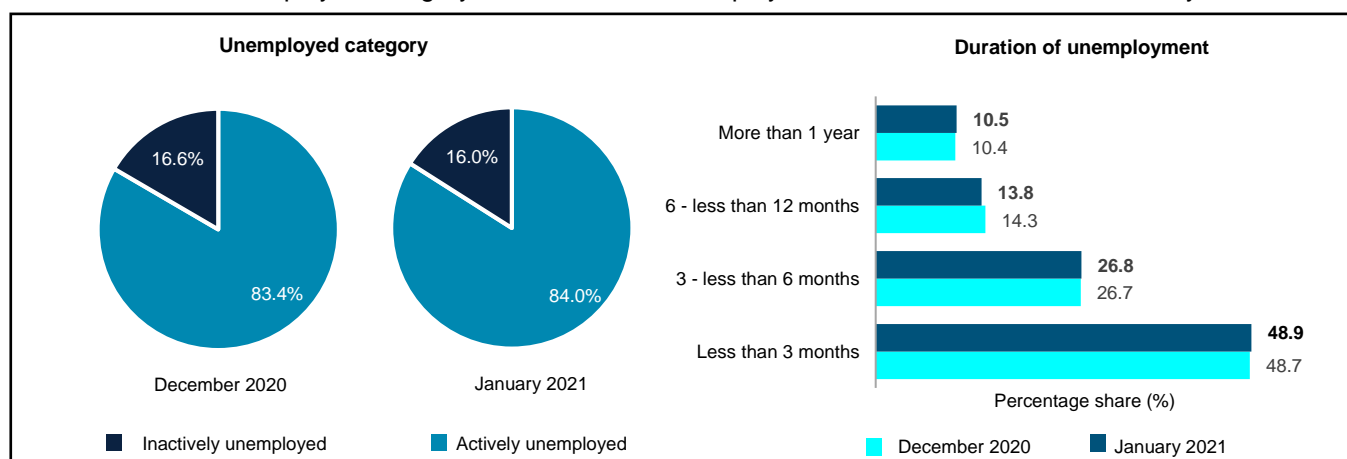
**Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2019 and January 2020 - January 2021**



The **actively unemployed persons** which is defined as persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work **comprised of 84.0 per cent** of the unemployed persons during the month. This group **registered an increase of 1.9 per cent to record 657.2 thousand persons** (December 2020: 644.7 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed persons, the largest group was those who were **unemployed for less than three months** with a share of **48.9 per cent**. On the other hand, persons who were in long-term unemployment<sup>3</sup> of more than a year **recorded 10.5 per cent or 69.3 thousand persons** during the month. [Chart 4]

Moreover, the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed that there were no jobs available recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent to **125.3 thousand persons** in January 2021 as against 128.2 thousand persons in December 2020.

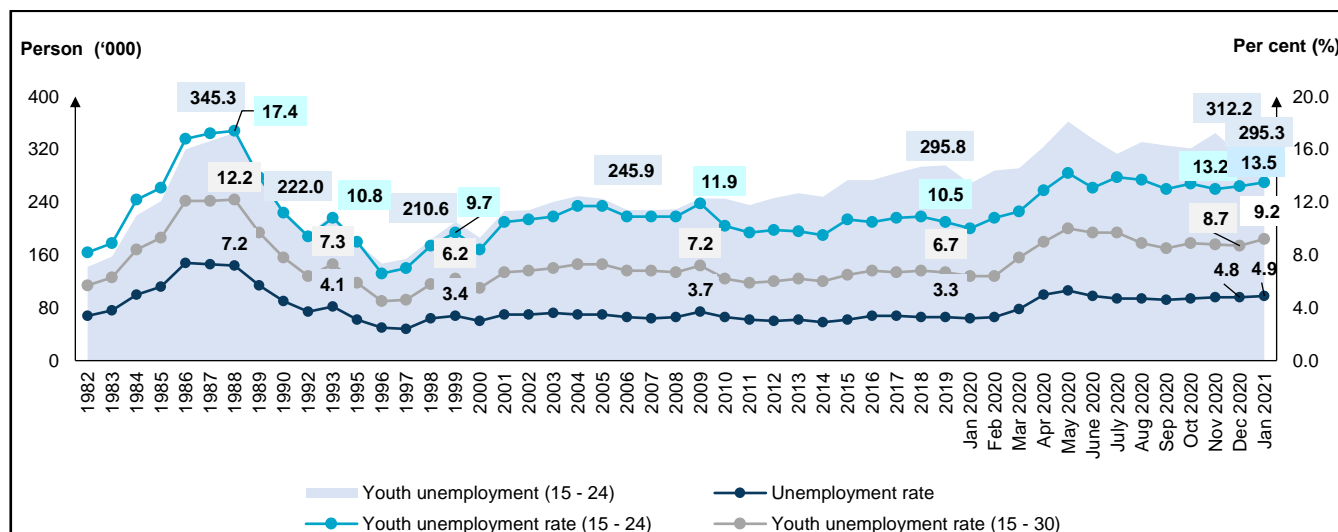
**Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, December 2020 and January 2021**



<sup>3</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)

In January 2021, the **youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 24 years continued to increase by 0.3 percentage points to 13.5 per cent** month-on-month. Whereas, the number of unemployed youths for age 15-24 reduced by 17.0 thousand persons to 295.3 thousand persons as compared to the previous month (December 2020: 312.2 thousand persons). Similarly, the youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 30 years went up by 0.5 percentage points to 9.2 per cent (December 2020: 8.7%). **[Chart 5]**

**Chart 5:** Unemployment rate by selected age groups, 1982 - 2019 and January 2020 - January 2021

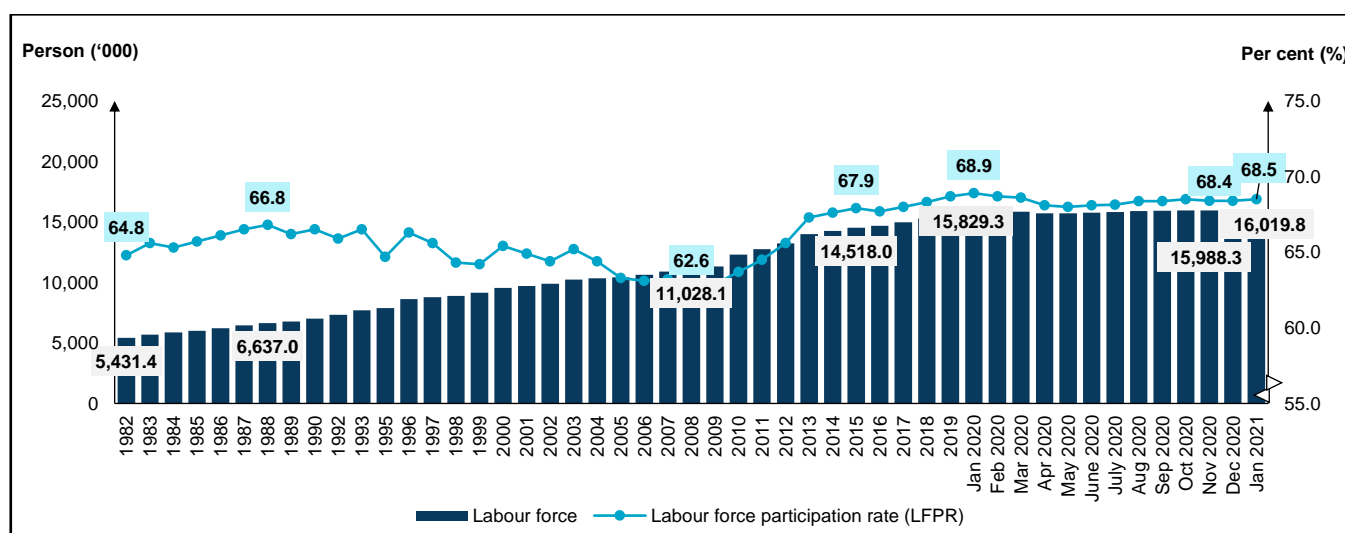


### LFPR increased slightly to 68.5 per cent

The **number of labour force was higher by 0.2 per cent** month-on-month **with an additional of 31.5 thousand persons** to record **16.02 million persons** (December 2020: 15.99 million persons). A similar trend was observed year-on-year with the number of **labour force ascended by 190.5 thousand persons** (January 2020: 15.83 million persons).

Thus, there was a **slight increase of 0.1 percentage point in labour force participation rate (LFPR) to 68.5 per cent** in January 2021. However, the **LFPR decreased by 0.4 percentage points** as compared to the same month of the preceding year (January 2020: 68.9%). **[Chart 6]**

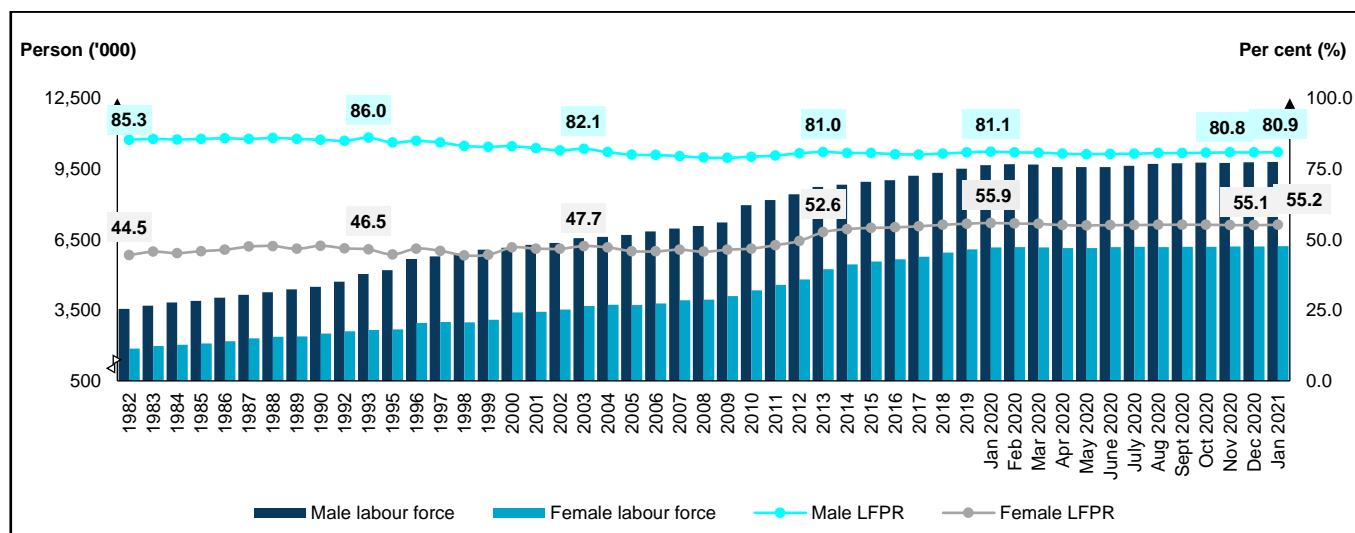
**Chart 6:** Labour force and LFPR, 1982 – 2019 and January 2020 - January 2021





During the month, both female and male LFPR registered an increase of **0.1 percentage point** recording **80.9 per cent** and **55.2 per cent** respectively. **Male labour force** registered an increase of **0.2 per cent or equivalent to 18.9 thousand persons** to record **9.80 million persons** (December 2020: 9.78 million persons). Meanwhile, **female labour force** totalled to **6.22 million persons with an increase of 12.7 thousand persons** as compared to the previous month. Year-on-year comparison, both male and female LFPR continued to drop by 0.1 and 0.7 percentage points respectively. **[Chart 7]**

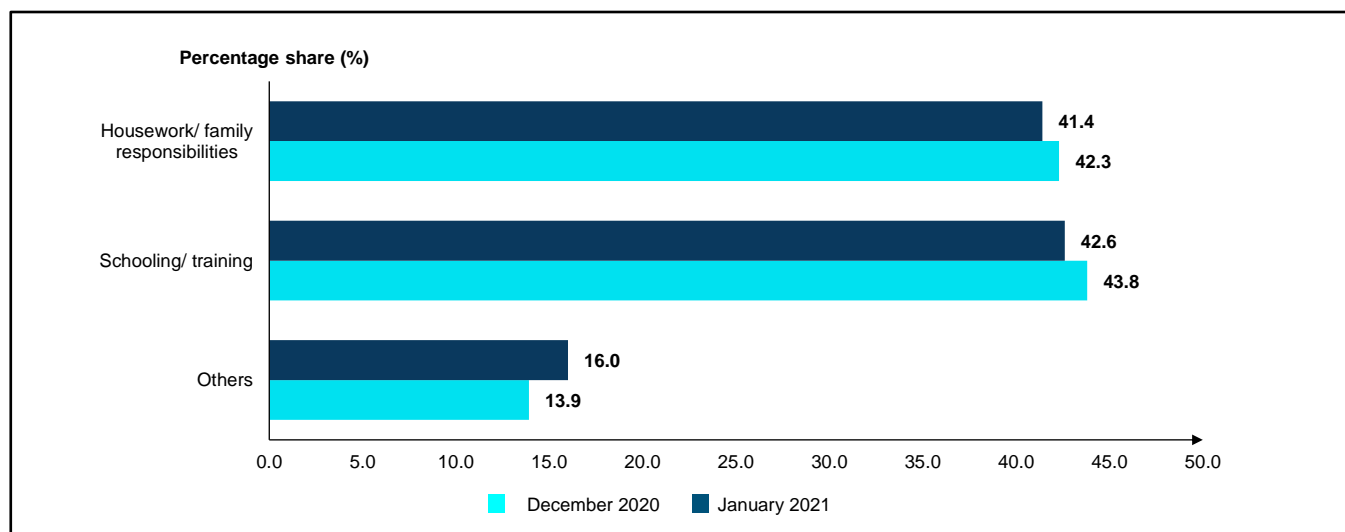
**Chart 7:** Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2019 and January 2020 - January 2021



### Schooling/ training contributed the largest share of outside labour force

In January 2021, **outside labour force continued to decline for the second month**, with a decrease of **6.0 thousand persons** to **7.37 million persons** as compared to December 2020. Whereas, year-on-year, outside labour force rose by 3.3 per cent (+237.3 thousand persons). **Schooling/ training was the largest share of outside labour force** with 42.6 per cent or 3.13 million persons and followed by **housework/ family responsibility** comprising of 41.4 per cent or 3.05 million persons. **[Chart 8]**

**Chart 8:** Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, December 2020 and January 2021



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

As of 12 February 2021, a total of RM12.76 billion was distributed through Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 1.0 covering 2.64 million registered employees from 322,177 employers. Subsequently, for the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 2.0, a total of RM770.31 million had been distributed to 65,398 employers for 534,183 employees to help maintaining their operation and retaining their employees. Furthermore, through the Hiring Incentive Programme and Training Assistance, there were 130,871 employees who secured employment through this programme. Among the industries, Manufacturing and Wholesales & retails trade were the major sector and industry in hiring workers. Over this programme, there were 7,536 apprentices and 494 Persons with Disabilities (PWD) had managed to secure jobs. Additionally, for Reskilling and Upskilling Programme, a total of 135,751 individuals had been approved to participate in the provided programmes.

Meanwhile, a total of 6,731 SME applications had been approved for the PENJANA SME Financing with a total value of RM1.26 billion to enhance SMEs' businesses. Moreover, a total of 579 applications were recorded under the PENJANA Tourism Financing. Out of this total, 282 financing applications were approved totalling of RM57.1 million. As for the Micro SMEs, a total of RM363.4 million had been distributed to benefit 10,774 SMEs through the PENJANA Micro Credit Financing under Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN) which also includes retail and services sectors of SMEs. Additionally, to assist Bumiputera SMEs through the Bumiputera Relief Financing (BRF), 572 SMEs were funded through a total of RM161.7 million.

Subsequently, to assist the Arts, Culture and Entertainment activities, there were RM100 millions of funding in the form of loans with interest rates of 3.5 per cent and RM30 million grants for the creative industry, events and exhibitions organisation allocated under the MyCreative Ventures. As of 12 February 2021, a total of 221 applications were received for MyCreative Ventures with 35 approved applications for a total value of RM13.6 million. Additionally, under the CENDANA initiative, RM1.6 million was allocated to

317 recipients including artists, collectives and organisations that are actively involved in the Malaysian arts and culture industry. Also, to support the Agriculture and Food Industry, a total of RM85.6 million had been allocated to 7,723 Agricultural Micro SMEs under the Agrobank Micro Credit Financing. Meanwhile, in aiding the SMEs and Mid-Tier Companies (MTCs) under the Technical and Digital Utilisation support initiative, there were 8,580 businesses benefited through the grants and loans for subscription to digitalisation services involving RM40.5 million.

Therefore, with various implementation of government's initiatives that focusing on each layer of the targeted groups, it is hoped that the labour market momentum will be regained continuously in the upcoming months in spite of the massive transition caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to the labour market in the previous year.

## LOOKING AHEAD

In 2021, Malaysia continued to report a higher number of new daily COVID-19 cases with an average of more than 3,000 cases daily. In spite of the implementation of MCO 2.0, the essential services of five economic sectors were allowed to operate as usual with compliance to strict standard operating procedures. Hence, this has enabled some balance between the economic consequences and the public health, while adapting the new norm. Looking at the health crisis situation in early of 2021, the labour

<sup>4</sup>This segment is included in this report as a reference for readers. This input was obtained from the 42<sup>nd</sup> LAKSANA Report.



market is expected to face a little bumpy road in the first quarter. Nevertheless, as the first phase of vaccination programme was started from 24 February 2021 to April 2021 for the frontliners, followed by the second phase for the PWDs and senior citizen from April to August 2021, the effort seemed to give some positive insight of the health crisis situation in Malaysia. Furthermore, with various initiatives under PENJANA, PRIHATIN and PERMAI Assistance Package, may support the survival of businesses and enhance the labour force situation. With these efforts, the uncertainties in the labour market will possibly be alleviating and subsequently the recovery momentum of labour market may be accelerated.

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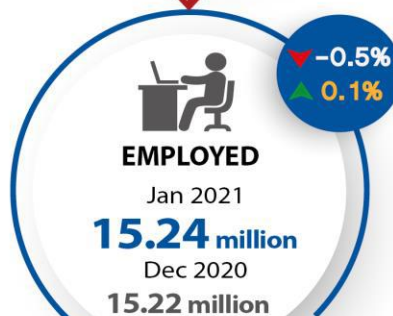
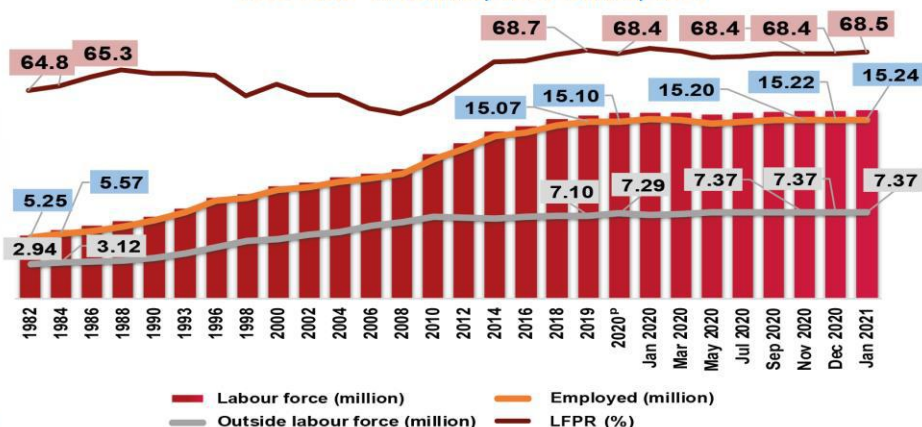
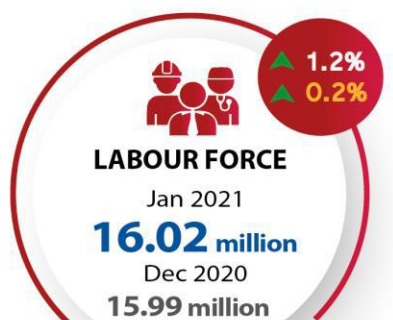


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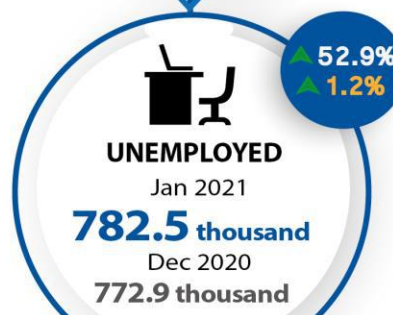
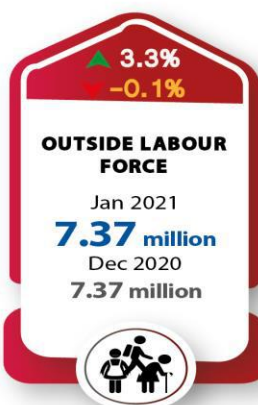
# LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA JANUARY 2021

Modest recovery in labour force situation with slight increase in unemployment rate at **4.9 per cent** in January 2021

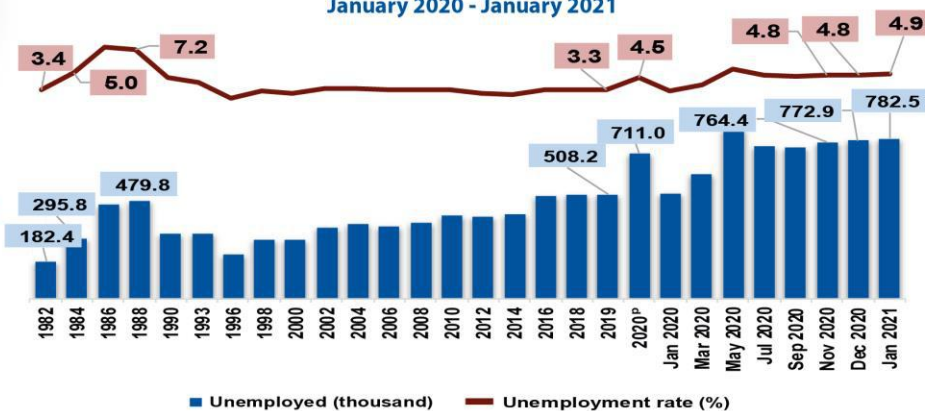
Labour Force, Employed and Outside Labour Force, 1982 - 2020<sup>p</sup> and January 2021



Employed persons was **15.24 million** persons, increased by 21.9 thousand persons as compared to the previous month



Unemployment, 1982 - 2020<sup>p</sup> and January 2021



% Percentage of change (year on year)

% Percentage of change (month on month)

pp Percentage point

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data based on average of four quarters in 2020

The number of unemployed persons increased to **782.5 thousand** persons

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, Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) and telephone 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 JANUARY 2021

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

**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: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2021

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
March	12,324.2	11,895.9	428.3	6,993.0	63.8	61.6	3.5
April	12,512.0	12,133.5	378.5	6,894.5	64.5	62.5	3.0
May	12,197.6	11,798.9	398.7	7,186.0	62.9	60.9	3.3
June	12,331.8	11,882.2	449.6	7,065.0	63.6	61.3	3.6
July	12,516.2	12,099.5	416.7	6,900.5	64.5	62.3	3.3
August	12,320.9	11,936.5	384.3	7,157.9	63.3	61.3	3.1
September	12,289.9	11,912.1	377.8	7,194.4	63.1	61.1	3.1
October	12,689.5	12,342.6	346.8	6,846.7	65.0	63.2	2.7
November	12,277.5	11,874.1	403.4	7,298.3	62.7	60.7	3.3
December	12,822.3	12,418.3	404.1	6,722.3	65.6	63.5	3.2
<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
March	12,862.2	12,491.8	370.4	6,940.1	65.0	63.1	2.9
April	12,921.7	12,537.1	384.6	6,930.6	65.1	63.2	3.0
May	12,726.6	12,330.3	396.3	7,133.2	64.1	62.1	3.1
June	12,782.7	12,372.6	410.1	7,073.7	64.4	62.3	3.2
July	12,967.4	12,581.5	385.9	6,920.5	65.2	63.3	3.0
August	12,887.9	12,486.7	401.2	7,038.6	64.7	62.7	3.1
September	12,875.9	12,456.9	419.0	7,032.2	64.7	62.6	3.3
October	12,938.2	12,550.1	388.1	7,045.7	64.7	62.8	3.0
November	12,722.4	12,323.7	398.7	7,245.7	63.7	61.7	3.1
December	13,092.1	12,687.2	404.9	6,997.3	65.2	63.2	3.1
<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
March	13,295.4	12,893.8	401.6	6,897.3	65.8	63.9	3.0
April	13,331.8	12,936.9	394.8	6,851.3	66.1	64.1	3.0
May	13,245.6	12,861.2	384.4	6,952.9	65.6	63.7	2.9
June	13,232.5	12,811.4	421.0	7,013.7	65.4	63.3	3.2
July	13,511.7	13,093.3	418.4	6,777.3	66.6	64.5	3.1
August	13,313.6	12,963.4	350.2	7,039.9	65.4	63.7	2.6
September	13,408.5	12,984.5	424.0	6,993.2	65.7	63.6	3.2
October	13,341.4	12,908.9	432.6	7,056.2	65.4	63.3	3.2
November	13,429.2	13,044.6	384.6	7,094.6	65.4	63.6	2.9
December	13,538.6	13,114.3	424.3	7,060.6	65.7	63.7	3.1
<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
March	13,684.4	13,241.7	442.6	7,116.7	65.8	63.7	3.2
April	13,835.7	13,422.9	412.8	6,922.7	66.7	64.7	3.0
May	13,815.3	13,368.9	446.4	7,005.6	66.4	64.2	3.2
June	14,217.1	13,816.9	400.2	6,668.6	68.1	66.2	2.8
July	14,194.6	13,763.0	431.6	6,655.9	68.1	66.0	3.0
August	14,176.6	13,734.2	442.4	6,689.8	67.9	65.8	3.1
September	14,309.4	13,859.5	449.9	6,557.3	68.6	66.4	3.1
October	14,169.2	13,699.1	470.1	6,746.3	67.7	65.5	3.3
November	14,220.9	13,730.4	490.5	6,716.2	67.9	65.6	3.4
December	14,276.5	13,836.2	440.3	6,724.3	68.0	65.9	3.1

Table C: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2021 (cont'd)

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
March	14,198.4	13,768.3	430.1	6,956.1	67.1	65.1	3.0
April	14,206.7	13,793.2	413.5	6,849.4	67.5	65.5	2.9
May	14,430.2	14,023.0	407.2	6,693.2	68.3	66.4	2.8
June	14,373.4	13,967.0	406.4	6,826.6	67.8	65.9	2.8
July	14,333.4	13,935.8	397.6	6,846.2	67.7	65.8	2.8
August	14,266.3	13,881.4	384.9	6,934.1	67.3	65.5	2.7
September	14,440.2	14,058.4	381.8	6,763.7	68.1	66.3	2.6
October	14,403.1	14,023.3	379.9	6,926.7	67.5	65.7	2.6
November	14,404.1	14,025.4	378.7	6,887.1	67.7	65.9	2.6
December	14,512.0	14,060.2	451.7	6,784.8	68.1	66.0	3.1
<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
March	14,601.2	14,160.5	440.7	6,839.3	68.1	66.1	3.0
April	14,569.5	14,136.2	433.3	6,890.2	67.9	65.9	3.0
May	14,575.0	14,126.7	448.3	6,933.5	67.8	65.7	3.1
June	14,609.9	14,146.7	463.2	6,896.2	67.9	65.8	3.2
July	14,579.1	14,106.2	472.9	6,937.7	67.8	65.6	3.2
August	14,685.1	14,214.6	470.5	6,871.5	68.1	65.9	3.2
September	14,642.0	14,151.7	490.3	6,925.4	67.9	65.6	3.3
October	14,665.9	14,184.7	481.3	6,894.8	68.0	65.8	3.3
November	14,687.2	14,215.7	471.5	6,945.0	67.9	65.7	3.2
December	14,690.0	14,185.7	504.3	6,945.3	67.9	65.6	3.4
<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
March	14,710.1	14,200.7	509.5	6,964.0	67.9	65.5	3.5
April	14,675.3	14,163.7	511.5	7,012.5	67.7	65.3	3.5
May	14,705.0	14,200.2	504.8	7,021.1	67.7	65.4	3.4
June	14,720.1	14,218.4	501.8	7,036.5	67.7	65.4	3.4
July	14,729.0	14,212.8	516.2	7,008.4	67.8	65.4	3.5
August	14,822.2	14,306.9	515.2	7,053.3	67.8	65.4	3.5
September	14,762.2	14,249.6	512.6	7,084.3	67.6	65.2	3.5
October	14,765.1	14,253.4	511.7	7,071.1	67.6	65.3	3.5
November	14,827.9	14,317.2	510.7	7,081.8	67.7	65.3	3.4
December	14,788.9	14,276.7	512.2	7,072.8	67.6	65.3	3.5
<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
March	14,932.5	14,421.7	510.8	7,121.8	67.7	65.4	3.4
April	14,941.5	14,429.6	511.9	7,122.5	67.7	65.4	3.4
May	14,961.9	14,454.4	507.5	7,120.8	67.8	65.5	3.4
June	15,027.6	14,519.9	507.7	7,141.1	67.8	65.5	3.4
July	15,016.4	14,497.4	519.0	7,150.4	67.7	65.4	3.5
August	15,030.2	14,513.4	516.9	7,138.4	67.8	65.5	3.4
September	15,058.8	14,544.3	514.5	7,122.1	67.9	65.6	3.4
October	15,090.4	14,581.7	508.8	7,117.7	68.0	65.7	3.4
November	15,084.0	14,578.9	505.1	7,121.4	67.9	65.7	3.3
December	15,145.9	14,640.1	505.8	7,084.1	68.1	65.9	3.3



Table C: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2021 (cont'd)

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
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
<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
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,315.0	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
March	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
<b>2021</b>							
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9

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, 1980 <sup>1</sup>										
1982	5,249.0	375.7	111.5	493.4	510.5	573.2	1,655.3	1,529.4	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	381.3	132.3	520.6	522.7	593.7	1,678.5	1,628.0	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	409.8	115.4	541.3	600.0	638.1	1,694.1	1,567.7	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	426.6	129.2	551.5	625.9	643.0	1,720.0	1,556.9	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	449.0	140.4	544.9	638.5	686.6	1,757.2	1,543.6	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	452.0	117.7	566.1	711.9	704.3	1,845.8	1,586.1	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	454.1	127.9	574.4	728.1	728.3	1,892.5	1,651.7	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	477.0	131.3	605.5	726.0	727.0	1,848.9	1,875.0	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	519.8	144.8	655.6	758.7	762.6	1,750.7	2,092.8	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	586.4	187.8	732.3	763.5	790.1	1,549.7	2,437.9	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	639.5	219.9	789.2	771.8	879.0	1,576.0	2,508.0	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	756.6	247.7	832.0	834.9	845.8	1,539.5	2,588.4	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	838.0	298.2	905.8	935.7	943.1	1,644.8	2,833.6	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	896.6	329.5	963.2	918.5	985.1	1,516.4	2,960.0	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	913.1	346.2	946.9	937.5	1,007.9	1,632.6	2,815.4	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	937.0	348.3	985.6	991.7	1,052.8	1,633.1	2,889.2	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,020.4	391.9	1,012.5	1,044.8	1,189.3	1,569.3	3,040.9	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998 <sup>2</sup>										
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) 2008 <sup>3</sup>										
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) 2013 <sup>4</sup>										
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
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 <sup>1</sup>											
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) 2000 <sup>2</sup>											
2001	9,357.0	1,288.2	127.7	26.7	2,184.1	57.3	829.8	1,458.1	585.1	468.3	225.3
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) 2008 <sup>3</sup>											
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178.9
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
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 <sup>1</sup>											
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.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
1984	5,566.7	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
1986	5,760.1	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
1988	6,157.2	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
1990	6,685.0	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
1993	7,383.4	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
1996	8,399.3	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
1998	8,599.6	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
2000	9,269.2	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) 2000 <sup>2</sup>											
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	9,542.6	397.1	663.6	508.6	189.3	192.5	262.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.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
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	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
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	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
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	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
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 <sup>3</sup>											
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, January 2020 - January 2021

Indicators	2020												2021	Data Source
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	DOSM
Thailand	66.8	67.7	67.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68.1	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.7	69.3	n.a.	National Statistical Office
East Asia														
Hong Kong	60.0	59.7	59.5	59.2	59.1	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.5	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.1	59.1	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	60.9	Statistics Korea
Japan	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.0	61.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.5	62.6	64.0	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	ABS
North America														
USA	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.4	BLS
Canada	65.5	65.5	63.6	60.0	61.4	64.0	64.3	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.7	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.1	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	73.6	73.7	72.7	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.7	72.3	Statistics Sweden
Finland	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.6	65.6	Statistics Finland
Russia	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2	n.a.	Trading economics
Italy	65.6	65.5	64.3	61.9	62.7	63.2	64.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.2	63.9	n.a.	National Institute of Statistics
Netherlands	71.5	71.4	71.2	70.3	70.2	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.2	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	DOSM
Thailand	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	n.a.	National Statistical Office
East Asia														
Hong Kong	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.0	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	5.7	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	ABS
North America														
USA	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	BLS
Canada	5.6	5.7	7.9	13.1	13.7	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	Statistics Sweden
Finland	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	Statistics Finland
Russia	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	Federal State Statistics Service
Italy	9.8	9.7	8.4	6.3	7.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.0	n.a.	National Institute of Statistics
Netherlands	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	Statistics Netherlands

**Note**

n.a. not available





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