



KEY REVIEWS

- **Employed persons increased marginally in May 2021 by 0.1 per cent or 18.8 thousand persons to 15.37 million persons** (April 2021: 15.35 million persons). **The employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **stood at 65.4 per cent**.
- By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector posted a month-on-month increase particularly in Wholesale & retail trade; Food & beverages services and Human health & social work activities. The number of employed persons in Manufacturing sector also continued its positive growth for seven months. In the meantime, employed persons in Construction, Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors declined.
- **Employee's category** which made up the **largest composition of employed persons at 77.9 per cent, improved by 0.6 per cent month-on-month to 11.98 million persons** (April 2021: 11.96 million persons). Likewise, **own-account workers continued to increase** for four consecutive months, posting an increase of **2.4 thousand persons to 2.49 million persons** in May 2021 (April 2021: 2.49 million persons).
- **The unemployment rate was slightly lower in May 2021 by 0.1 percentage point to 4.5 per cent** as against 4.6 per cent in April 2021. Accordingly, **fewer number of unemployed persons** were registered at **728.1 thousand persons by negative 2.0 per cent** (April 2021: 742.7 thousand persons) and it was on a downward trend since February 2021.
- **The number of labour force increased by 4.2 thousand persons** to record **16.10 million persons** during the month (April 2021: 16.09 million persons). Meanwhile, a slight decrease in **labour force participation rate (LFPR) was registered in May 2021 by 0.1 percentage point to 68.5 per cent** (April 2021: 68.6%).
- May 2021 witnessed the number of **outside labour force went up by 21.2 thousand persons (0.3%) to 7.40 million persons**. **Housework/ family responsibilities was the major category of outside labour force** with a share of 45.2 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** (43.7%).
- As the country entered the second half of year 2021, the Full Movement Control Order (FMCO) or 'total lockdown' was implemented in order to flatten the COVID-19 infection curve resulting in a nationwide shutdown of all social and economic sectors except those deemed as an essential economic and service sector with the limited number of employees at the site. With the latest health-containment measures, the economic sectors are anticipated to face challenges in maintaining their recovery momentum while tourism-related industries continued to be impacted. Consequently, the labour market may be facing uneven situation in the ensuing months depending on the stage of the pandemic.

LABOUR FORCE SITUATION IN MAY 2021 IMPROVED WITH A MARGINAL INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AND LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Early May 2021, economic activities including bazaar and micro businesses continued to operate in adherence to standard operating procedures (SOP). Nevertheless, beginning mid of the month, another wave of COVID-19 was observed in the country as new daily infections reached 6,000 cases. In response to this, the Movement Control Order (MCO) were implemented in a few states since 3 May; namely Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang, Selangor, Johor and Sarawak. Particularly in Kelantan, the restrictions were extended from 29 April to 17 May 2021. During this period, educational institutions were closed, while social and religious gathering activities were prohibited.

MCO which was implemented nationwide since 12 May has become more strict beginning on 25 May. The tightened standard operating procedures (SOP) includes limited visiting hours for shoppers, in addition to shortened operating hours for shopping malls and eateries. During this period, most economic activities were still allowed to operate with restrictions to inter-state and inter-district travelling, as well as dine-in for eateries. Meanwhile, social visits were not allowed during the Eid festival which fell in mid-May following travel and social gathering restrictions.

Looking at the labour force performance in May 2021, the labour force situation improved with a marginal increase in the number of employed persons and lower unemployment rate. Furthermore, the performance of the Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) for April 2021 continued to post a double-digit growth of 15.7 per cent year-on-year which also demonstrated an improved business stance (March 2021: 17.2 per cent). The LI foresees improved economic performance if the pandemic subsides. Meanwhile, the monthly indicators of exports and imports posted negative month-on-month growths of 12.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively.

The **Labour Force Report for May 2021** describes the labour supply situation as the country entered the fifteenth month of various MCO phases. The report will elaborate on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of the MCO to contain the spread of COVID-19. Users are advised to interpret the monthly statistics with caution since they are non-seasonally adjusted. In addition, annual changes from the same month of the previous year are also reported.

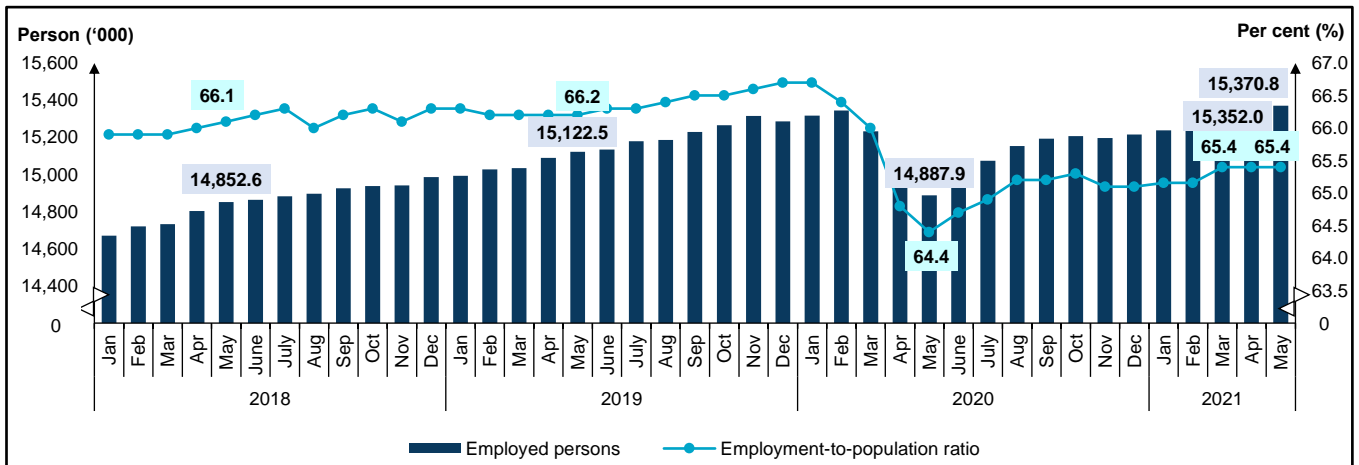
Employed persons increased marginally in May 2021

Employed persons increased marginally in May 2021 by 0.1 per cent or 18.8 thousand persons to 15.37 million persons (April 2021: 15.35 million persons). Likewise, the number of employed persons remained in upward trend year-on-year by recording 3.2 per cent or equivalent to 482.9 thousand persons (May 2020: 14.89 million persons).

By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector posted a month-on-month increase particularly in Wholesale & retail trade; Food & beverages services and Human health & social work activities. The number of employed persons in Manufacturing sector also continued its positive growth for seven months. In the meantime, employed persons in Construction, Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors declined.

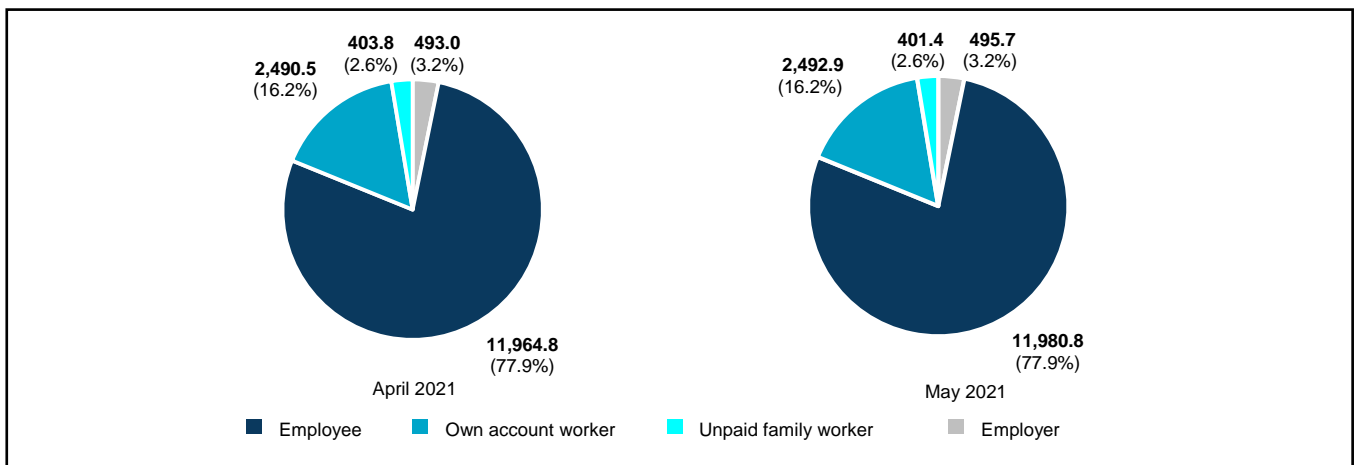
In May 2021, the **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **stood at 65.4 per cent**. Nevertheless, year-on-year basis, the ratio up by 1.0 percentage point from 64.4 per cent (May 2020). **[Chart 1]**

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



Employee’s category which made up the **largest composition of employed persons at 77.9 per cent, improved by 0.6 per cent month-on-month to 11.98 million persons** (April 2021: 11.96 million persons). Likewise, **own-account workers continued to increase** for four consecutive months by **2.4 thousand persons to 2.49 million persons** in May 2021 (April 2021: 2.49 million persons). The addition of employed person in this category was partly due to the permission of economic sector to continue their businesses during the MCO in order to ensure sustainability of small businesses. 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. [Chart 2]

Chart 2: Employed person by status of employment, April and May 2021



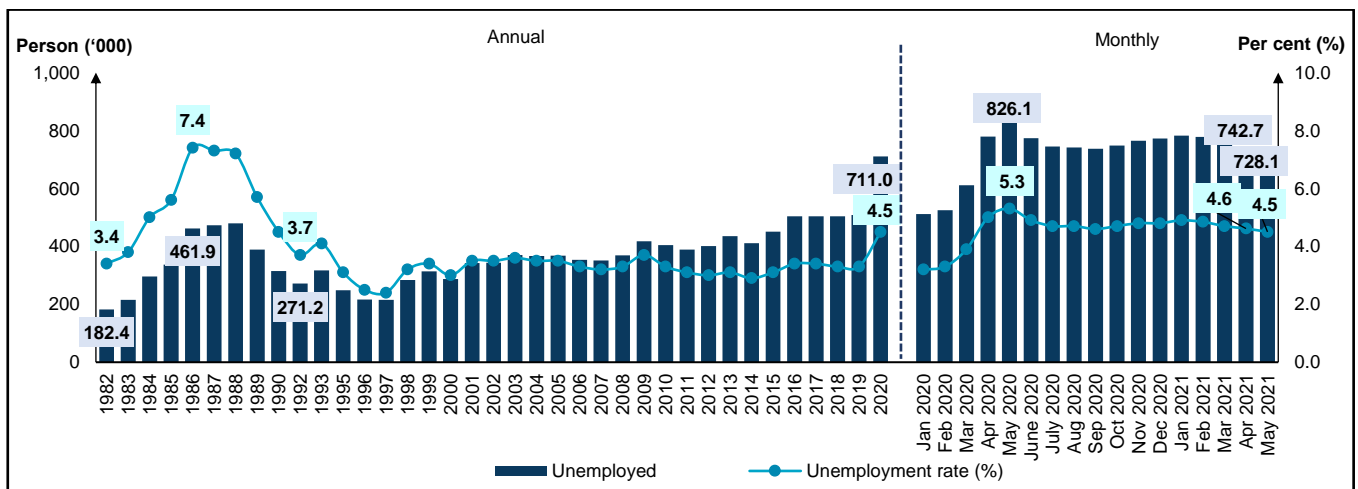
The number of **employed persons who were temporarily not working recorded an addition of 23.6 thousand persons registering 139.6 thousand persons** as against the previous month (April 2021: 116.0 thousand persons). Similar trend was observed in the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working, which fell by 2.4 million persons (-94.4%) as compared to 2.5 million persons in May 2020. 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 was slightly lower in May 2021 at 4.5 per cent

The unemployment rate was slightly lower in May 2021 by 0.1 percentage point to 4.5 per cent as against 4.6 per cent in April 2021. Accordingly, fewer number of unemployed persons were registered at **728.1 thousand persons or by negative 2.0 per cent** (April 2021: 742.7 thousand persons) and it was on a downward trend since February 2021.

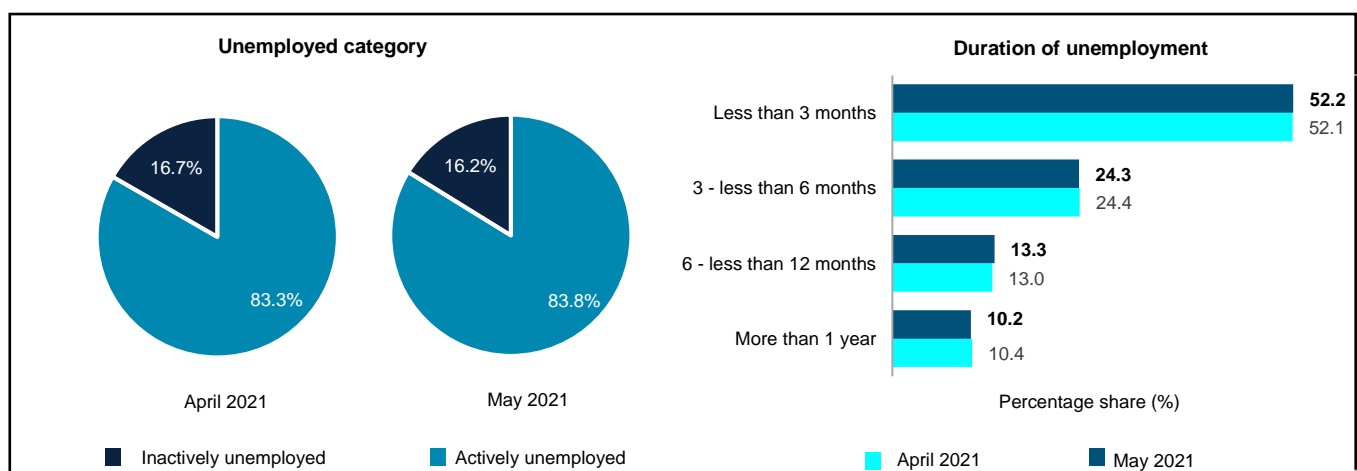
The unemployment rate recorded a negative annual change of 0.8 percentage points (May 2020: 5.3%) while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 11.9 per cent or 98.0 thousand persons (May 2020: 826.1 thousand persons). Thus, in comparison with the same month of the previous year, the number was smaller yet still above 500 thousand persons recorded during the pre-pandemic period. [Chart 3]

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



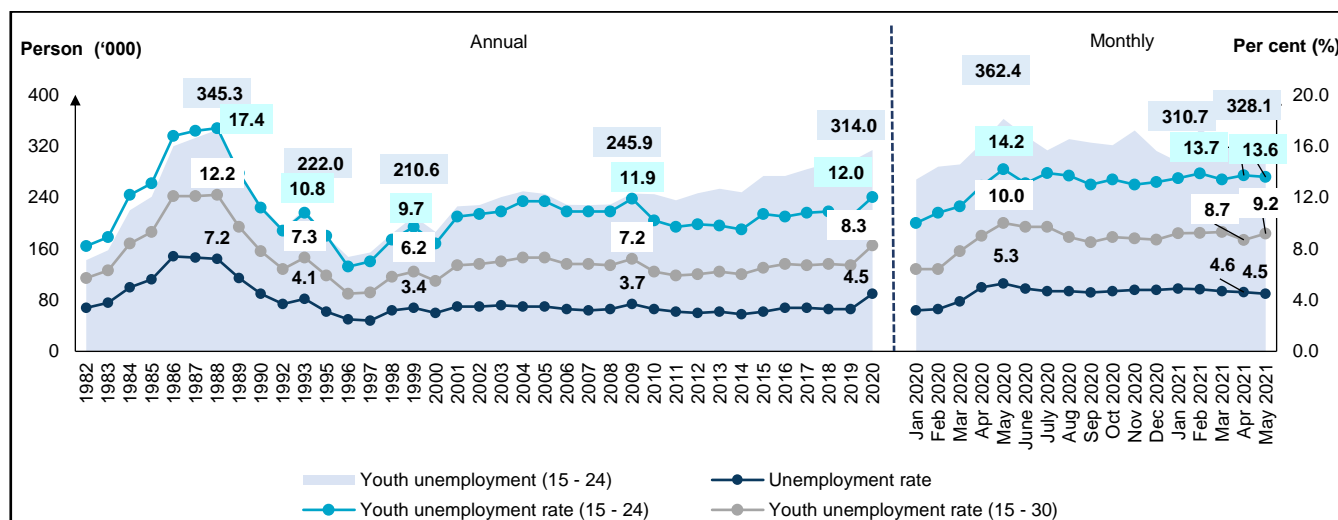
The **actively unemployed** which comprised of more than 80 per cent of the total unemployed persons recorded a reduction of 8.7 thousand persons to 609.9 thousand persons (April 2021: 618.7 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed who were available for work and were actively seeking job, **52.2 per cent were unemployed for less than three months** while those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year comprised of 10.2 per cent. Likewise, the **inactively unemployed** who believed that there were no jobs available continued to decline by 5.8 thousand persons (-4.7%) to 118.2 thousand persons (April 2021: 124.0 thousand persons). [Chart 4]

Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, April and May 2021



In May 2021, the youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 24 years edged down by 0.1 percentage point to 13.6 per cent month-on-month (April 2021: 13.7%) whereas the number of unemployed youths increased by 17.4 thousand persons to 328.1 thousand persons as compared to the previous month (April 2021: 310.7 thousand persons). On the contrary, the youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 30 years climbed up by 0.5 percentage points to 9.2 per cent during the month (April 2021: 8.7%). [Chart 5]

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

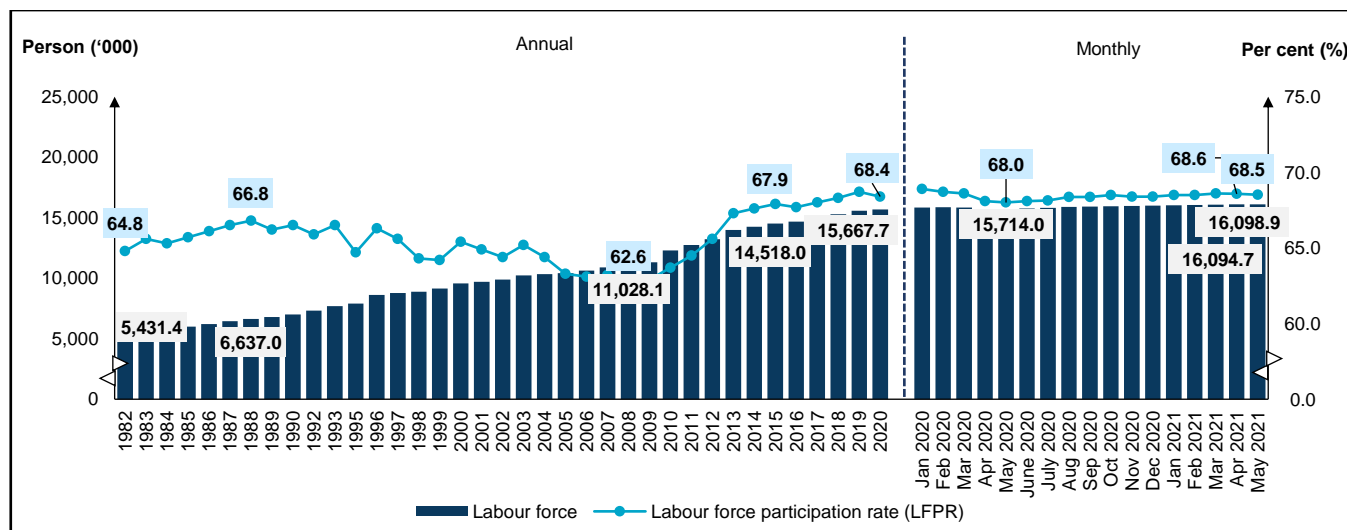


LFPR in May 2021 was 68.5 per cent

The number of labour force increased by 4.2 thousand persons to record 16.10 million persons during the month (April 2021: 16.09 million persons). Meanwhile, a slight decrease in LFPR was recorded in May 2021 by 0.1 percentage point to 68.5 per cent (April 2021: 68.6%).

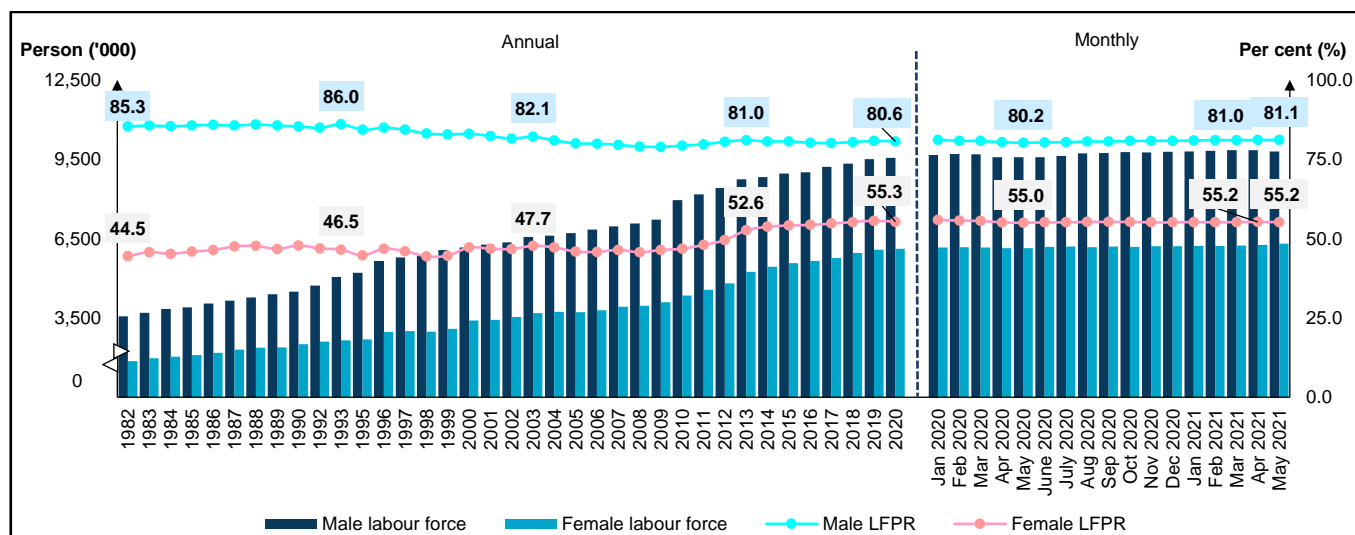
Compared to twelve months earlier, the number of labour force heightened by 384.9 thousand persons (2.5%) from 15.71 million persons. Similarly, the LFPR edged up by 0.5 percentage points from 68.0 per cent in May 2020. [Chart 6]

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



May 2021 saw male LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage point to 81.1 per cent, while female LFPR remained at 55.2 per cent for the third month. The number of male labour force slumped by 0.4 per cent (-42.8 thousand persons) to record 9.79 million persons (April 2021: 9.84 million persons). Meanwhile, female labour force was higher by 0.8 per cent (+42.8 thousand persons) to 6.31 million persons (May 2020: 6.14 million persons). Year-on-year comparison, both male and female LFPR improved by 0.9 percentage points and 0.2 percentage points respectively. [Chart 7]

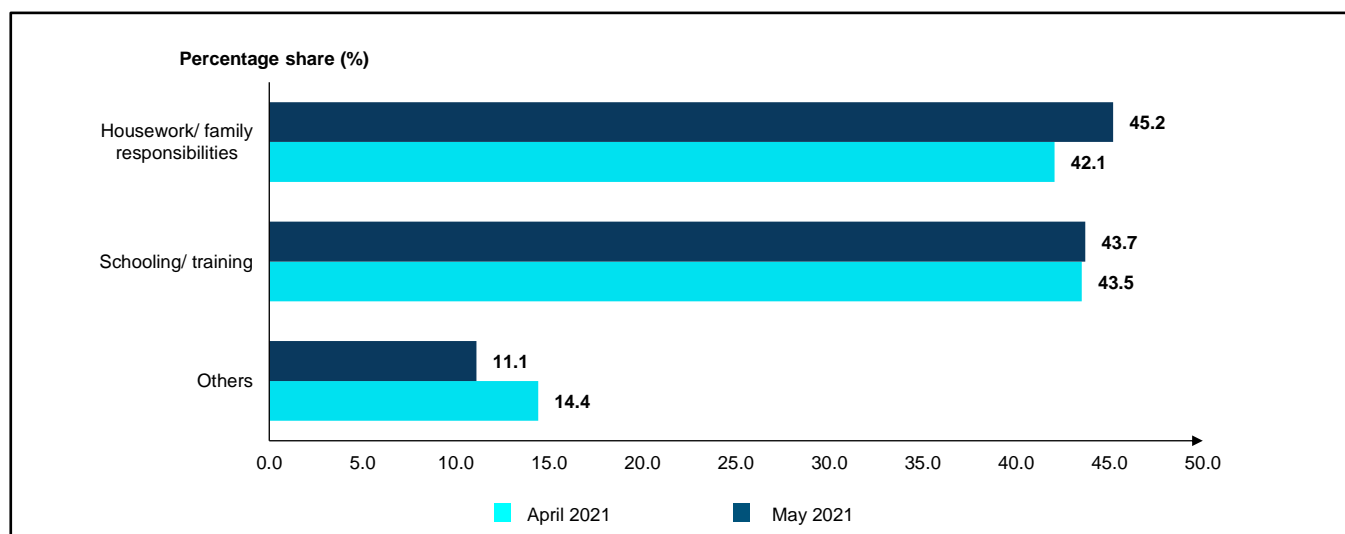
Chart 7: Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 – May 2021



Housework/ family responsibilities was the major category of outside labour force

May 2021 witnessed the number of outside labour force went up by 21.2 thousand persons (0.3%) to 7.40 million persons (April 2021: 7.38 million persons). Year-on-year basis, outside labour force also posted an addition of 5.9 thousand persons (0.1%). Housework/ family responsibilities was the major category of outside labour force with a share of 45.2 per cent and followed by schooling/ training category (43.7%). [Chart 8]

Chart 8: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, April and May 2021



GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES¹

As of 18 June 2021, the approved wage subsidy applications under PRIHATIN and PENJANA have reached a value of RM12.90 billion through Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 1.0 from 322,177 employers and 2.64 million registered employees. Subsequently, for the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 2.0, a total of RM1.28 billion has been disbursed to 75,262 employers to continue to operate and retain employment for 659,066 employees. Additionally, a total of 137,659 employees had secured employment through the Hiring Incentive Programme and Training Assistance whereby the most common industries were the Manufacturing and Wholesale and retail trade. Moreover, a total of 143,309 persons had been approved to take part in Reskilling and Upskilling Programme.

Meanwhile, through soft loans funds by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), a total of RM12.14 billion of soft loan fund has been approved by local banks which benefited 25,711 SMEs comprising of Special Relief Facility (SRF), Automation & Digitalisation Facility (ADF), All-Economic Sector Facility (AES) and Agrofood Facility (AF) funds. In addition, under PENJANA Tourism Financing, RM600 million has been allocated for the affected SMEs and micro-SMEs by the COVID-19 pandemic involving 671 applications with 332 applications were approved totalling RM66.1 million. Next, to assist Bumiputera SMEs affected by COVID-19, a total of RM226.8 million had been disbursed to 749 SMEs under the Bumiputera Relief Financing (BRF). In the meantime, through the PENJANA Micro Credit Financing, there were 12,667 Micro SMEs including in the Retail and Services sectors had been benefitted involving RM421.2 million.

A total of RM71.3 million was distributed to 13,872 businesses in the form of grants and loans for digitalisation services subscriptions to support the Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies (MTCs) and Digital Adaption. Additionally, through the CENDANA initiative which aims to support the Arts, Culture and Entertainment activities, 519 recipients including artists, collectives and organisations which were actively involved in the Malaysian arts and culture industry had been benefitted with a total value of RM4.09 million.

Therefore, with the continuous implementations of various government's initiatives focusing on each layer of the targeted group, it is hoped that labour market momentum will recover in the upcoming months despite the massive shift caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to the labour market in the previous year.

LOOKING AHEAD

As the country entered the second half of year 2021, the Full Movement Control Order (FMCO) or 'total lockdown' were implemented in order to flatten the COVID-19 infection curve resulting in a nationwide shutdown of all social and economic sectors except those deemed as an essential economic and services sector with limited number of employees at sites. With the latest health-containment measures, the economic sectors are anticipated to face challenges in maintaining their recovery momentum while tourism-related industries may continue to be impacted.

With new daily infections were persistently above 6,000 cases towards the end of June 2021, the Enhanced MCO (EMCO) has been implemented in certain localities in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor starting from 3 to 16 July onwards in mitigating the spike of new cases in those areas. Consequently, the labour market may be facing uneven situation in the ensuing months depending on the stage of the pandemic.

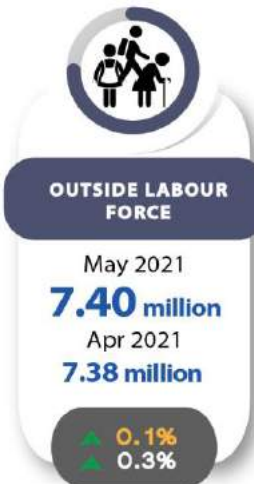
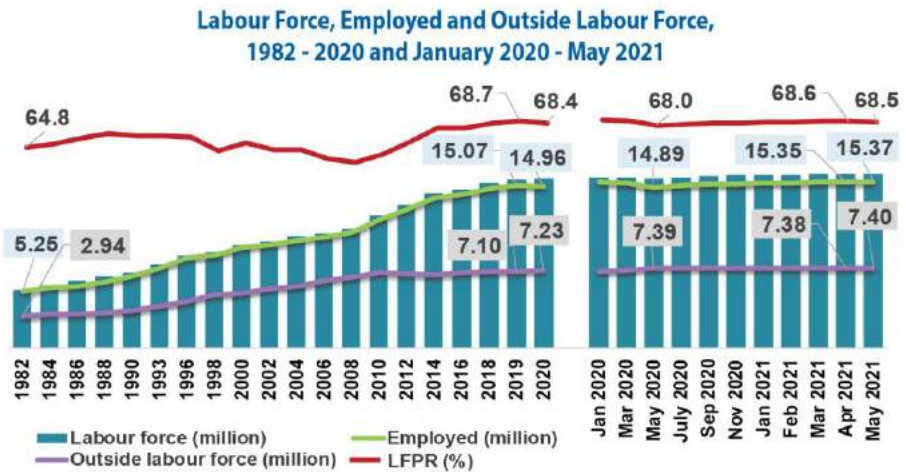
However, efforts are underway to ensure more people are vaccinated under the National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme to guarantee that the country reach the objective of herd immunity by the end of the year. Moreover, the Malaysia's National Recovery Plan (NRP) has been announced on 15 June 2021,

¹ This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 59^{2d} LAKSANA Report of 1 July 2021 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations

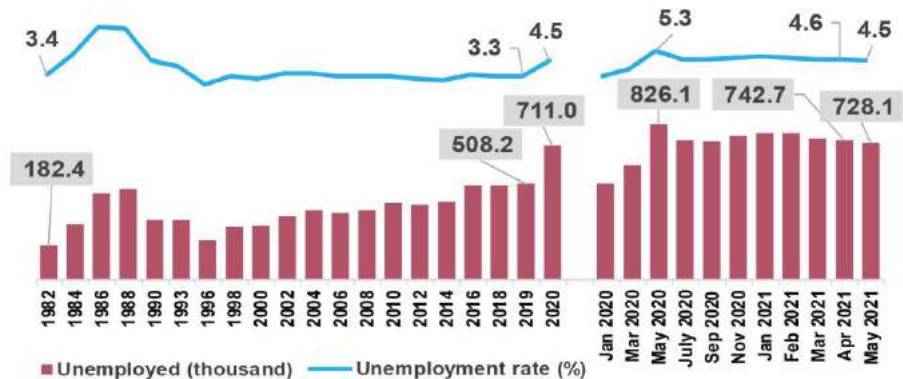
which comprised of four (4) phases of the exit strategy from the COVID-19 crisis, whereby the country will be moved into the second phases when the daily COVID-19 cases were below than 4,000 cases. A few states namely Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Perak dan Perlis have entered the Phase 2 of NRP starting on 5 July onwards due to improving conditions with more economic activities allowed and less restrictions will be implemented. Furthermore, various initiatives were introduced under the *Pakej Perlindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi* (PEMULIH) to support businesses and sustain employees in the labour market such as Prihatin Special Grants (GKP) 4.0 to the eligible micro SME entrepreneurs especially to those who were still not allowed to operate, Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 4.0 to aid the employers to pay their employees' salaries, the exemption of HRD Corp levies for a period of two months will be automatically assigned to employers who were unable to operate during MCO, *Program Pemerkasaan Pendigitalan Usahawan Kecil* (PUPUK), *PenjanaKerjaya* 3.0 and others. Therefore, it is hoped that these measures will help the economic activities to gain its recovery momentum, thereby sustaining the labour market situation in the forthcoming months.

LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA MAY 2021

Unemployment rate was 4.5 per cent in May 2021 recording 728.1 thousand unemployed persons



Unemployment, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - May 2021



- % Percentage of change (year on year)
- % Percentage of change (month on month)
- pp Percentage point

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 LFS are conducted 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
MAY 2021

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Table A: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020

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	66.4	3.3
2020	15,667.7	14,956.7	711.0	7,225.5	68.4	65.3	4.5

Table B: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - First Quarter 2021

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	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
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
2021							
Q1	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8

**Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2021**

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	415.5	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	396.8	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	393.0	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	419.3	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
2018							
Q1	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
2019							
Q1	352.6	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	374.3	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	326.6	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	304.0	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
2020							
Q1	667.5	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	789.6	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	403.8	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
Q4	533.7	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6
2021							
Q1	441.9	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2

**Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2021**

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4
Q2	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6
Q3	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4
Q4	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5
2018							
Q1	242.3	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
2019							
Q1	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6
Q2	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0
Q3	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4
Q4	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1
2020							
Q1	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5
Q2	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9
Q3	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8
Q4	369.1	267.8	101.3	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4
2021							
Q1	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6

**Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2021**

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	1,182.9	567.0	615.9	280.8	569.0	209.3	123.8
Q2	1,280.6	584.9	695.7	317.9	587.7	226.9	148.1
Q3	1,311.6	623.9	687.7	306.1	632.6	227.4	145.5
Q4	1,332.8	648.4	684.4	303.2	631.8	254.8	142.9
2018							
Q1	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5
Q2	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4
Q3	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8
Q4	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3
2019							
Q1	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0
Q2	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8
Q3	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0
Q4	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7
2020							
Q1	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8
Q2	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9
Q3	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9
Q4	1,886.8	1,039.9	847.0	352.9	876.7	430.4	226.8
2021							
Q1	2,092.5	1,111.7	980.8	488.8	912.7	458.9	232.1

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2021

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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2021

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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2021

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2018							
January	15,187.0	14,670.5	516.5	7,074.8	68.2	65.9	3.4
February	15,230.0	14,721.5	508.5	7,112.3	68.2	65.9	3.3
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
2019							
January	15,508.5	14,992.8	515.6	7,095.9	68.6	66.3	3.3
February	15,543.2	15,026.8	516.4	7,145.9	68.5	66.2	3.3
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,315.0	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
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
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
2021							
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5

Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020

('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
2020	14,956.7	808.4	1,867.7	1,547.2	1,242.1	3,632.3	916.3	1,472.5	1,689.9	1,780.3

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 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

³For 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

⁴For 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 - 2020

('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
2020	14,956.7	1,566.0	82.2	2,498.0	76.4	83.7	1,173.4	2,765.6	689.2	1,540.0	223.4

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 - 2020 (cont'd)

('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	
2020	14,956.7	372.1	82.1	379.3	801.9	734.9	937.6	559.6	58.2	267.0	66.1	

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 F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020

('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
2020	14,956.7	512.2	11,554.2	2,383.0	507.4

Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, May 2020 - May 2021

Indicators	2020								2021					Data Source
	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	DOSM
Thailand	n.a.	n.a.	68.1	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.7	69.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	National Statistical Office
Philippine	n.a.	n.a.	55.6	n.a.	n.a.	61.9	n.a.	n.a.	60.5	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	59.1	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.6	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.2	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	60.9	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	Statistics Korea
Japan	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	62.6	64.0	64.6	65.0	64.8	65.7	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	ABS
North America														
USA	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.7	61.6	BLS
Canada	61.4	64.0	64.3	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.6	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.1	79.0	79.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	72.9	73.0	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.7	73.8	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.7	74.5	Statistics Sweden
Finland	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.8	66.0	69.2	Statistics Finland
Russia	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2	62.0	62.1	62.1	62.1	62.2	Trading economics
Italy	62.7	63.2	64.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.2	63.9	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.8	n.a.	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	70.2	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.2	71.4	71.1	71.1	71.1	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	DOSM
Thailand	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	National Statistical Office
Philippine	n.a.	n.a.	17.7	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.1	ABS
North America														
USA	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	BLS
Canada	13.7	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	7.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.1	Statistics Sweden
Finland	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	8.1	8.1	9.0	9.6	Statistics Finland
Russia	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	Federal State Statistics Service
Italy	7.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.5	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	Statistics Netherlands

Note

n.a. not available

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