



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

I SSN 2735-1831



# LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS REPORT

## JANUARY 2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA





PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# LABOUR FORCE REPORT MALAYSIA JANUARY 2022

**Announcement:**

Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year.

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## PREFACE

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

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

The Labour Force Report for January 2022 describes the labour supply situation as the country entered the various phases of the National Recovery Plan (NRP). The report also elaborates on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of the NRP to rejuvenate the economy while containing 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.

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

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Chief Statistician, Malaysia

March 2022

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## GLOSSARY

Actively unemployed	: Persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.
Category of skills	: For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Services and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations. Starting on January 2022, the category of occupation is based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 with an addition of group 0 – Armed forces occupations.
Economic activity	: Classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into subsectors.
Employed	: All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker.
Employee	: A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.
Employer	: A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him.
Employment-to-population ratio	: The proportion of employed population to working-age population.
Inactively unemployed	: Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified; Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.
Labour force	: Labour force refers to population in the working age group (15 to 64 years) who are either employed or unemployed.
Labour force participation rate	: The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.
Outside labour force	: All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.



## GLOSSARY

Own account worker	: A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade or business.
Skill-related underemployment	: Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.
Time-related underemployment	: A group of people who employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. Persons who were employed more than 30 hours during the reference week are considered to be in full employment.
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, expressed as a percentage.
Unpaid family worker	: A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.

## ACRONYMS

ADF	: Automation & Digitalisation Facility
AES	: All-Economic Sector Facility
AF	: Agrofood Facility
BNM	: Bank Negara Malaysia
CATI	: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
CENDANA	: Cultural Economy Development Agency
DanaNITA	: Women's Special Business Financing Scheme
DOSM	: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
DPGS	: Danajamin Prihatin Guarantee Scheme
GLC	: Government-linked company
ILO	: International Labour Organizations
KPT-CAP	: Career Advancement Programme
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
LI	: Leading Index
MARA	: Majlis Amanah Rakyat
MCO	: Movement Control Order
MDEC	: Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation
MTCs	: Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies
MySTEP	: Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme
MYWiT	: MyDigitalWorkforce in Tech
NRP	: National Recovery Plan
p	: Preliminary data based on average of twelve months in 2021
ProSPEC	: Professional Entrepreneur Development programme
PSU	: Wage Subsidy Programme
SMEs	: Small and Medium Enterprise
SOCISO	: Social Security Organisation
SPIM	: Informal and Micro Financing Scheme
SPUMI	: Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme
SRF	: Special Relief Facility
TRRF	: The Relief and Residual Facility



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## LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA JANUARY 2022

Number of unemployed declined further to 680.4 thousand persons registering unemployment rate at 4.2 per cent in January 2022

# LABOUR FORCE

Jan 2022  
16.37 million

Dec 2021  
16.34 million

69.1%

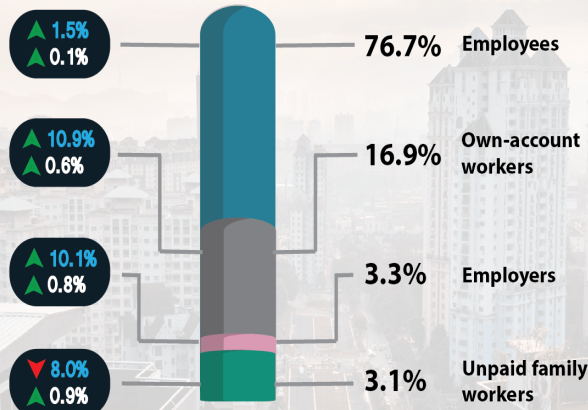
▲ 0.6pp  
▲ 0.1pp

The January's labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased to 69.1 per cent, mirroring the encouraging economic activities during the month.

▲ 2.2%  
▲ 0.2%

### EMPLOYED PERSON

#### Employed person by status in employment



The largest composition of employed persons was the employee's category which comprised of 76.7 per cent.

All categories posted a month-on-month increase in January 2022

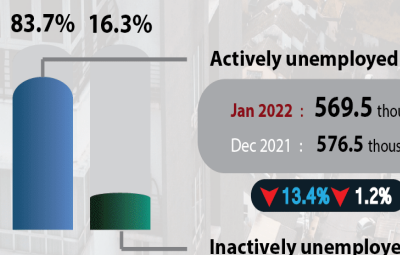
### UNEMPLOYMENT



4.2%

▼ 0.7pp  
↔ 0.0pp

The unemployment rate during the month stood at 4.2 per cent



#### Actively unemployed

Jan 2022 : 569.5 thousand  
Dec 2021 : 576.5 thousand

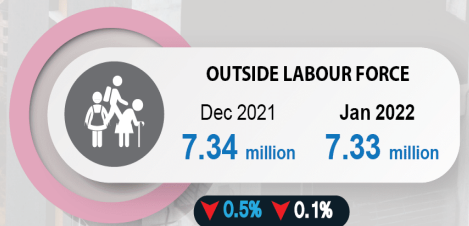
▼ 13.4% (▼ 1.2%)

#### Inactively unemployed

Jan 2022 : 110.9 thousand  
Dec 2021 : 111.1 thousand

▼ 11.5% (▼ 0.2%)

### OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



Schooling/training was the main reason of outside labour force



SCHOOLING/TRAINING

41.4%



HOUSEWORK/ FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

41.3%

% Percentage change (year-on-year) pp Percentage point  
% Percentage change (month-on-month) ↔ Unchanged

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia





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## 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.

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

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, retirees, 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

## KEY REVIEWS

- During the month, **the positive month-on-month growth of employed persons continued in January 2022** with **0.2 per cent (+37.5 thousand persons)** to record **15.69 million persons** (December 2021: 15.65 million persons). The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **rose by 0.1 percentage point to 66.2 per cent** in January 2022 as compared to 66.1 per cent in the previous month.
- By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services persistently recorded a month-on-month increase particularly in Food & beverages services, Wholesale & retail trade; and Information & communication activities. Similar trend was observed in Manufacturing and Construction sectors with the number of employment remained increasing. On the contrary, the employment in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors was on a declining trend for the past eighteenth months.
- The largest composition of employed persons was the **employees category** encompassed **76.7 per cent**, posted a month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent or 13.0 thousand persons month-on-month to **12.03 million persons** (December 2021: 12.02 million persons). Likewise, the **own-account workers** category continued to increase by registering **2.66 million persons** (+0.6% or +16.0 thousand persons) in January 2022 (December 2021: 2.64 million persons).
- The number of **unemployed persons declined further** in January 2022 to record **680.4 thousand persons**, lowered by **1.1 per cent (-7.3 thousand persons)** as against December 2021 (687.6 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate** during the month **stood at 4.2 per cent**.
- The number of **labour force in January 2022 remained positive with an addition of 30.2 thousand persons or 0.2 per cent** month-on-month to register **16.37 million persons** (December 2021: 16.34 million persons). Therefore, the January's **labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased to 69.1 per cent** (December 2021: 69.0%).
- The number of **outside labour force** in January 2022 **reduced further to 7.33 million persons** with a lessening of **5.6 thousand persons or 0.1 per cent** (December 2021: 7.34 million persons). **Schooling/ training** was the main reason of outside labour force with a share of 41.4 per cent, followed by **housework/ family responsibilities** category (41.3%).
- A healthier economic outlook is anticipated in the months ahead reflecting by the Leading Index which continuously above 100.0 points and rising in December 2021. This positive outlook will lead to the increase in the business' activities, thus creating more labour demand in the economy. With more job opportunities created, will encourage more labour participation, hence fostering the labour market to be more vibrant in the forthcoming months.

## 1 LABOUR FORCE SITUATION CONTINUED TO IMPROVE IN JANUARY 2022 LED BY THE RISE IN EMPLOYMENT WHILE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS TRENDED DOWN

An encouraging economic activity was observed in January 2022 since all states being in Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) including Kelantan and Sarawak which took effect from 3 January 2022. This situation has allowed businesses to continue operating at full capacity with longer business hours. During the month, the vaccination rate of Malaysian population has increased plus majority of the population has received the booster dose. As of 30 January 2022<sup>1</sup>, 50.8 per cent of the adults has received the COVID-19 booster dose while 97.9 per cent of the adults has completed two-dose of the vaccination. Therefore, it gave confidants to the country to open the economy persistently.

Unlike in January last year, the labour market was in a challenging situation as most of the states were in the Movement Control Order (MCO) phase following the rising number of the COVID-19 new cases. During this period, only five essential economic sectors were allowed to operate while inter-state and inter district travel were restricted.

Hence, labour force situation continued to improve in January 2022 as against December 2021, led by the continuous rise in employment while unemployed persons trended down. Similar trend was also observed on the year-on-year comparison with a significant increase in the labour force. Meanwhile, the Leading Index (LI) continuously above 100.0 points and rising in December 2021 indicates a more sanguine momentum on the economic outlook in the months ahead (November 2021: 111.3 points) despite the surge in COVID-19 cases. However, the monthly external trade indicators, both export and import posted a decline of 10.6 per cent (December 2021: 10.4%) and 0.6 per cent (December 2021: -0.4%) respectively.

## 2 The positive month-on-month growth of employed persons continued in January 2022

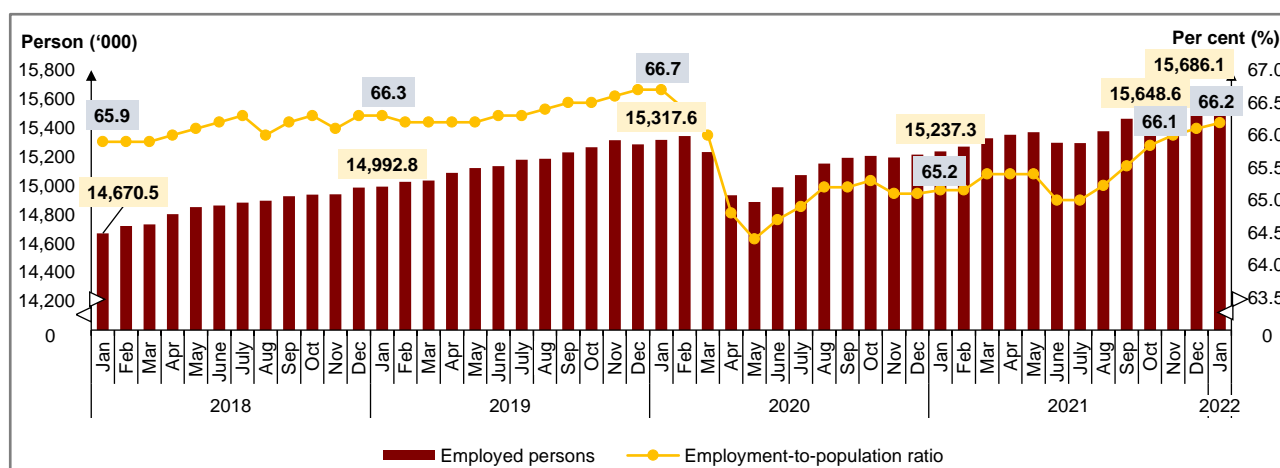
During the month, **the positive month-on-month growth of employed persons continued in January 2022 with 0.2 per cent (+37.5 thousand persons) to record 15.69 million persons** (December 2021: 15.65 million persons). In the meantime, the number of employed persons remained on an increasing trend year-on-year by registering 2.9 per cent or 448.8 thousand persons (January 2021: 15.24 million persons).

By economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services persistently recorded a month-on-month increase particularly in Food & beverages services, Wholesale & retail trade; and Information & communication activities. Similar trend was observed in Manufacturing and Construction sectors with the number of employment remained increasing. On the contrary, the employment in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors was on a declining trend for the past eighteenth months.

The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **rose by 0.1 percentage point to 66.2 per cent** in January 2022 as compared to 66.1 per cent in the previous month. Likewise, on year-on-year basis, the ratio grew by 1.0 percentage points from 65.2 per cent in January 2021. **[Chart 1]**

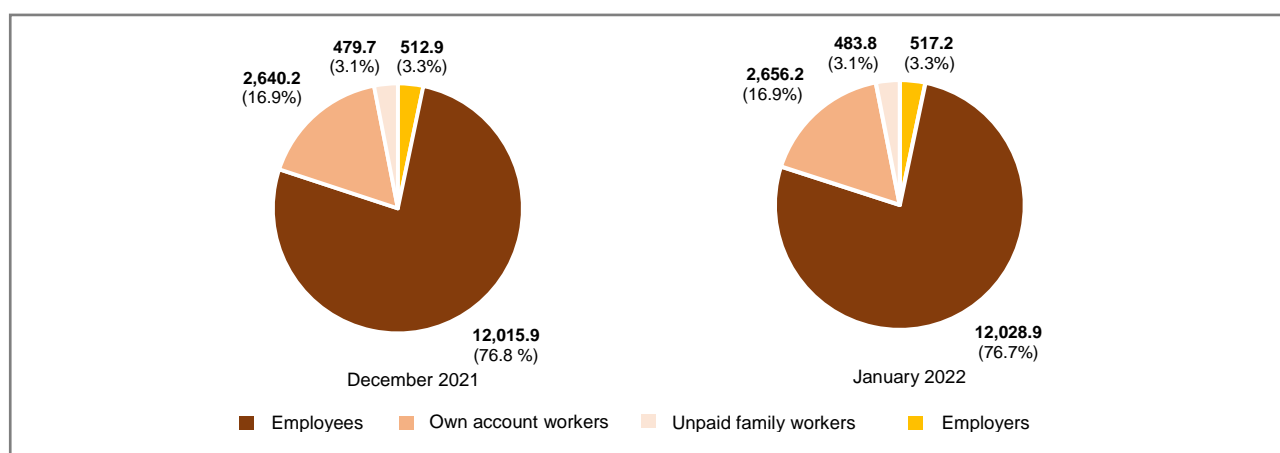
<sup>1</sup> <https://covidnow.moh.gov.my/vaccinations/>

**Chart 1: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2018 - January 2022**



The largest composition of employed persons was the **employees category** encompassed of **76.7 per cent**, posted a month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent or 13.0 thousand persons to **12.03 million persons** (December 2021: 12.02 million persons). Likewise, the **own-account workers** category continued to increase by registering **2.66 million persons** (+0.6% or +16.0 thousand persons) in January 2022 (December 2021: 2.64 million persons). This category consists mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls; as well as smallholders. **[Chart 2]**

**Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, December 2021 and January 2022**



The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working recorded a **decrease in January 2022 by 33.2 thousand persons (-26.2%)** to record **93.5 thousand persons** as compared to December 2021 (126.7 thousand persons). This reflecting the continuous operation of all businesses and social activities during the month. Similarly, as compared to January last year, this category continued to decline by 65.4 thousand persons (January 2021: 158.9 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

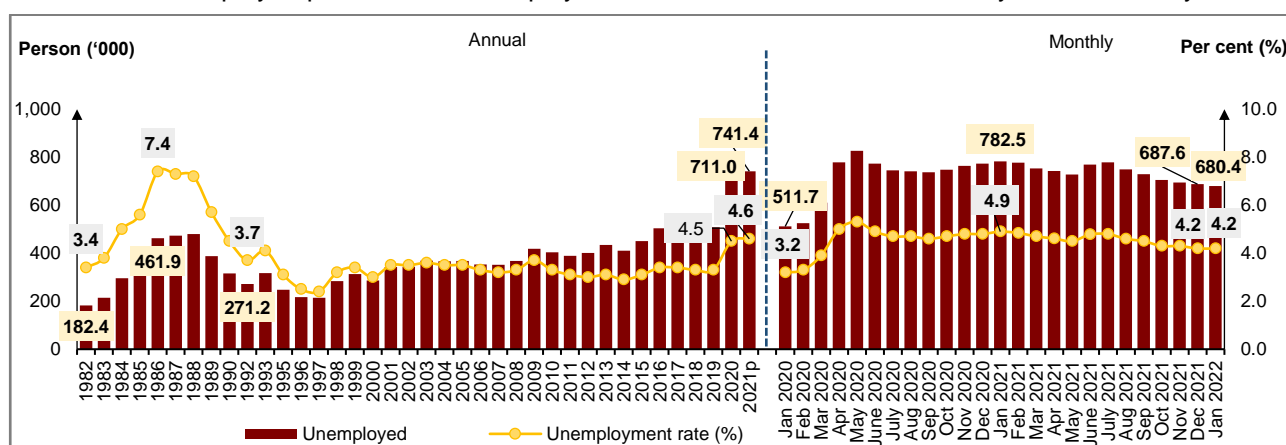


### 3 Unemployment rate in January 2022 stood at 4.2 per cent

The number of **unemployed persons declined further** in January 2022 to record **680.4 thousand persons**, lowered by **1.1 per cent (-7.3 thousand persons)** as against December 2021 (687.6 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate during the month stood at 4.2 per cent**.

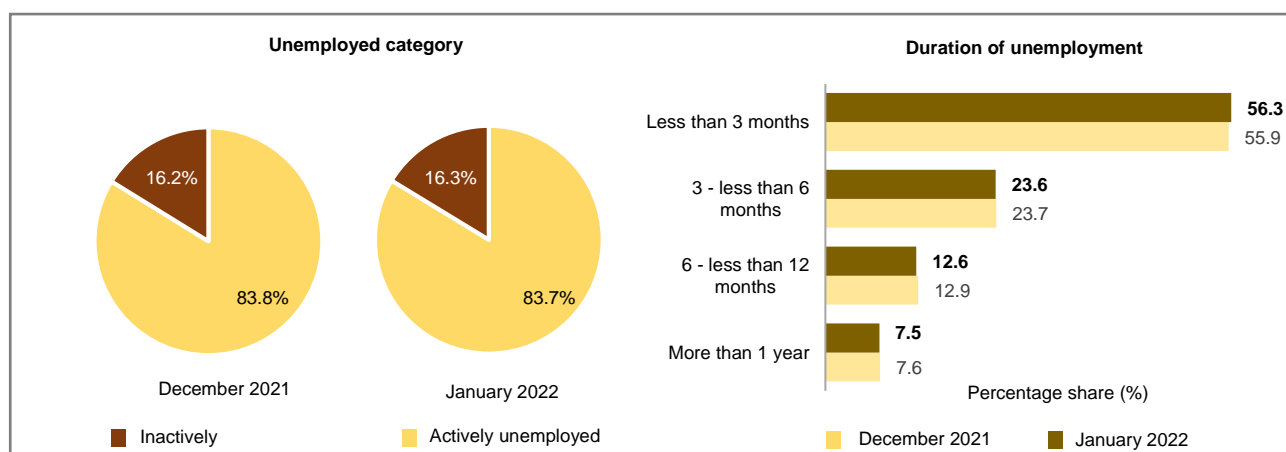
As compared to the same month of the previous year, the number of **unemployed persons** posted a decrease of **13.1 per cent** or equivalent to **102.2 thousand persons** (January 2021: 782.5 thousand persons), subsequently the unemployment rate slumped by 0.7 percentage points (January 2021: 4.9%). A significant year-on-year decrease was due the implementation of the MCO in Peninsular Malaysia during January last year. **[Chart 3]**

**Chart 3:** Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2021<sup>P</sup> and January 2020 - January 2022



By looking at the category of unemployment, **83.7 per cent** of the total unemployed persons were those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs or the **actively unemployed**, registering a decline of **1.2 per cent (-7.0 thousand persons)** to **569.5 thousand persons** (December 2021: 576.5 thousand persons). Subsequently, **56.3 per cent** were the **unemployed persons for less than three months** while 7.5 per cent was those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year<sup>2</sup>. As for the **inactively unemployed** or those who believed that there were no jobs available reduced by **0.2 per cent** or equivalent to **0.2 thousand persons** to record **110.9 thousand persons** (December 2021: 111.1 thousand persons). **[Chart 4]**

**Chart 4:** Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, December 2021 and January 2022

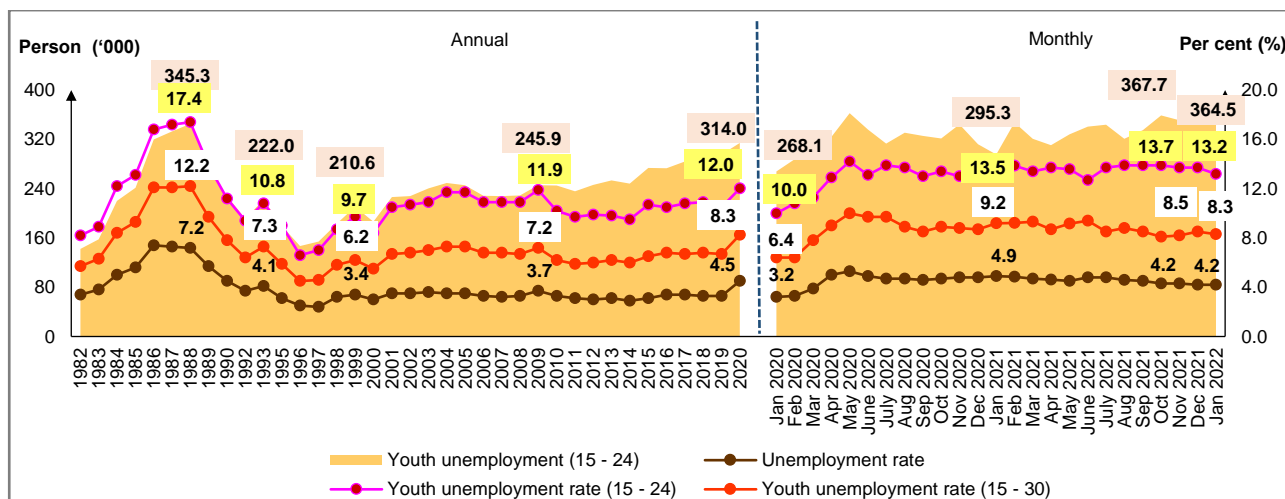


<sup>2</sup> Referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment)  
[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/dgreports/-/stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_422451.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/dgreports/-/stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf)



The **youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 24 years declined by 0.5 percentage points** to record **13.2 per cent** in January 2022. The number of unemployed youths for this age group decreased by 3.3 thousand persons (-0.9%) to 364.5 thousand persons (December 2021: 367.7 thousand persons). Similar trend was observed in the unemployment rate for aged **15 to 30 years** which reduced to **8.3 per cent**, registering 521.8 thousand of unemployed persons (December 2021: 8.5%; 533.8 thousand persons). **[Chart 5]**

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

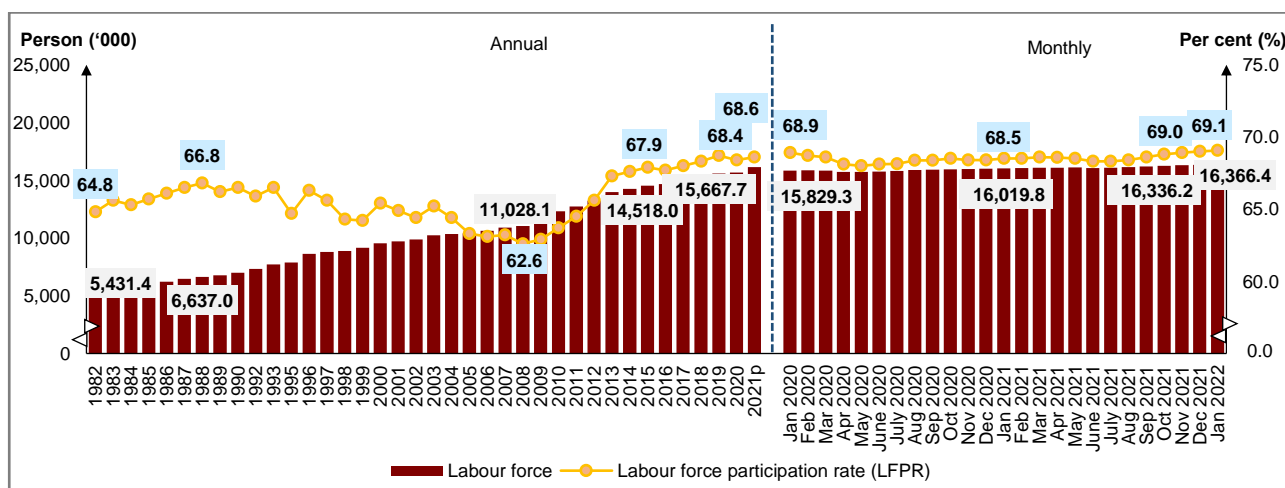


## 4 January's LFPR increased to 69.1 per cent

The number of **labour force** in **January 2022 remained positive with an addition of 30.2 thousand persons** or **0.2 per cent** month-on-month to register **16.37 million persons** (December 2021: 16.34 million persons). Therefore, the January's **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** increased to **69.1 per cent** (December 2021: 69.0%).

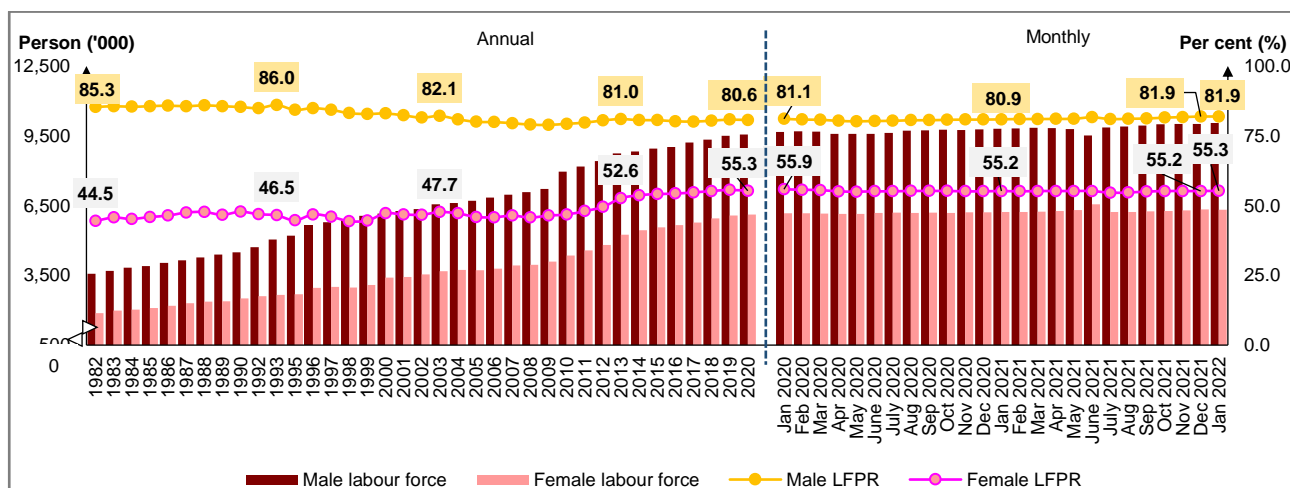
Correspondingly, the number of labour force rose by 346.6 thousand persons (2.2%) as compared to 16.02 million persons during the same month of the preceding year. Accordingly, the LFPR increased by 0.6 percentage points (January 2021: 68.5 %). **[Chart 6]**

**Chart 6: Labour force and LFPR, 1982 - 2021<sup>P</sup> and January 2020 - January 2022**



During the month, the number of **male labour force increased to 10.05 million persons** (December 2021: 10.01 million persons) whereas the **female labour force decreased to 6.31 million persons** (December 2021: 6.33 million persons). In terms of the LFPR, **male LFPR was unchanged at 81.9 per cent** while **female LFPR rose to 55.3 per cent**. As for the year-on-year comparison, both male and female LFPR grew by 1.0 percentage points (January 2021: 80.9%) and 0.1 percentage point (January 2021: 55.2%) respectively. **[Chart 7]**

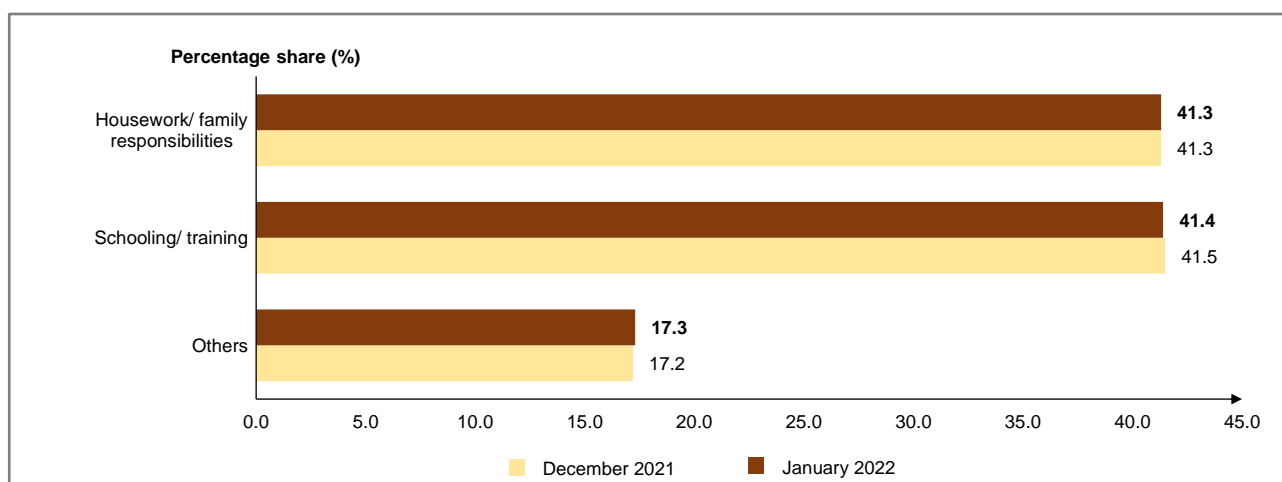
**Chart 7:** Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - January 2022



## 5 Schooling/ training was the main reason of outside labour force

The number of **outside labour force** in January 2022 **reduced further to 7.33 million persons** with a lessening of **5.6 thousand persons** or **0.1 per cent** (December 2021: 7.34 million persons). Likewise, year-on-year, the number of outside labour force declined by 34.1 thousand persons (0.5%) as compared to the January 2021 (7.37 million persons). **Schooling/ training** was the main reason of outside labour force with a share of 41.4 per cent, followed by **housework/ family responsibilities** category (41.3%). **[Chart 8]**

**Chart 8:** Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, December 2021 and January 2022



## 6 GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES<sup>3</sup>

Under the PRIHATIN Packages, the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) is a financial aid paid to employers of each enterprise to ensure employees are able to retain their jobs. As of 11 February 2022, a total of 322,177 employers and 2.64 million registered employees were benefiting through PSU 1.0 with an approved wage subsidy has achieved RM12.96 billion. In line with this, under the Kita PRIHATIN Packages through PSU 2.0, a total of RM1.41 billion has been channelled to 81,119 employers to continue operating and maintaining a total of 717,854 employees. Furthermore, under the 2021 Budget via PSU 3.0, RM3.7 billion was channelled to 162,071 employers to retain 1.52 million employees. Next, through PSU 4.0 under the PEMULIH Packages, RM2.28 billion has been channelled to 147,788 employers and 1.76 million employees. Meanwhile, a total of RM17.44 million was channelled to 1,744 employers to maintain a total of 29,065 employees through PSU 5.0.

Moreover, under Budget 2022, Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme (MySTEP) offered 80,000 contract jobs comprising 50,000 jobs in the public sector and 30,000 jobs in the Government-linked company (GLCs) and strategic partners starting from January 2022. As of 23 February 2022, a total of 1,044 participants have been successfully placed in the public sector and GLCs. Besides, the Government through JaminKerja's Employment initiative under SOCSO has allocated RM2.0 billion for recruitment among Malaysian citizens for year 2022. In addition, the Government will continue the Reskilling and Upskilling Programme through various ministries and government agencies with an allocation of RM1.1 billion by targeting a total of 220 thousand job opportunities for 2022. On top of that, under the Career Advancement Programme (KPT-CAP) as one of the efforts to address the issue of unemployed graduates, it has assisted a total of 19,266 unemployed graduates to obtained jobs through this programme.

In line with this, the Government will continue the KPT-CAP initiative with the aim of offering 20,000 job opportunities to graduates by 2022. Furthermore, through MyDigitalWorkforce in Tech (MYWiT), out of 2,381 applicants, a total of 313 participants under this programme were successfully positioned in the technology and digital services jobs as of 11 February 2022. This initiative was introduced by the government in collaboration with Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) to improve the skills and capabilities of Malaysian workers by encouraging companies to hire local workers for technology and digital services jobs through salary incentives and training course subsidies.

To empower the businesses, the Relief and Residual Facility (TRRF) was a loan facility to assist Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which was affected in the services sector with an allocation of RM8.0 billion. Additionally, the allocation of Agrofood Facilities (AF) provided by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) which aimed to drive the modernization of the Agricultural sector in an effort to increase food security and security as well as generate higher income and attract more younger agropreneurs was increased by RM500 million totalling RM2 billion of the allocation. Subsequently, the Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) has introduced a Professional Entrepreneur Development programme (ProSPEC) to provide professionals with opportunities to venture into entrepreneurship and understand the intricacies of businesses based on the expertise. The financing scheme provides up to RM500 thousand financing limits for revolving capital, machine purchase, equipment, or modification of business premises. In addition, the Government through the Informal and Micro Financing Scheme (SPIM) offers financing up to RM10,000 at a percentage of zero profit as well as

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<sup>3</sup> This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 86<sup>st</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> Kewangan Rakyat Report of 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> February 2022 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations

a 12-month moratorium to increase financing access to the business sector, especially Micro SMEs operators and informal sectors. In the meantime, the Government has also allocated a funding fund of RM230 million through the Women's Special Business Financing Scheme (DanaNITA) programme in MARA and TEKUNITA via Tekun Nasional to assist women entrepreneurs who were affected by the COVID-19 as well as to increase their business capacity.

Meanwhile, as of 11 February 2022, a total of 26,379 SMEs was benefitted with a value of RM12.59 billion through the SMEs Soft Loan Funds by BNM which comprised of Special Relief Facility (SRF); Automation & Digitalisation Facility (ADF); All-Economic Sector Facility (AES); and AF funds. In addition, a total of RM91.8 million was channelled to 13,891 businesses to support and encourage SMEs and Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies (MTCs) to digitalise their operations and trade channels in the form of grants and loans for digitalisation services subscriptions. Moreover, as of 18 February 2022, a value of RM2.06 billion of total guarantees had been approved to 58 companies over the 89 companies applying for the guarantees, under the Danajamin Prihatin Guarantee Scheme (DPGS), which focused on the viable businesses in all sectors facing difficulties due to the COVID-19. In the meantime, a total of RM21.72 million was channelled to aid 902 Micro SMEs through the Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme (SPUMI), which is a strategic initiative under TEKUN designed to assist the Indian community in improving their economy through engagement in business and entrepreneurship. Also, under the Agrobank Microcredit Financing Scheme to support in the Agriculture and Food Industries, a total of 19,381 Agricultural Micro SMEs has been assisted which involving a total of RM241.17 million funds. As for the PENJANA Tourism Financing, there were 378 application was approved with a financing value of RM75.5 million. Later, a total of RM6.88 million was funded to 589 recipients including artists and organisations who were actively involved in the Malaysian Arts and Culture industry as of 18 February 2022 through the CENDANA initiative which was designed to support the Arts, Culture and Entertainment Sector.

## 7 LOOKING AHEAD

A healthier economic outlook is anticipated in the months ahead, reflecting by the LI which continuously above 100.0 points and rising in December 2021. This positive outlook will lead to the increase in the business' activities, thus creating more labour demand in the economy. With more job opportunities created, will encourage more labour participation, hence fostering the labour market to be more vibrant in the forthcoming months.

Following the current health situation which witnessed the new daily cases is on an increasing trend, it may give some challenges to the labour market. However, as larger population were protected by the vaccination programmes, it will help in containing the rapid spread of the viruses. As of 7 March 2022<sup>4</sup>, a total of 78.9 per cent of the Malaysian population are fully vaccinated while the adolescent vaccination rate is 97.5 per cent. In the meantime, the COVID-19 vaccination for children aged five to eleven which was executed from 3 February 2022 is increasing registering 29.3 per cent. Furthermore, Malaysia is in the path of reopening its international borders soon, which in turn will bring more positive impacts for the tourism related activities and to overcome the issues pertaining to labour market, among others the labour shortages in certain industries such as Plantation and Construction.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://covidnow.moh.gov.my/bm/vaccinations/>

# TABLES

LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA  
JANUARY 2022

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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 - Fourth Quarter 2021

	('000)				(%)		
Time Series	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	7,064.2	68.7	66.4	3.3
Q2	15,598.8	15,078.2	520.6	7,088.1	68.8	66.5	3.3
Q3	15,674.3	15,162.1	512.1	7,088.7	68.9	66.6	3.3
Q4	15,766.7	15,254.5	512.2	7,066.1	69.1	66.8	3.2
<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
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8
Q2	15,972.2	15,207.3	764.9	7,424.9	68.3	65.0	4.8
Q3	16,021.0	15,274.8	746.2	7,430.1	68.3	65.1	4.7
Q4	16,135.0	15,440.7	694.4	7,361.5	68.7	65.7	4.3



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

('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	462.3	172.9	289.3	61.2	119.5	98.7	182.9
Q2	497.2	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	442.4	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	370.0	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
<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
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	441.9	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2
Q2	474.1	317.8	156.3	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9
Q3	464.6	282.9	181.6	69.0	166.4	123.7	105.4
Q4	393.8	137.6	256.1	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9

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

('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	242.5	102.4	141.0	37.3	74.1	52.3	79.7
Q2	231.7	108.1	123.5	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5
Q3	235.5	116.5	119.0	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3
Q4	204.1	88.1	115.9	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7
<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
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6
Q2	329.7	236.1	93.5	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8
Q3	326.2	232.2	93.9	40.4	137.0	87.7	61.0
Q4	293.1	101.2	191.9	80.8	78.9	70.2	63.2

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

('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 <sup>r</sup>	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5
Q2	1,852.5	949.0	903.5	336.9	776.0	426.1	313.5
Q3	1,873.8	931.7	942.2	426.8	835.3	392.0	219.7
Q4	1,838.3	877.1	961.2	309.0	816.4	454.6	258.3

Notes:

<sup>r</sup> Revised

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2022

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: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2022

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: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - January 2022

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
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
June	16,066.2	15,297.5	768.7	7,456.8	68.3	65.0	4.8
July	16,072.9	15,294.8	778.2	7,475.4	68.3	65.0	4.8
August	16,125.4	15,376.6	748.8	7,448.5	68.4	65.2	4.6
September	16,193.1	15,463.5	729.6	7,405.9	68.6	65.5	4.5
October	16,259.6	15,554.6	705.0	7,364.5	68.8	65.8	4.3
November	16,304.7	15,610.3	694.4	7,344.4	68.9	66.0	4.3
December	16,336.2	15,648.6	687.6	7,337.8	69.0	66.1	4.2
<b>2022</b>							
January	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2

Table C1 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016- January 2022

('000)

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
<b>2016</b>							
January	501.5	361.9	180.3	110.0	36.0	35.6	139.7
February	506.4	254.0	115.8	83.7	34.9	19.6	252.4
Mac	509.5	332.8	176.8	92.9	44.8	18.3	176.7
April	511.5	328.0	170.6	93.3	43.9	20.2	183.4
May	504.8	297.3	153.6	92.5	37.6	13.6	207.6
June	501.8	298.2	146.8	83.6	51.7	16.2	203.5
July	516.2	306.0	131.1	90.9	54.6	29.4	210.2
August	515.2	305.6	149.0	81.4	44.7	30.5	209.6
September	512.6	292.6	148.1	77.9	45.6	21.0	220.0
October	511.7	299.7	143.1	74.7	48.4	33.5	212.0
November	510.7	286.5	125.6	86.8	47.5	26.6	224.2
December	512.2	374.4	192.2	93.2	59.4	29.6	137.9
<b>2017</b>							
January	514.1	328.4	147.1	108.1	47.3	25.9	185.7
February	514.8	338.1	151.8	118.6	46.7	21.0	176.7
Mac	510.8	315.2	168.2	80.8	43.0	23.2	195.6
April	511.9	359.5	151.9	107.5	66.2	33.9	152.4
May	507.5	372.1	171.9	128.8	38.9	32.5	135.3
June	507.7	319.1	151.1	89.8	49.2	29.0	188.5
July	519.0	345.6	144.6	115.0	47.6	38.4	173.3
August	516.9	351.5	160.7	115.7	45.0	30.1	165.4
September	514.5	322.0	142.4	105.8	45.1	28.7	192.5
October	508.8	356.1	182.1	110.6	35.7	27.7	152.8
November	505.1	338.1	143.3	105.5	51.1	38.2	167.0
December	505.8	327.5	127.6	109.1	46.6	44.2	178.3
<b>2018</b>							
January	516.5	356.6	133.2	125.9	58.2	39.3	160.0
February	508.5	349.8	155.3	106.6	41.4	46.4	158.7
Mac	508.7	349.8	161.7	108.5	42.0	37.7	158.9
April	510.0	373.6	167.7	140.9	44.7	20.2	136.4
May	504.8	319.4	134.2	112.0	38.5	34.7	185.4
June	515.8	324.5	136.2	108.5	52.4	27.4	191.2
July	518.6	360.7	189.7	86.1	47.9	37.0	157.9
August	525.0	308.7	149.1	84.4	46.1	29.0	216.3
September	516.4	361.6	174.1	103.0	37.5	47.1	154.8
October	512.9	331.1	165.2	85.5	49.2	31.3	181.8
November	516.2	347.8	168.9	87.2	52.6	39.2	168.3
December	514.2	329.7	149.3	92.6	34.3	53.5	184.4
<b>2019</b>							
January	515.6	400.8	184.7	107.3	73.3	35.4	114.9
February	516.4	362.6	147.1	99.5	72.7	43.3	153.7
Mac	521.3	345.4	175.6	74.7	37.8	57.3	175.9
April	523.3	365.5	150.1	116.9	67.6	31.0	157.8
May	519.8	343.2	110.9	132.4	65.7	34.1	176.6
June	521.4	425.3	220.8	124.1	53.0	27.4	96.0
July	524.8	362.5	162.7	105.8	53.9	40.1	162.3
August	520.2	411.7	180.2	128.9	50.0	52.6	108.5
September	521.4	410.1	213.0	125.7	52.1	19.3	111.2
October	512.1	340.3	168.2	104.8	42.4	24.9	171.9
November	513.9	339.5	141.1	92.7	46.2	59.5	174.4
December	517.0	389.5	182.0	119.3	53.9	34.3	127.5

Table C1 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016- January 2022

('000)

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
<b>2020</b>							
January	511.7	319.8	132.4	103.2	48.7	35.6	191.9
February	525.2	343.2	148.5	96.6	52.6	45.4	182.1
Mac	610.5	422.9	200.0	100.2	72.7	50.1	187.6
April	778.8	459.8	235.9	156.6	38.1	29.2	319.0
May	826.1	573.7	308.1	136.1	78.6	50.8	252.4
June	773.2	594.0	298.7	159.3	85.8	50.3	179.2
July	745.1	620.2	307.4	168.5	87.2	57.1	124.9
August	741.6	615.1	302.4	164.9	89.7	58.0	126.5
September	737.5	610.4	300.5	163.6	88.2	58.0	127.1
October	748.2	623.1	304.5	167.4	89.0	62.2	125.1
November	764.4	637.7	311.2	169.8	90.4	66.3	126.7
December	772.9	644.7	313.9	172.0	92.0	66.8	128.2
<b>2021</b>							
January	782.5	657.2	321.5	175.9	90.4	69.3	125.3
February	777.5	647.4	327.8	155.5	91.0	73.1	130.1
Mac	753.2	626.9	320.1	152.5	85.6	68.6	126.3
April	742.7	618.7	322.6	151.0	80.7	64.4	124.0
May	728.1	609.9	318.2	148.3	81.2	62.2	118.2
June	768.7	642.9	335.9	157.4	86.7	62.9	125.8
July	778.2	651.3	351.4	156.7	86.1	57.1	126.9
August	748.8	627.5	337.3	153.6	80.1	56.5	121.3
September	729.6	611.0	333.3	147.3	78.9	51.4	118.7
October	705.0	589.5	327.3	142.3	74.0	45.9	115.4
November	694.4	581.8	324.3	137.6	74.8	45.1	112.6
December	687.6	576.5	322.3	136.5	74.1	43.5	111.1
<b>2022</b>							
January	680.4	569.5	320.8	134.2	72.0	42.5	110.9

Table C2 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - January 2022

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
<b>2016</b>				
January	283.6	10.7	402.8	6.9
February	236.1	9.0	340.6	5.7
March	285.0	10.9	416.1	7.0
April	305.6	11.5	405.7	6.9
May	291.6	11.1	395.2	6.8
June	240.5	9.6	387.3	6.6
July	309.0	11.8	446.9	7.5
August	305.3	11.6	412.9	6.8
September	266.3	10.6	369.9	6.4
October	290.5	11.4	399.7	6.8
November	253.7	9.5	391.2	6.6
December	267.4	10.2	393.6	6.6
<b>2017</b>				
January	306.2	12.0	410.6	7.0
February	285.4	11.1	413.7	7.0
March	258.9	10.1	392.2	6.6
April	272.2	10.8	414.5	6.9
May	320.2	12.2	418.8	7.0
June	296.5	11.4	420.1	7.0
July	281.1	11.3	445.1	7.6
August	295.9	11.6	423.1	7.1
September	267.4	10.3	377.5	6.4
October	303.6	11.7	418.8	7.0
November	314.4	11.7	406.7	6.7
December	309.0	11.7	404.7	6.8
<b>2018</b>				
January	328.5	12.3	437.6	7.2
February	310.9	11.6	423.0	6.9
March	306.2	11.7	414.4	6.9
April	287.9	10.6	420.3	6.8
May	292.5	10.6	391.9	6.4
June	284.3	10.4	426.9	6.9
July	320.6	11.8	425.4	6.9
August	303.2	11.5	407.0	6.7
September	289.5	10.5	413.3	6.8
October	277.2	10.1	429.1	7.0
November	289.0	10.5	415.1	6.7
December	328.7	11.7	428.8	6.8
<b>2019</b>				
January	290.1	10.6	409.3	6.7
February	282.1	10.5	424.3	6.8
March	266.3	9.9	403.0	6.6
April	288.1	10.3	430.0	6.9
May	289.3	10.5	414.4	6.7
June	287.0	10.5	418.5	6.8
July	291.3	10.2	434.4	7.0
August	297.8	11.2	441.2	7.3
September	307.1	11.1	443.4	7.2
October	244.5	9.0	404.8	6.4
November	274.2	9.5	411.8	6.5
December	309.9	11.2	412.9	6.5



Table C2 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - January 2022

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

Table C3 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - January 2022

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
<b>2016</b>				
January	449.0	10,534.1	2,570.3	597.1
February	543.9	10,582.3	2,437.5	633.1
March	539.4	10,381.2	2,660.3	619.7
April	456.2	10,280.6	2,805.9	621.1
May	532.0	10,407.9	2,573.1	687.1
June	534.3	10,535.6	2,453.5	694.9
July	427.2	10,536.4	2,605.4	643.8
August	452.3	10,719.5	2,527.0	608.1
September	460.7	10,814.3	2,331.0	643.6
October	458.8	10,719.6	2,508.7	566.3
November	466.6	10,929.5	2,311.2	609.9
December	443.0	10,865.9	2,354.2	613.6
<b>2017</b>				
January	550.0	10,652.0	2,548.6	616.2
February	464.6	10,677.2	2,548.4	711.7
March	575.4	10,624.8	2,630.1	591.4
April	590.9	10,525.1	2,687.8	625.8
May	637.9	10,357.7	2,736.1	722.8
June	578.8	10,745.8	2,590.1	605.3
July	549.2	10,656.4	2,734.8	557.0
August	608.4	10,703.7	2,623.1	578.1
September	646.0	10,701.8	2,554.6	641.9
October	593.9	10,949.6	2,446.1	592.0
November	401.7	10,935.5	2,709.4	532.3
December	546.1	10,982.5	2,504.3	607.2
<b>2018</b>				
January	533.0	10,749.4	2,757.7	630.3
February	472.7	10,746.4	2,825.9	676.5
March	493.9	10,585.3	2,920.7	732.6
April	550.2	10,832.6	2,719.5	700.8
May	517.2	10,751.8	2,880.6	703.0
June	529.0	10,823.6	2,817.7	692.9
July	518.2	10,651.2	3,012.8	700.2
August	599.4	10,758.4	2,865.7	673.0
September	639.1	10,690.0	2,907.8	689.6
October	513.7	10,764.5	2,944.6	714.2
November	545.8	10,899.2	2,836.9	659.4
December	593.5	10,811.7	2,909.6	671.2
<b>2019</b>				
January	570.4	10,961.6	2,823.0	637.7
February	619.4	11,098.6	2,752.4	556.5
March	560.0	11,327.2	2,574.5	573.6
April	578.3	11,156.7	2,764.8	590.1
May	597.9	11,345.6	2,640.8	538.2
June	551.6	11,243.3	2,746.5	593.1
July	541.6	11,535.9	2,557.7	544.7
August	582.2	11,235.5	2,855.0	513.0
September	510.8	11,633.8	2,500.3	584.8
October	547.5	11,659.3	2,452.0	606.8
November	527.6	11,565.1	2,679.8	542.5
December	482.0	11,563.4	2,669.6	571.1

Table C3 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - January 2022

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
<b>2020</b>				
January	552.3	11,375.4	2,757.1	632.8
February	513.2	11,513.8	2,691.0	626.5
March	515.7	11,280.0	2,812.2	624.5
April	563.1	11,146.3	2,585.4	638.5
May	470.3	11,399.4	2,423.9	594.1
June	497.9	11,438.2	2,417.8	636.2
July	434.8	11,647.4	2,380.9	610.4
August	434.9	11,719.9	2,416.0	582.8
September	445.1	11,734.9	2,433.7	579.5
October	450.5	11,763.0	2,425.4	568.3
November	456.8	11,782.5	2,412.0	544.7
December	462.9	11,806.1	2,399.4	547.0
<b>2021</b>				
January	469.7	11,846.9	2,394.6	526.1
February	481.0	11,870.8	2,429.9	488.9
March	491.8	11,898.9	2,478.2	460.4
April	493.0	11,914.8	2,490.5	453.8
May	495.7	11,930.8	2,492.9	451.4
June	486.3	11,874.1	2,497.0	440.0
July	485.1	11,869.7	2,503.8	436.2
August	491.4	11,897.6	2,537.7	449.9
September	499.7	11,925.9	2,572.6	465.4
October	506.0	11,971.2	2,607.9	469.5
November	509.8	11,998.3	2,628.0	474.2
December	512.9	12,015.9	2,640.2	479.7
<b>2022</b>				
January	517.2	12,028.9	2,656.2	483.8

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

('000)

(500)										
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
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

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

- 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 - 2020

('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 <sup>r</sup>	15,073.4	1,541.1	91.0	2,612.0	75.4	88.8	1,246.7	2,604.6	677.8	1,549.7	223.9
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

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup>For 2010 - 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

<sup>4</sup> Revised

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) 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 <sup>f</sup>	15,073.4	355.1	90.3	394.7	809.2	737.1	992.1	527.7	84.0	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

## Notes:

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

- A: Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing  
 B: Mining and quarrying  
 C: Manufacturing  
 D: Electricity, gas and water  
 E: Construction  
 F: Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels  
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 H: Hotels and restaurants  
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 M: Education  
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 N: Administrative and support service activities  
 O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security  
 P: Education  
 Q: Human health and social work activities  
 R: Arts, entertainment and recreation  
 S: Others service activities  
 T: Activities of households as employers

<sup>4</sup> Revised

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, January 2021 - January 2022

Indicators	2021												2022	Data Source
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	DOSM Philippine Statistics Authority
Philippine	60.5	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	n.a.	
East Asia														
Hong Kong	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.7	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	58.8	58.8	59.0	59.0	58.9	59.0	59.1	59.2	59.2	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	60.9	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	Statistics Korea
Japan	61.8	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.0	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	ABS
North America														
USA	61.4	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	BLS
Canada	64.7	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	71.3	73.0	73.1	73.7	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	Statistics Sweden
Finland	65.0	65.5	65.9	66.4	69.7	70.3	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	Statistics Finland
Russia	62.0	62.1	62.1	62.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Trading economics
Italy	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.8	65.0	64.9	65.0	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	73.1	73.3	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.5	73.5	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	DOSM Philippine Statistics Authority
Philippine	8.7	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	n.a.	
East Asia														
Hong Kong	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	ABS
North America														
USA	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	BLS
Canada	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.5	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.8	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	Statistics Sweden
Finland	8.8	8.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	Statistics Finland
Russia	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	Trading economics
Italy	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.5	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.8	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	Statistics Netherlands

**Note**

n.a. not available





## **LABOUR FORCE REPORT, MALAYSIA JANUARY 2022**

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