



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

ISSN 2735-1831



LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS REPORT

MAY 2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR FORCE REPORT MALAYSIA MAY 2022

Announcement:

Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link <https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1 2022>.

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

MyStats Day theme is
“Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

Published and printed by:

Department of Statistics Malaysia

Block C6, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre,
62514 Putrajaya,
MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Fax : 03-8888 9248
Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>
Facebook / Twitter / Instagram : StatsMalaysia
Email : info@dosm.gov.my (general enquiries)
data@dosm.gov.my (data request & enquiries)

Published on 07 July 2022

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:
“Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia”

eISSN 2735 - 1831

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 May 2022 describes the labour supply situation as the country was in the transition phase to endemic. The report also elaborates on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of recent events. 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

July 2022

This page is deliberately left blank

CONTENTS

PAGE

Contents	i
Glossary	ii
Acronyms	iv
Infographic	v

Key Reviews	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Employment	2
3. Unemployment	3
4. Labour Force	5
5. Outside Labour Force	6
6. Government Initiatives	7
7. Looking Ahead	8

List of Tables

Table A	: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021	A-1
Table B	: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - First Quarter 2022	A-2
Table B1	: Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022	A-3
Table B2	: Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022	A-4
Table B3	: Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022	A-5
Table C	: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022	A-6
Table C1	: Seasonally adjusted of principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022	A-10
Table C2	: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - May 2022	A-14
Table C3	: Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - May 2022	A-16
Table C4	: Employed persons by status in employment, January 2016 - May 2022	A-18
Table D	: Employed persons by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021	A-20
Table E	: Employed persons by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021	A-21
Table F	: Employed persons by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021	A-23
Table G	: Labour force indicators for selected countries, May 2021 - May 2022	A-24

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 as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; and 3. Technicians and associate professionals. Semi-skilled workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Services and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; and 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers. Low-skilled workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Elementary occupations. <p>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.</p>
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.
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

AF	: Agrofood Facility
ATM	: <i>Angkatan Tentera Malaysia</i>
BNM	: Bank Negara Malaysia
CATI	: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
CENDANA	: Cultural Economy Development Agency
DanaNITA	: Special Business Financing Scheme for Women
DOSM	: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ILO	: International Labour Organizations
KPT-CAP	: Ministry of Higher Education's Career Advancement Programme
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
LI	: Leading Index
MARA	: Majlis Amanah Rakyat
MEDAC	: Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives
MKN	: <i>Majlis Keselamatan Negara</i>
MTCs	: Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies
MYWiT	: MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech
PENJANA	: <i>Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara</i>
PEMULIH	: National People's Well-Being and Economic Recovery Package
PRIHATIN	: <i>Prihatin Rakyat</i> Economic Stimulus Package
ProSPEC	: Professional Financing Scheme
PROTEGE	: Professional Training and Education for Growing Entrepreneurs
PRUV-ATM	: ATM Veteran Reskilling & Upskilling Programme
PSU	: Wage Subsidy Programme
PUTEK	: Technical Entrepreneur Development Programme
PUTRA	: Youth/ MARA Educational Institution Graduate Entrepreneur Programme
SMEs	: Small and Medium Enterprise
SOCESO	: Social Security Organisation
SPN	: National Apprenticeship Scheme
SPUMI	: Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme
TEKUN	: National Entrepreneur Group Economic Fund
TRRF	: Targeted Relief and Residual Facility



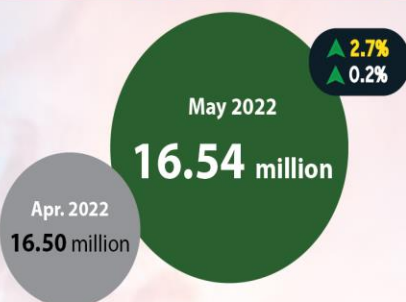
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA, MAY 2022

May's unemployment reduced further to 637.7 thousand persons recording unemployment rate at 3.9 per cent

LABOUR FORCE



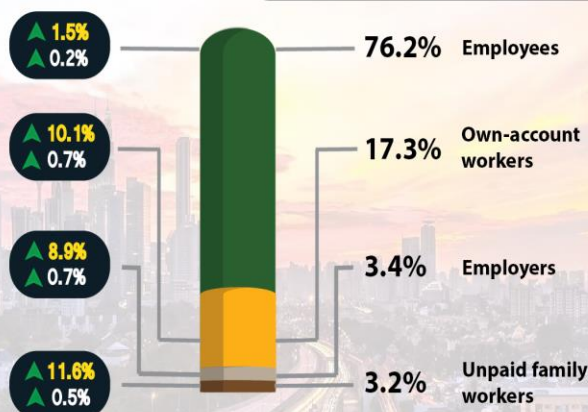
69.5% ▲ 1.0pp
▲ 0.1pp

The labour force participation rate during the month increased marginally to 69.5 per cent

EMPLOYED PERSON



Employed person by status in employment



The largest composition of employed persons was employee's category with 76.2 per cent

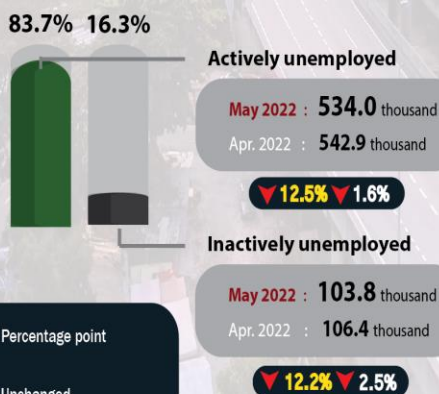
All categories registered positive month-on-month growth in May 2022

UNEMPLOYMENT



3.9% ▼ 0.6pp
↔ 0.0pp

Unemployment rate in May 2022 remained at 3.9 per cent



OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



Housework/ family responsibilities remained as a main reason of outside labour force



HOUSEWORK/ FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

42.2%



SCHOOLING/ TRAINING

40.0%

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
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.

LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within all states in Malaysia using multi-modal data collection approach through the personal interview and a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI).

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.

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.

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.

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.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- Time-series data are very useful for economist, policy & decision makers and time-series analysts to identify the important features of economics series such as direction, turning point and consistency between other economic indicators. Sometimes this feature is difficult to observe because of seasonal movements. Thus, if seasonal effect can be removed, the behaviour of the series would be better viewed. The estimation and removal of the seasonal effects is called seasonal adjustment.
- Seasonal adjustment is a process to identify and to remove the regular within-a-year seasonal pattern, which may also include the influences of moving holidays and working/trading days effect in each period. The ultimate objective of the process is to highlight the underlying trends and short-term movements in the series.
- In Malaysia, most of the time series data are affected by seasonal effects. Hence, to eliminate the seasonal effect as well as to seasonally adjust the Malaysian economic time series data, a standard seasonal adjustment package, X-12 ARIMA was used by Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

KEY REVIEWS

- In May 2022, the number of employed persons ascended further by **46.5 thousand persons (+0.3%)** to record **15.90 million persons** (April 2022: 15.85 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted, the number of employed persons increased by 0.3 per cent. During the month, the **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment rose by **0.1 percentage points to 66.8 per cent** as compared to the previous month (April 2022: 66.7%).
- Looking at the employed persons by economic sector, Services sector continued to record a positive growth in employment largely in Wholesales & retail trade; Information & communication and Food & beverage services activities. Similarly, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors also remained its positive trend in the number of employed persons except for Mining & quarrying sector which was still on a declining trend.
- The largest composition of employed persons was **employee's category** with **76.2 per cent**. This category posted a rise of 0.2 per cent (+20.1 thousand persons) to record **12.11 million persons** as compared to the previous month (April 2022: 12.09 million persons). Meanwhile the **own-account workers** which consist of mostly of daily income earners working as small business such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in market and stalls; as well as smallholders, also improved with an addition of 20.4 thousand persons (0.7%) to **2.74 million persons** (April 2022: 2.72 million persons).
- The number of **unemployed persons** in May 2022 continued to decline with a reduction of **1.8 per cent (-11.6 thousand persons)** to record **637.7 thousand unemployed persons** (April 2022: 649.3 thousand persons). In the meantime, on seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons descended by 1.4 per cent. Therefore, the **unemployment rate** during the month remained at **3.9 per cent**, while seasonally adjusted estimates for May's unemployment rate decreased marginally by 0.1 percentage points to 3.8 per cent.
- The number of **labour force** recorded a month-on-month increase of **0.2 per cent (+35.0 thousand persons)** to register **16.54 million persons** in May 2022 (April 2022: 16.50 million persons). Consequently, the **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** during the month increased marginally to **69.5 per cent** (April 2022: 69.4%). In terms of seasonally adjusted estimates, the number of labour force decreased by 0.3 per cent while LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage points.
- In May 2022, the number of persons **outside labour force** remained on a declining trend for ten consecutive months with a reduction of **10.1 thousand persons (-0.1%)** to register **7.26 million persons** (April 2022: 7.27 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibilities** remained as a main reason of outside labour force with a contribution share of **42.2 per cent** and this was followed by **schooling/ training category** with **40.0 per cent**.
- The crisis of rising prices of commodity prevailing in the market, had indirectly impacted the Malaysia's economic development. The increase in the price of goods will result in inflation that will affect the country's economic recovery. In addition, Zero-COVID Policy implemented by China has caused to the shortcomings and delays in the supply of materials, thus affecting the global market, especially in the manufacturing sector. However, the operation of all economic sector and social activities is observed as a contributing factor to the increase in demand for labour. In addition, the entry of foreign labour into the country to cope with labour shortages in certain industries is also foreseen as a positive element in ensuring that the labour market remains stable even though it will lead to higher competition and a tight labour market. Thus, the labour market is anticipated to be in a positive recovery momentum in the upcoming months, but does not considering the impending effects of the inflationary pressure globally.

1 MAY'S LABOUR FORCE SITUATION REMAINS RESILIENT WITH STEADY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH WHILE UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED FURTHER

Economic situation in Malaysia is getting brisk in line with the transition phase to endemic whereby all economic activity continued to operate including the activities which was prohibited from operating in the negative list of *Majlis Keselamatan Negara* (MKN) prior to this month. Even though the number of daily cases and hospitalisation rise after Hari Raya Aidilfitri, the situation remained under control, with no significant increases in daily new cases and low death rate due to COVID-19. According to the Chairman of Bursa Malaysia Berhad, Tan Sri Abdul Wahid Omar, the country's growth outlook is seen to be as one of the factors to be optimistic as the country was in the transition phase to endemic with the easing of pandemic control restriction and the reopening of international borders. Furthermore, this situation is anticipated to contribute to the revitalisation of Malaysia's tourism sector which supports 3.5 million jobs¹.

Therefore, the recovery of the labour market in May 2022 continued to be stable aligned with full operation of all economic activities. This encouraging economic activities during the month stimulated more demand for goods and services thus providing more opportunities for businesses to revive their revenues. The labour market is also seen to expand as more demand and supply of labour prevails in the market to accommodate the needs of the growing economic activities. Thus, the labour force situation during the month remained resilient with steady employment growth while unemployment reduced further.

On the other hand, the Leading Index (LI) in April 2022 registered a better negative growth to negative 0.5 per cent from negative 1.4 per cent in March 2022, signifying better economic recovery ahead. In the meantime, the monthly external trade indicators for export registered a decreased of 5.6 per cent (April 2022: -3.0%) while import posted a positive growth of 3.6 per cent (April 2022: -0.8%).

2 Number of employed persons ascended further in May 2022

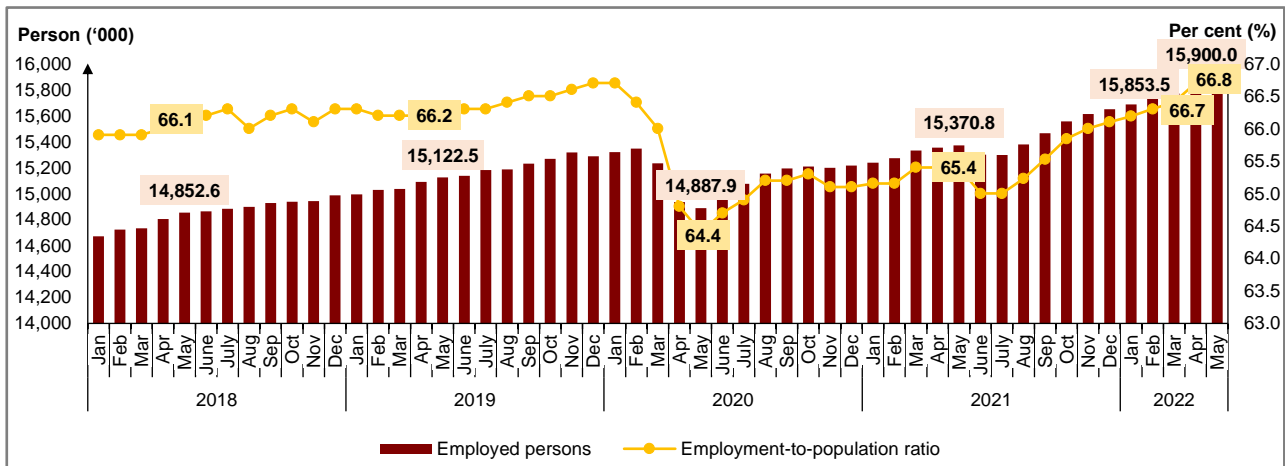
In May 2022, the number of employed persons ascended further by **46.5 thousand persons (+0.3%)** to record **15.90 million persons** (April 2022: 15.85 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted, the number of employed persons increased by 0.3 per cent. As for the year-on-year basis, the number of employed persons remained in an upward trend with an increase of 3.4 per cent (+529.2 thousand persons) as compared to 15.37 million persons in May 2021.

Looking at the employed persons by economic sector, Services sector continued to record the positive growth in employment largely in Wholesales & retail trade; Information & communication and Food & beverage services activities. Similarly, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors also remained its positive trend in the number of employed persons except for the Mining & quarrying sector which was still on a declining trend.

During the month, the **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment rose by **0.1 percentage points to 66.8 per cent** as compared to the previous month (April 2022: 66.7%). Similarly, the ratio rose by 1.4 percentage points as against the same month of the preceding year (May 2021: 65.4%). [**Chart 1**]

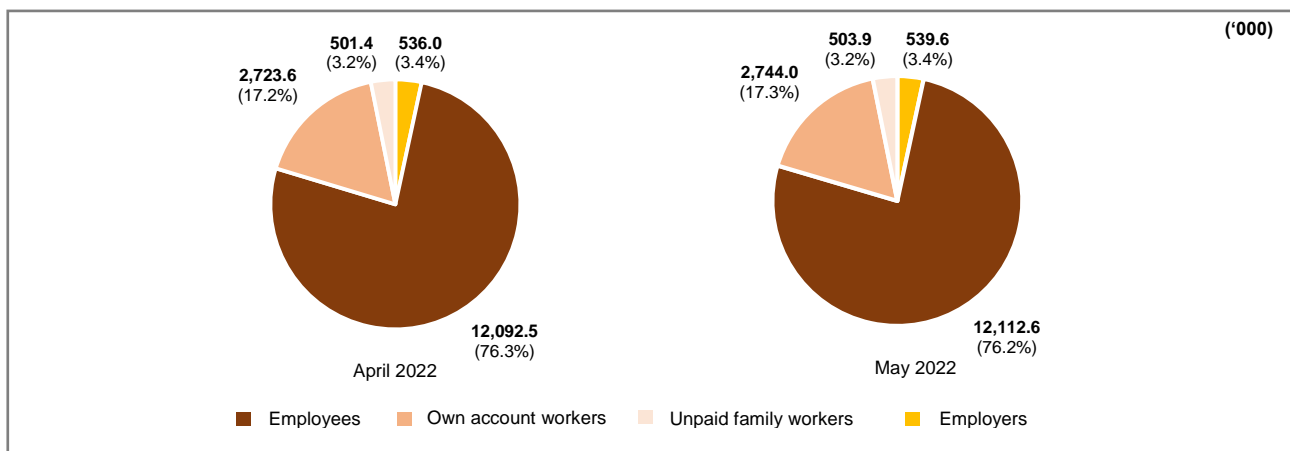
¹ <https://www.nst.com.my/business/2022/06/804956/recovery-horizon-malaysian-economy-challenges-remain-wahid-omar>

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



The largest composition of employed persons was **employee's category** with **76.2 per cent**. This category posted a rise of 0.2 per cent (+20.1 thousand persons) to record **12.11 million persons** as compared to the previous month (April 2022: 12.09 million persons). Meanwhile, the **own-account workers** which consist of mostly of daily income earners working as small business such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in market and stalls; as well as smallholders, also improved with an addition of 20.4 thousand persons (0.7%) to **2.74 million persons** (April 2022: 2.72 million persons). [Chart 2]

Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, April and May 2022



In May 2022, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working rose by **6.5 per cent** or equivalent to **5.8 thousand persons** to register **94.1 thousand persons** as compared to 88.3 thousand persons in April 2022. The increase was partly due to the festive season during the month. Year-on-year comparison, this category reduced by 45.6 thousand persons or 32.7 per cent (May 2021: 139.6 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work were not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

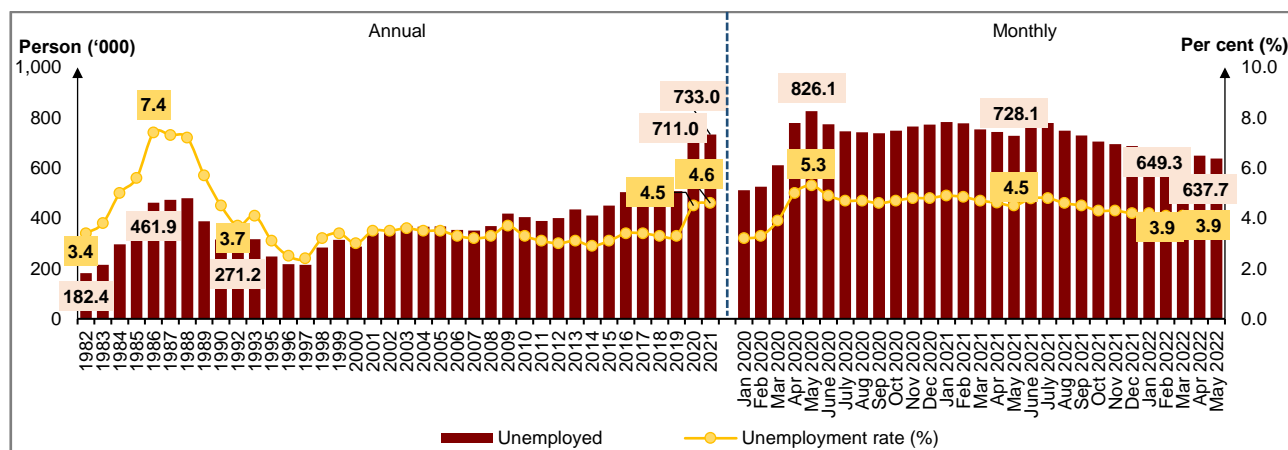
3 Unemployment rate in May 2022 remained at 3.9 per cent

The number of **unemployed persons** in May 2022 continued to decline with a reduction of **1.8 per cent** (-11.6 thousand persons) to record **637.7 thousand unemployed persons** (April 2022: 649.3 thousand persons). In the meantime, on seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed

persons descended by 1.4 per cent. Therefore, the **unemployment rate** during the month remained at **3.9 per cent**, while seasonally adjusted estimates for May's unemployment rate decreased marginally by 0.1 percentage points to 3.8 per cent.

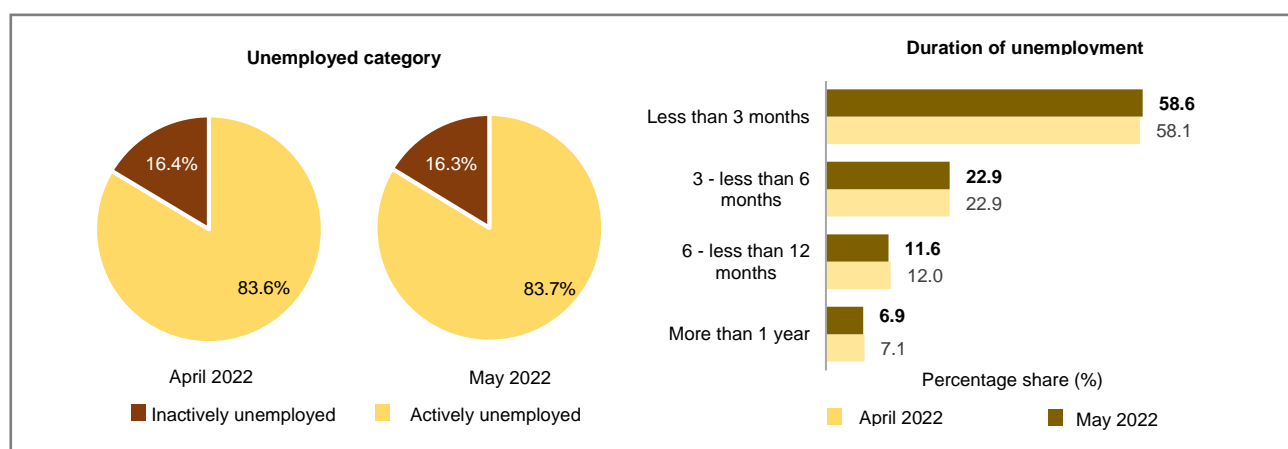
As compared to May 2021, the number of unemployed persons were also on a declining trend for fourteen consecutive months with a decline of 12.4 per cent or equivalent to 90.4 thousand persons (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons). Accordingly, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points as compared to 4.5 per cent in the same month of the previous year. **[Chart 3]**

Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022



In terms of unemployment category, **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**. This category fell by **1.6 per cent (-8.9 thousand persons)** to register **534.0 thousand persons** (April 2022: 542.9 thousand persons). By duration of the unemployment for the actively unemployed, **58.6 per cent** were those who were **unemployed for less than three months**, while **6.9 per cent** were those who were in the **long-term unemployment** of more than a year². In the meantime, the **inactively unemployed** or those who believed that there were no jobs available decreased continuously, with a decline of **2.5 per cent (-2.6 thousand persons)** to **103.8 thousand persons** (April 2022: 106.4 thousand persons). **[Chart 4]**

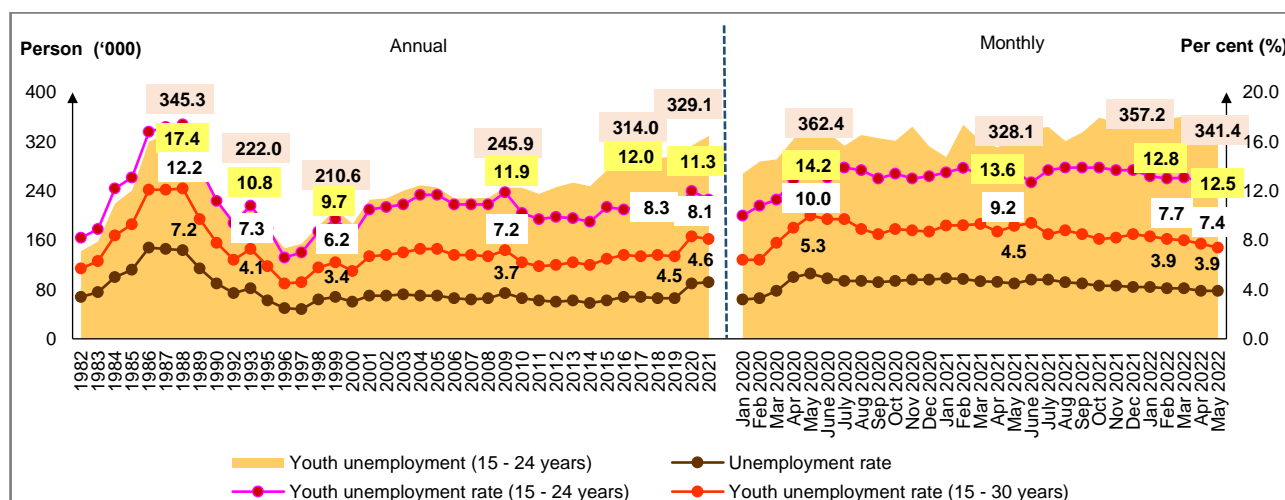
Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, April and May 2022



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

During the month, the **youth unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 years** continued to record a decrease, with a fall of **0.3 percentage points** to **12.5 per cent**. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed youths reduced by 15.8 thousand persons (-4.4%) to 341.4 thousand persons (April 2022: 357.2 thousand persons). Similarly, the unemployment rate for youth aged **15 to 30 years** edged down by **0.3 percentage points** to **7.4 per cent**, recording lower number of unemployed youths at **475.7 thousand persons** (April 2022: 7.7%; 501.2 thousand persons). **[Chart 5]**

Chart 5: Unemployment rate by selected age groups, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022

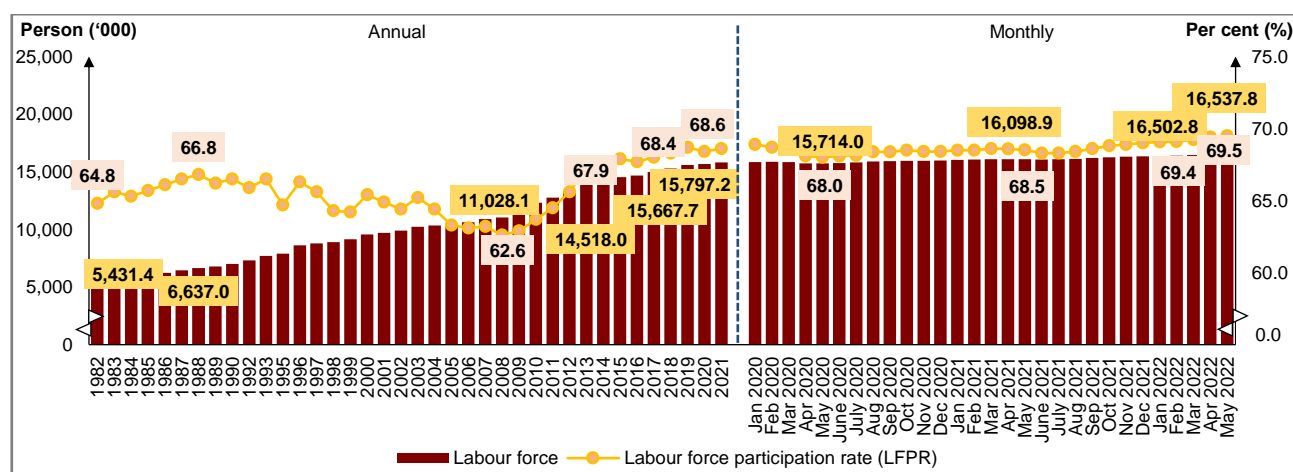


4 LFPR increased marginally to 69.5 per cent

The number of **labour force** recorded a month-on-month increase of **0.2 per cent** (+35.0 thousand persons) to register **16.54 million persons** in May 2022 (April 2022: 16.50 million persons). Consequently, the **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** during the month increased marginally to **69.5 per cent** (April 2022: 69.4%). In terms of seasonally adjusted estimates, the number of labour force decreased by 0.3 per cent while LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage points.

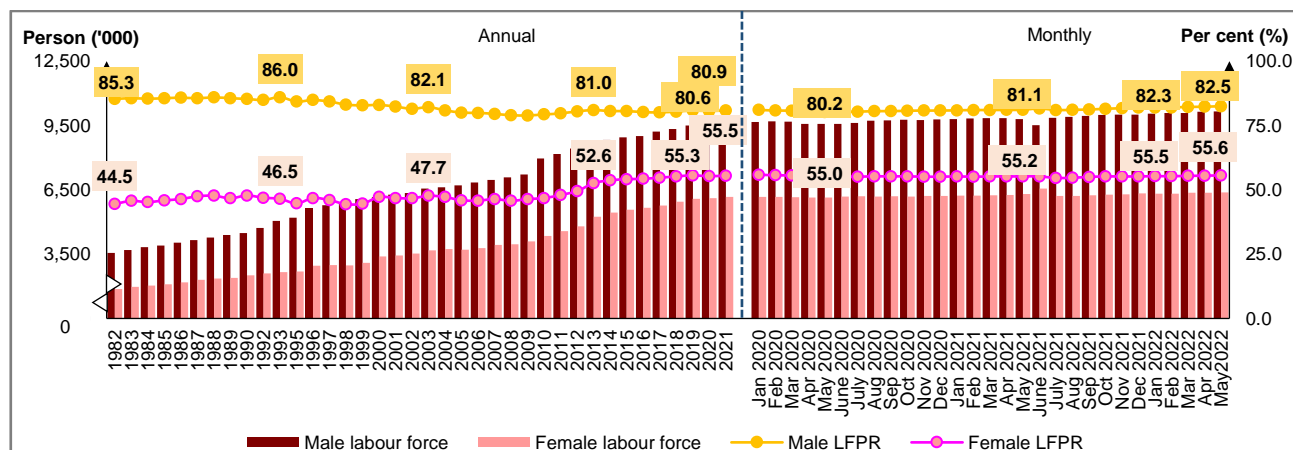
Comparing with the same month of the previous year, the number of labour force improved by 2.7 per cent or equivalent to 438.9 thousand persons (May 2021: 16.10 million persons). Therefore, the LFPR heightened by 1.0 percentage points as compared to May 2021 (68.5%). **[Chart 6]**

Chart 6: Labour force and LFPR, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022



In terms of labour force by sex, **male labour force** continued to rise during the month to record **10.15 million persons** (April 2022: 10.15 million persons) as well as **female labour force** also increased to **6.38 million persons** (April 2022: 6.36 million persons). Therefore, both **male and female LFPR** climbed by **0.2 percentage points** and **0.1 percentage points** to register **82.5 per cent** and **55.6 per cent** respectively. Year-on year, male LFPR ascended by 1.4 percentage points (May 2021: 81.1%), while female LFPR augmented by 0.4 percentage points (May 2021: 55.2%). **[Chart 7]**

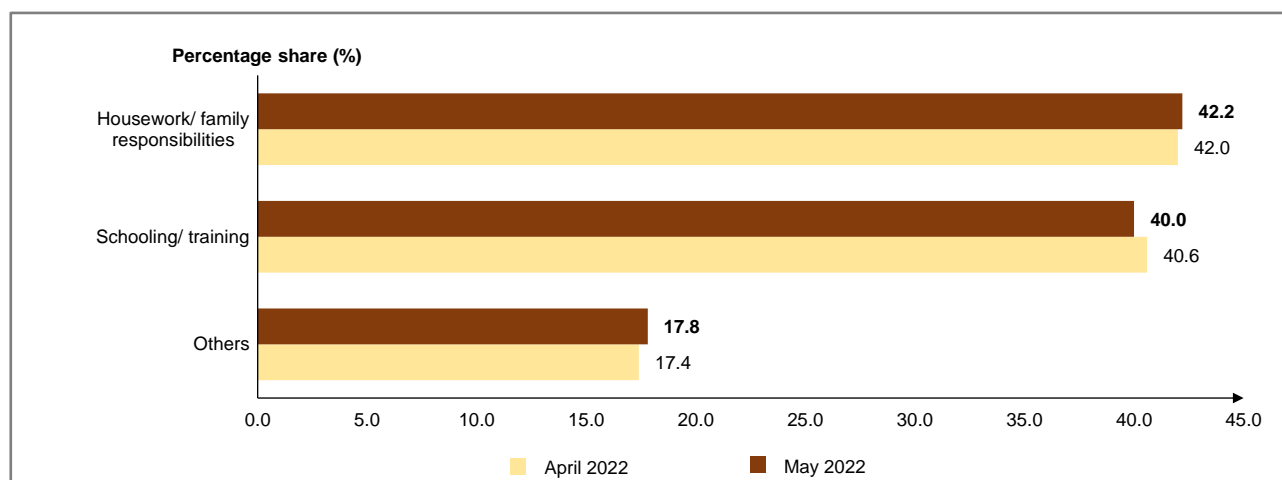
Chart 7: Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022



5 Housework/ family responsibilities remained as a main reason of outside labour force

In May 2022, the number of persons **outside labour force** remained on a declining trend for ten consecutive months with a reduction of **10.1 thousand persons (-0.1%)** to register **7.26 million persons** (April 2022: 7.27 million persons). Likewise, year-on-year, the number of this group posted a decline of 137.9 thousand persons or 1.9 per cent (May 2021: 7.40 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibilities** remained as a main reason of outside labour force with a contribution share of **42.2 per cent** and this was followed by **schooling/ training category** with **40.0 per cent**. **[Chart 8]**

Chart 8: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, April and May 2022



6 GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES³

Under the PRIHATIN package, the Wage Subsidy Program (PSU) is a financial assistance paid to employers for each enterprise to support employers to continue their operations and retain employees. As of 10 June 2022, PSU 1.0 had benefited 322,177 employers and 2.64 million registered employees with a total approved value of RM12.96 billion. Moreover, through PSU 2.0 under the Kita PRIHATIN Package, a total of RM1.41 billion was channelled to 81,158 employers, enabling them to continue operating and retain 718,647 employees. Subsequently, under PSU 3.0, 162,305 employers have been assisted in retaining 1.53 million employees with a value of RM3.76 billion. Next, under PEMULIH packages, a total value of RM2.56 billion was channelled to 163,431 employers and 1.92 million employees through PSU 4.0. In addition, a total of RM183.12 million was channelled to 7,385 employers to retain 105,300 employees through PSU 5.0.

Furthermore, through the *JaminKerja* Recruitment Incentive Programme with a collaboration of SOCSO has successfully placed 75,932 employees as of 13 May 2022, and this effort will create 300,000 new job opportunities as well as to reduce unemployment among Malaysian citizens. Also, there were 3,625 youths have been successfully positioned through this incentive programme under National Apprenticeship Scheme (SPN) which was specifically designed for the apprentice group under the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with other ministries such as the Ministry of Works and Ministry of Human Resources and Federal Agencies under all three ministries as of 10 June 2022. Additionally, through the Ministry of Higher Education's Career Advancement Programme (KPT-CAP), a total of 3,618 graduates were successfully placed via this programme.

Through MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech (MYWiT), a total of 892 participants from 3,763 applicants were successfully placed in technology and digital services jobs as of 10 June 2022. In addition, through the Professional Training and Education for Growing Entrepreneurs (PROTEGE) initiative under the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives (MEDAC), for the implementation of the employability improvement programmes and foster entrepreneurial skills among graduates, a total of 4,053 graduates were successfully placed as of 10 June 2022. Besides, the ATM Veterans Reskilling and Upskilling Programme (PRUV-ATM) which was implemented to improve the socio-economic status of veterans, whereby veterans will be trained to enhance their knowledge and skills for the employment and entrepreneurship sectors, a total of 8,736 veterans were assisted in this programme as of 10 June 2021.

For business empowerment, as of 31 May 2022, a total of RM3.46 million was approved to assist 395 new entrepreneurs under the Youth/ MARA Educational Institution Graduate Entrepreneur Programme (PUTRA), which was designed to provide financing facilities for micro businesses in all sectors, except agriculture and livestock farming, and to produce dynamic entrepreneurs among the younger generation who are eager to start a business. Next, through the Technical Entrepreneur Development Programme (PUTEK), which was a financial facility for the younger generation to start a business in a technical field based on the abilities obtained under MARA, a total of RM2.44 million was channelled to 31 MARA technical entrepreneurs. In addition, under Women Special Business Financing Scheme (DanaNITA), a total of RM10 million has been approved to assist 265 women entrepreneurs who were affected by COVID-19 and to increase their business capacity as of 20 May 2022. Furthermore, with an allocation of RM8.0 billion, the Targeted Relief and Residual Facility (TRRF) was issued as a lending facility to assist 24,962 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which was affected in the services sector from 35,431 applications involving a total value of RM5.86 billion as of 31 May 2022.

³ This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 97th, 99th and 100th Kewangan Rakyat Report of 30st May, 12th and 18th May 2022 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations.

In addition, under the Agrofood Facilities (AF) provided by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), with the goal of driving the modernisation of the agricultural sector in order to improve food security and safety, generate higher income and attract more younger agropreneurs, a total of 2,997 applications were received with 2,253 approved applications totalling RM1.77 billion. Next, a total of RM3.1 million was approved for ten professionals to venture into entrepreneurship through the Professional Financing Scheme (ProSPEC) under MARA, which aims to provide business facilities and increase the participation of Bumiputera entrepreneurs in the field of professional entrepreneurship as of 31 May 2022. Moreover, a strategic programme under TEKUN meant to assist the Indian community in developing their economy through business and entrepreneurship under the Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme (SPUMI), a total of RM21.72 million was channelled to support 902 Micro SMEs as of 20 May 2022.

Through the PENJANA Tourism Financing programme, which was specifically allocated for Bumiputera SMEs to support SMEs and micro-SMEs which were still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 407 applications out of 774 financing applications, involving a total fund allocation of RM83.68 million as of 3 June 2022. Next, to support and encourage SMEs and Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies (MTCs) to digitalise their operations and trade channels, a total of RM92.9 million had been channelled to 13,893 businesses in the form of grants and loans for digitalisation services subscriptions. Moreover, to support the Arts, Culture, and Entertainment Sector, a total of RM7.24 million were allocated to 590 recipients, including artists and organisations who were actively involved in the Malaysian Arts and Culture industry under the CENDANA programme as of 27 May 2022.

7 LOOKING AHEAD

The crisis of rising prices of commodity prevailing in the market, had indirectly impacted the Malaysia's economic development. The increase in the price of goods will result in inflation that will affect the country's economic recovery. In addition, Zero-COVID Policy implemented by China has caused to the shortcomings and delays in the supply of materials, thus affecting the global market, especially in the manufacturing sector.

However, the operation of all economic sector and social activities is observed as a contributing factor to the increase in demand for labour. In addition, the entry of foreign labour into the country to cope with labour shortages in certain industries is also foreseen as a positive element in ensuring that the labour market remains stable even though it will lead to higher competition and a tight labour market. Thus, the labour market is anticipated to be in a positive recovery momentum in the upcoming months, but does not considering the impending effects of the inflationary pressure globally.

TABLES

LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
MAY 2022

This page is deliberately left blank

Table A: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

	('000)				(%)		
Time Series	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
2021	15,797.2	15,064.2	733.0	7,221.4	68.6	65.4	4.6

Table B: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - First Quarter 2022

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	7,064.2	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
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
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
2022							
Q1	16,246.1	15,574.9	671.2	7,289.9	69.0	66.2	4.1

**Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022**

								('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	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	
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	
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	256.2	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9	
2022								
Q1	336.3	112.1	224.1	39.1	103.6	77.8	115.8	

**Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022**

								('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	242.5	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	
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	
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	
2022								
Q1	245.1	71.3	173.8	21.8	76.1	62.6	84.5	

**Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - First Quarter 2022**

('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 ^f	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6
2021							
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
2022							
Q1	1,810.1	874.4	935.6	364.9	821.3	428.2	195.7

Notes:

^f Revised

Table C: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

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: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

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: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

	('000)				(%)		
Time Series	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
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

Table C: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2022							
January	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2
February	16,402.7	15,730.9	671.8	7,320.7	69.1	66.3	4.1
March	16,438.5	15,769.4	669.2	7,309.7	69.2	66.4	4.1
April	16,502.8	15,853.5	649.3	7,270.2	69.4	66.7	3.9
May	16,537.8	15,900.0	637.7	7,260.1	69.5	66.8	3.9

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2010					
January	12,368.0	11,959.8	408.2	64.0	3.3
February	12,120.1	11,712.8	402.2	62.9	3.3
March	12,242.4	11,817.2	416.7	63.4	3.4
April	12,382.1	12,025.3	377.6	63.8	3.0
May	12,197.5	11,790.7	405.7	63.0	3.3
June	12,338.5	11,898.3	423.8	63.6	3.4
July	12,419.9	11,996.4	422.5	64.0	3.4
August	12,353.8	11,945.3	400.9	63.4	3.2
September	12,330.7	11,957.7	386.3	63.3	3.1
October	12,772.3	12,407.0	370.8	65.4	2.9
November	12,392.6	11,966.9	418.2	63.3	3.4
December	12,794.9	12,391.6	406.9	65.4	3.2
2011					
January	12,782.4	12,383.1	399.6	64.8	3.1
February	12,674.9	12,312.5	357.2	64.3	2.8
March	12,778.0	12,409.9	363.4	64.6	2.8
April	12,792.6	12,426.6	388.4	64.5	3.0
May	12,757.1	12,352.4	403.0	64.3	3.2
June	12,805.0	12,403.0	390.8	64.5	3.1
July	12,858.3	12,466.3	389.1	64.7	3.0
August	12,930.6	12,501.4	415.0	64.9	3.2
September	12,906.1	12,496.0	424.3	64.8	3.3
October	13,013.1	12,616.9	409.0	65.1	3.1
November	12,829.7	12,410.9	412.6	64.3	3.2
December	13,053.8	12,651.3	405.4	64.9	3.1
2012					
January	13,164.0	12,781.1	383.3	65.5	2.9
February	13,103.1	12,699.1	394.1	65.3	3.0
March	13,221.1	12,822.6	397.2	65.5	3.0
April	13,226.3	12,841.5	403.0	65.6	3.0
May	13,293.7	12,903.8	389.0	65.9	2.9
June	13,256.6	12,841.1	407.8	65.5	3.1
July	13,413.8	12,988.9	422.4	66.1	3.1
August	13,348.9	12,972.1	359.1	65.6	2.7
September	13,416.1	13,002.8	425.0	65.8	3.2
October	13,400.9	12,964.4	448.1	65.7	3.3
November	13,520.3	13,119.3	398.4	65.9	2.9
December	13,499.3	13,079.5	423.0	65.5	3.1
2013					
January	13,550.1	13,113.1	432.8	65.6	3.2
February	13,641.8	13,242.5	389.3	65.9	2.9
March	13,625.3	13,188.7	439.5	65.5	3.2
April	13,763.5	13,353.9	422.7	66.3	3.1
May	13,867.0	13,414.9	451.7	66.7	3.3
June	14,232.8	13,838.3	392.6	68.2	2.8
July	14,119.5	13,683.2	434.0	67.7	3.1
August	14,200.8	13,730.9	451.5	68.0	3.2
September	14,295.2	13,852.9	450.0	68.5	3.1
October	14,214.8	13,743.2	481.1	67.9	3.4
November	14,279.3	13,773.3	510.8	68.2	3.6
December	14,248.6	13,816.1	437.2	67.8	3.1

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2014					
January	14,243.3	13,795.5	444.1	67.8	3.1
February	14,275.9	13,820.1	445.8	67.9	3.1
March	14,160.8	13,738.1	427.2	67.0	3.0
April	14,173.1	13,757.5	422.4	67.4	3.0
May	14,470.8	14,060.1	411.3	68.6	2.8
June	14,376.6	13,970.9	404.0	67.8	2.8
July	14,289.4	13,888.2	399.6	67.5	2.8
August	14,268.0	13,861.9	391.0	67.3	2.7
September	14,415.2	14,036.1	381.9	68.0	2.6
October	14,436.8	14,054.6	385.1	67.7	2.7
November	14,436.2	14,046.6	393.9	67.8	2.7
December	14,500.1	14,055.7	449.4	68.0	3.1
2015					
January	14,458.4	14,023.9	431.1	67.6	3.0
February	14,561.5	14,109.1	444.8	68.1	3.1
March	14,574.3	14,143.1	436.8	68.0	3.0
April	14,558.8	14,125.3	440.1	67.9	3.0
May	14,605.0	14,151.8	453.1	68.0	3.1
June	14,600.5	14,133.6	464.2	67.9	3.2
July	14,563.4	14,088.5	473.4	67.7	3.3
August	14,678.0	14,190.0	476.5	68.1	3.2
September	14,619.1	14,128.4	492.4	67.8	3.4
October	14,688.0	14,202.2	487.6	68.1	3.3
November	14,701.0	14,219.9	488.0	68.0	3.3
December	14,685.2	14,189.8	501.7	67.8	3.4
2016					
January	14,677.1	14,188.7	482.7	67.7	3.3
February	14,697.5	14,202.8	488.1	67.6	3.3
March	14,688.0	14,187.5	505.4	67.8	3.4
April	14,677.5	14,166.4	517.0	67.7	3.5
May	14,727.8	14,217.7	509.8	67.8	3.5
June	14,703.3	14,195.4	505.6	67.6	3.4
July	14,735.0	14,217.1	516.1	67.8	3.5
August	14,806.5	14,279.5	520.4	67.7	3.5
September	14,749.0	14,234.6	515.4	67.5	3.5
October	14,775.6	14,257.2	519.0	67.7	3.5
November	14,836.2	14,316.0	525.5	67.7	3.5
December	14,786.4	14,283.4	509.6	67.6	3.4
2017					
January	14,908.5	14,405.2	497.2	67.7	3.3
February	14,906.1	14,405.5	496.2	67.8	3.3
March	14,908.1	14,405.5	507.3	67.6	3.4
April	14,949.3	14,438.2	515.6	67.8	3.4
May	14,979.3	14,465.3	513.5	67.9	3.4
June	15,011.4	14,496.7	512.6	67.7	3.4
July	15,032.2	14,512.9	517.7	67.8	3.4
August	15,009.4	14,482.6	521.8	67.7	3.5
September	15,054.6	14,538.1	516.9	67.9	3.4
October	15,095.9	14,580.1	517.2	68.0	3.4
November	15,087.6	14,571.1	518.9	68.0	3.4
December	15,145.0	14,649.4	502.7	68.1	3.3

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2018					
January	15,216.2	14,709.5	500.7	68.2	3.3
February	15,216.8	14,724.2	490.2	68.2	3.2
March	15,215.2	14,714.5	505.4	68.1	3.3
April	15,324.0	14,815.0	512.8	68.4	3.3
May	15,372.4	14,860.2	511.3	68.5	3.3
June	15,362.9	14,839.6	521.4	68.5	3.4
July	15,422.1	14,904.0	516.7	68.7	3.4
August	15,397.5	14,863.4	529.7	68.3	3.4
September	15,443.4	14,924.7	518.6	68.5	3.4
October	15,452.9	14,932.8	522.0	68.5	3.4
November	15,458.7	14,930.0	529.8	68.4	3.4
December	15,499.9	14,996.8	510.7	68.4	3.3
2019					
January	15,503.1	15,013.4	502.1	68.5	3.2
February	15,525.9	15,016.0	506.5	68.5	3.3
March	15,556.1	15,025.9	520.0	68.5	3.3
April	15,607.4	15,092.9	527.6	68.5	3.4
May	15,632.6	15,111.9	526.2	68.5	3.4
June	15,637.3	15,116.0	524.7	68.6	3.4
July	15,705.0	15,188.9	522.6	68.5	3.3
August	15,708.8	15,159.7	519.6	68.7	3.3
September	15,754.5	15,238.9	521.9	68.8	3.3
October	15,786.7	15,275.4	517.2	68.8	3.3
November	15,855.3	15,323.0	522.6	69.0	3.3
December	15,817.1	15,303.4	516.6	68.9	3.3
2020					
January	15,825.8	15,299.4	516.9	68.8	3.3
February	15,849.8	15,334.8	528.8	68.7	3.3
March	15,864.3	15,255.1	607.2	68.8	3.8
April	15,713.9	14,943.7	765.7	68.2	4.9
May	15,715.9	14,895.9	815.0	68.1	5.2
June	15,788.6	15,008.4	754.8	68.2	4.8
July	15,818.8	15,086.4	729.7	68.1	4.6
August	15,889.1	15,167.8	733.5	68.3	4.6
September	15,920.9	15,179.7	740.5	68.4	4.7
October	15,951.2	15,189.0	764.1	68.4	4.8
November	15,952.4	15,183.8	784.1	68.4	4.9
December	15,988.9	15,194.2	795.6	68.4	5.0
2021					
January	16,016.3	15,219.2	790.4	68.4	4.9
February	16,028.0	15,261.0	782.9	68.5	4.9
March	16,104.2	15,352.2	749.1	68.7	4.7
April	16,096.5	15,362.6	730.2	68.6	4.5
May	16,100.8	15,379.1	718.3	68.6	4.5
June	16,091.8	15,316.0	750.4	68.4	4.7
July	16,073.2	15,307.9	762.1	68.3	4.7
August	16,119.3	15,391.1	740.6	68.3	4.6
September	16,182.7	15,449.3	732.6	68.6	4.5
October	16,255.3	15,536.1	720.0	68.8	4.4
November	16,296.4	15,597.7	712.3	68.9	4.4
December	16,336.9	15,626.9	707.8	68.9	4.3

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2022					
January	16,350.3	15,651.6	688.3	68.9	4.2
February	16,392.6	15,720.2	675.4	69.1	4.1
March	16,437.2	15,768.1	667.8	69.2	4.1
April	16,507.1	15,866.5	640.6	69.5	3.9
May	16,553.2	15,921.7	631.6	69.6	3.8

Table C2 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - May 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
2016							
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
March	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
2017							
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
March	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
2018							
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
March	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
2019							
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
March	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 C2 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - May 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
2020							
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
March	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
2021							
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
March	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
2022							
January	680.4	569.5	320.8	134.2	72.0	42.5	110.9
February	671.8	562.5	318.7	131.8	71.0	41.0	109.3
March	669.2	561.0	320.4	130.1	70.4	40.1	108.1
April	649.3	542.9	315.3	124.3	64.9	38.4	106.4
May	637.7	534.0	312.9	122.5	61.9	36.6	103.8

Table C3 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - May 2022

Time Series	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
2016				
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
2017				
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
2018				
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
2019				
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 C3 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - May 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)
2020				
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
2021				
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
2022				
January	364.5	13.2	521.8	8.3
February	356.9	13.0	513.7	8.1
March	361.0	13.1	502.4	8.0
April	357.2	12.8	501.2	7.7
May	341.4	12.5	475.7	7.4

Table C4 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - May 2022

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
2016				
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
2017				
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
2018				
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
2019				
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 C4 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - May 2022

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employee	Own account worker	Unpaid family worker
2020				
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
2021				
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
2022				
January	517.2	12,028.9	2,656.2	483.8
February	521.4	12,046.2	2,674.8	488.6
March	525.7	12,060.2	2,691.7	491.8
April	536.0	12,092.5	2,723.6	501.4
May	539.6	12,112.6	2,744.0	503.9

Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

('000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980 ¹										
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 ²										
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 ³										
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 ⁴										
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
2021	15,064.2	687.0	1,961.4	1,806.7	1,507.3	3,611.5	720.3	1,301.0	1,553.7	1,915.2

Notes:

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 - 2021, 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 - 2021

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹											
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 ²											
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 ³											
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 ^f	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
2021	15,064.2	1,550.0	81.9	2,501.4	77.7	85.5	1,159.6	2,826.5	704.5	1,535.5	235.1

Notes:

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 - 2021, 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: Other service activities
 T: Activities of households as employers

^f Revised

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021 (cont'd)

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹											
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 ²											
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 ³											
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 ^f	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
2021	15,064.2	386.5	83.4	358.9	846.0	725.1	924.3	582.2	60.5	274.7	64.6

Notes:

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 - 2021, 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

^f Revised

Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2021

('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
2021	15,064.2	508.4	11,821.4	2,231.0	503.3

Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, May 2021 - May 2022

Indicators	2021								2022					Data Source
	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	DOSM
Philippine	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	n.a.	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.2	58.1	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	58.8	58.8	59.0	59.0	58.9	59.0	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	Statistics Korea
Japan	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	66.2	66.2	66.0	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.7	ABS
North America														
USA	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	BLS
Canada	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.7	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	Statistics Sweden
Finland	69.7	70.3	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	Statistics Finland
Russia	62.3	62.3	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.1	Trading economics
Italy	64.0	64.2	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.8	65.0	64.9	65.0	65.2	65.5	65.4	65.2	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	73.0	73.5	73.5	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.7	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	DOSM
Philippine	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	n.a.	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	Statistics Korea
Japan	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	ABS
North America														
USA	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	BLS
Canada	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	9.8	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	Statistics Sweden
Finland	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.9	Statistics Finland
Russia	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	Trading economics
Italy	10.5	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.1	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	Statistics Netherlands

Note

n.a. not available

LABOUR FORCE REPORT, MALAYSIA MAY 2022

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

For further information:

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia,
Level 2, Block D5, Complex D,
Federal Government Administrative Centre,
62514 Putrajaya, MALAYSIA.

E-mail: mbls@dosm.gov.my

Telephone: 03-88710201

www.dosm.gov.my



@StatsMalaysia

