



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS REPORT

JULY 2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
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LABOUR FORCE REPORT MALAYSIA JULY 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/PocketStats_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”.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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PREFACE

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

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

The Labour Force Report for July 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

September 2022

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GLOSARY

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.

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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
DPGS	: Danajamin Prihatin Guarantee Scheme
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GLCs	: Government-linked Companies
ILO	: International Labour Organizations
JPK	: Department of Skills Development
KPT-CAP	: Ministry of Higher Education's Career Advancement Programme
KPT-PACE	: Ministry of Higher Education's Professional Certification
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
LI	: Leading Index
MARA	: Majlis Amanah Rakyat
MEDAC	: Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives
MySTEP	: Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme
MYWiT	: MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech
NRP	: National Recovery Plan
PENJANA	: <i>Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara</i>
PEMULIH	: National People's Well-Being and Economic Recovery Package
PKM	: Malaysian Skills Certification
PLA	: Public Training Providers
PLS	: Private Training Providers
PPT	: Recognition of Prior Achievement
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 and Upskilling Programme
PSU	: Wage Subsidy Programme
PUTEK	: Technical Entrepreneur Development Programme

ACRONYMS

PUTRA	:	Youth/ MARA Educational Institution Graduate Entrepreneur Programme
SMEs	:	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOPs	:	Standard Operating Procedures
SPN	:	National Apprenticeship Scheme
SPUMI	:	Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme
TEKUN	:	National Entrepreneur Group Economic Fund
TRRF	:	Targeted Relief and Residual Facility
TVET	:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

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LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA, JULY 2022

A lower unemployment rate was recorded in July 2022 at 3.7 per cent, with the number of unemployed fell to 620.7 thousand persons

LABOUR FORCE

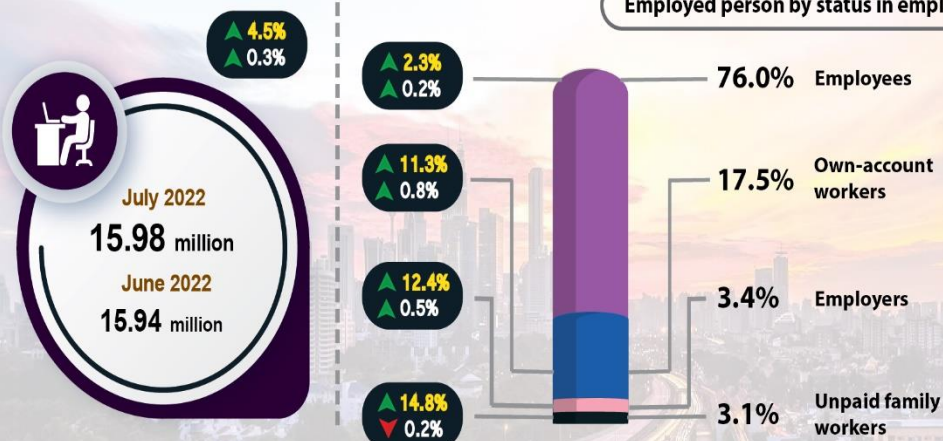


69.6%

The labour force participation rate during the month increased to 69.6 per cent

EMPLOYED PERSON

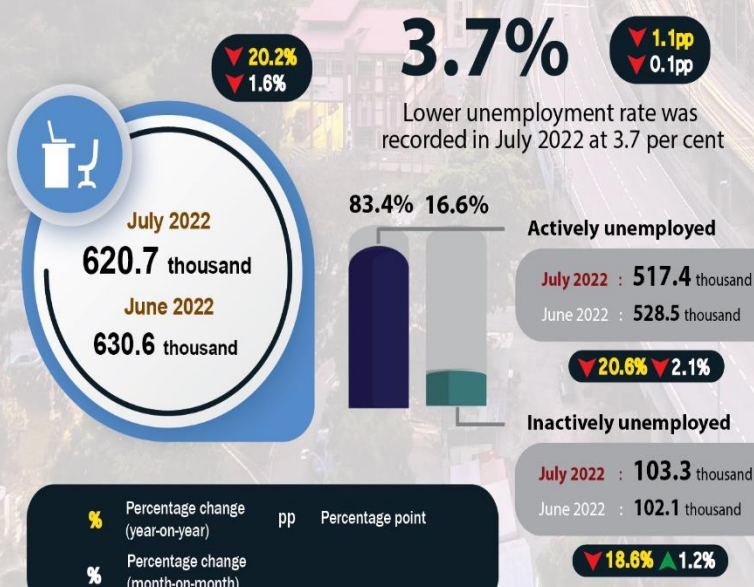
Employed person by status in employment



The employee's category was the largest composition of employed persons with a share of 76.0 per cent

All categories registered a positive month-on-month growth in July 2022 except for unpaid family workers

UNEMPLOYMENT



3.7%
Lower unemployment rate was recorded in July 2022 at 3.7 per cent

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



▼ 3.0% ▼ 0.1%

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



HOUSEWORK/ FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

42.9%



SCHOOLING/ TRAINING

40.1%

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

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



CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment from the perspective of labour supply.

The 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.

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 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.

KEY REVIEWS

- **July's employed persons** continued to record a positive growth with **0.3 per cent** or equivalent to an increase of **42.1 thousand persons** to account for **15.98 million persons** (June 2022: 15.94 million persons). Based on the seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons decreased by 0.2 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 **67.0 per cent** in July 2022 (June 2022: 66.9%).
- In terms of the economic sector, employment in the Services sector continued to expand, largely in Food & beverages services; Wholesale & retail trade and Administrative & support service activities. Likewise, employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also increased, while employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors declined.
- By status in employment, the **employee's category** was the largest composition of employed persons with a share of **76.0 per cent**. This category rose by 0.2 per cent or equivalent to 19.3 thousand persons to record **12.14 million persons** in July 2022 (June 2022: 12.13 million persons). Similarly, the **own-account workers** continued to trend up with an addition of 21.3 thousand persons (+0.8%) to **2.79 million persons** (June 2022: 2.77 million persons).
- The **number of unemployed persons** in July 2022 which was 620.7 thousand persons, remained on a downward trend with a decrease of **1.6 per cent** or equivalent to **9.9 thousand persons** (June 2022: 630.6 thousand persons). In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons fell by 0.4 per cent in seasonally adjusted terms. Accordingly, a lower **unemployment rate** was recorded during the month at **3.7 per cent**, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points as compared to June 2022 (3.8%). Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted estimates for the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent.
- The number of **labour force** increased by **0.2 per cent** (+32.3 thousand persons) in July 2022, reaching **16.60 million persons** (June 2022: 16.57 million persons). Therefore, the **labour force participation rate** (LFPR) rose by 0.1 percentage points to **69.6 per cent**. In terms of seasonally adjusted estimates, the labour force declined by 0.1 per cent, while the LFPR edged down by 0.1 percentage points.
- In July 2022, the number of persons **outside labour force** declined marginally by **0.1 per cent (-7.6 thousand persons)** to **7.25 million persons** (June 2022: 7.26 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibilities** remained as the main reason of outside labour force with a share of **42.9 per cent**, followed by **schooling/ training category** with **40.1 per cent**.
- The improving economic outlook for the second quarter of 2022 with strong economic growth of 8.9 per cent reflects the country's economy recovery. Increasing economic and social activities, which are returning to normal are also among the factors in the country's better economic situation. Thus, it also has a positive impact on the labour market, whereby the need of labour is seen as increasing with more employment opportunities. This is to ensure that the operations of business activities are running smoothly to accommodate the increasing demand from consumers. Accordingly, the labour market is foreseen to continue to post positive growth in the upcoming months, coupled with the positive business performance expectation for the third quarter of 2022 with a confidence indicator of +4.7 per cent as compared to +3.5 per cent in the previous quarter, reflecting a better economic situation in the next month. On top of that, Malaysia's economic situation is further strengthened and supported by various initiatives implemented towards economic stability, which also contributed to the positive labour market situation in recent months. However, optimistic prospects depend on the various challenges globally as well as domestically, which may affect the labour market situation in the near future.

1 THE LABOUR SITUATION STRENGTHEN FURTHER IN JULY FOLLOWING THE NORMALISATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WITH THE CONTINUOUS INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT AND DECREASING NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Malaysia had entered the fourth month in the phase on transition to endemic as of July 2022 as people adopted to living with COVID-19, while all economic and social activities have operated as in the pre-pandemic period. Since the reopening of the international borders, tourists' arrivals have been trending up in addition to a vibrant domestic tourism landscape. Further to this, the public holiday in conjunction with Aidiladha also fell on Sunday, giving way to more social activities during the long weekends as people observed the customary return to their hometowns and organised feasts with family and friends.

This was very different from the same month in the preceding year, where the country had just started the first phase of the National Recovery Plan (NRP). During the phase, only essential services were allowed to operate with adherence to the strict standard operating procedures (SOPs). Travel between states and districts was prohibited while the international borders remained closed. Later, eight states, namely Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah and Sarawak had gradually moved into Phase 2 of the NRP, with restrictions eased to allow more economic activities to operate in accordance with the SOPs, while the remaining states remained in Phase 1.

Thus, the vibrancy of economic activity during the busy time in July 2022 has influenced demand for labour. Hence, the demand for the labour force was higher in the market to fulfil the encouraging domestic demand. The positive sign of Malaysia's labour force in July 2022 was indicated by the continuous increase in employment and decreasing number of unemployed.

In terms of the Leading Index (LI) which anticipates the future direction of the economy, the good performance of LI continued by registering year-on-year growth of 5.3 per cent in June 2022 after recording an increase of 2.3 per cent in May 2022. This signals confidence towards further growth in the upcoming months through smoothed long-term trend index movements that remain above 100.0 points. This is in line with the anticipated promising signs of strong domestic and export demand as well as the reopening of international borders amid slow global economic growth. Nonetheless, after posting double-digit growth in the previous month, the monthly external trade indicators for export and import, both fell by 8.2 per cent (June 2022: 21.2%) and 4.5 per cent (June 2022: 15.2%), respectively.

2 July's employed persons continued to record a positive growth

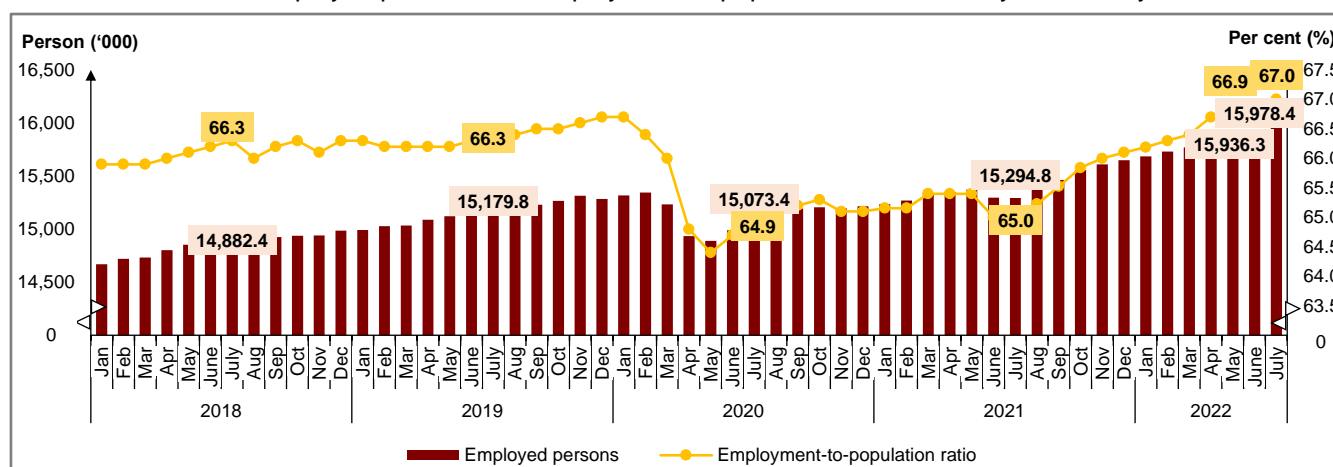
July's employed persons continued to record a positive growth of **0.3 per cent** or equivalent to an increase of **42.1 thousand persons** to account for **15.98 million persons** (June 2022: 15.94 million persons). Based on the seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons decreased by 0.2 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, the number of employed persons increased by 683.6 thousand persons (+4.5%), as compared to 15.29 million persons in July 2021.

In terms of the economic sector, employment in the Services sector continued to expand, largely in Food & beverages services; Wholesale & retail trade and Administrative & support service activities. Likewise, employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also increased, while employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors declined.

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 **67.0 per cent** in July 2022 (June 2022: 66.9%).

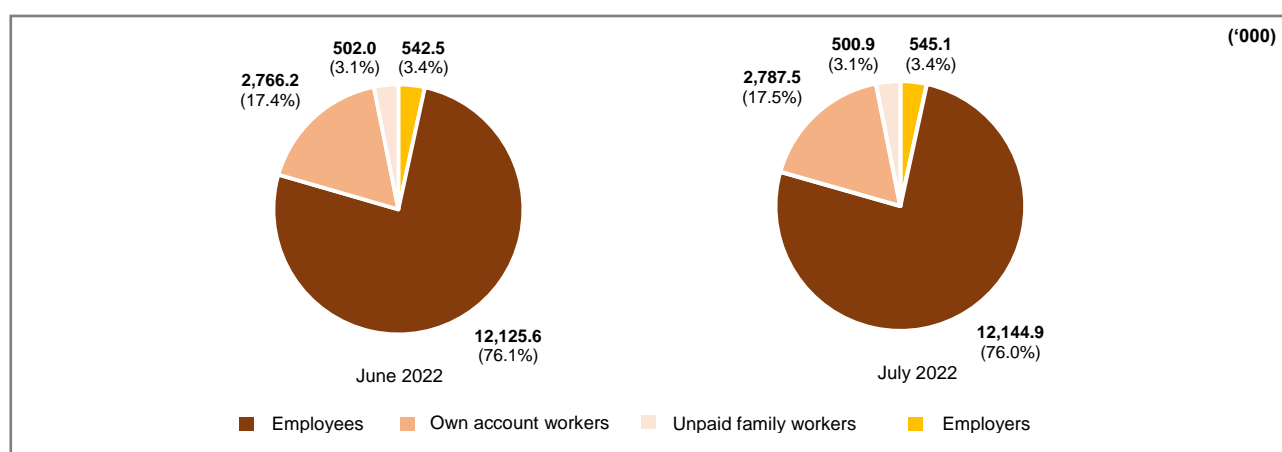
Similarly, the ratio rose by 2.0 percentage points as against the same month of the preceding year (July 2021: 65.0%) [Chart 1].

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



By status in employment, the **employee's category** was the largest composition of employed persons with a share of **76.0 per cent**. This category rose by 0.2 per cent or equivalent to 19.3 thousand persons to record **12.14 million persons** in July 2022 (June 2022: 12.13 million persons). Similarly, the **own-account workers** continued to trend up with an addition of 21.3 thousand persons (+0.8%) to **2.79 million persons** (June 2022: 2.77 million persons). This group consists mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, June and July 2022



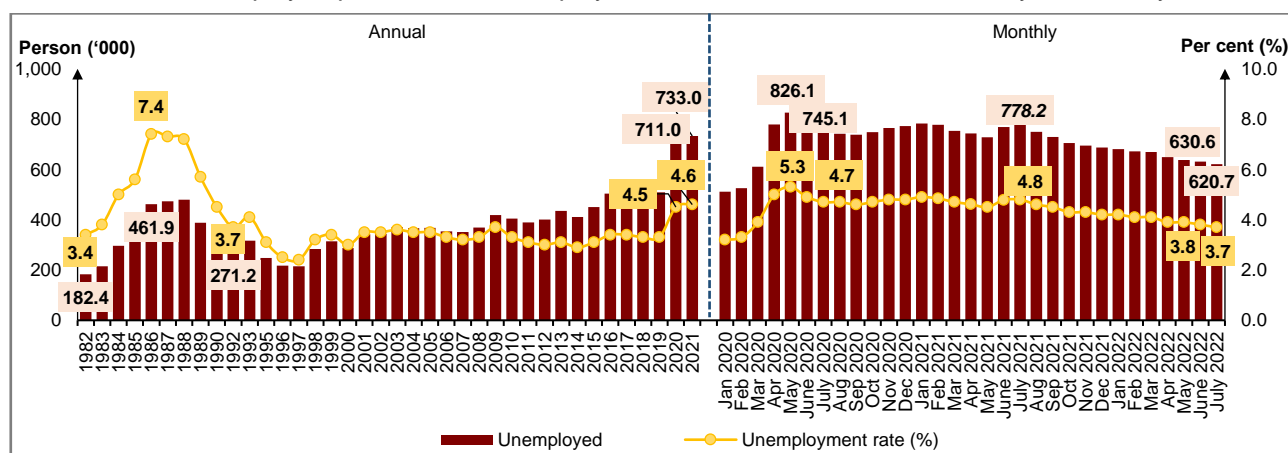
In July 2022, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working decreased by **4.1 thousand persons (-4.7%)** to record **83.7 thousand persons** (June 2022: 87.8 thousand persons). The number of employed persons in this category fell by 89.2 per cent year-on-year, with a reduction of 692.6 thousand persons (July 2021: 776.3 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployment as they had work to return to.

3 Lower unemployment rate was recorded in July 2022 at 3.7 per cent

The **number of unemployed persons** in July 2022 which was **620.7 thousand persons**, remained on a downward trend with a decrease of **1.6 per cent** or equivalent to **9.9 thousand persons** (June 2022: 630.6 thousand persons). In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons fell by 0.4 per cent in seasonally adjusted terms. Accordingly, a lower **unemployment rate** was recorded during the month at **3.7 per cent**, a decrease of 0.1 per cent as compared to June 2022 (3.8%). Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted estimates for the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent.

Comparing with the same month of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons continued to decrease by 20.2 per cent or 157.5 thousand persons (July 2021: 778.2 thousand persons). Therefore, the unemployment rate declined by 1.1 percentage points as compared to July 2021 (4.8%) [**Chart 3**].

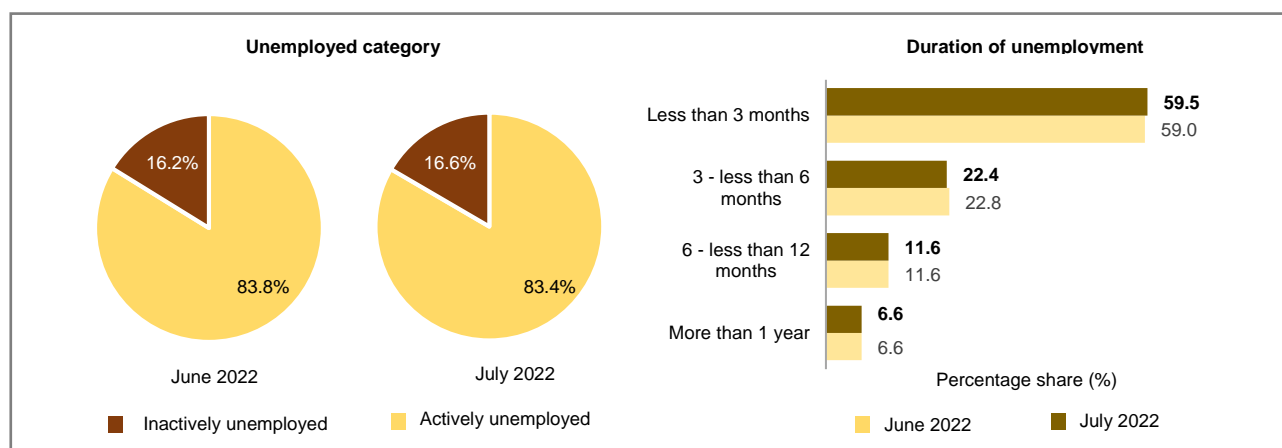
Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - July 2022



Looking at the unemployment category, **83.4 per cent** of the unemployed persons were those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs or the **actively unemployed**. This group recorded a decrease of **2.1 per cent (-11.1 thousand persons)** to **517.4 thousand persons** (June 2022: 528.5 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed, those who were **unemployed for less than three months** comprised of **59.5 per cent**, whereas those who were in the **long-term unemployment** of more than a year¹ made up **6.6 per cent**. In the meantime, the **inactively unemployed** or those who believed that there were no jobs available posted an increase of **1.2 per cent** or equivalent to **1.2 thousand persons** to **103.3 thousand persons** (June 2022: 102.1 thousand persons) [**Chart 4**].

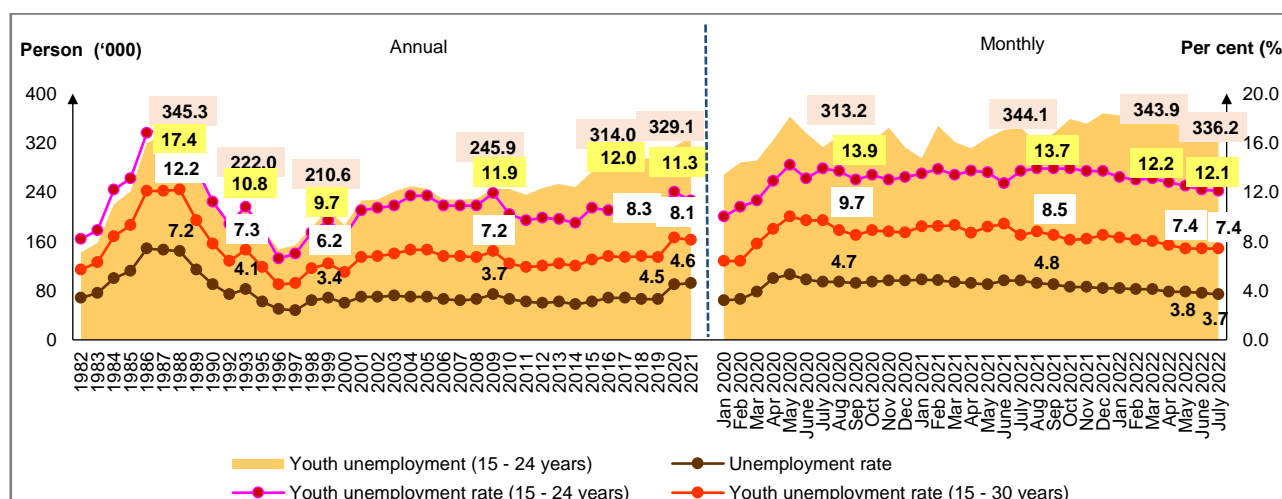
¹ Referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, June and July 2022



The unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years continued to reduce by **0.1 percentage points** to **12.1 per cent**, with **336.2 thousand unemployed youth** in July 2022 (June 2022: 343.9 thousand persons). In the meantime, the unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 30 years stood at **7.4 per cent** for three consecutive months, recording **476.5 thousand unemployed youth** (June 2022: 474.7 thousand persons) [Chart 5].

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

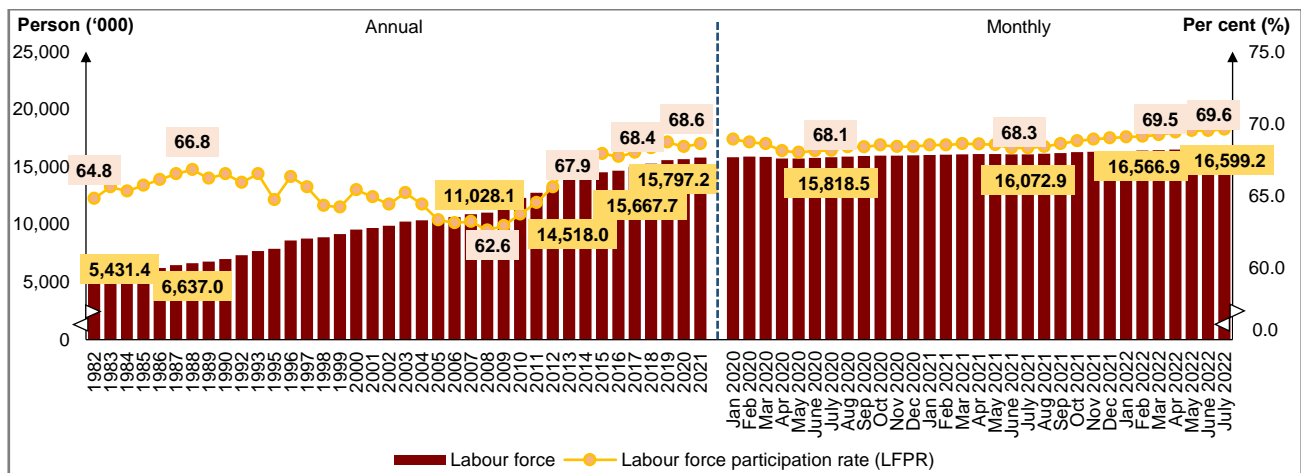


4 LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage points to 69.6 per cent in July 2022

The number of **labour force** increased by **0.2 per cent** (+32.3 thousand persons) in July 2022, reaching **16.60 million persons** (June 2022: 16.57 million persons). Therefore, the **labour force participation rate** (LFPR) rose by 0.1 percentage points to **69.6 per cent**. In terms of seasonally adjusted estimates, the labour force declined by 0.1 per cent, while the LFPR edged down by 0.1 percentage points.

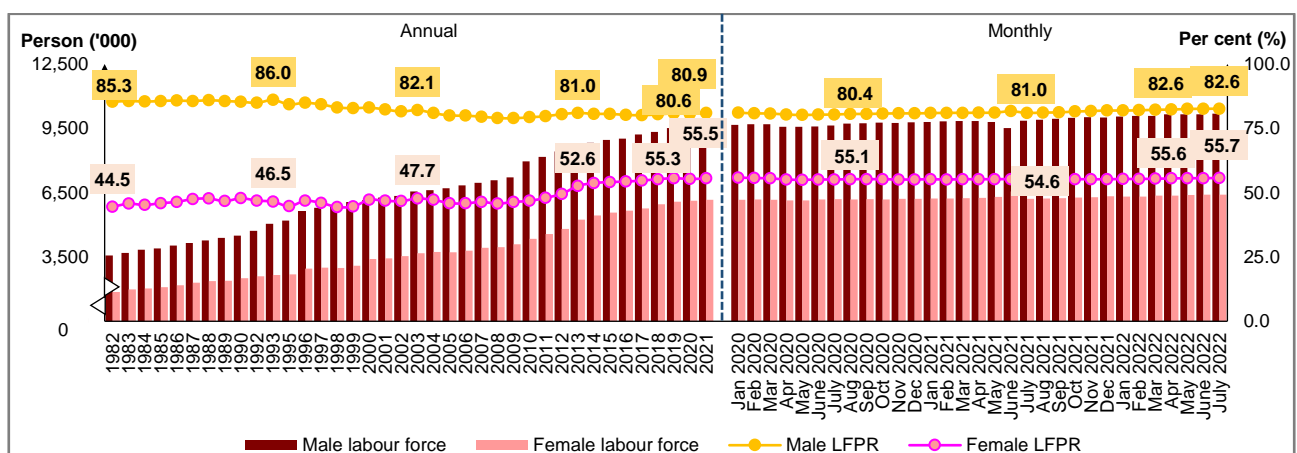
In comparison to the previous year, the number of labour force rose by 3.3 per cent, or 526.3 thousand persons (July 2021: 16.07 million persons). Thus, the LFPR ascended by 1.3 percentage points (July 2021: 68.3%) [Chart 6].

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



The number of **male labour force** continued to increase in July 2022 to account for **10.19 million persons** (June 2022: 10.16 million persons). On the same note, the **female labour force** remained uptrend for six consecutive months, recording **6.41 million persons** (June 2022: 6.41 million persons). In terms of LFPR, the **male LFPR** remained at **82.6 per cent**, whereas the **female LFPR** rose to **55.7 per cent** during the month. Year-on-year, both male and female LFPR increased, with male LFPR surged by 1.6 percentage points (July 2021: 81.0%), while female LFPR hiked 1.1 percentage points (June 2021: 54.6%) [Chart 7].

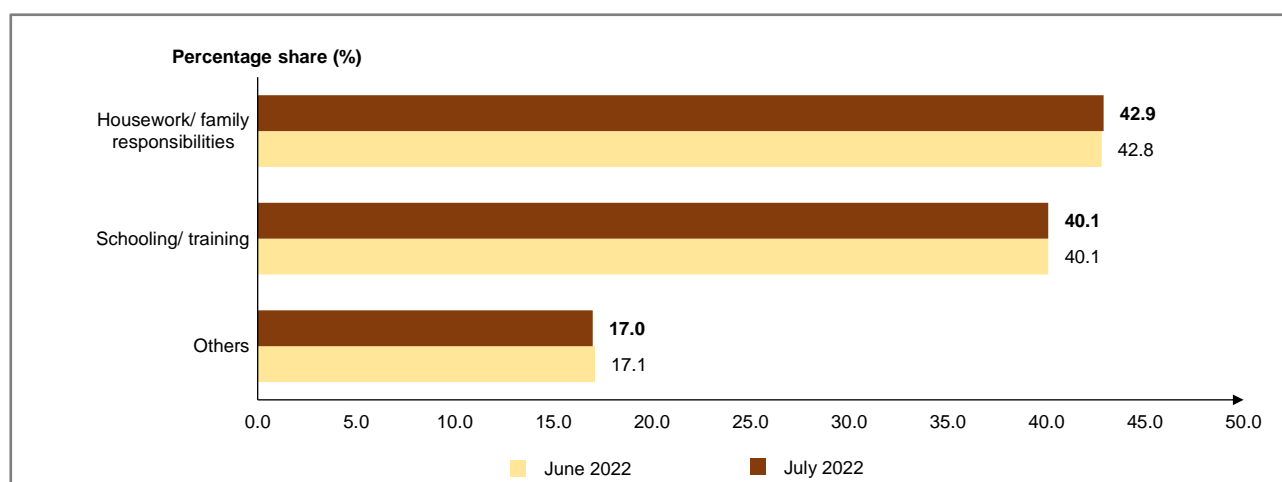
Chart 7: Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - July 2022



5 Housework/ family responsibilities remained as the main reason for the outside labour force

In July 2022, the number of persons **outside labour force** declined marginally by **0.1 per cent** (-7.6 thousand persons) to **7.25 million persons** (June 2022: 7.26 million persons). As for the year-on-year comparison, the number went down by 227.5 thousand persons (-3.0%) as against 7.48 million persons during the same month of the previous year. **Housework/ family responsibilities** remained as the main reason of outside labour force with a share of **42.9 per cent**, followed by **schooling/ training category** with **40.1 per cent** [Chart 8].

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



6 GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES²

Under the PRIHATIN package, the Wage Subsidy Program (PSU) is a financial assistance paid to employers for each enterprise to assist employers to continue their operations and retain employees. As of 12 August 2022, a total of 322,177 employers and 2.64 million employees have benefitted from PSU 1.0, whereby the approved wage subsidy applications have reached a value of RM12.96 billion. Moreover, through PSU 2.0 under the Kita PRIHATIN Package, a total of RM1.41 billion has been channelled to 81,168 employers to continue operating and retaining 719,185 employees. Next, a total value of RM3.78 billion under PSU 3.0 was channelled to support 162,319 employers in maintaining 1.53 million employees. As for PSU 4.0 which was established under PEMULIH packages, a total of 164,019 employers were assisted in retaining 1.94 million employees with a value of RM2.59 billion. Later, a total of RM221.6 million was disbursed to 8,060 employers to retain 124,559 employees through PSU 5.0.

Moreover, for the retention and generation of jobs, Perkasa Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Empowerment Financing Scheme 2022 was provided with an allocation of RM100 million specifically to assist those who want to master new skills or improve skills to meet the needs of the industry. TVET Training Program is a short-term skills programme (less than 6 months) that includes full or modular programmes or Recognition of Prior Achievement (PPT) or depending on the demands of employers or industries under the Malaysian Skills Certification (PKM), Department of Skills Development (JPK), Public Training Providers (PLA) or Private Training Providers (PLS). Eligible trainees will be given job placements or job improvement opportunities by the employer and undergo training at PLA/ PLS based on the concept of Place and Train. As of 19 August 2022, 172 trainees have been successfully approved for this programme. In addition, through the Ministry of Higher Education's Professional Certification (KPT-PACE) Programme, which was a programme of skills enhancing and strengthening the competency of students and 2022 graduates through professional certification based on expertise and competencies, a total of RM21.90 million in cash vouchers have been channelled to 6,799 final year students and graduates through expert professional certification as of 19 August 2022.

As for the *Peneraju* Skill 2.0 which aims to provide training and development programmes to upskill/ re-skill/ top-up skills in critical high-skill and high value areas that lead to high-income & *Peneraju*

² This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 107th & 109th Kewangan Rakyat Report of 13th August and 2nd September 2022 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations.

Teknologi with the objective to increase the number of Bumiputera Digital Technology talents in high income, critical and emerging sectors for industries related to Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) under Yayasan Peneraju, a total of 400 participants have been approved for the *Peneraju Skill 2.0* Programme, while 38 participants have been approved for the *Peneraju Teknologi* Programme as of 19 August 2022. Additionally, the InvestKL Fit4Work is a talent training programme under the PENJANA Package and Budget 2022 to enhance the essential skill sets of young Malaysian graduates needed for the Global Services Industry. As of 19 August 2022, a total of 549 participants have been placed through the Fit4Work programme. Through the Malaysia Short-Term Employment Programme (MySTEP), a total of 40,095 participants were successfully placed in the public sector and GLCs. Out of this total, 20,773 participants were positioned in the public sector, while 19,322 participants were successfully placed in the GLCs and their strategic partners. In the meantime, the ATM Veteran Reskilling & Upskilling Programme (PRUV-ATM) which was specifically designed for retired army veterans, benefitted 8,891 veterans with the skills and entrepreneurship training programmes.

Moreover, the Professional Training and Education for Growing Entrepreneurs (PROTEGE) under the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives (MEDAC), which is designed to enhance the employability and provide entrepreneurial skills among graduates, a total of 4,674 graduates were successfully placed through this programme. Besides, through the Career Advancement Programme (KPT-CAP) under the Ministry of Higher Education, a total of 5,832 graduates were successfully placed. Next, a total of 5,960 youths has been successfully placed using the JaminKerja Employment Incentive specialty for the apprentices through the Nasional Apprenticeship Scheme (SPN) under the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with other ministries such as the Ministry of Works, Ministry of Human Resources and Federal Agencies under all three ministries as of 19 August 2022. Next, through the MyDigitalWorkforce in Tech (MYWiT), a total of 1,298 participants, were successfully positioned in technology and digital services jobs from 4,303 applications as of 31 July 2022.

To empower the businesses, as of 29 July 2022, a total of RM3.91 million was approved to assist 448 new entrepreneurs under the Youth/ MARA Educational Institution Graduate Entrepreneur Programme (PUTRA) which was aimed at providing financing facilities for micro businesses for all sectors such as retail, manufacturing and services except agriculture and livestock farming. Additionally, a total of RM 2.77 million was channelled to 36 MARA technical entrepreneurs to support and encourage the younger generation to start a business in a technical field through the Technical Entrepreneur Development Programme (PU TEK). Furthermore, a funding fund of RM10 million was approved to assist 265 women entrepreneurs through the Women's Special Business Financing Scheme (DanaNITA) programme under MARA and TEKUNITA via TEKUN Nasional to assist women entrepreneurs. Later, through the Professional Entrepreneur Development Programme (ProSPEC) under MARA, which aims to provide business facilities and increase the participation of Bumiputera entrepreneurs in the field of professional entrepreneurship, a total of RM3.25 million has been channelled to 11 professionals to venture into entrepreneurship.

Under the Danajamin Prihatin Guarantee Scheme (DPGS), which focused on the viable businesses in all sectors facing difficulties due to the COVID-19, a value of RM2.10 billion of total guarantees had been approved to 62 companies out of a total application of 92 companies as of 5 August 2022. In addition, the Relief and Residual Facility (TRRF) was a loan facility to assist 26,119 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which were affected in the services sector with a total funding of RM7.15 billion as of 6 July 2022. Subsequently, through the Agrofood Facilities (AF) provided by Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) which aimed to drive the modernisation of the agricultural sector, a total of 2,268 approved applications from 2,892 applications, totalling RM1.78 billion. As for the Indian Community Entrepreneur Development Scheme (SPUMI) under TEKUN, which aimed to assist the Indian Community in improving

their economy through engagement in business and entrepreneurship, a total of RM21.72 million was channelled to support 919 Micro SMEs as of 22 July 2022.

Meanwhile, a total of RM88.14 million was approved for 421 applications from a total of 793 applications through the PENJANA Tourism Financing, which was specifically allocated for Bumiputera SMEs to support SMEs and micro-SMEs that were still affected by COVID-19. As for the CENDANA initiative which was designed to support the Arts, Culture and Entertainment Sector, a total of RM7.73 million was funded to 590 applicants from a total of 1,582 applications, including artists and organisations who were actively involved in the Malaysian Arts and Culture industry as of 29 July 2022.

7 LOOKING AHEAD

Malaysia's economic growth registered an expansion as all economic and social activities in all states were operating at full capacity. According to Rajiv Biswas, chief economist for Asia-Pacific at S&P Global Market Intelligence, Malaysia's economic growth in 2022 is expected to be around 7.0 per cent due to a rebound in domestic demand, strong exports, and the reopening of international borders. This positive economic growth supported the global economic expansion in 2022, therefore global real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to register 2.7 per cent in 2022 and gradually register 2.6 per cent in 2023³.

Thus, the improving economic outlook for the second quarter of 2022 with strong economic growth of 8.9 per cent reflects the country's economy recovery. Increasing economic and social activities, which are returning to normal period are also among the factors in the country's better economic situation. Thus, it also has a positive impact on the labour market, whereby the need of labour is seen as increasing with more employment opportunities. This is to ensure that the operations of business activities are running smoothly to accommodate the increasing demand from consumers. Accordingly, the labour market is foreseen to continue to post positive growth in the upcoming months, coupled with the positive business performance expectation for the third quarter of 2022 with a confidence indicator of +4.7 per cent as compared to +3.5 per cent in the previous quarter, reflecting a better economic situation in the next month.

On top of that, Malaysia's economic situation is further strengthened and supported by various initiatives implemented towards economic stability, which also contributed to the positive labour market situation in recent months. However, optimistic prospects depend on the various challenges globally as well as domestically, which may affect the labour market situation in the near future.

³ <https://www.mdbc.com.my/malaysias-gdp-growth-to-hit-7-in-2022-says-sp-global-economist/#:~:text=S%26P%20Global%20economist-Malaysia's%20GDP%20growth%20to%20hit%207%25%20in%202022%2C%20says%20S%26P.the%20reopening%20of%20international%20borders>

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TABLES

LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
JULY 2022

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

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
1982	5,431.4	5,249.0	182.4	2,944.6	64.8	62.7	3.4
1983	5,671.8	5,457.0	214.9	2,969.4	65.6	63.2	3.8
1984	5,862.5	5,566.7	295.8	3,119.6	65.3	62.0	5.0
1985	5,990.1	5,653.4	336.8	3,124.9	65.7	62.0	5.6
1986	6,222.1	5,760.1	461.9	3,188.3	66.1	61.2	7.4
1987	6,456.8	5,983.9	472.9	3,246.1	66.5	61.7	7.3
1988	6,637.0	6,157.2	479.8	3,301.5	66.8	62.0	7.2
1989	6,779.4	6,390.9	388.5	3,463.5	66.2	62.4	5.7
1990	7,000.2	6,685.0	315.2	3,519.7	66.5	63.6	4.5
1992	7,319.0	7,047.8	271.2	3,783.6	65.9	63.5	3.7
1993	7,700.1	7,383.4	316.8	3,874.9	66.5	63.8	4.1
1995	7,893.1	7,645.0	248.1	4,297.7	64.7	62.7	3.1
1996	8,616.0	8,399.3	216.8	4,379.0	66.3	64.6	2.5
1997	8,784.0	8,569.2	214.9	4,605.1	65.6	64.0	2.4
1998	8,883.6	8,599.6	284.0	4,934.0	64.3	62.2	3.2
1999	9,151.5	8,837.8	313.7	5,098.4	64.2	62.0	3.4
2000	9,556.1	9,269.2	286.9	5,065.1	65.4	63.4	3.0
2001	9,699.4	9,357.0	342.4	5,239.9	64.9	62.6	3.5
2002	9,886.2	9,542.6	343.5	5,473.8	64.4	62.1	3.5
2003	10,239.6	9,869.7	369.8	5,458.6	65.2	62.9	3.6
2004	10,346.2	9,979.5	366.6	5,730.5	64.4	62.1	3.5
2005	10,413.4	10,045.4	368.1	6,048.2	63.3	61.0	3.5
2006	10,628.9	10,275.4	353.6	6,205.1	63.1	61.0	3.3
2007	10,889.5	10,538.1	351.4	6,330.1	63.2	61.2	3.2
2008	11,028.1	10,659.6	368.5	6,575.7	62.6	60.6	3.3
2009	11,315.3	10,897.3	418.0	6,665.7	62.9	60.6	3.7
2010	12,303.9	11,899.5	404.4	7,023.0	63.7	61.6	3.3
2011	12,740.7	12,351.5	389.2	7,023.3	64.5	62.5	3.1
2012	13,221.7	12,820.5	401.2	6,927.4	65.6	63.6	3.0
2013	13,980.5	13,545.4	435.1	6,781.2	67.3	65.2	3.1
2014	14,263.6	13,852.6	411.1	6,821.0	67.6	65.7	2.9
2015	14,518.0	14,067.7	450.3	6,869.9	67.9	65.8	3.1
2016	14,667.8	14,163.7	504.1	6,987.6	67.7	65.4	3.4
2017	14,980.1	14,476.8	503.3	7,065.0	68.0	65.7	3.4
2018	15,280.3	14,776.0	504.3	7,094.4	68.3	66.0	3.3
2019	15,581.6	15,073.4	508.2	7,103.5	68.7	66.4	3.3
2020	15,667.7	14,956.7	711.0	7,225.5	68.4	65.3	4.5
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 - Second 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

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

('000)					(%)		
Time Series	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
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
Q2	16,343.3	15,701.2	642.0	7,258.5	69.2	66.5	3.9

**Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Second 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
Q2	324.5	154.5	170.0	76.4	94.3	63.0	90.8

**Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Second 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	
Q2	212.8	111.6	101.3	64.5	59.8	37.0	51.6	

**Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Second 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 ^r	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	
Q2	1,799.6	892.3	907.3	356.3	799.4	433.3	210.6	

Notes:

^r Revised

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

	('000)				(%)		
Time Series	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 - July 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 - July 2022

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2018							
January	15,187.0	14,670.5	516.5	7,074.8	68.2	65.9	3.4
February	15,230.0	14,721.5	508.5	7,112.3	68.2	65.9	3.3
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
2019							
January	15,508.5	14,992.8	515.6	7,095.9	68.6	66.3	3.3
February	15,543.2	15,026.8	516.4	7,145.9	68.5	66.2	3.3
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,315.0	513.9	7,174.2	68.8	66.6	3.2
December	15,803.0	15,286.0	517.0	7,129.8	68.9	66.7	3.3
2020							
January	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2
February	15,869.8	15,344.5	525.2	7,224.0	68.7	66.4	3.3
March	15,842.9	15,232.4	610.5	7,239.8	68.6	66.0	3.9
April	15,712.2	14,933.4	778.8	7,345.1	68.1	64.8	5.0
May	15,714.0	14,887.9	826.1	7,392.1	68.0	64.4	5.3
June	15,763.5	14,990.2	773.2	7,398.5	68.1	64.7	4.9
July	15,818.5	15,073.4	745.1	7,399.8	68.1	64.9	4.7
August	15,895.1	15,153.5	741.6	7,351.5	68.4	65.2	4.7
September	15,930.6	15,193.1	737.5	7,359.8	68.4	65.2	4.6
October	15,955.3	15,207.1	748.2	7,347.7	68.5	65.3	4.7
November	15,960.5	15,196.1	764.4	7,374.8	68.4	65.1	4.8
December	15,988.3	15,215.4	772.9	7,372.2	68.4	65.1	4.8
2021							
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
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 - July 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
June	16,566.9	15,936.3	630.6	7,255.5	69.5	66.9	3.8
July	16,599.2	15,978.4	620.7	7,247.9	69.6	67.0	3.7

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - July 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 - July 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 - July 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 - July 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
June	16,620.9	16,034.8	603.9	69.8	3.6
July	16,611.0	15,996.5	601.8	69.7	3.6

Table C2 : Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - July 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 - July 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
June	630.6	528.5	311.6	120.6	61.3	35.0	102.1
July	620.7	517.4	307.7	115.7	60.0	34.0	103.3

Table C3 : Unemployment youth and youth unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - July 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)
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 - July 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
June	343.9	12.2	474.7	7.4
July	336.2	12.1	476.5	7.4

Table C4 : Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - July 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 - July 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
June	542.5	12,125.6	2,766.2	502.0
July	545.1	12,144.9	2,787.5	500.9

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 ^r	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: Others service activities
 T: Activities of households as employers

[†] 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 ^r	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

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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, July 2021 - July 2022

Indicators	2021						2022							Data Source
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	DOSM
Philippine	59.4	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	64.0	64.8	65.2	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.7	58.7	58.5	58.2	58.1	58.3	58.5	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.0	59.0	58.9	59.0	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.3	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	64.9	64.8	Statistics Korea
Japan	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	66.0	65.2	64.6	64.7	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.6	66.8	66.4	ABS
North America														
USA	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	BLS
Canada	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.9	64.7	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.6	n.a	ONS
Sweden	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	74.8	74.8	Statistics Sweden
Finland	68.9	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	71.1	69.8	Statistics Finland
Russia	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.1	62.1	n.a	Trading economics
Italy	64.7	64.5	64.8	65.0	65.3	65.3	65.1	65.3	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.8	65.6	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	73.5	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.8	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	DOSM
Philippine	7.2	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	ABS
North America														
USA	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	BLS
Canada	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	n.a	ONS
Sweden	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.4	Statistics Sweden
Finland	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	Statistics Finland
Russia	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	Trading economics
Italy	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	Statistics Netherlands

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