



KEY REVIEWS

- **Employed persons dropped** 0.1 per cent month-on-month or 11.0 thousand persons to 15.20 million persons **in November 2020** after recording an upward trend for five consecutive months. The **employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment shrank by 0.2 percentage points to 65.1 per cent.**
- Meanwhile, by economic sector, employed persons in Services continued to increase mainly in Wholesale & retail trade; Communication & information, Human health & social work and Education activities. However, the employment in tourism related industry such as Accommodation and food & beverages; Transports & storage; and Arts, entertainment & recreational activities still seemed to be adversely affected as a consequence of the pandemic. In the meantime, employment in the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors remained in the negative trend since August 2020, while Manufacturing and Construction sectors posted an increase month-on-month.
- As compared to the previous month, **the employee's category increased by 0.2 per cent (+19.6 thousand persons) to 11.78 million persons.** In contrast, **own-account workers dropped by 0.6 per cent to record 2.41 million persons** in November 2020.
- **The unemployment rate increased slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 4.8 per cent in November 2020** as compared to the previous month. The number of unemployed persons rose by **2.2 per cent or 16.2 thousand persons to record 764.4 thousand unemployed persons** (October 2020: 748.2 thousand persons).
- During the month, the **labour force participation rate (LFPR) dropped marginally by 0.1 percentage point to 68.4 per cent** (October 2020: 68.5%). However, the number of labour force changed little over the month **with additional of 5.2 thousand persons to record 15.96 million persons** (October 2020: 15.96 million persons).
- During the month, **the number of persons outside labour force went up by 0.4 per cent (+27.1 thousand persons) to record 7.37 million persons** (October 2020: 7.35 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibility** was the largest composition of outside labour force with 44.2 per cent, followed by **schooling/ training** with a share of 40.8 per cent.
- In the final month of 2020, the new cases of COVID-19 in Malaysia continued to record an increase which exceeded an average of 1,500 cases daily. Nevertheless, the economic activities continued to operate as usual with the compliance of strict standard operation procedures. During the month, it was also observed that more domestic travelling activities happened following the Christmas celebration, school and year-end holidays. Overall, with the continuous uncertainty of economic and health situation worldwide as well as in the country, it is foreseen a softer labour demand may continue in December 2020. Meanwhile, the labour supply will remain competitive in this challenging situation.

MALAYSIA'S LABOUR FORCE CHANGED LITTLE IN NOVEMBER 2020

Towards the end of 2020, global labour market continued to face challenges following the COVID-19 pandemic. According to Asia Pacific Employment and Social Outlook (APESO) 2020 by International Labour Organization (ILO), it was estimated that 81 million job losses occurred in the Asia Pacific region due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of employment in the Asia Pacific region in 2020 dropped to 1.84 billion persons from the pre-crisis estimate of 1.92 billion employed persons. Malaysia is no exception as during the crisis the unemployment rate registered more than 4.5 per cent as compared to the pre-crisis level of below 4.0 per cent.

The third wave of pandemic was prolonged in November 2020 and the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) had been implemented in phases to curb a drastic spike of COVID-19 along with to balance between healthcare system and economy requirements. The implementation of CMCO was started with Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Selangor on 14 October 2020 and subsequently was expanded to all states except Perlis, Pahang and Kelantan. During the CMCO, inter-state travels were not allowed, while economic activities continued to operate with adherence to strict standard operating procedures. Nevertheless, as the spread of the pandemic grew in the recent months, the labour market was also affected. Based on the Loss of Employment (LOE) statistics reported by Social Security Organisation (SOCSSO), it was recorded that 9,086 persons lost their jobs as against 7,416 persons registered in October 2020. In addition, Employment Insurance System (EIS) through MYFuture Jobs, reported a higher number of jobseekers with 185,236 persons (October 2020: 57,733 persons) as compared to 68,555 job vacancies (October 2020: 98,568 vacancies) in November 2020.

Hence, in November 2020 the employment saw a small decrease whereas the unemployment rate was slightly higher as compared to the previous month. Among others, this may be due to job losses and cancellation or freezing of new hires. In the meantime, during the month, the small businesses were the most affected following a slower demand. Thus, the number of labour force showed a little positive change in November 2020.

In addition, the latest short-term economic indicators showed that the Industrial Production Index (IPI) dropped by 2.7 per cent month-on-month to record 114.0 contributed by IPI for Manufacturing which decreased by 3.0 per cent. Furthermore, both import and export values edged down by 1.9 per cent and 7.3 per cent month-on-month respectively after registering a positive growth in the previous month.

The **Labour Force Report for November 2020** describes the labour supply situation as the country entered the ninth month of MCO. The report will elaborate on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of the MCO to contain the spread of COVID-19. Users are advised to interpret the monthly statistics with caution since they are non-seasonally adjusted. In addition, annual changes from the same month of the previous year is also reported.

Employment dropped 0.1 per cent to 15.20 million persons

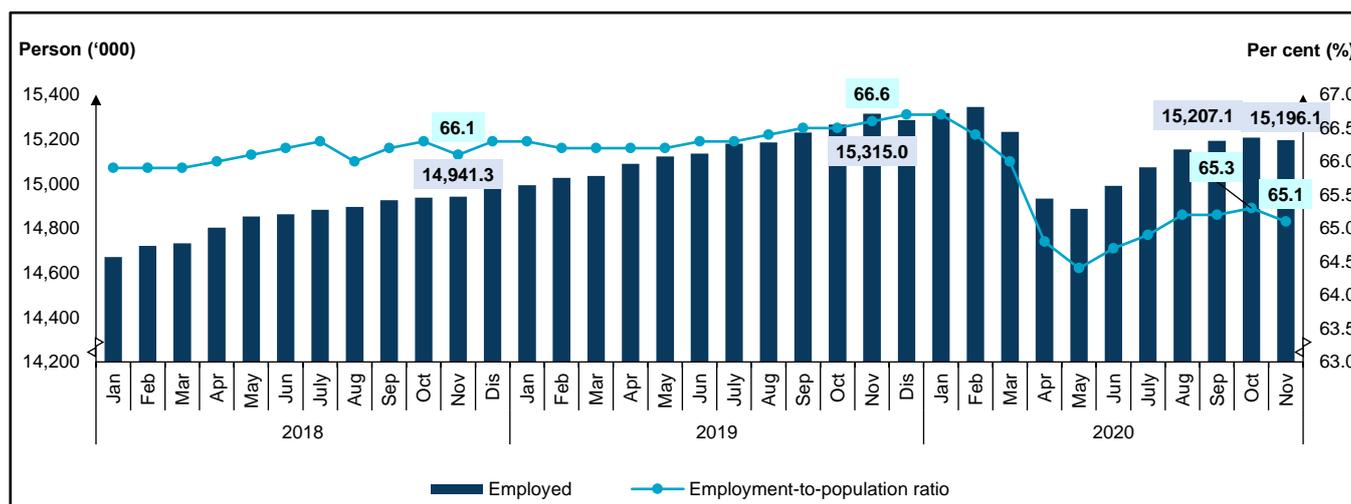
Employed persons dropped 0.1 per cent month-on-month or 11.0 thousand persons to 15.20 million persons **in November 2020** after recording an upward trend for five consecutive months. Year-on-year comparison, the indicator continued with a decreasing trend for eight consecutive months whereby the number of employed persons declined 0.8 per cent during the month (November 2019: 15.32 million persons).

Meanwhile, by economic sector, employed persons in Services continued to increase mainly in Wholesale & retail trade; Communication & information, Human health & social work and Education activities.

However, the employment in tourism related industry such as Accommodation and food & beverages; Transports & storage; and Arts, entertainment & recreational activities still seemed to be adversely affected as a consequence of the pandemic. In the meantime, employment in the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors remained in the negative trend since August 2020, while Manufacturing and Construction sectors posted an increase month-on-month.

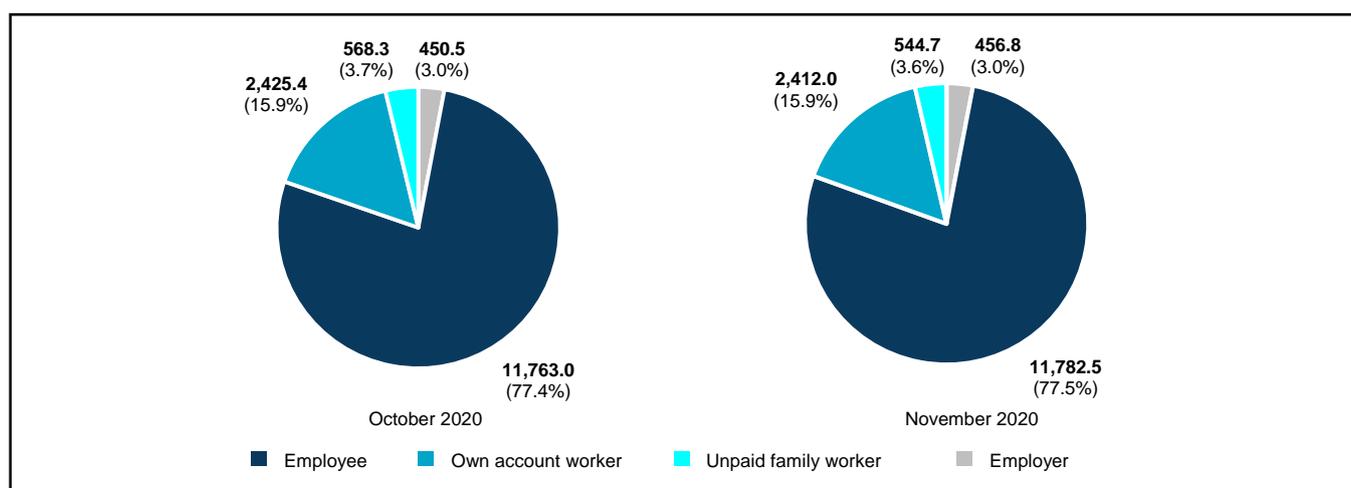
In November 2020, the employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment shrank by 0.2 percentage point to 65.1 per cent. Year-on-year, the employment-to-population ratio dropped by 1.5 percentage points from 66.6 per cent. [Chart 1]

Chart 1: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2018 – November 2020



As compared to the previous month, the employee's category increased by 0.2 per cent (+19.6 thousand persons) to 11.78 million persons. In contrast, own-account workers dropped by 0.6 per cent to record 2.41 million persons in November 2020. This group comprised mostly of daily wage earners working at farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders. [Chart 2]

Chart 2: Employed person by status in employment, October and November 2020



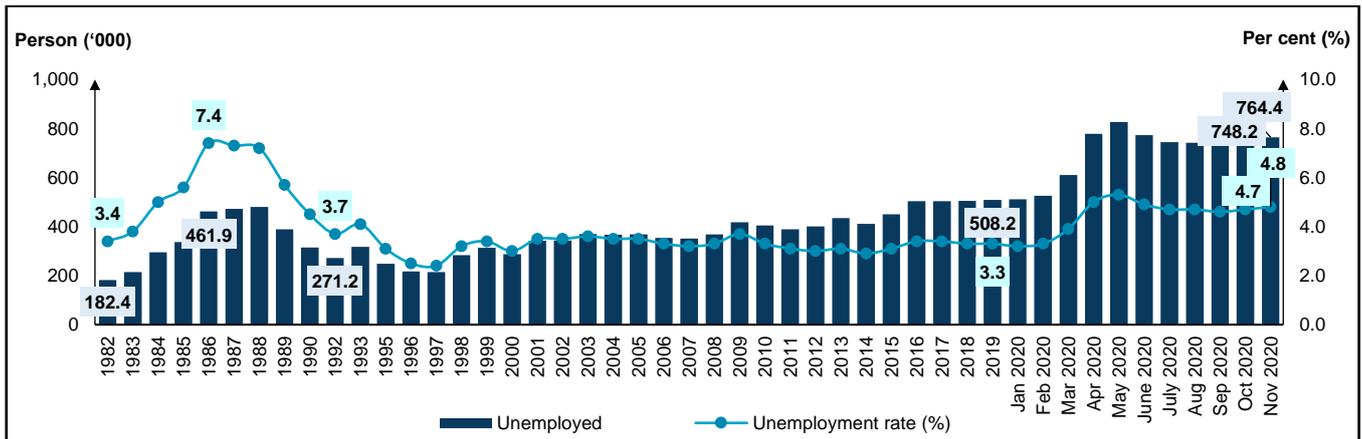
Meanwhile, in November 2020, there were 142.0 thousand employed persons who were temporarily not working as compared to 183.6 thousand persons recorded in the previous month. This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

Slight increase in unemployment rate to 4.8 per cent

The unemployment rate increased slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 4.8 per cent in November 2020 as compared to the previous month. The number of unemployed persons rose by 2.2 per cent or 16.2 thousand persons to record 764.4 thousand unemployed persons (October 2020: 748.2 thousand persons).

The unemployment rate for November 2020 was higher by 1.6 percentage points year-on-year, with the number of unemployed persons registering an additional of 250.5 thousand persons (November 2019: 513.9 thousand persons). [Chart 3]

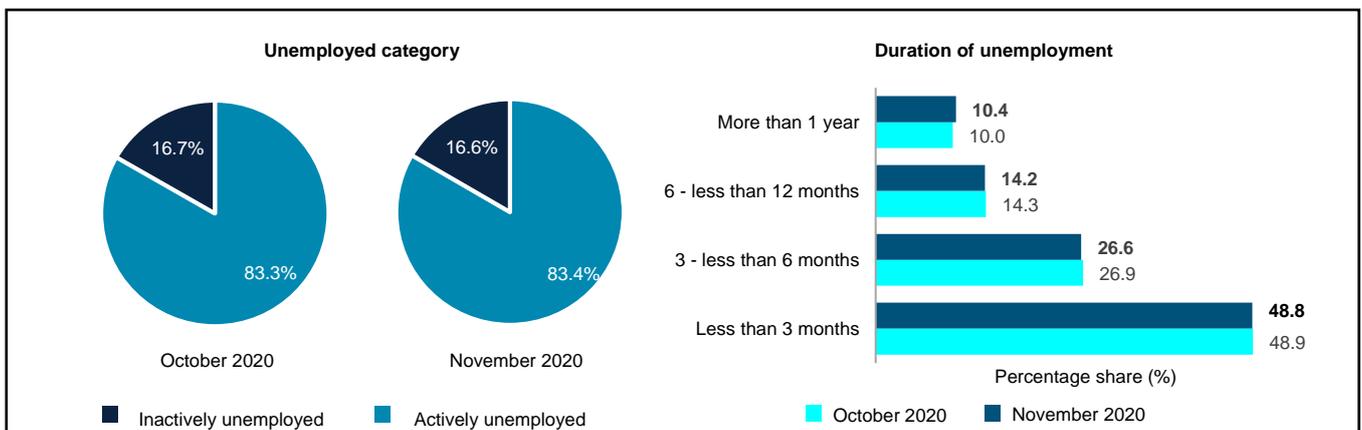
Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, 1982 - 2019 and January - November 2020



In November 2020, the actively unemployed persons which defined as persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work accounted for 83.4 per cent, went up by 2.3 per cent registering 637.7 thousand persons (October 2020: 623.1 thousand persons). The largest share of this groups was contributed by the unemployed for less than three months with 48.8 per cent. Nevertheless, 10.4 per cent or 66.3 thousand persons were in long-term unemployment¹ of more than a year. [Chart 4]

During the month, the inactively unemployed or discouraged group whom believed there were no jobs available registered an increase of 1.3 per cent to 126.7 thousand persons as against 125.1 thousand persons in October 2020.

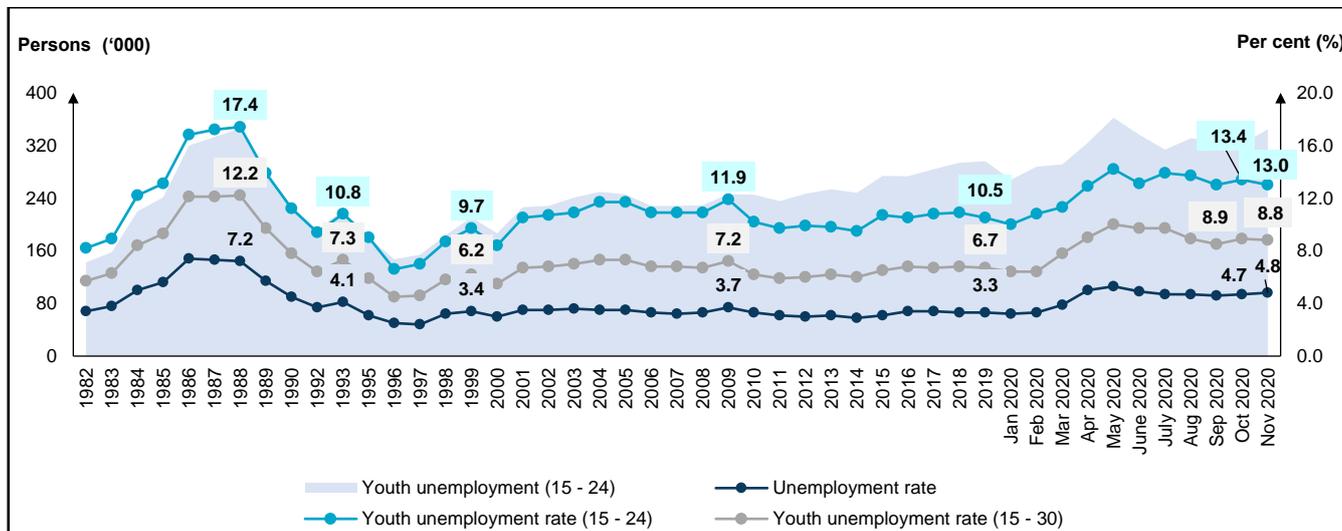
Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, October and November 2020



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)

The **unemployment rate of youth for aged 15 to 24 years** in November 2020, **edged down by 0.4 percentage points to 13.0 per cent** as compared to October 2020. Similarly, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 8.8 per cent (October 2020: 8.9%). [Chart 5]

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

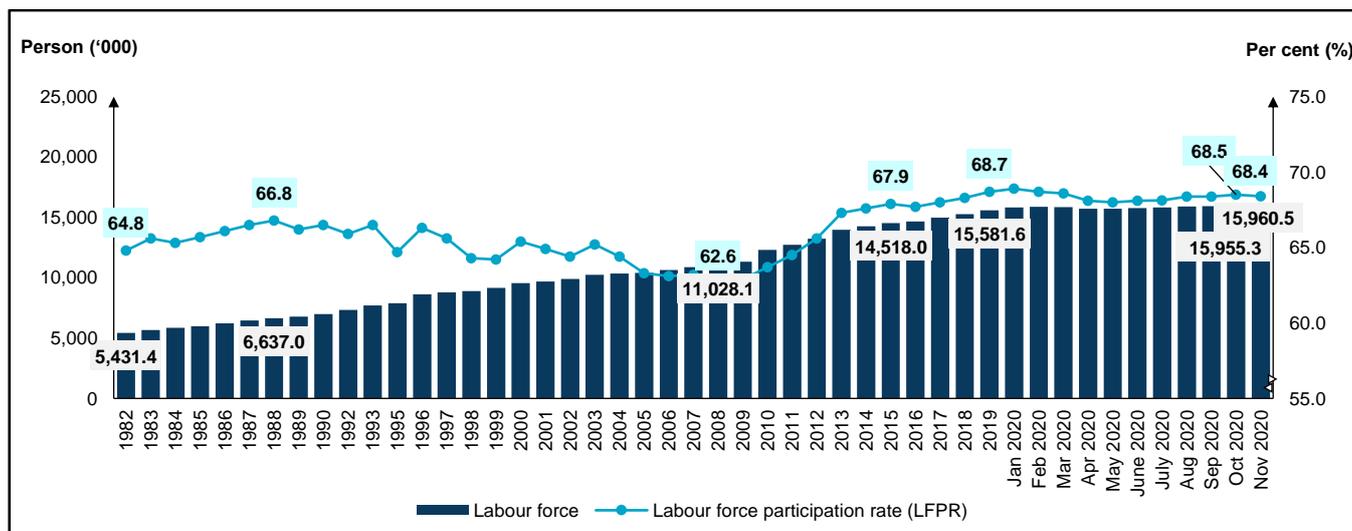


Marginal dropped of 0.1 percentage point to 68.4 per cent in LFPR

During the month, the **labour force participation rate (LFPR) dropped marginally by 0.1 percentage point to 68.4 per cent** (October 2020: 68.5%). However, the number of labour force changed little over the month **with additional of 5.2 thousand persons to record 15.96 million persons**.

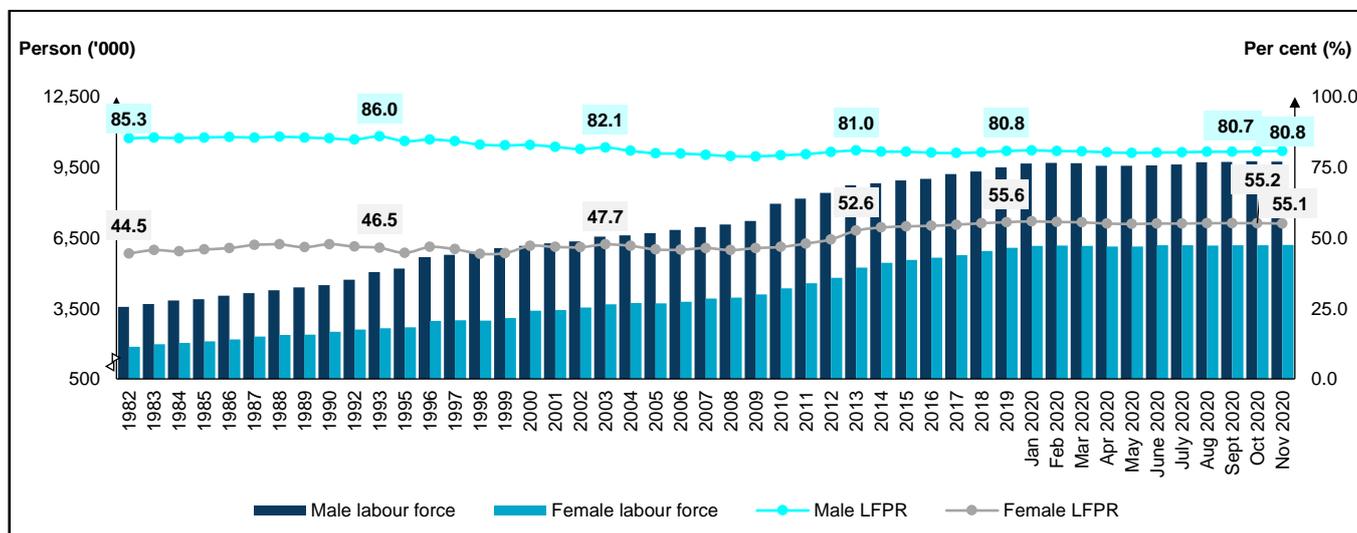
Year-on-year comparison, the number of **labour force improved by 131.6 thousand persons** (November 2019: 15.83 million persons). In the meantime, the **LFPR edged down by 0.4 percentage points** (November 2019: 68.8%). [Chart 6]

Chart 6: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2019 and January - November 2020



In November 2020, male LFPR continued to trend up by **0.1 percentage point to 80.8 per cent** with the number of male labour force recorded **9.75 million persons** as compared to the previous month (October 2020: 9.77 million persons). Meanwhile, female LFPR **reduced by 0.1 percentage point to 55.1 per cent** recorded a total female labour force of **6.21 million persons** (October 2020: 6.19 million persons). Both male and female LFPR dropped by 0.2 and 0.7 percentage points respectively year-on-year. **[Chart 7]**

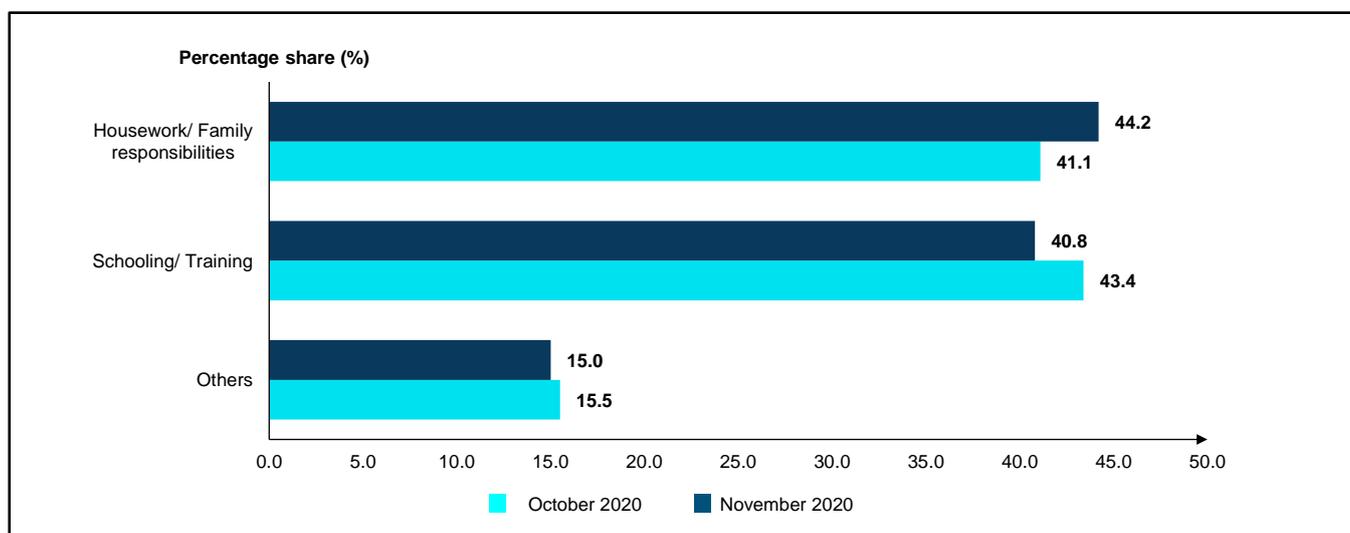
Chart 7: Labour Force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2019 and January - November 2020



Housework/ family responsibility was the largest composition of outside labour force

During the month, **the number of persons outside labour force went up by 0.4 per cent (+27.1 thousand persons) to record 7.37 million persons** (October 2020: 7.35 million persons). Among others, the increase might be due to persons taking a break in job seeking for family reasons. Likewise, outside labour force augmented by 2.8 per cent during the same month in the previous year (+200.6 thousand persons). **Housework/ family responsibility** was the largest composition of outside labour force with 44.2 per cent, followed by **schooling/ training** with a share of 40.8 per cent. **[Chart 8]**

Chart 8: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, October and November 2020



GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES

As of 11 December 2020, a total of RM12.61 billion of Wage Subsidy Programme had been approved to benefit over 2.64 million employees from 322,177 employers. Furthermore, through the Hiring Incentive Programme and Training Assistance, a total of 106,443 employees had secured jobs including 6,420 apprentices and 1,268 persons with disabilities (PWD). Through this programme, it was reported that Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail trade were among the main industries that actively hired workers. In addition, for the Reskilling and Upskilling Programme, a total of 129,144 individuals had been approved to participate in the programmes largely in entrepreneurial knowledge course.

Meanwhile, a total of 5,576 SME applications had been approved with a financing value of RM1.1 billion to assist SMEs entrepreneurs. To support the micro, small and medium enterprises in tourism sector which were affected by COVID-19, the allocation of RM1 billion through the PENJANA Tourism Financing had benefited 245 SMEs with a total funding of RM49.9 million. Additionally, TEKUN Business Recovery Scheme (TBRS) which were created especially for Micro SMEs has aided 14,861 Micro SMEs with a total of RM99.2 million. To support the retail and services sectors, through PENJANA Credit Micro Financing under the Bank Simpanan Nasional (BSN), has channelled RM253.1 million benefitting 7,252 Micro SMEs.

Moreover, to assist Bumiputera SMEs which were affected by COVID-19, Bumiputera Relief Financing (BRF) was introduced by Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Bhd (PUNB) with a special fund allocation of RM200 million. This fund has been distributed to 160 SMEs with a total of RM40.8 million as of 11 December 2020. Therefore, with various assistance and support from the government to those who were affected in the labour market, it may reinforce the recovery momentum of the labour market which was severely affected by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic for almost a year.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the final month of 2020, the new cases of COVID-19 in Malaysia continued to record an increase which exceeded an average of 1,500 cases daily. Nevertheless, the economic activities continued to operate as usual with the compliance of strict standard operation procedures. During the month, it was also observed that more domestic travelling activities happened following the Christmas celebration, school and year-end holidays.

As of 18 December 2020, it was reported that 4,722 persons had lost their jobs, while jobseekers' number is increasing with 145,466 persons although there were only 41,638 job vacancies according to PERKESO. On the other hand, towards the end of December, a flood disaster had occurred in few states particularly in Terengganu, Johor and Pahang including Sabah and Sarawak.

With the current pandemic situation, the SMEs were among the affected groups. In Malaysia, almost 98 per cent of registered businesses are SMEs which accounted for nearly two-thirds of the employees in the private sector. Thus, with various incentives introduced by the government to the SMEs, it could help to sustain the businesses as well as to retain employees. Among the initiatives are Targeted Assistance and Rehabilitation Facility (TRRF), High Technology Fund - National Investment Aspirations (HTF - NIA), Micro Enterprises Facility (MEF), All-Economic Sector Facility (AES), Agrofood Facility (AF), Automation & Digitalisation Facility (ADF) as well as PENJANA Tourism Financing (PTF). Hence, it may cushion the impact to businesses and subsequently secure jobs.

Overall, with the continuous uncertainty of economic and health situation worldwide as well as in the country, it is foreseen a softer labour demand may continue in December 2020. Meanwhile, the labour supply will remain competitive in this challenging situation.

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LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA NOVEMBER 2020

Unemployment rate went up to **4.8 per cent** with **764.4 thousand** unemployed persons in November 2020



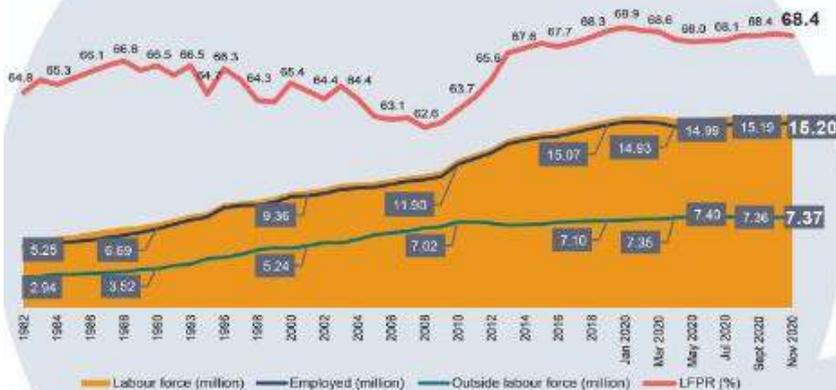
OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



Nov 2020 **7.37 million** ▲ 2.8%

Oct 2020 7.35 million ▲ 0.4%

Labour Force, Employed and Outside Labour Force, 1982-2019 and January-November 2020



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

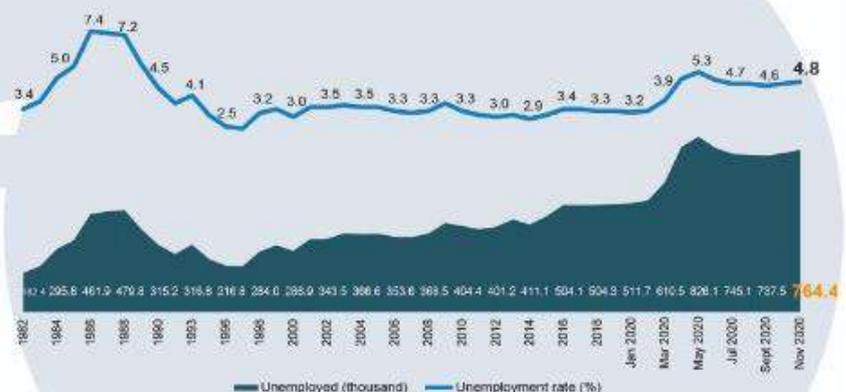


Nov 2020 **68.4%** ▼ -0.4pp

Oct 2020 68.5% ▼ -0.1pp

Employed persons was **15.20 million** persons, decreased by 11.0 thousand persons as compared to the previous month

Unemployment, 1982-2019 and January-November 2020



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Nov 2020 **4.8%** ▲ 1.6pp

Oct 2020 4.7% ▲ 0.1pp

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

The number of unemployed persons increased to **764.4 thousand** persons

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia



CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

<p>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</p>	<p>The implementation of LFS are based on the standard guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organizations (ILO)</p>	<p>LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within of all states in Malaysia using the actual status approach through the personal interview method</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	



LABOUR FORCE

- The population in the working age group of 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday).
- Either employed or unemployed in the reference week.



OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

- All persons not classified as employed or unemployed.
- Example: housewives, students, retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.



EMPLOYED

- Persons who, at any time **during the reference week worked at least one hour** for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker).
- Persons who did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.
- Those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.



UNEMPLOYED

- Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested to work and seeking for a job.
- Classified into two groups which are actively and inactively unemployed.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force.
- Percentage of the unemployed population in the labour force.



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

- The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population.
- The proportion of the economically active population, hence differs between sub-groups of that population.
- These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed as labour force participation rate.
- Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as a percentage.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

TABLES

LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
NOVEMBER 2020

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Table A: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

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

Table B: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Third Quarter 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate
2010							
Q1	12,239.3	11,801.2	438.1	7,030.8	63.5	61.2	3.6
Q2	12,304.9	11,900.6	404.3	7,047.5	63.6	61.5	3.3
Q3	12,354.6	11,961.3	393.3	7,073.5	63.6	61.6	3.2
Q4	12,522.4	12,137.4	385.0	6,992.9	64.2	62.2	3.1
2011							
Q1	12,718.3	12,333.5	384.8	7,004.9	64.5	62.5	3.0
Q2	12,756.0	12,367.4	388.6	7,048.8	64.4	62.4	3.0
Q3	12,889.0	12,493.0	396.0	6,977.2	64.9	62.9	3.1
Q4	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
2012							
Q1	13,169.2	12,765.2	404.0	6,915.1	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,237.0	12,837.1	400.0	6,946.1	65.6	63.6	3.0
Q3	13,401.7	13,005.4	396.3	6,897.9	66.0	64.1	3.0
Q4	13,376.2	12,971.2	405.0	7,062.8	65.4	63.5	3.0
2013							
Q1	13,539.5	13,118.0	421.5	7,090.0	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,945.1	13,524.1	421.0	6,819.6	67.2	65.1	3.0
Q3	14,214.2	13,776.0	438.3	6,613.0	68.2	66.1	3.1
Q4	14,195.1	13,739.5	455.6	6,730.7	67.8	65.7	3.2
2014							
Q1	14,230.8	13,791.4	439.4	6,805.9	67.6	65.6	3.1
Q2	14,296.1	13,888.5	407.6	6,793.0	67.8	65.9	2.9
Q3	14,346.9	13,960.6	386.3	6,810.3	67.8	66.0	2.7
Q4	14,403.3	13,998.7	404.6	6,860.9	67.7	65.8	2.8
2015							
Q1	14,544.8	14,091.0	453.9	6,798.5	68.1	66.0	3.1
Q2	14,535.6	14,087.8	447.8	6,897.9	67.8	65.7	3.1
Q3	14,561.0	14,093.7	467.3	6,930.6	67.8	65.6	3.2
Q4	14,600.2	14,127.9	472.3	6,952.7	67.7	65.6	3.2
2016							
Q1	14,596.8	14,095.8	501.0	7,011.5	67.6	65.2	3.4
Q2	14,665.4	14,161.5	503.9	7,026.0	67.6	65.3	3.4
Q3	14,710.6	14,202.0	508.5	7,044.6	67.6	65.3	3.5
Q4	14,771.4	14,260.6	510.8	7,071.7	67.6	65.3	3.5
2017							
Q1	14,870.1	14,355.9	514.2	7,093.8	67.7	65.4	3.5
Q2	14,926.4	14,414.8	511.6	7,123.3	67.7	65.4	3.4
Q3	15,000.2	14,484.0	516.2	7,091.0	67.9	65.6	3.4
Q4	15,088.3	14,580.5	507.8	7,085.0	68.0	65.8	3.4
2018							
Q1	15,192.4	14,683.6	508.9	7,093.7	68.2	65.9	3.3
Q2	15,278.3	14,767.2	511.1	7,073.4	68.4	66.1	3.3
Q3	15,381.3	14,856.8	524.4	7,077.9	68.5	66.2	3.4
Q4	15,449.9	14,933.4	516.5	7,070.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
2019							
Q1	15,526.8	15,010.2	516.6	7,064.3	68.7	66.4	3.3
Q2	15,598.8	15,078.2	520.6	7,088.1	68.8	66.5	3.3
Q3	15,674.3	15,162.1	512.1	7,088.7	68.9	66.6	3.3
Q4	15,766.7	15,254.5	512.2	7,066.1	69.1	66.8	3.2
2020							
Q1	15,790.1	15,243.5	546.6	7,163.1	68.8	66.4	3.5
Q2	15,675.5	14,883.7	791.8	7,350.5	68.1	64.6	5.1
Q3	15,840.6	15,095.6	745.0	7,324.6	68.4	65.2	4.7

**Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2020**

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	415.5	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	396.8	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	393.0	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	419.3	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
2018							
Q1	461.1	172.9	288.2	61.2	118.4	98.7	182.9
Q2	497.2	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	442.4	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	370.0	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
2019							
Q1	352.6	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	374.3	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	326.6	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	304.0	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
2020							
Q1	667.5	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	789.6	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	403.8	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6

**Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2020**

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4
Q2	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6
Q3	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4
Q4	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5
2018							
Q1	242.3	102.4	139.9	37.3	72.9	52.3	79.7
Q2	231.7	108.1	123.5	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5
Q3	235.5	116.5	119.0	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3
Q4	204.1	88.1	115.9	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7
2019							
Q1	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6
Q2	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0
Q3	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4
Q4	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1
2020							
Q1	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5
Q2	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9
Q3	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8

**Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia,
First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2020**

('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

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2020

Time Series	('000)				(%)			
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour force participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment rate	
2010								
January	12,367.9	11,931.2	436.7	6,927.5	64.1	61.8	3.5	
February	12,059.8	11,632.3	427.4	7,225.1	62.5	60.3	3.5	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	
Mac	13,684.4	13,241.7	442.6	7,116.7	65.8	63.7	3.2	
April	13,835.7	13,422.9	412.8	6,922.7	66.7	64.7	3.0	
May	13,815.3	13,368.9	446.4	7,005.6	66.4	64.2	3.2	
June	14,217.1	13,816.9	400.2	6,668.6	68.1	66.2	2.8	
July	14,194.6	13,763.0	431.6	6,655.9	68.1	66.0	3.0	
August	14,176.6	13,734.2	442.4	6,689.8	67.9	65.8	3.1	
September	14,309.4	13,859.5	449.9	6,557.3	68.6	66.4	3.1	
October	14,169.2	13,699.1	470.1	6,746.3	67.7	65.5	3.3	
November	14,220.9	13,730.4	490.5	6,716.2	67.9	65.6	3.4	
December	14,276.5	13,836.2	440.3	6,724.3	68.0	65.9	3.1	

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2020

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	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	
Mac	14,932.5	14,421.7	510.8	7,121.8	67.7	65.4	3.4	
April	14,941.5	14,429.6	511.9	7,122.5	67.7	65.4	3.4	
May	14,961.9	14,454.4	507.5	7,120.8	67.8	65.5	3.4	
June	15,027.6	14,519.9	507.7	7,141.1	67.8	65.5	3.4	
July	15,016.4	14,497.4	519.0	7,150.4	67.7	65.4	3.5	
August	15,030.2	14,513.4	516.9	7,138.4	67.8	65.5	3.4	
September	15,058.8	14,544.3	514.5	7,122.1	67.9	65.6	3.4	
October	15,090.4	14,581.7	508.8	7,117.7	68.0	65.7	3.4	
November	15,084.0	14,578.9	505.1	7,121.4	67.9	65.7	3.3	
December	15,145.9	14,640.1	505.8	7,084.1	68.1	65.9	3.3	

Table C: Principle indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2020

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	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	
Mac	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	

Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

(’000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980¹										
1982	5,249.0	375.7	111.5	493.4	510.5	573.2	1,655.3	1,529.4	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	381.3	132.3	520.6	522.7	593.7	1,678.5	1,628.0	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	409.8	115.4	541.3	600.0	638.1	1,694.1	1,567.7	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	426.6	129.2	551.5	625.9	643.0	1,720.0	1,556.9	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	449.0	140.4	544.9	638.5	686.6	1,757.2	1,543.6	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	452.0	117.7	566.1	711.9	704.3	1,845.8	1,586.1	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	454.1	127.9	574.4	728.1	728.3	1,892.5	1,651.7	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	477.0	131.3	605.5	726.0	727.0	1,848.9	1,875.0	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	519.8	144.8	655.6	758.7	762.6	1,750.7	2,092.8	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	586.4	187.8	732.3	763.5	790.1	1,549.7	2,437.9	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	639.5	219.9	789.2	771.8	879.0	1,576.0	2,508.0	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	756.6	247.7	832.0	834.9	845.8	1,539.5	2,588.4	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	838.0	298.2	905.8	935.7	943.1	1,644.8	2,833.6	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	896.6	329.5	963.2	918.5	985.1	1,516.4	2,960.0	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	913.1	346.2	946.9	937.5	1,007.9	1,632.6	2,815.4	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	937.0	348.3	985.6	991.7	1,052.8	1,633.1	2,889.2	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,020.4	391.9	1,012.5	1,044.8	1,189.3	1,569.3	3,040.9	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998²										
2001	9,357.0	695.0	457.2	1,126.1	890.6	1,291.1	1,265.3	1,160.2	1,476.6	994.9
2002	9,542.6	786.3	483.5	1,194.6	890.3	1,307.7	1,260.8	1,168.1	1,373.0	1,078.2
2003	9,869.7	793.5	530.3	1,219.9	937.8	1,399.4	1,249.8	1,235.6	1,420.7	1,082.6
2004	9,979.5	859.3	561.3	1,211.6	931.2	1,479.7	1,292.8	1,165.2	1,409.9	1,068.5
2005	10,045.4	777.4	555.1	1,266.8	992.3	1,483.7	1,268.6	1,145.5	1,427.5	1,128.3
2006	10,275.4	829.6	565.9	1,307.5	968.3	1,597.1	1,335.9	1,154.8	1,408.0	1,108.4
2007	10,538.1	770.4	596.8	1,400.5	1,029.5	1,705.6	1,355.3	1,133.2	1,347.4	1,199.3
2008	10,659.6	748.8	613.7	1,496.4	1,053.4	1,776.1	1,271.3	1,153.8	1,344.1	1,202.0
2009	10,897.3	822.9	684.6	1,560.0	1,086.6	1,869.1	1,255.7	1,132.9	1,242.7	1,242.8
2010	11,899.5	856.7	737.4	1,695.8	1,183.2	1,959.6	1,382.0	1,228.3	1,502.8	1,353.7
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008³										
2011	12,351.5	692.4	1,221.0	1,306.3	1,180.3	2,503.2	1,011.8	1,345.8	1,570.2	1,520.4
2012	12,820.5	684.4	1,244.0	1,283.4	1,168.8	2,640.7	1,184.1	1,428.5	1,576.8	1,609.8
2013	13,545.4	695.5	1,284.7	1,292.6	1,190.7	2,911.0	1,180.2	1,492.1	1,694.4	1,804.0
2014	13,852.6	664.4	1,376.5	1,367.2	1,237.8	3,169.3	1,002.4	1,555.1	1,659.1	1,820.8
2015	14,067.7	718.6	1,462.0	1,406.9	1,241.1	3,188.9	940.3	1,578.8	1,585.2	1,945.9
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013⁴										
2016	14,163.7	658.5	1,755.2	1,453.5	1,163.8	3,176.3	872.0	1,570.3	1,669.8	1,844.2
2017	14,476.8	690.3	1,771.6	1,522.9	1,236.5	3,212.6	898.9	1,517.1	1,766.5	1,860.4
2018	14,776.0	660.5	1,824.4	1,536.7	1,247.7	3,422.8	921.9	1,545.5	1,787.9	1,828.7
2019	15,073.4	694.5	1,883.5	1,573.9	1,272.1	3,411.6	932.8	1,577.1	1,865.4	1,862.5

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

- 1: Managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical support workers
- 5: Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trades workers
- 8: Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations

⁴For 2016 - 2019, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013" as follows:

- 1: Managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical workers
- 5: Service and sales workers
- 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trades workers
- 8: Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972¹											
1982	5,249.0	1,635.8	51.7	816.0	34.9	377.5	860.9	223.1	202.1	1,046.9	n.a
1983	5,457.0	1,670.9	55.1	894.1	39.3	425.6	897.3	235.9	197.7	1,041.0	n.a
1984	5,566.7	1,695.0	46.5	858.4	32.9	428.0	956.6	242.8	200.5	1,106.0	n.a
1985	5,653.4	1,717.4	44.4	850.4	31.5	419.4	994.3	244.3	218.9	1,132.7	n.a
1986	5,760.1	1,764.5	40.6	874.0	32.4	369.4	1,035.1	242.0	234.6	1,167.6	n.a
1987	5,983.9	1,846.4	33.0	928.9	35.9	336.3	1,091.7	252.0	241.6	1,218.0	n.a
1988	6,157.2	1,883.8	30.7	978.1	41.3	339.9	1,112.6	265.1	229.4	1,276.1	n.a
1989	6,390.9	1,832.5	33.1	1,171.1	40.6	376.9	1,143.9	277.6	253.2	1,262.0	n.a
1990	6,685.0	1,737.6	36.8	1,332.8	46.7	423.9	1,217.8	301.9	258.4	1,329.0	n.a
1992	7,047.8	1,535.8	36.3	1,639.6	45.9	506.7	1,254.5	326.2	299.8	1,403.1	n.a
1993	7,383.4	1,558.6	37.6	1,726.9	60.3	538.8	1,266.2	344.0	330.1	1,520.9	n.a
1995	7,645.0	1,526.8	32.5	1,780.5	48.0	611.3	1,370.7	359.2	363.7	1,552.2	n.a
1996	8,399.3	1,626.2	35.0	1,912.1	44.1	716.5	1,566.7	400.7	412.0	1,686.0	n.a
1997	8,569.2	1,481.3	38.5	2,002.5	50.9	793.0	1,577.9	423.3	447.2	1,754.5	n.a
1998	8,599.6	1,616.5	28.4	1,907.8	50.0	745.9	1,616.0	421.7	425.8	1,787.5	n.a
1999	8,837.8	1,623.7	37.8	1,990.7	50.2	722.8	1,660.6	420.3	466.2	1,865.4	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,552.4	27.7	2,174.2	49.3	759.9	1,787.2	433.9	474.3	2,010.3	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000²											
2001	9,357.0	1,288.2	127.7	26.7	2,184.1	57.3	829.8	1,458.1	585.1	468.3	225.3
2002	9,542.6	1,316.8	107.7	27.5	2,068.9	50.6	905.1	1,497.0	616.1	496.8	240.5
2003	9,869.7	1,301.2	107.0	29.5	2,131.0	57.6	942.5	1,592.2	644.2	481.6	223.4
2004	9,979.5	1,326.5	126.1	34.7	2,023.0	57.9	890.8	1,607.2	698.2	532.9	236.1
2005	10,045.4	1,355.2	115.2	36.1	1,989.3	56.6	904.4	1,620.3	671.8	544.7	247.4
2006	10,275.4	1,375.3	128.2	42.0	2,082.8	75.4	908.9	1,650.5	721.3	539.7	242.3
2007	10,538.1	1,437.3	120.9	39.4	1,977.3	60.8	922.5	1,712.1	760.7	538.2	282.2
2008	10,659.6	1,365.6	122.1	54.5	1,944.7	60.5	998.0	1,729.4	783.6	583.4	276.0
2009	10,897.3	1,349.6	121.5	62.7	1,807.1	58.1	1,015.9	1,831.8	800.5	592.0	271.5
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008³											
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178.9
2011	12,351.5	1,421.7	73.5	2,244.0	51.0	71.9	1,151.5	2,005.4	604.0	951.1	206.5
2012	12,820.5	1,628.2	80.8	2,263.7	61.9	81.0	1,174.7	2,125.6	624.3	965.1	208.8
2013	13,545.4	1,758.9	87.9	2,315.8	61.5	83.7	1,292.1	2,261.4	626.5	1,041.5	194.1
2014	13,852.6	1,694.2	84.7	2,372.5	65.6	81.2	1,277.7	2,324.4	598.2	1,149.3	213.2
2015	14,067.7	1,753.9	104.4	2,322.7	61.7	72.1	1,309.9	2,361.4	615.0	1,150.8	214.2
2016	14,163.7	1,609.9	96.3	2,390.6	77.9	76.4	1,251.7	2,428.5	630.4	1,260.7	208.7
2017	14,476.8	1,635.0	97.2	2,513.3	62.2	81.0	1,258.9	2,485.4	658.2	1,323.2	220.3
2018	14,776.0	1,570.3	90.8	2,499.9	68.8	88.6	1,257.8	2,544.6	697.9	1,473.4	216.4
2019	15,073.4	1,541.1	91.0	2,681.5	71.4	88.8	1,276.4	2,594.5	667.6	1,549.7	213.9

Note

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

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

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

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

³For 2010 - 2019, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H: Transportation and storage
- I: Accommodation and food service activities
- J: Information and communication
- K: Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L: Real estate activities
- M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N: Administrative and support service activities
- O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P: Education
- Q: Human health and social work activities
- R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S: Others service activities
- T: Activities of households as employers

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019 (Cont.)

('000)

Year	Total	Industry										
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972¹												
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000²												
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	9,542.6	397.1	663.6	508.6	189.3	192.5	262.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2003	9,869.7	404.2	666.5	594.3	217.3	216.1	258.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2005	10,045.4	459.0	728.5	607.1	212.6	234.9	260.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2007	10,538.1	558.1	716.1	632.7	238.9	266.5	272.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2009	10,897.3	601.9	813.9	731.4	271.7	303.3	262.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008³												
2010	11,899.5	323.4	58.5	285.6	359.2	787.7	779.3	280.0	91.6	182.9	285.4	
2011	12,351.5	319.3	61.2	328.4	448.0	750.2	782.3	384.1	87.5	181.8	225.8	
2012	12,820.5	322.1	68.9	307.3	532.2	696.4	784.9	414.3	84.8	190.5	202.7	
2013	13,545.4	318.9	72.7	306.8	566.9	761.4	816.6	490.0	79.4	192.4	214.8	
2014	13,852.6	329.1	79.7	328.8	654.3	741.7	871.4	532.9	94.1	199.1	159.1	
2015	14,067.7	354.4	71.2	359.3	634.8	751.0	899.0	573.1	81.7	233.1	142.3	
2016	14,163.7	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.7	
2017	14,476.8	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.9	
2018	14,776.0	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.9	
2019	15,073.4	335.1	92.1	385.7	806.2	737.1	962.3	527.7	79.0	266.1	104.3	

Note

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

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

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

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

³For 2010 - 2019, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

- A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B: Mining and quarrying
- C: Manufacturing
- D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F: Construction
- G: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H: Transportation and storage
- I: Accommodation and food service activities
- J: Information and communication
- K: Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L: Real estate activities
- M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N: Administrative and support service activities
- O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P: Education
- Q: Human health and social work activities
- R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S: Others service activities
- T: Activities of households as employers

Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2019

('000)

Time Series	Total	Status of Employment			
		Employer	Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
1982	5,249.0	158.1	3,320.7	1,159.8	610.4
1983	5,457.0	175.4	3,447.2	1,242.6	591.7
1984	5,566.7	141.4	3,673.4	1,130.1	621.8
1985	5,653.4	167.8	3,636.1	1,189.8	659.5
1986	5,760.1	180.4	3,560.7	1,308.2	710.6
1987	5,983.9	167.9	3,747.9	1,280.1	788.1
1988	6,157.2	204.7	3,799.1	1,377.1	776.3
1989	6,390.9	154.2	4,164.7	1,324.3	747.4
1990	6,685.0	194.6	4,412.4	1,383.9	694.0
1992	7,047.8	158.5	5,047.7	1,277.3	564.2
1993	7,383.4	209.5	5,272.8	1,350.7	550.1
1995	7,645.0	188.1	5,553.3	1,396.4	506.9
1996	8,399.3	251.1	6,071.4	1,514.2	562.6
1997	8,569.2	222.7	6,380.7	1,449.6	516.1
1998	8,599.6	252.7	6,307.9	1,521.6	517.4
1999	8,837.8	202.2	6,602.5	1,489.1	543.9
2000	9,269.2	275.8	6,882.6	1,586.0	524.8
2001	9,357.0	306.8	7,056.2	1,514.9	478.5
2002	9,542.6	288.6	7,320.2	1,479.8	453.9
2003	9,869.7	333.0	7,523.8	1,536.3	476.3
2004	9,979.5	354.7	7,445.0	1,678.1	501.7
2005	10,045.4	337.0	7,583.4	1,671.7	453.2
2006	10,275.4	396.9	7,632.9	1,733.4	512.2
2007	10,538.1	362.5	7,824.0	1,831.5	520.1
2008	10,659.6	371.4	7,951.1	1,851.1	486.0
2009	10,897.3	399.4	8,153.6	1,862.7	481.7
2010	11,899.5	439.3	9,010.2	1,954.7	495.4
2011	12,351.5	446.1	9,483.7	1,907.4	514.3
2012	12,820.5	476.2	9,620.0	2,117.3	607.0
2013	13,545.4	523.9	10,073.5	2,316.8	631.3
2014	13,852.6	511.5	10,447.6	2,267.2	626.3
2015	14,067.7	568.6	10,395.5	2,476.2	627.4
2016	14,163.7	486.4	10,534.2	2,522.3	620.9
2017	14,476.8	553.5	10,710.1	2,606.7	606.4
2018	14,776.0	547.2	10,700.4	2,859.2	669.1
2019	15,073.4	552.9	11,218.3	2,724.2	578.1

Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, August 2019 - November 2020

Indicators	2019				2020												Data Source
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)																	
South East Asia																	
Malaysia	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	DOSM National Statistical Office	
Thailand	66.6	66.1	67.4	67.4	66.8	67.7	67.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68.1	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.7		
East Asia																	
Hong Kong	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.7	59.5	59.2	59.1	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	Census and Statistics Department	
Taiwan	59.2	59.2	59.3	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.2		National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.5	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	Statistics Korea	
Japan	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
Oceania																	
Australia	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.1	ABS	
North America																	
USA	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	BLS	
Canada	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.1	Statistics Canada	
Europe																	
United Kingdom	79.2	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	n.a.	ONS	
Sweden	73.4	73.4	73.5	73.5	73.6	73.7	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.4	Statistics Sweden	
Finland	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	Statistics Finland	
Russia	62.4	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	n.a.	n.a.	Trading economics	
Italy	65.7	65.7	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.3	61.9	62.7	63.2	64.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.2	National Institute of Statistics	
Netherland	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.2	70.3	70.2	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.1	71.3	71.3	Statistics Netherlands	
Unemployment rate (%)																	
South East Asia																	
Malaysia	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	DOSM National Statistical Office	
Thailand	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0		
East Asia																	
Hong Kong	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	Census and Statistics Department	
Taiwan	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8		National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	Statistics Korea	
Japan	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
Oceania																	
Australia	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	ABS	
North America																	
USA	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	BLS	
Canada	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	Statistics Canada	
Europe																	
United Kingdom	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	n.a.	ONS	
Sweden	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	Statistics Sweden	
Finland	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	Statistics Finland	
Russia	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	Federal State Statistics Service	
Italy	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	8.4	6.3	7.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.9	National Institute of Statistics	
Netherland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	Statistics Netherlands	

Note
n.a. not available

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