



### KEY REVIEWS

- **Employed persons declined with a slight decrease of 2.7 thousand persons to 15.29 million persons in July 2021** (June 2021: 15.30 million persons). This was the second month of the reduction after recording a positive trend for six months. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **stagnated at 65.0 per cent** in July 2021.
- By economic sector, all sectors posted month-on-month decreases in July 2021 except for Services sector with little positive change after registering a decline in the previous month. Food & beverages services, Transport & storage and Information & communication were among the main contributors to the positive growth in Services sectors.
- **The employee's category** which accounted for **77.6 per cent of total employed persons, reduced by 4.4 thousand persons** to record **11.87 million persons** in July 2021. Nevertheless, **own-account workers** continued to post a positive change for six consecutive months with an addition of **6.8 thousand persons (0.3%) to 2.50 million persons** in July 2021.
- **In July 2021, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.8 per cent** after registering a positive month-on-month change in the previous month. **The number of unemployed persons increased further albeit at a slower rate by 1.2 per cent (9.5 thousand persons)** to record **778.2 thousand persons** (June 2021: 5.6%; 768.7 thousand persons).
- **The number of labour force in July 2021 was slightly higher by 6.7 thousand persons** to post **16.07 million persons** after registering decreases in the preceding months. The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** during the month **stood at 68.3 per cent**.
- In July 2021, the number of **outside labour force continued to increase** for the fourth month by **0.3 per cent or 18.7 thousand persons to register 7.48 million persons** (June 2021: 7.46 million persons). **Housework/ family responsibilities was the major composition of outside labour force** with a contribution of 46.4 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** (39.2%).
- Generally, the labour market is positively associated with the economic performance. Hence, the implementation of NRP has allowed some flexibility for economic and services activities to resume in line with the NRP's phases. This targeted strategy has brought some light for the labour market to recover progressively. With the permission for more business activities to reopen under Phase 1 along with transitions of some states into Phase 3 and Phase 4, more labour market activities are foreseen in the upcoming months. Nonetheless, due to uncertain public health situation, the challenges to the labour market may persist. On this note, collaboration and awareness of the whole nation comprising of individuals, community as well as businesses are crucial to ensure herd immunity can be achieved, thus will be able to revive the country's economy and labour market.

## EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED TO DECLINE IN JULY 2021 AMIDST THE PROLONGED HEALTH CRISIS CAUSED THE RISING NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

At the beginning of July 2021, the whole nation was shifted to Phase 1 of National Recovery Plan (NRP) considering the high number of COVID-19 new cases continued amid the ascending vaccination rate. Later, eight states namely Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Sabah and Sarawak had moved into Phase 2 of NRP in stages with the eased of restriction that allowed more economic activities to operate with adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs). This signalled some positive effects to the economy and subsequently to the labour force situation in these states. Nevertheless, eight states remained in Phase 1 of NRP namely Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan and Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya. The number of labour force in these states encompassed approximately 52 per cent of the total Malaysia's labour force. As for Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, most districts and localities in both states were in Restricted Movement Control Order (RMCO) starting from 3 to 16 July 2021 which had caused non-essential economic and services activities to be halted. Phase 2 of NRP witnessed permission for operations of more economic activities with compliance to SOPs. As for the Civil service, attendances at the office are allowed to maximum of 40 per cent on rotation basis excluded the front liners, security, defence and enforcement services. Meanwhile for the private sectors, employee's attendance capacity for the essential services including operations and management is limited to 80 per cent.

Within Phase 2, longer business hours are allowed for restaurants, eateries, dining outlets, food trucks, hawkers, food courts, roadside stalls or kiosks with operations between 6:00am to 10:00pm. Nevertheless, dine-in and park & dine services remained prohibited. In the meantime, grocery and convenience stores, daily necessity stores such as hardware stores; vehicle workshops; baby goods and religious goods stores; supermarkets; hypermarkets & departmental stores; pharmacies; personal care stores; book and stationery stores; computer and telecommunications and electrical goods stores; hairdresser and beauty salons (basic haircut services only); veterinarians & pet food stores; laundry services; self-service laundromats; car wash operators; and optical stores are allowed to operate from 8:00am to 8:00pm. Whereas, healthcare services such as hospitals, clinics, and medical laboratories were permitted to operate for 24 hours. Petrol stations are allowed to operate from 6:00am to 8:00pm except those in highways. Meanwhile, day markets & public markets, control fresh markets, Permanent Farmers' Markets and others are allowed to operate for certain period between 6:00am to 4:00pm while night markets and weekly markets are not allowed to operate. During this period, inter-state and inter-district travelling activities are still banned.

Thus, employment continued to decline in July amidst the prolonged health crisis which had caused the rising number of unemployed persons resulting to a slight increase in the labour force. In addition, Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) which anticipates the economic direction in the near future declined further month-on-month with 2.8 per cent (May 2021: -2.9%) mirrored by the reduction in all LI components. This indicates that a slower economic outlook is predicted for Malaysia in the forthcoming months. Year-on-year, LI continued to record an increase albeit at smaller rate of 0.5 per cent as against the previous month (April 2021: 6.9%). Meanwhile, the monthly indicators for exports declined by 18.6 per cent month-on-month while imports continued to post a positive growth of 0.5 per cent.

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

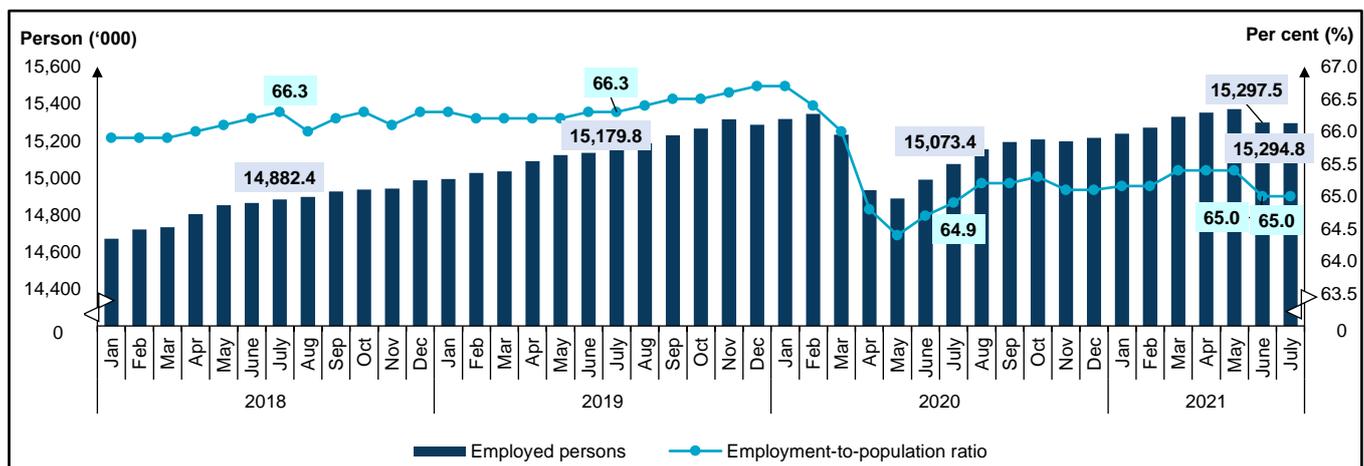
## Employed persons declined further with a slight decrease of 2.7 thousand persons

Employed persons declined further with a slight decrease of 2.7 thousand persons to 15.29 million persons in July 2021 (June 2021: 15.30 million persons). This was the second month of the reduction after recording a positive trend for six months. However, in comparison to the same month of the previous year, the number of employed persons remained elevated for the fifth month by 1.5 per cent or 221.4 thousand persons (July 2020: 15.07 million persons).

By economic sector, all sectors posted month-on-month decreases except for Services sector with little positive change after registering a decline in the previous month. Food & beverages services; Transport & storage; and Information & communication were among the main contributors to the positive growth in Services sector.

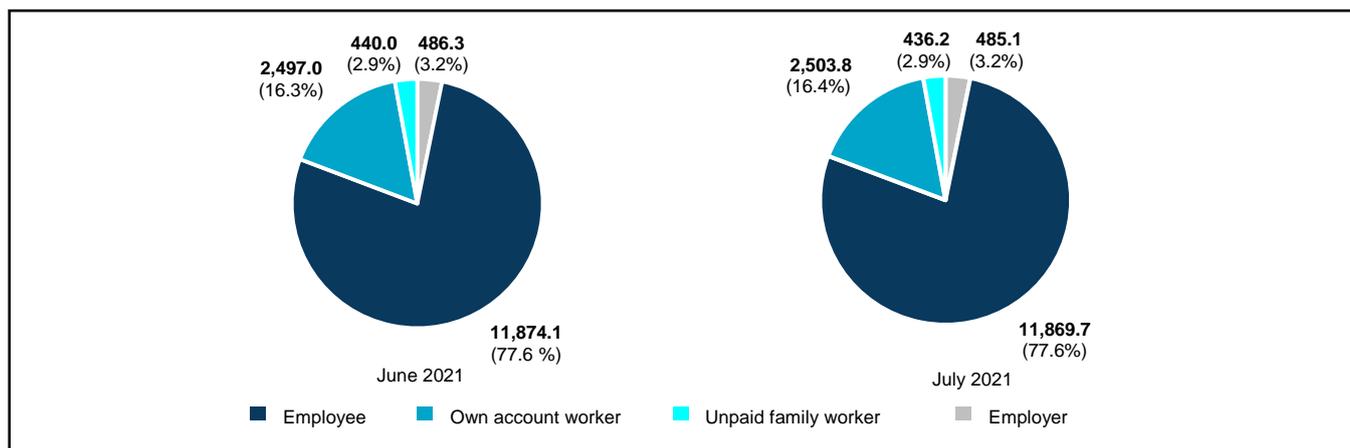
The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **stagnated at 65.0 per cent** in July 2021. However, the ratio increased by 0.1 percentage points as against the same month of the preceding year (July 2020: 64.9%). **[Chart 1]**

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



The employee's category which accounted for 77.6 per cent of total employed persons, reduced by 4.4 thousand persons to record 11.87 million persons in July 2021. Nevertheless, own-account workers continued to post a positive change for six consecutive months with an addition of 6.8 thousand persons (0.3%) to record 2.50 million persons in July 2021. The continuous improvement in this group was partly due to the permission of small businesses such as food or beverage stalls or hawkers to remain operating during the NRP period. This group comprised mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls as well as smallholders. **[Chart2]**

**Chart 2: Employed person by status of employment, June and July 2021**



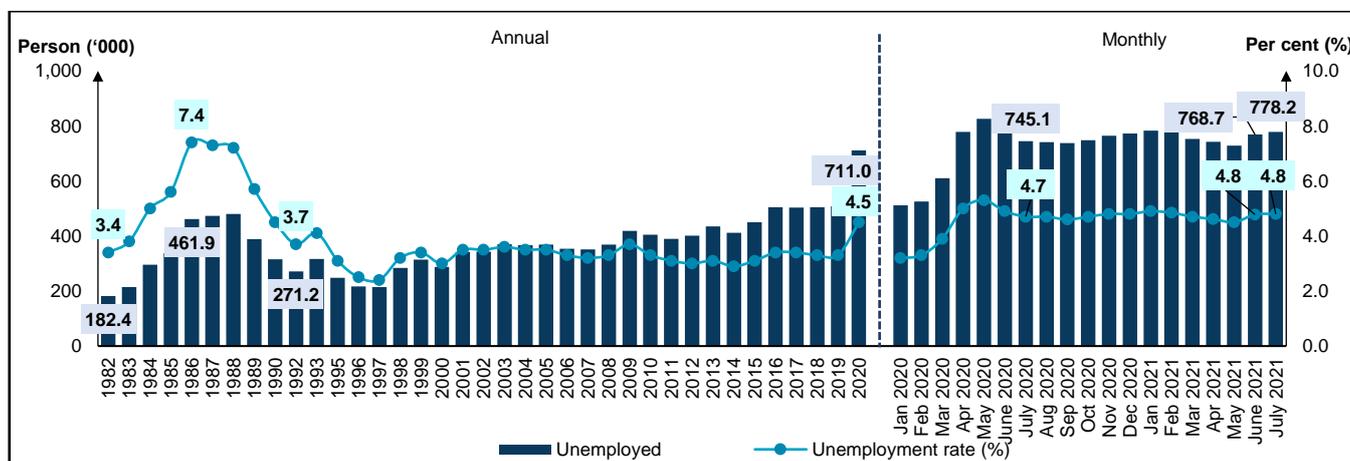
As more economic and services sectors were permitted to operate with compliance to SOPs during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of NRP, the **number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined by 24.8 thousand persons to record 776.3 thousand persons** (June 2021: 801.1 thousand persons) after registering an increase for two consecutive months. However, year-on-year, the number of employed persons in this category increased by 671.9 thousand persons (July 2020: 104.3 thousand persons) whereby the country was in the Recovery MCO phase during that period. This group of persons, who were most likely not able to work was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

**The unemployment rate in July 2021 remained unchanged at 4.8 per cent**

**In July 2021, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.8 per cent** after registering a positive month-on-month change in the previous month. **The number of unemployed persons increased further albeit at a slower rate by 1.2 per cent (9.5 thousand persons)** to record **778.2 thousand persons** (June 2021: 5.6%; 768.7 thousand persons).

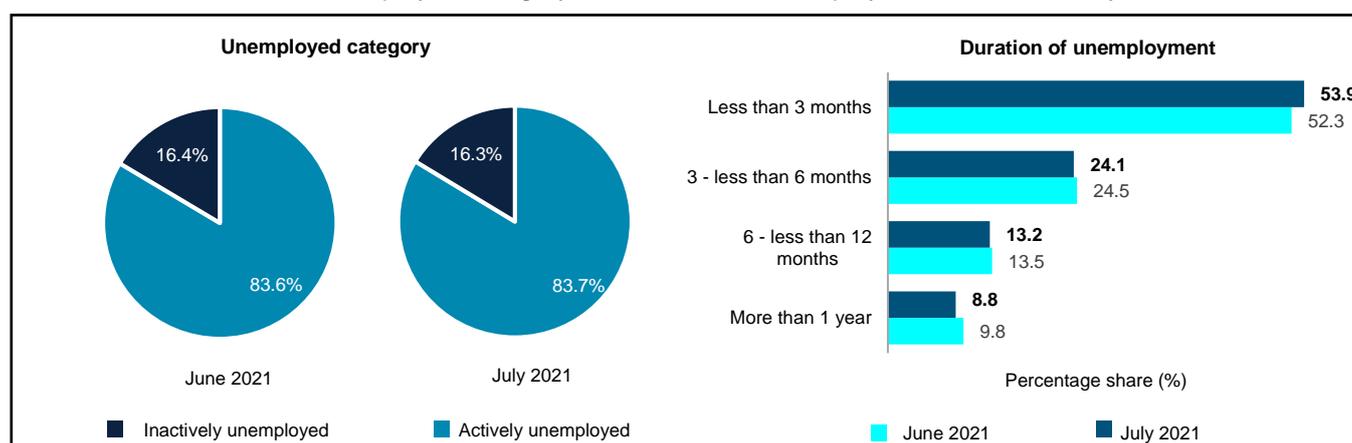
The unemployment rate increased slightly by 0.1 percentage point (July 2020: 4.7%) year-on-year whereby the number of unemployed persons rose by 4.4 per cent or an addition of 33.1 thousand persons to record 745.1 thousand persons in July 2020. **[Chart 3]**

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



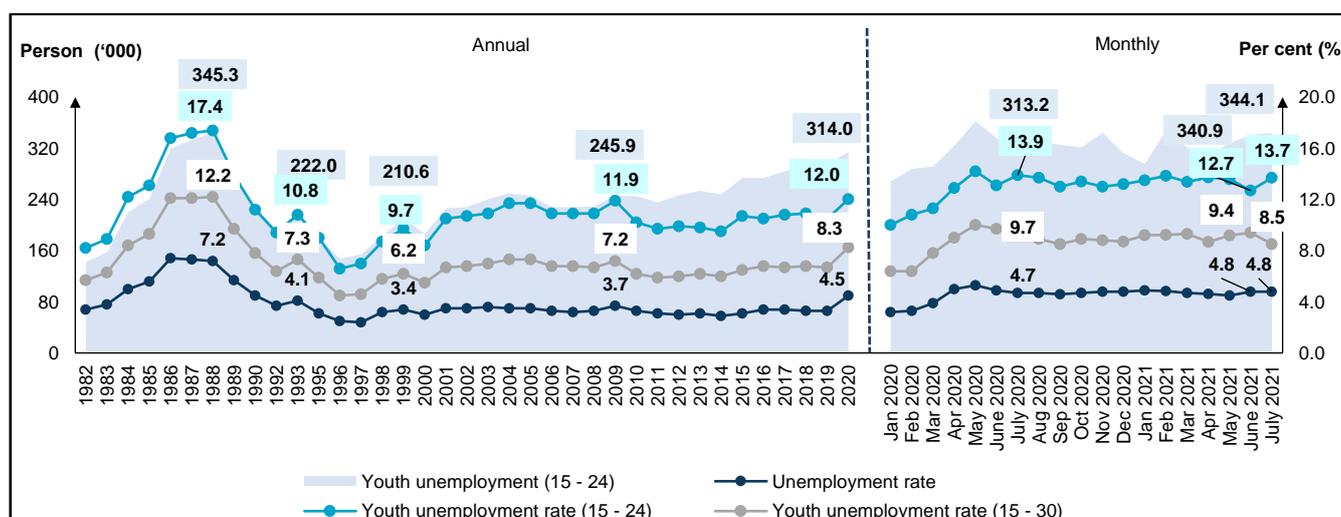
By unemployment category, the **actively unemployed** or those who were available for work and were actively seeking job **surged by 8.4 thousand persons to 651.3 thousand persons** (June 2021: 642.9 thousand persons). This group comprised of **83.7 per cent** of total unemployed persons. The group of **unemployed for less than three months** accounted for **53.9 per cent** of the actively unemployed, whereas the remaining of 8.8 per cent encompassing those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year<sup>1</sup>. As for the **inactively unemployed** who believed that there were no jobs available, the number increased slightly by **1.1 thousand persons (+0.8%) to 126.9 thousand persons** (June 2021: 6.4%; 125.8 thousand persons). **[Chart 4]**

**Chart 4: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, June and July 2021**



During the month, the **youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 24 years** posted an increase of **1.0 percentage point to 13.7 per cent** after recording a decline for two consecutive months (June 2021: 12.7%). Accordingly, the number of unemployed youths climbed by 3.1 thousand persons to 344.1 thousand persons (June 2021: 340.9 thousand persons). On the contrary, the unemployment rate for youth aged **15 to 30 years** dropped 0.9 percentage points to record a rate of 8.5 per cent (June 2021: 9.4%). **[Chart 5]**

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



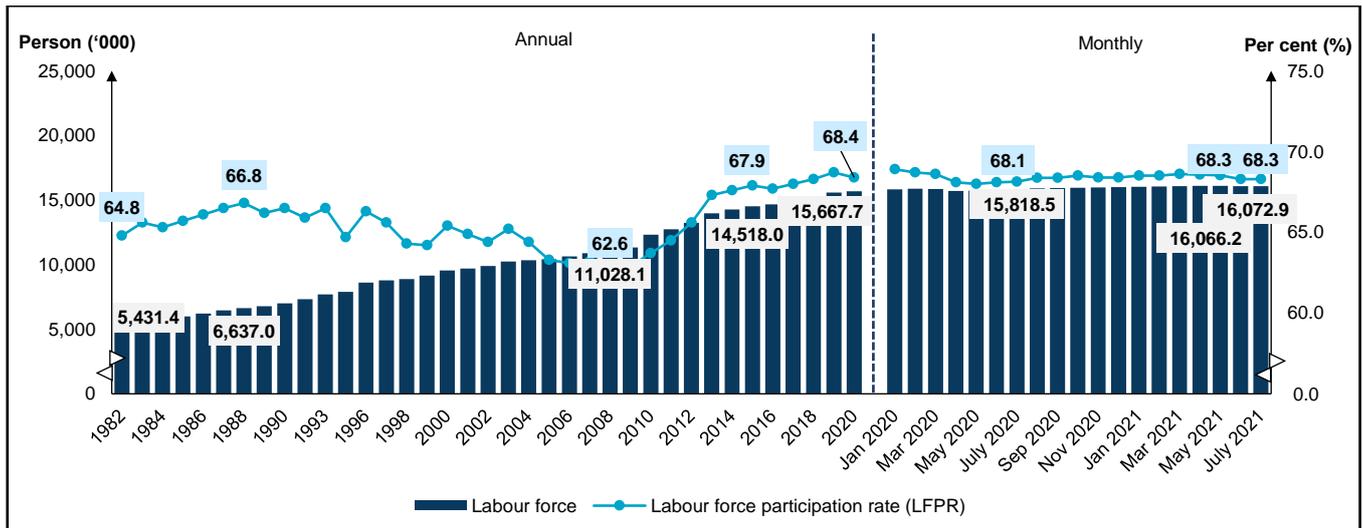
<sup>1</sup> Referring to people who have been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM 11: long-term Unemployment) [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_422451.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf)

## LFPR in July 2021 stood at 68.3 per cent

The number of labour force in July 2021 was slightly higher by 6.7 thousand persons to post **16.07 million persons** after registering decreases in the preceding months. The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** during the month **stood at 68.3 per cent**.

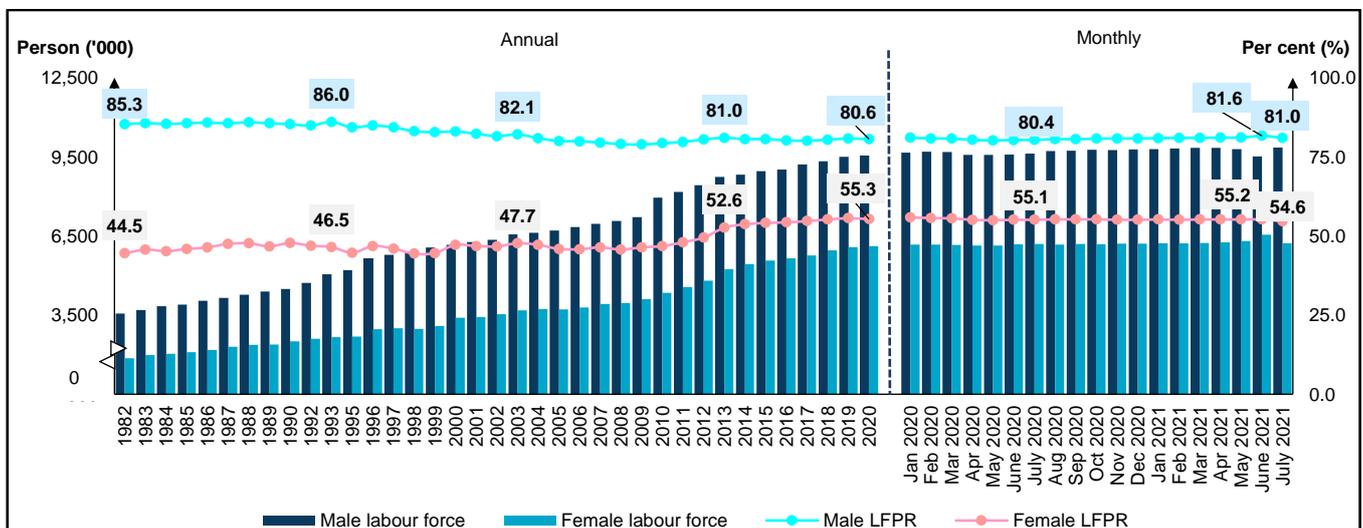
Comparing to July last year, the number of labour force **added by 254.4 thousand persons (1.6%)** as against 15.82 million persons. Likewise, the LFPR rose by 0.2 percentage points from 68.1 per cent in July 2020. **[Chart 6]**

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



Both male and female LFPR posted a decline in July 2021 by 0.6 percentage points to 81.0 per cent and 54.6 per cent respectively. The number of male labour force escalated by 3.2 per cent in July to record **9.86 million persons** (June 2021: 9.51 million persons) after recording reductions for three consecutive months. Meanwhile, the number of female labour force fell by 5.1 per cent to **6.21 million persons** (June 2021: 6.55 million persons). Year-on-year comparison, male LFPR heightened by 0.6 percentage points from 80.4 per cent in July 2020 while female LFPR dropped by 0.5 percentage points (July 2020: 55.1%). **[Chart 7]**

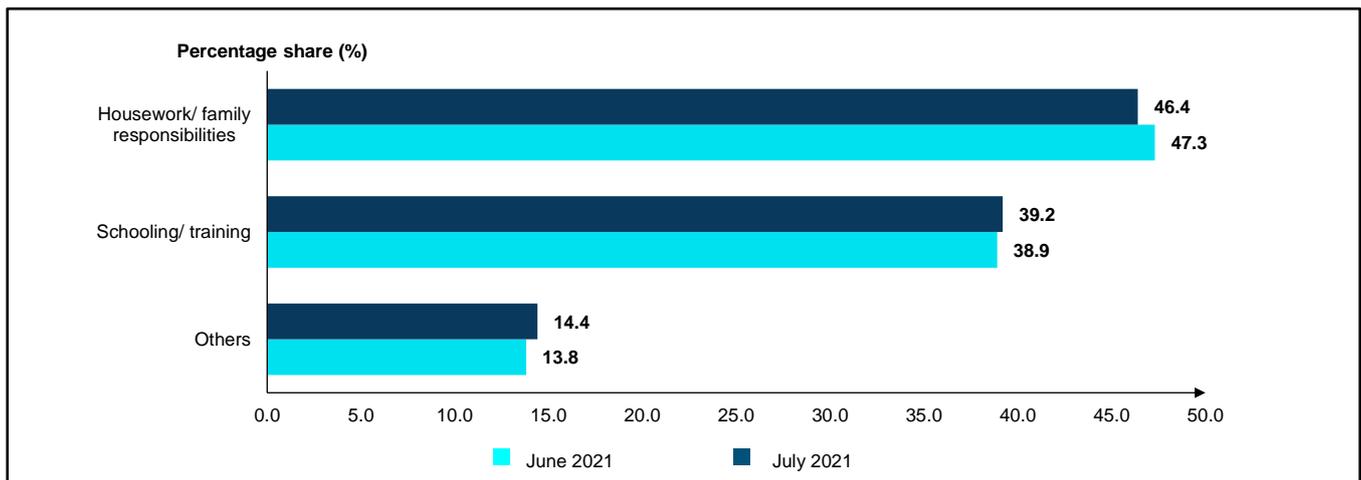
**Chart 7:** Labour force and LFPR by sex, 1982 - 2020 and January 2020 - July 2021



## Housework/ family responsibilities was the major composition of outside labour force

In July 2021, the number of **outside labour force continued to increase** for the fourth month by **0.3 per cent or 18.7 thousand persons** to register **7.48 million persons** (June 2021: 7.46 million persons). Similar trend was witnessed on the year-on-year basis whereby the number of outside labour force augmented by 75.6 thousand persons (1.0%). **Housework/ family responsibilities was the major composition of outside labour force** with a contribution of 46.4 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** (39.2%). [Chart 8]

**Chart 8:** Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, June and July 2021



## GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVES<sup>2</sup>

To support every segment of the targeted groups, various government initiatives had been executed to ensure the livelihood and business continuity. As of 30 July 2021, a total of 322,177 employers and 2.64 million registered employees had benefitted from the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU 1.0) under PRIHATIN and PENJANA with an approved value of RM12.91 billion. In the meantime, to further support the employers and employees, a total RM1.33 billion has been channelled to 77,226 employers and 681,838 employees through the Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU) 2.0. A total of 137,659 employees managed to be hired under the Hiring Incentive Programme and Training Assistance particularly in Manufacturing and Wholesale and retail trade industries. Furthermore, a total of 150,908 individuals had been accepted to participate in the Reskilling and Upskilling Programme.

To empower businesses, a total of RM12.28 billion of approved and accepted applications have benefited 25,927 Small, Medium Enterprise (SMEs) through the SME soft loan fund comprising of Special Relief Facility (SRF), Automation & Digitalisation Facility (ADF), All-Economic Sector Facility (AES) and Agrofood Facility (AF) funds. Moreover, under PENJANA Tourism Financing which was allocated for SMEs and micro-SMEs that are still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, 336 out of total 680 applications were approved totalling RM66.6 million. Subsequently, Bumiputera Relief Financing (BRF) had assisted 749 SMEs with a financing value of RM226.8 million funds. In the meantime, 12,667 Micro SMEs including in the retail and services sectors benefited from the PENJANA Micro Credit Financing involving a total value of RM421.2 million. As for the TEKUN Business Recovery Scheme (TBRS) which was mainly

<sup>2</sup> This segment is included in the report as a reference for reader based on the 65<sup>th</sup> LAKSANA Report of 12<sup>th</sup> August 2021 on the status of approvals, disbursements and registrations

allocated to assist the Micro SMEs, a total of 14,946 Micro SMEs had been facilitated reaching the objective of RM100 million distribution of fund. Next, under the Agrobank Microcredit Financing Scheme which aims to support the Agriculture and Food Industry, a total of RM171.64 million has been channelled to 13,871 Agricultural Micro SMEs including farmers, planters and fishermen.

To support the Technical and Digital Mid-tier Companies (MTCs) and Digital Adaption, a total of RM79.25 million had been channelled to support 13,877 businesses through the National Economic Regeneration Plan (PENJANA). Furthermore, to assist SMEs in adopting digitalisation services in day-to-day business operations to increase business competitiveness and productivity, Bank Simpanan Nasional had provided matching grants to SMEs. As of 30 July 2021, 30,938 SMEs were aided involving a total value of RM82.32 million. To support the Arts, Culture and Entertainment Sector, through the CENDANA initiative, a total of RM4.37 million had benefited 535 recipients including artists, collectives and organisations who were actively involved in the Malaysian arts and culture industry.

## LOOKING AHEAD

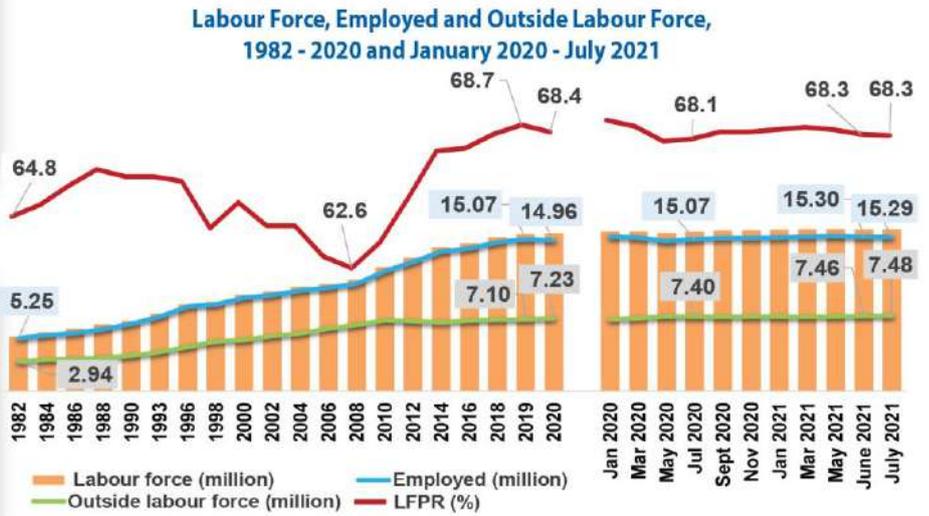
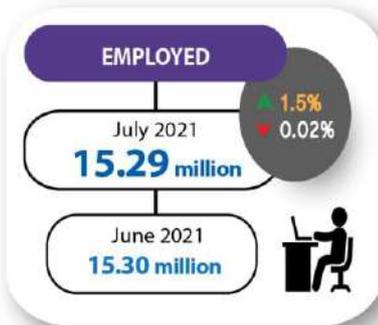
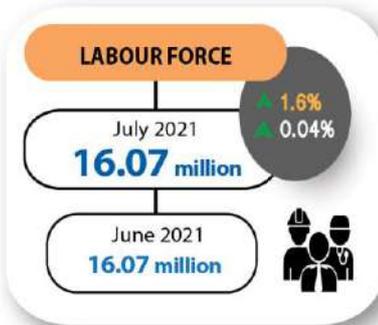
In August and early September 2021, the implementation of NRP is on-going to ensure efforts to rejuvenate the economy while containing the high daily number of new COVID-19 cases and deaths. This has influenced the recovery process of Malaysia's economy as well as labour market. The continuous effort in battling the pandemic in the country was seen as Malaysia became one of the fastest countries in vaccinating the people, recording more than 500,000 doses a day through the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme (NIP). As of 6 September 2021, the cumulative number of vaccinations has exceeded 36.7 million doses covering 68.8 per cent of adult population who have completed the vaccination. The execution of the NRP had allowed certain states to move into new phases namely Perlis and Sarawak into Phase 3 and W.P. Labuan into Phase 4. During Phase 3 of the NRP, more relaxation of economic activities was exercised including permission for domestic tourism activities within the same state involving hotels and homestays restricted for those who had completed vaccination. In addition, all industries within the distributive trade sector were allow to resume their operation. In the meantime, in Phase 4 of the NRP, all economic activities may run as usual in accordance to the SOPs.

On 16 August 2021, eleven business activities were allowed to continue operating under Phase 1 of the NRP namely car wash services; electrical and electronics; household items and kitchenware stores; sport equipment stores; car accessories store; car distribution sales centres; clothing; fashion and accessories stores; jewellery stores; barbershop & beauty centres/ salons; morning markets & farmers market; as well as furniture stores. Adding to this, effective on 20 August 2021, additional leeway was given for those who completed their vaccinations including permission to dine in. Moreover, night markets and weekly markets are allowed to operate in Phase 1 of NRP but are restricted to fully-vaccinated customers. Individuals and paired sport, recreation and leisure activities without physical contact are also permitted during this phase, but limited to frequenting recreational centres within the same districts.

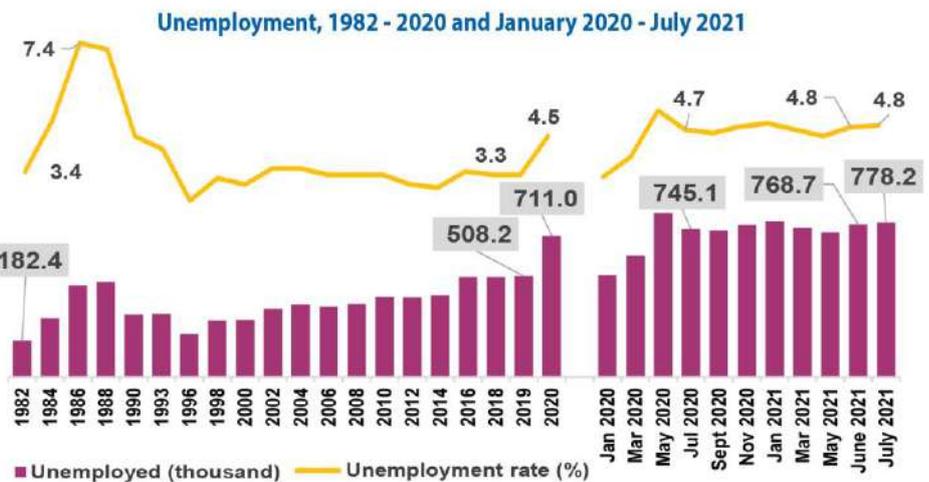
Generally, the labour market is positively associated with the economic performance. Hence, the implementation of NRP has allowed some flexibility for economic and services activities to resume in line with the NRP's phases. This targeted strategy has brought some light for the labour market to recover progressively. With the permission for eleven business activities to reopen under Phase 1 along with transitions of some states into Phase 3 and Phase 4, more labour market activities are foreseen in the upcoming months. Nonetheless, due to uncertain public health situation, the challenges to the labour market may persist. On this note, collaboration and awareness of the whole nation comprising of individuals, community as well as businesses are crucial to ensure herd immunity can be achieved, thus will be able to revive the country's economy and labour market.

# LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA JULY 2021

Number of unemployed increased slightly to 778.2 thousand persons resulting in July's unemployment rate to remain at 4.8 per cent



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



Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



### What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

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

LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within of all states in Malaysia using the actual status approach through the personal interview, Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) and telephone interview method.

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

The survey population comprises persons who live in the private living quarters, hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hospitals, hostels, prisons, and workers residing in construction worksite.

The working age for the analysis of LFS in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of 15 to 64 years during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force.

#### LABOUR FORCE



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

#### OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



- All persons not classified as employed or unemployed.
- Example: housewives, students, 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  
JULY 2021

**This page is deliberately left blank**

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table A</b>	: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020	<b>A-1</b>
<b>Table B</b>	: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2021	<b>A-2</b>
<b>Table B1</b>	: Employed person working less than 30 hours by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2021	<b>A-3</b>
<b>Table B2</b>	: Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2021	<b>A-4</b>
<b>Table B3</b>	: Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2021	<b>A-4</b>
<b>Table C</b>	: Principal indicator of labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - July 2021	<b>A-5</b>
<b>Table D</b>	: Employed persons by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020	<b>A-8</b>
<b>Table E</b>	: Employed persons by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020	<b>A-9</b>
<b>Table F</b>	: Employed persons by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020	<b>A-11</b>
<b>Table G</b>	: Labour force indicators for selected countries, July 2020 – July 2021	<b>A-12</b>

**This page is deliberately left blank**

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

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

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

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
<b>2010</b>							
Q1	12,239.3	11,801.2	438.1	7,030.8	63.5	61.2	3.6
Q2	12,304.9	11,900.6	404.3	7,047.5	63.6	61.5	3.3
Q3	12,354.6	11,961.3	393.3	7,073.5	63.6	61.6	3.2
Q4	12,522.4	12,137.4	385.0	6,992.9	64.2	62.2	3.1
<b>2011</b>							
Q1	12,718.3	12,333.5	384.8	7,004.9	64.5	62.5	3.0
Q2	12,756.0	12,367.4	388.6	7,048.8	64.4	62.4	3.0
Q3	12,889.0	12,493.0	396.0	6,977.2	64.9	62.9	3.1
Q4	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
<b>2012</b>							
Q1	13,169.2	12,765.2	404.0	6,915.1	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,237.0	12,837.1	400.0	6,946.1	65.6	63.6	3.0
Q3	13,401.7	13,005.4	396.3	6,897.9	66.0	64.1	3.0
Q4	13,376.2	12,971.2	405.0	7,062.8	65.4	63.5	3.0
<b>2013</b>							
Q1	13,539.5	13,118.0	421.5	7,090.0	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,945.1	13,524.1	421.0	6,819.6	67.2	65.1	3.0
Q3	14,214.2	13,776.0	438.3	6,613.0	68.2	66.1	3.1
Q4	14,195.1	13,739.5	455.6	6,730.7	67.8	65.7	3.2
<b>2014</b>							
Q1	14,230.8	13,791.4	439.4	6,805.9	67.6	65.6	3.1
Q2	14,296.1	13,888.5	407.6	6,793.0	67.8	65.9	2.9
Q3	14,346.9	13,960.6	386.3	6,810.3	67.8	66.0	2.7
Q4	14,403.3	13,998.7	404.6	6,860.9	67.7	65.8	2.8
<b>2015</b>							
Q1	14,544.8	14,091.0	453.9	6,798.5	68.1	66.0	3.1
Q2	14,535.6	14,087.8	447.8	6,897.9	67.8	65.7	3.1
Q3	14,561.0	14,093.7	467.3	6,930.6	67.8	65.6	3.2
Q4	14,600.2	14,127.9	472.3	6,952.7	67.7	65.6	3.2
<b>2016</b>							
Q1	14,596.8	14,095.8	501.0	7,011.5	67.6	65.2	3.4
Q2	14,665.4	14,161.5	503.9	7,026.0	67.6	65.3	3.4
Q3	14,710.6	14,202.0	508.5	7,044.6	67.6	65.3	3.5
Q4	14,771.4	14,260.6	510.8	7,071.7	67.6	65.3	3.5
<b>2017</b>							
Q1	14,870.1	14,355.9	514.2	7,093.8	67.7	65.4	3.5
Q2	14,926.4	14,414.8	511.6	7,123.3	67.7	65.4	3.4
Q3	15,000.2	14,484.0	516.2	7,091.0	67.9	65.6	3.4
Q4	15,088.3	14,580.5	507.8	7,085.0	68.0	65.8	3.4
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	15,192.4	14,683.6	508.9	7,093.7	68.2	65.9	3.3
Q2	15,278.3	14,767.2	511.1	7,073.4	68.4	66.1	3.3
Q3	15,381.3	14,856.8	524.4	7,077.9	68.5	66.2	3.4
Q4	15,449.9	14,933.4	516.5	7,070.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	15,526.8	15,010.2	516.6	7,064.3	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
<b>2020</b>							
Q1	15,790.1	15,243.5	546.6	7,163.1	68.8	66.4	3.5
Q2	15,675.5	14,883.7	791.8	7,350.5	68.1	64.6	5.1
Q3	15,840.6	15,095.6	745.0	7,324.6	68.4	65.2	4.7
Q4	15,922.3	15,161.6	760.7	7,318.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8
Q2	15,972.2	15,207.3	764.9	7,425.6	68.3	65.0	4.8

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

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
Q1	<b>415.5</b>	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	<b>396.8</b>	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	<b>393.0</b>	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	<b>419.3</b>	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	<b>461.1</b>	172.9	288.2	61.2	118.4	98.7	182.9
Q2	<b>497.2</b>	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	<b>442.4</b>	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	<b>370.0</b>	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	<b>352.6</b>	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	<b>374.3</b>	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	<b>326.6</b>	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	<b>304.0</b>	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
<b>2020</b>							
Q1	<b>667.5</b>	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	<b>789.6</b>	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	<b>403.8</b>	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
Q4	<b>533.7</b>	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	<b>441.9</b>	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2
Q2	<b>474.1</b>	317.8	156.3	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9

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

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
Q1	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4
Q2	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6
Q3	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4
Q4	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	242.3	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
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6
Q2	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0
Q3	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4
Q4	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1
<b>2020</b>							
Q1	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5
Q2	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9
Q3	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8
Q4	369.1	267.8	101.3	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6
Q2	329.7	236.1	93.5	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8

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

(’000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
<b>2017</b>							
Q1	1,182.9	567.0	615.9	280.8	569.0	209.3	123.8
Q2	1,280.6	584.9	695.7	317.9	587.7	226.9	148.1
Q3	1,311.6	623.9	687.7	306.1	632.6	227.4	145.5
Q4	1,332.8	648.4	684.4	303.2	631.8	254.8	142.9
<b>2018</b>							
Q1	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5
Q2	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4
Q3	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8
Q4	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3
<b>2019</b>							
Q1	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0
Q2	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8
Q3	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0
Q4	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7
<b>2020</b>							
Q1	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8
Q2	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9
Q3	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9
Q4	1,886.8	1,039.9	847.0	352.9	876.7	430.4	226.8
<b>2021</b>							
Q1	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5
Q2	1,852.0	943.6	908.4	322.6	788.3	428.2	313.0

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

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
<b>2010</b>							
January	12,367.9	11,931.2	436.7	6,927.5	64.1	61.8	3.5
February	12,059.8	11,632.3	427.4	7,225.1	62.5	60.3	3.5
March	12,324.2	11,895.9	428.3	6,993.0	63.8	61.6	3.5
April	12,512.0	12,133.5	378.5	6,894.5	64.5	62.5	3.0
May	12,197.6	11,798.9	398.7	7,186.0	62.9	60.9	3.3
June	12,331.8	11,882.2	449.6	7,065.0	63.6	61.3	3.6
July	12,516.2	12,099.5	416.7	6,900.5	64.5	62.3	3.3
August	12,320.9	11,936.5	384.3	7,157.9	63.3	61.3	3.1
September	12,289.9	11,912.1	377.8	7,194.4	63.1	61.1	3.1
October	12,689.5	12,342.6	346.8	6,846.7	65.0	63.2	2.7
November	12,277.5	11,874.1	403.4	7,298.3	62.7	60.7	3.3
December	12,822.3	12,418.3	404.1	6,722.3	65.6	63.5	3.2
<b>2011</b>							
January	12,804.2	12,376.0	428.2	6,881.6	65.0	62.9	3.3
February	12,618.9	12,245.3	373.6	7,110.3	64.0	62.1	3.0
March	12,862.2	12,491.8	370.4	6,940.1	65.0	63.1	2.9
April	12,921.7	12,537.1	384.6	6,930.6	65.1	63.2	3.0
May	12,726.6	12,330.3	396.3	7,133.2	64.1	62.1	3.1
June	12,782.7	12,372.6	410.1	7,073.7	64.4	62.3	3.2
July	12,967.4	12,581.5	385.9	6,920.5	65.2	63.3	3.0
August	12,887.9	12,486.7	401.2	7,038.6	64.7	62.7	3.1
September	12,875.9	12,456.9	419.0	7,032.2	64.7	62.6	3.3
October	12,938.2	12,550.1	388.1	7,045.7	64.7	62.8	3.0
November	12,722.4	12,323.7	398.7	7,245.7	63.7	61.7	3.1
December	13,092.1	12,687.2	404.9	6,997.3	65.2	63.2	3.1
<b>2012</b>							
January	13,191.6	12,781.3	410.4	6,878.5	65.7	63.7	3.1
February	13,054.5	12,645.6	408.9	7,042.3	65.0	62.9	3.1
March	13,295.4	12,893.8	401.6	6,897.3	65.8	63.9	3.0
April	13,331.8	12,936.9	394.8	6,851.3	66.1	64.1	3.0
May	13,245.6	12,861.2	384.4	6,952.9	65.6	63.7	2.9
June	13,232.5	12,811.4	421.0	7,013.7	65.4	63.3	3.2
July	13,511.7	13,093.3	418.4	6,777.3	66.6	64.5	3.1
August	13,313.6	12,963.4	350.2	7,039.9	65.4	63.7	2.6
September	13,408.5	12,984.5	424.0	6,993.2	65.7	63.6	3.2
October	13,341.4	12,908.9	432.6	7,056.2	65.4	63.3	3.2
November	13,429.2	13,044.6	384.6	7,094.6	65.4	63.6	2.9
December	13,538.6	13,114.3	424.3	7,060.6	65.7	63.7	3.1
<b>2013</b>							
January	13,569.6	13,109.8	459.8	7,035.5	65.9	63.6	3.4
February	13,598.8	13,195.9	402.9	7,119.8	65.6	63.7	3.0
March	13,684.4	13,241.7	442.6	7,116.7	65.8	63.7	3.2
April	13,835.7	13,422.9	412.8	6,922.7	66.7	64.7	3.0
May	13,815.3	13,368.9	446.4	7,005.6	66.4	64.2	3.2
June	14,217.1	13,816.9	400.2	6,668.6	68.1	66.2	2.8
July	14,194.6	13,763.0	431.6	6,655.9	68.1	66.0	3.0
August	14,176.6	13,734.2	442.4	6,689.8	67.9	65.8	3.1
September	14,309.4	13,859.5	449.9	6,557.3	68.6	66.4	3.1
October	14,169.2	13,699.1	470.1	6,746.3	67.7	65.5	3.3
November	14,220.9	13,730.4	490.5	6,716.2	67.9	65.6	3.4
December	14,276.5	13,836.2	440.3	6,724.3	68.0	65.9	3.1

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

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

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

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
<b>2018</b>							
January	15,187.0	14,670.5	516.5	7,074.8	68.2	65.9	3.4
February	15,230.0	14,721.5	508.5	7,112.3	68.2	65.9	3.3
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
<b>2019</b>							
January	15,508.5	14,992.8	515.6	7,095.9	68.6	66.3	3.3
February	15,543.2	15,026.8	516.4	7,145.9	68.5	66.2	3.3
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,315.0	513.9	7,174.2	68.8	66.6	3.2
December	15,803.0	15,286.0	517.0	7,129.8	68.9	66.7	3.3
<b>2020</b>							
January	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2
February	15,869.8	15,344.5	525.2	7,224.0	68.7	66.4	3.3
March	15,842.9	15,232.4	610.5	7,239.8	68.6	66.0	3.9
April	15,712.2	14,933.4	778.8	7,345.1	68.1	64.8	5.0
May	15,714.0	14,887.9	826.1	7,392.1	68.0	64.4	5.3
June	15,763.5	14,990.2	773.2	7,398.5	68.1	64.7	4.9
July	15,818.5	15,073.4	745.1	7,399.8	68.1	64.9	4.7
August	15,895.1	15,153.5	741.6	7,351.5	68.4	65.2	4.7
September	15,930.6	15,193.1	737.5	7,359.8	68.4	65.2	4.6
October	15,955.3	15,207.1	748.2	7,347.7	68.5	65.3	4.7
November	15,960.5	15,196.1	764.4	7,374.8	68.4	65.1	4.8
December	15,988.3	15,215.4	772.9	7,372.2	68.4	65.1	4.8
<b>2021</b>							
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
June	16,066.2	15,297.5	768.7	7,456.8	68.3	65.0	4.8
July	16,072.9	15,294.8	778.2	7,475.4	68.3	65.0	4.8

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

('000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980<sup>1</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998<sup>2</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>										
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013<sup>4</sup></b>										
2016	14,163.7	658.5	1,755.2	1,453.5	1,163.8	3,176.3	872.0	1,570.3	1,669.8	1,844.2
2017	14,476.8	690.3	1,771.6	1,522.9	1,236.5	3,212.6	898.9	1,517.1	1,766.5	1,860.4
2018	14,776.0	660.5	1,824.4	1,536.7	1,247.7	3,422.8	921.9	1,545.5	1,787.9	1,828.7
2019	15,073.4	694.5	1,883.5	1,573.9	1,272.1	3,411.6	932.8	1,577.1	1,865.4	1,862.5
2020	14,956.7	808.4	1,867.7	1,547.2	1,242.1	3,632.3	916.3	1,472.5	1,689.9	1,780.3

Note:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<b>Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972<sup>1</sup></b>											
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000<sup>2</sup></b>											
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>											
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178.9
2011	12,351.5	1,421.7	73.5	2,244.0	51.0	71.9	1,151.5	2,005.4	604.0	951.1	206.5
2012	12,820.5	1,628.2	80.8	2,263.7	61.9	81.0	1,174.7	2,125.6	624.3	965.1	208.8
2013	13,545.4	1,758.9	87.9	2,315.8	61.5	83.7	1,292.1	2,261.4	626.5	1,041.5	194.1
2014	13,852.6	1,694.2	84.7	2,372.5	65.6	81.2	1,277.7	2,324.4	598.2	1,149.3	213.2
2015	14,067.7	1,753.9	104.4	2,322.7	61.7	72.1	1,309.9	2,361.4	615.0	1,150.8	214.2
2016	14,163.7	1,609.9	96.3	2,390.6	77.9	76.4	1,251.7	2,428.5	630.4	1,260.7	208.7
2017	14,476.8	1,635.0	97.2	2,513.3	62.2	81.0	1,258.9	2,485.4	658.2	1,323.2	220.3
2018	14,776.0	1,570.3	90.8	2,499.9	68.8	88.6	1,257.8	2,544.6	697.9	1,473.4	216.4
2019	15,073.4	1,541.1	91.0	2,681.5	71.4	88.8	1,276.4	2,594.5	667.6	1,549.7	213.9
2020	14,956.7	1,566.0	82.2	2,498.0	76.4	83.7	1,173.4	2,765.6	689.2	1,540.0	223.4

**Note**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2020 (cont'd)

('000)

Year	Total	Industry										
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	
<b>Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972<sup>1</sup></b>												
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000<sup>2</sup></b>												
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
<b>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008<sup>3</sup></b>												
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	14,163.3	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.7	
2017	14,476.8	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.9	
2018	14,776.0	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.9	
2019	15,073.4	335.1	92.1	385.7	806.2	737.1	962.3	527.7	79.0	266.1	104.3	
2020	14,956.7	372.1	82.1	379.3	801.9	734.9	937.6	559.6	58.2	267.0	66.1	

**Note**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

('000)

Time Series	Total	Status of Employment			
		Employer	Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
1982	5,249.0	158.1	3,320.7	1,159.8	610.4
1983	5,457.0	175.4	3,447.2	1,242.6	591.7
1984	5,566.7	141.4	3,673.4	1,130.1	621.8
1985	5,653.4	167.8	3,636.1	1,189.8	659.5
1986	5,760.1	180.4	3,560.7	1,308.2	710.6
1987	5,983.9	167.9	3,747.9	1,280.1	788.1
1988	6,157.2	204.7	3,799.1	1,377.1	776.3
1989	6,390.9	154.2	4,164.7	1,324.3	747.4
1990	6,685.0	194.6	4,412.4	1,383.9	694.0
1992	7,047.8	158.5	5,047.7	1,277.3	564.2
1993	7,383.4	209.5	5,272.8	1,350.7	550.1
1995	7,645.0	188.1	5,553.3	1,396.4	506.9
1996	8,399.3	251.1	6,071.4	1,514.2	562.6
1997	8,569.2	222.7	6,380.7	1,449.6	516.1
1998	8,599.6	252.7	6,307.9	1,521.6	517.4
1999	8,837.8	202.2	6,602.5	1,489.1	543.9
2000	9,269.2	275.8	6,882.6	1,586.0	524.8
2001	9,357.0	306.8	7,056.2	1,514.9	478.5
2002	9,542.6	288.6	7,320.2	1,479.8	453.9
2003	9,869.7	333.0	7,523.8	1,536.3	476.3
2004	9,979.5	354.7	7,445.0	1,678.1	501.7
2005	10,045.4	337.0	7,583.4	1,671.7	453.2
2006	10,275.4	396.9	7,632.9	1,733.4	512.2
2007	10,538.1	362.5	7,824.0	1,831.5	520.1
2008	10,659.6	371.4	7,951.1	1,851.1	486.0
2009	10,897.3	399.4	8,153.6	1,862.7	481.7
2010	11,899.5	439.3	9,010.2	1,954.7	495.4
2011	12,351.5	446.1	9,483.7	1,907.4	514.3
2012	12,820.5	476.2	9,620.0	2,117.3	607.0
2013	13,545.4	523.9	10,073.5	2,316.8	631.3
2014	13,852.6	511.5	10,447.6	2,267.2	626.3
2015	14,067.7	568.6	10,395.5	2,476.2	627.4
2016	14,163.7	486.4	10,534.2	2,522.3	620.9
2017	14,476.8	553.5	10,710.1	2,606.7	606.4
2018	14,776.0	547.2	10,700.4	2,859.2	669.1
2019	15,073.4	552.9	11,218.3	2,724.2	578.1
2020	14,956.7	512.2	11,554.2	2,383.0	507.4

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

Indicators	2020						2021							Data Source
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)</b>														
<b>South East Asia</b>														
Malaysia	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.3	DOSM
Thailand	68.1	68.3	67.9	68.1	68.7	69.3	n.a.	National Statistical Office						
Philippine	55.6	n.a.	n.a.	61.9	n.a.	n.a.	60.5	63.5	65.0	63.2	64.6	65.0	n.a.	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>East Asia</b>														
Hong Kong	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.5	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.2	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.1	59.2	58.8	58.8	59.0	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	60.9	61.6	62.5	63.0	63.7	63.7	63.4	Statistics Korea
Japan	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.0	61.8	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
<b>Oceania</b>														
Australia	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.7	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.3	65.9	66.2	66.2	66.0	ABS
<b>North America</b>														
USA	61.5	61.7	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.5	61.4	61.4	61.5	61.7	61.6	61.6	61.7	BLS
Canada	64.3	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.2	64.9	64.6	65.2	65.2	Statistics Canada
<b>Europe</b>														
United Kingdom	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	78.9	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.9	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	73.1	73.2	73.4	73.5	73.7	74.0	73.0	73.2	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.1	74.3	Statistics Sweden
Finland	66.7	65.2	65.6	65.5	65.1	64.7	65.0	65.5	65.9	66.4	69.7	70.3	68.9	Statistics Finland
Russia	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2	62.0	62.1	62.1	62.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Trading economics
Italy	64.2	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.2	63.9	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.8	64.0	64.2	64.5	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	71.2	71.3	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.2	71.4	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.4	71.6	Statistics Netherlands
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>														
<b>South East Asia</b>														
Malaysia	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	DOSM
Thailand	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	n.a.	National Statistical Office						
Philippine	17.7	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	8.8	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	n.a.	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>East Asia</b>														
Hong Kong	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.0	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.5	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
<b>Oceania</b>														
Australia	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	ABS
<b>North America</b>														
USA	10.2	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	BLS
Canada	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	Statistics Canada
<b>Europe</b>														
United Kingdom	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	n.a.	ONS
Sweden	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	Statistics Sweden
Finland	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.6	8.8	8.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	7.6	7.1	Statistics Finland
Russia	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	Federal State Statistics Service
Italy	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.7	10.5	9.7	9.3	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	Statistics Netherlands

**Note**

n.a. not available



## COPYRIGHT NOTICE

# LABOUR FORCE REPORT, MALAYSIA JULY 2021

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

### **All right reserved.**

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

Users reproducing content of this report with or without adaption should quote the following: "Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia."

### **For further information:**

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

E-mail: [mbls@dosm.gov.my](mailto:mbls@dosm.gov.my)

Telephone: 03-88710201