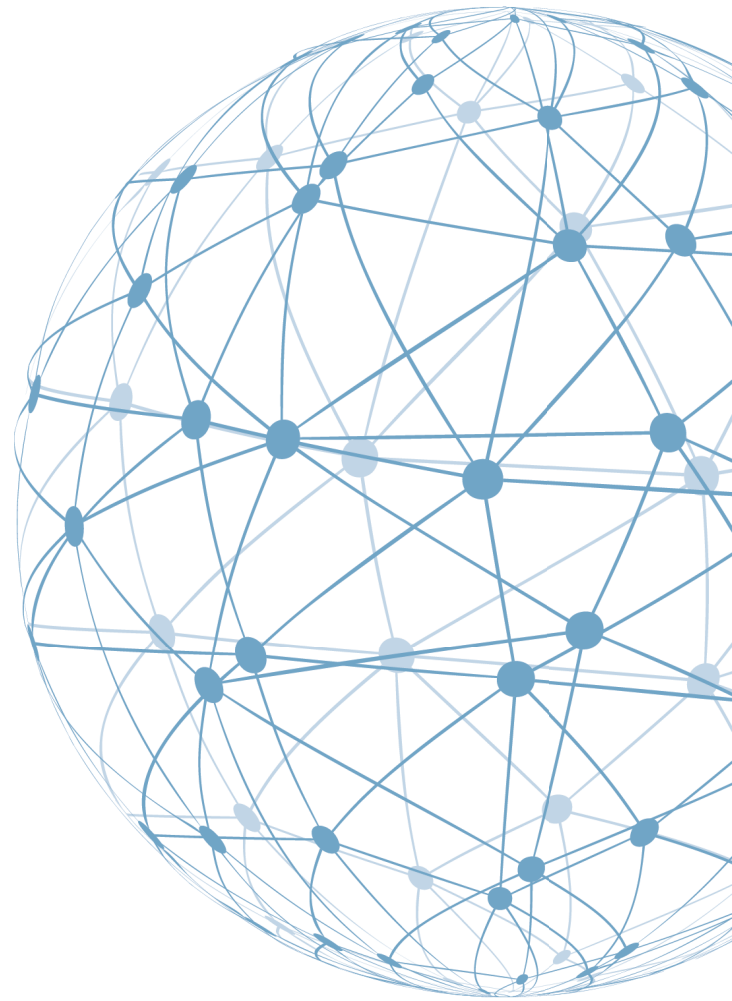DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 12 | 2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC
STATISTICS
REVIEW

VOL. 12 | 2022

Announcement:

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

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) is releasing the twelfth volume of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR), the final edition for 2022. As the year is coming to an end, I would like to convey my heartfelt gratitude to all users and readers for their encouragement and continuous support for this publication. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my utmost appreciation to those who have contributed especially the dedicated editorial board of MESR. This volume focuses on the economic scenario for October with some highlights on the forthcoming statistics for November 2022. A box article entitled "Malaysia Diaspora: working abroad" is also featured in this publication.

As we are edging towards the end of 2022, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through its World Economic Outlook report in October this year forecasted that the global economy is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2023 and continues to face steep challenges. The advanced economies are anticipated to grow by 1.1 per cent, lower from 2.4 per cent in 2022 while for emerging and developing Asia, the economy is projected to grow by 4.9 per cent in 2023, up from 4.4 per cent in 2022. Adding to this, the Economic Outlook 2023 by the Ministry of Finance forecasted Malaysia's economic growth to moderate between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent in 2023, in line with the IMF's global forecast.

Given the nation's economic performance in October 2022, several key indicators continued to register upward trends as compared to October last year despite the challenging environment. Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade sales recorded a double-digit increase of 15.2 per cent, amounting to RM133.9 billion in October 2022. Besides the lower base effect in 2021, the growth was influenced by higher spending during as well as the school holiday and Deepavali festival celebration. This was indicated by the Retail trade sub-sector which rose RM12.0 billion or 26.0 per cent to a record RM58.3 billion.

On the trade front, the country's total trade in October 2022 posted a double-digit growth of 21.1 per cent to RM245.2 billion as compared to RM202.4 billion in the same month last year. Exports edged up by 15.0 per cent to RM131.6 billion, while imports grew 29.2 per cent to RM113.5 billion. As a result, the trade balance posted a surplus of RM18.1 billion. In November 2022, Malaysia's trade remained on a steady trajectory, but at a slower pace, inclined 15.6 per cent to RM238.2 billion on a year-on-year basis.

On the same note, Malaysia's inflation in October 2022 increased by 4.0 per cent year-on-year, lower than the rate recorded in September 2022 (4.5%). On an annual basis, the inflation for the Food group remained the main contributor, registering an increase of 7.1 per cent during the month. However, there were food items which showed slower growth among others Vegetables (4.8%) and Oils & fats (2.6%). In November 2022, Malaysia's inflation continued to remain a 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year.

Likewise, the Producer Price Index (PPI) increased 4.0 per cent year-on-year in October 2022, lower than the 4.9 per cent rise in the previous month. The moderate rise in the PPI was led by a 7.3 per cent increase in Manufacturing index (September 2022: 8.1%). This was followed by Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices, which increased by 4.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, Agriculture, forestry & fishing index declined to a negative 18.2 per cent, and Mining index of negative 0.5 per cent in October 2022. PPI for November recorded an increase of 3.2 per cent, lower than in October 2022.

Looking at the country's industrial performance, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) showed a modest growth of 4.6 per cent in October 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The growth in the IPI for this month was supported by the increase in Mining index (8.6%) and Manufacturing index (4.2%).

In the meantime, Manufacturing sales in October 2022 rose 12.9 per cent year-on-year to record RM158.9 billion. The increase in sales value was impelled by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (23.8%); Electrical & electronics products (16.6%); and Food, beverages & tobacco products (4.6%).

Moving into the Labour market scenario, the number of employed persons increased by 526.9 thousand persons or 3.4 per cent as compared with the preceding year, to record 16.08 million persons in October 2022. The employment-to-population ratio was recorded at 67.2 per cent while the unemployment rate was 3.6 per cent.

With these signs of progress, the Leading Index (LI) in October 2022 indicates that the Malaysian economy is expected to have moderate growth in the months ahead in 2023, a repercussion of global economic uncertainty. The LI increased 0.4 per cent to 109.6 points in October 2022 (October 2021: 109.2 points).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. DOSM appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information. DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely Pocket Stats, which contains quarterly and annual statistics, and which are accessible through the DOSM portal or via https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022.

Thank you.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

December 2022

- Based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook (October 2022), the global economy is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2023. Meanwhile, advanced economies are anticipated to grow by 1.1 per cent, down from 2.4 per cent in 2022. As for emerging and developing Asia, the economy is projected to grow by 4.9 per cent in 2023, up from 4.4 per cent in 2022. Adding to this, the Economic Outlook 2023 by the Ministry of Finance forecasted Malaysia's economic growth to moderate between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent in 2023, in line with the IMF's global forecast.

- Malaysia's natural rubber production declined by 26.3 per cent to 31,795 tonnes in October 2022, down from 43,127 tonnes in the same month of 2021. On a monthly basis, the natural rubber production fell 10.3 per cent as compared to 35,460 tonnes in September 2022. Meanwhile, the production of fresh fruit bunches increased by 6.2 per cent to 8,619,339 tonnes in November 2022 as opposed to November 2021 (8,114,872 tonnes). However, the month-on-month comparison showed a decrease of 7.2 per cent over October 2022 (9,286,351 tonnes).

- Looking at the performance of industries in Malaysia, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) showed a modest growth of 4.6 per cent in October 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The rise in the IPI for this month was supported by increases in the Mining index (8.6%) and Manufacturing index (4.2%). In the meantime, Manufacturing sales in October 2022 rose 12.9 per cent year-on-year to a record RM158.9 billion. The increase in sales value was impelled by the Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products, 23.8 per cent, Electrical & Electronics Products, 16.6 per cent and Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products, 4.6 per cent.

- Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade sales recorded a double-digit increase of 15.2 per cent year-on-year, amounting to RM133.9 billion in October 2022. The growth was owing to the lower base effect in 2021 as well as the school holiday and Deepavali celebration. The Retail Trade sub-sector rose RM12.0 billion or 26.0 per cent to a record RM58.3 billion.

- From the price standpoint, Malaysia's inflation rate in October 2022 increased 4.0 per cent year-on-year, lower than the rate recorded in September 2022 (4.5%). On an annual basis, the inflation for Food group remained the main contributor by registering an increase of 7.1 per cent for this month. Besides that, among the subgroups that showed slower growth were Vegetables (4.8%) and Oils & fats (2.6%). In November 2022, Malaysia's inflation increased 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year.

- Similarly, the Producer Price Index increased by 4.0 per cent year-on-year in October 2022, lower than the 4.9 per cent rise in the previous month. The moderate rise in the PPI was led by a 7.3 per cent increase in Manufacturing index (September 2022: 8.1%). This was followed by Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices, which increased 4.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, Agriculture, forestry & fishing index declined to a negative 18.2 per cent and Mining index to negative 0.5 per cent in October 2022. In November 2022, PPI recorded at 3.2 per cent lower than in October 2022.

- As for Malaysia's trade performance, the total trade in October 2022 recorded a double-digit growth of 21.1 per cent year-on-year to RM245.2 billion from RM202.4 billion in the same month last year. Exports edged up by 15.0 per cent to RM131.6 billion, while imports grew 29.2 per cent to RM113.5 billion. As a result, the trade balance posted a surplus of RM18.1 billion. In November 2022, Malaysia's trade remained on a steady trajectory but at a slower pace, inclining 15.6 per cent to RM238.2 billion on a year-on-year basis.

- Pertaining to the labour market scenario, the number of employed persons increased by 526.9 thousand persons or 3.4 per cent as compared with the preceding year to reach 16.08 million persons in October 2022. The employment-to-population ratio was recorded at 67.2 per cent and the unemployment rate was 3.6 per cent in October 2022.

- Overall, the Leading Index (LI) in October 2022 indicates that the Malaysian economy is expected to have moderate growth in the months ahead in 2023, a repercussion of global economic uncertainty. The LI increased 0.4 per cent to 109.6 points in October 2022 (October 2021: 109.2 points), an increase of 0.4 index points.

Leading Index

109.6
OCTOBER 2022
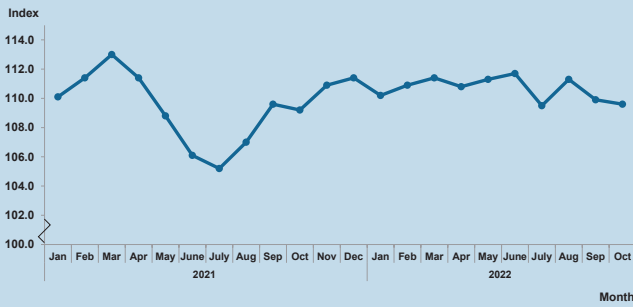
Index

Unemployment Rate

3.6%
OCTOBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
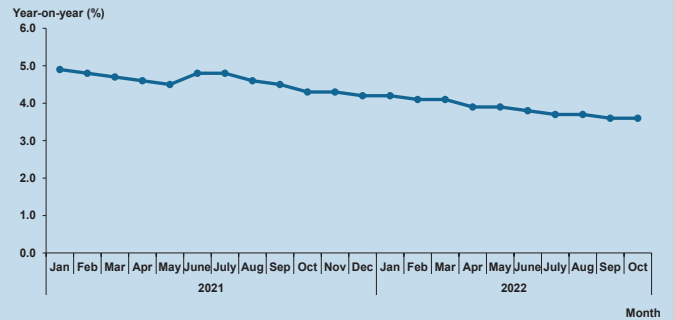
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

6.2%
NOVEMBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
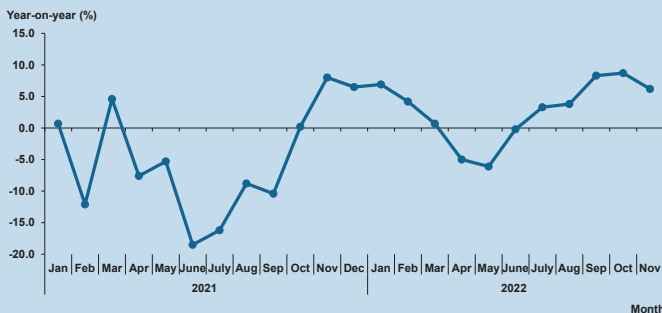
Production of Natural Rubber

-26.3%
OCTOBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
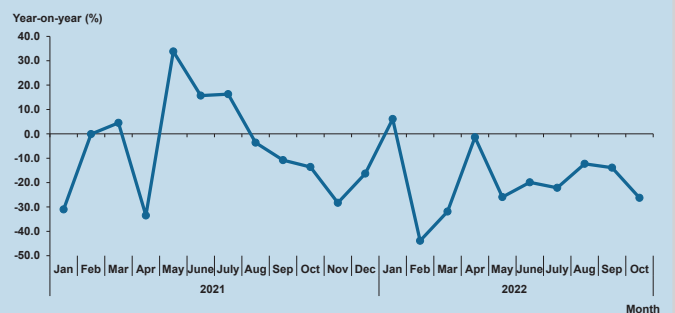
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.6%
OCTOBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
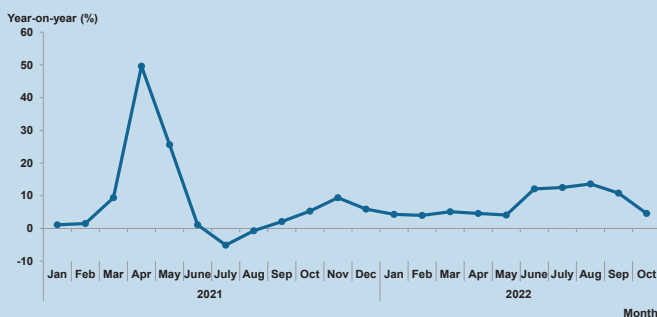
Sales Value of Manufacturing sector

12.9%
OCTOBER 2022
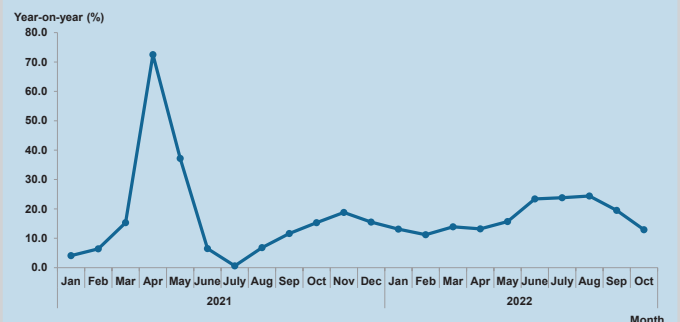
Year-on-year (%)

Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

10.5%
OCTOBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
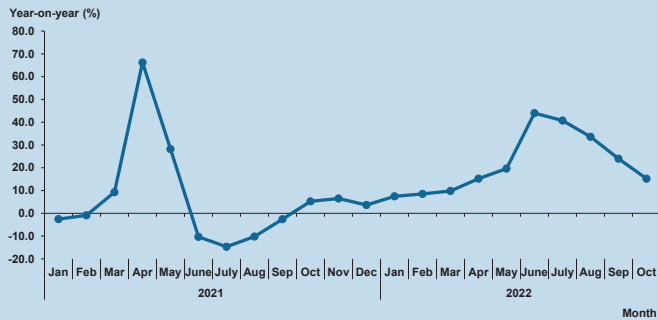
Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

15.2%
OCTOBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
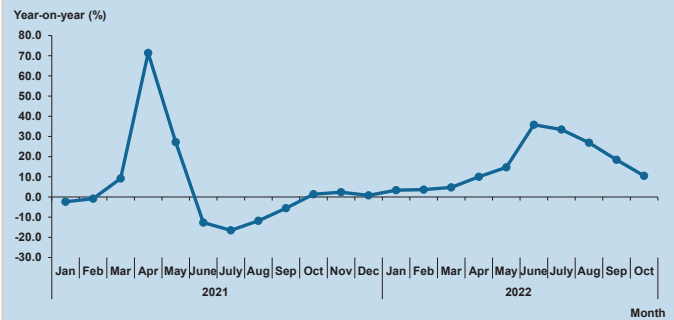
Exports

15.6%
NOVEMBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
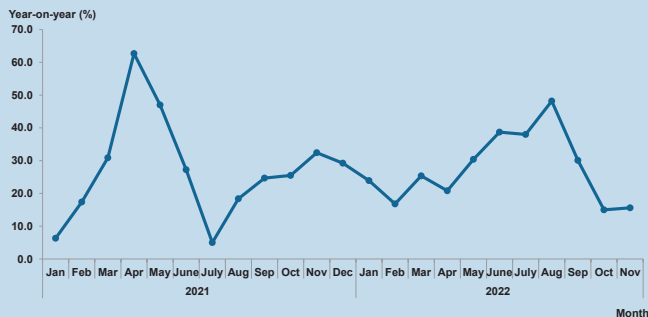
Imports

15.6%
NOVEMBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
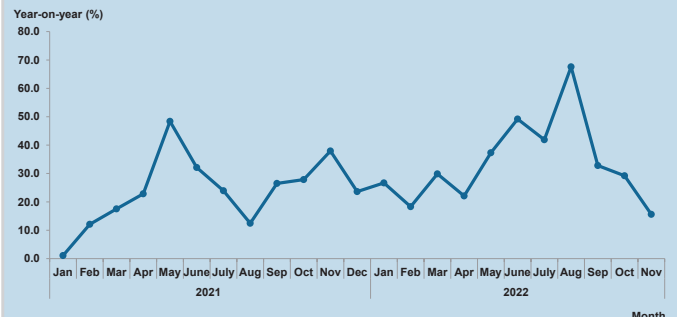
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

4.0%
NOVEMBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
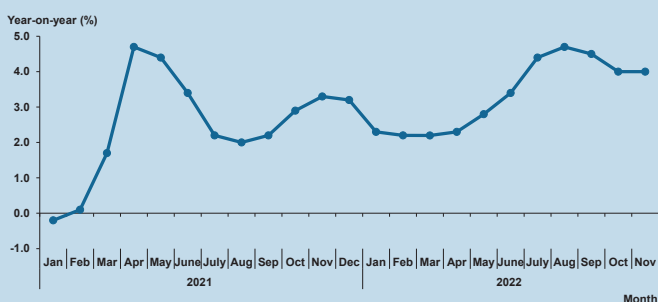
Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

3.2%
NOVEMBER 2022

Year-on-year (%)
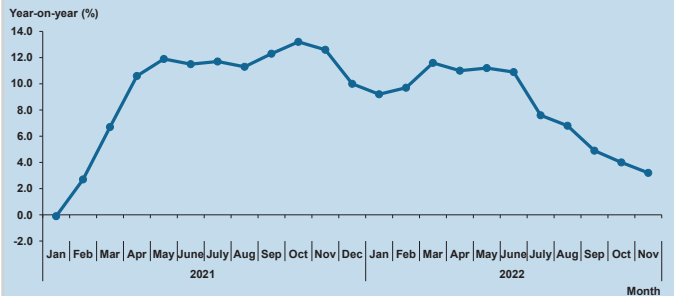
WORLD ECONOMY-

The year 2022 has almost reached its end, and the global economy continues to recover from the pandemic despite many headwinds that have slowed overall economic growth. According to the International Monetary Funds (IMF), global output will increase by 3.2 per cent this year, less than 6.0 per cent in 2021. In summary, soaring inflation, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and frequent lockdowns under China's zero COVID-19 policy were among the challenges and are likely to remain uncertain in the near future. The global economy is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2023, while advanced economies will grow by 1.1 per cent, down from 2.4 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, emerging and developing Asia is expected to grow by 4.9 per cent, up from 4.4 per cent in 2022.

Table 1: IMF's Forecast of Real GDP Growth, 2021 - 2023

Countries	2021	Projections	
		2022	2023
World	**6.0**	**3.2**	**2.7**
Advanced economies	**5.2**	**2.4**	**1.1**
United States of America	5.7	1.6	1.0
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	7.4	3.6	0.3
Singapore	7.6	3.0	2.3
Emerging and developing Asia	**7.2**	**4.4**	**4.9**
China	8.1	3.2	4.4
India	8.7	6.8	6.1
Malaysia	3.1	5.4	4.4
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0
Vietnam	2.6	7.0	6.2

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2022

The National Statistics Office of the United Kingdom (UK) reported that the GDP in October 2022 rebound marginally by 0.5 per cent after contracting by 0.6 per cent in September 2022. The Services sector grew by 0.6 per cent, mainly driven by wholesale and retail trade as well as services related human health and social work activities. The Manufacturing sector also posted a growth of 0.7 per cent driven by manufacture of pharmaceuticals and transport equipment. Moreover, the Construction sector increased by 0.8 per cent, which the highest level of construction output since records began in January 2010. The growth was supported by increases in new projects and repair and maintenance.

Meanwhile, the National Bureau of Statistics of China reported China's economy posted a growth of 3.8 per cent in October 2022. All three main industries showed better performance: Mining was up 7.6 per cent, Manufacturing grew by 3.3 per cent and the production and supply of electricity, thermal power, gas and water were up by 4.8 per cent. Nonetheless, the Index of Services Production contracted marginally by 0.1 per cent this month.

Statistics Canada announced that the GDP in September grew 0.1 per cent on a month-on-month basis as compared to 0.3 per cent in August 2022. The performance was driven by the mining & quarrying sector, which increased by 1.2 per cent, attributed to higher production of crude bitumen. Furthermore, the agriculture sector rose 0.8 per cent, led by better crop production. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector declined 0.1 per cent, which was influence to a decrease in non-durable manufactured goods at 0.9 per cent. The contraction was cushioned by the increase in durable manufactured goods at 0.6 per cent.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy shows an encouraging recovery after recording robust growth in three consecutive quarters in 2022. This has led Malaysia's economy to expand by 9.3 per cent in the first nine months (January – September) of 2022, as compared to 2.9 per cent in the same period of 2021.

The contribution of the Services sector increased in the first nine months of 2022 to 58.1 per cent (2021: 56.9%), thus maintaining its position as the main contributor to Malaysia's economy. The Manufacturing sector retained its 24.2 per cent share, while the remaining 16.6 per cent was contributed by the Agriculture, Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors (2021: 17.9%) (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1: Malaysia's Economic Structure for First Nine Months (%), 2018 - 2022
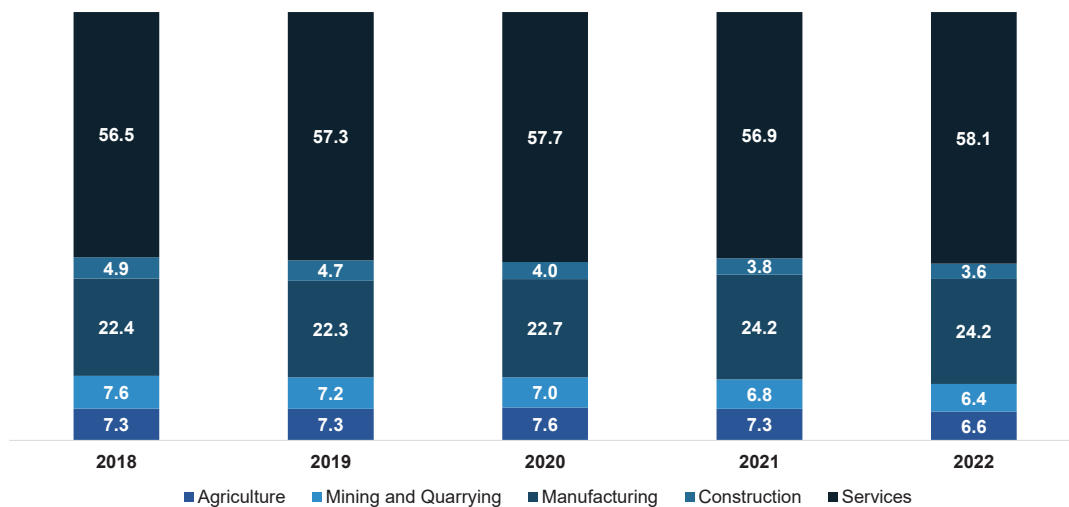
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes: Exclude Import duties

Based on performance of the first nine months in 2022, the Services and Manufacturing sectors have been the anchor on the production side, with all sectors recorded positive growth except the Agriculture sector (**Chart 2**). During the period, the Services sector surged to 11.7 per cent as against 1.4 per cent in the same period in 2021, primarily driven by the Wholesale & retail trade (15.0%) and Transportation & storage (34.2%) sub-sectors.

Chart 2: GDP Growth for First Nine Months (%), 2018 - 2022
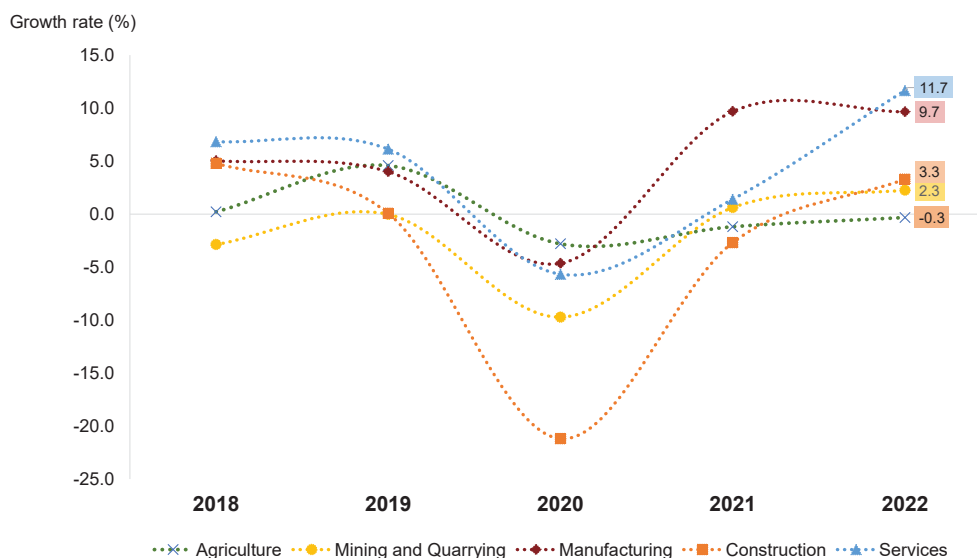
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector sustained its growth, posting a 9.7 per cent increase during this period and the expansion of this sector was fuelled by the strong momentum in Electrical, electronic and optical products, which accelerated to 16.0 per cent, followed by Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair which surged to 18.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying sector rose 2.3 per cent, supported by an increase of 5.4 per cent in Natural gas subsector.

In addition, the Construction sector rebounded to 3.3 per cent from a decline of 2.7 per cent in the same period last year. The better performance was underpinned by Non-residential buildings (12.8%) and Specialised construction activities (10.3%). Nevertheless, the Agriculture sector decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent, which was influenced by the contractions in Other agriculture (-2.8%) and Rubber (-19.0%) sub-sectors. On contrary, Oil palm sub-sector increased 1.7 per cent during the period, in tandem with the higher production of fresh fruit bunches.

Chart 3: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - October 2022
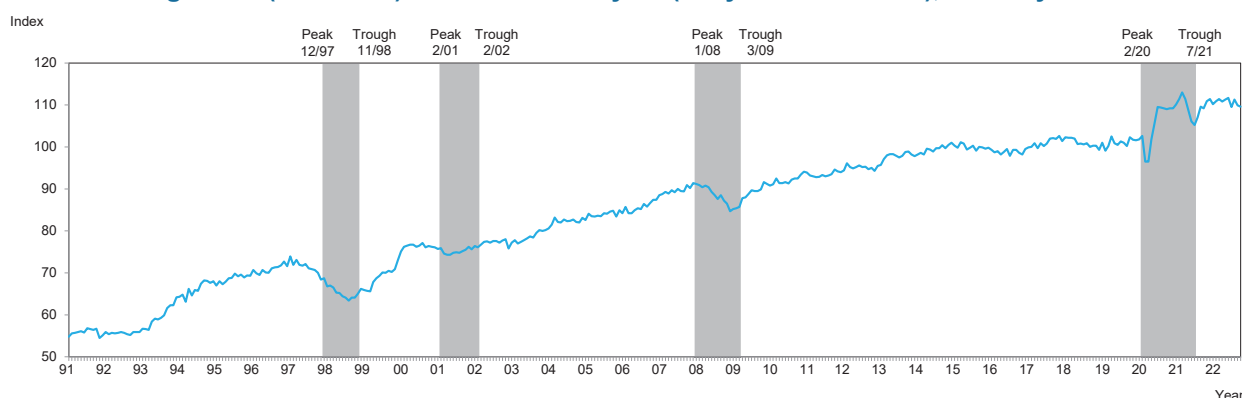
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) increased 0.4 per cent to 109.6 points in October 2022 (October 2021: 109.2 points), an increase of 0.4 index points. This increase was supported by the Number of Housing Units Approved and Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals. Based on the monthly performance, LI recorded a negative 0.3 per cent in the reference month compared to a negative 1.3 per cent in September 2022. This trend was driven by the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (0.6%), Real Imports of Semi-Conductors (0.3%), Real Money Supply, M1 (0.1%) and Expected Sales Value, Manufacturing (0.1%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in October 2022, LI started trending below the 100.0 point trend. Accordingly, the Malaysian economy is expected to start moderating in the months ahead in 2023, the impacts of global economic uncertainty.

MALAYSIAN DIASPORA: WORKING ABROAD

Ratana Sarimin, Muji Hassim, Siti Noraida Suhaimi @ Uder;

Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

A study on the social security protection of Malaysians working abroad with a specific focus on Singapore stemmed from the COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of our national border in March 2020. The closure of the Malaysia-Singapore border was impacting Malaysians who work in Singapore and those who commute daily for work. Some of the Malaysians working in Singapore were either forced to quit their job or were laid off when they could not commute daily, and some even had to reside in the republic to keep their jobs.

Both situations lead to different circumstances in Malaysia and Singapore. For those in Malaysia, the main issues faced by Malaysians working in Singapore were job and income losses. Whereas in Singapore, the issue was more temporary in nature due to the policy formulated by the Singaporean government in governing employers with migrant workers, particularly Malaysians, on matters related to work placement. Thus, Malaysia mounted the effort to reach out to its people but was faced with difficulties due to the scarcity of information on the whereabouts of Malaysians working in Singapore. Nevertheless, the humanitarian efforts were continued via social media facilitation and information circulation to groups of Malaysians working in Singapore.

OBJECTIVE

Two (2) key issues emerged when the pandemic took place. First, Malaysians working in Singapore did not have the privilege of the social security protection benefits such as the Employment Insurance System (EIS) under the Social Security Organisation (PERKESO). This created a situation where those terminated from the job could not receive the same benefits as those who contributed to PERKESO's EIS. Second, the lack of official information hindered the government agencies' efforts to deliver immediate assistance to Malaysians working in Singapore. In this regard, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a significant role as middle persons between government agencies and Malaysians affected by the Malaysia-Singapore border closure.

Based on such situations, this study was initiated with the key objectives to profile Malaysians working in Singapore, identifying issues and challenges faced by Malaysians working in Singapore, determining the need for social security protection for Malaysians working abroad, and the need to establish a Malaysian diaspora database. All of these objectives must be met so that Malaysia to be able to assist its citizens abroad in the event that another emergency similar to the COVID-19 pandemic occurs.

Institute of Labour Market Information & Analysis (ILMIA) has conducted two studies on Malaysians working in Singapore in 2016 and 2018, and both studies revealed that Malaysians were found to be working in all job categories under all the listed industries in Singapore. Apart from that, both studies recommended that Malaysia to develop a database on Malaysians working in Singapore and establish a social security protection scheme for them.

About 400,000 Malaysians working in Singapore had faced multitudes of problems and difficulties due to the COVID-19 breakouts in 2020. To determine the number of Malaysians terminated from their jobs, the Malaysian High Commissioner appealed to Malaysians to report their job losses to the Malaysian High Commissioner's office. Based on the information received by the office, there were 59,684 Malaysians had lost their jobs where 49,806 (83.4%) were workers from the Services sector; 9,466 (15.9%) were from the Manufacturing sector; and 412 (0.7%) were from the Construction sector. However, these numbers were based on the individual reports lodged with the Malaysia Labour Attache Office in Singapore and excluded the number of workers who did not return to Singapore due to the border shutdown on the 18th of March 2020. Therefore, it was estimated that the actual number of Malaysians who lost their jobs is higher than the recorded figures.

A reference was made to the International Migrant Stock 2020 report by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) to determine whether Malaysians living or working in Singapore It was found that more than 1.8 million Malaysian citizens live abroad for several reasons such as studying, working and many more. The majority of the destination countries were high-income nations based on the World Bank classification such as Singapore, Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Brunei. A total of 1.2 million Malaysians were reported to be in Singapore in 2020. Reports from the European Union Global Diaspora Facility (EUDiF) cited that Malaysia refers to the Malaysian diaspora as a Malaysian expert who possesses certain qualifications, expertise, and working experience in the industry and professions that are recognised by the Government of Malaysia. The government has listed these professions as Critical Occupation List (COL) in the areas of financial, business service, science and technology, engineering, manufacturing, accounting, and software development.

METHODOLOGY

In the previous study analysis, the UN DESA and EUDIF reports showed that it was time for Malaysia to have a comprehensive diaspora database on all job categories rather than focusing only on expert diaspora. This study was conducted using the Mixed Method (quantitative and qualitative). Primary and secondary data were used as the data sources. Due to the absence of official records on Malaysians in Singapore, this study used a non-probability sampling method, specifically purposive sampling. The questionnaires were developed by adapting the survey form used in the previous study on Malaysians Working in Singapore in 2016 and 2018. There were five (5) components in the survey: demographic, occupation, career development planning, social security protection, and respondent verification. The survey form was uploaded to the portal https://myworkabroad.perkeso.gov.my. The online survey for data collection was conducted from 10 January 2022 until 31 May 2022. In addition, a team of researchers also conducted in-depth interviews (IDI) and focus group discussions (FGD) with various agencies and Malaysians working in Singapore to get a more complete and bigger picture.

FINDINGS

a. Profile of Malaysian Working in Singapore

Exhibit 1a: Study of Respondents Demographics
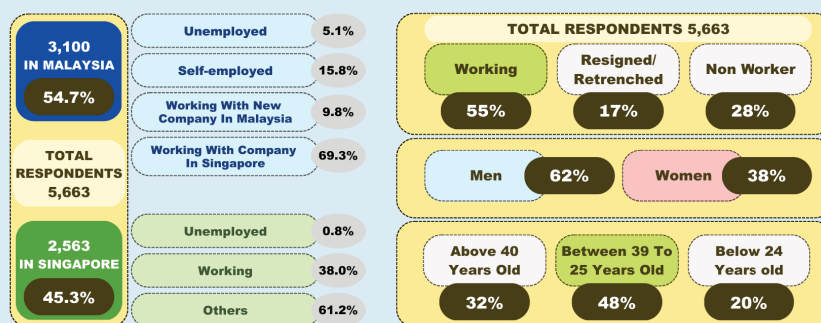
Based on the locality of the respondents, it was found that Malaysia recorded a higher number of respondents with 54.7 per cent while Singapore was 45.3 per cent. Respondents in Malaysia were classified into four (4) categories, namely working with a company in Singapore (69.3%), working with a new company in Malaysia (9.8%), self-employed (15.8%), and unemployed (5.1%). Respondents in Singapore were categorised into three groups namely working (38.0%), unemployed (0.8%), and other groups (61.2%). The other groups, were respondents who are in Singapore for the purpose of business, education, marriage, et Cetera. Respondents were also classified into three (3) employment status categories, namely working (55.0%), not working, (28.0%), and unemployed or dismissed (17.0%). This classification aims to analyse in detail the employment profile of Malaysians in Singapore.

The majority of respondents are men (62.0%) followed by women (38.0%). The findings of the study also found that the majority of respondents (48.0%) were in adult productive age, which aged 25 to 39 years, followed by early senior category of those over 40 years old (32%) and youth category, whose under 24 years old (20.0%).

Exhibit 1b: Career Development Planning of Respondent

PLAN TO CONTINUE WORKING IN SINGAPORE

YES	NO	UNSURE
62.0%	20.0%	18.0%

ESTIMATED WORKING PERIOD IN SINGAPORE

LESS THAN A YEAR	1 – 2 YEAR	3 – 5 YEAR	6 – 10 YEAR	MORE THAN 10 YEAR	MIGRATE
4.0%	11.4%	33.2%	24.8%	23.6%	3.0%
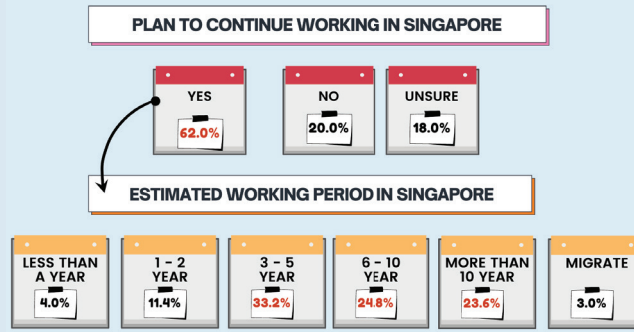
The findings of this study also showed that a large number of respondents, 62.0 per cent plan to continue working in Singapore with the highest estimated period being three to five (5) years. There are also respondents who choose to migrate to Singapore but the percentage is only at a rate of 3.0 per cent.

The majority of respondents were holders of Work Permits (41.2%) and Employment Passes (33.7%), while other employment passes recorded a small percentage. The main factors that attracting Malaysians to work in Singapore were better job opportunities (25.0%), more lucrative salaries (20.2%), and Singapore's high currency exchange rate (11.22%).

Exhibit 1c: Types of Employment Passes and Attracting Factors to Work in Singapore

Employment Passes chart:
- WORK PERMIT: 41.2%
- EMPLOYMENT PASS: 33.7%
- PERMANENT RESIDENT PASS: 11.3%
- ENTRE PASS: 5.3%
- OTHERS: 5.1%
- S PASS: 3.4%

The majority of respondents are holders of Work Permit (41.2%) and Emloyment Pass (33.7%) while other employment passes recorded a small percentage.

Pull factors:

Factor	%	%	Factor
GOOD JOB OPPORTUNITIES	25.0%	20.2%	BETTER SALARY
HIGH SGD CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE	11.2%	7.6%	STABLE WORK
A BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING	6.2%	5.9%	A GOOD WORKING ENVIRONMENT
MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT	5.7%	5.5%	BETTER RATE OF SALARY INCREASE
GOOD COMPANY POLICY	4.7%	3.1%	CULTURAL SIMILARITIES
SINGAPORE CLOSER TO HOMETOWN	3.0%	1.8%	MY FAMILY MEMBERS ARE TOGETHER IN SINGAPORE

Pull factors working in Singapore

Overall, Malaysians who working in Singapore comprised skilled workers (35.2%), semi-skilled workers (39.6%), and low-skilled workers (25.2%). The five main jobs for Malaysians in Singapore are Clerical Support Jobs (24.0%), Professionals (20.0%), Machine Operators and Assembly Plants (15.0%), Technicians and Associate Professionals (14.0%), and Service and Sales Workers (12.0%).

Exhibit 1d: Skill Levels and Five Major Job Categories

CATEGORIZED BY SKILL LEVEL

SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	LOW SKILLED
35.2%	39.6%	25.2%

1. MASCO 4 : Clerical Support Workers — 24%
2. MASCO 2 : Professionals — 20%
3. MASCO 8 : Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers — 15%
4. MASCO 3 : Technicians and Associate Professionals — 14%
5. MASCO 5 : Service and Sales Workers — 12%
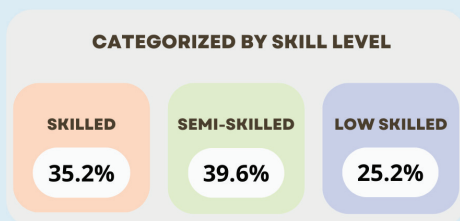
Exhibit 1e: Monthly Gross Salary by Skill Level

SKILLED CATEGORY (n=1,216)

WAGE SGD2,200 - SGD3,599	38%
WAGE SGD3,600 - SGD4,999	21%
WAGE SGD5,000 - SGD6,999	10%
WAGE MORE THAN SGD10,000	4%

SEMI-SKILLED CATEGORY (n=1,084)

WAGE SGD1,500 - SGD2,199	47%
WAGE SGD2,200 - SGD3,599	26%
WAGE HIGHEST RECORDED SGD7,000 - SGD9,999	

LOW SKILLED CATEGORY (n=821)

WAGE SGD1,500 - SGD2,199	40%
WAGE SGD2,200 - SGD3,599	34%
WAGE HIGHEST RECORDED SGD5,000 - SGD6,999	
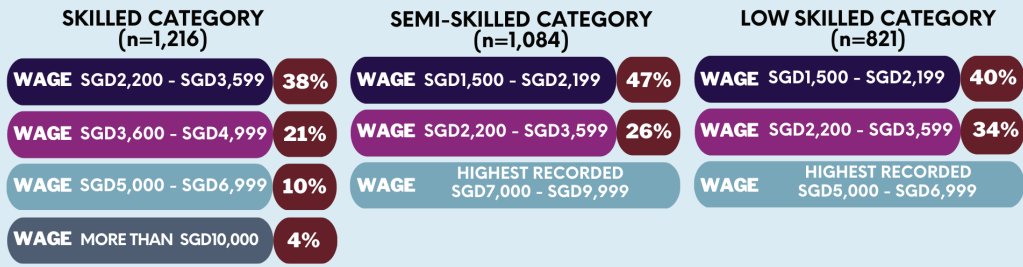
The findings also showed that 38.0 per cent of Malaysians skilled workers in Singapore receive a monthly gross salary of SGD2,200 to SGD3,599. There was also as many as 4.0 per cent of respondents in this category receiving a salary of more than SGD10,000. For the semi-skilled category, 47.0 per cent of respondents received a salary between SGD1,500 and SGD2,199. The highest salary recorded for this category is between SGD7,000 to SGD9,999. A total of 40.0 percent of respondents from the low-skilled category received a salary between SGD1,500 to SGD2,199. The highest salary received for this category is between SGD5,000 to SGD6,999.

Exhibit 1f: Education Level and Highest Educational Qualification

Malaysians working in Singapore with high school education
66% n = 1,740

Malaysians working in Singapore with tertiary education
44% n = 1,380

SPM 41% n=1,281	**STPM** 10% n=318
DIPLOMA 17% n=546	**SKM** 2% n=60
BACHELOR 14% n=431	**OTHERS** 16% n=485
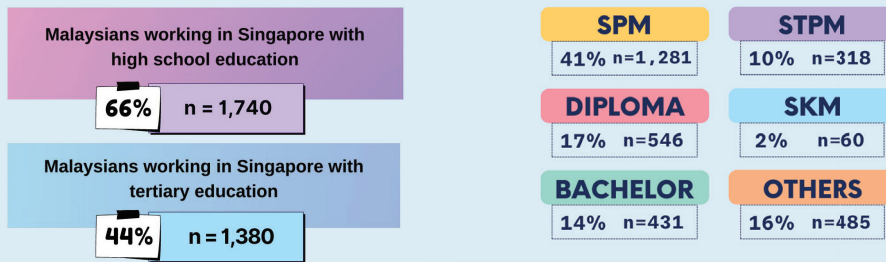
This study also presented that 66.0 per cent of respondents who working in Singapore were with high school education level and below, while 44.0 per cent with a tertiary education level.

Exhibit 1g: Profiles of Malaysians Working in Singapore for Highest Education Category - Bachelor's

BACHELOR 14% (N=431)

- **77% (N=334) SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 41% (n=137) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD3,600 – SGD6,999
  - 52% (n=174) Aged between 25 to 34 years old
- **13% (N=55) SEMI-SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 40% (n=22) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD2,200 – SGD3,599
  - 51% (n=28) Aged between 25 to 34 years old
- **10% (N=42) LOW SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 76% (n=32) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD1,500 – SGD3,599
  - 69% (n=29) Aged between 25 to 34 years old

41% (N=179) OF THE TOTAL BACHELOR'S DEGREE HOLDERS ARE 40 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

Respondents with a Bachelor's degree accounted for 14.0 per cent and of this number, 77.0 per cent worked as skilled workers, 13.0 per cent as semi-skilled workers, and 10.0 per cent as low-skilled workers. The highest monthly gross salary range received by respondents from the skilled worker category which was SGD3,600 to SGD6,999. The majority of respondents with a bachelor's degree were between 25 and 34 years old for all three job categories.

Exhibit 1h: Profiles of Malaysians Working in Singapore for Highest Education Category - Diploma

DIPLOMA 20% (N=546)

- **54% (N=293) SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 61% (n=180) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD1,500 – SGD3,599
  - 60% (n=177) Aged between 25 to 39 years old
- **23% (N=128) SEMI-SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 82% (n=105) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD1,500 – SGD3,599
  - 65% (n=83) Aged between 25 to 39 years old
- **23% (N=125) LOW SKILLED PROFESSION**
  - 85% (n=106) Earn monthly gross salary between SGD1,500 – SGD3,599
  - 68% (n=85) Aged between 25 to 34 years old

36% (N=199) OF THE TOTAL DIPLOMA HOLDERS AND EQUIVALENT ARE 40 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

This study also found that 20.0 per cent of respondents have a Diploma level qualification. Of these, a 54.0 per cent worked as skilled workers and 23.0 per cent worked as semi-skilled and low-skilled workers. The majority of respondents were between 25 and 39 years old, while the monthly gross salary range for all three categories of employees is SGD1,500 – SGD3,599.

Exhibit 1i: Profiles of Malaysians Working in Singapore for Highest Education Category – STPM
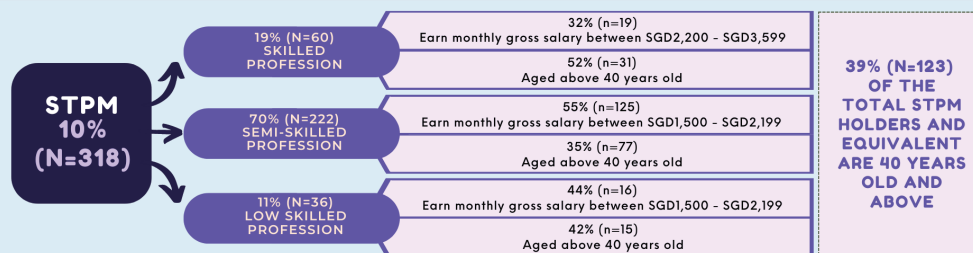
STPM: Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia

Respondents with STPM level qualifications are 10.0 per cent, and of this number, 19.0 per cent were skilled workers, 70.0 per cent were semi-skilled workers and 11.0 per cent were low-skilled workers. The highest monthly gross salary range was from the skilled worker category at SGD2,200 to SGD 3,599.

Exhibit 1j: Profiles of Malaysians Working in Singapore for Highest Education Category – SPM

SPM: Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia

This study also exhibited that 41.0 per cent of respondents working in Singapore were qualified at SPM level, consisting of skilled workers (20.0%), semi-skilled workers (43.0%), and low-skilled workers (37.0%). The highest monthly gross salary range was from the skilled worker category at SGD2,200 to SGD3,599. The majority of skilled and semi-skilled workers are 40 years old and above, while low-skilled workers are 25 to 34 years old.

b. The Tendency of Malaysian Working Abroad towards Establishing Social Security Protection

In order to assess the tendency of Malaysian workers in Singapore towards social security protection, a step-by-step analysis has been made. The diagram above shows that 49.0 per cent of respondents agreed to contribute voluntarily for the scheme to be implemented by PERKESO. The group of respondents who agreed found that 65.0 per cent of them had never contributed to PERKESO. Next, an analysis was made to see if this group of respondents had the awareness to protect themselves by taking out personal insurance coverage which found that 58.0 per cent of these respondents had personal insurance. This group was categorised as a potential contributor to PERKESO.

Exhibit 1k: Social Security Protection
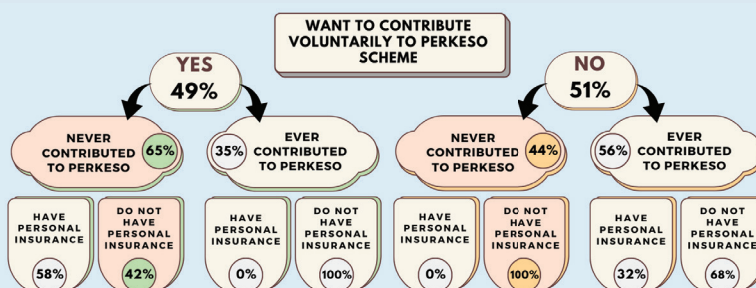
The diagram above also showed that 51.0 per cent of respondents in the worker category in Singapore do not agree to make voluntary contributions if PERKESO implements a social security protection scheme for Malaysians working abroad. This group can be categorized as a risk group. Further analysis was made to identify the status of whether they had ever contributed to PERKESO or not, and it was found that 56.0 percent of the respondents had contributed to PERKESO. It was also found that 44.0 percent of respondents who have never contributed to PERKESO also do not have additional protection, i.e. personal insurance.

c. The Ecosystems of Malaysian Diaspora's Management and Policies Recommendation

The study found that the 'Missing Link' in the management of Malaysians working abroad during the IDI and FGD sessions with government agencies. The first missing link was in the existing laws governing social security protection namely, the Employees Social Security Act, 1969, (Act 4), Self-Employment Social Security Act 2017 (Act 789), and Employment Insurance System Act 2017 (Act 800), do not have provisions to protect Malaysians working abroad. The key findings indicated that Malaysia needs to protect its citizens working abroad.

Exhibit 1I: Missing Links and Policy Recommendations
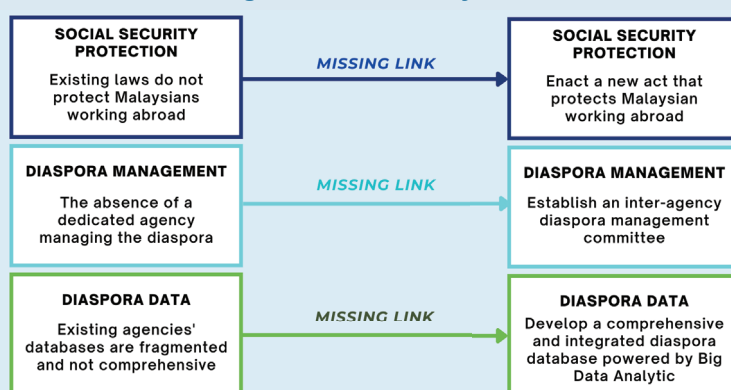
The second missing link of this study was the lack of responsible agencies to manage Malaysians working abroad. Both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs have different responsibilities and do not focus on managing Malaysians who work outside the country. On the other hand, the Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR) has limited resources to perform the abovesaid function. The Private Employment Agencies Act 1981 (No. 246) enforced by the Department of Labour under MOHR, does provide for the management of Malaysians working abroad but is only limited to placement via private recruitment agencies. Thus, the establishment of the Inter-Agencies Diaspora Management Committee has been considered as an action that may expedite Malaysia's solution for diaspora-related issues, the management of Malaysians working abroad, and the integration of the much-needed Malaysian diaspora data.

The final missing link was the management of the diaspora database to meet the need of relevant agencies and the lack of comprehensiveness thereof. The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) underlined the need for Malaysia to have a comprehensive diaspora database so that the Malaysian diaspora can benefit the country as part of the invaluable human resource. Upon scrutiny, this study proposes to strengthen and improve the existing diaspora database and integrate it into an interactive database backed by big data analytics.

If Malaysia can successfully synergise these three (3) missing links, the nation can expect competent management of the Malaysian diaspora, and Malaysia can assist all Malaysians living or working abroad. The targets set for this purpose can be found in Phase 2 of the 12MP (2023-2025). The duration for the realization of the set targets is deemed appropriate due to the time, financial resources, and technology needed to enhance the existing structure. The proposals put forth not only focus on working Malaysian diaspora but also on other categories of diaspora as a holistic approach to managing the Malaysian diaspora as a whole.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL 12/2022

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Bunches (Oil Palm)
Nov 2022: 8,619,339 tonnes ▲6.2%
Oct 2022: 9,286,351 tonnes ▲8.7%

Production of Natural Rubber
Oct 2022: 31,795 tonnes ▼-26.3%
Sept 2022: 35,460 tonnes ▼-13.9%

Industrial Production Index (IPI)
Oct 2022: ▲4.6%
Sept 2022: ▲10.8%

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector
Oct 2022: RM133.9b ▲15.2%
Sept 2022: RM134.0b ▲24.0%

Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector
Oct 2022: RM158.9b ▲12.9%
Sept 2022: RM161.7b ▲19.5%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports
Nov 2022: RM130.2b ▲15.6%
Oct 2022: RM131.6b ▲15.0%
Sept 2022: RM144.3b ▲30.1%

Imports
Nov 2022: RM107.9b ▲15.6%
Oct 2022: RM113.5b ▲29.2%
Sept 2022: RM112.4b ▲32.8%

LABOUR MARKET

Number of Employed Persons
Oct 2022: 16.08 mil persons ▲3.4%
Sept 2022: 16.05 mil persons ▲3.8%

Unemployment Rate
Oct 2022: 3.6%
Sept 2022: 3.6%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Nov 2022: ▲4.0%
Oct 2022: ▲4.0%
Sept 2022: ▲4.5%

Producer Price Index (PPI)
Nov 2022: ▲3.2%
Oct 2022: ▲4.0%
Sept 2022: ▲4.9%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year   Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol 12/2022, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in November 2022 shrank by 7.2 per cent to 8,619,339 tonnes from 9,286,351 tonnes in October 2022 (**Chart 4**). Meanwhile, the year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 6.2 per cent as compared to November 2021 (8,114,872 metric tonnes).

Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, October 2021 - November 2022
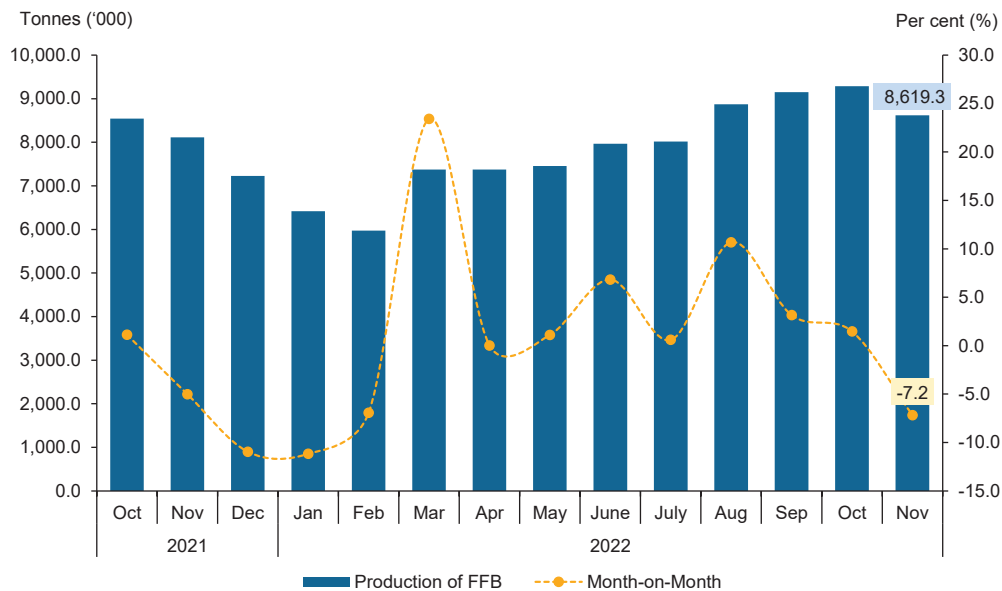
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

On a monthly basis, the average production of fresh fruit bunches in November 2022 decreased to 1.44 tonnes/ha as compared to October 2022 (1.54 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average production of fresh fruit bunches in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak declined by 8.1 per cent to 1.48 tonnes/ha (October 2022: 1.61 tonnes/ha) and 4.7 per cent to 1.41 tonnes/ha (October 2022: 1.48 tonnes/ha) respectively.

Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, November 2021 - November 2022
(Tonnes/ha)

Region	2021		2022										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Malaysia	**1.41**	**1.26**	**1.10**	**0.99**	**1.18**	**1.17**	**1.20**	**1.27**	**1.28**	**1.45**	**1.51**	**1.54**	**1.44**
Peninsular Malaysia	1.44	1.24	1.07	1.07	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.38	1.40	1.52	1.56	1.61	1.48
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.38	1.27	1.12	0.93	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.18	1.39	1.46	1.48	1.41

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Month-on-month performance in the milling sectors showed a decrease in November 2022. Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel oil declined by 7.3 per cent (November 2022: 1,680,743 tonnes, October 2022: 1,813,591 tonnes) and 4.1 per cent (November 2022: 192,880 tonnes, October 2022: 201,216 tonnes) respectively. Production of crude palm kernel and palm kernel cake also decreased by 9.0 per cent (November 2022: 407,617 tonnes, October 2022: 448,129 tonnes) and 7.1 per cent (November 2022: 210,833 tonnes, October 2022: 226,996 tonnes), respectively.

Chart 5: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, October 2021 - November 2022

Tonnes ('000)

Crude palm oil: 1,680.7
Palm kernel: 407.6
Crude palm kernel oil: 210.8
Palm kernel cake: 192.9

- - -○- - - Crude palm oil   - - -○- - - Palm kernel
- - -○- - - Crude palm kernel oil   - - -○- - - Palm kernel cake
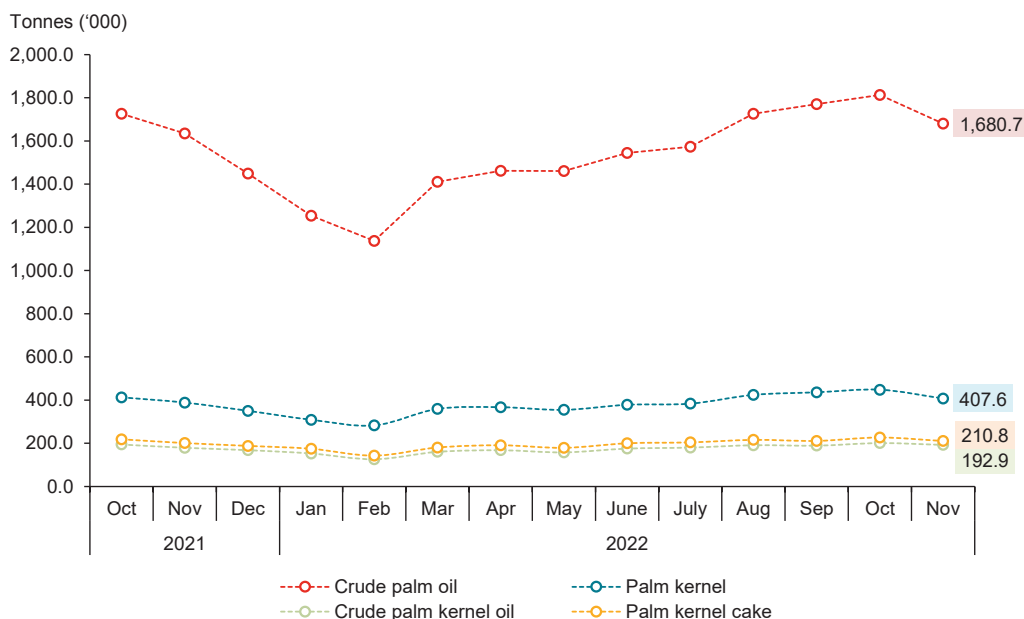
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil in November 2022 increased by 0.9 per cent to 1,517,731 tonnes compared to 1,503,835 tonnes in October 2022 (**Chart 6**). India was the largest importer with 312,746 tonnes and contributed 20.6 per cent of total palm oil exports. This was followed by China (18.0%), Netherlands (5.1%), Kenya (4.7%) and Pakistan (4.5%).

Chart 6: Exports of Palm Oil, October 2021 - November 2022

Tonnes ('000)

1,517.7
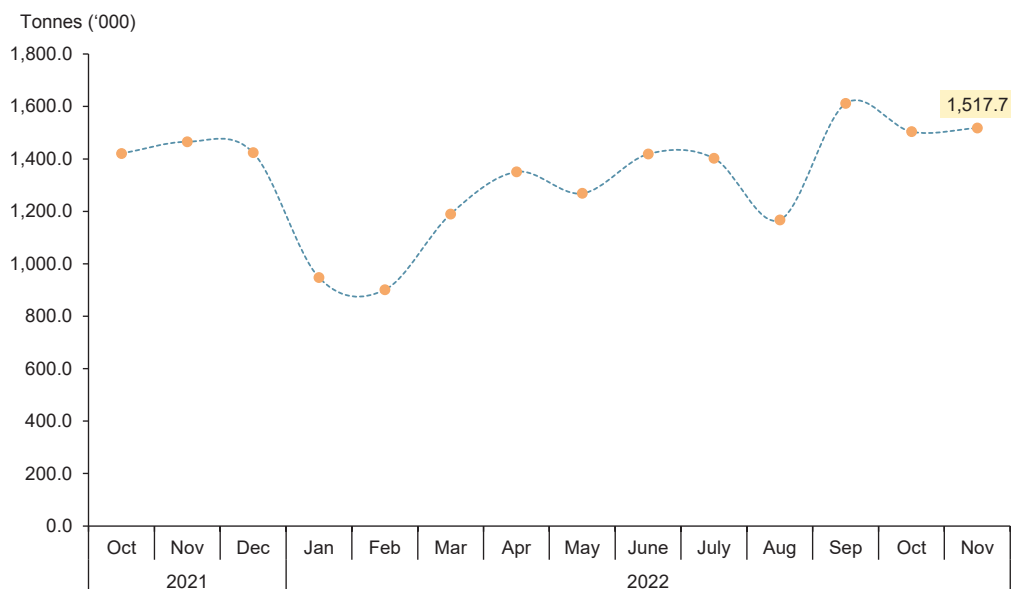
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 31.9 per cent (November 2022: 47,047 tonnes, October 2022: 69,064 tonnes) and 32.2 per cent (November 2022: 4,503 tonnes, October 2022: 6,643 tonnes) respectively, while imports of palm kernel oil increased by 29.2 per cent (November 2022: 23,915 tonnes, October 2022: 18,513 tonnes).

Chart 7: Imports by Oil Palm Products, October 2021 - November 2022
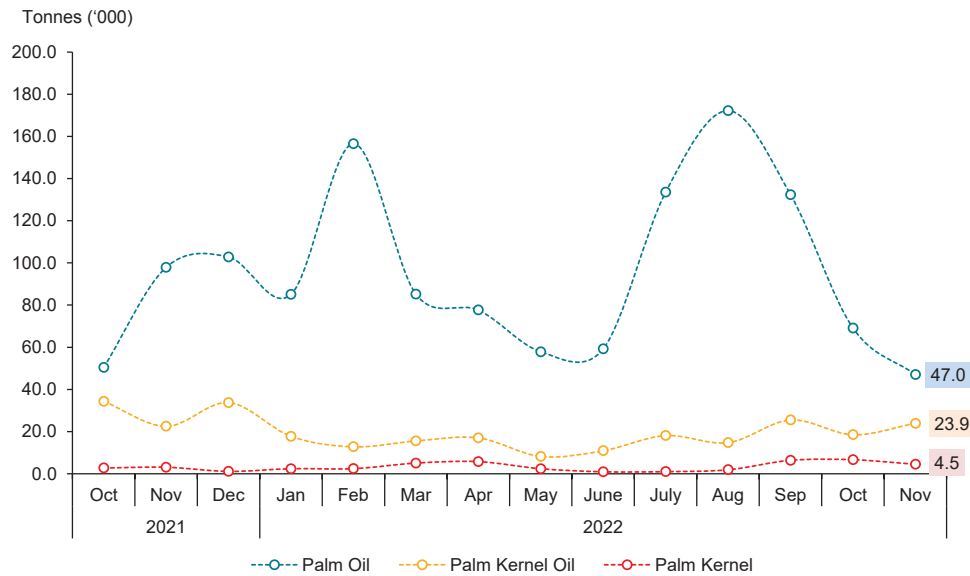
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Rubber

Natural rubber production fell 10.3 per cent to 31,795 tonnes in October 2022 from 35,460 tonnes in September 2022. The production on an annual basis showed a decrease of 26.3 per cent as against 43,127 tonnes in the same month last year as shown in **Chart 8**.

Chart 8: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - October 2022
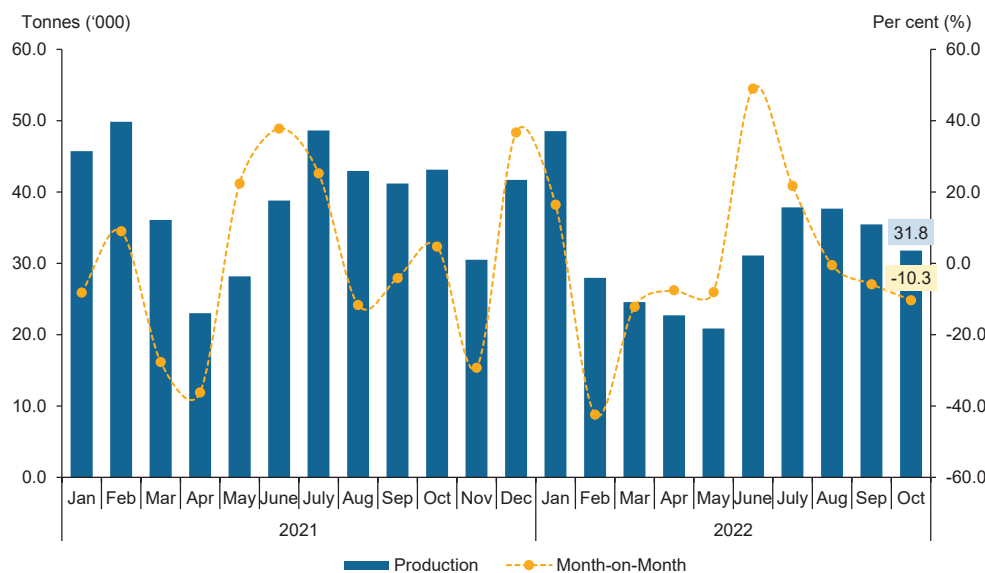
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the natural rubber production in October 2022 with a share of 87.8 per cent (27,928 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector at 12.2 per cent (3,867 tonnes). On a monthly basis, both the smallholder and estate sectors showed a decrease of 10.1 per cent and 11.9 per cent. Similarly, the annual production of smallholdings and estate sectors also dropped by 28.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent as compared to October 2021.

The average monthly price analysis showed that Latex Concentrated decreased 2.2 per cent (October 2022: 466.42 cent per kg, September 2022: 476.76 cent per kg) while, Scrap increased by 1.2 per cent (October 2022: 471.29 cent per kg, September 2022: 465.86 cent per kg). The movement of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased 0.6 per cent and decreased 2.1 per cent. World Bank Commodity Price Data reported prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 2.6 per cent (from USD1.32/kg to USD1.29/kg) and increased 1.1 per cent (from USD1.48/kg to USD1.50/kg) respectively.

Chart 9: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, October 2021 and September - October 2022
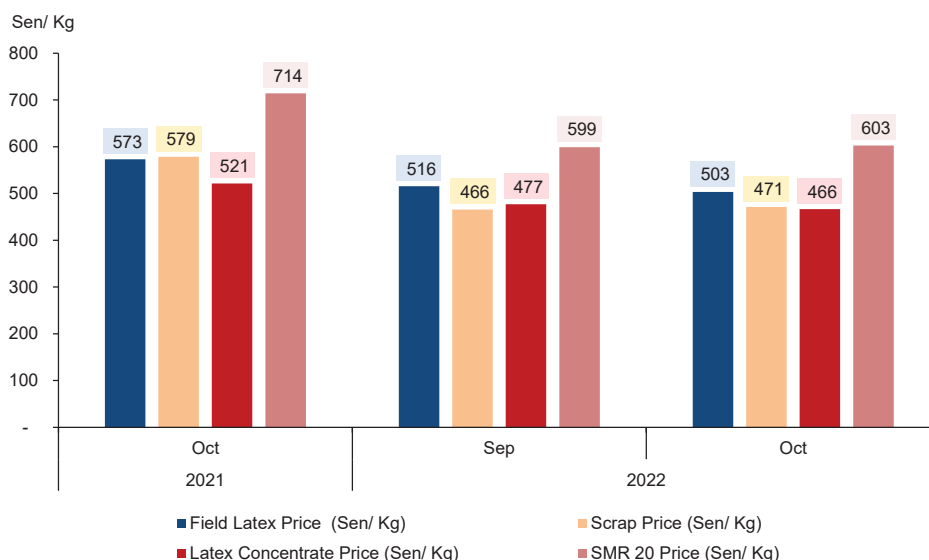
Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

In October 2022, total rubber stocks declined 0.3 per cent to 198,122 tonnes as compared to 198,706 tonnes in September 2022. Year-on-year comparison also showed that the stocks fell 29.7 per cent against 281,718 tonnes in October 2021.

Chart 10: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - October 2022
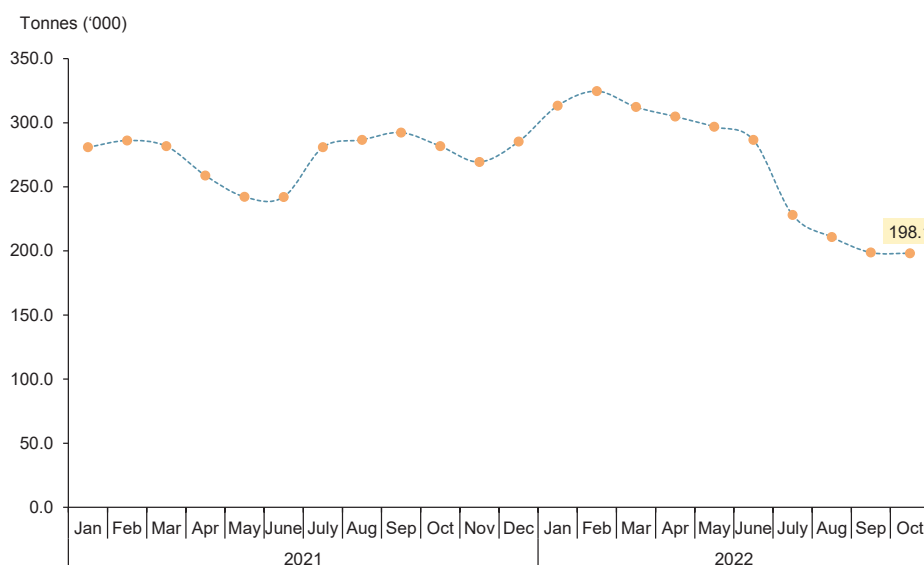
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption declined by 1.9 per cent to 28,494 tonnes as compared to 29,040 tonnes in September 2022. The consumption on an annual basis also exhibited a decrease of 34.5 per cent (October 2021: 43,535 tonnes).

Chart 11: Domestic Consumption, January 2021 - October 2022
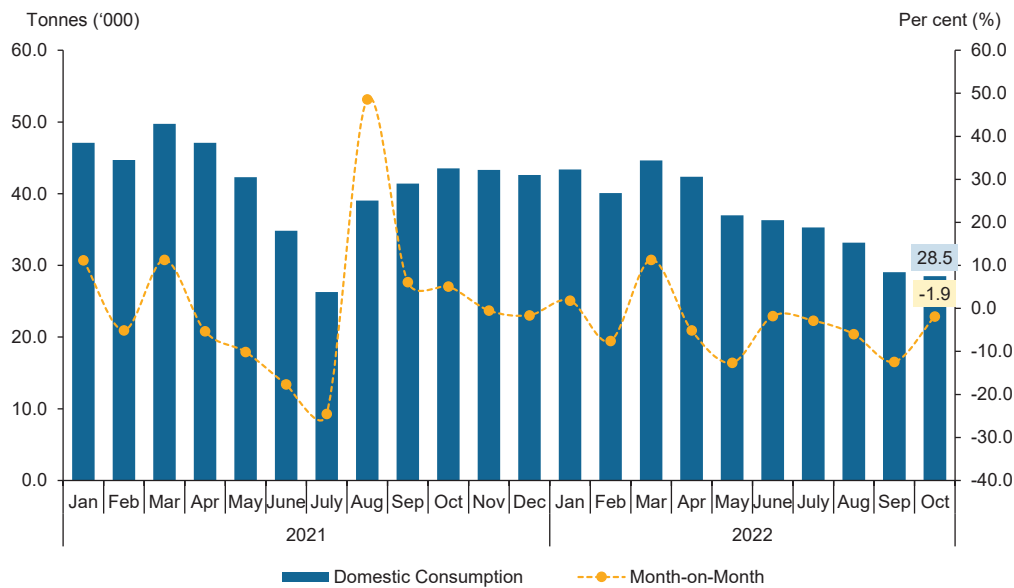
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's natural rubber amounted to 41,548 tonnes in October 2022, a decrease of 23.8 per cent as against September 2022 (54,542 tonnes) and plunged by 33.2 per cent from 62,167 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to dominate as the highest importer of natural rubber with 56.2 per cent of total exports in October 2022 and followed by Germany (8.2%), Brazil (3.3%), Finland (3.2%) and Iran (3.0%).

Rubber gloves was the main exports of rubber-based products with 42,497 tonnes in October 2022, a decrease of 11.9 per cent as compared to September 2022 (48,212 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (12,276 tonnes), China (4,478 tonnes) and Japan (3,153 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, September - October 2022

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	September 2022	October 2022	September 2022	October 2022
United States of America	13,765	12,276	454.3	378.6
China	4,031	4,478	69.5	76.1
Japan	2,806	3,153	92.3	101.2
United Kingdom	1,671	2,261	42.9	55.2
Germany	2,924	2,066	83.0	58.2
Brazil	2,098	1,432	36.1	27.7
Canada	847	1,059	22.3	32.1
Türkey	650	846	12.8	18.3
Republic of Korea	933	824	27.3	25.0
Hong Kong	598	817	14.7	20.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) experienced a deceleration in growth in October 2022 due to lackluster domestic and external demand.

After four consecutive months of double-digit growth, IPI growth slowed to 4.6 per cent in October 2022 (**Chart 12**). The expansion of IPI during the month was contributed by increases in Mining index (8.6%) and Manufacturing index (4.2%) while Electricity index recorded a decline of 1.9 per cent.

Chart 12: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), October 2021 - October 2022
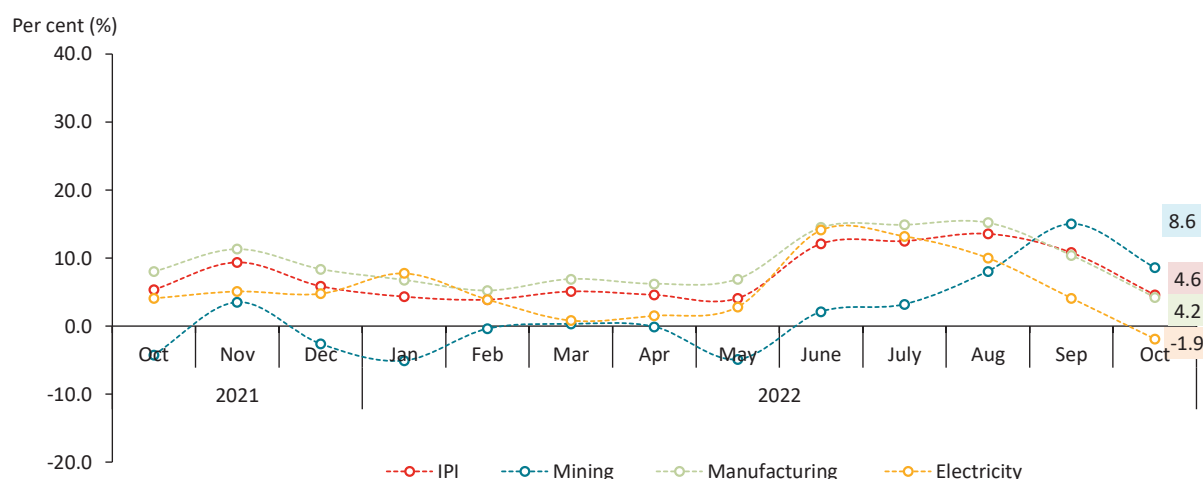
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, posted an increase of 4.2 per cent in October 2022 (September 2022: 10.4%). Export-oriented and domestic-oriented output recorded a growth of 5.0 per cent (September 2022: 10.1%) and 2.5 per cent (September 2022: 11.2%), respectively, as compared to the same period of the previous year. The growth in export-oriented output was attributed by the manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products, at 10.6 per cent (September 2022: 15.4%), followed by the manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products, at 10.3 per cent (September 2022: 16.7%) and the manufacture of electrical equipment at 4.5 per cent (September 2022: 9.5%). Meanwhile, the largest contributor to domestic-oriented output was the manufacture of food processing products at 7.8 per cent (September 2022: 8.4%), the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, at 3.5 per cent (September 2022: 7.3%) and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products at 3.5 per cent (September 2022: 10.1%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed positive growth in October 2022 albeit at slower pace, such as China, 5.0 per cent (September 2022: 6.3%), Japan, 3.7 per cent (September 2022: 9.6%) and United States of America (USA), 3.4 per cent (September 2022: 5.0%). Meanwhile, Singapore and South Korea recorded a decrease of 0.8 percent (September 2022: 1.6%) and 1.1 per cent (September 2022: 0.7%), respectively.

Output in the Mining sector rose 8.6 per cent in October 2022 after expanding strongly by 15.0 per cent in September 2022. The growth was contributed by an increase of 11.4 per cent in the Natural Gas index and 4.8 per cent in the Crude Oil & Condensate index.

Manufacturing

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in October 2022 stood at RM158.9 billion, up 12.9 per cent (September 2022: 19.5%) as compared to the same month in 2021 (**Chart 13**). The growth in sales value was driven by the Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products, 23.8 per cent (September 2022: 27.2%), Electrical & Electronics Products, 16.6 per cent (September 2022: 24.7%) and Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products, 4.6 per cent (September 2022: 7.1%)

In addition, Malaysia's exports in October 2022 recorded a growth of 15.0 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM131.6 billion. The expansion was boosted mainly by higher shipments of petroleum products, electrical and electronic (E&E) products, liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum. Exports to major trading partners, notably ASEAN, China, the USA, the European Union (EU) and Japan, recorded double-digit growth. Exports of manufactured goods, which represented 84.5 per cent of total exports and increased by 12.6 per cent for year-on-year comparison, amounted to RM111.2 billion.

Chart 13: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, October 2021 - October 2022
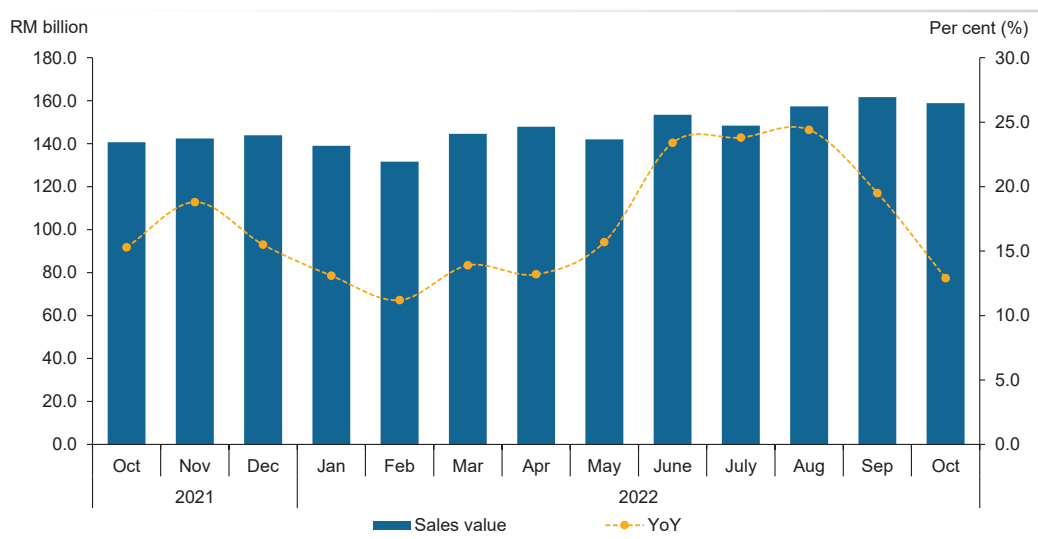
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in October 2022 was 2.32 million persons, an increase of 3.6 per cent as compared to 2.24 million persons in October 2021 (September 2022: 3.8%). The increase in the number of employees was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (5.6%), Food, Beverages and Tobacco Products (4.3%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastics Products (2.0%) subsectors. Salaries & wages paid increased by 4.8 per cent, amounted to RM7.9 billion in October 2022 as compared to the same month in 2021 (September 2022: 5.4%). Moreover, the average salaries & wages per employee grew by 1.1 per cent to RM3,395 as compared to the same month of the previous year. At the same time, sales value per employee also increased by 9.0 per cent to RM68,441 (October 2021: RM62,763).

The Manufacturing sector is foresee to continue moderating in the near term in view of slowing exports and production activities in regional countries and signs of weaker demand from major trading partners while domestic demand still continued to spur the growth.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Sales continue to record double-digit growth of 15.2 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM133.9 billion in October 2022. The sturdy growth was partly contributed by the base effect as well as the school holiday and Deepavali celebration.

Performance of Sales Value

The increase in Wholesale & Retail Trade in October was attributed to Retail Trade sub-sector which rose RM12.0 billion or 26.0 per cent to a record RM58.3 billion. Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles also grew 7.3 per cent (+RM4.1 billion) to RM59.9 billion and 11.2 per cent (+RM1.6 billion) to RM15.7 billion, respectively.

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, October 2022

		Wholesale & Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Motor Vehicles
Sales Value	RM billion October 2022	133.9	59.9	58.3	15.7
	YoY (%)	15.2	7.3	26.0	11.2
	MoM (%)	-0.1	-0.3	1.1	-3.5
Volume Index (2015=100)	Original October 2022	145.8	132.1	169.4	120.1
	YoY (%)	10.5	0.8	22.3	3.0
	MoM (%)	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	-2.7
	Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	140.4	125.3	168.2	114.3
	MoM (%) (SA)	-2.3	-0.6	-0.3	-7.0
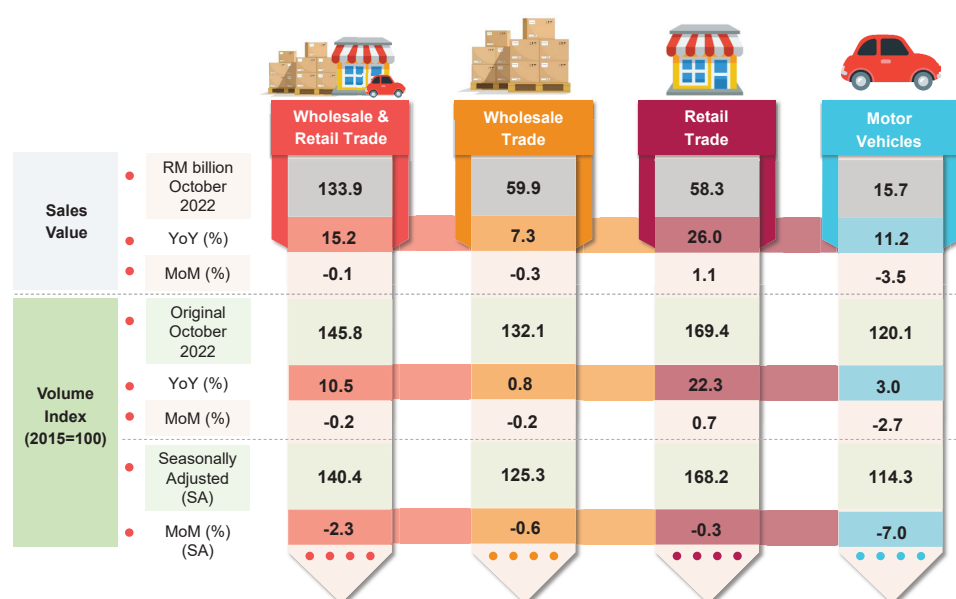
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For month-on-month comparison, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade decreased by 0.1 per cent, contributed by Motor Vehicles and Wholesale Trade with negative 3.5 per cent and negative 0.3 per cent, respectively.

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The performance in Motor Vehicles sub-sector this month was spearheaded by Sales of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories with 49.2 per cent, or an increase of RM1.3 billion to RM4.0 billion. This was followed by Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles which rose 62.4 per cent or RM0.8 billion to RM2.1 billion. On the other hand, Sales of Motor Vehicles and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles by 5.7 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively.

On a monthly comparison, sales of this sub-sector declined by 3.5 per cent due to a decrease of 5.9 per cent in Sales of Motor Vehicles.

Chart 14: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, October 2022

Category	Value
Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles	-2.1%
Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories	49.2%
Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles	62.4%
Sales of Motor Vehicles	-5.7%
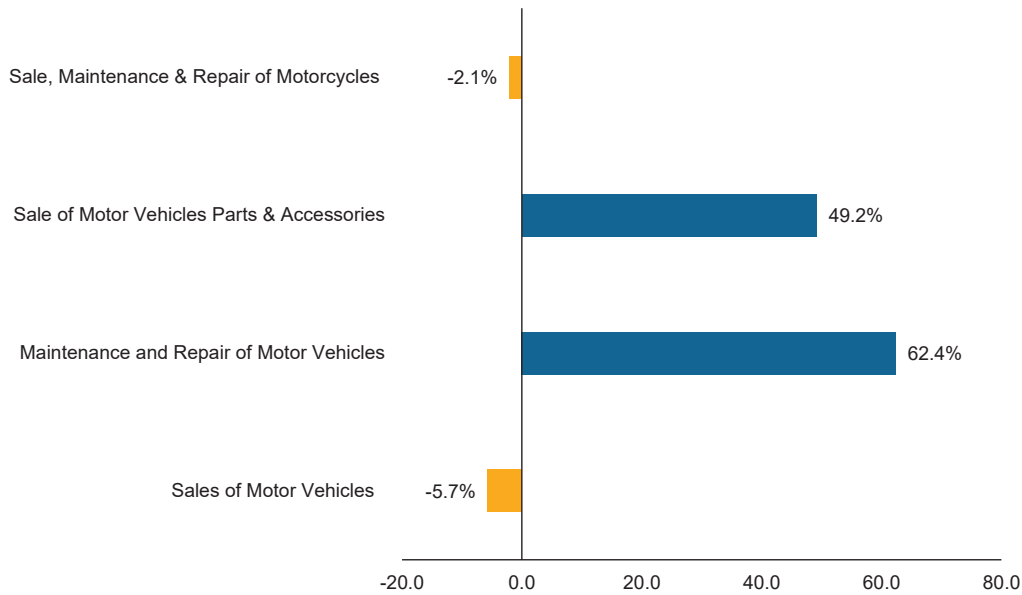
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector rose 26.0 per cent in October 2022 which was supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores grew 25.7 per cent or RM4.4 billion to RM21.6 billion. Likewise, other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growths, namely Retail Sales in Specialised Stores at 40.9 per cent, Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels (40.1%), Retail Sales of Household Goods (19.1%), Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment (13.3%), Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (14.7%), Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods (8.2%), Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market (19.0%), and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market (18.3%) (**Chart 15**).

For month-on-month comparison, sales in this sub-sector grew marginally by 1.1 per cent. The main contributors to this increase were Retail Sales in Non-Specialised Stores, Retail Sales in Specialised Stores and Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels with 1.4 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Chart 15: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, October 2022

Category	Value
Retail Trade Not in Stores, Stalls or Markets	21.3%
Retail Sale Via Stalls & Markets	20.2%
Retail Sale of Other Goods in Specialised Stores	43.4%
Retail Sale of Cultural & Recreation Goods in Specialised Stores	11.6%
Retail Sale of Other Household Equipment in Specialised Stores	23.1%
Retail Sale of Information & Communication Equipment in Specialised Stores	13.3%
Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel in Specialised Stores	40.1%
Retail Sale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco in Specialised Stores	14.7%
Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores	25.7%

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The wholesale Trade increased 7.3 per cent backed by Other Specialised Wholesale which grew 3.1 per cent or RM0.7 billion to RM22.7 billion. Other groups that contributed to this growth were: Wholesale of Household Goods (18.8%), Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (11.8%), Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (3.6%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (3.7%), Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis (17.9%), and Non-specialised Wholesale Trade (5.9%) (**Chart 16**).

However, for month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector decreased by negative 0.3 per cent which was mainly led by Other Specialised Wholesale which contracted negative 1.8 per cent.

Chart 16: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, October 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for October 2022 registered a year-on-year growth of 10.5 per cent. The expansion was contributed by Retail Trade which increased 22.3 per cent, Motor Vehicles 3.0 per cent and Wholesale Trade 0.8 per cent. However, the seasonally adjusted volume index declined 2.3 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 17**).

Chart 17: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - October 2022
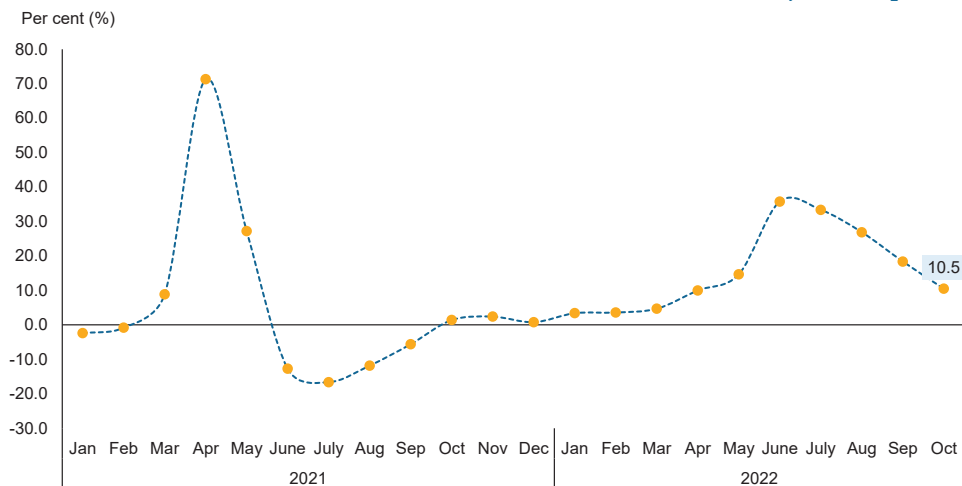
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries (Year-on-Year), October 2022

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
12.1	2.4	-6.0	-0.7	3.7

Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

Performance of retail sales in selected countries, Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong posted positive growth in October 2022, as shown in **Table 4**. Singapore reported 12.1 per cent growth year-on-year, driven by Wearing Apparels and Footwear industries due to higher demand for bags and footwear. Indonesia's positive growth of 3.7 per cent was underpinned by increasing sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco as well as improving sales of Communication Equipment. Hong Kong also recorded a positive growth of 2.4 per cent this month, supported by the improved tourism industry resulting from the eased pandemic restrictions and also the disbursement of a new batch of consumption vouchers. However, the United Kingdom and South Korea's retail sales a respective negative 6.0 per cent and negative 0.7 per cent in October from a year earlier.

Prospects for November 2022

Going forward, the performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade in November will continue to grow moderately, and all sub-sectors are expected to record positive year-on-year growth.

As for monthly comparison, Wholesale & Retail Trade are also expected to perform better especially, in Motor Vehicles sub-sector. The growth in the Motor Vehicles sub-sector will be driven by Sales of Motor Vehicles, in which companies are continuing to fulfil backlog orders received in June resulting from the sales tax exemption that ended in June 2022. Similarly, Retail Trade is also expected to record better positive growth compared to October, partly due to spending in conjunction with the general election event that took place in November.

Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's economy in October 2022 remained the positive trends as shown by Malaysia's major monthly economic indicators. Among the economic indicators that showed a favourable performance in October 2022 were the sales of manufacturing sector with a 12.9 per cent year-on-year increase the Industrial Production Index (+4.6%), sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade (15.2%) and Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade (+10.5%) while number of employed persons continued to rise with a month-on-month growth of 0.2 per cent. Singing the same tune, Malaysia's trade remained steady in October 2022, albeit at a slower pace, posting an increase of 21.1 per cent to RM245.2 billion from RM202.4 billion in October last year. Exports noted the slowest annual growth for this year, expanding by 15.0 per cent to RM131.6 billion, while imports surged by 29.2 per cent to RM113.5 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus for the 30th consecutive month with RM18.1 billion, fell by 32.0 per cent compared to a year ago. In comparison to September 2022, imports grew marginally by 1.0 per cent. However, exports, total trade and trade surplus shrank by 8.7 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 43.2 per cent, respectively.

Looking at trading partners, the positive exports growth in October 2022 was mainly contributed by the higher exports to Singapore, which grew by RM4.1 billion, followed by the Republic of Korea (+RM1.9 billion), Japan (+RM1.8 billion) and Australia (+RM1.4 billion). Meanwhile, the strong import performance was impelled by significant increases in imported goods from Saudi Arabia (+RM5.0 billion), China (+RM4.0 billion), Taiwan (+RM3.3 billion), the United States of America (USA) (+RM2.9 billion) and Australia (+RM1.6 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in October 2022 was mainly contributed by China, Singapore, the USA, and the European Union (EU), accounting for 46.1 per cent of total trade (October 2021: 48.3%).

Malaysia's exports in October 2022 continued to surge by double-digits, albeit at a slower pace, with an increase of 15.0 per cent from RM114.5 billion in the same month of 2021 to RM131.6 billion. Refined petroleum products were the main driver with a growth of 86.7 per cent to RM17.3 billion from RM9.3 billion in the previous year. Moreover, the growth momentum was also being supported by the increases in Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM8.0 billion, +19.0%), Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM4.1 billion, +127.8%) and Crude petroleum (+RM1.5 billion, +103.4%) as per **Chart 18**. Meanwhile, exports of Rubber gloves remained on a downward trend, decreasing by RM1.5 billion (-57.2%) due to the decline in prices and quantity of demand. In addition, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Iron & steel bars, rods declined RM502.9 million (-4.9%) andRM186.8 million (-12.4%), respectively. E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Palm oil & palm oil-based products were Malaysia's main export products in October 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 58.6 per cent (October 2021: 53.8%).

Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), October 2022

Product	% Change
Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones, including imitation	5.1
Rubber gloves	-57.2
Iron & steel bars, rods	-12.4
Timber & timber-based products	-4.5
Crude petroleum	103.4
Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus	14.6
Liquefied natural gas	127.8
Palm oil & palm oil-based products	-4.9
Refined petroleum products	86.7
E&E products	19.0
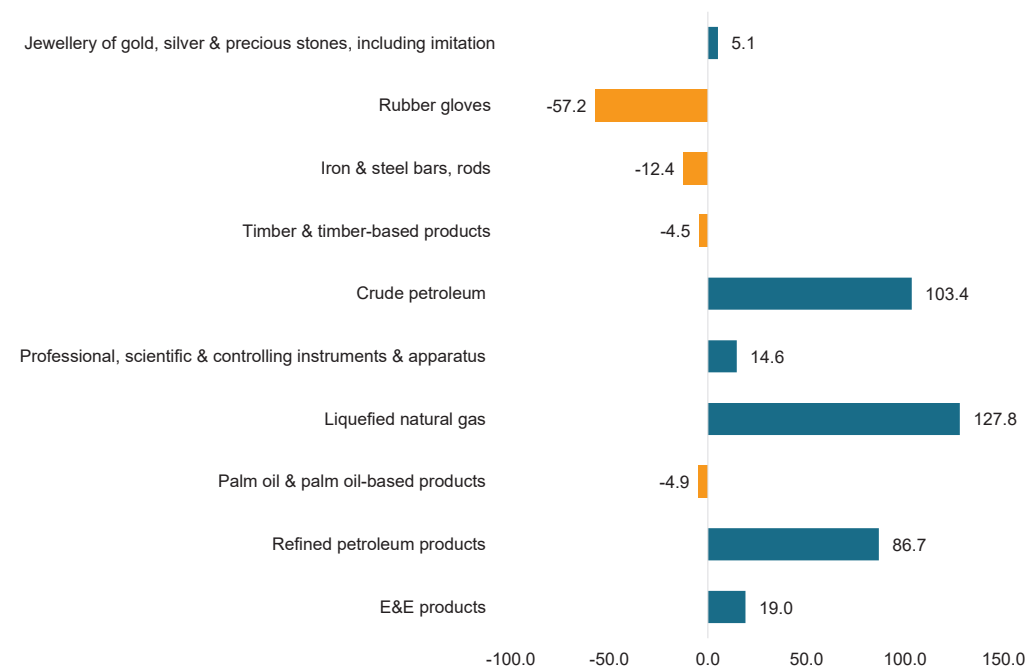
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's imports maintained a high performance in October 2022, outperforming exports growth with an increase, of 29.2 per cent year-on-year from RM87.9 billion to RM113.5 billion. Crude petroleum emerged as the mainstay of the increase with a significant growth of 1,158.3 per cent to RM7.4 billion from RM587.5 million in October of the previous year, as shown in **Chart 19**. Similarly, E&E products increased by RM5.6 billion (+18.4%), followed by Refined petroleum products (+RM4.1 billion, +46.4%) and Aircraft, associated equipment & parts (RM1.9 billion, +299.5%). However, Flat rolled products of iron or steel and Non-monetary gold decreased RM691.4 million (-38.1%) and RM618.1 million (-31.9%), respectively. The E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in October 2022, with a cumulative contribution of 49.6 per cent (October 2021: 45.3%).

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), October 2022
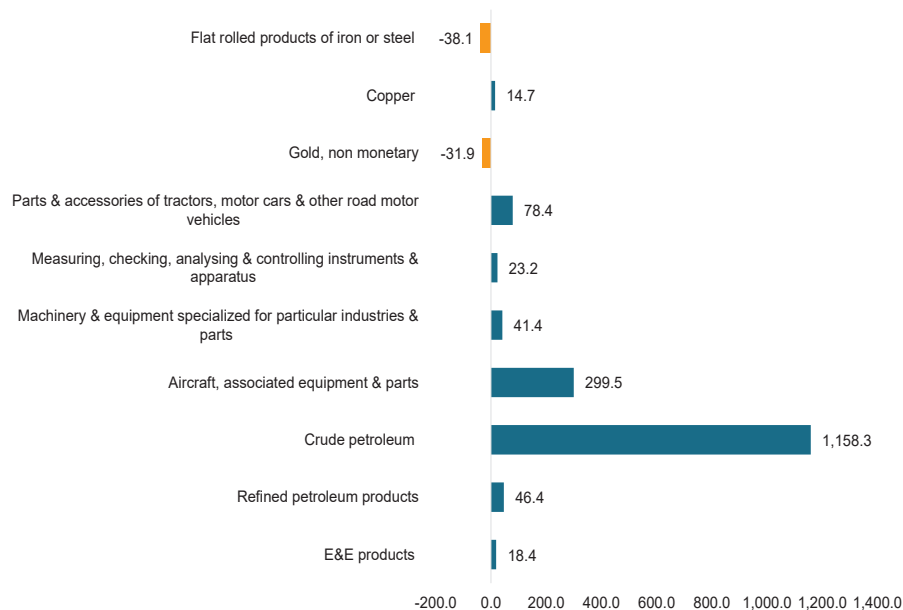
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Facing the global economic uncertainty, trade of major trading partners showed a slowing momentum. Exports and imports with trading partners like China, Thailand and Hong Kong declined in October 2022, as did those for Taiwan and the Republic of Korea especially for imports (**Chart 20**).

Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners (%), October 2022
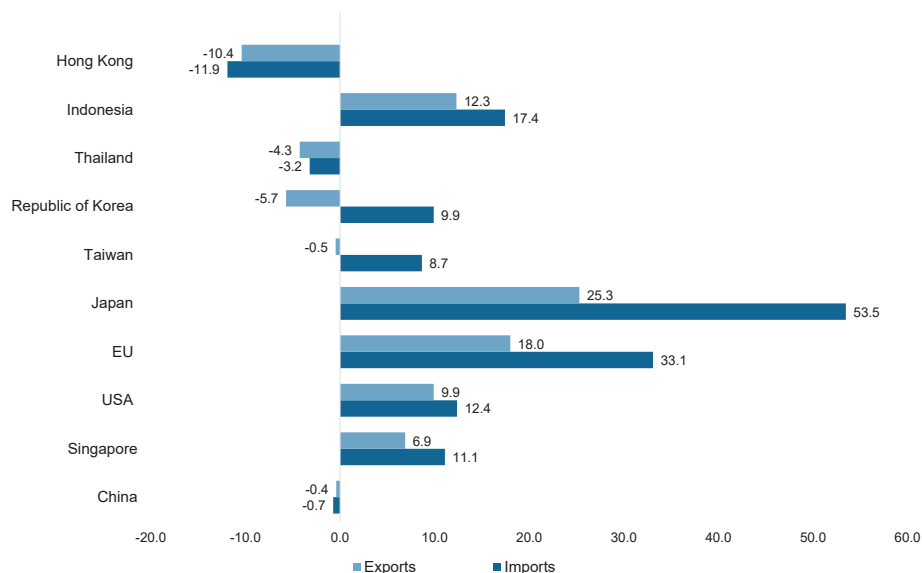
Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

External trade statistics by state for the period of October 2022 showed that the total trade increased RM42.8 billion or 21.1 per cent to RM245.2 billion, year-on-year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Johor which rose by RM18.9 billion (+45.4%), followed by Pulau Pinang RM8.8 billion (+16.4%), Sarawak RM4.6 billion (+44.9%), Kedah RM2.8 billion (+30.8%), Selangor RM2.6 billion (+5.4%), Melaka RM1.9 billion (+42.1%), W.P. Labuan RM1.6 billion (+160.9%), Sabah RM1.5 billion (+51.1%), Negeri Sembilan RM806.2 million (+16.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM206.4 million (+1.7%), Perlis RM69.9 million (+44.2%) and Kelantan RM57.5 million (+12.8%). However, total trade in Terengganu by RM927.1 million (-40.0%), Perak by RM437.1 million (-7.4%) and Pahang by RM186.0 million (-4.1%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports in October 2022 increased by RM17.1 billion or 15.0 per cent to RM131.6 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM7.1 billion), Johor (+RM4.8 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.7 billion), W.P. Labuan (+RM1.7 billion), Sabah (+RM1.4 billion), Kedah (+RM1.0 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM453.2 million), Perlis (+RM43.5 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM41.8 million), Melaka (+RM38.0 million) and Kelantan (+RM17.7 million). However, exports decreased in Selangor (-RM1.8 billion), Terengganu (-RM581.2 million), Perak (-RM404.6 million) and Pahang (-RM330.6 million).

At the same time, imports increased by RM25.6 billion (+29.2%) in October 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. Higher imports were mainly from Johor (+RM14.1 billion), Selangor (+RM4.3 billion), Melaka (+RM1.9 billion), Kedah (+RM1.8 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM1.7 billion), Sarawak (+RM929.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM353.0 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM164.6 million), Pahang (+RM144.6 million), Sabah (+RM107.8 million), Kelantan (+RM39.8 million) and Perlis (+RM26.3 million). However, imports decreased in Terengganu (-RM346.0 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM52.5 million) and Perak (-RM32.5 million).

Five states continued to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 81.9 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter with a share of 29.6 per cent, followed by Johor (21.9%), Selangor (17.1%), Sarawak (9.0%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.3%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Johor was the largest contributor with a share of 28.0 per cent, followed by Selangor (24.0%), Pulau Pinang (20.8%), Kedah (6.5%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (5.7%).

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, October 2021 and October 2022

	OCT 2021	OCT 2022	
Total Trade	RM202.4 b	RM245.2 b	▲ 21.1%
Exports	RM114.5 b	RM131.6 b	▲ 15.0%
Imports	RM87.9 b	RM113.5 b	▲ 29.2%

KEDAH
RM9.2 b | RM12.1 b ▲ 30.8%
RM3.7 b | RM4.7 b ▲ 28.1%
RM5.6 b | RM7.4 b ▲ 32.5%

PERLIS
RM0.2 b | RM0.2 b ▲ 44.2%
RM0.1 b | RM0.1 b ▲ 51.0%
RM0.1 b | RM0.1 b ▲ 36.2%

KELANTAN
RM0.4 b | RM0.5 b ▲ 12.8%
RM0.3 b | RM0.3 b ▲ 6.0%
RM0.2 b | RM0.2 b ▲ 25.7%

TERENGGANU
RM2.3 b | RM1.4 b ▼ 40.0%
RM1.7 b | RM1.1 b ▼ 34.2%
RM0.6 b | RM0.3 b ▼ 55.5%

PULAU PINANG
RM53.9 b | RM62.7 b ▲ 16.4%
RM31.9 b | RM39.0 b ▲ 22.2%
RM21.9 b | RM23.7 b ▲ 8.0%

WP KUALA LUMPUR²
RM11.9 b | RM12.1 b ▲ 1.7%
RM5.6 b | RM5.7 b ▲ 0.7%
RM6.3 b | RM6.4 b ▲ 2.6%

WP LABUAN
RM1.0 b | RM2.7 b ▲ 160.9%
RM0.8 b | RM2.5 b ▲ 209.2%
RM0.2 b | RM0.2 b ▼ 25.0%

PERAK
RM5.9 b | RM5.4 b ▼ 7.4%
RM3.1 b | RM2.7 b ▼ 12.9%
RM2.7 b | RM2.7 b ▼ 1.2%

PAHANG
RM4.5 b | RM4.3 b ▼ 4.1%
RM3.1 b | RM2.7 b ▼ 10.7%
RM1.5 b | RM1.6 b ▲ 10.0%

SABAH
RM3.0 b | RM4.5 b ▲ 51.1%
RM2.3 b | RM3.7 b ▲ 62.0%
RM0.7 b | RM0.8 b ▲ 15.4%

SELANGOR
RM47.2 b | RM49.7 b ▲ 5.4%
RM24.2 b | RM22.5 b ▼ 7.2%
RM22.9 b | RM27.2 b ▲ 18.9%

NEGERI SEMBILAN
RM4.9 b | RM5.7 b ▲ 16.5%
RM2.0 b | RM2.4 b ▲ 22.8%
RM2.9 b | RM3.3 b ▲ 12.1%

MELAKA
RM4.6 b | RM6.5 b ▲ 42.1%
RM2.8 b | RM2.8 b ▲ 1.4%
RM1.8 b | RM3.7 b ▲ 106.4%

JOHOR
RM41.7 b | RM60.6 b ▲ 45.4%
RM24.0 b | RM28.8 b ▲ 20.1%
RM17.7 b | RM31.8 b ▲ 79.6%

SARAWAK
RM10.3 b | RM14.9 b ▲ 44.9%
RM8.2 b | RM11.9 b ▲ 45.0%
RM2.1 b | RM3.0 b ▲ 44.8%

▲▼ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:
1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

The Asian Development Outlook Supplement, which was released on 14 December 2022 reported that the Asian Development Bank has lowered its economic growth forecasts for developing Asia and the Pacific for 2022 to 4.2 per cent from an estimation of 4.3 per cent in September amid a gloomy global situation. How ever, the growth forecast for Southeast Asia was revised up to 5.5 per cent from 5.1 per cent long with robust consumption and tourism recovery in Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Furthermore, according to the Goods Trade Barometer of the World Trade Organization, released on 28 November 2022, the barometer has sunk below its trend levels, as the current reading of 96.2 was below the baseline value for the index as well as the previous reading of 100.0, signifying a drop in the demand for traded goods. At the same time, the JPMorgan Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) in November 2022 shrank to a 29-month low of 48.8, down from 49.4 in the month before, as output and new orders fell at faster rates.

Malaysia's trade growth slowed further in November 2022. In comparison to October 2022, exports, imports and total trade contracted by 1.0 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively, while trade surplus increased 23.5 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, Malaysia's trade remained on a steady trajectory, but at a slower pace, inclined 15.6 per cent to RM238.2 billion. Exports and imports increased 15.6 per cent to RM130.2 billion and RM107.9 billion, respectively. The trade balance remained in surplus, amounting to RM22.3 billion with a growth of 15.6 per cent.

Note: This article used preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

Labour Scenario

Rapid growth of the current economic and social activities of the country has developed a steady fundamental economy that was reflected by the optimistic labour force performance in October 2022. This was combined with ongoing policy support to cushion the impact of rising living costs and reduce the negative risks associated with lingering geopolitical unrest and tightening external financial conditions. The Malaysian Government has ramped up supportive measures, promising to strengthen all affected sectors as a result of the pandemic. Successively, Malaysia's economic situation improved in October 2022 compared to the previous year.

Employed persons in October 2022 continued to increase month-on-month by 0.2 per cent (+29.3 thousand persons) to 16.08 million persons (September 2022: 16.05 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons increased by 0.02 per cent. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons rose by 526.9 thousand persons or 3.4 per cent, year-on-year (October 2021: 15.55 million persons) (**Chart 21**).

Chart 21: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2019 - October 2022
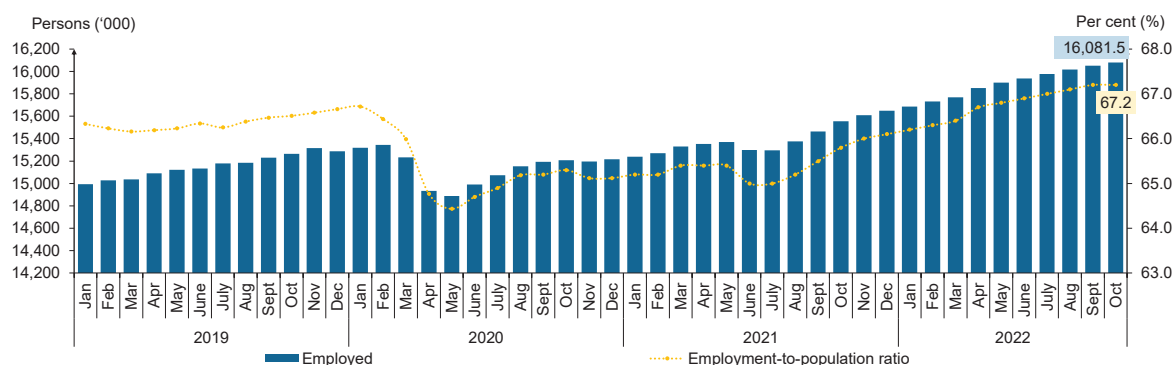
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By economic sector, the number of employed persons in the Services sector continued with an upward trend, particularly in the Food & beverage service activities; Wholesale & retail trade; and Finance & insurance/takaful. Similarly, the number of employed persons in the Manufacturing, Construction and Agriculture sectors also recorded increases. In contrast, employment in the Mining & quarrying sector continued to fall.

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working continued to decline for five consecutive months, with a reduction of 0.3 thousand persons (-0.4%) to 79.8 thousand persons in October 2022 (September 2022: 80.1 thousand persons). As for the year-on-year comparison, this category fell by 35.0 per cent or 42.9 thousand persons (October 2021: 122.7 thousand persons). This category who was most likely unable to work was not classified as unemployed as they had work to return to.

In October 2022, the Employee category which was the largest composition of the total employed persons by status in employment with a share of 75.9 per cent, posted an increase of 0.1 per cent or equivalent to 17.7 thousand persons to record 12.20 million persons (September 2022: 12.18 million persons).

A similar trend was observed in Own-account workers, with a 0.4 per cent (+10.4 thousand persons) increase to 2.83 million persons (September 2022: 2.82 million persons). This group mainly consisted of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls; and smallholders (**Chart 22**).

LABOUR SCENARIO

Chart 22: Employed Person by Status in Employment, September - October 2022

SEPTEMBER 2022

- 498.2 / 3.1%
- 548.0 / 3.4%
- 2,823.2 / 17.4%
- 12,182.7 / 76.0%

OCTOBER 2022

- 495.2 / 3.1 %
- 552.4 / 3.4 %
- 2,833.6 / 17.6 %
- 12,200.4 / 75.9 %

■ Employers ■ Employees ■ Own account workers ■ Unpaid family workers
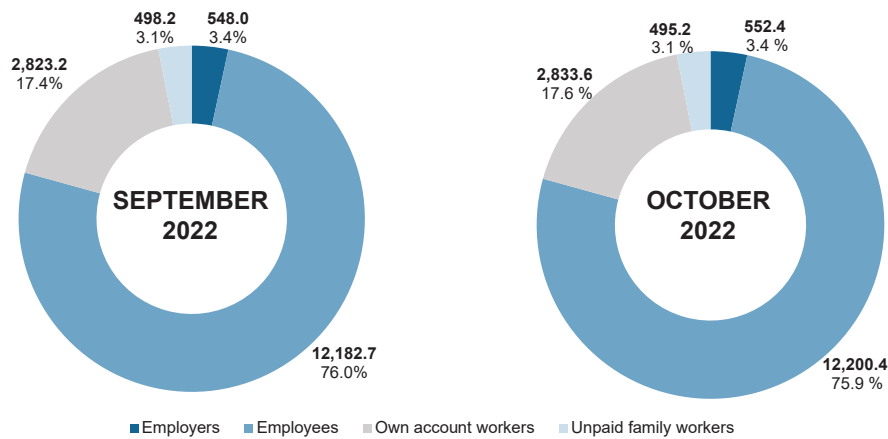
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons dropped marginally to 602.0 thousand persons in October 2022, representing a 0.5 per cent (-3.0 thousand persons) decrease from 605.0 thousand persons in September 2022. October's unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the pre-pandemic level (February 2020: 3.3%). In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons rose by 1.9 per cent, to record a 3.7 per cent unemployment rate (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 2000- 2021 and January 2020 - October 2022

Annual

Monthly

Person ('000)

Per cent (%)

733.0

4.6

602.0

3.6

■ Unemployed   ⋯ Unemployment rate
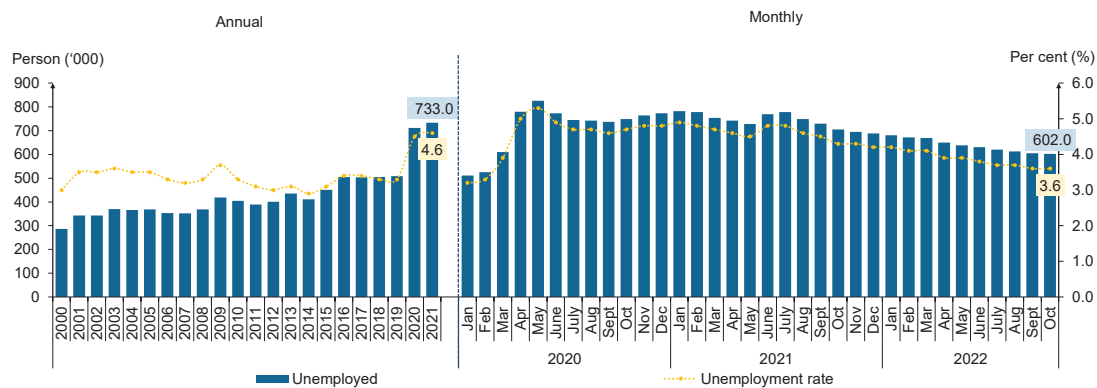
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the actively unemployed or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs accounted for 81.6 per cent of the total number of unemployed persons. This group remained on a downward trend with a decrease of 1.1 per cent, or equivalent to 5.3 thousand persons, to 491.3 thousand persons in October 2022 (September 2022: 496.6 thousand persons). In terms of the duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, those unemployed for less than three months made up 60.5 per cent of the total actively unemployed, while 6.3 per cent were those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year. On the contrary, those who believed that there were no jobs available or the inactively unemployed, rose by 2.1 per cent or equivalent to 2.3 thousand persons to 110.7 thousand persons (September 2022: 108.4 thousand persons) (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, September - October 2022

Unemployment category

17.9 %

82.1%

September 2022

18.4 %

81.6%

October 2022

Duration of unemployment

More than 1 year — 6.3%, 6.3%

6 month to less than 12 months — 11.6%, 11.7%

3 months to less than 6 months — 21.7%, 21.8%

Less than 3 month — 60.5%, 60.1%

Percentage Share

Actively unemployed   Inactively unemployed

September 2022   October 2022
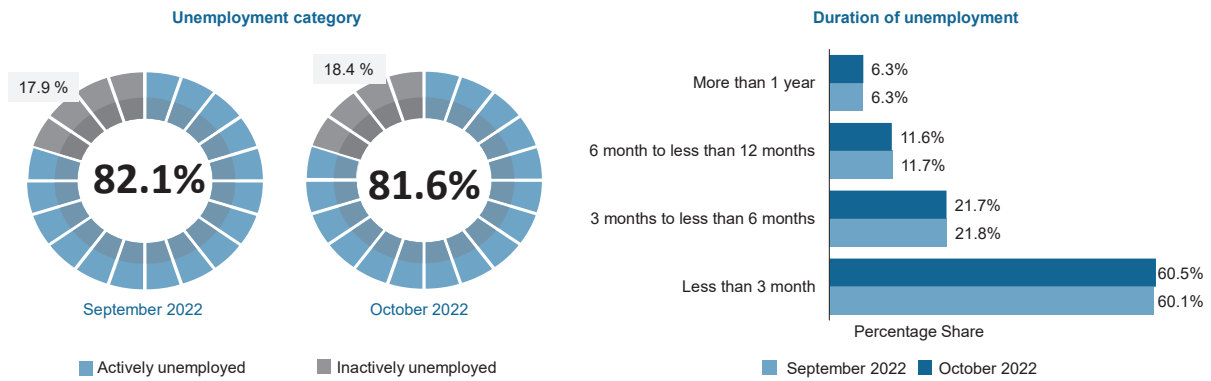
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In October 2022, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years remained at 12.1 per cent for the fourth month, recording the number of unemployed youths at 337.2 thousand persons (September 2022: 339.1 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years increased by 0.3 percentage points to record 7.4 per cent, with 476.9 thousand unemployed youths (September 2022: 7.1%; 460.4 thousand persons) (**Chart 25**).

Chart 25: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2019 - October 2022

Persons ('000)

Per cent (%)

337.2

12.1

Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)   Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)
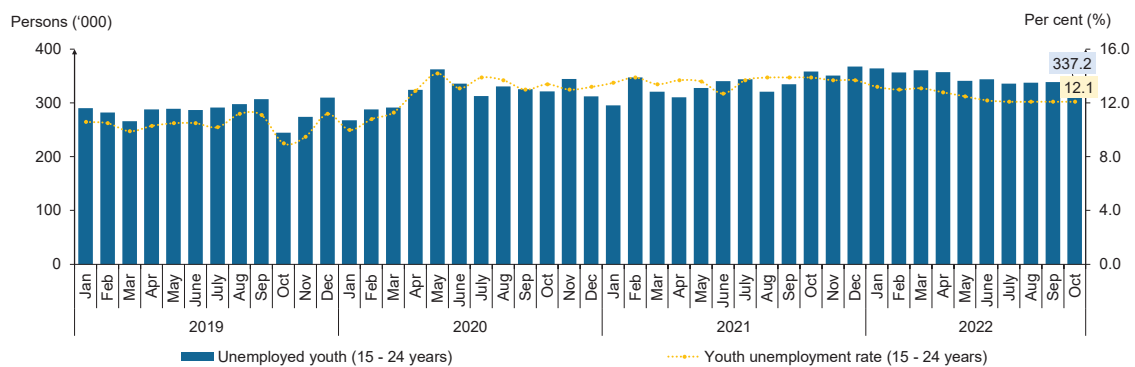
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the number of labour force continued to expand with a month-on-month increase of 0.2 per cent or 26.3 thousand persons, to record 16.68 million persons (September 2022: 16.66 million persons). October's labour force participation rate (LFPR) stood at 69.7 per cent. Compared to twelve months earlier, the number of labour force remained stable, with an increase of 2.6 per cent (+423.9 thousand persons) as compared to October 2021 (16.26 million persons). The LFPR edged up by 0.9 percentage points from 68.8 per cent in October last year (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Labour Force and LFPR, January 2019 - October 2022

Persons ('000)

Per cent (%)

69.7

16,683.5

Labour Force   Labour Force Participation rate
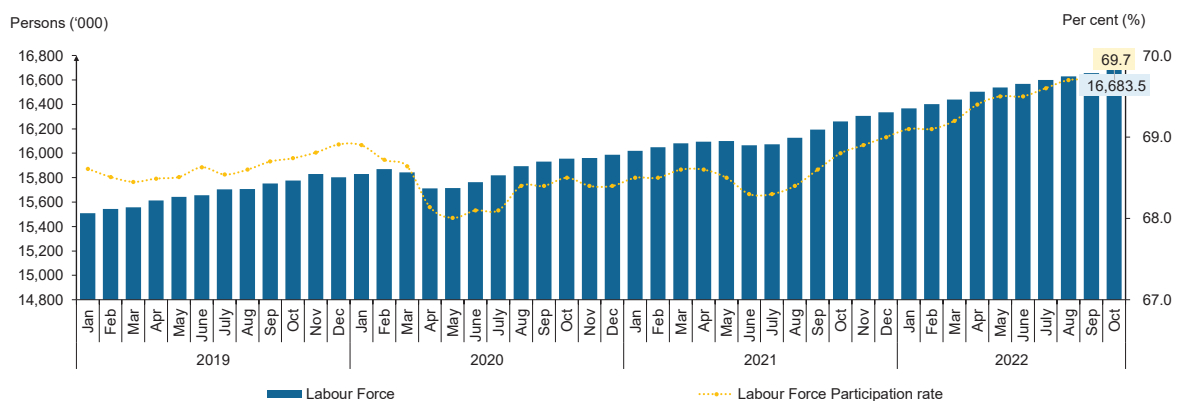
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

In October 2022, the number of persons outside labour force persisted to be on a downward trend since August 2021, decreasing by 1.9 thousand persons (-0.03%) to 7.24 million persons (September 2022: 7.24 million persons). Year-on-year, this group was lowered by 127.2 thousand persons (-1.7%) (October 2021: 7.36 million persons). The majority of the outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibilities, with a share of 43.3 per cent, followed by schooling/ training of 40.9 per cent (**Chart 27**).

Chart 27: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, September - October 2022

Percentage share

Reason	October 2022	September 2022
Housework/ family responsibilities	43.3%	42.9%
Schooling/ training	40.9%	40.5%
Others	15.8%	16.6%

■ October 2022   ■ September 2022
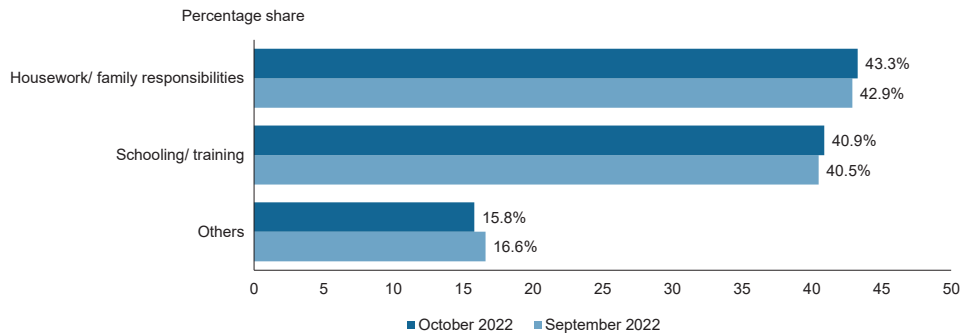
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economic growth shows a positive development driven by growing economic and social activities as well as an increase in the number of tourist arrivals toward the end of 2022. The prevailing Leading Index (LI) indicator year-on-year improvement anticipates Malaysia's economic growth momentum to continue regardless of the slowdown and uncertainty of the global economy. Furthermore, with various government initiatives such as financial loan assistance, skill improvement through training and an increasing number of job opportunities will successively encourage a better labour market scenario. Consequently, more labour will be hired to meet the needs of the economy and business which will reinforce the positive momentum of the labour market in the coming months.

Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation in October 2022 increased 4.0 per cent on an annualised basis, lower than the rate recorded in September 2022 (4.5%). The inflation for Food group increased 7.1 per cent and remained as the main contributor to the rise in the inflation for this month. However, there were some food items that showed slower annual growth momentum as compared to September 2022. Among the subgroups were Vegetables (4.8%) and Oils & fats (2.6%).

Apart from the Food group, all other groups also continued to record increases except for Communication which remained unchanged as compared to the same month of the previous year. Restaurants & Hotels grew 6.8 per cent followed by Transport (5.2%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (4.1%) and Recreation Services & Culture (3.4%). Meanwhile, Miscellaneous Goods & Services also registered an increase of 2.4 per cent; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.5%) and Education (1.4%). Both Health and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco groups rose by 1.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively, while Clothing & Footwear inclined marginally 0.4 per cent as against October 2021 (**Chart 28**).

Chart 28: Overall CPI, Restaurants & Hotels and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), October 2021 - October 2022
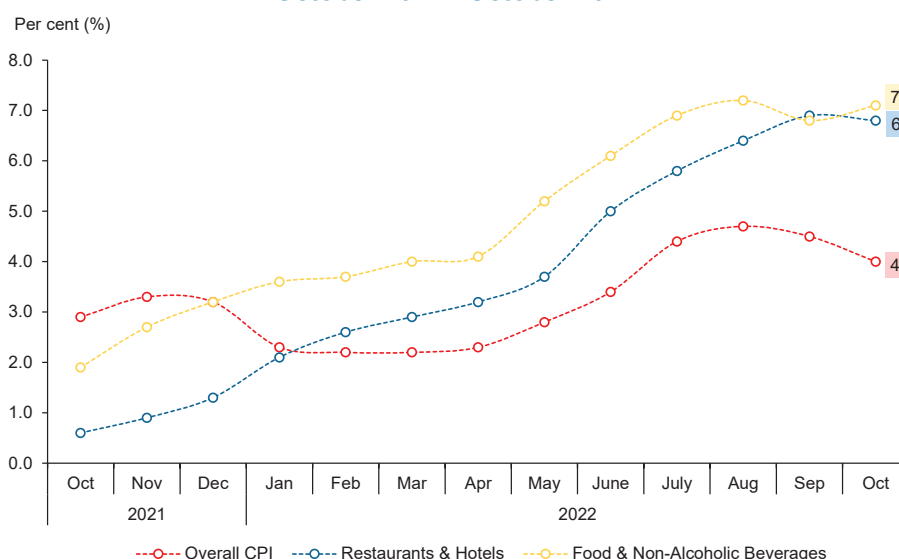
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The inflation for the period of January to October 2022 increased 3.3 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year. The rise was mainly attributed by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (5.5%), Transport (4.6%) and Restaurants & Hotels (4.6%).

On a monthly basis, the inflation in October 2022 recorded 0.2 per cent as compared to 0.1 per cent in September 2022. The increase was mainly contributed by the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (0.5%), followed by Restaurants & Hotels and Miscellaneous Goods & Services groups with an increase of 0.3 per cent respectively. A marginal increase of 0.1 per cent in Transport also supported to the overall increase in inflation.

Inflation of Transport showed an increase of 5.2 per cent in October 2022 as compared to the same month of the preceding year. This increase was contributed by the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment (5.6%).

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 increased by 39.4 per cent to RM3.96 per litre from RM2.84 in the same month of the preceding year. The increase in fuel prices was a direct impact of the increase in the price of Brent crude oil (11.3%) to US$93.13 per barrel in October 2022 (**Chart 29**).

Chart 29: Average Price of Fuel, October 2021 - October 2022
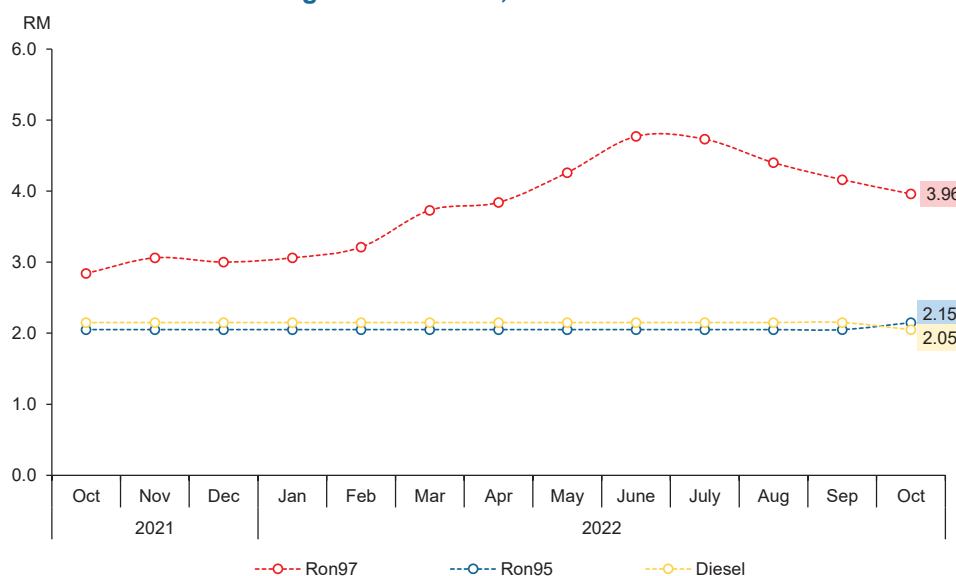
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group contributes 29.5 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight. The increase in this group was attributed to the increase in the components of Food away from home and Food at home which increased 9.3 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively as compared to October 2021 (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), October 2022

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) October 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	**29.5**	**7.1**
Food	**28.4**	**7.3**
Food at Home	**16.9**	**5.8**
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	7.3
Meat	2.5	7.3
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.4
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	8.8
Oil & Fats	0.6	2.6
Fruits	1.2	5.5
Vegetables	2.1	4.8
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	3.5
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	8.3
Food Away From Home	**11.5**	**9.3**
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	**1.1**	**4.2**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's inflation increased by 4.0 per cent in November 2022 compared to the same month the previous year. Food inflation, on the other hand, is expected to rise in the coming months due to weather uncertainty and market demand imbalances.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index which measures the prices of goods at the factory gate showed a modest increase to a record 4.0 per cent in October 2022 as compared to 4.9 per cent in September 2022. The increase was attributed to a 7.3 per cent increase in Manufacturing index (September 2022: 8.1%), where over the previous four months, this sector's growth had been in the single digits. The rise in this sector was due to a 20.0 per cent increase in the indices of Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (September 2022: 19.3%), followed by Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (6.7%), Manufacture of food products (5.4%) and Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (4.2%). Similarly, utility indices recorded an increase of 4.9 per cent for Water supply index and 1.2 per cent for Electricity & gas supply index.

Besides that, the smaller rise in the PPI as compared to the preceding month was also contributed by the drop in indices of two main sectors, namely Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Mining. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing index recorded a larger decline in October 2022 with negative 18.2 per cent (September 2022: -15.5%), due to the index in Growing of perennial crops (-28.7%) but was offset by a 4.9 per cent increase in the indices of Animal production, Growing of non-perennial crops (2.8%) and Fishing (2.1%). While the Mining index registered a decline of negative 0.5 per cent due to a decrease of negative 10.6 per cent in Extraction of crude petroleum index.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, the PPI local production increased by 0.1 per cent in October 2022 after recording a decline for four consecutive months. The increase was contributed by the Mining index that which increased 5.0 per cent (September 2022: -4.9%), in line with the increase in world crude oil prices to US$90.3 per barrel in October 2022 as compared to US$88.2 per barrel in September 2022. However, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing index fell by negative 2.0 per cent in October 2022 (September 2022: -5.3%), driven by the fall in prices of Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (-3.1%), Durian (-5.8) and Chicken eggs (-0.8%). In addition, vegetable products also recorded a decrease which includes Tomato (-6.3%), Chinese mustard (-6.0%), Round Cabbage (-4.4%), Long Beans (-4.3) and Lady's fingers (-2.7%). Similarly, the Manufacturing index declined by negative 0.2 per cent (September 2022: -0.7%) due to the indices in subsectors of Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (-2.0%), Manufacture of food products (-1.7%) and Manufacture of basic metals (-0.3%) but was offset by an increase in the indices in subsectors of Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (1.3%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (0.3%). In addition, the indices of the Water supply and Electricity & gas supply increased by 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), October 2022

| Sector | Code | Weight | Index | Percentage Change (%) | | | | | | |
| | | | | Year-on-year | | | Month-on-month | | | |
			Oct 2022	Oct 2021	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Oct 2021	Sept 2022	Oct 2022
TOTAL		**100.00**	**119.3**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**-1.4**	**0.1**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	117.2	24.8	-15.5	-18.2	1.2	-5.3	-2.0
Mining	B	7.93	103.4	82.9	0.0	-0.5	5.5	-4.9	5.0
Manufacturing	C	81.57	121.5	7.9	8.1	7.3	0.4	-0.7	-0.2
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.4
Water supply	E	0.33	117.4	-0.7	4.3	4.9	0.1	1.1	0.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing index continued to decline by negative 8.7 per cent in October 2022 (September 2022: -6.4%). The fall in prices of commodities which are the main source of raw materials for processing has contributed to this decline. This can be seen by a double-digit decline in the index of Non-food materials (-10.8%), which it was attributed to a decrease of 27.3 per cent in the index of Non-food materials except fuel. On the other hand, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components increased 9.1 per cent in October 2022 (September 2022: 10.0%) driven by an increase in the indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (19.7%), Supplies (10.2%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (5.4%). The Finished goods index posted an increase of 3.4 per cent (September 2022: 3.1%), due to the increase in Finished consumer foods (7.1%) and Capital equipment (3.1%) indices.

Chart 30: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), October 2021 - October 2022
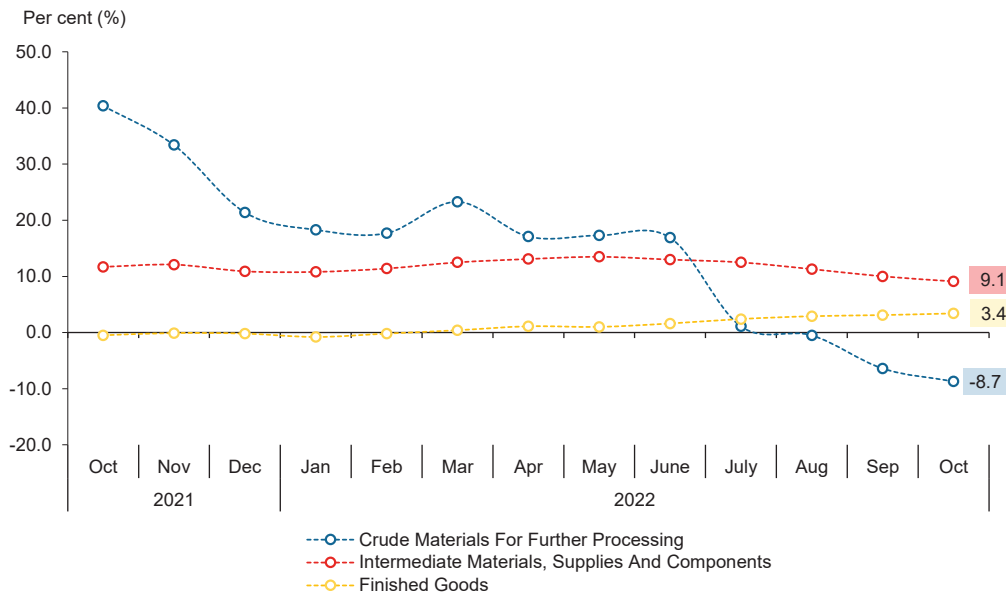
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The current declining trend in the world's main commodities prices may indirectly affect the prices of consumer goods and reduce inflationary pressure in the upcoming months. The price of controlled consumer goods such as cooking oil in bottled packaging may fall as the price of global Crude palm oil falls. In October 2022, the price of Crude palm oil fall to RM3,682.00/tonnes from RM3,736.50/tonnes in September 2022. However, price trends for most commodities in upcoming months will be influenced by several factors, including China's prolonged lockdown and global demand patterns.

In October 2022, the global economy continued experiencing several challenges. Higher inflation rates, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic brought about the tightening of monetary policy in most regions. Further to this, global economic activity is undergoing a slowdown on a broader basis, in addition to the higher pressure on inflation rates than in the past few decades. However, Malaysia's economy in October 2022 kept up the positive trends as shown by major monthly economic indicators. These signs of progress gave the much-needed impetus for the country's economic growth.

In the external sector, Malaysia's trade remained steady in October 2022, albeit at a slower pace, posting an increase of 21.1 per cent to RM245.2 billion from RM202.4 billion in October 2021. Exports recorded the slowest annual growth for this year, expanding by 15.0 per cent to RM131.6 billion, while imports surged by 29.2 per cent to RM113.5 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus for the 30th consecutive month with RM18.1 billion, which fell by 32.0 per cent compared to a year ago. Whereas, Malaysia's trade for November 2022 inclined 15.6 per cent and remained at a slower pace of RM238.2 billion on a year-on-year basis.

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) experienced a deceleration in growth in October 2022 due to lackluster domestic and external demand as well as a low base effect. After four consecutive months of double-digit growth, IPI growth slowed to 4.6 per cent in October 2022. The expansion of IPI during the month was contributed by increases in Mining index (8.6%) and Manufacturing index (4.2%) while Electricity index recorded a decline of 1.9 per cent. Export-oriented and domestic-oriented output recorded a growth of 5.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in October 2022 stood at RM158.9 billion, up 12.9 per cent as compared to the same month in 2021. The growth in sales value was driven by Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products, Electrical & Electronics Products and Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products.

In the meantime, the Wholesale & Retail Sales for October 2022 recorded double-digit growth of 15.2 per cent year-on-year. The sturdy growth was partly contributed by the base effect as well as the school holidays and the Deepavali festival celebration. In terms of the sales level, Wholesale & Retail registered a value of RM133.9 billion. The performance was attributed to Retail Trade sub-sector which rose RM12.0 billion or 26.0 per cent to a record RM58.3 billion. Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles also grew 7.3 per cent to RM59.9 billion and 11.2 per cent to RM15.7 billion, respectively.

In terms of prices, the CPI increased 4.0 per cent year-on-year in October 2022 as against the same month of the preceding year. On an annual basis, the inflation for Food group remained the main contributor to this inflation rate. However, the inflation rate in October 2022 was lower than the inflation rate recorded in September 2022 (4.5%). The current statistics released revealed that, in November 2022, Malaysia's inflation rate sustained an increase of 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year.

Furthermore, the PPI local production increased 4.0 per cent year-on-year in October 2022 lower than the 4.9 per cent rise in the previous month. The moderate rise in the PPI was led by a 7.3 per cent increase in Manufacturing index. This was followed by Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices which increased by 4.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

The better economic performance in October 2022 compared to 2021 consequently led to the labour force situation to remaining stable as indicated by the higher number of employments during the month while the unemployment rate eased to the lower rate. Employed persons continued to rise in October 2022, gaining an addition of 29.3 thousand persons or 0.2 per cent from the same month in the preceding year to record 16.08 million persons. The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined for five consecutive months, with a reduction of 0.3 thousand persons (-0.4%) to 79.8 thousand persons in October 2022 (September 2022: 80.1 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent whereby the number of unemployed persons reduced by 0.5 per cent or 3.0 thousand persons to 605.0 thousand. Despite recording a decline, unemployment rate remained above the pre-pandemic level (February 2020: 3.3%).

The recent Asian Development Outlook (ADO) Supplement for December 2022 highlighted that the recurrent lockdowns in the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Russian invasion of Ukraine and slowing global growth would be the three main headwinds continue to hamper recovery in developing Asia. Thus, the growth forecasts for the region revised from 4.3 per cent to 4.2 per cent in 2022 and from 4.9 per cent to 4.6 per cent in 2023. Despite the bleak outlook, it was stated that developing Asia will grow faster than other regions and experience less inflation than most.

Accordingly, the LI for October 2022 posted an annual increase of 0.4 per cent to 109.6 points (October 2021: 109.2 points), an increase of 0.4 index points. Nevertheless, looking at the smoothed long-term trend in October 2022, LI started trending below the 100.0 point trend. Thus, it is anticipated that the Malaysian economy will start to moderate due to the effects of global economic instability in the months ahead in 2023.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	43,126.6	30,493.3	41,689.7	48,545.9	27,950.1	24,548.9	22,694.6	20,856.8	31,083.1	37,843.0	37,665.8	35,460.0	31,795.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.40	7.24	7.34	7.18	7.02	7.10	6.93	6.58	5.99	6.03	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	6.06	5.91	5.87	5.66	5.82	5.66	5.33	4.66	4.71	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.96	7.64	7.65	7.50	7.31	6.00	5.67	5.16	5.03	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.21	5.54	5.39	5.72	6.58	6.84	6.66	6.71	6.33	5.32	5.15	4.77	4.66	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	62,167.0	60,942.4	45,982.3	51,159.6	47,386.0	53,328.2	58,595.6	43,193.8	58,684.6	53,751.9	60,169.9	54,541.9	41,548.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,163,435.0	2,342,143.0	2,143,891.0	1,859,419.0	1,846,739.0	1,979,076.0	1,779,626.0	2,122,626.0	1,871,178.0	2,069,017.0	2,071,281.0	2,200,081.0	2,344,908.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,420,574.0	1,465,518.0	1,423,821.0	1,155,826.0	1,111,826.0	1,281,461.0	1,068,238.0	1,369,714.0	1,193,917.0	1,325,342.0	1,299,930.0	1,423,195.0	1,503,835.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	94,302.0	123,005.0	94,349.0	79,667.0	56,720.0	69,221.0	74,472.0	81,356.0	92,130.0	76,689.0	101,363.0	98,001.0	94,851.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	83.65	80.77	74.31	85.53	95.76	115.59	105.78	112.37	120.08	108.92	98.60	90.16	93.13	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	108.49	101.78	109.60	114.59	99.85	91.57	83.87	87.26	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	609.2	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.2	994.0	802.2	758.2	835.8	638.3	761.2	787.5	795.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,420.4	3,311.0	2,139.8	2,065.3	2,218.2	2,215.2	2,166.0	2,724.6	5,204.5	4,868.5	5,261.2	4,125.5	4,696.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	234.2	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	2,296.5	1,452.8	635.7	884.7	1,148.6	1,770.4	1,736.9	2,149.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,329.8	3,057.0	1,963.8	2,196.4	2,606.8	2,314.0	1,987.7	2,405.1	4,905.0	3,411.3	4,791.5	2,831.9	3,491.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	1,759.7	1,972.9	2,466.3	2,231.4	2,151.2	2,577.7	2,176.8	2,148.3	2,529.9	2,237.0	2,352.3	2,142.4	2,401.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	137.6	137.7	138.5	136.1	126.4	137.2	130.4	128.8	145.2	136.9	144.5	146.1	143.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	140,654,673.8	142,410,833.2	143,910,775.4	138,985,561.8	131,635,004.9	144,610,098.7	147,942,367.7	142,043,210.7	153,503,099.3	148,431,289.1	157,436,449.9	161,693,948.2	158,863,549.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	98,771,902.3	95,818,595.4	105,515,032.2	95,044,677.7	87,155,424.9	109,446,850.8	107,498,122.2	100,393,534.4	122,014,055.8	112,260,245.2	119,467,520.4	122,153,928.6	111,176,112.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	63	99	75	78	59	71	41	18	20	29	37	42	50	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	244	206	253	186	241	86	64	23	86	32	148	216	85	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,503.03	2,558.64	2,635.11	3,977.29	4,010.82	4,044.64	4,078.74	4,095.05	3,980.20	3,742.40	3,702.80	3,647.25	3,537.85	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.99	18.41	18.46	18.73	18.77	18.77	18.77	18.79	19.00	18.62	18.68	18.60	18.41	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	86.9	92.1	95.0	95.0	91.3	97.9	92.7	92.1	93.6	90.8	89.4	92.8	94.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,517.3	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,133.5	12,645.2	14,650.5	14,287.2	14,679.5	14,319.3	14,761.1	14,706.4	14,030.4	14,240.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	191.4	181.7	183.8	187.7	188.5	189.4	184.4	187.4	187.8	188.6	188.5	188.6	188.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until September 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a. not available
- not applicable

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS — Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	2.7	6.2	2.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.9	16.5	15.8	15.3	11.6	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-13.6	-28.3	-16.3	9.5	-42.2	-31.9	-1.4	-25.9	-19.9	-22.1	-12.3	-13.9	-26.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	14.8	14.1	13.4	16.8	10.1	2.2	7.5	2.3	6.2	2.1	-8.4	-10.4	-15.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	21.3	18.9	18.8	23.8	16.1	1.3	9.5	1.1	6.3	3.3	-9.7	-13.4	-18.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	-5.2	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	8.0	4.7	6.9	3.8	8.9	9.8	-2.4	-7.9	-12.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-9.5	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	11.9	0.5	6.9	5.3	12.1	7.7	-1.4	-4.1	-10.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-13.3	-9.4	5.2	-10.2	20.8	10.5	1.7	-12.5	-33.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	6.8	-14.1	10.4	-15.6	-0.7	5.9	-9.9	8.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	6.3	-20.9	8.0	-15.8	-5.5	11.4	-11.7	5.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	-25.7	-22.9	14.1	17.6	-32.2	18.8	5.0	0.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	77.3	63.3	65.2	64.3	46.4	40.8	20.9	11.3	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	74.0	64.9	68.1	60.5	37.8	35.2	17.2	7.3	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-21.7	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	-28.0	7.2	-5.0	-1.2	5.2	-4.2	16.6	3.5	30.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	27.8	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	-38.7	12.3	-47.5	-1.3	45.1	10.8	100.1	11.0	37.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	-60.5	784.7	27.9	25.4	114.2	13.2	368.4	164.0	817.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-2.2	-0.2	-33.0	-14.7	-33.7	-10.2	-47.3	-8.3	38.2	8.1	145.9	-6.3	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	-5.4	11.6	-7.4	8.7	-14.4	20.5	-1.8	-4.9	53.2	11.5	11.5	38.1	36.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	8.0	11.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	10.4	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.2	13.9	13.2	15.7	23.4	23.8	24.4	19.5	12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.7	14.1	19.1	17.4	27.0	33.7	35.4	47.6	28.6	12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	-34.9	-59.0	-80.4	-35.5	-48.2	-17.8	0.0	-20.6	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	5.6	28.0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	-68.3	-71.9	-87.4	-32.3	-83.5	-35.9	-9.6	-65.2	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	5.3	7.7	10.5	13.6	0.1	-1.1	65.6	66.2	61.5	51.9	50.3	47.1	41.3	Ministry of Works
- Cement	1.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	6.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	2.3	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-4.9	2.1	3.2	8.0	15.0	8.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations ᵖ	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.9	1.5	1.2	2.2	4.2	15.9	14.4	10.9	4.1	-1.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ᵖ	-4.2	-2.2	-6.0	-2.9	-1.3	-6.0	-0.7	-2.7	4.9	8.4	13.5	9.1	-1.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p   preliminary

1   latest data until September 2022

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n.a.   not available

-    not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,822.1	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,787.3	8,821.4	9,985.7	9,813.9	9,890.3	9,961.9	10,087.7	10,175.0	9,911.0	10,022.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,192.3	3,020.4	3,046.8	3,149.1	3,077.8	3,266.4	3,318.3	3,364.6	3,282.3	3,280.3	3,194.8	3,120.5	3,087.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.1	130.6	132.3	134.1	126.1	127.8	130.4	130.4	132.0	130.1	132.4	132.4	132.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.5	168.1	169.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	116.6	110.2	121.3	107.7	104.9	132.4	121.1	108.4	121.6	105.8	125.1	123.4	120.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	55,843	48,002	64,282	64,701	54,601	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	4,162	4,418	4,265	3,506	3,846	4,771	4,010	3,636	4,042	4,059	5,096	4,688	4,390	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	65,410	58,079	54,166	42,961	51,291	59,908	54,734	49,154	59,885	52,061	67,560	69,389	58,991	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	58,147	52,601	57,603	33,668	38,823	65,902	49,815	43,710	57,063	43,594	59,769	60,060	54,498	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	6,615	6,141	7,581	6,913	4,899	7,320	6,398	5,893	6,303	5,328	6,845	7,599	6,504	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	64,762	58,742	65,184	41,533	45,064	73,244	57,545	50,634	63,366	48,922	66,614	67,659	61,002	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	91,625	138,702	137,396	120,320	146,030	120,562	143,397	138,787	126,254	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	10,684	14,722	36,013	29,797	26,760	41,496	392,059	670,474	971,574	1,076,218	1,102,625	1,245,278	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	559,928.6	580,847.4	578,301.9	585,517.6	587,656.5	592,214.4	603,922.9	603,888.1	606,889.1	602,156.9	602,482.5	596,710.8	597,499.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,122,374.5	2,154,570.2	2,165,807.0	2,171,245.8	2,190,249.3	2,196,197.2	2,209,303.4	2,218,313.9	2,217,856.7	2,214,012.1	2,232,643.4	2,247,122.0	2,248,503.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,130,024.1	2,162,302.2	2,171,798.7	2,178,879.6	2,197,890.6	2,203,024.2	2,214,987.7	2,226,588.4	2,225,258.6	2,222,146.5	2,241,310.6	2,254,815.7	2,257,146.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	1,889,184.5	1,905,627.7	1,915,616.6	1,925,951.6	1,929,140.0	1,940,663.7	1,948,569.1	1,954,329.4	1,967,259.5	1,974,069.8	1,988,101.6	1,999,617.3	2,012,389.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,185,032.6	1,191,706.2	1,193,308.8	1,196,567.0	1,197,451.6	1,202,200.7	1,205,390.1	1,206,997.2	1,211,169.8	1,212,735.1	1,215,164.4	1,218,994.2	1,224,534.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	696,203.1	705,791.5	714,784.7	721,872.3	724,087.8	730,999.8	735,784.7	739,906.7	748,649.2	753,936.5	765,529.8	773,064.2	780,026.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,948.8	8,130.0	7,523.1	7,512.3	7,600.6	7,463.2	7,394.2	7,425.6	7,440.5	7,398.2	7,407.4	7,558.9	7,827.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,163,557.2	2,200,446.5	2,221,753.2	2,207,102.7	2,233,464.9	2,240,006.7	2,243,364.6	2,248,208.3	2,266,326.7	2,269,464.0	2,298,212.2	2,333,278.1	2,342,191.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,462,425.6	1,488,429.0	1,499,689.9	1,493,251.4	1,511,257.0	1,517,780.4	1,511,579.2	1,521,340.6	1,526,233.2	1,520,516.2	1,532,800.7	1,556,987.0	1,556,747.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	675,827.7	686,743.0	698,195.6	689,615.7	696,942.0	697,005.5	707,339.9	700,839.0	714,792.2	723,526.6	739,447.3	751,193.3	758,444.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	25,303.9	25,274.4	23,867.7	24,235.5	25,265.9	25,220.9	24,445.5	26,028.6	25,301.3	25,421.2	25,964.3	25,097.9	26,999.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	970,153.1	971,871.1	977,452.6	976,062.2	976,459.5	979,722.6	974,631.9	980,513.2	987,799.7	998,301.6	1,005,618.8	1,016,031.1	1,018,337.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	567,210.4	564,484.6	563,173.6	565,330.1	564,157.0	562,684.6	564,672.5	565,392.9	566,208.9	568,431.2	565,227.3	566,725.3	561,547.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	385,619.2	390,374.3	398,489.6	394,942.0	395,436.6	400,090.0	394,817.0	399,061.0	406,341.6	414,430.6	424,869.0	434,130.1	440,610.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,323.5	17,012.2	15,789.3	15,790.1	16,865.8	16,948.1	15,142.4	16,059.3	15,249.2	15,439.9	15,522.5	15,175.7	16,179.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	238,942.0	240,629.1	243,373.0	245,785.0	243,011.7	244,994.6	268,866.9	253,215.9	248,130.3	242,890.4	238,998.8	237,316.3	233,612.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	167,579.1	168,682.3	170,640.7	172,423.5	170,453.4	171,679.3	182,235.3	174,910.5	171,584.4	168,670.4	165,763.1	164,065.2	161,843.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	71,362.9	71,946.8	72,732.4	73,361.5	72,558.4	73,315.2	86,631.6	78,305.4	76,546.0	74,220.0	73,235.7	73,251.1	71,769.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	3.48	3.56	3.68	3.79	4.09	4.24	4.43	4.68	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	3.97	4.02	4.16	4.22	4.36	4.44	4.60	4.69	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.64	5.66	5.74	5.79	5.82	5.94	6.01	6.02	6.04	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.73	5.73	5.97	5.97	6.20	6.20	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.80	5.80	6.03	6.04	6.30	6.30	Central Bank of Malaysia

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS — Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ᵖ	0.4	4.8	4.5	8.3	4.7	1.9	3.1	7.9	28.8	24.5	17.5	8.6	2.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ᵖ	7.3	2.6	8.0	3.4	-0.4	5.7	5.8	-2.4	-0.9	-4.4	-2.8	-4.1	-3.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	3.3	3.1	10.7	10.8	7.3	3.4	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1	27.1	22.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	10.6	3.6	2.8	13.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	19.6	1,529.9	667.1	168.1	44.1	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	11.2	5.4	-3.9	9.0	14.9	-5.1	6.2	13.3	22,600.4	1,903.4	398.4	52.0	-10.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	16.6	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	15.8	10.6	53.9	13,373.3	971.0	378.9	37.2	5.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	11.6	5.9	-3.0	8.3	13.5	-3.7	6.5	15.6	21,597.5	1,776.1	383.9	50.9	-9.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	9.8	2.8	-7.3	16.6	2.4	16.7	-6.0	2.8	2,999.6	780.9	296.8	56.8	-6.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	35.5	15.5	12.9	74.7	0.8	-1.1	19.9	25.6	7,778.8	149.3	181.0	27.5	-1.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	12.0	4.0	-5.3	23.6	2.2	14.6	-1.3	7.3	3,198.6	590.4	280.7	52.8	-5.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	7.1	8.4	16.5	-4.5	-10.8	-12.0	2.6	16.6	1,202.8	321.6	208.3	37.8	-3.3	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	-5.6	28.9	240.8	271.9	252.2	330.2	3,924.4	7,222.8	14,942.2	17,250.0	13,576.8	14,670.2	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	9.3	9.2	6.0	6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.5	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.7	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.8	12.5	12.4	12.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	11.3	8.2	-0.1	0.5	-1.6	-4.8	-6.3	-6.3	-5.0	-7.4	-6.7	-4.8	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	4.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.5	7.4	8.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.3	7.0	7.7	5.4	5.4	2.7	5.5	4.2	6.2	7.4	10.7	11.3	12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	8.7	9.9	8.7	6.5	11.3	7.8	2.7	8.5	5.7	7.0	7.7	0.7	6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-2.9	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	5.1	6.6	8.0	13.2	12.9	14.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	18.2	17.9	3.9	2.6	-0.3	0.2	-4.2	-7.9	-6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	7.5	16.9	9.6	5.3	2.5	0.6	-1.8	-2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	11.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	7.5	6.5	12.2	7.2	3.6	1.3	-0.7	-2.8	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	10.1	28.4	15.5	9.3	5.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p   preliminary
1   latest data until September 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a.   not available
-    not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.77	0.77	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.38	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	239.5	561.0	556.3	358.0	1,624.2	1,042.8	2,702.6	816.6	5,545.8	656.3	1,178.4	936.9	973.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	42.1	61.7	726.5	25.0	217.1	142.7	333.6	71.0	326.6	48.6	1,535.9	149.9	217.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	4,291.2	3,143.8	3,590.9	3,257.6	2,372.9	4,008.2	5,537.7	5,318.5	6,547.8	4,323.6	8,974.6	5,828.1	6,214.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	14,926.3	10,773.4	18,177.9	9,684.3	7,740.3	14,307.6	15,279.6	15,454.4	16,116.8	13,241.2	24,003.1	18,021.1	16,994.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	3,131.0	2,465.5	2,519.8	1,936.6	1,519.2	2,699.2	2,843.4	3,141.2	3,895.2	12,210.0	5,230.2	9,881.9	3,104.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	1,852.7	2,036.3	1,859.0	2,473.3	1,395.5	2,173.6	1,903.3	1,612.7	2,626.7	2,522.0	4,742.6	3,885.3	5,159.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	26,312.5	29,828.9	30,090.1	26,429.8	21,020.5	30,874.8	30,783.4	27,939.2	33,172.3	31,791.7	33,481.9	29,090.4	27,009.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	18.3	83.6	11.3	79.7	8.0	14.6	17.5	12.6	51.2	154.5	66.7	161.9	16.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	50,813.7	48,954.2	57,531.8	44,244.3	36,097.6	55,263.5	59,401.1	54,366.3	68,282.4	64,948.5	79,213.4	67,955.5	59,689.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,103.3	4,917.8	4,875.0	4,485.0	4,501.9	5,331.8	5,412.6	6,607.2	6,973.1	4,780.5	7,081.1	4,146.3	3,997.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,475.5	1,524.8	2,001.3	1,823.7	1,007.5	1,389.4	1,445.3	990.0	825.9	1,354.3	636.9	944.4	635.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	37,008.1	37,666.5	40,923.5	41,748.2	34,967.8	42,893.0	42,825.2	40,998.5	46,156.8	40,178.8	41,218.5	40,771.6	39,990.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	84,971.7	80,360.8	95,669.9	88,211.3	70,946.6	93,097.4	94,512.9	86,661.2	92,619.2	86,601.2	91,523.4	99,858.5	96,920.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	9,740.2	10,072.0	14,565.7	12,320.9	8,846.4	12,133.8	12,488.7	11,673.4	13,864.1	11,250.9	12,296.0	13,633.4	12,333.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,589.4	5,060.3	5,904.1	5,443.1	3,773.6	5,562.0	6,160.7	4,209.2	5,588.8	5,462.9	4,832.9	4,695.6	7,237.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	32,707.5	33,920.3	35,723.0	35,188.3	28,483.8	36,805.0	34,678.2	31,720.8	35,777.1	36,761.4	36,761.4	37,842.5	36,446.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	2,090.0	1,860.6	5,660.9	1,583.0	1,779.7	2,166.8	2,296.0	1,616.0	1,787.2	3,121.5	2,653.2	2,084.9	2,832.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	176,685.8	175,383.1	205,323.5	190,803.4	154,307.4	199,379.2	199,819.8	184,476.2	203,592.2	187,113.7	197,003.4	203,977.1	200,392.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	4,246.1	4,874.5	5,166.3	4,463.4	3,210.5	5,222.0	5,130.9	4,120.4	5,293.4	4,673.4	5,226.6	5,271.7	4,771.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	3,421.2	3,675.2	4,031.0	3,958.4	3,321.4	4,086.9	3,714.4	3,200.2	4,202.1	3,870.5	3,971.0	4,130.6	3,877.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	14,113.0	14,721.4	15,996.0	16,038.3	12,635.2	15,459.4	15,401.3	15,572.4	15,890.7	16,296.8	16,766.2	17,420.4	17,883.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	6.5	4.7	4.5	8.5	8.1	10.9	10.8	6.2	10.8	9.2	13.8	11.3	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	32,469.9	33,920.3	35,723.0	35,188.3	28,483.8	36,805.0	34,678.2	31,720.6	35,777.1	34,363.6	36,761.4	37,842.5	36,446.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	102,052.2	102,255.5	103,328.0	103,004.0	102,819.6	102,550.5	102,118.0	101,789.9	101,516.9	101,284.0	101,956.1	101,834.7	102,481.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,103.7	1,121.7	1,108.1	1,114.7	1,120.6	1,255.5	1,204.2	1,210.9	1,482.0	1,498.3	1,512.6	1,444.9	1,478.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	138.6	135.0	1,388.1	1,390.0	1,367.6	1,392.2	1,385.8	1,406.9	1,410.4	1,416.1	1,415.6	1,327.3	1,381.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	3,244.6	3,222.9	2,890.1	2,853.0	2,870.2	2,897.0	3,034.3	3,040.6	2,920.4	2,962.8	2,853.4	3,002.9	2,995.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	197.8	187.8	270.0	267.3	268.5	398.3	401.6	502.6	486.7	487.0	365.9	332.8	333.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	2,608.8	2,653.6	2,567.7	2,580.3	2,624.1	2,647.2	2,700.5	2,815.4	2,822.6	2,867.9	3,004.7	3,018.4	3,043.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	3,242.8	3,143.3	3,323.5	3,323.1	3,379.0	3,741.8	3,759.6	3,990.2	4,185.3	4,817.5	4,922.3	5,074.4	5,100.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	3,067.4	3,058.8	2,976.9	2,950.4	2,955.4	2,879.3	2,865.2	2,835.0	2,767.1	2,763.9	2,754.8	2,711.4	2,652.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	3,144.9	3,098.4	3,674.7	3,752.3	3,749.3	3,498.3	3,491.6	3,865.6	4,035.9	3,919.1	4,273.9	4,108.8	4,122.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	986.8	986.5	952.1	959.4	964.0	977.5	954.1	889.1	881.0	865.0	871.1	819.7	802.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	13,937.9	13,378.3	12,821.7	12,991.4	13,222.2	13,305.8	13,640.8	14,316.4	14,547.7	14,764.9	14,378.9	14,373.0	14,588.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	187.4	176.3	119.7	122.0	115.4	102.0	98.9	76.8	77.7	82.9	183.0	184.2	176.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	31,860.8	31,162.5	32,092.7	32,303.8	32,636.4	33,095.0	33,536.7	34,949.5	35,616.9	36,445.4	36,536.1	36,398.1	36,675.3	Central Bank of Malaysia

4.0 OTHERS

4.1 LABOUR

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	16,259.6	16,304.7	16,336.2	16,336.4	16,402.7	16,438.5	16,502.8	16,537.8	16,566.9	16,599.2	16,629.7	16,657.2	16,683.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	15,554.6	15,610.3	15,648.6	15,686.1	15,730.9	15,769.4	15,853.5	15,900.0	15,936.3	15,978.4	16,017.7	16,052.2	16,081.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	705.0	694.4	687.6	680.4	671.8	669.2	649.3	637.7	630.6	620.7	612.0	605.0	602.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,399	3,308	3,171	4,556	2,785	3,092	3,029	2,172	2,442	2,645	2,120	2,786	2,692	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,195	4,367	4,887	4,139	3,187	4,537	3,995	3,560	4,242	4,261	4,351	4,226	3,903	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	0	8	1	2	1	2	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until September 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%)														
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	30.8	-13.7	-36.5	-38.8	966.0	324.2	630.7	100.9	947.6	102.9	230.2	340.0	306.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	40.4	18.2	2,387.4	-23.3	606.5	3.3	58.6	344.0	696.8	-66.2	413.1	-93.8	417.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	63.0	-15.0	45.1	48.4	11.6	74.0	143.4	46.7	160.8	-29.6	32.7	15.7	44.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	134.9	75.6	113.2	67.8	80.4	48.2	123.0	171.7	117.1	42.6	59.1	19.7	13.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	53.3	2.8	87.3	65.4	32.9	66.5	98.0	90.7	173.4	180.0	77.8	200.4	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-0.2	68.8	4.2	60.6	37.8	76.1	24.6	42.7	70.7	44.6	112.8	107.6	178.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	24.9	49.2	62.1	54.3	34.4	43.0	33.6	38.2	100.1	118.5	113.7	35.7	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-15.6	228.2	-88.3	-7.3	-92.8	-85.7	56.6	-10.2	-68.7	1,616.6	609.3	498.0	-10.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	48.6	43.3	70.8	55.2	47.2	49.8	66.3	66.0	126.1	77.6	82.7	37.7	17.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	41.7	48.7	37.7	11.5	10.5	-3.4	39.5	43.8	55.8	22.9	56.5	-38.4	-2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	186.6	272.0	252.8	288.7	105.4	-45.7	262.8	116.2	53.3	-29.9	-57.8	-52.2	-57.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	77.4	78.8	57.8	66.6	51.8	46.9	59.7	52.2	54.0	20.1	24.3	13.0	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	160.2	160.9	154.9	122.8	108.4	97.7	130.7	105.0	135.7	18.1	32.9	15.5	14.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	49.0	57.9	57.9	70.4	32.7	40.6	51.0	55.0	46.6	31.0	42.0	27.9	26.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	8.7	51.8	30.0	43.0	11.1	31.0	55.8	7.7	27.9	23.9	30.3	-11.1	57.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	9.5	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	63.4	58.7	27.8	11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-43.5	-52.0	13.6	-65.8	-52.7	-53.6	-31.0	-57.4	-55.8	36.7	75.3	16.7	35.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	74.5	77.4	71.8	67.9	51.2	48.4	69.3	59.2	81.6	25.7	35.8	14.2	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-3.3	15.7	17.1	14.4	-6.8	5.8	2.3	-7.1	235.8	353.5	270.5	62.0	12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	5.9	23.3	30.6	48.6	22.9	44.2	29.7	37.4	79.1	51.0	58.9	28.9	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	27.4	31.4	18.3	38.8	24.1	20.1	25.2	36.1	68.5	54.7	47.8	36.8	26.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	124.7	84.1	175.2	544.4	231.9	-70.1	710.2	214.0	778.4	569.9	1,101.5	124.3	121.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	8.7	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	61.2	57.8	27.8	12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.9	8.2	8.7	8.2	7.8	-2.5	-0.5	-1.0	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-20.2	-18.3	-17.9	-17.8	-17.6	-8.1	-11.3	-11.5	9.7	10.8	12.8	29.6	34.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	5.4	-2.0	813.5	812.9	840.0	865.2	863.8	886.7	467.9	780.1	482.3	479.0	896.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-18.3	-17.5	-22.7	-23.8	-25.0	-24.4	-17.9	-21.4	-26.2	-27.5	-29.5	-8.1	-7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5.4	-0.4	43.2	41.9	44.1	113.4	117.1	172.2	170.5	133.4	71.0	56.2	68.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	23.6	22.0	14.1	6.1	8.1	7.5	9.2	14.4	12.3	9.3	12.0	15.4	16.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	39.7	38.7	22.8	22.8	23.4	50.5	47.8	54.9	49.3	35.9	37.8	57.9	57.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	70.2	73.2	38.0	35.8	35.9	28.7	28.9	28.0	26.4	-12.0	-12.1	-13.1	-13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-9.4	-5.8	17.6	17.6	17.3	8.0	4.5	15.7	12.8	16.4	27.1	29.6	31.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	93.4	9.1	16.2	12.6	16.0	19.6	17.2	9.1	8.0	-19.0	-14.7	-22.4	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	47.7	16.8	8.8	5.9	9.5	9.1	14.4	16.8	19.6	5.2	1.6	0.4	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-51.2	-53.9	-66.6	-67.7	-69.7	-73.6	-72.6	-78.9	-81.9	-59.4	-3.5	-2.2	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	23.9	11.9	12.1	9.7	11.2	12.7	15.4	18.1	17.8	7.9	7.6	12.0	15.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-5.8	-9.2	-11.0	-13.0	-13.6	-11.2	-12.6	-12.4	-18.0	-20.2	-18.3	-17.1	-14.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	-40.7	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	-55.8	-46.6	-39.0	-41.7	-56.6	-56.0	-51.0	-48.6	-38.8	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	-3.9	6.0	2.1	13.9	-5.8	-5.8	-13.7	-4.0	55.4	61.0	62.6	13.6	-7.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	-66.7	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:
p   preliminary
1   latest data until September 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a. not available
-     not applicable

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,562.3	1,514.0	1,567.5	1,512.3	1,608.3	1,587.4	1,600.4	1,570.1	1,444.2	1,492.2	1,512.1	1,394.6	1,460.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	61.1	61.9	44.8	42.1	51.4	69.9	45.9	44.2	41.6	28.1	40.0	42.1	35.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,842.6	1,763.6	1,789.2	1,729.6	1,806.5	1,795.3	1,826.1	1,774.4	1,647.7	1,693.4	1,706.3	1,602.4	1,660.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	4.2006	4.2666	4.3844	4.4015	4.4407	4.4659	4.5445	4.6951	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	5.6704	5.5347	5.5268	5.4602	5.4259	5.3629	5.3290	5.1390	5.3057	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8787	5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	5.8696	5.8074	5.8293	5.8925	5.8886	5.8533	5.8749	5.8755	6.0219	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0810	3.0796	3.0886	3.1013	3.1097	3.0903	3.1248	3.1743	3.1801	3.1836	3.2280	3.2144	3.2974	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8300	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	4.7501	4.6285	4.6185	4.6441	4.6524	4.5281	4.5254	4.4987	4.6218	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	450.6599	453.1301	457.2567	455.8886	453.8856	451.8147	452.1751	447.8953	453.6091	458.3770	467.1818	466.6337	472.1849	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.6830	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	3.6344	3.5469	3.3827	3.4070	3.2844	3.2497	3.3104	3.1765	3.1936	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.5145	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	53.6871	53.6955	54.4137	55.8578	56.0822	56.5786	56.9209	57.8991	59.8132	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	114.5	112.7	124.4	111.1	102.3	131.6	127.6	120.5	146.0	134.1	141.3	144.3	131.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	53.6	56.7	59.2	56.5	58.6	58.8	60.6	62.4	63.9	65.3	61.0	61.1	57.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	299.6	324.8	340.2	326.7	217.0	275.3	272.7	306.6	330.0	332.6	314.9	322.8	298.4	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,183.2	7,367.0	7,881.2	6,331.8	7,189.9	8,460.9	8,076.2	7,252.0	8,614.7	8,755.2	8,061.9	8,818.7	9,001.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	190.9	201.6	198.2	179.5	192.3	221.4	198.9	221.4	225.2	212.3	207.4	232.3	225.2	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	163.7	156.5	159.1	147.4	150.9	179.3	173.0	178.4	182.1	175.8	181.6	176.0	179.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	87.9	93.4	92.9	92.5	82.5	104.9	104.1	107.8	124.2	118.5	124.2	112.4	113.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	47.9	50.7	54.3	51.5	50.3	54.6	56.4	59.4	59.5	61.7	57.3	55.4	53.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	214.8	253.1	246.5	244.2	189.2	230.6	223.1	229.1	232.6	231.2	235.5	238.0	213.2	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,273.9	8,323.9	8,470.1	8,531.2	7,859.5	8,873.3	8,915.4	9,642.6	10,018.9	10,189.2	10,879.2	10,912.6	11,163.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	197.9	212.2	212.3	217.9	209.0	250.7	244.1	258.9	260.7	255.4	272.6	278.3	263.4	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	251.3	259.4	258.0	248.0	234.9	296.5	273.1	285.3	286.1	271.2	283.6	275.4	282.4	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	124.1	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	126.6	120.5	119.3	130.8	124.6	129.4	131.1	129.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	124.4	121.9	133.7	124.2	121.1	135.1	128.8	124.9	130.1	121.8	122.9	127.2	123.3	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	114.8	119.3	126.7	115.1	107.0	123.3	118.0	119.9	118.8	118.4	112.2	111.9	113.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	107.1	93.9	84.1	98.5	98.2	91.5	101.9	96.2	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	101.3	102.0	101.6	102.5	103.6	104.1	105.5	104.2	104.2	104.9	104.8	104.8	104.7	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.5	168.1	169.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	96.5	102.9	121.9	116.0	85.6	101.0	99.4	104.8	99.4	103.7	102.3	102.8	108.2	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.1	81.3	102.8	98.9	94.2	96.9	98.0	96.9	110.1	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	105.2	117.7	122.7	94.2	94.9	97.3	100.1	99.7	99.1	100.9	95.4	93.1	98.9	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.6	125.9	126.6	127.4	127.9	128.3	128.3	128.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	102.0	102.3	101.9	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.2	106.6	107.6	107.4	107.5	107.7	108.1	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.7	107.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.8	111.6	112.9	112.8	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	129.5	130.4	130.8	111.7	111.8	112.5	113.4	113.9	114.9	115.8	116.3	116.8	117.9	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	106.7	106.5	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.9	110.3	109.9	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	122.3	122.6	124.1	124.0	121.1	120.9	119.2	119.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	92.7	92.8	93.0	94.0	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.6	97.5	98.6	98.3	99.3	99.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	109.7	109.5	108.3	117.7	115.8	125.1	127.2	129.8	129.3	123.7	121.5	119.4	119.0	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	112.4	113.0	113.2	114.4	115.0	116.7	118.6	119.4	120.0	120.5	120.0	120.1	120.6	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.2	113.4	113.4	114.3	114.3	112.8	111.5	111.4	111.6	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	108.1	108.9	109.1	110.1	111.1	112.0	113.5	112.8	113.8	114.5	115.1	116.3	117.5	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	130.0	131.3	132.0	133.5	135.0	137.2	137.7	138.0	140.6	139.8	139.7	140.1	140.4	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET — Annual Percentage Change (%)														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	1.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-5.8	-0.2	-5.6	-9.3	-6.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	-33.4	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	-46.3	-40.5	-48.2	-38.2	-41.7	-56.2	-26.4	-38.9	-41.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	13.6	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-0.02	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-5.5	-2.2	-6.9	-11.1	-9.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-2.2	-3.3	-5.9	-6.1	-5.5	-5.4	-8.3	-11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	2.9	3.2	6.4	6.9	8.8	8.7	11.4	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.8	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	-0.9	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.6	-3.5	-3.8	-6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	5.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	9.6	9.8	9.0	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.1	-1.3	2.0	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-3.2	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.7	11.8	11.0	14.3	17.1	16.2	19.0	15.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	0.1	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	-1.4	-2.5	-4.8	-5.0	-4.5	-4.7	-7.5	-10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	25.5	33.0	29.8	23.9	16.5	25.0	20.8	30.4	38.7	38.0	48.1	30.1	15.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	21.7	31.0	28.0	25.5	37.5	6.0	19.8	31.9	28.8	30.9	17.3	17.5	6.9	Statistics Singapore
- China	26.8	21.7	20.8	23.9	6.0	14.4	3.5	16.3	17.4	17.8	7.1	5.7	-0.4	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	14.7	12.5	15.8	19.3	19.0	22.1	28.9	25.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	6.5	13.9	12.5	20.5	16.8	13.3	11.2	28.4	19.7	13.3	24.4	24.1	18.0	European Statistics
- USA	23.7	23.6	20.3	15.3	21.7	18.2	20.0	22.6	23.3	22.3	22.8	23.9	9.9	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	27.5	38.1	23.7	26.6	18.3	29.7	22.1	37.3	49.2	41.8	67.3	32.8	29.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	25.6	31.7	35.4	31.9	33.5	14.6	24.9	43.0	32.1	33.9	28.1	20.4	11.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	20.0	31.4	19.7	20.9	11.7	0.7	0.20	3.91	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.3	-0.7	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	27.1	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.1	31.2	28.2	49.0	46.2	47.2	49.9	45.9	53.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	31.1	39.3	44.6	54.8	45.5	42.0	46.5	57.0	49.1	48.0	56.0	48.4	33.1	European Statistics
- USA	14.5	22.0	19.8	21.1	21.2	24.9	20.4	23.8	18.0	14.3	15.6	12.6	12.4	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	5.3	9.4	5.9	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	12.1	12.5	13.5	10.8	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	17.1	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	5.4	11.5	10.2	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	-0.8	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	4.5	6.7	7.1	4.3	6.4	3.7	3.6	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	-1.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	-4.7	5.1	2.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.7	-4.8	-2.8	-3.1	-1.8	-1.6	9.8	3.7	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	4.8	5.0	3.4	2.8	6.7	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.4	5.3	3.4	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1	27.1	22.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	11.1	4.5	9.3	16.0	-2.6	11.4	14.7	19.7	15.7	15.0	13.5	14.1	12.1	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.5	-16.9	8.0	-4.8	-4.1	1.1	-3.0	-1.3	2.4	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-1.4	2.7	0.5	8.9	6.3	-0.7	-4.3	-5.1	-5.9	-3.4	-5.5	-6.9	-6.0	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.7	4.7	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	6.4	6.0	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.7	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.9	7.7	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.5	6.7	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	11.6	11.0	11.2	10.9	7.6	6.8	4.9	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	0.6	1.1	0.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	25.4	26.1	22.0	22.7	22.6	27.6	30.0	31.5	27.9	19.2	17.6	12.8	8.5	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	9.1	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.2	8.2	7.9	7.3	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	13.5	12.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.0	6.4	6.1	4.2	2.3	0.9	-1.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.6	10.2	9.1	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	8.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	9.7	8.7	8.4	8.0	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021 Oct	Nov	Dec	2022 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.1	64.2	64.3	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	64.0	64.8	65.2	66.1	65.2	64.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	64.7	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.5	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	62.9	63.0	62.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.3	78.4	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.4	62.3	62.2	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.9	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.9	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.1	74.2	74.2	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	77.4	76.7	75.2	73.6	74.1	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	71.1	69.8	68.1	68.0	67.9	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.5	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.1	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	5.8	Statistics Finland

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5.6 LABOUR FORCE

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021 Oct	2021 Nov	2021 Dec	2022 Jan	2022 Feb	2022 Mar	2022 Apr	2022 May	2022 Jun	2022 Jul	2022 Aug	2022 Sep	2022 Oct	DATA SOURCE
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	Annual % Change 2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	336,160.5	371,308.1	360,151.0	366,188.3	383,756.1	-4.5	3.6	5.0	8.9	14.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports												
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	170,148.8	169,091.8	151,873.8	160,474.0	168,463.8	24.4	-2.0	-6.0	5.3	-1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,480,898.0	6,649,469.0	5,685,234.0	5,773,430.0	6,340,379.0	-13.6	-5.8	15.1	-7.1	-2.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,181,021.0	4,309,913.0	3,549,113.0	3,631,869.0	4,048,467.0	-15.9	-6.7	16.8	-10.1	-3.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	291,691.0	311,656.0	205,608.0	247,958.0	276,053.0	-13.6	-17.5	-9.5	0.7	-5.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM												
2.3.1 Prices												
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	73.00	79.58	98.96	112.74	99.23	70.9	78.7	63.4	64.3	35.9	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	70.58	77.34	94.45	108.66	98.29	72.6	81.7	63.3	64.4	39.2	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,080.3	1,700.9	2,180.7	2,396.2	2,187.1	-53.9	-45.4	-19.6	-0.4	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	10,741.6	8,871.2	6,498.7	10,095.0	14,255.3	30.9	5.1	-16.9	-3.6	32.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,050.1	994.7	3,044.7	2,973.3	4,655.9	-27.6	-50.7	128.9	44.7	127.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,126.6	8,350.6	7,117.3	9,297.8	11,034.7	-24.9	-11.2	-21.7	-6.5	35.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
2.4.1 Exports												
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,667.0	6,198.9	6,960.3	6,855.0	6,731.8	-3.8	-1.5	3.8	11.9	18.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	125.6	137.9	133.2	134.8	142.5	-0.7	9.2	6.3	9.3	13.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	381,793,337.6	426,976,282.6	415,298,171.5	443,488,677.7	467,561,667.3	6.4	16.5	12.8	17.4	22.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	258,799,541.9	300,105,530.0	291,646,953.4	329,905,712.3	353,881,694.2	13.0	26.9	17.8	26.0	36.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
a. Projects Number	Number	149	180	185	188	215	-54.6	-41.6	-24.5	46.9	44.3	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	3,433.8	3,314.5	3,172.3	4,826.2	6,682.9	-51.7	-63.9	-51.2	115.1	94.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	24,670.4	87,858.8	24,964.4	10,783.3	14,444.5	15.9	408.3	-52.8	-23.9	-41.5	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	28,104.2	91,173.4	28,136.7	15,609.5	21,127.4	-1.0	244.6	-52.6	-4.9	-24.8	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	24,775.8	27,625.9	29,461.0	29,936.1	30,518.6	-21.0	-12.9	-6.1	6.1	23.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	113.9	115.6	119.9	123.4	124.0	5.2	6.7	8.7	9.5	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	143	237	208	79	108	-37.6	22.8	-17.5	-64.6	-24.5	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	664	703	513	173	396	-3.8	21.4	-23.5	-67.8	-40.4	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices												
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,469.23	2,565.59	4,010.92	4,051.33	3,697.48	3.8	7.8	66.9	64.4	49.7	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.92	18.29	18.74	18.85	18.63	0.6	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.0	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	83.8	91.3	94.7	92.8	91.0	-3.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	8.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
- Local Generation												
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	39,645.8	42,463.6	41,429.2	43,286.0	43,497.9	-4.0	3.6	3.2	7.1	9.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	512.7	556.9	565.6	559.7	565.6	-10.2	-4.2	-3.5	0.4	10.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	APC% 2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	25,887.1	29,278.0	28,594.5	29,666.0	30,173.6	-9.1	3.2	4.9	12.3	16.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,973.2	9,259.5	9,493.3	9,965.3	9,595.6	12.1	6.0	2.6	0.7	-3.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES												
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade												
3.5.2 Volume Index												
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	122.9	131.3	129.4	131.0	131.6	-3.1	0.03	1.2	5.6	7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	128.8	142.7	147.2	162.1	166.8	-6.7	2.0	5.1	23.9	29.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	48.7	116.0	115.0	117.0	118.1	-57.2	5.6	8.8	66.4	142.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle												
- Vehicle Production												
a. Passenger	Unit	57,849	164,810	142,037	152,085	176,985	-59.5	4.4	4.8	72.5	205.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	4,859	12,845	12,123	11,688	13,843	-18.2	12.2	5.4	94.2	184.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	62,708	177,655	154,160	163,773	189,010	-57.8	4.9	4.8	73.9	201.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales												
a. Passenger	Unit	58,328	167,085	138,393	150,588	163,423	-62.3	0.6	12.3	56.1	180.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	10,533	20,330	19,132	18,594	19,772	-33.2	20.1	18.0	85.2	87.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	68,861	187,415	159,841	171,545	183,195	-59.6	1.8	14.6	61.1	166.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	175,806	409,551	323,977	403,746	402,746	-51.2	10.8	-9.6	62.6	129.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism												
- Index of Services	Point	28.2	76.8	88.8	106.1	125.4	-53.7	46.6	85.9	179.0	344.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	22,696	61,419	98,053	2,034,107	3,424,121	-51.1	84.4	288.2	7,921.9	14,986.9	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport												
- Index of Services	Point	91.8	113.0	123.3	131.4	135.2	-12.2	12.3	26.4	40.4	47.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication												
- Index of Services	Point	153.4	155.7	157.9	159.2	160.3	6.0	8.0	6.0	5.9	4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate												
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	142.1	142.1	139.2	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	39.9	40.8	41.9	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	127.4	126.4	124.1	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance												
- Index of Services	Point	128.8	130.5	126.5	128.8	139.6	0.5	1.2	-2.1	0.3	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply												
- M1	RM Million	562,955.7	578,301.9	592,214.4	606,889.1	596,710.8	9.7	10.4	7.8	10.8	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,127,285.0	2,165,807.0	2,196,197.2	2,217,856.7	2,247,122.0	4.6	6.3	5.4	6.5	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,133,618.9	2,171,798.7	2,203,024.2	2,225,258.6	2,254,815.7	4.7	6.4	5.5	6.6	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,879,198.6	1,915,616.6	1,940,663.7	1,967,259.5	1,999,617.3	3.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	687,899.5	714,784.7	730,999.8	748,649.2	773,064.2	5.6	8.2	2.3	3.1	12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,943.7	7,523.1	7,463.2	7,440.5	7,558.9	8.7	-0.1	-4.8	-5.0	-4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,173,389.7	2,221,753.2	2,240,006.7	2,266,326.7	2,333,278.1	4.7	6.3	5.2	6.6	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,473,661.4	1,499,689.9	1,517,780.4	1,526,233.2	1,556,987.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	24,923.6	23,867.7	25,220.9	25,301.3	25,097.9	13.2	8.7	7.8	6.2	11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	968,453.1	977,452.6	979,722.6	987,799.7	1,016,031.1	-1.7	1.1	1.8	5.7	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	567,454.1	563,173.6	562,684.6	566,208.9	566,725.3	-3.5	-1.8	0.5	3.8	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	384,517.2	398,489.6	400,090.0	406,341.6	434,130.1	0.5	5.1	3.2	-1.5	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,481.8	15,789.3	16,948.1	15,249.2	15,175.7	12.1	11.1	17.9	6.5	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	241,620.1	243,373.0	244,994.6	248,130.3	237,316.3	16.8	14.6	7.5	6.0	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	168,837.3	170,640.7	171,679.3	171,584.4	164,065.2	13.8	11.7	6.5	3.6	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	72,782.7	72,732.4	73,315.2	76,546.0	73,251.1	24.6	22.2	10.1	9.3	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.50						Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM												
- Commercial Banks	%	3.43	3.43	3.47	3.68	4.25						Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.02	4.01	3.99	4.13	4.47						Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.69	5.63	5.64	5.78	5.99						Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.65	6.05						Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.72	6.12						Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2021 Q3	Value 2021 Q4	Value 2022 Q1	Value 2022 Q2	Value 2022 Q3	APC 2021 Q3	APC 2021 Q4	APC 2022 Q1	APC 2022 Q2	APC 2022 Q3	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
- Commercial Banks	%	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.61	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	893.5	1,356.8	3,225.0	9,065.0	2,772.1	-2.8	-20.6	221.8	594.2	210.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,862.2	830.3	384.7	731.2	1,734.5	797.1	645.2	91.0	173.5	-39.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,942.3	11,025.9	9,638.7	17,404.0	19,126.3	208.3	25.2	45.5	106.9	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	39,434.8	43,877.6	31,732.1	46,850.9	55,265.4	87.1	108.8	60.9	134.7	40.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	10,593.1	8,116.3	6,155.1	9,879.8	27,322.2	61.0	40.3	56.4	119.2	157.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	5,844.7	5,748.1	6,042.4	6,142.7	11,149.9	101.7	18.6	59.5	46.3	90.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	51,662.0	86,231.4	78,325.1	91,894.9	94,364.0	-13.4	44.6	44.1	53.6	82.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	45.5	113.3	102.3	81.3	383.1	-93.4	-21.4	-65.7	-57.0	742.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	129,278.0	157,299.7	135,605.4	182,049.8	212,117.4	31.9	54.1	50.8	84.5	64.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	15,149.7	13,896.1	14,318.7	18,992.9	16,007.9	61.0	42.6	5.2	46.6	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,420.4	5,001.5	4,220.6	3,261.2	2,935.6	437.2	235.3	20.0	133.8	-45.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	102,693.8	115,598.1	119,609.1	129,980.5	122,168.9	73.1	70.3	54.7	55.2	19.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	228,614.4	261,002.5	252,255.3	273,793.4	277,983.0	147.3	158.4	108.9	123.4	21.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	27,904.7	34,377.9	33,301.1	38,026.3	37,180.4	53.8	55.3	47.8	50.6	33.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	13,399.5	15,553.8	14,778.6	15,958.7	14,991.4	29.2	28.6	29.1	30.5	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	73,808.4	102,350.8	100,477.1	102,176.1	108,967.4	-18.6	10.3	14.4	33.0	47.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	5,584.2	9,611.5	5,529.5	5,699.1	7,859.6	-36.2	-23.4	-57.6	-48.9	40.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	472,575.1	557,392.3	544,490.0	587,888.2	588,094.2	62.9	74.4	55.6	69.9	24.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose												
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,695.5	14,286.9	12,895.9	14,544.7	15,171.7	-53.3	9.8	5.0	31.9	166.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	8,266.8	11,127.4	11,366.6	11,116.8	11,972.1	-4.6	19.7	38.6	47.5	44.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	34,609.9	44,830.4	44,132.9	46,864.5	50,483.5	-3.6	25.2	27.5	41.3	45.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	7.6	15.7	27.5	27.8	34.3	19.7	121.7	-31.7	513.9	353.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	73,810.0	102,113.2	100,477.1	102,176.1	108,967.4	-18.6	10.1	14.4	33.0	47.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	102,900.7	103,328.0	102,550.5	101,248.7	101,654.2	10.5	9.1	8.2	7.5	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling												
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	29,813.4	49,014.9	40,331.1	52,058.2	49,281.0	0.1	60.6	43.5	48.2	65.3	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	20,308.9	28,770.9	28,155.2	27,837.8	30,418.5	-14.1	19.1	21.7	48.2	49.8	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate												
- Index of Services	Point	83.8	85.2	111.1	113.8	114.3	-17.1	-13.4	13.5	36.7	36.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health												
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	126.6	131.0	132.5	135.8	137.7	6.6	9.5	13.2	8.3	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education												
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	111.9	110.1	110.9	113.2	121.7	-7.0	-5.8	3.0	5.4	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS												
4.1 LABOUR												
4.1.1 Labour Supply												
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	23,451.1	23,496.5	23,536.0	23,601.8	23,693.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	0.2	-8.7	-13.0	-16.1	-18.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	11.1	-3.7	-7.4	-14.4	-18.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5	77.8	-42.3	-33.9	-40.6	-26.6	-11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	1.4	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand												
- Jobs	('000)	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	-0.8	0.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	-0.7	0.8	1.7	3.1	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000)	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000)	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					DATA SOURCE
		2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2	2022 Q3	
4.1.3 Labour Productivity												
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	40.9	42.3	40.3	41.0	42.5	-0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	27.5	25.3	22.9	23.4	27.2	-3.4	1.7	-0.3	-3.4	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	487.9	532.4	530.9	527.9	508.3	4.4	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	57.3	58.3	54.9	56.2	58.1	2.3	4.6	-0.1	-1.9	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.6	-5.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2	-2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	37.8	39.9	38.2	38.7	40.0	-1.8	0.8	1.2	4.0	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	22,007.0	24,047.0	23,124.0	23,322.0	24,241.0	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5	10.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	14,497.0	13,463.0	12,178.0	12,542.0	14,756.0	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.6	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	281,108.0	314,462.0	317,500.0	310,885.0	305,891.0	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	31,349.0	34,308.0	32,270.0	32,964.0	33,935.0	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0	8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	8,598.0	9,080.0	9,351.0	9,351.0	9,881.0	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	14.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	20,430.0	22,621.0	21,911.0	22,016.0	22,758.0	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5	11.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
- Non Tertiary	%	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	11.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	16.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,537.8	1,567.5	1,587.4	1,444.2	1,394.6	2.2	-3.7	0.9	-5.8	-9.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	187.5	167.8	163.3	131.8	110.3	-47.8	-47.4	-47.4	-43.1	-41.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE												
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1959	4.1846	4.1924	4.3508	4.4837	0.2	-1.8	-3.1	-5.1	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.7836	5.6411	5.6279	5.4710	5.2770	-6.2	-3.9	-0.4	5.5	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9670	5.8770	5.8477	5.8701	5.8679	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.1020	3.0830	3.1004	3.1597	3.2087	-1.5	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9468	4.7853	4.7070	4.6383	4.5174	-0.8	2.3	4.1	7.2	9.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	456.9856	453.6822	453.8630	451.2265	464.0641	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8108	3.6810	3.6092	3.3580	3.2455	3.8	6.8	6.4	12.3	17.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.9468	53.7196	53.7130	55.4512	57.1328	0.5	-1.4	-2.5	-4.1	-5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p   preliminary
1   latest data until Third Quarter 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2022
n.a. not available
-    not applicable

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