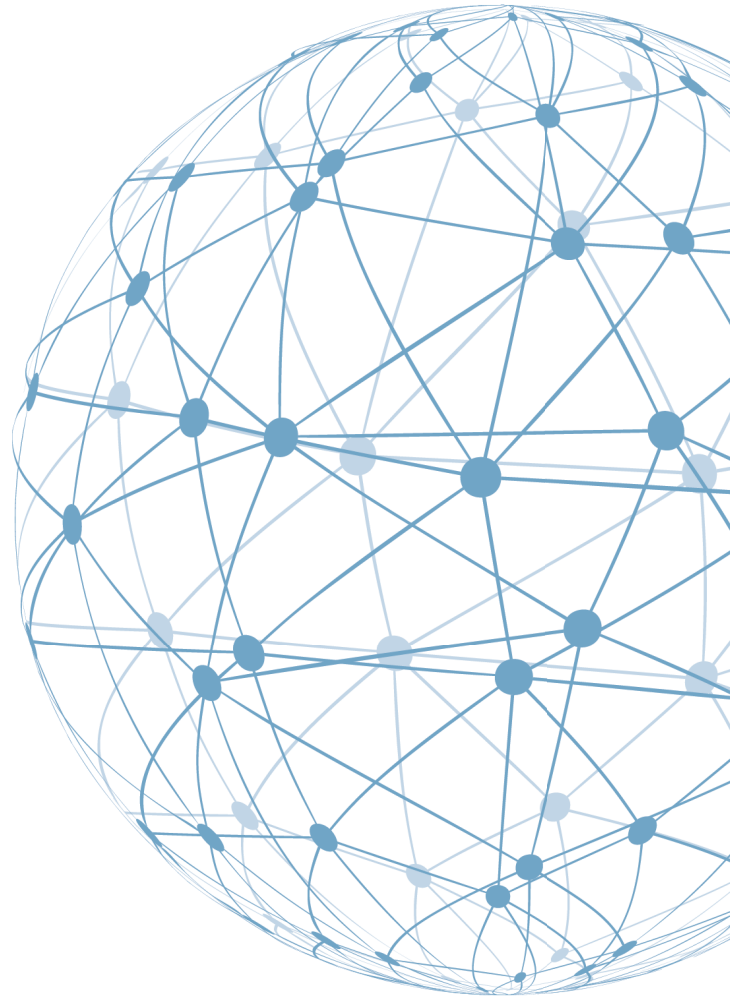




PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 10 | 2022



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
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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
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The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is releasing the tenth volume of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2022. I welcome users and readers to look through this publication which presents the economic scenario for August 2022 and some forthcoming statistics for September 2022. Furthermore, this edition features a box article entitled “Happiness Index Between Youth and Senior Citizen in Malaysia”. The main aim of this study is to analyse the difference in the happiness index between the youth and the elderly in Malaysia in 2021.

The global economy is facing challenges in dealing with high inflation rates due to several factors, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic, which brought about the tightening of monetary policy in most regions. Further to this, global economic activity is experiencing a slowdown on a broader basis, especially in China, in addition to the higher pressure on inflation rates than in the past few decades. The IMF has forecasted slower global GDP growth to 3.2 per cent in 2022 from 6.0 per cent in the previous year before further declining to 2.7 per cent in 2023. Based on the Economic Outlook 2023 published in October 2022 by the Ministry of Finance, Malaysia’s GDP forecast for this year has been revised upwards to 6.5 per cent to 7.0 per cent from a previous range of 5.3 per cent to 6.3 per cent. The country’s economy is also expected to grow moderately between four and five per cent in 2023.

Looking into the latest economic performance in 2022, several key indicators showed increasing trends as compared to the preceding year. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) in August 2022 jumped by 13.6 per cent on year-on-year comparison. The rise in the IPI was contributed by the Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining sectors, with increases of 15.2 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.

In tandem with the performance of IPI, Malaysia’s Manufacturing sales also surged by 24.4 per cent (July 2022: 23.8%) to record RM157.4 billion in August 2022 as compared to the same month in 2021. The growth in sales value was driven by Electrical & electronic products (25.8%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (27.6%) and Food, beverages & tobacco products (18.4%).

Meanwhile, the Wholesale and retail trade continues to gauge consumer sentiment to post double-digit growth for the fifth consecutive month. Wholesale and retail trade in August jumped by 33.7 per cent year-on-year to register RM133.7 billion, spearheaded by Retail trade sub-sector which rose RM14.6 billion or 34.5 per cent to record RM57.0 billion.

Multiple events were organised during the month in conjunction with the National Day celebration on 31 August 2022, attracting overwhelming participation which may foster the improvement of tourism-related industries. Labour situation in August witnessed stable growth of employed persons registering 0.2 per cent growth to record 16.02 million persons (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). The employment-to-population ratio was recorded at 67.1 per cent, while the unemployment rate was at 3.7 per cent.

Looking at prices, Malaysia’s inflation increased by 4.7 per cent to 128.2 in August 2022 as against 122.5 in the same month of the preceding year. The Food index increased by 7.2 per cent and remained the main contributor to the rise in inflation for this month. However, there are food items that showed a slower growth momentum as compared to July 2022. Among the subgroups of these food items were Meat (9.9%), Oils & fats (4.0%) and Fish & seafood (3.7%). Besides, the increase in Malaysia’s inflation this month was also due to the lower base effect last year as a result of the electricity bill discount given to domestic consumers under the National People’s Well-Being and Economic Recovery Package (PEMULIH) from July to September 2021. In September 2022, Malaysia’s inflation rate recorded 4.5 per cent lower than in August 2022.

Accompanying this, the increase in Malaysia’s Producer Price Index eased further to 6.8 per cent in August 2022 from 7.6 per cent in July 2022. The increase was attributed to Manufacturing index with 9.4 per cent (July 2022: 9.9%), supported by increases in indices of Manufacture of refined petroleum products (21.8%) and Manufacture of oils & fats from vegetables & animals (13.8%). PPI eased further to record 4.9 per cent in September 2022.

From the perspective of the external sector, Malaysia's merchandise trade continued to soar in August 2022, with both exports and imports markedly expanding over the same month in 2021. Exports recorded a strong year-on-year growth of 48.2 per cent to RM141.3 billion, underpinned by the increase in domestic exports (+34.8%) and re-exports (+112.5%). Meanwhile, import growth continued to outpace export to register the highest growth of 67.6 per cent to reach a new high value of RM124.4 billion. Malaysia's total trade maintained a notable momentum in September 2022, expanding 31.4 per cent to RM256.9 billion from RM195.5 billion in September 2021. Exports increased by 30.1 per cent to RM144.3 billion, while imports increased by 33.0 per cent to RM112.6 billion.

Looking forward, the Leading Index (LI) in August 2022 reached 111.3 points, registering an increase of 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. As for monthly performance, the LI returned to positive growth of 1.6 per cent in August 2022 from negative 2.0 per cent. Taken together with the smooth long-term trend index performance that remains above 100.0 points, it is seen that Malaysia will continue to uphold its growth momentum in the near term.

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 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.

DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022.

Thank you.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

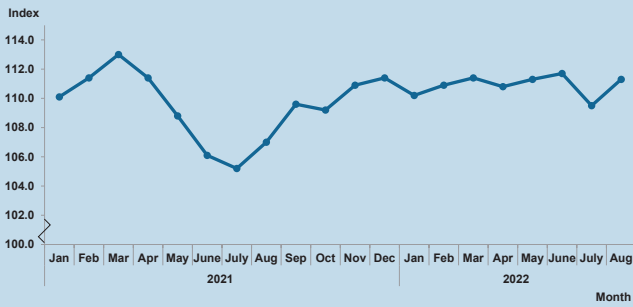
October 2022

KEY REVIEW

- The IMF forecasts global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to slow to 3.2 per cent this year, from 6.0 per cent in 2021, before further declining to 2.7 per cent in 2023. This is due to global economic activity experiencing a slowdown on a broader basis, especially in China. Based on the Economic Outlook 2023 published by the Ministry of Finance in October 2022, Malaysia's GDP forecast for this year has been revised upward in the range of 6.5 per cent to 7.0 per cent.
- Malaysia's natural rubber production in August 2022 showed a decrease of 15.2 per cent or 36,411 tonnes, as against 42,942 tonnes in the same month in 2021. On monthly basis, natural rubber production decreased by 3.8 per cent as compared to 37,843 tonnes in July 2022. In September 2022, the production of fresh palm oil fruit bunches produced showed an increase of 8.3 per cent to 9,152,131 tonnes, as compared to September 2021 (8,447,586 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison also showed an increased by 3.2 per cent as compared to August 2022 (8,872,246 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) in August 2022 jumped by 13.6 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. The uptick in the IPI was contributed by the Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining sectors, with the increment of 15.2 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.
- In the meantime, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in August 2022 stood at RM157.4 billion, surged by 24.4 per cent (July 2022: 23.8%) as compared to the same month in 2021. The growth in sales value was driven by Electrical & electronic products (25.8%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (27.6%) and Food, beverages & tobacco products (18.4%).
- The Wholesale & retail trade jumped 33.7 per cent year-on-year to register RM133.7 billion, spearheaded by Retail trade (34.5%), Motor vehicles (185.3%) and Wholesale trade (16.0%).
- In term of prices, Malaysia's inflation increased by 4.7 per cent to 128.2 in August 2022 as against 122.5 in the same month of the preceding year. The Food index increased by 7.2 per cent and remained the main contributor to the rise in inflation for this month. In September 2022, Malaysia's inflation rate was recorded at 4.5 per cent.
- The Producer Price Index also recorded a 6.8 per cent year-on-year increase in August 2022 as compared to 7.6 per cent in July 2022. The increase was attributed to Manufacturing index with 9.4 per cent, followed by Mining index (5.8%) and Electricity & gas supply indices (0.9%). As for September 2022, PPI registered an increase of 4.9 per cent.
- As for Malaysia's trade performance, total trade was valued at RM265.7 billion, up 56.7 per cent from RM169.6 billion in August 2021. Exports recorded a strong year-on-year growth of 48.2 per cent to RM141.3 billion, underpinned by the increases in domestic exports (+34.8%) and re-exports (+112.5%). Meanwhile, import growth continued to outpace export growth, recording the highest growth of 67.6 per cent to reach a new high value of RM124.4 billion. The Malaysia's total trade in September 2022 maintained a notable momentum, expanding 31.4 per cent to RM256.9 billion from RM195.5 billion in September 2021.
- In August 2022, employed persons remained stable and continued to grow by 0.2 per cent or equivalent to 39.3 thousand persons to record 16.02 million persons (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). The employment-to-population ratio was recorded at 67.1 per cent and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.7 per cent.
- The Leading Index (LI) in August 2022 reached 111.3 points, registering an increase of 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. Taken together with the smooth long-term trend index performance, it is seen that Malaysia will continue to uphold its growth momentum in the near term.

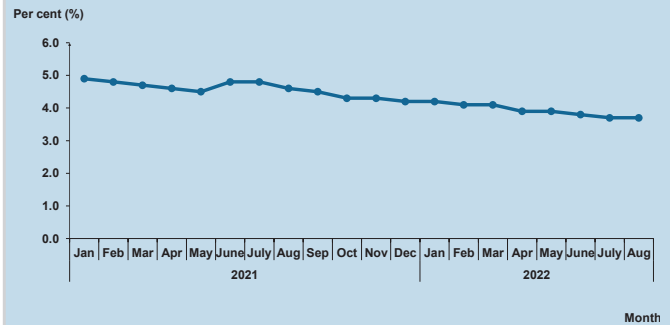
Leading Index

111.3
AUGUST 2022



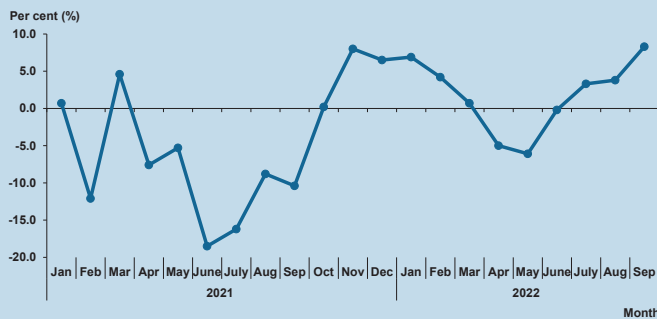
Unemployment Rate

3.7%
AUGUST 2022



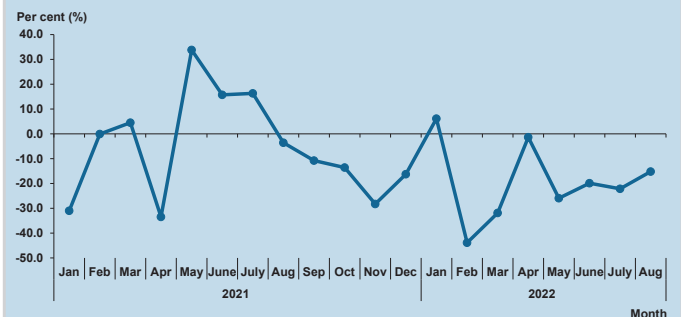
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

8.3%
SEPTEMBER 2022



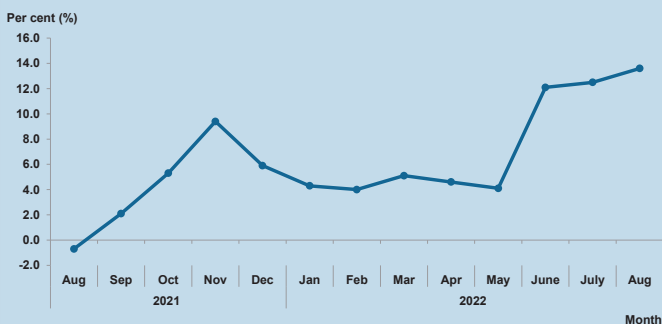
Production of Natural Rubber

-15.2%
AUGUST 2022



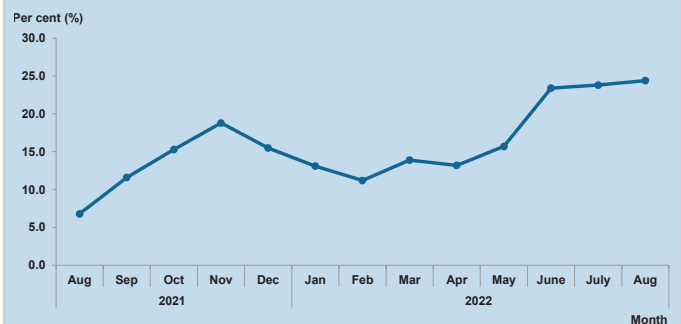
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

13.6%
AUGUST 2022



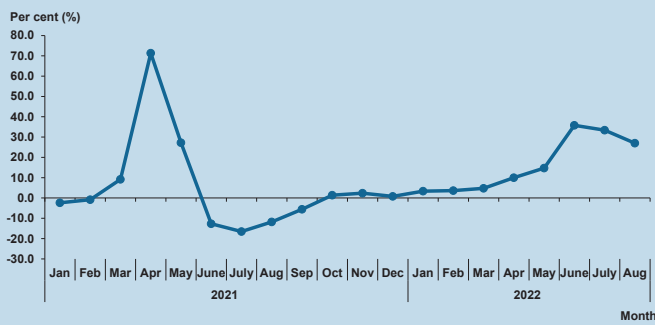
Sales Value of Manufacturing sector

24.4%
AUGUST 2022

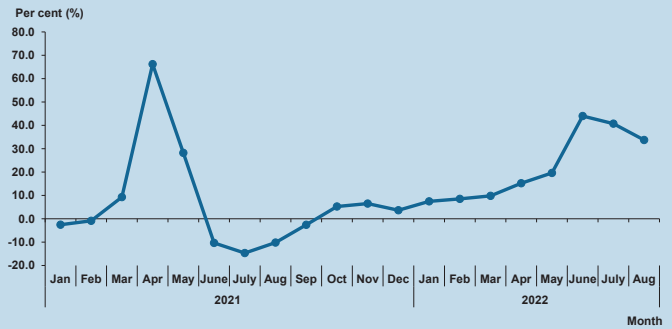


ECONOMIC BAROMETER

**Volume Index of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**
27.0%
AUGUST 2022

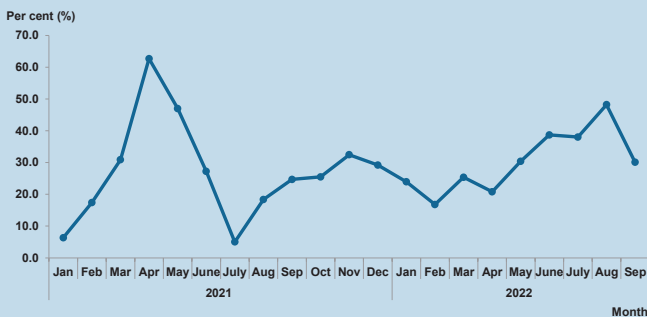


**Sales Value of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**
33.7%
AUGUST 2022



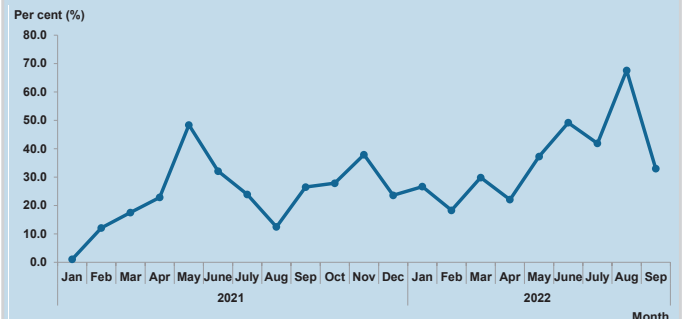
Exports

30.1%
SEPTEMBER 2022



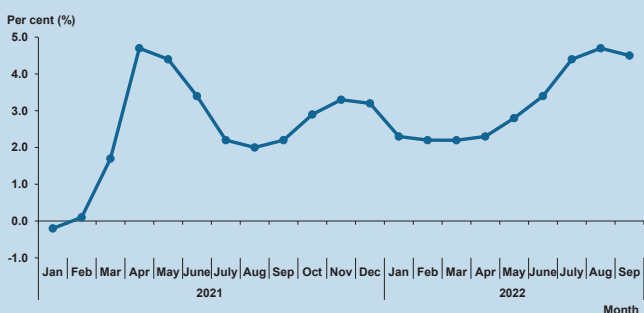
Imports

33.0%
SEPTEMBER 2022



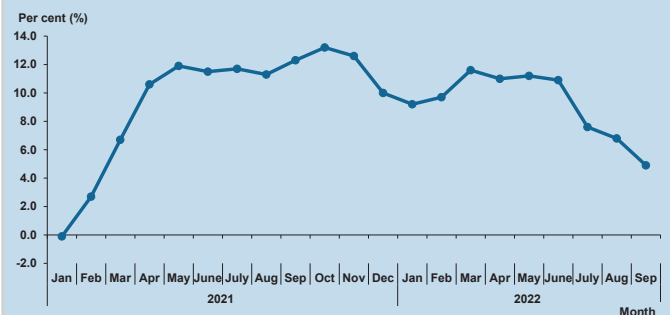
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

4.5%
SEPTEMBER 2022



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

4.9%
SEPTEMBER 2022



World Economy

The global economy is currently facing a challenging situation in dealing with the issue of high inflation due to several factors, such as tightening monetary policy in most regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global inflation is expected to increase by 8.8 per cent in 2022, compared to 4.7 per cent in the previous year.

The IMF also expects global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to relax to 3.2 per cent this year, from 6.0 per cent in 2021, before further declining to 2.7 per cent in 2023. This is due to global economic activity experiencing a slowdown on a broader basis, especially in China, in addition to the pressure on inflation rates, which are higher than in the past few decades. The IMF revealed that the forecast is the weakest growth profile since 2001, except during the global financial crisis and the phase of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In its October 2022 World Economic Outlook update, the IMF revised Malaysia's economic forecast for 2022 to 5.4 per cent, compared to 5.1 per cent previously. According to the latest update, Malaysia's GDP growth is expected to grow by 4.4 per cent in 2023, as shown in **Table 1**.

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

Country	Year-on-Year Percentage Change (%)		
	2021	Forecast 2022	Forecast 2023
United States	5.7	1.6	1.0
Euro Area	5.2	3.1	0.5
Germany	2.6	1.5	-0.3
France	6.8	2.5	0.7
Italy	6.6	3.2	-0.2
Spain	5.1	4.3	1.2
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	7.4	3.6	0.3
Canada	4.5	3.3	1.5
China	8.1	3.2	4.4
India	8.7	6.8	6.1
Republic of Korea	4.1	2.6	2.0
Taiwan	6.6	3.3	2.8
Singapore	7.6	3.0	2.3
Indonesia	3.7	5.3	5.0
Thailand	1.5	2.8	3.7
Vietnam	2.6	7.0	6.2
Philippines	5.7	6.5	5.0
Malaysia	3.1	5.4	4.4

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2022

In the third quarter of 2022, Vietnam's economy recorded double-digit growth of 13.7 per cent, compared to 7.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2022. This performance was due to the low base effect, as Vietnam's economy shrank by 6.0 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. Furthermore, the Services sector, which contributed 54.2 per cent to the overall economy, escalated to 10.6 per cent, influenced by a sharp increase in Wholesale & retail trade services, Transportation & storage and Accommodation & food activities. This was followed by the Manufacturing and Construction sectors, which improved by 9.4 per cent, while the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector grew by 3.0 per cent due to unfavourable weather conditions and high input prices.

OVERVIEW

Singapore recorded 4.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2022, slightly slower than 4.5 per cent in the previous quarter. The slow growth was influenced by the Manufacturing sector's performance, which moderated to 1.5 per cent compared to 5.7 per cent during the last quarter. In addition, the Construction sector strengthened by 7.8 per cent compared to 4.8 per cent in the preceding quarter, driven by the inflow of migrant workers. Besides, the Services sector rebounded 6.1 per cent, compared to 4.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2022. The growth was supported by better performance in all subsectors, especially Wholesale & retail trade and Transport & storage.

Meanwhile, the Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom (UK), reported that the country's GDP grew at a slower pace of 2.0 per cent in August 2022 compared to 3.1 per cent in July 2022. The slower growth was due to the moderation in the Services sector to 3.1 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: 4.2%) and the Manufacturing sector, which continued to shrink by 6.7 per cent compared to a decline of 5.2 per cent in the previous month.

Statistics Canada announced that the GDP growth in July 2022 grew marginally by 0.1 per cent month-on-month, replicating the same increase in June 2022 (0.1%). The marginal growth was contributed by the Mining & quarrying sector, which registered 1.9 per cent and the Agriculture sector, which enhanced to 3.2 per cent, supported by good performance in crop production.

Malaysia's Economy

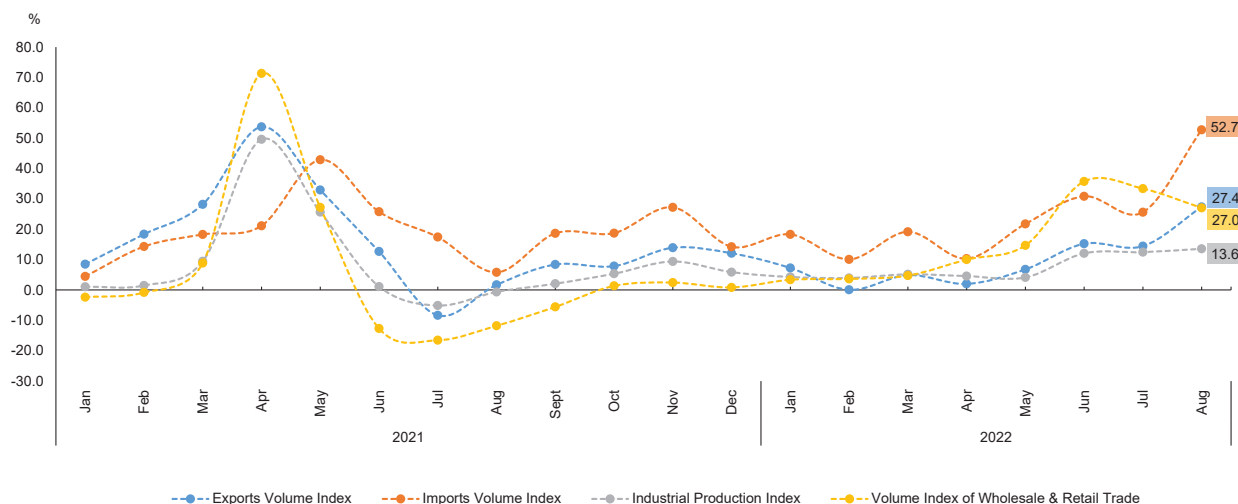
Malaysia's economic recovery continued its strong momentum amid global headwinds in the first half of 2022. During the period, the GDP increased by 6.9 per cent, supported by the transition to endemicity and the reopening of international borders. With the continued implementation of development programmes and projects, the economy is expected to expand further in the year's second half. The growth prospects have been supported by the resumption of economic and social activities and improvement in international travel activities following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions regionally. As a result, through the Economic Outlook 2023 published in October 2022 by the Ministry of Finance, Malaysia's GDP forecast for this year has been revised upwards to 6.5 per cent to 7.0 per cent.

Although the country is currently experiencing currency depreciation due to temporary factors, including the projection of the world's monetary policy situation and the continued tightening of global cash liquidity, the strong economic fundamentals and prudent management of the ringgit can contribute to strengthening the value of the ringgit against the United States dollar. This scenario is shown through the performance of the country's economy, which is seen gradually recovering and starting to show expansion based on various indicators, including the latest for August 2022.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) performance in August 2022 continued to strengthen by registering a year-on-year growth of 13.6 per cent as compared to July's 12.5 per cent. This IPI expansion was influenced by the Manufacturing sector, which increased to 15.2 per cent in August from 14.9 per cent. This was followed by the Electricity sector, which grew by 10.0 per cent as compared to 13.2 per cent in the previous month. This growth is also supported by the Mining sector, which increased from 3.2 per cent to 8.0 per cent in August 2022. Based on the month-on-month percentage change, IPI recovered to 3.9 per cent in August 2022 after a reduction of 4.7 per cent in July. This recovery was driven by the Manufacturing sector's performance, which increased 5.6 per cent from a 5.7 per cent drop in July. However, the Electricity and Mining sectors shrank by 0.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent in August 2022, respectively.

The Volume Index of Wholesale & retail trade remained double-digit growth in August 2022, increasing by 27.0 per cent year-on-year (July: 33.4%). This expansion was buoyed by Motor vehicles and Retail trade, which increased by 169.6 per cent (July: 667.1%) and 30.1 per cent (July: 31.6%), respectively. Wholesale trade also increased by 7.4 per cent in August (July: 10.8%). In terms of month-on-month percentage change, the Volume Index of Wholesale & retail trade also increased to 2.4 per cent (July: -1.5%), driven by Motor vehicles, which recovered to 18.9 per cent (July: -12.9%). Wholesale and retail trade activities increased by 1.7 per cent (July: -1.4%) and 0.5 per cent (July: 0.6%), respectively.

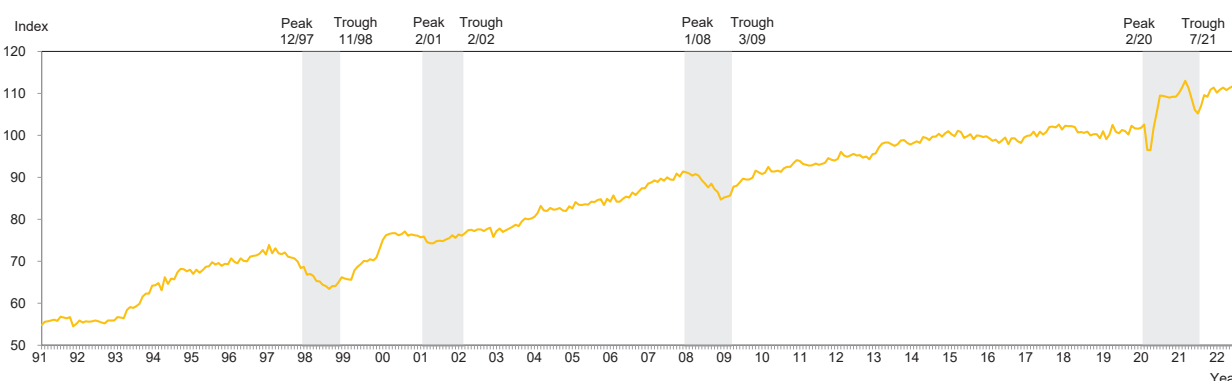
Chart 1: Percentage Change of Exports Volume Index, Imports Volume Index, Industrial Production Index and Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade (Year-on-Year), January 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Export Volume Index also increased by 27.4 per cent year-on-year in August 2022 as a result of increases in the indices for Mineral fuels (+50.7%), Machinery & transport equipment (+34.7%), and Other manufactured goods (+22.2%), as depicted in **Chart 1**. In addition, the Import Volume Index increased by 52.7 per cent during the same period due to increases in the indices for Mineral fuels (+150.2%), Machinery & transport equipment (+37.7%), and Manufactured goods (+31.7%). While for the month-to-month change, the Export Volume Index in August 2022 increased by 7.7 per cent contributed by the increase in the indices of Miscellaneous manufactured articles (+11.9%), Machinery & transport equipment (+7.9%) and Mineral fuels (+7.8%). Meanwhile, the Import Volume Index increased by 7.1 per cent for the same period, which was contributed by the increases in the indices of Mineral fuels (+27.3%), Miscellaneous manufactured articles (+9.4%) and Machinery & transport equipment (+2.4%).

Chart 2: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Leading Index (LI) in August 2022 reached 111.3 points, registering 4.0 per cent as compared to August 2021 (**Chart 2**). The favourable LI was supported by better performance in the Number of Housing Units Approved, Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals and the Number of New Companies Registered. As for monthly performance, the LI returned to positive growth of 1.6 per cent in August 2022 from negative 2.0 per cent. Taken together with the smooth long-term trend index performance that remains above 100.0 points, it is seen that Malaysia will continue to uphold its growth momentum in the near term.

HAPPINESS INDEX BETWEEN YOUTH AND SENIOR CITIZEN IN MALAYSIA

Wan Syakirah Wan Jamil, Nurul Afifah Khairool Anuar, Roslawati Yahya, Nor Alkashah Arif Shah

Manpower and Social Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Introduction

Traditionally, economists and policymakers rely on measures of economic health such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP represents the market value of all goods produced within a country over a period of time, based on the simple assumption that the higher the GDP, the better off the population of the country that produced said goods (Elliott et al., 2017). However, even though the growth of wealth occurred, the satisfaction of the population with their lives may not increase at the same time. This situation is named as "The Easterlin Paradox". This Paradox was formulated in 1974 by Richard A. Easterlin, the first economist to study happiness data (Easterlin & O'Connor, 2012).

As a result, many countries began to look for alternative methods of measuring the well-being of their citizens. Bhutan, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Taiwan and Malaysia are among the countries that have published or are developing national subjective well-being accounts. Happiness, or more broadly subjective well-being, has become a major topic in public policy, economics and psychology over the past decade. This is because understanding the various facets of well-being is essential for comprehending decisions that both individuals and policymakers make (Bergheim et al., 2006).

The Malaysian life expectancy at birth in 2021 has increased by nearly 12 years to 75.6 years. According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the continuous rise in life expectancy indicated that Malaysia would have an ageing population by 2030 whereby the proportion of people aged 60 and up will have risen to 15.3% of the total population. Therefore, examining both the quantity and quality of life is something that needs to be looked at more in research and policy. Are Malaysians living longer and healthier lives? Different demographic and socioeconomic groups are not equally happy, but how much of a difference does that make? We know very little beyond the stratification of subjective well-being at a single point in time. A thorough investigation is necessary to rule out the possibility that social status modifies the age, period, and cohort effects.

For many years, psychologists and economic literature have attempted to explain the relationship between happiness and age. Whilst the majority of psychologists have concluded there is not much of a relationship at all while the economic literature stated there is a relationship between two variables (Frijters & Beaton, 2012). It is necessary to clarify the relationship between age and happiness because several recent reports have documented that older persons do not appear unhappier than middle-aged or younger persons, despite the declines in physical health, the deaths of peers and spouses, and other objective rigours that accompany ageing. However, according to Mroczek and Kolarz's 1998 study, the expected level of happiness among the elderly is lower.

This study is based on the Malaysia Happiness Survey, which was launched for the first time by the Malaysian Department of Statistics (DOSM) in 2021. The goal of this survey is to determine Malaysians' level of happiness. According to Dasar Belia Malaysia 2015, individuals aged 15 to 30 years old are referred to as youth, while those aged 60 and older are referred to as seniors (senior citizens). Our primary goal is to examine the difference in the happiness index between Malaysian youth and senior citizens in 2021.

Methodology

Respondents

Youth (aged 15 to 30) and senior citizen (aged 60 and above) were chosen from all over Malaysia as respondents in this study. In terms of gender, the majority of the 12,907 youth considered for this survey (50.4%) were female, while 49.6 per cent were male. About 7,545 senior citizens, 51.8 per cent were female and 48.2 per cent were male.

In regards to ethnicity, the percentage of youth respondents were Malay (75.6%, n = 9,760), Chinese (16.0%, n = 2,067), Indian (4.9%, n = 635), and others (3.5%, n = 445). For senior citizens, the ethnicity was Malay (63.5%, n = 4,789), Chinese (29.2%, n = 2,207), Indian (6.0%, n = 454) and others (1.3%, n = 95).

Table 1a: Demographic of Respondents

		Youth		Senior Citizen	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	6,400	49.6	3,640	48.2
	Female	6,507	50.4	3,905	51.8
Ethnicity	Malay	9,760	75.6	4,789	63.5
	Chinese	2,067	16.0	2,207	29.2
	Indian	635	4.9	454	6.0
	Others	445	3.5	95	1.3

Instruments

Malaysia Happiness Survey (MHI) contains 73 indicators or questions asked of respondents. The level of happiness in Malaysia was scaled into five categories in this study: 1 (very unhappy), 2 (unhappy), 3 (neutral), 4 (happy) and 5 (very happy). All of the questions are decomposed into 13 components [i.e., family (three items), housing and environment (four items), social participation (three items), health (nine items), communication facilities (four items), education (six items), working life (seven items), income (five items), public safety (four items), time use (four items), religion and spiritual (three items), culture (one item) and emotional experience (20 items)] as shown in **Table 1b**.

Table 1b: Question Indicators Used in this Survey

No	Component	Indicator
1.	Family	Family relationship, family financial stability, family safety
2.	Housing and environment	Facilities and infrastructure provided in living environment, level of cleanliness in living environment, pollution in the living environment, rental payment of residence
3.	Social participation	Social support from community, neighborhood relationship, social activities
4.	Health	Level of health, government health services, medical treatment by government health services, supply of medicine provided (government), rate of payment of government services, private health services, medical treatment by private health services, supply of medicine provided (private), rate of payment of private services
5.	Communication facilities	Internet access facilities in residence, telecommunication service support provided at residency, telecommunication service support provided around residency, telecommunication service fee rates
6.	Education	Quality of educational delivery and the outcome system in public educational institutions, quality of educational delivery and the outcome system in private educational institutions, quality of educational delivery and the outcome online learning, level of security in educational institutions, opportunity to enter higher educational institutions, financing the services of higher education institutions
7.	Working life	Working life balance, relationship with employer, relationship with colleagues, right to speak, career advancement, workload, benefits of employment
8.	Income	Income from the main job, income from additional job, income earned commensurate with the cost of living, salary/ wage paid commensurate with the cost of living, debt burden
9.	Public safety	Level of security in residence, security services, payment of security services, foreign security guards in the area of residence
10.	Time use	Rest time (me-time), adequate time sleep, time for leisure and recreation, time for social
11.	Religion and spiritual	Spiritual/ religious practices, spiritual/ religious activities with the community, respect for the diversity of spiritual/ religious practices of other communities
12.	Culture	Involvement in arts and cultural activities
13.	Emotional experience	Feel interested, distressed, excited, upset, strong emotion, feel guilty, scared, threatened, enthusiastic, proud, irritable, alert, ashamed, inspired, nervous, determined, attentive, jittery, active, feel worried

Procedures

The survey used qualitative research in the form of a survey questionnaire. IBM SPSS Statistics version 23 was used to analyze the data. The data was analyzed using The Linear Scaling Technique (LST), which is used to meet the Min-Max Scaling objective study. LST is a procedure used to standardize the range of a variable so that they all take values between zero and one (0,1) (Osberg, 2009). This serves two purposes which are it standardizes variables in such a way that an increase is always good for well-being and a decrease is always bad. Then, it prevents well-being from being dominated by a few underlying variables that take on a very large range of values.

The data was scaled from zero to one (0,1) according to two situations. First, if a variable increase corresponds to an increase in overall well-being, the value is scaled according to the formula:

$$I_j = \frac{x - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$

Second, if a variable increase corresponds to a decrease in overall well-being, the value is scaled according to the formula:

$$I_j = \frac{x_{max} - x}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$

In both cases, the range of values is 0-1, and 0 corresponds to the lowest level of well-being and 1 correspond to the highest. This technique is used in many indices, including the Human Development Index, Better Life Index, Sustainable Society Index, *Indeks Kesejahteraan Keluarga Malaysia*, *Indeks Kesejahteraan Psikologi Malaysia* and *Indeks Belia Malaysia*. The composite index assigns equal weight to indicators and components. Each dimension is normalized through linear scaling and aggregation relies on equal weighting (Osberg & Sharpe, 2010). This survey uses the cut-off points as follows:

Table 1c: Cut-off Point of Happiness Index

Score Cut Points	Category of Happiness
0.00 - 2.00	Very unhappy
2.01 - 4.00	Unhappy
4.01 - 6.00	Moderately happy
6.01 - 8.00	Happy
8.01 - 10.00	Very happy

Finding result

Table 1d displays the happiness index results using the Min-Max scaling method. According to the findings, the index score for both age categories was at a happy level, with a score of 6.51 (youth) and 6.52 (senior citizen).

Table 1d: Scoring of Malaysia Happiness Index

Category	Score	Category of Happiness
Youth	6.51	Happy
Senior citizen	6.52	Happy

In terms of components, the family component had the highest index score for youth (7.19) followed by the religion and spiritual component (7.16) and the health component (6.85). Meanwhile, the religion and spirituality component scored the highest for senior citizens (7.31) followed by the family component (7.24) and the time use component (6.81). Interestingly, the results show that young people are moderately happy with their income status when this component is recorded as having the lowest happiness index score of 5.97. While the senior citizen report being moderately happy in terms of emotional experience when the happiness index for this component for senior citizen is at a score of 5.88. **Table 1e** showed the difference scoring index between youth and senior citizen by components.

Table 1e: Scoring of Malaysia Happiness Index by Component

Component	Youth (aged 15-30)		Senior Citizen (aged 60 and above)	
	Index Score	Category of Happiness	Index Score	Category of Happiness
Family	7.19	Happy	7.24	Happy
Housing and environment	6.52	Happy	6.54	Happy
Social participation	6.45	Happy	6.52	Happy
Health	6.85	Happy	6.71	Happy
Communication facilities	6.09	Happy	6.15	Happy
Education	6.39	Happy	6.48	Happy
Working life	6.26	Happy	6.34	Happy
Income	5.97	Moderately happy	6.00	Happy
Public safety	6.56	Happy	6.56	Happy
Time use	6.75	Happy	6.81	Happy
Religion and spiritual	7.16	Happy	7.31	Happy
Culture	6.15	Happy	6.26	Happy
Emotional experience	6.24	Happy	5.88	Moderately happy

Discussion and Conclusion

This study aims to analyse the difference in the happiness index between Malaysian youths and senior citizens in 2021. Based on the results, the average happiness index score between the senior citizen and the youth did not show much difference. The findings revealed that the family component is important to the happiness of youth. The main contributor to the family component was the family relationship where 89.9 per cent of respondents chose the happy and very happy scale. The finding is also in line with the findings of Wu (2014), who revealed that family is the most influential factor in the happiness of high school students. Interestingly, the findings showed that religion and spirituality were important components of senior citizens' happiness. Spiritual/religious practices was the most important contributor to the religion and spiritual component, with 76.9 per cent of respondents answering it as happy or very happy. This result is consistent with Papadopoulos's (2020), who discovered that religious practices are important determinants of the older population's overall psychological well-being, life satisfaction, and social functioning

In conclusion, the top three factors influencing youth happiness are family, religion and spirituality and health, whereas the top three factors influencing senior citizen happiness are religion and spirituality, family and time use. These kinds of findings have contributed to our understanding of Malaysians' happiness and subjective well-being, particularly in terms of age. This study also adds to the discussion of the factors that influence happiness in both young and old people.

Appreciation

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL 10/2022

PRODUCTION



**Production of Fresh Fruit
Bunches (Oil Palm)**
Sept 2022: 9,152,131 tonnes ▲ 8.3%
Aug 2022: 8,872,246 tonnes ▲ 3.8%



Production of Natural Rubber
Aug 2022: 36,411 tonnes ▼ -15.2%
Jul 2022: 37,843 tonnes ▼ -22.1%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)
Aug 2022: ▲ 13.6%
Jul 2022: ▲ 12.5%



**Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail
Trade Sector**
Aug 2022: RM133.7b ▲ 33.7%
Jul 2022: RM130.4b ▲ 40.7%



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector
Aug 2022: RM157.4b ▲ 24.4%
Jul 2022: RM148.4b ▲ 23.8%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports
Sept 2022: RM144.3b ▲ 30.1%
Aug 2022: RM141.3b ▲ 48.2%
Jul 2022: RM134.1b ▲ 38.0%



Imports
Sept 2022: RM112.6b ▲ 33.0%
Aug 2022: RM124.4b ▲ 67.6%
Jul 2022: RM118.5b ▲ 41.8%

LABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons
Aug 2022: 16.02 mil persons ▲ 4.2%
Jul 2022: 15.98 mil persons ▲ 4.5%



Unemployment Rate
Aug 2022: 3.7%
Jul 2022: 3.7%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Sept 2022: ▲ 4.5%
Aug 2022: ▲ 4.7%
Jul 2022: ▲ 4.4%



Producer Price Index (PPI)
Sept 2022: ▲ 4.9%
Aug 2022: ▲ 6.8%
Jul 2022: ▲ 7.6%

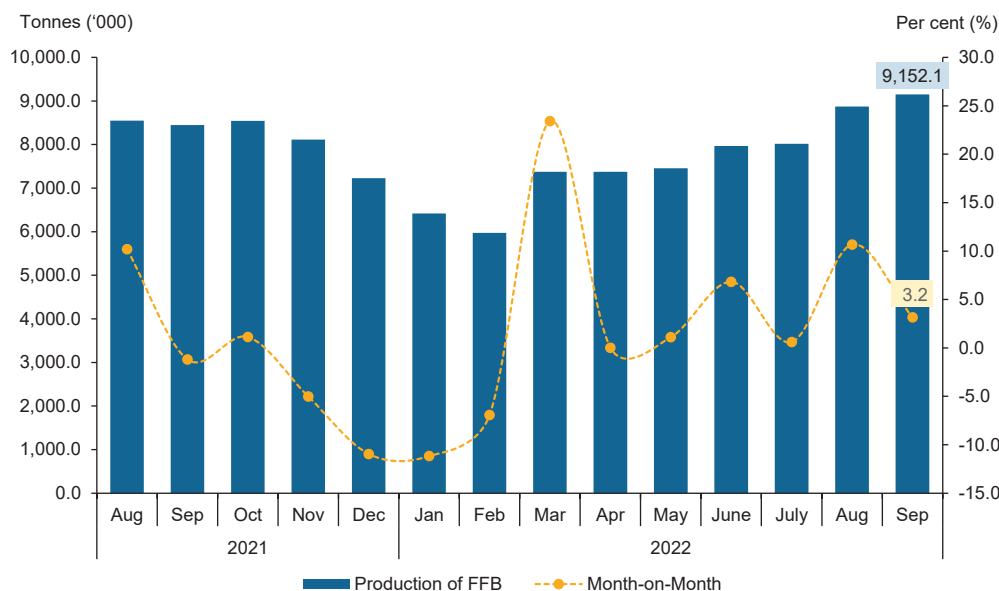
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 10/ 2022, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in September 2022 increased by 3.2 per cent to 9,152,131 tonnes as compared to August 2022 (8,872,246 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 3**. The year-on-year comparison also showed an increase of 8.3 per cent as compared to September 2021 (8,447,586 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, August 2021 - September 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average production of fresh fruit bunches in Malaysia in September 2022 increased to 1.51 tonnes/ha as compared to August 2022 (1.45 tonnes/ha) as shown in **Table 2**. Looking at region, the average production of fresh fruit bunches in Peninsular Malaysia increased by 2.6 per cent to 1.57 tonnes/ha (August 2022: 1.53 tonnes/ha). At the same time, the average production of fresh fruit bunches in Sabah/Sarawak also hiked by 5.0 per cent to 1.46 tonnes/ha (August 2022: 1.39 tonnes/ha).

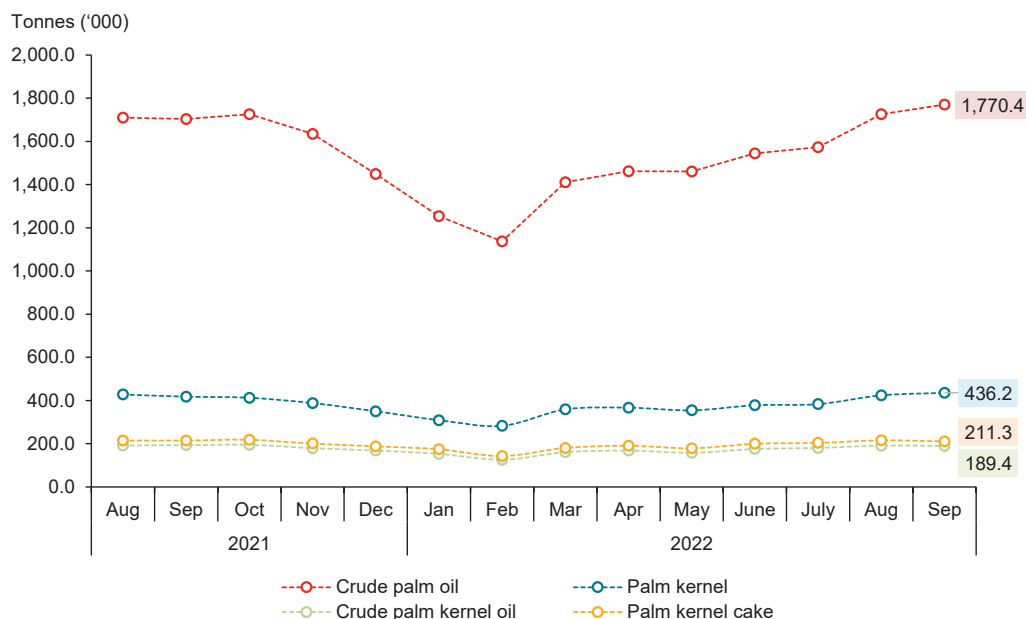
Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, September 2021 - September 2022 (Tonnes/ha)

Region	2021				2022								
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Malaysia	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.26	1.10	0.99	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.45	1.51
Peninsular Malaysia	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.24	1.08	1.07	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.38	1.40	1.53	1.57
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.12	0.93	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.18	1.39	1.46

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Crude palm oil and palm kernel production increased by 2.6 per cent (September 2022: 1,770,441 tonnes; August 2022: 1,725,781 tonnes) and 2.8 per cent, respectively (September 2022: 436,189 tonnes; August 2022: 424,234 tonnes) On the other hand, production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake decreased by 1.0 per cent (September 2022: 189,445 tonnes, August 2022: 191,354 tonnes) and 2.2 per cent (September 2022: 211,270 tonnes, August 2022: 215,976 tonnes), respectively.

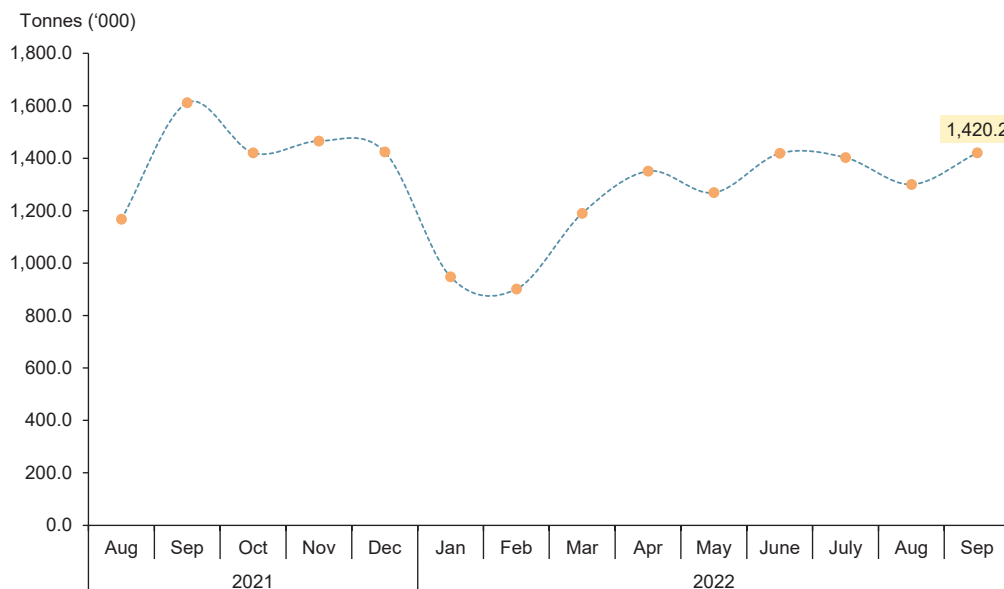
Chart 4: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, August 2021 - September 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil in September 2022 increased by 9.3 per cent to 1,420,235 tonnes as compared to 1,299,930 tonnes in August 2022. China was the highest importing country with 264,089 tonnes, contributing 18.6 per cent of total palm oil exports, followed by India (13.0%), Turkiye (5.8%), Iran (4.3%) and Nigeria (4.0%).

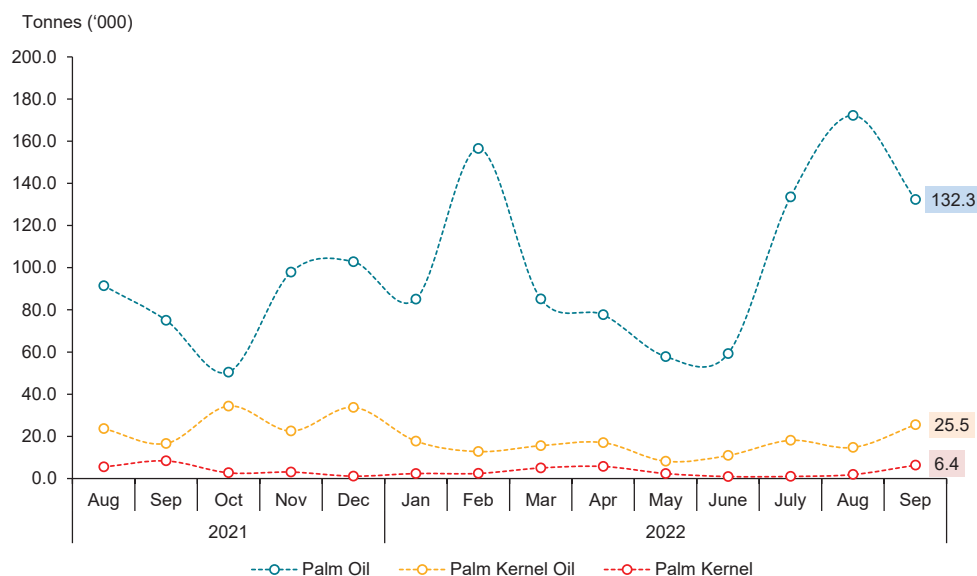
Chart 5: Exports of Palm Oil, August 2021 - September 2022



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased by 23.1 per cent (September 2022: 132,303 tonnes; August 2022: 172,151 tonnes). Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel increased by 73.0 per cent (September 2022: 25,529 tonnes; August 2022: 14,754 tonnes) and 232.9 per cent (September 2022: 6,366 tonnes; August 2022: 1,912 tonnes) respectively.

Chart 6: Imports by Oil Palm Products, August 2021 - September 2022

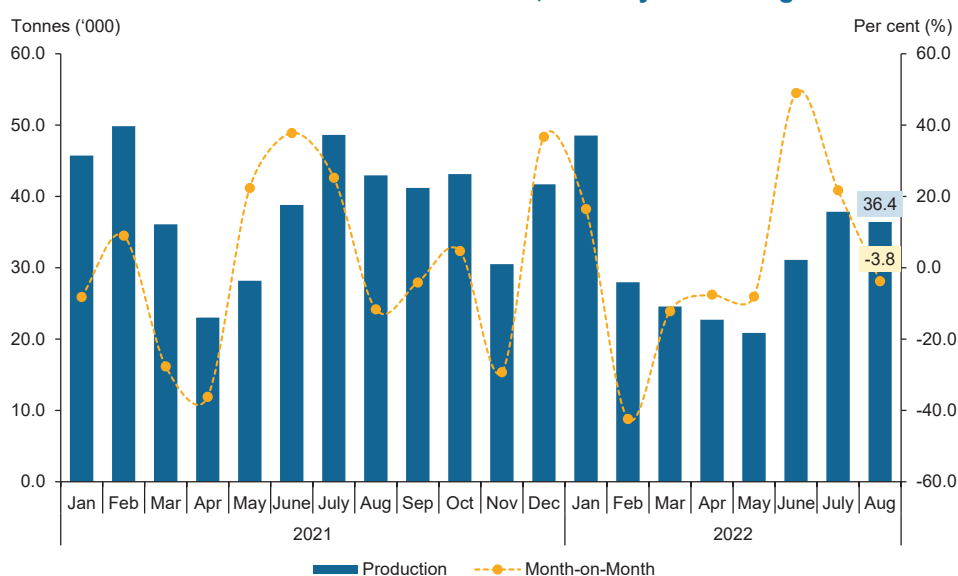


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Rubber

Natural rubber production showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent in August 2022 to 36,411 tonnes as compared to 37,843 tonnes in July 2022. The production on an annual basis also showed a decrease of 15.2 per cent as against 42,942 tonnes in the same month in 2021, as shown in **Chart 7**.

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - August 2022

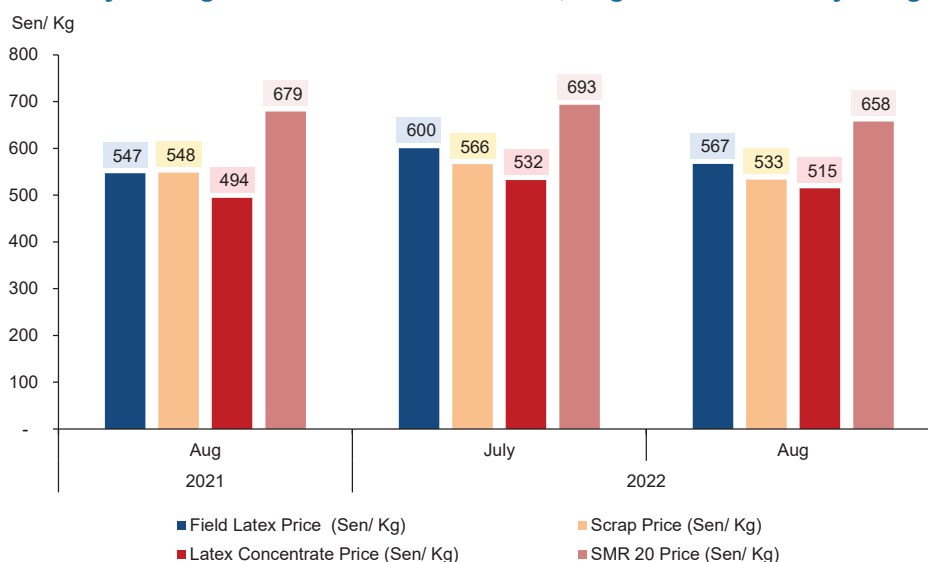


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholding sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in August 2022, which was 87.5 per cent (31,868 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector, 12.5 per cent (4,543 tonnes). The comparison of month-on-month in production for the smallholder sector showed a decrease of 4.8 per cent and the estate sector increased by 15.0 per cent. Based on a year-on-year comparison, production of smallholdings also decreased by 18.3 per cent but the estate sector increased by 15.0 per cent as compared to August 2021.

Analysis of the average monthly price showed that Latex Concentrated recorded a decrease of 3.3 per cent (August 2022: 514.73 sen per kg, July 2022: 532.28 sen per kg) while, Scrap Price decreased by 5.8 per cent (August 2022: 533.29 sen per kg, July 2022: 566.13 sen per kg). The movement of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) decreased between 3.2 to 5.1 per cent. World Bank Commodity Price Data reported prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased by 6.0 per cent (from USD1.56/kg to USD1.46/kg) and by 9.5 per cent (from USD1.78/kg to USD1.61/kg), respectively.

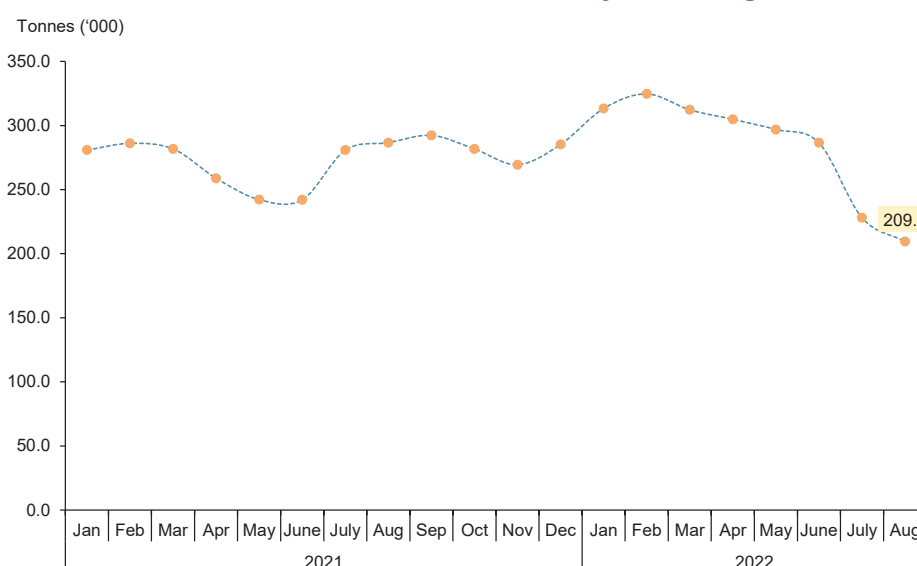
Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, August 2021 and July - August 2022



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stocks decreased by 8.1 per cent in August 2022 to 209,491 tonnes as compared to 228,039 tonnes in July 2022. The year-on-year comparison also showed the stocks decreased by 26.9 per cent against 286,653 tonnes as recorded in August 2021.

Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - August 2022

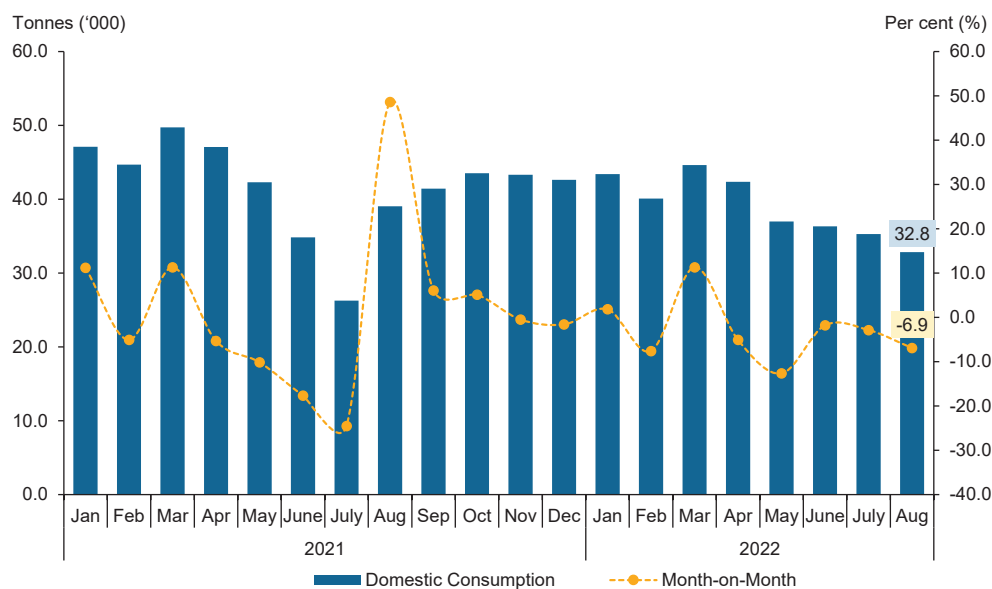


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

AGRICULTURE

Domestic consumption showed a decrease of 6.9 per cent to 32,835 tonnes as compared to 35,275 tonnes in July 2022. On an annual basis, consumption decreased by 15.9 per cent to 39,045 tonnes.

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's exports of natural rubber amounted to 60,170 tonnes in August 2022, an increase of 11.9 per cent as against July 2022 (53,752 tonnes) and also showed an increase of 1.7 per cent from 59,172 tonnes in the same month last year. China remained the top importer of natural rubber in August 2022, accounting for 40.5 per cent of total exports, followed by Iran (5.4%), Germany (4.0%), the United States of America (USA) (4.0%), and Turkiye (4.0%).

Gloves were the main export of rubber-based products, with a value of RM2.48 billion in August 2022, an increase of 0.4 per cent as compared to July 2022 (RM2.47 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the USA with a value of RM822.3 million, Germany (RM178.9 million) and the United Kingdom (RM136.7 million) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, July - August 2022

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	July 2022	August 2022	July 2022	August 2022
United States of America	25,575	24,544	855.4	822.3
Germany	5,668	6,529	156.7	178.9
United Kingdom	2,808	5,428	80.1	136.7
Brazil	3,897	5,408	74.1	91.9
China	6,046	4,880	127.5	96.6
Japan	4,867	4,204	159.1	144.1
India	2,930	3,773	50.3	63.6
Russia	2,095	2,689	51.7	59.9
Italy	2,621	2,421	64.3	57.8
Netherlands	2,087	1,815	63.6	54.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

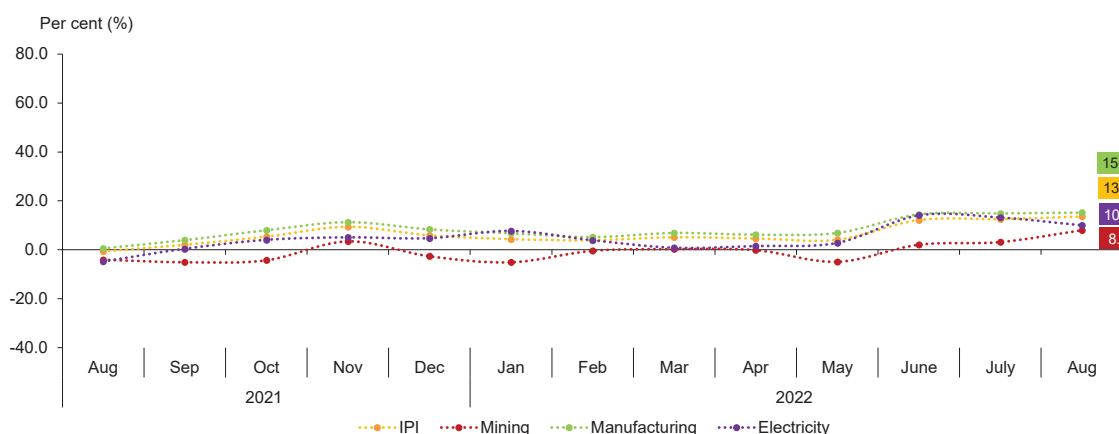
Note: The ranking is based on quantity in August 2022.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) in August 2022 posted the highest growth since May 2021, underpinned by stronger growth in manufacturing output, which is in line with the sturdy export performance and the robust output growth of the mining sector.

The IPI in August 2022 jumped by 13.6 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 11**). The uptick in the IPI was contributed by the Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining sectors, with the increment of 15.2 per cent, 10.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), August 2021- August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, grew by 15.2 per cent in August 2022. This was driven by domestic-oriented and export-oriented output which rose 22.5 per cent (July 2022: 30.9%) and 12.4 per cent (July 2022: 9.5%) respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. In terms of contributions, the largest contributor to domestic-oriented output was the manufacture of tobacco products which increased by 2,813.6 per cent (July 2022: 2,699.2%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, 107.1 per cent (July 2022: 129.9%) and the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, 16.7 per cent (July 2022: 34.7%). Meanwhile, the growth in export-oriented output was attributed to the manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, 21.5 per cent (July 2022: 18.4%), followed by the manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products, 14.1 per cent (July 2022: 5.7%) and manufacture of furniture, 40.9 per cent (July 2022: 52.2%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed positive growths in August 2022 such as Japan, 5.1 per cent (July 2022: -1.8%), China, 4.2 per cent (July 2022: 3.8%), United States of America (USA), 3.4 per cent (July 2022: 3.5%), South Korea, 1.0 per cent (July 2022: 1.5%) and Singapore, 0.5 per cent (July 2022: 0.6%).

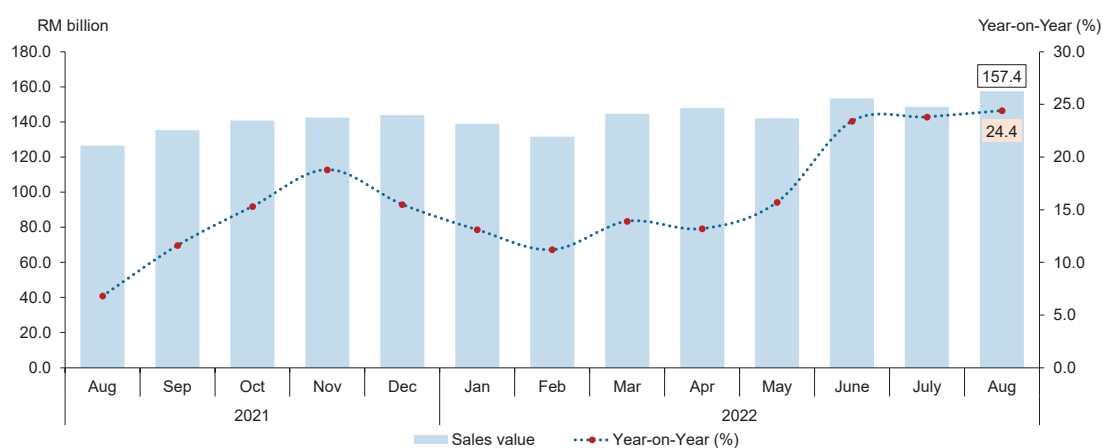
The Mining sector output rose by 8.0 per cent in August 2022 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The growth was spearheaded by the increment of 8.0 per cent in the Natural Gas index and Crude Oil & Condensate index respectively.

Manufacturing

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in August 2022 stood at RM157.4 billion, which surged by 24.4 per cent (July 2022: 23.8%) as compared to the same month in 2021 (**Chart 12**). The growth in sales value was driven by Electrical & Electronic Products (25.8%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (27.6%) and Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (18.4%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports in August 2022 registered a strong growth of 48.2 per cent as compared to the same month in the preceding year to reach RM141.3 billion. The export expansion was attributed to higher shipments of electrical and electronic (E&E) products, petroleum products, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, liquefied natural gas (LNG) as well as optical and scientific equipment. Exports to major trading partners notably ASEAN, China, USA, the European Union (EU) and Japan recorded double-digit growths. Exports of manufactured goods which represented 84.5 per cent of total exports increased by 47.7 per cent amounting to RM119.5 billion for year-on-year comparison.

Chart 12: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, August 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in August 2022 was 2.30 million persons, an increase of 4.3 per cent as compared to 2.21 million persons in August 2021 (July 2022: 4.1%). The increase in the number of employees was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (6.9%), Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures (5.5%) and Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (3.2%) industries. Salaries & wages paid increased by 7.5 per cent, amounting to RM7.8 billion in August 2022 as compared to the same month in 2021 (July 2022: 7.1%). Moreover, the average salaries & wages per employee grew by 3.0 per cent to RM3,365 as compared to the same month of the previous year. At the same time, sales value per employee also increased by 19.3 per cent to RM68,174 (August 2021: RM57,160).

The manufacturing sector is foreseen to record moderate growth in the coming months following the potential slowdown in global demand and increase in input prices.

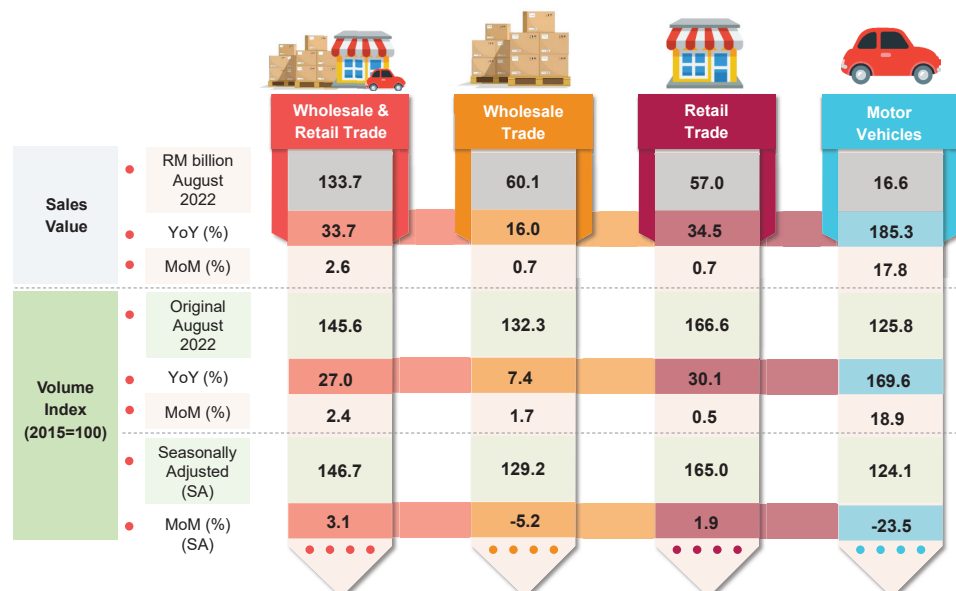
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Malaysia's Wholesale and Retail Trade increased by 33.7 per cent year on year in August, marking the fifth consecutive month of double-digit growth. The higher growth was due to the lower base in August 2021, when the government implemented the Full Movement Control Order (FMCO). Apart from that, the stronger growth was also reflected by normalising economic activity as the country moved towards an endemic phase as well as the reopening of international borders since April 2022.

Performance of Sales Value

Wholesale & Retail Trade in August jumped 33.7 per cent year-on-year to register RM133.7 billion, spearheaded by the Retail Trade sub-sector which rose RM14.6 billion or 34.5 per cent to record RM57.0 billion. Motor Vehicles expanded 185.3 per cent or RM10.8 billion to RM16.6 billion. Furthermore, Wholesale Trade surged 16.0 per cent or RM8.3 billion to RM60.1 billion.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For a month-to-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade rose 2.6 per cent contributed by the Motor Vehicle subsector, with a growth of 17.8 per cent. Meanwhile, both Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade grew by 0.7 per cent in August 2022.

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector increased by 34.5 per cent in August 2022, which was supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores with a growth of 37.1 per cent or RM5.7 billion to RM21.1 billion. Likewise, other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth, namely Retail Sales in Specialised Stores, 45.7 per cent, Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels, 54.0 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods, 27.9 per cent, Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment, 17.5 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco, 18.1 per cent, Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods, 18.7 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market, 28.7 per cent, and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market, 23.5 per cent (**Chart 13**).

SERVICES

In a month-to-month comparison, sales in this sub-sector increased by 0.7 per cent. The main contribution of this sub-sector was recorded by Retail Sales in Non-Specialized Stores and Retail Sales in Specialised Stores with a growth of 1.1 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

Chart 13: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, August 2022



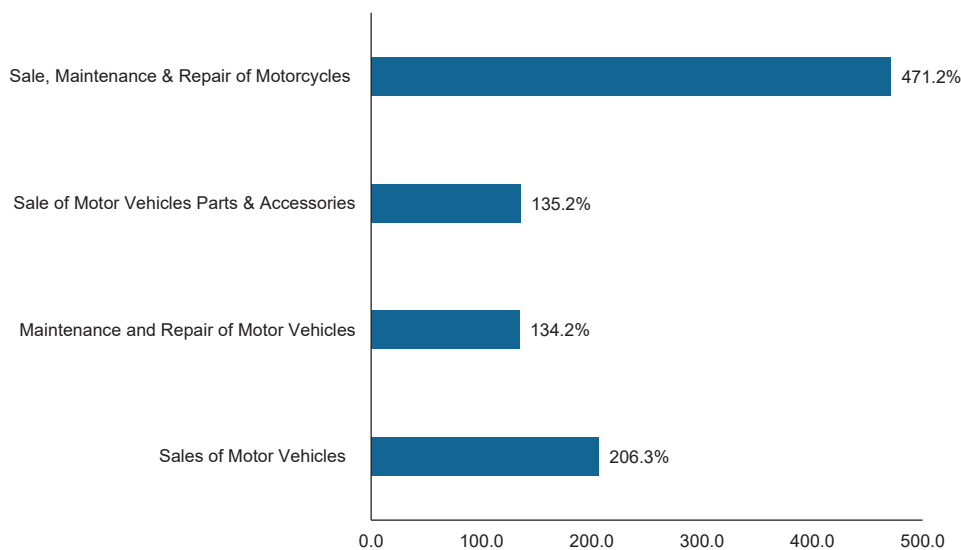
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles sub-sector in August 2022 posted a growth of 185.3 per cent which was spearheaded by Sales of Motor Vehicles with an increase of 206.3 per cent, or RM6.4 billion to RM9.5 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories (135.2%), Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles (134.2%), and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles (471.2%) as shown in **Chart 14**.

For the monthly comparison, sales of this subsector rebounded 17.8 per cent, driven by Motor Vehicle Sales which expanded 35.7 per cent.

Chart 14: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 16.0 per cent in Wholesale Trade was mainly attributed to Other Specialised Wholesale which grew 16.8 per cent. Other groups that contributed to this growth were Wholesale of Household Goods, 27.9 per cent, Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies, 14.5 per cent, Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals, 12.7 per cent, Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco, 5.9 per cent, Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis, 23.9 per cent, and Non-specialised Wholesale Trade, 9.9 per cent as in **Chart 15**.

For a monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade grew marginally by 0.7 per cent, supported by Other Specialised Wholesale which recorded a growth of 1.4 per cent.

Chart 15: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, August 2022

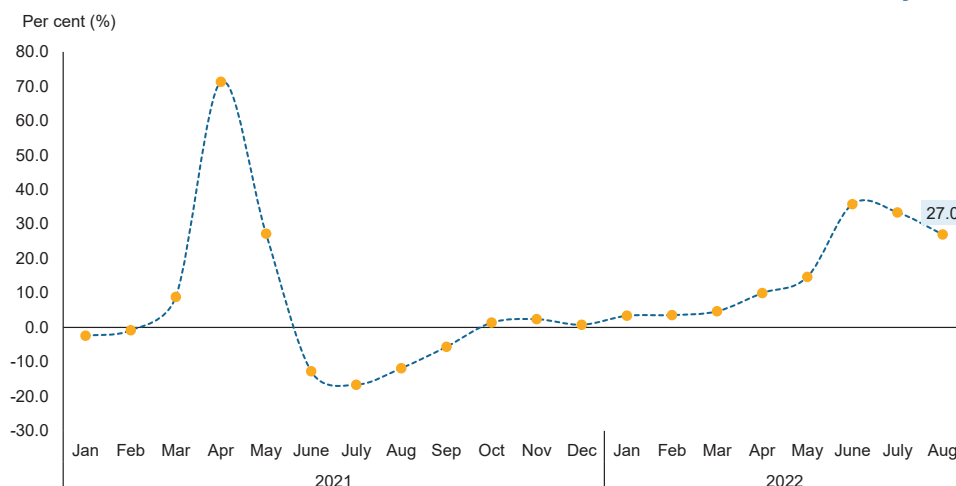


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade in August 2022 growth by 27.0 per cent year on year in August 2022. The expansion was contributed by Motor Vehicles and Retail Trade which increased 169.6 per cent and 30.1 per cent, respectively. In addition, Wholesale Trade also recorded a positive growth of 7.4 per cent. For the seasonally adjusted volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade grew at 3.1 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 4**).

Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade Index of Selected Countries

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

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
13.0	-2.9	-5.5	2.3	4.8

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

Looking at the performance of the retail trade index in other selected countries, Singapore, South Korea and Indonesia recorded positive growth in August 2022 as in **Table 4**. Singapore and South Korea reported a growth of 13.0 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. The increase of 4.8 per cent in retail trade in Indonesia was contributed by the increase in sales of food, beverages & tobacco and a rebound in sales of automotive parts & accessories.

Meanwhile, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong retail trade index dropped 5.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively in August 2022.. The decrease in retail sales for Hong Kong was due to the effect of price changes and the higher cost of living.

Prospect for September 2022

Moving forward, the performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade in September 2022 is expected to continue to show positive momentum year-on-year growth, partly due to the low base in the same month last year. On a monthly basis, this sector will be experiencing an increase in total sales, contributed by Retail Trade. The growth in Retail Trade was attributed to spending made during school holidays and Malaysia Day, which was celebrated on 16th September.

On the other hand, Wholesale Trade is expected to record a decrease in sales in September due to fall in oil prices that affected certain groups in Wholesale Trade. Similarly, a slower sales trend was also anticipated in Motor Vehicle sub-sector, especially in Sales of Motor Vehicles after two main industry players announced their decrease in sales as compared to August 2022.

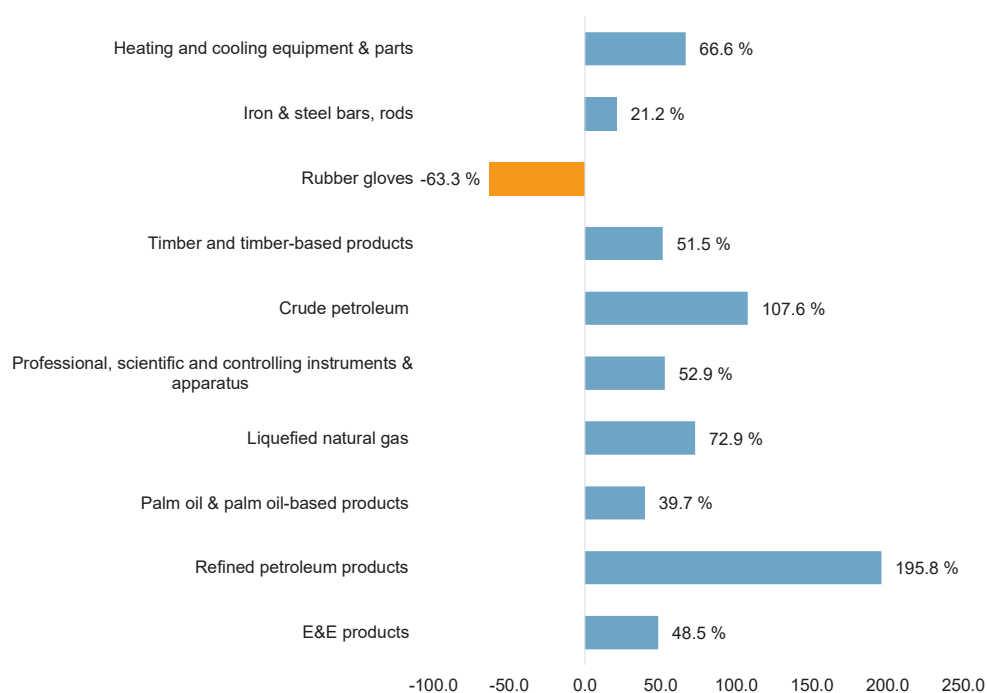
Merchandise Trade

Despite the uncertain global economic situation, Malaysia's economy in August 2022 continued to indicate promising growth along with the implementation of numerous initiatives to stabilise the economy. The situation was illustrated by the performance of Malaysia's key economic indicators for the month. In line with the momentum, Malaysia's merchandise trade also soared in August 2022, with both exports and imports markedly expanding over the same month in 2021. Exports recorded a strong year-on-year growth of 48.2 per cent to RM141.3 billion, underpinned by the increase in domestic exports (+34.8%) and re-exports (+112.5%). Meanwhile, import growth continued to outpace export growth, recording the highest growth of 67.6 per cent to reach a new high value of RM124.4 billion. The current month's total trade was valued at RM265.7 billion, up 56.7 per cent from RM169.6 billion in August 2021. Consequently, the trade balance went down by 19.9 per cent from RM21.1 billion in August 2021 to RM16.9 billion, remaining in surplus, marking the 28th consecutive month since May 2020. Exports, imports, total trade, and trade surplus all increased by 5.4 per cent, 5.0 per cent, 5.2 per cent, and 8.6 per cent, respectively, in comparison to the previous month.

Pertaining to trading partners, the surge in exports in August 2022 can be seen mainly to Singapore which increased by RM7.4 billion, followed by the United States of America (USA) (+RM4.1 billion), Indonesia (+RM3.5 billion), Hong Kong (+RM3.4 billion) and China (+RM3.2 billion). Meanwhile, the rise in imports was driven by increased imports from China (+RM8.4 billion), followed by Taiwan (+RM5.9 billion), Singapore (+RM5.7 billion), Saudi Arabia (+RM4.6 billion) and the USA (+RM3.7 billion). Malaysia's trade in August 2022 was primarily preceded by China, Singapore, USA and European Union (EU) with a total contribution of 44.9 per cent (August 2021: 49.2%).

Malaysia's exports in August 2022 continued to show a strong increase of 48.2 per cent from RM95.4 billion in August 2021 to RM141.3 billion. The growth was driven by the increase in exports of Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM16.6 billion, +48.5%), followed by Refined petroleum products (+RM12.8 billion, +195.8%), Palm oil & palm oil-based products (+RM3.3 billion, +39.7%) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM2.6 billion, +72.9%) as shown in **Chart 17**. Meanwhile, exports of Iron & steel bars, rods showed a recovery trend, increasing RM216.9 million (+21.2%) in accordance with the rising volume after experiencing two consecutive months of fall. Meanwhile, Rubber glove exports continued to decline with a drop of RM2.4 billion (-63.9%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products were Malaysia's main export products in August 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 57.8 per cent (August 2021: 51.5%).

Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), August 2022

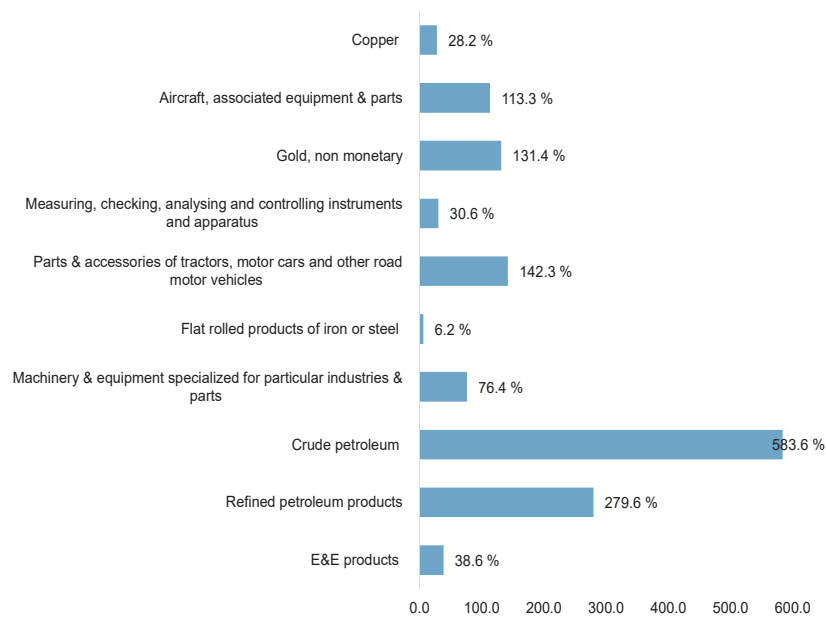


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Malaysia's imports continued to surge in August 2022, outperforming export growth by registering a hike of 67.6 per cent year-on-year from RM74.2 billion to RM124.4 billion as shown by all ten major products in **Chart 18**. During the month, Refined petroleum products remained as the lead driver of the rise with an increase of RM14.1 billion (+279.6%), followed by E&E products (+RM9.6 billion, +38.6%), Crude petroleum (+RM5.6 billion, +583.6%), Parts & accessories of tractors, motor cars and other road motor vehicles (+RM945.5 million, +142.3%), and Gold, non-monetary (+RM870.2 million, +131.4%). E&E Products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in August 2022 with a cumulative contribution of 48.6 per cent (August 2021: 41.9%).

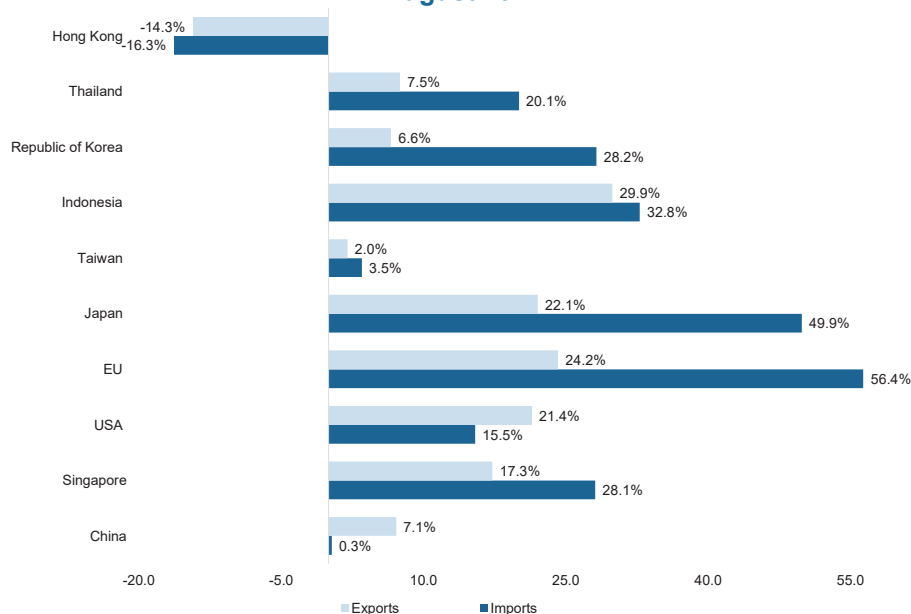
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports and imports by major trading partners sustained the positive momentum in August 2022 except for Hong Kong as in **Chart 19**.

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners (%), August 2022



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

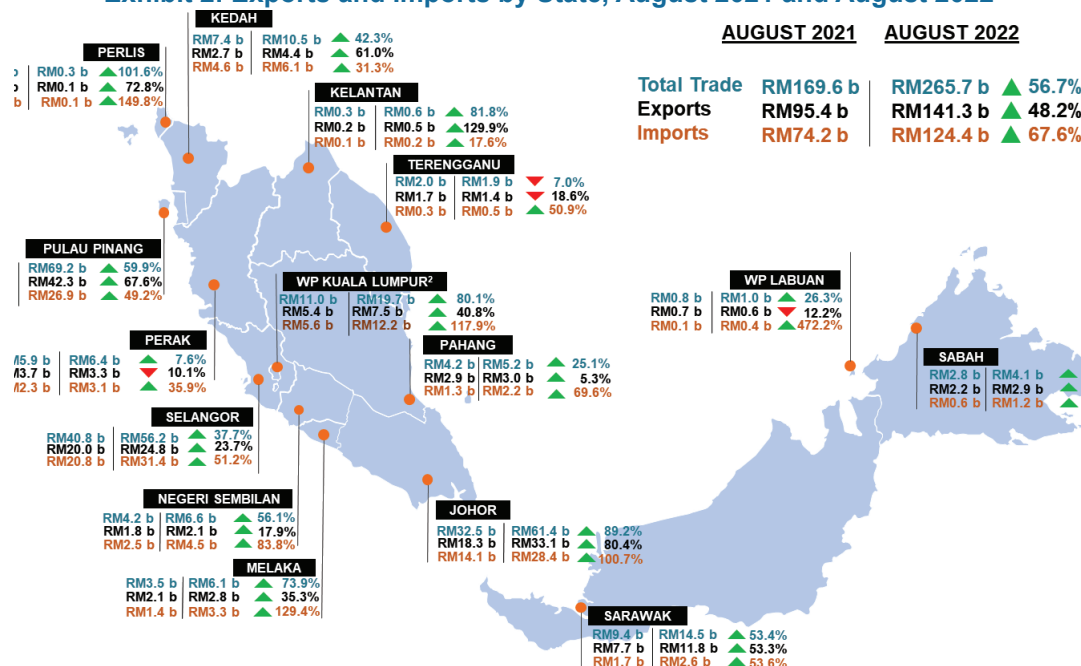
External trade statistics by state for August 2022 showed that the total trade increased 56.7 per cent or RM96.1 billion to RM265.7 billion, year-on-year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Johor which rose by RM29.0 billion (+89.2%), followed by Pulau Pinang RM25.9 billion (+59.9%), Selangor RM15.4 billion (+37.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM8.8 billion (+80.1%), Sarawak RM5.0 billion (+53.4%), Kedah RM3.1 billion (+42.3%), Melaka RM2.6 billion (+73.9%), Negeri Sembilan RM2.4 billion (+56.1%), Sabah RM1.3 billion (+45.7%), Pahang RM1.0 billion (+25.1%), Perak RM450.5 million (+7.6%), Kelantan RM286.0 million (+81.8%), W.P. Labuan RM206.4 million (+26.3%) and Perlis RM135.2 million (+101.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**. However, total trade decreased in Terengganu RM141.9 million (-7.0%).

Total exports increased by RM46.0 billion or 48.2 per cent to RM141.3 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM17.1 billion), Johor (+RM14.7 billion), Selangor (+RM4.7 billion), Sarawak (+RM4.1 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM2.2 billion), Kedah (+RM1.7 billion), Sabah (+RM756.3 million), Melaka (+RM733.1 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM318.9 million), Kelantan (+RM259.7 million), Pahang (+RM153.7 million) and Perlis (+RM60.6 million). However, exports decreased in Perak (-RM371.2 million), Terengganu (-RM316.6 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM87.8 million).

At the same time, imports increased RM50.2 billion (+67.6%) in August 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in imports was due to the higher imports by all states, namely Johor (+RM14.2 billion), Selangor (+RM10.6 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM8.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM6.6 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM2.1 billion), Melaka (+RM1.9 billion), Kedah (+RM1.5 billion), Sarawak (+RM920.6 million), Pahang (+RM888.5 million), Perak (+RM821.7 million), Sabah (+RM538.3 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM294.2 million), Terengganu (+RM174.7 million), Perlis (+RM74.5 million) and Kelantan (+RM26.3 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 84.6 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 29.9 per cent, followed by Johor (23.4%), Selangor (17.5%), Sarawak (8.4%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (5.3%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor with a share of 25.3 per cent, followed by Johor (22.8%), Pulau Pinang (21.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.8%) and Kedah (4.9%)

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



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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

- 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.
- Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Meanwhile, Malaysia's total trade maintained a notable momentum in September 2022, expanding 31.4 per cent to RM256.9 billion from RM195.5 billion in September 2021. Exports increased by 30.1% to RM144.3 billion, while imports increased by 33.0% to RM112.6 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus at RM31.7 billion, went up 20.9 per cent from the previous year. On a month-on-month basis, exports and trade surplus widen by 2.2 per cent and 86.1 per cent respectively, while imports and total trade declined by 9.4 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively.

According to the Trade Statistics and Outlook of the World Trade Organization, released on 5 October 2022, global trade performance is expected to slow down in the second half of 2022 as numerous disruptions pressure the world economy. Having said that, the global merchandise trade volume is predicted to grow by 3.5 per cent in 2022, a better prediction than the 3.0 per cent forecast in April along with the outstanding performance in the first half of the year. At the same time, the JPMorgan Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) decreased for the second successive month in September 2022, dropping to 49.8 from 50.3 in the month before, falling below 50.0 for the first time since June 2020

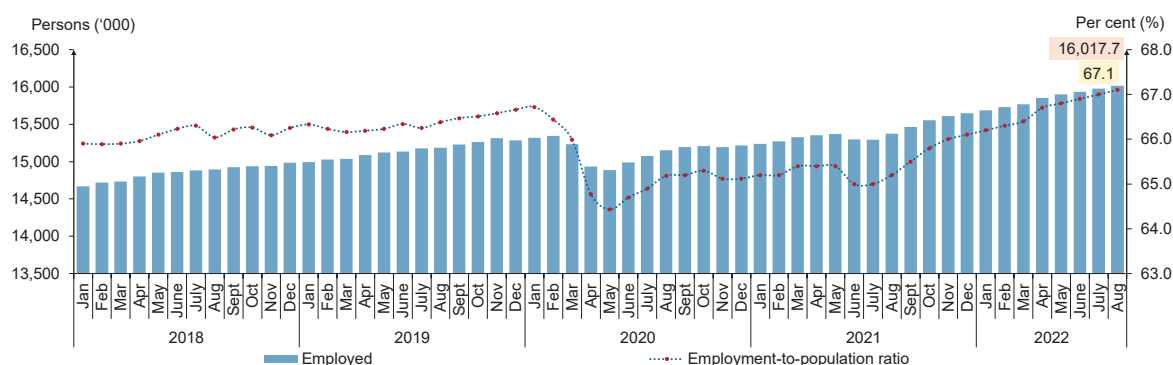
Note: This article used preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

Labour Scenario

Malaysia had entered the fifth month in the phase of the transition to endemic as of August 2022, alongside the reopening of the international borders. In this regard, compliance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which were enforced earlier to protect the health and well-being of the nation had become a usual practice among businesses and the public as economic and social activities continued. In addition, multiple events were organised during the month leading up to the special event of National Day on 31 August 2022, which has been postponed for two years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These events have attracted overwhelming participation, which may foster the improvement of tourism-related industries.

Employed persons in August 2022 remained stable and continued to grow by 0.2 per cent equivalent to 39.3 thousand persons, to record 16.02 million persons (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons rose by 0.4 per cent. At the same time, the number of employed persons also posted a year-on-year increase, with an addition of 641.1 thousand persons (+4.2%) from 15.38 million persons recorded in August 2021 (**Chart 20**).

Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

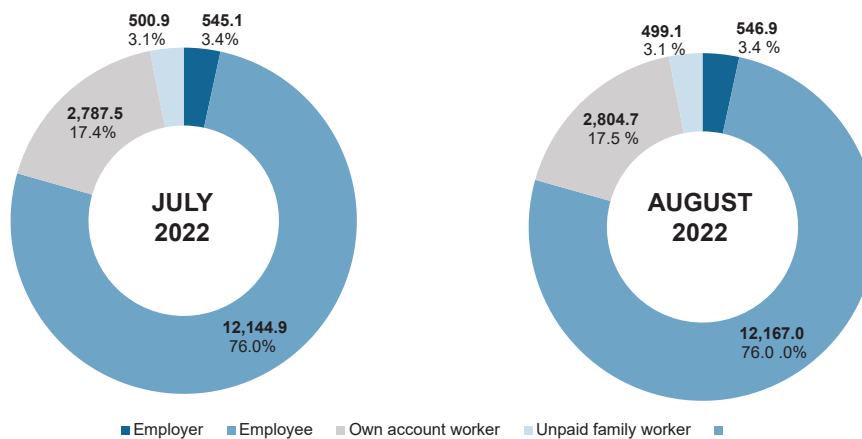
In terms of the economic sector, the number of employed persons in Services sector continued to increase, particularly in Food & beverages services; Wholesale & retail trade and Administrative & support service activities. A similar trend was observed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors, while the number of employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors continued to decrease.

In August 2022, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working continued to reduce by 2.4 thousand persons (-2.9%) to 81.3 thousand persons (July 2022: 83.7 thousand persons). The number of employed persons in this category declined by 87.9 per cent year-on-year, with a reduction of 590.0 thousand persons (August 2021: 671.2 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely unable to work, was not categorised as unemployed as they had work to return to.

By status in employment, the employee's category was the largest composition of employed persons with a share of 76.0 per cent. This category increased by 0.2 per cent (+22.1 thousand persons) to 12.17 million persons during the month (July 2022: 12.14 million persons). On the same note, the own-account workers remained on an upward trend with an addition of 17.2 thousand persons (+0.6%) to a record 2.80 million persons (July 2022: 2.79 million persons). This group mainly consisted of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders (**Chart 21**).

LABOUR SCENARIO

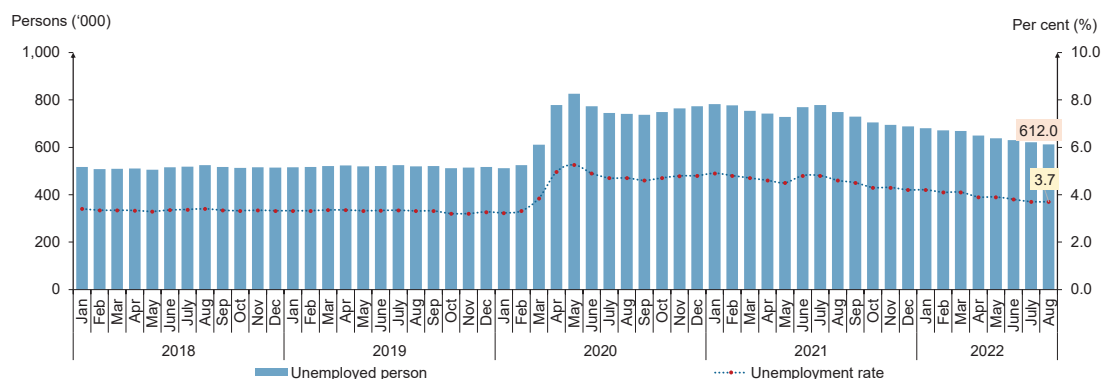
Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, July 2022 and August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons in August 2022 was 612.0 thousand persons, which remained on a downward trend with a decrease of 1.4 per cent or equivalent to 8.7 thousand persons (July 2022: 620.7 thousand persons). On the contrary, in seasonally adjusted terms, the unemployed persons rose by 0.5 per cent. August's unemployment rate was unchanged at 3.7 per cent, while the seasonally adjusted estimates for the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent (**Chart 22**).

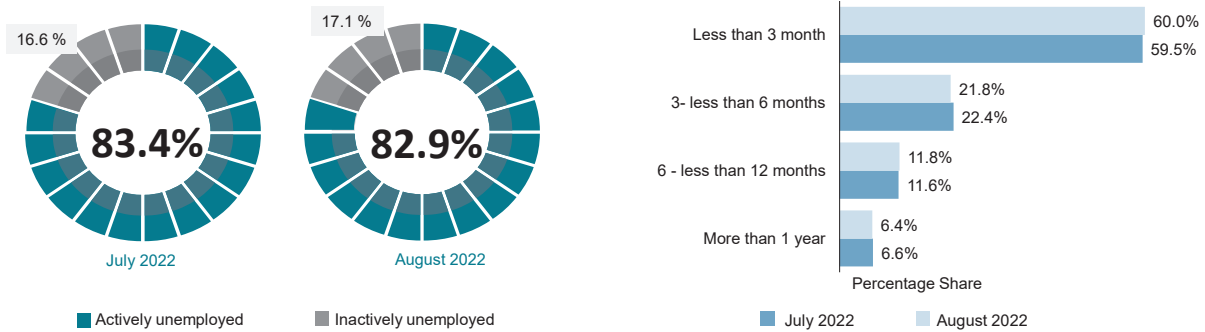
Chart 22: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, January 2018 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the unemployment category, 82.9 per cent of the unemployed persons were those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs or the actively unemployed. This group declined by 2.0 per cent (-10.1 thousand persons) to 507.3 thousand persons (July 2022: 517.4 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed, those who were unemployed for less than three months encompassed 60.0 per cent, while those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year were 6.4 per cent. On the other hand, those who believed that no jobs were available or the inactively unemployed rose by 1.4 per cent (+1.4 thousand persons) to record 104.7 thousand persons (July 2022: 103.3 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 23**.

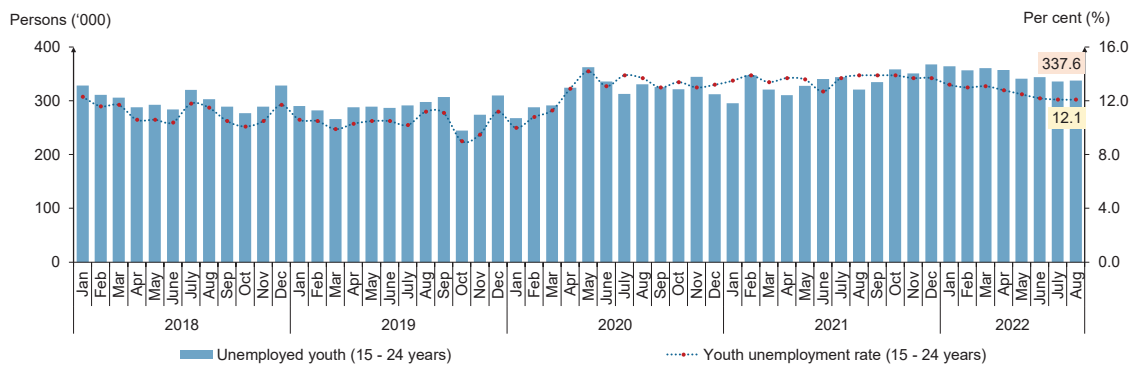
Chart 23: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, July 2022 and August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In August 2022, the unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years remained at 12.1 per cent, with 337.6 thousand unemployed youths (July 2022: 336.2 thousand persons). Nonetheless, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years fell to 7.1 per cent, with 467.5 thousand unemployed (July 2022: 7.4%; 476.5 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 24**.

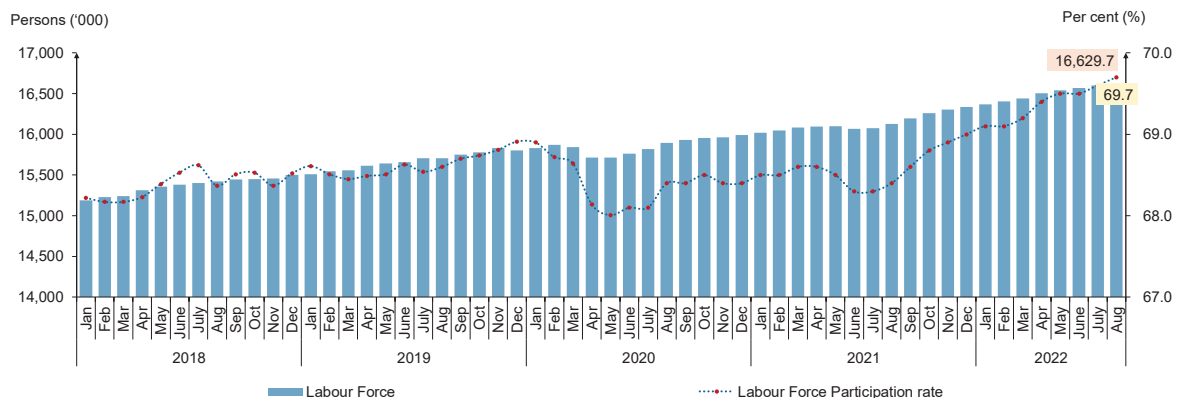
Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2018 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the labour force increased further with an increase of 0.2 per cent (+30.5 thousand persons) to 16.63 million persons (July 2022: 16.60 million persons). Consequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) continued to increase by 0.1 percentage points, registering 69.7 per cent. Year-on-year, the number of labour force climbed by 3.1 per cent with an addition of 504.3 thousand persons (August 2021: 16.13 million persons). Therefore, the LFPR rose by 1.3 percentage points (August 2021: 68.4%) as shown in **Chart 25**.

Chart 25: Labour Force and LFPR, January 2018 - August 2022

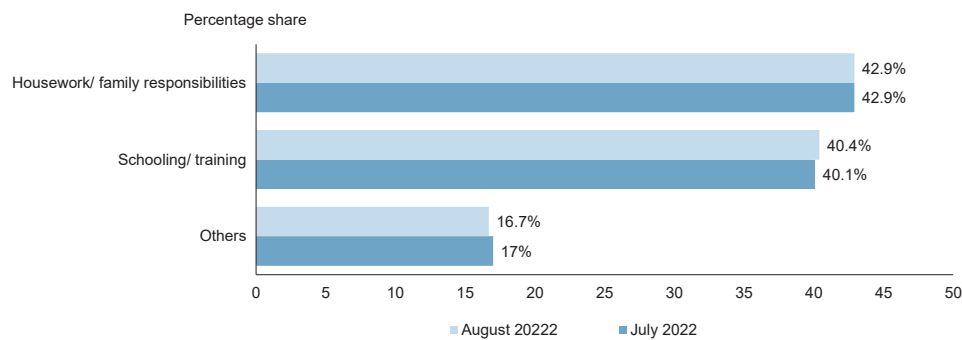


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

The number of persons outside labour force remained on a declining trend with a reduction of 5.9 thousand persons (-0.1%) to record 7.24 million persons (July 2022: 7.25 million persons). As compared to twelve months earlier, the number of this group reduced by 2.8 per cent or equivalent to 206.5 thousand persons (August 2021: 7.45 million persons). The largest component of the outside labour force was mainly in the housework/ family responsibilities, comprising 42.9 per cent, while the next was the schooling/ training category with a share of 40.4 per cent (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, July 2022 and August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's current economic situation is seen as being on a solid and stable foundation which Malaysia's economic performance continues to improve, such as the external trade indicators recorded a significant increase in August 2022. In line with the improving economic condition, the labour market is also expected to continue flourishing with new entrants into the labour market and the entry of foreign labour into the country in the near future. Apart from that, various government initiatives will further strengthen the growth and support Malaysia's economic situation, which is expected to meet the increasing needs of the labour force in the market.

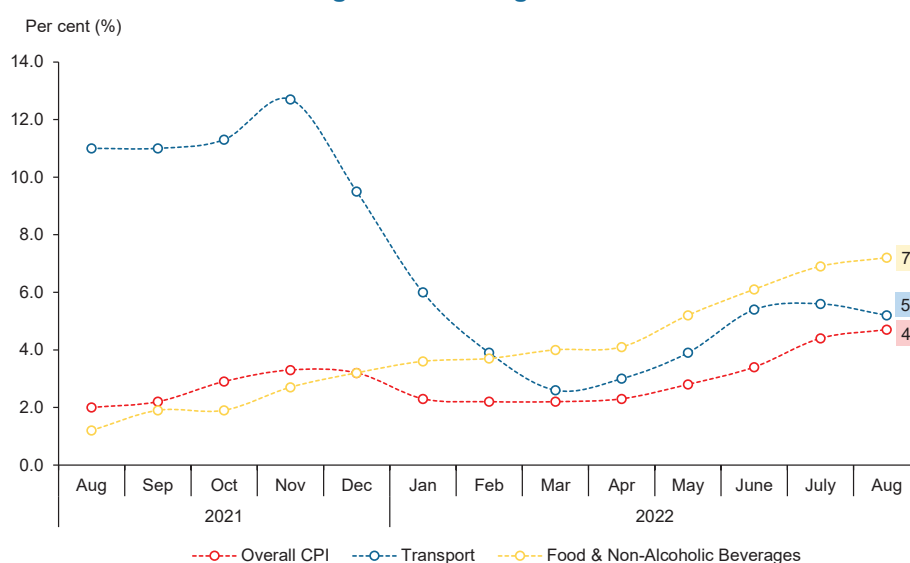
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased by 4.7 per cent to 128.2 in August 2022 as against 122.5 in the same month of the preceding year (**Chart 27**). The Food index increased by 7.2 per cent and remained the main contributor to the rise in inflation for this month. However, there were food items that showed slower growth momentum as compared to July 2022. Among the subgroups of these food items were Meat (9.9%), Oils & fats (4.0%) and Fish & seafood (3.7%). Besides, the increase in Malaysia's inflation this month was also due to the lower base effect last year as a result of the electricity bill discount given to domestic consumers under the National People's Well-Being and Economic Recovery Package (PEMULIH) from July to September 2021.

The inflation for the period of January to August 2022 increased by 3.1 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year and remained within the range of 2.2 per cent to 3.2 per cent as forecasted by Bank Negara Malaysia for the year 2022. The increase was mainly attributed to Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (5.1%), Transport (4.5%) and Restaurants & Hotels (4.0%).

On a monthly basis, inflation in August moderated to 0.2 per cent as compared to 0.4 per cent in July 2022. This was mainly contributed by the Food & non-alcoholic beverages group which increased by 0.3 per cent, a slower increase as compared to July 2022 (0.7%). However, the decline in Transportation by 0.4 per cent also contributed to this moderate increase.

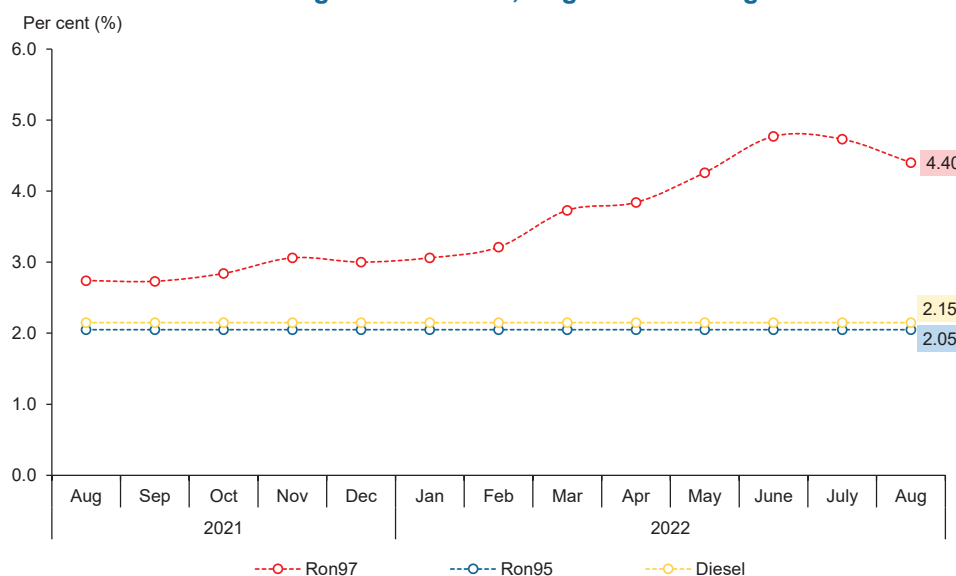
Chart 27: Overall CPI, Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), August 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation of Transport showed an increase of 5.2 per cent in August 2022 as compared to the same month of the preceding year. This increase was contributed by the increase in the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment (6.2%). Nevertheless, the decline in the Transport services subgroup (-0.7%) has eased the inflation in this group.

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 increased by 60.6 per cent (RM4.40 per litre) as compared to RM2.74 in the same month of the preceding year. The increase in Unleaded petrol RON97 was in tandem with the increase in the price of Brent crude oil (40.8%) to US\$98.60 per barrel in August 2022 (**Chart 28**).

Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, August 2021 - August 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & non-alcoholic beverages group contributed 29.5 per cent of total 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 8.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively over the same month of the previous year (Chart 7). The increase in Food away from home was in line with the increase in food items such as noodles, wheat flour, chicken and vegetables. Among Food away from home that showed increases were Roti canai (14.9%), Rice with side dishes (11.9%), Cooked vegetables (11.8%), Cooked beef (10.2%) and Food made from noodles (9.8%).

All subgroups in Food & non-alcoholic beverages recorded increases between 3.3 per cent to 9.9 per cent. The subgroup of Meat showed the highest increase of 9.9 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022:12.0%). This was followed by Milk, cheese & eggs (9.4%) and Vegetables (8.9%). Meanwhile, Rice, bread & other cereals and Oils & fats increased by 6.2 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively (**Table 5**).

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

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) August 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	7.2
Food	28.4	7.3
Food at Home	16.9	6.4
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	6.2
Meat	2.5	9.9
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.7
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	9.4
Oil & Fats	0.6	4.0
Fruits	1.2	4.1
Vegetables	2.1	8.9
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	3.3
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	7.4
Food Away From Home	11.5	8.4
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	3.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Due to the withdrawal of subsidies on the price of pure palm cooking oil in bottled packaging starting 1st July 2022, the government has set the ceiling price for cooking oil in 2 kilogramme, 3 kilogramme and 5 kilogramme bottles on a monthly basis starting on 8th August 2022. This ceiling price is based on the monthly basis price of one metric tonne of crude palm oil (CPO) announced by the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB). Thus, the implementation of the ceiling price of cooking oil in bottles introduced by the government has had a positive impact and provided a relief to consumers especially among the businesses that have to bear higher raw materials costs.

In September 2022, Malaysia's inflation rate was recorded at 4.5 per cent, lower than in August 2022. The decrease in Malaysia's inflation this month is attributable to a drop in food inflation of 6.8 per cent compared to August 2022 (7.2%), as well as the reduced base effect in 2021 due to the electricity bill discount provided to domestic consumers.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The increase in Malaysia's Producer Price Index which measures the prices of goods at the factory gate eased further to record 6.8 per cent increase in August 2022 as compared to 7.6 per cent recorded in July 2022. The increase was attributed to Manufacturing index with 9.4 per cent (July 2022: 9.9%), supported by increases in indices of Manufacture of refined petroleum products (21.8%), Manufacture of oils & fats from vegetables & animals (13.8%), Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers & nitrogenous compounds, plastics & synthetic rubber in primary form (9.2%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (6.6%) subsectors. This was followed by the Mining index which increased 5.8 per cent, slower than the 9.0 per cent posted in July 2022. Moreover, Agriculture, forestry & fishing index recorded a decrease of negative 10.6 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: -10.3%). Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices recorded an increase of 3.0 per cent and 0.9 per cent in August 2022, respectively.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, the PPI local production posted a decline for three consecutive months to record a negative 0.2 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: -2.3%). The decrease was due to the Mining index that recorded a decline of 3.7 per cent (July 2022: -3.6). In addition, the Manufacturing index also posted a decrease of 0.1 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: 0.2%) recording the first decline since September 2020 (-0.2%) after posting an increase for 22 consecutive months. On the other hand, Agriculture, forestry & fishing index increased by 2.5 per cent (July 2022: -22.3%). For utility indices, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices recorded an increases of 0.8 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia, August 2021 and July - August 2022

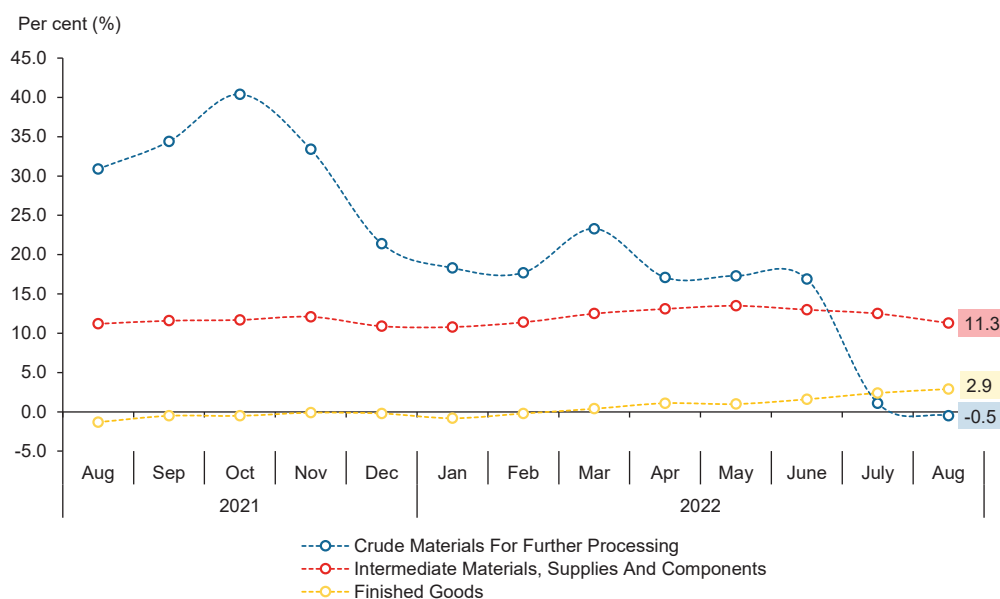
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
				August 2022	August 2021	July 2022	August 2022	August 2021	July 2022
TOTAL		100.00	120.9	11.3	7.6	6.8	0.6	-2.3	-0.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	126.3	27.6	-10.3	-10.6	2.8	-22.3	2.5
Mining	B	7.93	103.6	51.8	9.0	5.8	-0.8	-3.6	-3.7
Manufacturing	C	81.57	122.7	7.1	9.9	9.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	117.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1
Water supply	E	0.33	115.3	-0.4	2.1	3.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PRICES

The index of Crude materials for further processing index declined for the first time since January 2021 (-3.4%) with a negative 0.5 per cent in August 2022. The decrease was due to the index of Non-food materials except fuel (-16.3%). Similarly, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components increased 11.3 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: 12.5%) driven by the increases in indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (17.1%), Materials & components for manufacturing (10.3%) and Supplies (9.5%). The finished goods index registered an increase of 2.9 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: 2.4%), attributed by an increase in Finished consumer foods (7.4%) as shown in **Chart 29**.

Chart 29: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), August 2021 - August 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In conclusion, the moderate increase recorded in the PPI Local Production in August 2022 was attributed to the prices of Malaysia's primary commodities as resources of raw materials. On a yearly basis, the price of Crude oil increased by 0.5 per cent in August 2022 as opposed to 2.0 per cent recorded in July 2022. In addition, the increase in the index of Crude palm oil was also slower to post 10.7 per cent growth in August 2022 (July 2022: 16.6%). Meanwhile, the index of Oil palm fresh fruit bunches remained at a two-digit decline of 18.9 per cent in August 2022 (July 2022: -19.7%). However, the index for Finished consumer foods continued to increase further. In August 2022, the index of Finished consumer foods increased by 7.4 per cent as against 6.8 per cent recorded in July 2022. The increase was contributed by the Finished consumer foods (crude) index which rose 3.0 per cent (July 2022: -0.3%) while Finished consumer foods (processed) edged up 7.7 per cent (July 2022: 7.3%).

The global economic outlook remains weighted down by uncertainty due to the rising cost of living, tightening monetary policy, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflicts. The inflation continued to rise due to energy price shocks as well as rapid increases in food commodities prices. The economic indicators showed a mixed result in some countries, pointing toward a downward trend. The reverse of monetary policy from a year ago, whereby the expansionary monetary policy was used to fight the COVID-19 effect to hawkish sentiment to overcome rising inflation. The tightening monetary policy started by the United States of America led to the appreciation of the US dollar against major currencies across the globe, adding further inflation pressure. Meanwhile, Europe is gripped by the risk of an energy crisis as its main supplier, Russia, which provided about 40 per cent in 2020, has slashed deliveries. Nevertheless, the rebuilt EU's gas inventory for the coming winter has eased the energy price inflationary pressure. Yet, energy prices are expected to remain high as of next year compared to the previous 5-year average.

Back home, Malaysia's economic indicators remained buoyed, supported by domestic and external demand. The external sector in August 2022 recorded a strong performance backed by domestic exports and re-exports activities, with total trade reaching RM265.7 billion or growing by 56.7 per cent. Meanwhile, exports and imports expand double digits at 48.2 per cent (RM141.3 billion) and 67.6 per cent (RM124.4 billion), respectively. However, the trade surplus declined 19.9 per cent to RM16.9 billion as imports grew faster than exports. Looking at the bright side, the higher import was driven by double-digit growth of intermediate goods (56.1%) and capital goods (23.7%), signalling that manufacturers remained upbeat about the economic prospects and increased investment in fixed capital may induce productivity in the coming months. The exports were supported by Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Refined petroleum products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Liquefied natural gas (LNG).

The better performance in the external sector was reflected in manufacturing activities as IPI grew 13.6 per cent as compared to August 2021, driven by Manufacturing (15.2%), Electricity (10.0%) and Mining (8.0%) sectors. The growth in IPI was the highest since May 2021. Meanwhile, manufacturing sales surged 24.4 per cent to reach RM157.4 billion as Electrical & Electronic Products, Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products and Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products posted a steady performance.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade, which gauged consumer sentiment, continued to post double-digit growth for the fifth consecutive month. The Wholesale and Retail Trade rose 33.7 per cent as compared to the same month in the previous year, as sales climbed to RM133.7 billion. The sturdy performance was led by the Retail Trade sub-sector (34.5%), Motor Vehicles (185.3%) and Wholesale Trade (16.0%).

On the prices side, the CPI inched further in August 2022 to 128.2 or an increase of 4.7 per cent year-on-year. The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group, with 29.5 per cent weight in the overall CPI rose 7.2 per cent and was the main contributor to August 2022 inflation. Furthermore, the transport group grew 5.2 per cent driven by the Operation of personal transport equipment (6.2%), while the decline in the Transport services subgroup (-0.7%) dragged down the overall increase in this group. The CPI for January to August rose 3.1 per cent year on year, which is between the range forecasted by Bank Negara Malaysia (2.2% to 3.2%). In addition, the latest CPI released for September 2022 recorded a slower growth of 4.5 per cent as a result of lower food inflation (6.8%) as well as the lower base effect in 2021.

The labour market remained stable as employed persons for August 2022 added 39.3 thousand persons to record 16.02 million persons (July 2022: 15.98 million persons). Meanwhile, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, went up to 67.1 per cent in August 2022 as compared to July 2022 (67.0%). Furthermore, the number of unemployed persons reduced by 8.7 thousand to 612.0 thousand persons (July 2022: 620.7 thousand persons), recording unemployment rate at 3.7 per cent for August 2022.

The economy's performance remained intact as the latest economic indicators showed a positive trend, and inflation softened marginally. The Leading Index (LI) in August 2022 rose 4.0 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year to reach 111.3 points, indicating the economy remained favourable. The 15th general election (GE15) on November 19 (GE15) will provide a stable political platform and give fresh impetus for better economic performance. However, the changes in external factors will play a vital part in Malaysia's economic outlook in the coming months.

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021					2022					DATA SOURCE			
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		Jun	Jul	Aug
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	42,942.1	41,179.6	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	36,411.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.18	6.69	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.34	7.40	7.24	7.18	7.02	7.10	6.93	6.58	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.90	5.38	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	6.06	5.91	5.87	5.66	5.82	5.66	5.33	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.81	5.60	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.96	7.64	7.65	7.50	7.31	6.00	5.67	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.22	4.97	5.21	5.54	5.39	5.72	6.58	6.84	6.66	6.71	6.33	5.32	5.15	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	59,171.7	62,331.7	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,955,191.0	2,441,399.0	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	2,061,115.0	2,063,272.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,167,188.0	1,611,518.0	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	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	85,351.0	93,300.0	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	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	70.02	74.60	83.65	80.77	74.31	85.53	95.76	115.59	105.78	112.37	120.08	108.92	98.60	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	67.73	71.56	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	108.49	101.78	109.60	114.59	99.85	91.57	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	652.6	761.1	609.2	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.2	994.0	802.2	758.2	835.8	638.3	769.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,629.4	3,717.5	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	377.9	657.8	234.2	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	2,296.5	1,452.8	635.7	884.7	1,148.6	1,770.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	1,948.3	3,023.5	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	4,791.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,110.6	1,551.0	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	125.4	132.3	137.6	137.7	138.5	136.1	126.4	137.2	130.4	128.8	145.2	136.9	144.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	126,536,417.3	135,322,930.7	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	148,431,269.1	157,437,428.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	80,920,639.9	94,969,184.5	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	119,479,744.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	45	42	63	99	75	78	59	71	41	18	20	29	37	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	231	239	244	206	253	186	241	86	64	23	86	32	148	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,464.24	2,479.22	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	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.90	17.96	17.99	18.41	18.46	18.73	18.73	18.77	18.77	18.79	19.00	18.62	18.68	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	82.7	80.7	86.9	92.1	95.0	95.0	91.3	97.9	92.7	92.1	93.6	90.8	89.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	13,265.7	13,478.7	14,517.3	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,133.5	12,645.2	14,494.8	14,263.7	14,612.0	14,250.6	14,601.9	14,593.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	166.0	172.9	191.4	181.7	183.8	188.0	188.7	189.6	184.6	187.7	188.9	188.9	188.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	-4.8	-0.6	2.7	6.2	2.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.0	16.5	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-3.6	-10.8	-13.6	-28.3	-16.3	9.5	-42.2	-31.9	-1.4	-25.9	-19.9	-22.1	-15.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	33.2	19.8	14.8	14.1	13.4	16.8	10.1	2.2	7.5	2.3	6.2	2.1	-8.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	49.1	28.2	21.3	18.9	18.8	23.8	16.1	1.3	9.5	1.1	6.3	3.3	-9.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	19.3	10.7	-5.2	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	8.0	4.7	6.9	3.8	8.9	9.8	-2.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	11.6	2.6	-9.5	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	11.9	0.5	6.9	5.3	12.1	7.7	-1.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	38.7	27.9	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-13.3	-9.4	5.2	-10.2	20.8	10.5	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	-20.1	-1.1	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	6.8	-14.1	10.4	-15.6	-1.1	5.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-26.0	-0.04	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	6.3	-20.9	8.0	-15.8	-5.5	11.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-16.6	-30.7	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	-25.7	-22.9	14.1	17.6	-32.2	18.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	58.2	81.6	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	77.3	63.3	65.2	64.3	46.4	40.8	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	59.9	80.7	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	74.0	64.9	68.1	60.5	37.8	35.2	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-59.9	-39.1	-21.7	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	-28.0	7.2	-5.0	-1.2	5.2	-4.2	17.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	1.1	83.8	27.8	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	-38.7	12.3	-47.5	-1.3	45.1	10.8	100.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-55.3	23.1	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	-60.5	784.7	27.9	25.4	114.2	13.2	368.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-24.5	-39.9	-2.2	-0.2	-33.0	-14.7	-33.7	-10.2	-47.3	-8.3	38.2	8.1	145.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	4.5	-19.1	-5.4	11.6	-7.4	8.7	-14.4	20.5	-1.8	-4.9	53.2	11.5	11.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	0.6	4.0	8.0	11.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	6.8	11.6	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.2	13.9	13.2	15.7	23.4	23.8	24.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	15.4	21.6	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.7	14.1	19.1	17.4	27.0	33.7	35.4	47.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-50.5	-40.8	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	-34.9	-59.0	-80.4	-35.5	-48.2	-17.8	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	4.5	18.9	5.6	28.0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	-68.3	-71.9	-87.4	-32.3	-83.5	-35.9	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	3.7	4.3	5.3	7.7	10.5	13.6	0.1	-1.1	65.6	66.2	61.5	51.9	50.3	Ministry of Works
- Cement	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	6.1	4.0	4.3	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-4.0	-5.1	-4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-4.9	2.1	3.2	8.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations P	-5.7	-0.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.9	3.6	0.1	2.0	3.7	15.4	13.2	10.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations P	-12.4	-9.1	-4.2	-2.2	-6.0	-2.7	-1.3	-5.9	-0.5	-2.5	5.5	8.6	13.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE		
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
- Local Consumption																	
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,660.7	9,124.1	9,822.1	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,845.8	8,879.8	10,048.4	9,873.9	9,950.6	10,023.6	10,060.2	10,163.3			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,286.7	3,254.9	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	3,283.2	3,195.4			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	123.2	128.1	131.1	130.6	132.3	134.1	126.1	127.8	130.6	130.4	132.0	130.1	132.3			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.6			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	46.7	85.6	116.6	110.2	121.3	107.7	104.9	132.4	121.1	108.4	121.6	105.8	125.8			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																	
- Vehicle Production																	
a. Passenger	Unit	12,897	42,556	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	55,843	48,002	64,282			Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	1,064	3,416	4,162	4,418	4,265	3,506	3,846	4,771	4,010	3,636	4,042	4,059	5,096			Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	13,961	45,972	65,410	58,079	54,166	42,961	51,291	59,908	54,734	49,154	59,885	52,061	69,378			Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales																	
a. Passenger	Unit	15,064	38,315	56,881	52,601	57,603	33,668	38,823	65,902	49,815	43,710	57,063	43,594	59,769			Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	2,436	5,960	6,608	6,141	7,581	6,913	4,899	7,320	6,398	5,893	6,303	5,328	6,845			Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	17,500	44,275	63,489	58,742	65,184	40,581	43,722	73,222	56,213	49,603	63,366	48,922	66,614			Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	46,519	100,693	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	91,625	138,702	137,396	120,320	146,030	120,562	143,397			Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism																	
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	8,062	8,431	10,684	14,722	36,013	29,797	26,760	41,496	392,059	670,474	971,574	n.a	n.a			Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance																	
I Money Supply																	
- M1	RM Million	551,831.5	562,955.7	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,098,884.0	2,127,285.0	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,104,909.8	2,133,618.9	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	1,861,952.9	1,879,198.6	1,889,184.5	1,905,627.7	1,915,616.6	1,925,951.6	1,929,140.0	1,940,663.7	1,948,576.2	1,954,335.9	1,967,265.6	1,974,075.1	1,988,106.5			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,173,368.5	1,183,355.4	1,185,032.6	1,191,706.2	1,193,308.8	1,196,567.0	1,197,451.6	1,202,200.7	1,205,393.2	1,207,000.3	1,211,172.8	1,212,737.2	1,215,166.5			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	680,648.9	687,899.5	696,203.1	705,791.5	714,784.7	721,872.3	724,087.8	730,999.7	735,788.7	739,910.1	748,652.4	753,939.7	765,532.7			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	7,935.5	7,943.7	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,138,086.3	2,173,389.7	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,446,100.1	1,473,661.4	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	667,870.0	674,804.7	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	24,116.2	24,923.6	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	957,949.5	968,453.1	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	566,263.9	567,454.1	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	375,484.6	384,517.2	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,201.0	16,481.8	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	237,503.0	241,620.1	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	166,914.9	168,837.3	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			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	70,588.1	72,782.7	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			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	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25			Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate																	
- Commercial Banks	%	3.40	3.45	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	3.48	3.56	3.68	3.79	4.09	4.24			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	3.97	4.02	4.16	4.22	4.36	4.44			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.69	5.67	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.64	5.66	5.74	5.79	5.82	5.94	6.01			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	5.49	5.49	5.73	5.73	5.97	5.97			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	5.55	5.55	5.80	5.80	6.03	6.04			Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE	
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	-9.3	-4.3	0.4	4.8	4.5	9.0	5.4	2.5	3.8	8.6	29.6	24.2	17.3		Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	9.9	12.2	7.3	2.6	8.0	3.4	-0.4	5.7	5.8	-2.4	-0.9	-4.3	-2.8		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	-3.3	-2.7	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	3.3	3.1	10.7	10.8	7.4		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	-58.4	-23.7	10.6	3.6	2.8	13.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	19.6	1,529.9	667.1	169.6		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	-73.1	-14.8	11.2	5.4	-3.9	9.0	14.9	-5.1	6.2	13.3	22,600.4	1,903.4	398.4		Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-53.6	69.0	16.6	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	15.8	10.6	53.9	13,373.3	971.0	378.9		Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-72.2	-11.6	11.6	5.9	-3.0	8.3	-11.6	-3.7	6.5	15.6	21,597.5	1,776.1	396.9		Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	-68.3	-25.5	9.8	2.8	-7.3	16.6	2.4	16.7	-6.0	2.8	2,999.6	780.9	296.8		Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-53.2	18.7	35.5	15.5	12.9	74.7	0.8	-1.1	19.9	25.6	7,778.8	149.3	181.0		Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-66.9	-21.6	12.0	4.0	-5.3	23.6	2.2	14.6	-3.6	5.1	3,198.6	590.4	280.7		Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-58.3	-18.0	7.1	8.4	16.5	-4.5	-10.8	-12.0	2.6	16.6	1,202.8	321.6	208.3		Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	-30.7	-47.7	-5.6	28.9	240.8	271.9	252.2	330.2	3,924.4	7,222.8	14,942.2	n.a	n.a		Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	9.9	9.7	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	9.3	9.2		Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	3.5	4.6	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.5	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.4		Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5		Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.8		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.8	12.5		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	9.8	8.7	11.3	8.2	-0.1	0.5	-1.6	-4.8	-6.3	-6.3	-5.0	-7.4	-6.7		Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	3.7	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.5		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	2.4	4.0	3.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	5.6	6.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.4	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.7	5.4	5.4	2.7	5.5	4.2	6.2	7.4	10.7		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	9.5	13.2	8.7	9.9	8.7	6.5	11.3	7.8	2.7	8.5	5.7	7.0	7.7		Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	-2.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.5	5.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-3.4	-3.5	-2.9	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-2.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	5.1	6.6	8.0	13.2		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	5.8	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	18.2	17.9	3.9	2.6	-0.3	0.2	-4.2		Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	17.1	16.8	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	7.5	16.9	9.6	5.3	2.5	0.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	14.5	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.7	10.5	7.5	6.5	12.2	7.2	3.6	1.3	-0.7		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	23.7	24.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	10.1	28.4	15.5	9.3	5.3	3.8		Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- 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 June 2022

provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021					2022					DATA SOURCE					
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		Jun	Jul	Aug		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.70			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.38			Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	356.8	212.9	239.5	561.0	556.3	358.0	1,824.2	1,042.7	2,702.8	816.7	5,544.2	452.6	1,173.7			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	299.3	2,418.8	42.1	61.7	726.5	25.0	217.1	142.7	333.5	71.0	325.2	47.8	1,497.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	6,760.8	5,036.8	4,291.2	3,143.8	3,590.9	3,257.6	2,372.9	4,018.9	5,528.3	5,317.1	6,561.0	4,403.0	8,770.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	15,000.0	15,059.4	14,926.3	10,773.4	18,177.9	9,684.3	7,740.3	14,294.5	15,308.8	15,056.6	16,108.9	13,174.6	23,789.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,942.0	3,289.9	3,131.0	2,465.5	2,519.8	1,936.6	1,519.2	2,699.2	2,758.1	3,115.1	3,891.9	12,223.6	5,280.4			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	2,229.0	1,871.8	1,852.7	2,036.3	1,859.0	2,473.3	1,395.5	2,174.7	1,903.3	1,616.4	2,623.5	2,503.7	4,580.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	15,670.6	21,443.0	26,312.5	29,828.9	30,090.1	26,429.8	21,020.5	30,873.4	30,838.6	27,899.8	33,374.2	31,970.1	33,502.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	9.4	27.1	18.3	83.6	11.3	79.7	8.0	14.6	17.7	13.4	51.4	175.0	66.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	43,358.0	49,359.7	50,813.7	48,954.2	57,531.8	44,244.3	36,097.6	55,260.9	59,391.1	53,906.1	68,480.4	64,950.4	78,662.5			Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,525.2	6,733.7	4,103.3	4,917.8	4,875.0	4,485.0	4,501.9	5,331.8	5,414.1	6,606.9	6,648.2	4,776.9	4,438.2			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,510.8	1,977.4	1,475.5	1,524.8	2,001.3	1,823.7	1,007.5	1,389.4	1,445.3	990.0	825.8	1,354.3	638.7			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	33,153.9	36,077.2	37,666.5	40,923.5	41,748.2	34,967.8	42,896.8	42,718.2	40,908.5	46,064.0	40,061.2	41,041.8	41,041.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	68,843.0	86,447.7	84,971.7	80,360.8	95,669.9	88,211.3	70,946.6	93,091.2	94,434.4	86,610.4	92,439.1	86,351.1	91,265.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	8,658.9	10,659.7	9,740.2	10,072.0	14,565.7	12,320.9	8,846.4	12,132.8	12,485.1	11,668.6	13,855.9	11,228.5	12,276.1			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	3,708.6	5,282.7	4,589.4	5,060.3	5,904.1	5,443.1	3,773.6	5,562.0	6,160.6	4,206.8	5,585.9	5,456.0	4,829.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	23,170.8	29,609.9	32,707.5	33,920.3	35,723.0	35,188.3	28,483.8	36,804.9	34,677.2	31,720.6	35,775.9	33,887.8	36,579.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	1,513.8	1,786.7	2,090.0	1,860.6	5,660.9	1,583.0	1,779.7	2,170.3	2,485.1	1,764.9	2,397.6	3,997.8	5,934.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	145,084.9	178,574.9	176,868.8	175,383.1	205,323.5	190,803.4	154,307.4	199,379.2	199,819.8	184,476.7	203,592.4	187,113.7	197,003.4			Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																	
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	1,410.3	3,254.7	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	5,225.7			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	2,498.5	3,205.4	3,421.2	3,675.2	4,031.0	3,958.4	3,321.4	4,086.9	3,714.4	3,200.5	4,202.3	3,870.5	3,971.0			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	11,343.6	12,731.3	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	16,296.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	1.2	5.0	6.5	4.7	4.5	8.5	8.1	10.9	10.8	6.2	10.8	9.2	13.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	23,174.1	29,608.2	32,469.9	33,920.3	35,723.0	35,188.3	28,483.8	36,804.9	34,677.2	31,720.6	35,775.9	33,887.8	36,579.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	102,510.3	102,900.7	102,052.2	102,255.5	103,328.0	103,004.0	102,808.0	102,480.1	102,042.5	101,409.4	101,249.7	100,997.0	101,582.9			Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	102,510.3	102,900.7	102,052.2	102,255.5	103,328.0	103,004.0	102,808.0	102,480.1	102,042.5	101,409.4	101,249.7	100,997.0	101,582.9			Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector																	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,341.6	1,114.6	1,103.7	1,121.7	1,108.1	1,114.7	1,120.6	1,255.5	1,204.4	1,207.6	1,479.4	1,494.9	1,509.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	243.1	229.2	138.6	135.0	1,388.1	1,390.0	1,367.6	1,392.2	1,385.8	1,406.9	1,409.9	1,416.1	1,415.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	4,046.4	3,265.9	3,244.6	3,222.9	2,890.1	2,853.0	2,870.2	2,896.1	3,033.0	3,038.7	2,896.2	2,960.8	2,851.5			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	214.0	213.1	197.8	187.8	270.0	267.3	268.5	398.3	401.6	502.6	486.7	487.0	365.9			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	2,682.1	2,615.8	2,608.8	2,653.6	2,567.7	2,580.3	2,624.1	2,647.2	2,702.0	2,813.1	2,777.9	2,863.6	3,000.9			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	3,571.6	3,214.5	3,242.8	3,143.3	3,323.5	3,323.1	3,379.0	3,741.8	3,760.3	3,990.5	4,166.3	4,816.7	4,921.6			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	3,134.8	3,121.6	3,067.4	3,058.8	2,976.9	2,950.4	2,955.4	2,879.3	2,865.8	2,820.3	2,735.6	2,748.4	2,739.3			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	3,362.7	3,170.3	3,144.9	3,098.4	3,674.7	3,752.3	3,749.3	3,498.3	3,492.2	3,866.1	4,020.2	3,920.0	4,274.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	1,020.7	1,056.6	986.8	986.5	952.1	959.4	964.0	977.5	953.6	889.8	868.6	865.6	871.7			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	14,148.0	14,310.9	13,937.9	13,378.3	12,821.7	12,991.4	13,222.2	13,305.8	13,640.8	14,316.4	14,261.3	14,764.8	14,378.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	189.6	188.4	187.4	176.3	119.7	122.0	115.4	102.9	100.4	100.7	102.1	109.5	208.8			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	33,954.4	32,500.9	31,860.8	31,162.5	32,092.7	32,303.8	32,636.4	33,095.0	33,539.8	34,952.6	35,204.2	36,447.4	36,538.2			Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS																	
4.1 LABOUR																	
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	16,125.4	16,193.1	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			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	15,376.6	15,463.5	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			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	748.8	729.6	705.0	694.4	687.6	680.4	671.8	669.2	649.3	637.7	630.6	620.7	612.0			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.1	69.2	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.7			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,326	5,415	4,399	3,308	3,171	4,556	2,785	3,092	3,029	2,172	2,442	2,645	2,120			Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																	
4.2.1 Local	Number	2,676	3,719	4,195	4,367	4,887	4,139	3,187	4,537	3,995	3,560	4,242	4,261	4,351			Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	0	0	8	1	2			Companies Commission of Malaysia

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE	
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
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	-8.2	-10.8	30.8	-13.7	-36.5	-38.8	966.0	324.1	630.7	100.9	947.3	39.8	228.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	704.3	881.6	40.4	18.2	2,387.4	-23.3	606.5	3.3	58.5	344.0	693.6	-66.8	400.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	334.5	175.0	63.0	-15.0	45.1	48.4	11.6	74.5	143.0	46.6	161.3	-28.3	29.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	135.0	76.9	134.9	75.6	113.2	67.8	80.4	48.1	123.4	164.7	117.0	41.9	57.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	47.1	42.4	53.3	2.8	87.3	65.4	32.9	66.5	92.1	89.1	173.2	180.3	79.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	117.2	114.2	-0.2	68.8	4.2	60.6	37.8	76.2	24.6	43.0	70.5	43.6	105.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	-18.5	1.3	24.9	49.2	62.1	54.3	34.4	43.0	33.9	38.0	101.4	119.8	113.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-83.6	-77.6	-15.6	228.2	-88.3	-7.3	-92.8	-85.7	58.3	-4.5	-68.6	1,844.7	610.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	41.2	39.9	48.6	43.3	70.8	55.2	47.2	49.8	66.3	64.6	126.7	77.7	81.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	52.7	118.6	41.7	48.7	37.7	11.5	10.5	-3.4	39.5	43.8	48.5	22.8	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	422.7	441.5	186.6	272.0	252.8	288.7	105.4	-45.7	262.8	116.2	53.3	-29.9	-57.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	81.4	75.4	77.4	78.8	57.8	66.6	51.8	46.9	59.3	51.8	53.7	19.7	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	151.2	168.6	160.2	160.9	154.9	122.8	108.4	97.7	130.6	104.8	135.3	17.8	32.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	70.6	51.7	49.0	57.9	57.9	70.4	32.7	40.6	50.9	55.0	46.5	30.8	41.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	19.2	38.2	8.7	51.8	30.0	43.0	11.1	31.0	55.8	7.7	27.8	23.8	30.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	-21.2	-2.1	9.5	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	61.2	57.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-43.4	-50.5	-43.5	-52.0	13.6	-65.8	-52.7	-53.5	-25.3	-53.5	-40.6	75.1	292.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	62.7	77.0	74.5	77.4	71.8	67.9	51.2	48.4	69.3	59.2	81.6	25.7	35.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-63.1	-23.0	-3.3	15.7	17.1	14.4	-6.8	5.8	2.3	-7.1	235.8	353.5	270.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Uses	-11.2	6.9	5.9	23.3	30.6	48.6	22.9	44.2	29.7	37.4	79.1	51.0	58.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	-5.8	7.1	27.4	31.4	18.3	38.8	24.1	20.1	25.2	36.1	68.5	54.7	47.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-43.6	76.5	124.7	84.1	175.2	544.4	231.9	-70.1	710.2	214.0	778.4	569.9	1,101.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	-21.2	-2.1	8.7	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	61.2	57.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	11.1	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.9	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.5	-2.8	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector															
11.1	10.5	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.9	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.5	-2.8	-0.9			
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5.0	-19.9	-20.2	-18.3	-17.9	-17.8	-17.6	-8.1	-11.3	-11.7	9.5	10.5	12.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	-7.4	-12.1	5.4	-2.0	813.5	812.9	840.0	865.2	863.8	886.7	467.7	780.1	482.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	6.4	-17.6	-18.3	-17.5	-22.7	-23.8	-25.0	-24.5	-17.9	-21.5	-26.8	-27.6	-29.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	121.9	121.1	5.4	-0.4	43.2	41.9	44.1	113.4	117.1	172.2	170.5	133.4	71.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	23.3	25.4	23.6	22.0	14.1	6.1	8.1	7.5	9.2	14.3	10.6	9.2	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	57.2	38.8	39.7	38.7	22.8	22.8	23.4	50.5	47.8	54.9	48.6	35.9	37.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	73.3	66.5	70.2	73.2	38.0	35.8	35.9	28.7	28.9	27.3	24.9	-12.4	-12.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-2.9	-7.1	-9.4	-5.8	17.6	17.6	17.3	8.0	4.6	15.7	12.3	16.5	27.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	96.5	107.5	93.4	9.1	16.2	12.6	16.0	19.6	17.1	9.2	6.5	-19.0	-14.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	59.0	66.6	47.7	16.8	8.8	5.9	9.5	9.1	14.4	16.8	17.3	5.2	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-53.1	-52.6	-51.2	-53.9	-66.6	-67.7	-73.4	-72.2	-72.4	-76.2	-46.3	10.2	10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	35.2	30.5	23.9	11.9	12.1	9.7	11.2	12.7	15.4	18.1	16.4	7.9	7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
a. Employed	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
b. Unemployed	1.0	-1.1	-5.8	-9.2	-11.0	-13.0	-11.2	-11.2	-12.6	-12.4	-18.0	-20.2	-18.3	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	-53.3	-26.7	-40.7	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	-55.8	-46.6	-39.0	-41.7	-56.6	-56.0	-51.0	Social Security Organisation	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	-36.7	-24.5	-3.9	6.0	2.1	13.9	-5.8	-5.8	-13.7	-4.0	55.4	61.0	62.6	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	100.0	-40.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	300.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE	
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
4.3 STOCK MARKET																
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,601.4	1,537.8	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	Bursa Malaysia	
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	54.3	68.9	61.1	61.9	44.8	42.1	51.4	69.9	45.9	44.2	41.6	28.1	40.0	Bursa Malaysia	
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,832.1	1,802.1	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	Bursa Malaysia	
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.2229	4.1662	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	4.2006	4.2666	4.3844	4.4015	4.4407	4.4659	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.8274	5.7235	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	5.6704	5.5347	5.5268	5.4602	5.4259	5.3290	5.3629	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9981	5.9219	5.8787	5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	5.8696	5.8074	5.8293	5.8925	5.8886	5.8533	5.8749	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.1149	3.0911	3.0810	3.0796	3.0886	3.1013	3.1097	3.0903	3.1248	3.1743	3.1801	3.1836	3.2280	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9703	4.9062	4.8300	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	4.7501	4.6285	4.6185	4.6441	4.6524	4.5281	4.5254	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	462.0610	451.6407	450.6599	453.1301	457.2567	455.8886	453.8856	451.8147	452.1751	447.8953	453.6091	458.3770	467.1818	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8452	3.7809	3.6830	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	3.6344	3.5469	3.3827	3.4070	3.2844	3.2497	3.3104	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	54.2565	53.5498	53.5145	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	53.6871	53.6955	54.4137	55.8578	56.0822	56.5786	56.9209	Central Bank of Malaysia	
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																
5.1 TRADE																
5.1.1 Exports																
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	95.4	110.9	114.5	112.7	124.4	111.1	102.3	131.6	127.6	120.5	146.0	134.1	141.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Singapore	SGD Billion	52.0	52.0	53.6	56.7	59.2	56.5	58.6	58.8	60.6	62.4	63.9	65.3	61.0	Statistics Singapore	
- China	USD Billion	294.0	305.3	299.6	324.8	340.2	327.2	217.5	276.0	273.6	308.2	331.3	333.0	314.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
- Japan	JPY Billion	6,604.8	6,840.5	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	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
- EU	USD Billion	166.7	186.7	190.9	201.8	198.3	179.3	198.8	198.8	221.3	198.8	221.3	225.0	212.0	European Statistics	
- USA	USD Billion	147.9	141.9	164.5	156.5	159.1	147.4	150.9	179.3	173.0	178.4	182.1	175.6	179.6	United States Census Bureau	
5.1.2 Imports																
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	74.2	84.7	87.9	93.4	92.9	92.5	82.5	104.9	104.1	107.8	124.2	118.5	124.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Singapore	SGD Billion	44.7	46.0	47.9	50.7	54.3	51.5	50.3	54.6	56.4	59.4	59.5	61.7	57.3	Statistics Singapore	
- China	USD Billion	234.8	237.2	214.7	253.1	246.3	243.1	187.9	229.2	222.5	229.5	233.3	231.7	235.5	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,258.2	7,477.3	7,258.2	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	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
- EU	USD Billion	173.8	186.7	196.8	211.7	211.5	216.9	209.5	249.8	244.3	259.3	260.3	271.8	255.3	European Statistics	
- USA	USD Billion	245.3	244.4	251.1	259.4	258.0	248.0	234.9	296.5	273.1	285.3	286.1	271.1	283.2	United States Census Bureau	
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	114.0	118.3	124.1	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	126.6	120.5	119.3	130.8	124.6	129.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	122.4	125.2	124.4	121.9	133.7	124.2	121.1	135.1	128.8	124.9	130.1	121.4	123.0	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)	
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	110.5	111.1	114.8	119.3	126.7	115.1	107.0	123.3	118.0	119.9	118.8	118.3	111.6	Moody's Analytics, South Korea	
5.2.4 Japan	Point	87.2	93.2	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	107.1	93.9	84.1	98.5	98.2	90.9	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan	
5.2.5 USA	Point	101.1	99.9	101.3	102.0	101.6	102.5	103.6	104.1	105.5	104.2	104.2	104.7	104.5	Federal Reserve Board, USA	
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	90.1	90.1	96.5	102.9	121.9	115.8	85.5	100.9	99.2	104.6	99.1	103.3	101.8	Singapore Department of Statistics	
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	101.0	98.2	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.1	81.3	102.8	98.9	94.2	96.9	98.1	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	101.1	100.1	105.4	118.0	123.0	94.2	95.0	97.3	100.2	99.7	98.7	101.0	95.5	Office for National Statistics	
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	122.5	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.6	125.9	126.6	127.4	127.9	128.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	99.6	101.2	102.0	102.3	101.9	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.2	106.6	107.6	107.4	107.5	Trading Economics	
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.6	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.7	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.8	111.6	Trading Economics	
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	129.3	129.3	129.5	130.4	130.8	111.7	111.8	112.5	113.4	113.9	114.9	115.8	116.3	Trading Economics	
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	102.2	102.7	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	106.7	106.5	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.9	Trading Economics	
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	113.2	113.6	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	122.3	122.6	124.1	124.0	121.1	120.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.0	94.0	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.6	97.5	98.6	98.4	Trading Economics	
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	103.4	105.9	109.7	109.5	108.3	117.7	115.8	125.1	127.2	129.8	129.3	123.7	121.3	Trading Economics	
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.0	112.4	114.4	115.0	116.7	118.6	119.4	120.0	120.5	120.1	Trading Economics	
5.5.5 China	Point	109.1	110.3	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.2	113.4	108.5	114.3	114.3	112.8	111.5	Trading Economics	
5.5.6 Japan	Point	106.2	106.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	110.1	111.1	112.0	113.5	112.8	113.8	114.5	115.1	Trading Economics	
5.5.7 USA	Point	128.6	129.2	130.0	131.3	132.0	133.5	135.0	137.2	137.7	138.0	140.4	140.0	139.7	Trading Economics	

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	5.0	2.2	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	1.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-5.8	-0.2	-5.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	-60.3	-31.5	-33.4	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	-46.3	-40.5	-48.2	-38.2	-41.7	-56.2	-26.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	9.3	10.0	13.6	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-0.02	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-5.5	-2.2	-6.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-2.2	-3.3	-5.9	-6.1	-5.5	-5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-5.7	-5.9	-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	2.9	3.2	6.4	6.9	8.8	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-1.8	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	-2.0	-0.9	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.6	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	5.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	9.6	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.1	-1.3	2.0	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	2.7	3.9	7.1	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.7	11.8	11.0	14.3	17.1	16.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-0.3	0.01	0.1	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	-1.4	-2.5	-4.8	-5.0	-4.5	-4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	18.1	24.7	25.5	33.0	29.8	23.9	16.5	25.0	20.8	30.4	38.7	38.0	48.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	17.4	18.5	21.7	31.0	28.0	25.5	37.5	6.0	19.8	31.9	28.8	30.9	17.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	25.4	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.8	24.1	6.3	14.6	3.9	16.9	17.9	18.0	7.1	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	26.2	13.0	9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	14.7	12.5	15.8	19.3	19.0	22.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	19.5	9.2	6.5	14.0	12.6	20.4	16.7	13.2	11.0	28.3	19.5	13.0	24.2	European Statistics
- USA	25.5	17.1	24.3	23.6	20.3	15.3	21.7	18.2	20.0	22.6	23.3	22.2	21.4	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	12.5	26.4	27.5	38.1	23.7	26.6	18.3	29.7	22.1	37.3	49.2	41.8	67.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	22.6	18.5	25.6	31.7	35.4	31.9	33.5	14.6	22.9	43.0	32.1	33.9	28.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	32.4	16.7	20.0	31.4	19.6	20.4	10.9	0.1	-0.05	4.1	1.0	2.3	0.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	44.7	38.4	26.8	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.1	31.2	28.2	49.0	46.2	47.2	49.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	34.9	26.7	30.4	38.9	44.1	54.3	46.1	41.4	46.8	57.5	49.3	48.4	56.4	European Statistics
- USA	20.6	18.4	14.4	22.0	19.8	21.1	21.2	24.9	20.4	23.8	18.0	14.2	15.5	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	-0.7	2.1	5.3	9.4	5.9	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	12.1	12.5	13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	11.4	-2.0	17.1	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	5.4	11.5	10.2	2.6	0.6	0.5	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	9.9	-1.8	4.5	6.7	7.1	4.3	6.4	3.7	3.6	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	9.3	-2.3	-4.7	5.1	2.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.7	-4.8	-2.8	-3.1	-1.8	5.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	5.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	3.4	2.8	6.7	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.4	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	0.4	8.4	11.1	4.5	9.3	16.0	-2.6	11.4	14.5	19.5	15.4	14.6	13.0	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	10.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.5	-16.9	8.0	-4.8	-4.1	1.1	-2.9	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	0.8	-0.5	-1.4	2.7	0.5	8.9	6.3	-0.7	-4.3	-5.2	-6.3	-3.4	-5.5	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.4	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	-0.02	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.7	4.7	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.9	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.9	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.5	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	11.3	12.3	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	11.6	11.0	11.2	10.9	7.6	6.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.3	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	17.2	21.3	25.4	26.1	22.0	22.7	22.6	27.6	30.0	31.5	27.9	19.2	17.3	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	7.4	7.6	9.1	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.2	8.4	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	9.5	10.7	13.5	12.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.0	6.4	6.1	4.2	2.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	5.9	6.5	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.0	9.0	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.3	9.8	8.7	Trading Economics

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE		
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
5.6 LABOUR FORCE																	
5.6.1 Participation Rate																	
- Malaysia	%	68.4	68.6	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	%	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.1	64.8	64.1	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	64.0	64.8	65.2	66.1	64.8	65.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	65.2	64.6	64.7	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.4	66.6	66.4	66.6	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	62.9	62.9	62.9	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.8	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.3	n.a	78.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.4	62.1	62.4	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.9	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.8	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	74.8	74.8	74.7	74.8	74.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	67.1	65.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	71.1	69.8	68.1	69.8	68.1	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																	
- Malaysia	%	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.1	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	n.a	3.7	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	5.2	4.7	4.6	6.1	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	%	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.4	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.5	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.4	7.2	8.6	7.4	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	Statistics Finland

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
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- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2021					2022								DATA SOURCE	
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
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

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until June 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021			2022		2021			2022		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)				
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	336,107.8	336,160.5	371,308.1	360,151.0	366,179.9	15.9	-4.5	3.6	5.0	8.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports												
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	152,395.3	170,148.8	169,091.8	151,873.8	160,345.0	34.9	24.4	-2.0	-6.0	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,211,480.0	6,480,898.0	6,649,469.0	5,685,234.0	5,784,005.0	-4.6	-13.6	-5.8	15.1	-6.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,037,695.0	4,181,021.0	4,309,913.0	3,549,113.0	3,631,869.0	-6.4	-15.9	-6.7	16.8	-10.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	246,204.0	291,691.0	311,656.0	205,608.0	247,958.0	-3.6	-13.6	-17.5	-9.5	0.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM												
2.3.1 Prices												
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	68.63	73.00	79.58	98.96	112.74	118.3	70.9	78.7	63.4	64.3	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	66.09	70.58	77.34	94.45	108.66	137.8	72.6	81.7	63.3	64.4	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,407.0	2,080.3	1,700.9	2,180.7	2,396.2	-4.0	-53.9	-45.4	-19.6	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	10,471.6	10,741.6	8,871.2	6,498.7	10,095.0	12.0	30.9	5.1	-16.9	-3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,055.4	2,050.1	994.7	3,044.7	2,973.3	-3.9	-27.6	-50.7	128.9	44.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	9,941.9	8,126.6	8,350.6	7,117.3	9,297.8	19.2	-24.9	-11.2	-21.7	-6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
2.4.1 Exports												
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	6,127.3	5,667.0	6,198.9	6,960.3	6,855.0	20.2	-3.8	-1.5	3.8	11.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	123.4	125.6	137.9	133.2	134.8	26.3	-0.7	9.2	6.3	9.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	377,734,568.5	381,793,337.6	426,976,282.6	415,298,171.5	443,488,677.7	33.9	6.4	16.5	12.8	17.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	261,864,302.6	258,799,541.9	300,105,530.0	291,646,953.4	329,905,712.3	43.7	13.0	26.9	17.8	26.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
a. Projects Number	Number	128	149	180	185	159	-31.6	-54.6	-41.6	-24.5	24.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	2,243.7	3,433.8	3,314.5	3,172.3	4,446.9	-31.6	-51.7	-63.9	-51.2	98.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	14,164.4	24,670.4	87,858.8	24,964.4	10,542.7	96.3	15.9	408.3	-52.8	-25.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	16,408.1	28,104.2	91,173.4	28,136.7	14,989.6	56.3	-1.0	244.6	-52.6	-8.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	28,211.7	24,775.8	27,625.9	29,461.0	29,936.1	42.6	-21.0	-12.9	-6.1	6.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	112.7	113.9	115.6	119.9	123.4	4.2	5.2	6.7	8.7	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	223	143	237	208	79	99.1	-37.6	22.8	-17.5	-64.6	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	537	664	703	513	173	3.3	-3.8	21.4	-23.5	-67.8	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices												
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,463.72	2,469.23	2,565.59	4,010.92	4,051.33	3.3	3.8	7.8	66.9	64.4	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.97	17.92	18.29	18.74	18.85	1.3	0.6	2.8	4.8	4.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	93.8	83.8	91.3	94.7	92.8	13.5	-3.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
- Local Generation												
a. Public Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	41,365.4	42,840.6	7.3	-4.0	3.6	3.0	6.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	557.2	512.7	556.9	566.3	561.2	-3.2	-10.2	-4.2	-3.3	0.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until Second Quarter 2022
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- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021			2022		2021			2022		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
- Local Consumption												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	26,412.6	25,887.1	29,278.0	28,830.7	29,602.9	12.1	-9.1	3.2	5.7	12.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,895.4	9,973.2	9,259.5	9,508.7	9,930.6	-2.1	12.1	6.0	2.8	0.4	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	124.1	122.9	131.3	129.4	131.0	21.1	-3.1	0.03	1.2	5.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	130.8	128.8	142.7	147.2	162.1	21.6	-6.7	2.0	5.1	23.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	70.3	48.7	116.0	115.0	117.0	28.2	-57.2	5.6	8.8	66.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle												
- Vehicle Production												
a. Passenger	Unit	88,169	57,849	164,810	142,037	152,085	58.4	-59.5	4.4	4.8	72.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	6,019	4,859	12,845	12,123	11,688	210.6	-18.2	12.2	5.4	94.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	94,188	62,708	177,655	154,160	163,773	63.5	-57.8	4.9	4.8	73.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales												
a. Passenger	Unit	96,457	58,328	167,085	138,393	150,588	55.7	-62.3	0.6	12.3	56.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	10,039	10,533	20,330	19,132	18,594	59.2	-33.2	20.1	18.0	85.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	106,496	68,861	187,415	159,841	171,545	56.0	-59.6	1.8	14.6	61.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	248,259	175,806	409,551	323,977	403,746	51.8	-51.2	10.8	-9.6	62.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism												
- Index of Services	Point	38.0	28.2	76.8	88.8	106.1	46.3	-53.7	46.6	85.9	179.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	25,357	22,696	61,419	98,053	2,034,107	29.8	-51.1	84.4	288.2	7921.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport												
- Index of Services	Point	93.6	91.8	113.0	123.3	131.4	39.6	-12.2	12.3	26.4	40.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication												
- Index of Services	Point	150.4	153.4	155.7	157.9	159.2	5.8	6.0	8.0	6.0	5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate												
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	139.8	142.1	142.1	139.2	n.a	5.3	7.0	6.4	2.6	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance												
- Index of Services	Point	128.3	128.8	130.5	126.5	128.8	28.1	0.5	1.2	-2.1	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply												
- M1	RM Million	547,706.7	562,955.7	578,301.9	592,214.4	606,889.1	12.2	9.7	10.4	7.8	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,082,273.2	2,127,285.0	2,165,807.0	2,196,197.2	2,217,856.7	3.4	4.6	6.3	5.4	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,087,879.5	2,133,618.9	2,171,798.7	2,203,024.2	2,225,258.6	3.4	4.7	6.4	5.5	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,860,525.2	1,879,198.6	1,915,616.6	1,940,663.7	1,967,265.6	3.4	3.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,174,981.9	1,183,355.4	1,193,308.8	1,202,200.7	1,211,172.8	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.3	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	677,711.6	687,899.5	714,784.7	730,999.7	748,652.4	7.3	5.6	8.2	9.0	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	7,831.6	7,943.7	7,523.1	7,463.2	7,440.5	18.1	8.7	-0.1	-4.8	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	2,125,676.3	2,173,389.7	2,221,753.2	2,240,006.7	2,266,326.7	3.9	4.7	6.3	5.2	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	1,428,796.9	1,473,661.4	1,499,689.9	1,517,780.4	1,526,233.2	2.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	672,935.9	674,804.7	698,195.6	697,005.5	714,792.2	7.9	5.9	7.7	2.7	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	23,943.5	24,923.6	23,867.7	25,220.9	25,301.3	8.9	13.2	8.7	7.8	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	959,059.7	968,453.1	977,452.6	979,722.6	987,799.7	-3.2	-1.7	1.1	1.8	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	562,430.1	567,454.1	563,173.6	562,684.6	566,208.9	-4.5	-3.5	-1.8	0.5	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	381,339.2	384,517.2	398,489.6	400,090.0	406,341.6	-1.4	0.5	5.1	3.2	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	15,290.4	16,481.8	15,789.3	16,948.1	15,249.2	2.0	12.1	11.1	17.9	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	235,592.4	241,620.1	243,373.0	244,994.6	248,130.3	18.1	16.8	14.6	7.5	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	165,549.0	168,837.3	170,640.7	171,679.3	171,584.4	15.7	13.8	11.7	6.5	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	70,043.4	72,782.7	72,732.4	73,315.2	76,546.0	24.2	24.6	22.2	10.1	9.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM												
- Commercial Banks	%	3.45	3.43	3.43	3.47	3.68	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.06	4.02	4.01	3.99	4.13	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.79	5.69	5.63	5.64	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.65	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2021			2022		2021			2022		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)				
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
- Commercial Banks	%	0.54	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,305.8	2,263.8	510.9	990.3	9,063.7	86.1	146.2	-70.1	-1.2	594.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	267.4	194.7	189.6	128.3	729.7	-62.2	-39.0	70.2	-36.3	172.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	8,411.0	11,133.3	7,789.8	8,514.8	17,406.4	6.9	91.3	-11.5	28.5	106.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	19,961.5	22,805.9	31,331.1	21,730.9	46,474.3	-16.3	8.2	49.1	10.2	132.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	4,507.4	5,813.6	6,314.3	5,961.9	9,765.1	25.1	-11.6	9.1	51.5	116.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,197.3	3,809.8	5,086.4	5,207.4	6,143.2	2.1	31.5	4.9	37.5	46.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	59,828.2	42,537.8	65,857.6	63,517.3	92,112.6	141.4	-28.7	10.5	16.8	54.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	189.0	648.8	49.8	202.1	82.6	-80.9	-5.9	-65.5	-32.3	-56.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	98,667.6	89,207.6	117,129.5	106,253.0	181,777.6	48.1	-9.0	14.8	18.2	84.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	12,953.2	14,480.9	13,204.5	13,308.3	18,669.2	43.4	53.9	35.5	-2.2	44.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,394.9	2,196.3	1,551.7	1,499.9	3,261.0	9.7	117.7	4.0	-57.3	133.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	83,726.3	87,867.3	97,346.2	102,294.3	129,690.6	33.9	48.1	43.4	32.3	54.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	122,534.7	122,152.8	138,403.1	137,421.5	273,483.8	32.6	32.1	37.0	13.8	123.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	25,257.8	23,353.6	27,844.9	27,580.3	38,009.6	54.5	28.7	25.8	22.4	50.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,230.9	11,852.1	13,302.9	12,313.6	15,953.3	32.7	14.3	10.0	7.6	30.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	76,806.5	71,187.7	101,887.5	98,116.4	102,173.7	42.6	-21.4	9.8	11.7	33.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	11,161.6	12,569.5	10,929.8	10,266.6	6,647.6	24.5	43.7	-12.9	-21.4	-40.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	346,066.0	345,660.3	404,470.6	402,800.8	587,888.9	36.4	19.2	26.5	15.1	69.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose												
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	11,027.0	5,695.5	14,286.9	12,895.9	14,544.7	196.8	-53.3	9.8	5.0	31.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	7,539.2	8,266.8	11,127.4	11,366.6	11,117.3	56.8	-4.6	19.7	38.6	47.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	33,175.5	34,609.9	44,830.4	44,132.9	46,864.5	25.7	-3.6	25.2	27.5	41.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	4.5	7.6	15.7	27.5	27.8	-13.0	19.7	121.7	-31.7	513.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	76,806.5	73,810.0	102,113.2	100,477.0	102,173.7	42.6	-18.6	10.1	14.4	33.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	94,172.8	102,900.7	103,328.0	102,480.1	101,249.7	1.0	10.5	9.1	8.2	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector												
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling												
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	35,137.6	29,813.4	49,014.9	40,331.6	52,062.0	188.9	0.1	60.6	43.5	48.2	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	18,783.4	20,308.9	28,770.9	28,155.2	27,837.8	51.4	-14.1	19.1	21.7	48.2	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate												
- Index of Services	Point	83.3	83.8	85.2	111.1	113.8	0.5	-17.1	-13.4	13.5	36.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health												
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	125.3	126.6	131.0	132.5	135.8	21.5	6.6	9.5	13.2	8.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education												
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	107.3	111.9	110.1	110.9	113.2	2.5	-7.0	-5.8	3.0	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS												
4.1 LABOUR												
4.1.1 Labour Supply												
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	23,397.1	23,451.1	23,496.5	23,536.0	23,601.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	-3.4	0.2	-8.7	-13.0	-16.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	36.6	11.1	-3.7	-7.4	-14.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5	-66.8	-42.3	-33.9	-40.6	-26.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand												
- Jobs	('000)	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.9	1.8	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	1.7	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000)	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000)	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2021			2022		2021			2022		DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
4.1.3 Labour Productivity												
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	40.4	40.9	42.3	40.3	41.0	-13.1	-0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	24.3	27.5	25.3	22.9	23.4	-15.6	-3.4	1.7	-0.3	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	556.0	487.9	532.4	530.9	527.9	-9.8	4.4	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	57.4	57.3	58.3	54.9	56.2	-4.2	2.3	4.6	-0.1	-1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	16.8	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	-7.8	-5.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	37.3	37.8	39.9	38.2	38.7	-15.9	-1.8	0.8	1.2	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	22,102.0	22,007.0	24,047.0	23,124.0	23,322.0	13.4	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	12,752.0	14,497.0	13,463.0	12,178.0	12,538.0	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	317,929.0	281,108.0	314,462.0	317,500.0	310,885.0	10.8	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	31,693.0	31,349.0	34,308.0	32,270.0	32,964.0	23.2	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	9,084.0	8,598.0	9,080.0	9,351.0	9,351.0	37.6	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	20,480.0	20,430.0	22,621.0	21,911.0	22,016.0	11.1	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
- Non Tertiary	%	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	11.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	17.0	16.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,532.6	1,537.8	1,567.5	1,587.4	1,444.2	2.1	2.2	-3.7	0.9	-5.8	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	231.5	187.5	167.8	163.3	131.8	2.0	-47.8	-47.4	-47.4	-43.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE												
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1288	4.1959	4.1846	4.1924	4.3508	4.7	0.2	-1.8	-3.1	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.7714	5.7836	5.6411	5.6279	5.4710	-7.1	-6.2	-3.9	-0.4	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9244	5.9670	5.8770	5.8477	5.8701	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0976	3.1020	3.0830	3.1004	3.1597	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9731	4.9468	4.7853	4.7070	4.6383	-4.3	-0.8	2.3	4.1	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	452.9216	456.9856	453.6822	453.8630	451.2265	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.7722	3.8108	3.6810	3.6092	3.3580	6.6	3.8	6.8	6.4	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.1683	53.9468	53.7196	53.7130	55.4512	4.9	0.5	-1.4	-2.5	-4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia

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- n.a. not available
- not applicable

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