

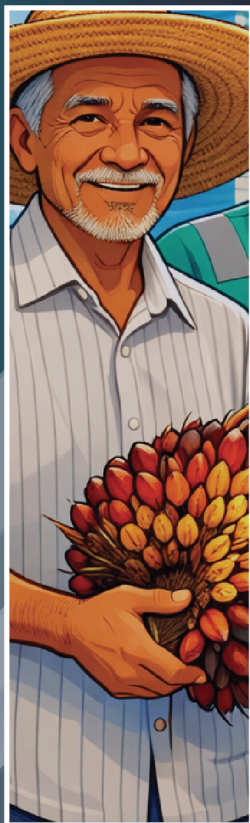


KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

# SOROTAN 20 PASARAN BURUH 26

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

SUKU TAHUN  
QUARTER 1





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

## SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH *LABOUR MARKET REVIEW*

### SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026 *FIRST QUARTER 2026*

#### **Pemakluman:**

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026), bertemakan “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

MyLabourHub ialah platform komprehensif yang mengintegrasikan institusi, data dan teknologi bagi menyediakan maklumat pasaran buruh yang relevan, tepat dan mudah diakses. Dapatkan data pasaran buruh Malaysia melalui MyLabourHub di <https://mylabourhub.dosm.gov.my>.

#### **Announcement:**

*The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.*

*Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.*

*OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users’ analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.*

*MyLabourHub is a comprehensive platform that integrates institutions, data and technology to deliver relevant, accurate and accessible labour market information. Access the labour market data for Malaysia at <https://mylabourhub.dosm.gov.my>.*

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**Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

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Edisi Suku Tahun Pertama 2026 diterbitkan pada Mei 2026 /  
*First Quarter Edition 2026 Edition published in May 2026*

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Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.”

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**ISSN 3141 – 1304**

Sorotan Pasaran Buruh (LMR) merupakan penerbitan suku tahunan oleh Biro Statistik Buruh Malaysia (MBLS), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Laporan ini bertujuan untuk membawa penghayatan statistik rasmi dalam kehidupan melalui ulasan dan perihalan trend semasa pasaran buruh. Justeru, statistik suku tahunan digabungkan dalam naratif supaya pengguna memperoleh gambaran yang komprehensif berkaitan pasaran buruh Malaysia.

Bahagian pertama LMR membentangkan kedudukan pasaran buruh Malaysia pada suku tahun pertama 2026 serta perkaitannya dengan prestasi ekonomi dan senario sosial negara dalam tempoh tersebut. Sorotan ini meliputi empat dimensi utama berkaitan maklumat pasaran buruh negara yang merangkumi penawaran, permintaan, produktiviti buruh dan upah pekerja. Satu segmen khusus yang memberi fokus kepada isu atau tema terpilih berkenaan dengan situasi pasaran buruh global dan nasional turut dimuatkan dalam laporan ini. Istimewanya dalam setiap edisi LMR suku tahunan, turut diketengahkan satu atau lebih artikel berkaitan isu-isu pasaran buruh melalui statistik, atau metodologi bagi memperkukuh statistik pasaran buruh. Jadual terperinci statistik siri masa suku tahunan yang berkaitan dengan empat dimensi pasaran buruh turut disertakan.

Laporan ini akan menghuraikan perubahan tahun ke tahun selain perubahan jangka pendek dari suku sebelumnya bagi mengkaji kesan langsung daripada peristiwa terkini. Pengguna dinasihatkan untuk mentafsirkan perubahan suku tahunan dengan berhati-hati kerana statistik ini tidak dibuat pelarasan musim. LMR boleh digunakan oleh penggubal dasar, ahli akademik, ahli ekonomi, penyelidik dan pengguna lain dalam kajian berkaitan pasaran buruh.

DOSM merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan terhadap kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan laporan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai. Diharapkan laporan ini dapat memenuhi keperluan terhadap statistik pasaran buruh yang semakin meningkat.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

Ketua Perangkaan Malaysia

Mei 2026

*The Labour Market Review (LMR) is a quarterly publication by the Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). This report aims to bring official statistics to life through reviews and features that highlighted the most recent trends in the labour market. The quarterly statistics are consolidated into a narrative to provide readers with a comprehensive view of Malaysia's labour market.*

*The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the first quarter of 2026 by contextualizing its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covers four main aspects of national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand, productivity and employee wages. A dedicated segment on a selected issue or theme related to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. A special feature of the LMR is that each quarter include one or more article(s) highlighting labour market issues through statistics; or delving into methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. Detailed quarterly time series statistical tables pertaining to the four topics are also included.*

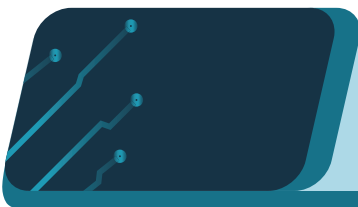
*The report elaborates on the year-on-year changes as well as short-term changes from the previous quarter to examine the immediate effect of recent events. Users are advised to interpret quarterly changes with caution as they are non-seasonally adjusted. The LMR can be used by policy makers, academicians, economists, researchers and other users for studies related to the labour market.*

*DOSM gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contributions rendered by all parties in making this report a success. Every feedback and suggestions towards improving future reports are highly appreciated. It is hoped that this report can facilitate the growing demand for labour market statistics.*

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Chief Statistician Malaysia

May 2026

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## Glosari / Glossary

- Aktiviti ekonomi /  
*Economic activity* : Merujuk kepada klasifikasi industri mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Manakala sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan dibahagikan kepada subsektor.  
*Refers to classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.*
- Belia / *Youth* : Penduduk yang berumur antara 15 hingga 24 tahun.  
*All persons between the aged of 15 and 24 years.*
- Bekerja / *Employed* : Penduduk yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji). Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja dan tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.  
*All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to and those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.*
- Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran /  
*Skill-related underemployment* : Merujuk kepada mereka yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah.  
*Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.*
- Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa /  
*Time-related underemployment* : Merupakan kumpulan yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja.  
*People employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work.*



## Glosari / Glossary

- Jawatan / Jobs** : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.  
*Total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services at a given point in time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies.*
- Jawatan diisi / Filled jobs** : Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa dan sambilan); tidak termasuk pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji dan pekerja yang bercuti tanpa gaji.  
*Paid employee (full-time and part-time); and thus, exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers and employees on unpaid leave.*
- Jumlah jam bekerja / Total hour worked** : Agregat jam bekerja sebenar bagi tempoh satu suku tahunan ialah hasil darab pekerja dengan purata jam bekerja seminggu yang kemudiannya didarabkan dengan 13 minggu.  
*The aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks.*
- Kadar pengangguran / Unemployment rate** : Perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh, dalam bentuk peratusan.  
*The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed as a percentage.*
- Kategori kemahiran / Category of skills** : Untuk tujuan pelaporan, kategori pekerjaan di kelaskan kepada tiga tahap kemahiran mengikut Piawai Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 mengikut. Mahir - 1. Pengurus; 2. Profesional; 3. Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu; Separuh mahir - 4. Pekerja sokongan pengkeranian; 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan penjualan; 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, dan perikanan; 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; 8. Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasangan; Berkemahiran rendah - 9. Pekerjaan asas.  
*For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Service and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; and Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations.*

## Glosari / Glossary

- Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh / *Labour force participation rate* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.  
*The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.*
- Kekosongan / *Vacancies* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.  
*Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.*
- Luar tenaga buruh / *Outside labour force* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.  
*All persons not classified as employed or unemployed which includes housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.*
- Majikan / *Employer* : Merujuk kepada orang yang telah menerima pekerja melalui kontrak perkhidmatan atau perantisan termasuk; (i) pengurus, ejen atau orang yang bertanggungjawab bagi pembayaran gaji atau upah kepada pekerja; (ii) mana-mana badan sama ada berkanun atau tidak diperbadankan; dan (iii) mana-mana badan Kerajaan, Jabatan Kerajaan, badan berkanun, pihak berkuasa tempatan atau badan lain yang dinyatakan dalam Jadual Kedua dan, jika seseorang pekerja bekerja dengan mana-mana Kerajaan, jabatan, pihak berkuasa atau badan itu atau dengan mana-mana pegawai bagi pihak mana-mana Kerajaan, jabatan, pihak berkuasa atau badan, pegawai yang mempunyai pekerja dibawahnya dikira sebagai majikan: Dengan syarat bahawa tiada pegawai boleh bertanggungjawab secara peribadi di bawah Akta bagi perkara-perkara yang dilakukan oleh seorang pekerja majikan tersebut.  
*Refer to the person with whom an employee has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and includes; (i) a manager, agent or person responsible for the payment of salary or wages to an "employee"; (ii) any body of persons, whether or not statutory or incorporated; and (iii) any Government, Department of Government, statutory bodies, local authorities or other bodies specified in the Second Schedule and, where an employee is employed with any such Government, department, authority or body or with any officer on behalf of any such Government, department, authority or body, the officer under whom such employee is working shall be deemed to be an employer: Provided that no such officer shall be personally liable under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith by him as an officer of the such employer.*

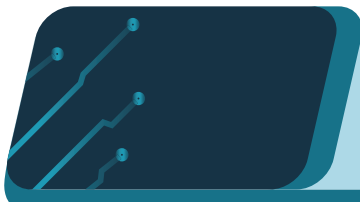
## Glosari / Glossary

- Menganggur /  
*Unemployed* : Mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan tetapi berminat untuk bekerja dan sedang mencari pekerjaan. Dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.  
*Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested to work and seeking for a job. Classified into two groups which are actively and inactively unemployed.*
- Nilai ditambah /  
*Value added* : Perbezaan di antara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Ia merupakan nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi. Oleh itu, ia hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.  
*The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.*
- Nilai ditambah /  
*Value added* : Perbezaan di antara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Ia merupakan nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi. Oleh itu, ia hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.  
*The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.*
- Nisbah guna tenaga  
kepada penduduk /  
*Employment-to-  
population ratio* : Perkadaran penduduk yang bekerja kepada jumlah penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja, dalam bentuk peratusan.  
*The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.*
- Pekerja / *Employees* : Merujuk kepada orang yang bekerja sama ada melalui kontrak perkhidmatan atau perantisan, sama ada bertulis atau lisan dan sama ada tersurat atau tersirat, untuk bekerja dengan majikan.  
*Refers to any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether written or oral and whether expressed or implied, to work for an employer. expressed as a percentage.*
- Pencapaian  
pendidikan /  
*Educational  
attainment* : Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi.  
*Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education.*



## Glosari / Glossary

- Pewujudan jawatan /  
*Jobs created* : Jawatan yang diwujudkan dalam sesebuah organisasi yang mana jawatan tersebut belum pernah tersedia sebelum ini, termasuk skim perkhidmatan yang baru digubal, jawatan yang diwujudkan untuk kenaikan pangkat pekerja sedia ada dan pertambahan bilangan jawatan daripada struktur sedia ada.  
*Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.*
- Produktiviti buruh /  
*Labour productivity* : Merujuk kepada kecekapan dan keberkesanan setiap pekerja untuk menjana nilai ditambah atau output keseluruhan. Ia dikira menggunakan nisbah nilai ditambah kepada jumlah jam bekerja atau pekerja mengikut sektor di Malaysia.  
*Refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.*
- Taraf pekerjaan /  
*Status in employment* : Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja dan disesuaikan berasaskan International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).  
*Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).*
- Tenaga buruh /  
*Labour force* : Penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja (dalam tahun mengikut ulang tahun kelahiran yang lepas), sama ada bekerja atau menganggur, dalam minggu rujukan.  
*The population in the working-age group (in completed years at last birthday), either employed or unemployed in the reference week.*
- Umur bekerja /  
*Working age* : Penduduk yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh.  
*All persons aged between 15 to 64 years who are either in the labour force or outside labour force*



## Glosari / Glossary

Upah / Wages

: Merujuk kepada semua ganjaran dalam bentuk wang yang dibayar sepanjang tempoh rujukan kepada pekerja. Anggaran upah termasuk bonus, komisen, dan elaun mengikut definisi sumber data. Tidak termasuk: (i) caj perkhidmatan; (ii) bayaran kerja lebih masa; (iii) ganjaran; (iv) faedah persaraan; (v) faedah pengurangan pekerja, pemberhentian atau penamatan; (vi) mana-mana elaun perjalanan atau nilai mana-mana konsesi perjalanan; atau (vii) mana-mana saraan atau bayaran lain sebagaimana yang dikecualikan oleh Menteri.

*All remuneration in money payable to the employees due to his contract of service or apprenticeship, whether agreed to be paid monthly, weekly, daily or otherwise and includes any bonus, commission or allowance payable by the employer to the employee whether such bonus, commission or allowance is payable under his contract of service, apprenticeship or otherwise, but does not include: (i) service charge; (ii) overtime payment; (iii) gratuity; (iv) retirement benefit; (v) retrenchment, lay-off or termination benefits; (vi) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession; or (vii) any other remuneration or payment as may be exempted by the Minister.*



## Akronim / Acronyms

DOSM	: Department of Statistics Malaysia
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
MASCO	: Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MSIC	: Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
MSMEs	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Q	: Quarter
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

# SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026

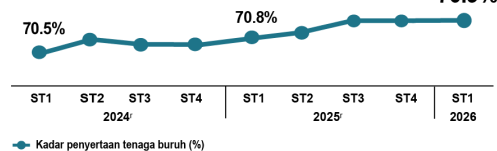
Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal kukuh dan berdaya tahan pada Suku Pertama 2026, dengan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) pada 70.9 peratus dan Permintaan Buruh meningkat dengan Kadar Kekosongan Jawatan 2.1 peratus.

## PENAWARAN BURUH

17.23 juta  
tenaga buruh

▲ 0.9% YoY  
▲ 0.3% QoQ

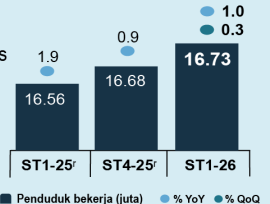
**Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)**  
naik 0.1 mata peratus berbanding ST1 2025



Jumlah jam bekerja  
pada ST1, **9.63** bilion jam

▲ 0.5% YoY  
▲ 0.2% QoQ

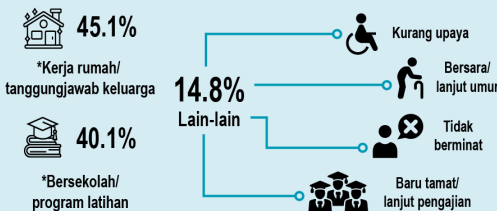
**Penduduk  
bekerja** terus  
mencatatkan  
peningkatan,  
kepada  
**16.73**  
juta orang



\*85.2 peratus tidak mencari kerja disebabkan:

7.08 juta  
luar  
tenaga buruh

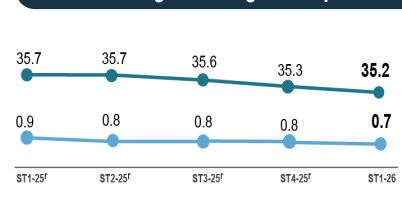
▲ 0.4% YoY  
▲ 0.2% QoQ



## Kedudukan guna tenaga tidak penuh

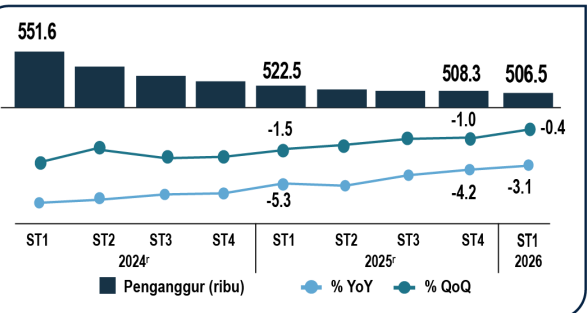
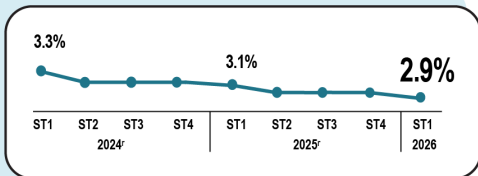
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (%)  
**menurun** ▼ 0.5%

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (%)  
**menurun** ▼ 0.2%



## Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran  
turun 0.2 mata peratus  
tahun ke tahun,  
pada 2.9 peratus



Penganggur berkurang pada ST1 2026 kepada **506.5** ribu orang

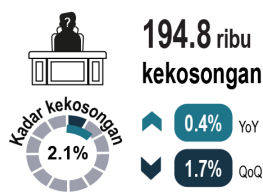
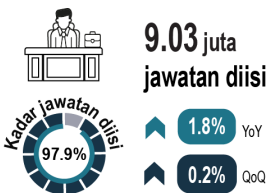
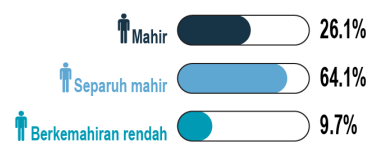
## PERMINTAAN BURUH

\* Statistik Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

9.23  
juta jawatan

Jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi  
meningkat 1.8 peratus berbanding  
Suku Tahun Pertama 2025

32.7  
ribu perwujudan  
jawatan



▼ 1.5% YoY  
▲ 1.8% QoQ

Lebih separuh (58.0%) peluang pekerjaan pada ST1 2026 adalah dalam sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 113.0 ribu kekosongan



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# SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026

## PRODUKTIVITI BURUH

Kedua-dua pengukuran produktiviti buruh mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya



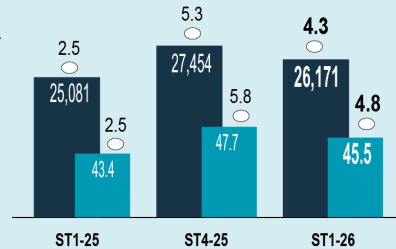
**RM45.5**  
per jam



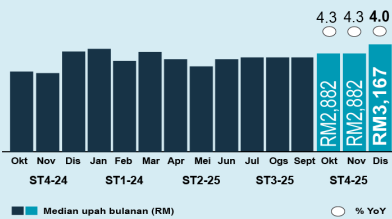
**RM26,171**  
seorang

\*Nota: Statistik Produktiviti Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran Statistik Tenaga Buruh terkini

Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja (RM)    Nilai ditambah per pekerja (RM)    % YoY



## STATISTIK UPAH PEKERJA (SEKTOR FORMAL)

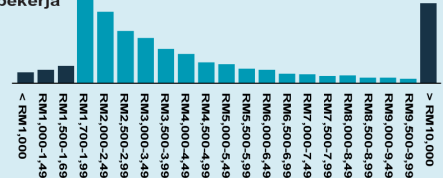


Pada Disember 2025,  
**7.08 juta** pekerja formal warganegara  
Pertumbuhan YoY: **3.7%**

**595.2** ribu pekerja

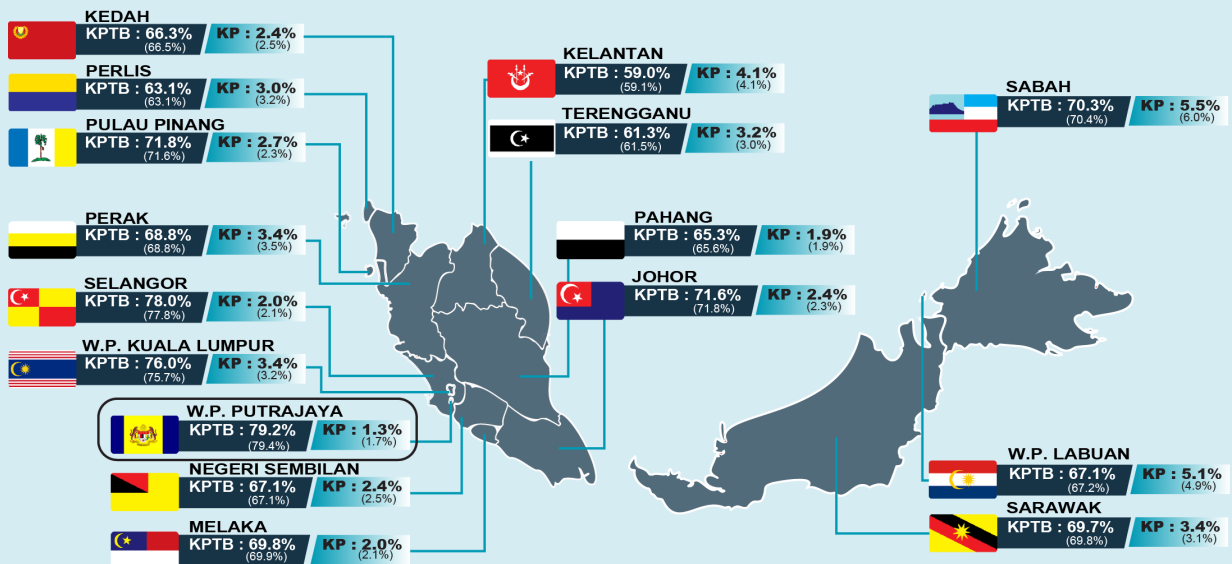
**851.4** ribu pekerja

8.4% (595.2 ribu) pekerja sektor formal Malaysia berpendapatan di bawah RM1,700 pada Dis 2025



## PRESTASI PASARAN BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI

W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh tertinggi sebanyak 79.2 peratus manakala kadar pengangguran terendah dicatatkan di Pahang (1.9 peratus) dan W.P. Putrajaya (1.3 peratus).



KPTB : ST1 2026 (ST4' 2025)    KP : ST1 2026 (ST4' 2025)

\*Nota:  
KPTB : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)  
KP : Kadar Pengangguran (%)

† : Statistik Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini



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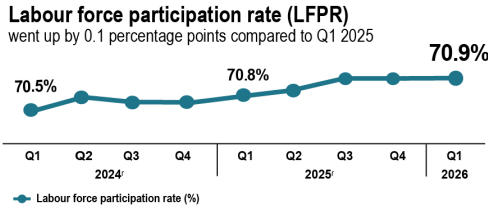
# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FIRST QUARTER 2026

Malaysia's labour market remained strong and resilient in the First Quarter of 2026, with the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) at 70.9 per cent and Labour Demand improving, as reflected by a Job Vacancies Rate of 2.1 per cent

## LABOUR SUPPLY

**17.23 million**  
labour force

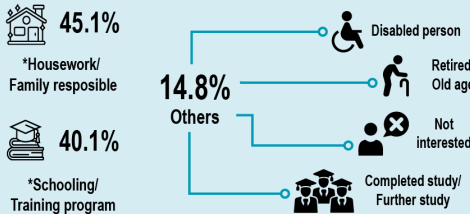
▲ **0.9%** YoY  
▲ **0.3%** QoQ



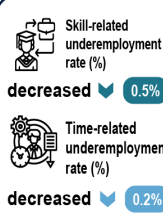
\*85.2 per cent did not seek for work due to:

**7.08 million**  
outside  
labour force

▲ **0.4%** YoY  
▲ **0.2%** QoQ

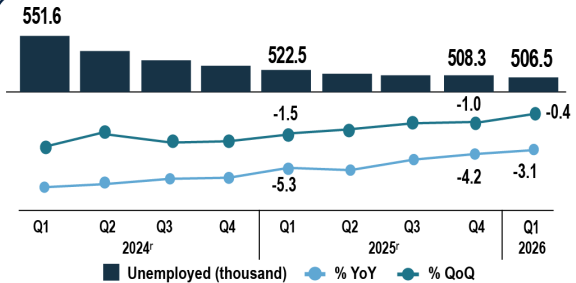
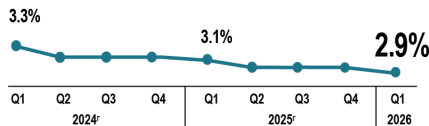


## Underemployment situation



## Unemployment

**Unemployment rate**  
declined by 0.2 percentage  
points year-on-year,  
stable at 2.9 per cent



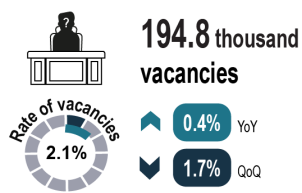
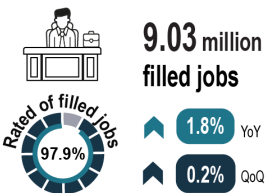
**Unemployed** decreased during Q1 2026 to **506.5 thousand persons**

## LABOUR DEMAND

**9.23 million**  
jobs

**Jobs in economic sector**  
increased by 1.8 per cent  
compared to First Quarter 2025

**32.7 thousand**  
jobs created



More than half (**58.0%**) of jobs opening during Q1 2026 were in the **Manufacturing sector** with a total of **113.0 thousand vacancies**

\* : The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates



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BANI 26  
BANKI EKONOMI 2026  
DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA MADANI  
kesejahteraan

ODIN  
OPEN DATA INVENTORY  
MALAYSIA  
TEMPAT PERILAKU  
DI DUNIA

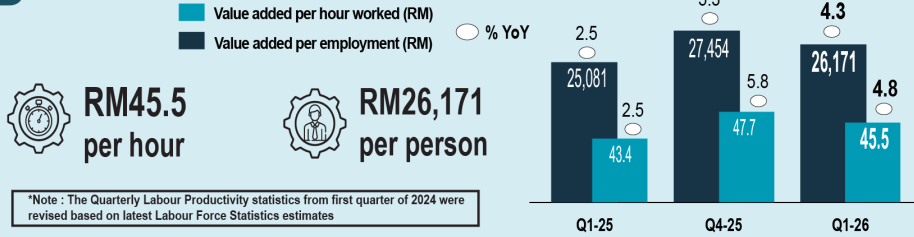
20 Oktober

2016 - 2030

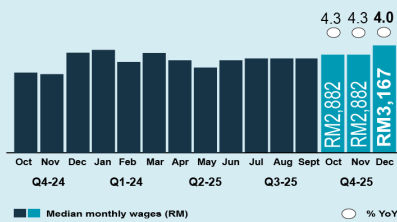
# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FIRST QUARTER 2026

## LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Both measures of labour productivity registered an increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year



## EMPLOYEE WAGES STATISTICS (FORMAL SECTOR)



In December 2025,  
**7.08 million** citizen formal employees  
Growth YoY: **3.7%**

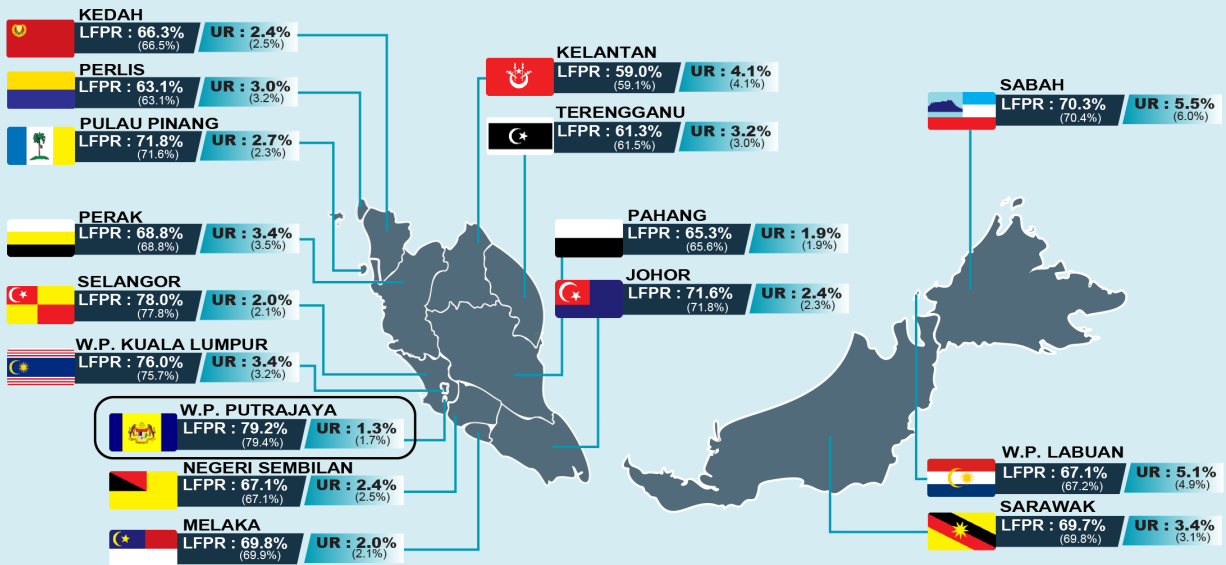
**595.2** thousand employees

**851.4** thousand employees

8.4% (595.2 thousand) of Malaysian formal sector employee earned below RM1,700 in Dis 2025

## LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE AT STATE LEVEL

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest labour force participation rate of 79.2 per cent and the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Pahang (1.9 per cent) and W.P. Putrajaya (1.3 per cent).



LFPR : Q1 2026 (Q4' 2025) ■ UR : Q1 2026 (Q4' 2025) ■

\*Note:  
LFPR : Labour force participation rate (%)  
UR : Unemployment rate (%)

† : The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates



## Sorotan Utama Bagi ST1 2026

- ▶ Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal kukuh dan berdaya tahan pada Suku Pertama 2026, dengan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) pada 70.9 peratus dan Permintaan Buruh meningkat dengan Kadar Kekosongan Jawatan 2.1 peratus.
- ▶ Pasaran buruh kekal berdaya tahan pada suku pertama 2026 walaupun berlaku konflik di Asia Barat, disokong oleh peningkatan tenaga buruh sebanyak 0.9 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada 17.23 juta orang. Sehubungan itu, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 70.9 peratus.
- ▶ Bilangan penduduk bekerja turut mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 1.0 peratus kepada 16.73 juta orang, manakala nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk meningkat kepada 68.8 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, bilangan penganggur menurun sebanyak 3.1 peratus (-16.0 ribu orang) kepada 506.5 ribu orang, seterusnya merekodkan kadar pengangguran sebanyak 2.9 peratus.
- ▶ Bilangan penduduk bekerja yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu terus mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 4.1 peratus setahun lalu kepada 231.6 ribu orang, didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kekal kukuh sepanjang suku pertama 2026. Selaras dengan itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, yang melibatkan lebih daripada satu pertiga penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertuari, berkurang sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus kepada 35.2 peratus pada suku pertama 2026 dan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa turut menurun kepada 0.7 peratus.
- ▶ Permintaan buruh merekodkan peningkatan jumlah jawatan sebanyak 1.8 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada 9.23 juta jawatan. Daripada keseluruhan jawatan, 97.9 peratus merupakan jawatan diisi turut meningkat 1.8 peratus mencapai 9.03 juta. Disamping itu, dalam tempoh tersebut, kekosongan merekodkan peningkatan marginal 0.4 peratus kepada 194.8 ribu. Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan perwujudan jawatan turun sebanyak 1.5 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada 32.7 ribu.
- ▶ Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 5.4 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2026 berbanding 4.4 peratus pada suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Produktiviti buruh, yang diukur melalui nilai ditambah per pekerja, meningkat sebanyak 4.3 peratus kepada RM26,171 bagi setiap orang. Disamping itu, jumlah jam bekerja meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 9.63 bilion jam. Sehubungan itu, produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja meningkat sebanyak 4.8 peratus, mencapai RM45.5 bagi setiap jam.
- ▶ Secara keseluruhan, disebalik konflik Asia Barat yang berlaku, pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal stabil dengan peningkatan guna tenaga, pengurangan pengangguran dan produktiviti buruh yang lebih tinggi disokong oleh inisiatif awal daripada kerajaan untuk mengawal penggunaan bahan api seperti pelaksanaan bekerja dari rumah yang melibatkan sektor awam dan menyasarkan semula subsidi bahan api kepada kumpulan yang layak.

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# 1 Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal kukuh dan berdaya tahan pada Suku Pertama 2026, dengan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) pada 70.9 peratus dan Permintaan Buruh meningkat dengan Kadar Kekosongan Jawatan 2.1 peratus.

Hari ini Krisis Asia Barat mencabar daya tahan ekonomi global. Malaysia kekal berdaya saing pada suku pertama tahun 2026, mencerminkan asas ekonomi yang kukuh semasa ketidakpastian ekonomi global yang semakin meningkat, terutamanya disebabkan kenaikan harga minyak yang didorong oleh ketegangan geopolitik yang berterusan. Konflik di Asia Barat yang bermula pada Februari 2026 telah memberi impak yang ketara terhadap harga tenaga, terutamanya minyak dan gas, dan telah menjejaskan kestabilan ekonomi global. Pada masa yang sama, dunia kini berada dalam fasa persaingan kuasa besar yang semakin ketara. Perkembangan ini telah menyebabkan peningkatan harga minyak, meningkatkan lagi risiko inflasi dan menyumbang kepada ketidakstabilan dalam pelaburan global. Berdasarkan Bank Negara Malaysia, ekonomi Malaysia diunjurkan berkembang antara 4.0 peratus dan 5.0 peratus pada 2026, disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang berdaya tahan dan momentum pelaburan yang berterusan. Walau bagaimanapun, kesan Konflik Asia Barat akan dijangka memberi kesan yang lebih besar pada suku kedua dan ketiga 2026, terutamanya terhadap kos pengeluaran dan inflasi<sup>1</sup>.

Pada suku pertama 2026, ekonomi Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh sebanyak 5.4 peratus, didorong oleh perbelanjaan isi rumah yang mampan, aktiviti pelaburan yang stabil dan pengembangan eksport yang berterusan<sup>2</sup>. Pertumbuhan ekonomi didorong oleh pengembangan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Pertanian. Pertumbuhan eksport Malaysia mula menunjukkan penyederhanaan pada bulan Mac, mencerminkan permintaan luaran yang lebih perlahan. Ketegangan geopolitik yang semakin meningkat di Asia Barat, termasuk penutupan sementara koridor ruang udara utama, telah mengganggu logistik dan meningkatkan kos pengangkutan, terutamanya untuk barangan yang sensitif masa dan bernilai tinggi. Perkembangan ini telah menjejaskan momentum perdagangan dengan menyebabkan kelewatan penghantaran dan pelarasan rantai bekalan. Bagi Malaysia, kesannya diburukkan lagi oleh integrasinya yang kukuh ke dalam rantai nilai global, di mana sebarang kejutan luaran boleh dengan cepat menjejaskan prestasi eksport. Walaupun kelembapan mungkin bersifat sementara, ketidakpastian yang berpanjangan boleh menjejaskan lagi aktiviti perdagangan dan keyakinan perniagaan dalam beberapa bulan akan datang.

<sup>1</sup>The Star Online. (2026, April 27). Malaysia's oil shock economic playbook. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/04/28/malysias-oil-shock-economic-playbook>

<sup>2</sup>Leng, T. A. (2026). Malaysia economy expands 5.4% in Q1 as Bank Negara warns of tougher outlook. The Business Times. <https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/international/asean/malaysia-economy-expands-5-4-q1-bank-negara-warns-tougher-outlook>

Walaupun terdapat pelbagai cabaran, ekonomi Malaysia kekal kukuh secara asasnya pada suku tahun pertama 2026, disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang stabil dan perbelanjaan isi rumah yang berdaya tahan, di samping pelaburan dan aktiviti eksport yang berterusan. Inflasi juga kekal sederhana pada sekitar 1.7 peratus pada bulan Mac, membantu mengekalkan kestabilan ekonomi. Secara keseluruhan, ekonomi terus berkembang pada kadar yang stabil tetapi sederhana, mencerminkan asas domestik yang kukuh, walaupun ia semakin terdedah kepada risiko dan ketidakpastian global, terutamanya daripada ketegangan geopolitik dan permintaan luaran yang lebih perlahan<sup>3</sup>.

Dari perspektif sektor, pembuatan dan perdagangan luar terus menunjukkan momentum yang menggalakkan, disokong oleh permintaan global yang mampan dan kecekapan operasi yang lebih baik. Sektor perdagangan borang dan runcit juga berkembang, didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh dan faktor bermusim seperti Tahun Baru Cina dan Hari Raya Aidilfitri, walaupun tekanan kos yang semakin meningkat dan ketidakpastian luaran mungkin memberi kesan kepada pengguna.

Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal stabil, seperti yang dicerminkan oleh peningkatan jawatan dan kadar pengangguran yang rendah, disokong oleh pemulihan ekonomi yang berterusan dan pemulihan sektor pelancongan. Inisiatif seperti Tahun Melawat Malaysia 2026 dijangka akan merangsang penciptaan pekerjaan dan meluaskan peluang pekerjaan merentasi industri berkaitan.

Sorotan Pasaran Buruh Suku Tahun Pertama 2026 menyediakan penilaian komprehensif mengenai Penawaran Buruh, Permintaan Buruh, Produktiviti Buruh, dan Upah Pekerja. Ia juga merangkumi artikel khas mengenai trend semasa pasaran buruh, menyokong penggubalan dasar yang berkesan serta menunjukkan kemajuan Malaysia dalam membina tenaga kerja yang berdaya tahan, adaptif, dan bersedia menghadapi cabaran masa hadapan.

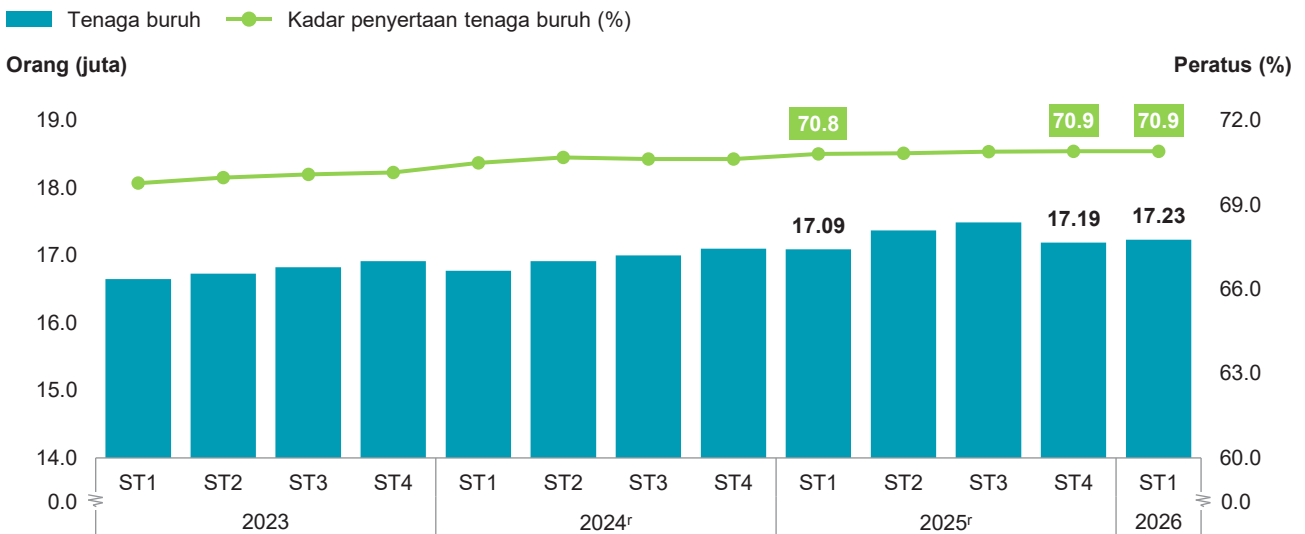
<sup>3</sup>Radio Televisyen Malaysia. (2026). Inflasi Mac meningkat, rakyat berdepan cabaran penyesuaian kos. RTM Berita Nasional. <https://berita.rtm.gov.my/nasional/senarai-berita-nasional/senarai-artikel/inflasi-mac-meningkat-rakyat-berdepan-cabaran-peny-suaian-kos/>

## 2.1 Tenaga buruh

Pada suku tahun pertama 2026, penawaran buruh terus mengekalkan peningkatan berbanding suku sama pada tahun 2025. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) berada pada 70.9 peratus pada ST1 2026, kekal tidak berubah berbanding suku sebelumnya. Sepanjang tempoh suku tersebut, bilangan tenaga buruh mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 0.9 peratus (+145.4 ribu orang) pada ST1 2026. Berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya, bilangan tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+46.6 ribu orang), manakala KPTB kekal pada 70.9 [Carta 2.1 & 2.2].

Carta 2.1:

### Tenaga buruh dan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB), ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

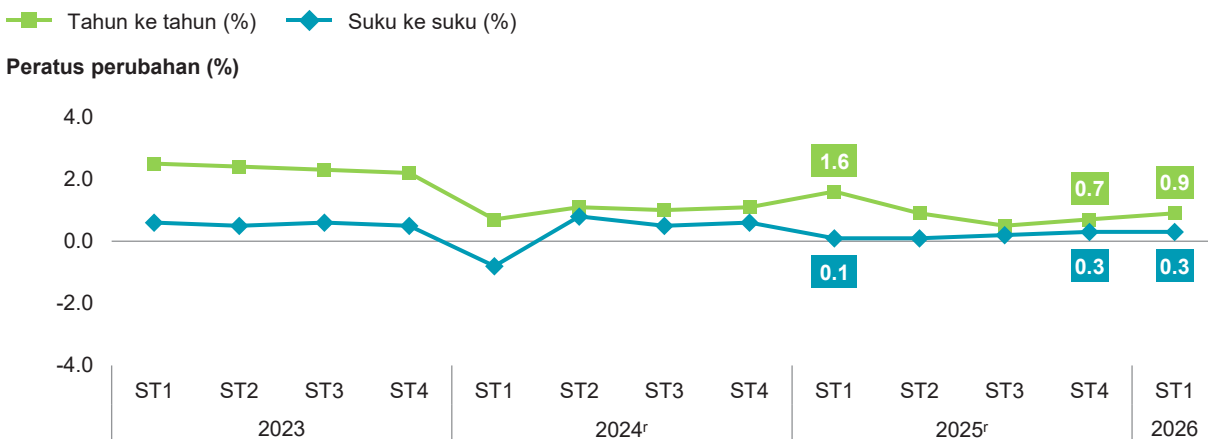


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.2:

### Peratus perubahan tenaga buruh, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

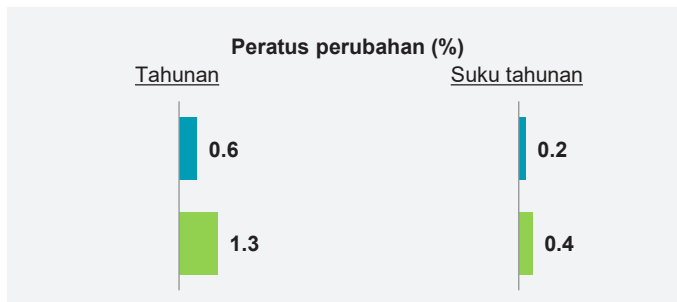
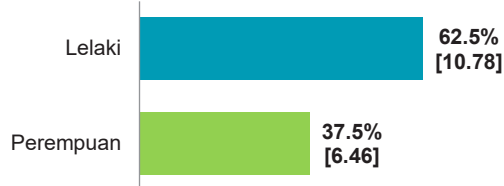
Mengikut pecahan jantina, lelaki menyumbang hampir dua pertiga daripada tenaga buruh pada ST1 2026 dengan sumbangan sebanyak 62.5 peratus, bersamaan 10.78 juta orang. Tenaga buruh lelaki telah mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan 0.6 peratus (+64.6 ribu orang). Sebaliknya tenaga buruh perempuan menyumbang 37.5 peratus, meningkat 1.3 peratus (+80.9 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun kepada 6.46 juta orang. Secara suku tahunan, kedua-dua tenaga buruh lelaki dan perempuan bertambah 0.2 peratus dan 0.4 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya [Carta 2.3].

Carta 2.3:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, ST1 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Mengikut pecahan kumpulan umur bagi tenaga buruh, mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 30.4 peratus atau 5.24 juta orang pada ST1 2026. Sementara itu, tenaga buruh bagi kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun menyumbang 27.0 peratus, diikuti 17.7 peratus bagi yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun dan 16.6 peratus bagi yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun. Kumpulan umur 55 tahun hingga 64 tahun merupakan penyumbang pecahan paling rendah bagi tenaga buruh iaitu 8.3 peratus.

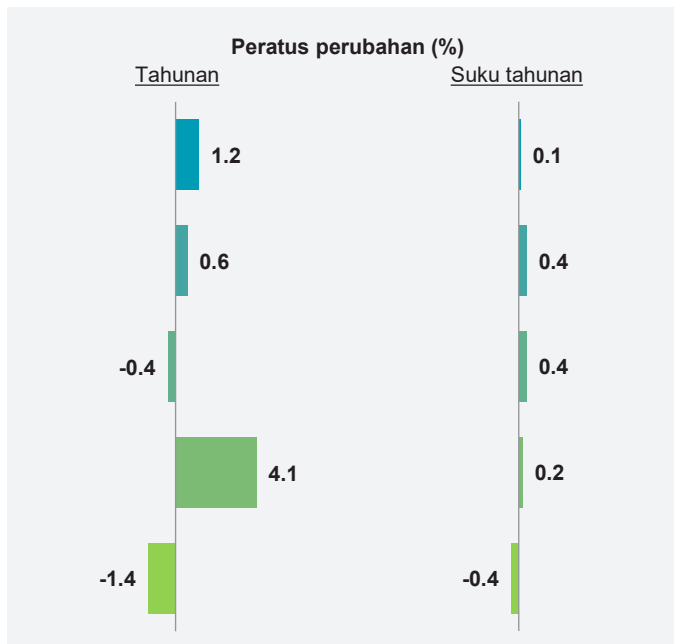
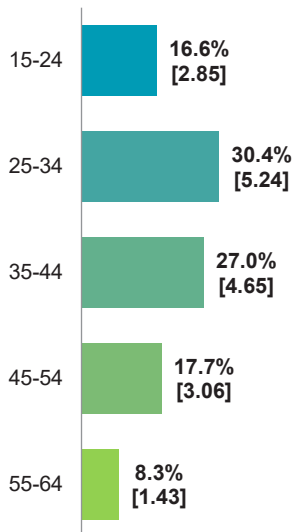
Pada ST1 2026, pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun merentas kohort umur menunjukkan trend berbeza, sesetengah kohort mencatatkan peningkatan manakala yang lain mengalami penurunan. Kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam tenaga buruh sebanyak 4.1 peratus (+120.9 ribu orang) kepada 3.06 juta orang. Pada masa yang sama, kumpulan umur lain yang menunjukkan pertumbuhan ketara dalam tenaga buruh pada suku tersebut adalah mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat sebanyak 1.2 peratus (+33.0 ribu orang) kepada 2.85 juta orang. Selain itu, kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun juga mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 0.6 peratus (+28.7 ribu orang) kepada 5.24 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, tenaga buruh bagi kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun masing-masing menurun sebanyak 0.4 peratus dan 1.4 peratus [Carta 2.4].

Carta 2.4:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, ST1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Bagi penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, KPTB lelaki kekal pada 83.3 peratus, manakala KPTB perempuan meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 56.8 peratus pada ST1 2026 berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada masa yang sama, data menunjukkan bahawa KPTB lelaki secara purata kekal melebihi 80.0 peratus, hampir dua kali ganda kadar yang dicatatkan oleh perempuan. Dari segi penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, dua kumpulan umur menunjukkan KPTB melebihi 80.0 peratus. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun pada 86.8 peratus, diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun pada 83.5 peratus. Tambahan pula, mereka berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun turut merekodkan KPTB yang agak tinggi pada 78.3 peratus, melebihi KPTB nasional. Sebaliknya, kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) terendah masing-masing pada 48.4 peratus dan 49.3 peratus.

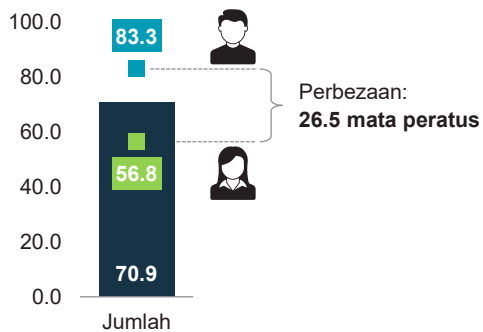
Pecahan lanjut mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur menunjukkan bahawa lelaki dan wanita mempunyai puncak KPTB yang berbeza. KPTB lelaki melonjak melebihi 90.0 peratus bagi kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dan kekal tinggi sehingga kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun sebelum menurun pada kumpulan umur tertua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun. Pada ST1 2026, KPTB lelaki memuncak pada 98.3 peratus bagi kumpulan berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun dan KPTB wanita pada 72.9 peratus bagi kumpulan berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, KPTB wanita menurun untuk kumpulan umur yang lebih muda berbanding lelaki dan terus berkurang selaras dengan peningkatan umur [Carta 2.5].

Carta 2.5:

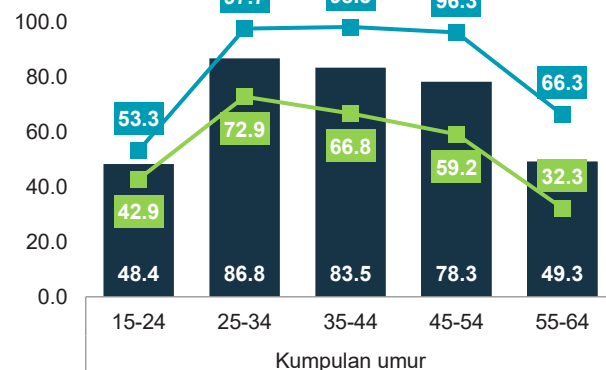
### Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST1 2026

Jumlah    Lelaki    Perempuan

Peratus (%)



Peratus (%)



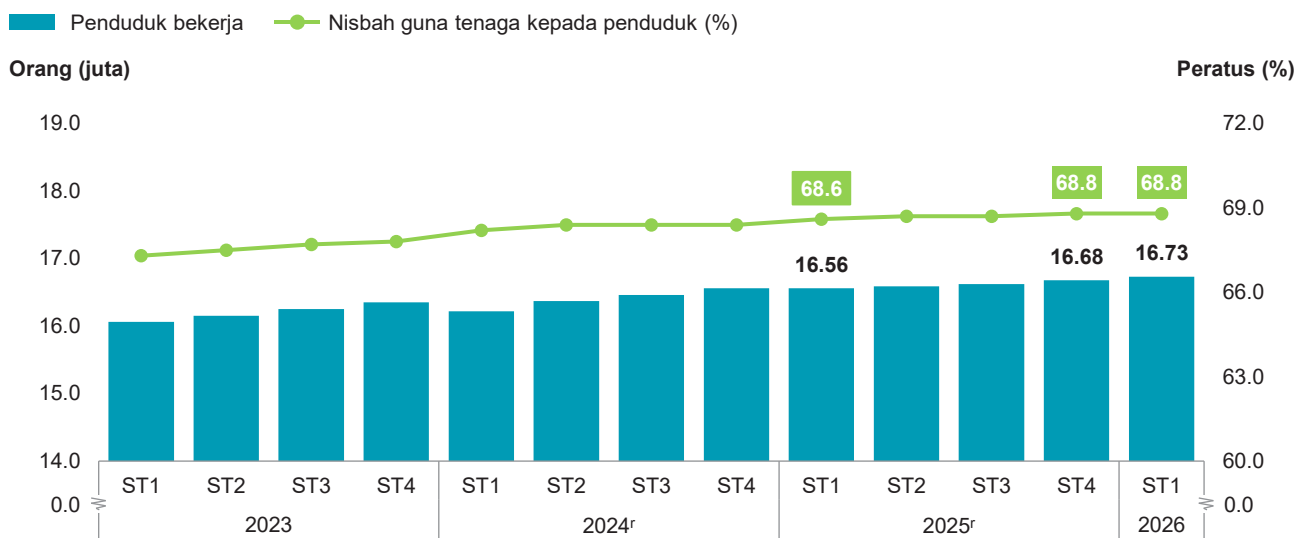
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 2.2 Guna tenaga

Pada ST1 2026, bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus tahun ke tahun (+161.5 ribu orang) kepada 16.73 juta orang berbanding pertumbuhan 0.9 peratus yang direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya. Sehubungan itu, nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang mengukur keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, meningkat sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus berbanding suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya kepada 68.8 peratus. Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk bekerja bertambah sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+48.5 ribu orang), manakala nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk kekal pada 68.8 peratus [Carta 2.6 & 2.7].

Carta 2.6:

### Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

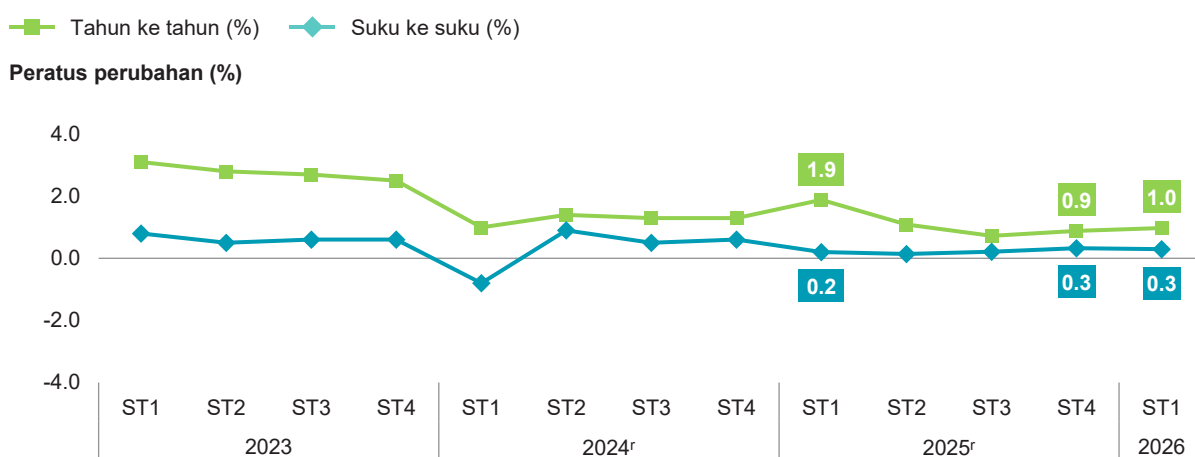


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.7:

### Peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

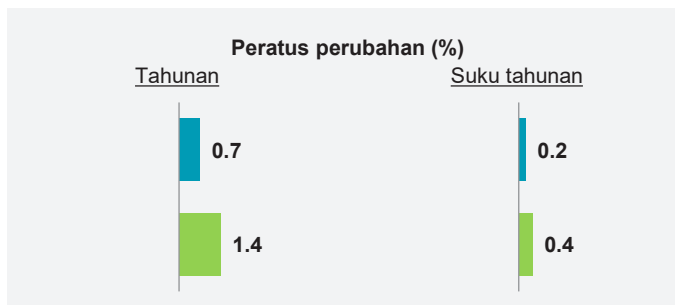
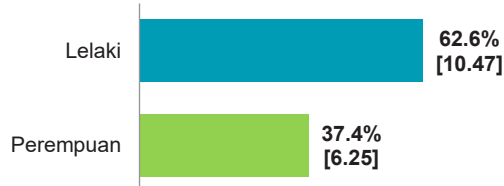
Lelaki merangkumi lebih daripada separuh penduduk bekerja pada ST1 2026, mewakili 62.6 peratus atau 10.47 juta orang, manakala perempuan pula terdiri daripada 37.4 peratus atau 6.25 juta orang. Peningkatan bilangan penduduk bekerja dari suku sama tahun sebelumnya disokong oleh kenaikan bagi kedua-dua jantina lelaki dan perempuan iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 0.7 peratus (+75.7 ribu orang) dan 1.4 peratus (+85.8 ribu orang). Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk bekerja bagi lelaki dan perempuan mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 0.2 peratus dan 0.4 peratus **[Carta 2.8]**.

Carta 2.8:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, ST1 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Pada ST1 2026, kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun merekodkan sumbangan terbesar dalam penduduk bekerja, seramai 30.6 peratus atau 5.11 juta orang. Ini diikuti kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun yang berada pada kedudukan kedua dengan 27.5 peratus atau 4.61 juta orang. Hasil gabungan kedua-dua kategori ini merangkumi hampir tiga per empat daripada jumlah guna tenaga. Sementara itu, belia bekerja berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun menyumbang 15.4 peratus atau bersamaan 2.57 juta orang, manakala kumpulan umur yang lebih tua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun menyumbang 1.41 juta orang, merangkumi 8.4 peratus pada suku tahun ini.

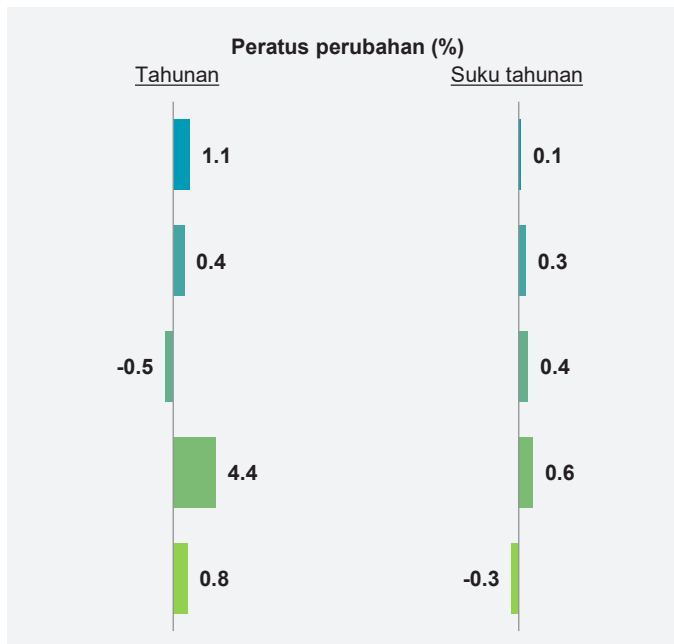
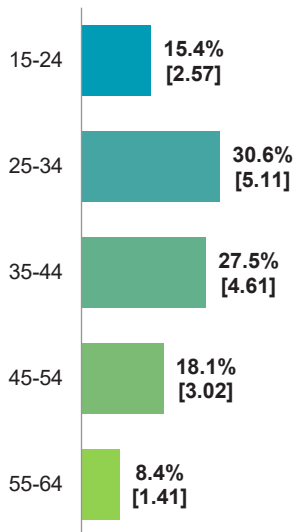
Analisis mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat merentas semua kategori pada ST1 2026, kecuali bagi kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun. Pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja dicatatkan oleh kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 4.4 peratus (+127.0 ribu orang), diikuti oleh belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat 1.1 peratus (+28.7 ribu orang). Kategori lain yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan signifikan dalam penduduk bekerja bagi suku tahun tersebut adalah mereka berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun dengan masing-masing meningkat 0.4 peratus dan 0.8 peratus. Sementara itu, mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.5 peratus sepanjang suku tahun tersebut **[Carta 2.9]**.

Carta 2.9:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur, ST1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Dari segi pecahan mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, majoriti daripada penduduk bekerja mempunyai pendidikan menengah yang merangkumi seramai 56.6 peratus atau 9.47 juta orang, diikuti oleh pendidikan tertiar seramai 32.8 peratus atau 5.49 juta orang. Sementara itu, penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan rendah dan tiada Pendidikan formal masing-masing mewakili 8.6 peratus dan 2.0 peratus.

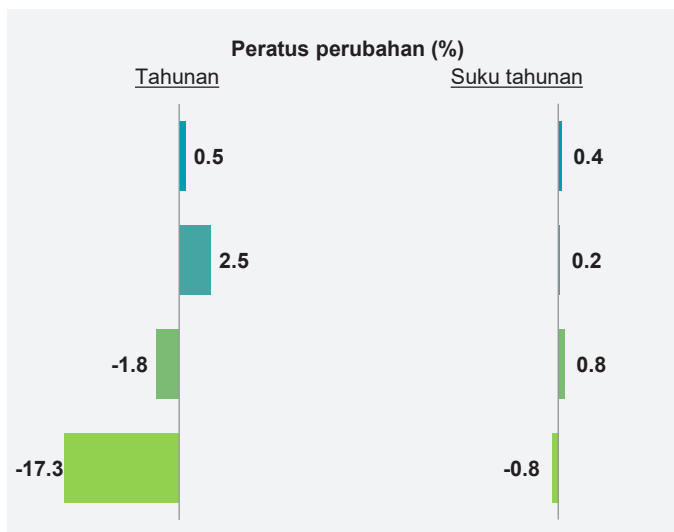
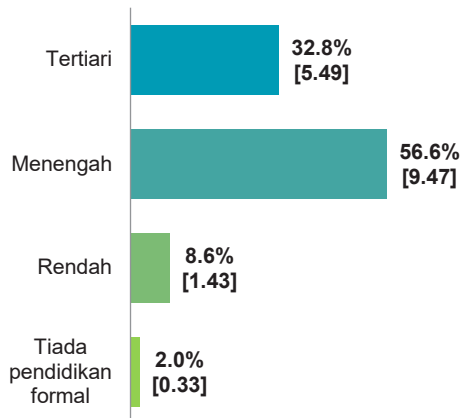
Berdasarkan perbandingan tahun ke tahun, penduduk bekerja yang tiada Pendidikan formal berkurang 17.3 peratus (-69.5 ribu orang) dan mereka yang berpendidikan menengah mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 2.5 peratus (+230.2 ribu orang). Di samping itu, bilangan penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan tertiar meningkat 0.5 peratus (+26.6 ribu orang), diikuti oleh penduduk bekerja yang mempunyai Pendidikan rendah, menurun 1.8 peratus (-25.7 ribu orang) [Carta 2.10].

Carta 2.10:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, ST1 2026

■ Tertiari ■ Menengah ■ Rendah ■ Tiada pendidikan formal

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

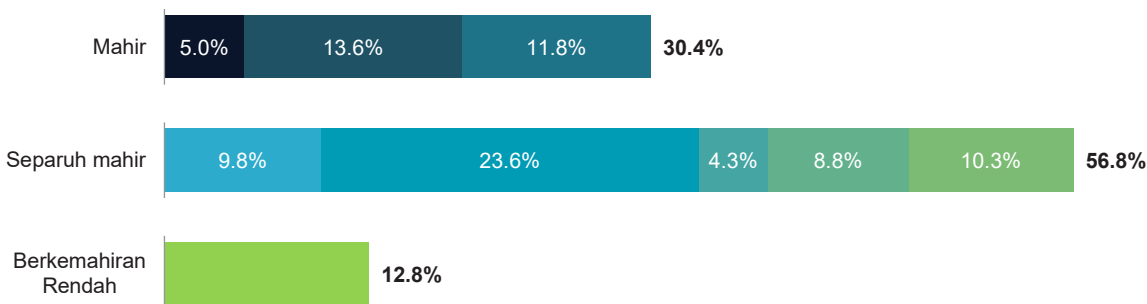
Melihat kepada penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran, kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir, yang merangkumi 56.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 0.8 peratus (+71.8 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, merekodkan jumlah seramai 9.49 juta orang pada ST1 2026. Kebanyakan daripada penduduk bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir tertumpu dalam Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan iaitu 23.6 peratus, merangkumi 3.94 juta orang [Carta 2.11 & Jadual 2.1].

Carta 2.11:

### Taburan penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, ST1 2026

■ Pengurus ■ Profesional ■ Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu ■ Pekerja sokongan perkeranian ■ Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan  
 ■ Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan ■ Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan ■ Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang ■ Pekerjaan asas

Peratus sumbangan (%)



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Jadual 2.1:

**Bilangan, peratus sumbangan & peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, ST1 2026**

Tahap kemahiran	Pekerjaan	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	Peratus sumbangan kepada tahap kemahiran (%)	Peratus perubahan (%)	
				Tahunan	Suku tahunan
<b>Mahir</b>		<b>5,097.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	Pengurus	835.1	16.4	2.6	0.6
	Profesional	2,280.9	44.7	2.0	0.8
	Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu	1,981.4	38.9	0.5	0.01
<b>Separuh mahir</b>		<b>9,489.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	Pekerja sokongan perkeranian	1,646.7	17.4	1.4	0.1
	Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan	3,943.1	41.6	0.5	0.3
	Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan	714.7	7.5	1.3	0.1
	Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan	1,465.8	15.4	0.5	0.1
	Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang	1,718.9	18.1	0.8	0.4
<b>Berkemahiran rendah</b>		<b>2,139.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	Pekerja asas	2,139.1	100.0	0.7	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Selain itu, kategori pekerjaan mahir menyumbang 30.4 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga. Bilangan penduduk bekerja bagi kategori ini meningkat 1.5 peratus (+74.2 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, mencapai 5.10 juta orang pada ST1 2026. Namun begitu, penduduk bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah yang merangkumi baki sumbangan 12.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 0.7 peratus (+15.6 ribu orang) kepada 2.14 juta penduduk bekerja. Begitu juga, perbandingan suku ke suku mendapati bahawa bilangan penduduk bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir meningkat 0.4 peratus (+22.2 ribu orang) dari ST4 2025. Sementara itu, penduduk bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+22.6 ribu orang) dan 0.2 peratus (+3.8 ribu orang).

Pecahan lanjut mengikut taraf pekerjaan menunjukkan bahawa kategori pekerja, yang terdiri daripada pekerja bergaji dalam sektor awam dan swasta, merupakan segmen terbesar dalam penduduk bekerja. Kumpulan ini merangkumi 76.3 peratus daripada penduduk bekerja dan mengalami kenaikan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 0.7 peratus (+88.7 ribu orang), menyumbang kepada 12.76 juta orang pada ST1 2026. Di samping itu, kategori majikan meliputi 3.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 1.2 peratus (+7.4 ribu orang), menjadikan jumlahnya kepada 637.8 ribu orang pada suku tahun ini.

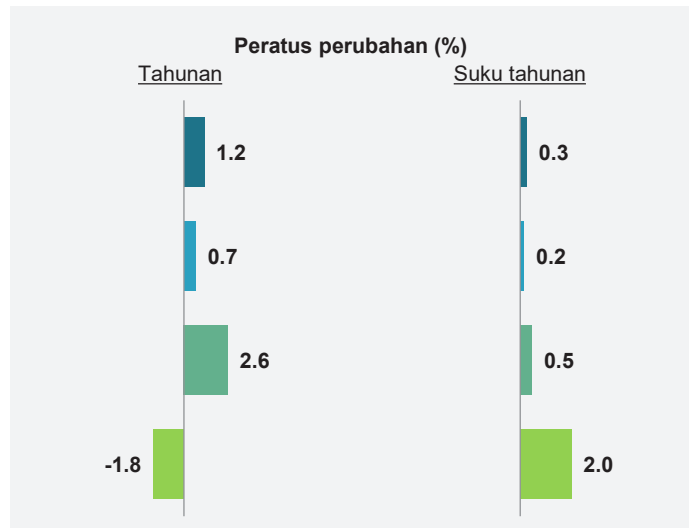
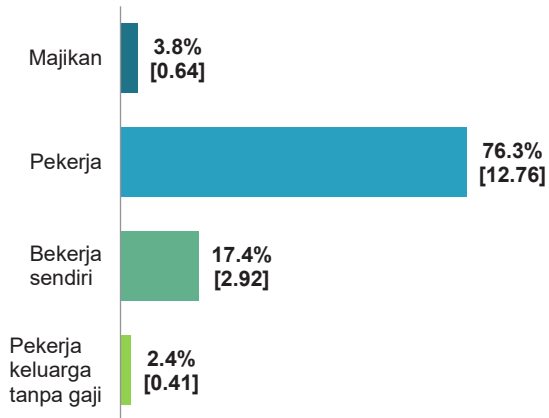
Mereka yang bekerja sendiri meliputi pelbagai peranan, daripada pekerjaan tradisional sebagai petani, peruncit dan penjaja sehingga pekerjaan profesional seperti perunding dan bekerja bebas (*freelancers*), merangkumi 17.4 peratus atau 2.92 juta orang. Kategori ini mengekalkan pertumbuhan positif sebanyak 2.6 peratus (+72.8 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun. Sebaliknya, baki 2.4 peratus mewakili kategori pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, kekal sama dengan menyumbang kepada 407.9 ribu orang. Berdasarkan perbandingan suku tahunan, semua kategori bagi taraf pekerjaan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif pada ST1 2026 [Carta 2.12].

Carta 2.12:

**Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, ST1 2026**

■ Majikan ■ Pekerja ■ Bekerja sendiri ■ Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



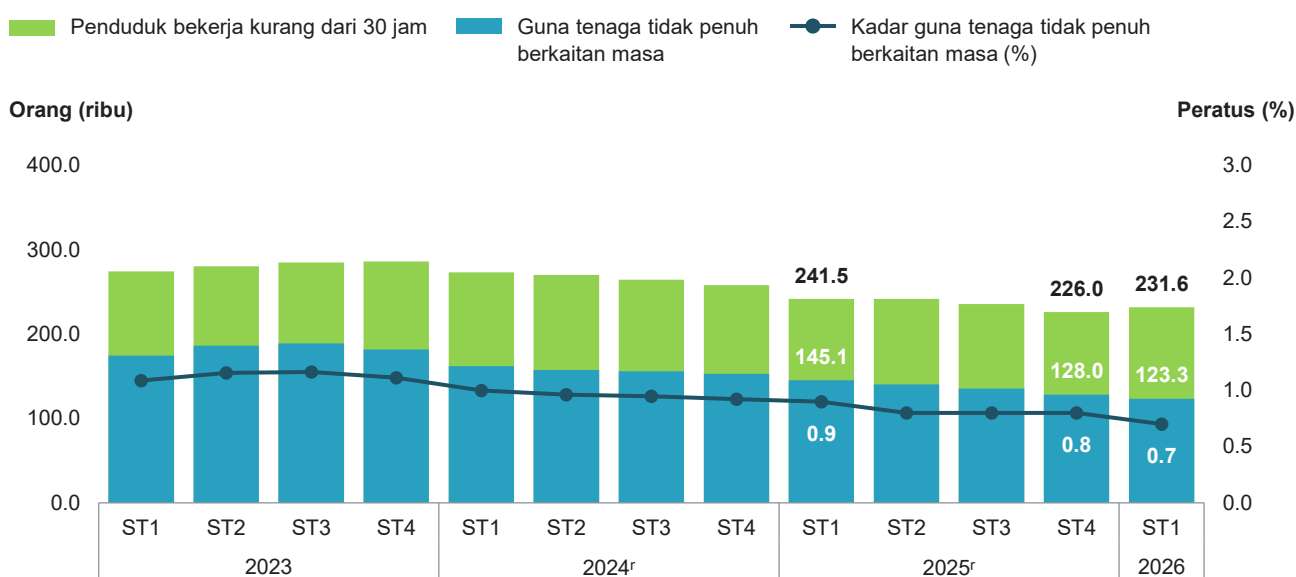
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 2.3 Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh

Bilangan penduduk dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merujuk kepada mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu serta sanggup dan boleh menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa menunjukkan trend menurun daripada suku yang sama tahun 2025, dengan penurunan sebanyak 15.0 peratus (-21.7 ribu orang) kepada 123.3 ribu orang. Sehubungan itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merekodkan 0.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk bekerja berkurangan 0.2 mata peratus berbanding dengan suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Trend yang sama juga dapat diperhatikan secara suku tahunan apabila kumpulan ini menurun 3.6 peratus (-4.7 ribu orang) manakala kadar tersebut menurun kepada 0.7 peratus pada ST1 2026 daripada 0.8 peratus pada suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.13 & 2.14].

Carta 2.13:

### Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

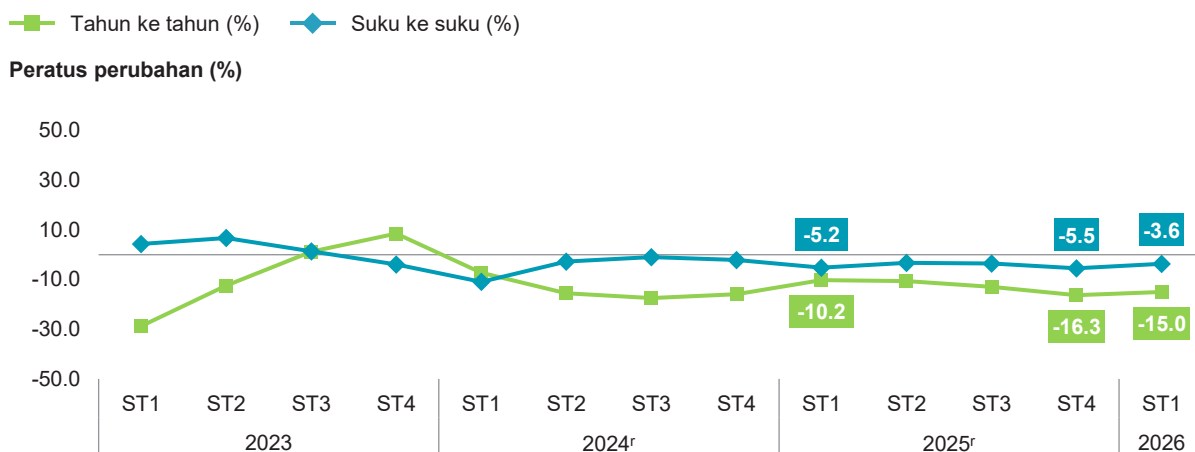


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.14:

### Peratus perubahan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

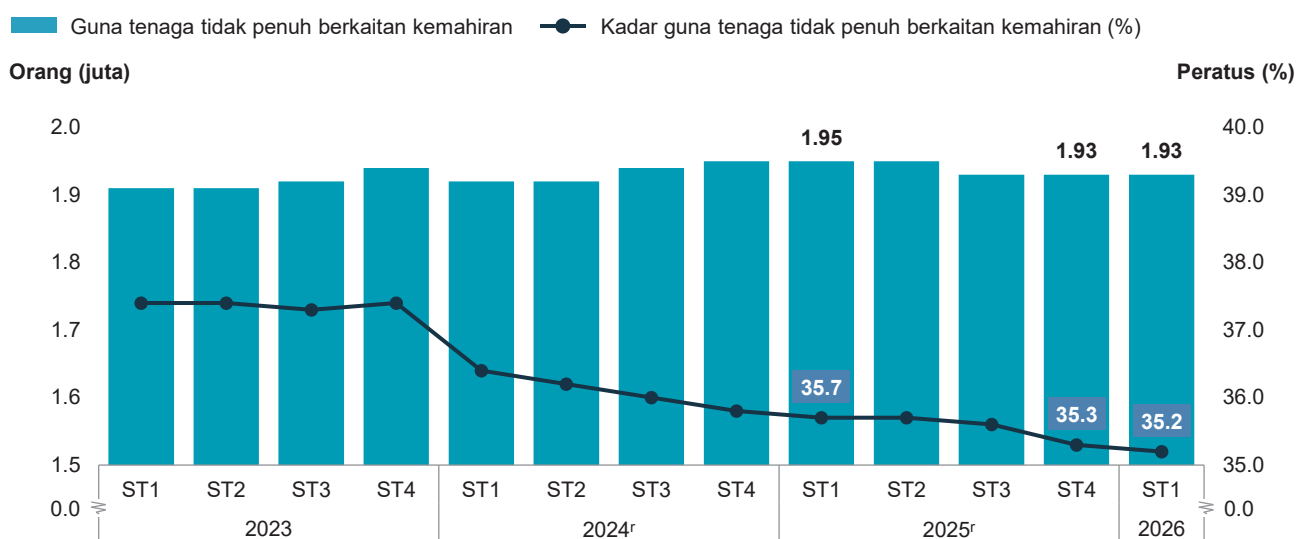
Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Sementara itu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran terdiri daripada penduduk bekerja yang berpendidikan tertiar tetapi bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Berdasarkan ketersediaan data dari Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB), indikator ini diukur menggunakan proksi pemboleh ubah pekerjaan dan pencapaian pendidikan. Pada ST1 2026, bilangan penduduk dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran menurun 0.9 peratus (-18.2 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, untuk merekodkan 1.93 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, peratus sumbangan penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertiar yang bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah terus berkurang sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus kepada 35.2 peratus.

Begitu juga, berbanding dengan ST4 2025, bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran pada ST1 2026 menurun sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+4.5 ribu orang), manakala kadarnya meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus [Carta 2.15 & 2.16].

Carta 2.15:

### Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

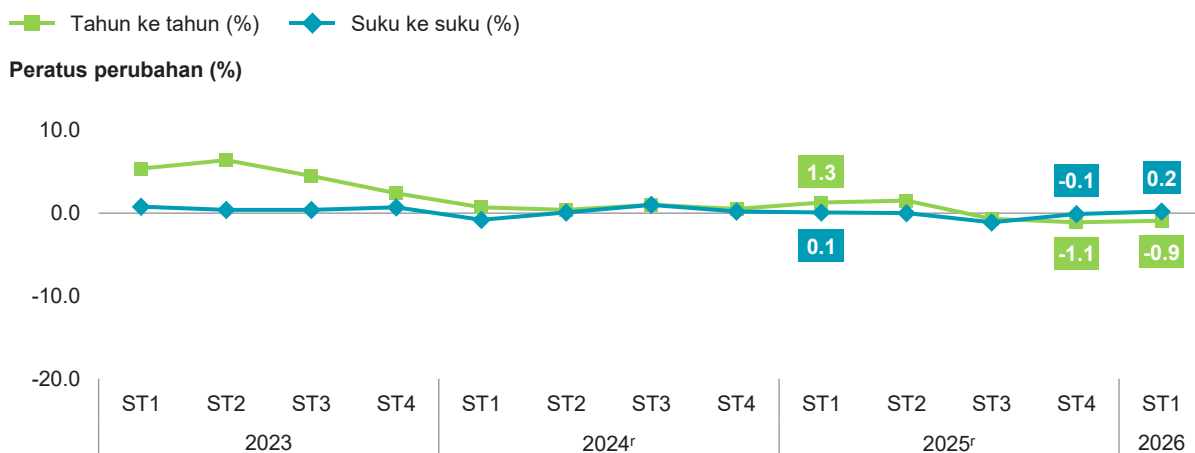


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.16:

### Peratus perubahan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

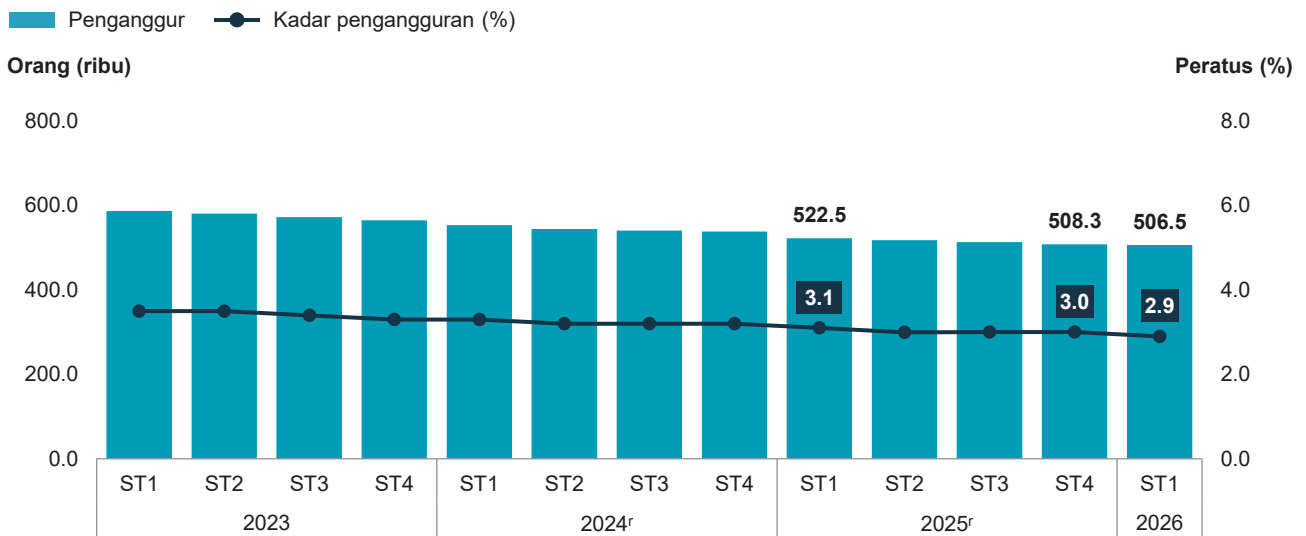
Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

## 2.4 Pengangguran Negara

Pada ST1 2026, bilangan penganggur berkurang 3.1 peratus (-16.0 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya kepada 506.5 ribu orang. Oleh itu, kadar pengangguran negara berada pada 2.9 peratus, selepas mencatatkan penurunan 0.2 mata peratus tahun ke tahun. Trend yang sama berterusan berbanding suku sebelumnya, di mana bilangan penganggur tetap menurun 0.4 peratus (-1.8 ribu orang) dan kadar pengangguran menurun 0.1 mata peratus kepada 2.9 peratus pada suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.17 & 2.18].

Carta 2.17:

### Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

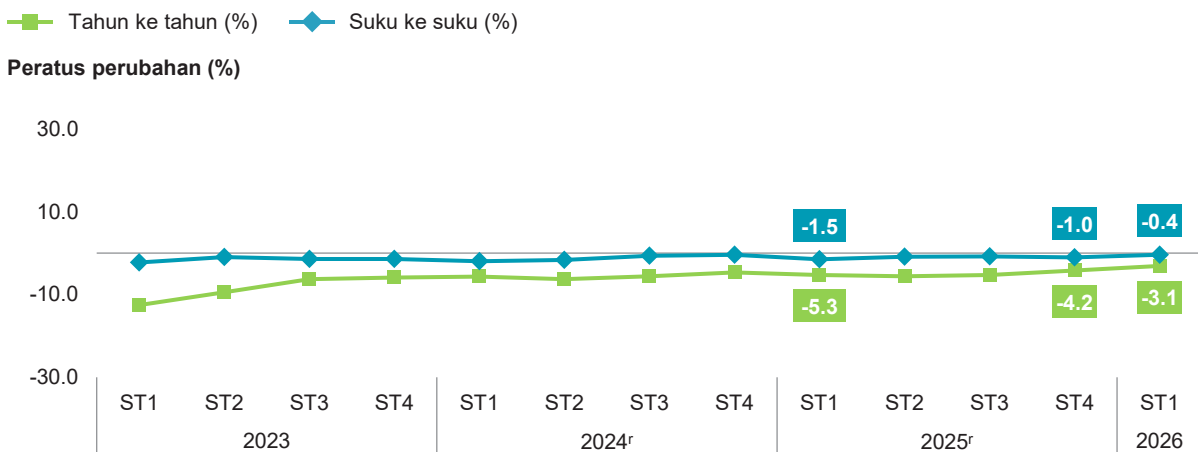


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.18:

### Peratus perubahan penganggur, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

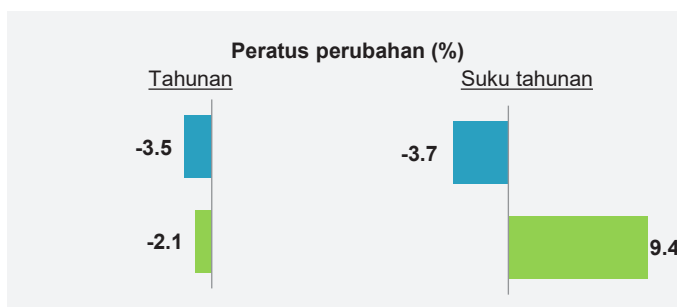
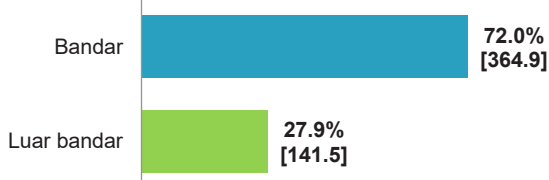
Pada ST1 2026, kebanyakan penganggur berada di kawasan bandar, mencatatkan sumbangan 72.0 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur, sementara kawasan luar bandar menyumbang 27.9 peratus. Berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun lalu, strata bandar dan luar bandar masing-masing menunjukkan penurunan. Bilangan penganggur di kawasan bandar menurun 3.5 peratus (-13.1 ribu orang) kepada 364.9 ribu orang, dengan kadar pengangguran pada 2.7 peratus. Di kawasan luar bandar, bilangan penganggur jatuh sebanyak 2.1 peratus (-3.0 ribu orang) kepada 141.5 ribu orang, dan kadar pengangguran pada 3.7 peratus. Secara suku ke suku, bilangan penganggur di kawasan bandar berkurang sebanyak 3.7 peratus (-14.1 ribu orang) kepada 364.9 ribu orang, manakala bilangan penganggur di kawasan luar bandar bertambah sebanyak 9.4 peratus (12.2 ribu orang) kepada 141.5 ribu orang [Carta 2.19].

Carta 2.19:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut strata, ST1 2026

■ Bandar ■ Luar bandar

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (ribu)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

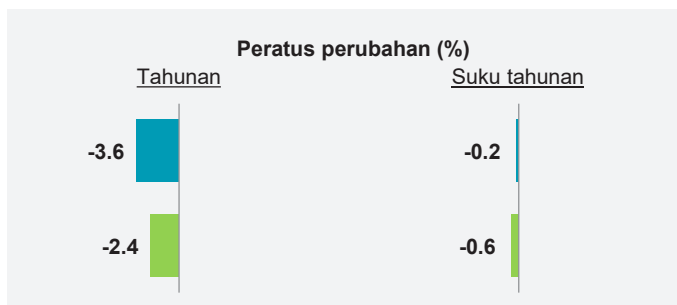
Penganggur lelaki merangkumi lebih separuh (59.6 peratus) daripada jumlah pengangguran berbanding 40.4 peratus penganggur perempuan. Penurunan tahun ke tahun bagi pengangguran pada ST1 2026 disumbangkan oleh kedua-dua jantina, di mana bilangan penganggur lelaki turun 3.6 peratus (-11.2 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun 2025, merekodkan seramai 301.7 ribu orang. Sementara itu, penganggur perempuan berkurang 2.4 peratus tahun ke tahun (-5.0 ribu orang) kepada 204.7 ribu orang. Perbandingan secara suku ke suku, pengangguran lelaki kekal sama iaitu sebanyak 2.8 peratus dan pengangguran perempuan juga menunjukkan nilai peratusan yang kekal sama iaitu 3.2 peratus berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.20].

Carta 2.20:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut jantina, ST1 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (ribu)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Penganggur sebahagian besarnya tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur belia 15 hingga 24 tahun, meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 55.3 peratus atau bersamaan 279.9 ribu orang pada ST1 2026, diikuti 25.4 peratus atau 128.4 ribu orang dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun. Gabungan kedua-dua kategori ini meliputi lebih daripada 80 peratus pengangguran dalam kumpulan umur muda. Sementara itu, penganggur berumur 55 hingga 64 tahun merekodkan sumbangan paling rendah sebanyak 3.7 peratus atau 18.9 ribu orang pada suku tahun tersebut.

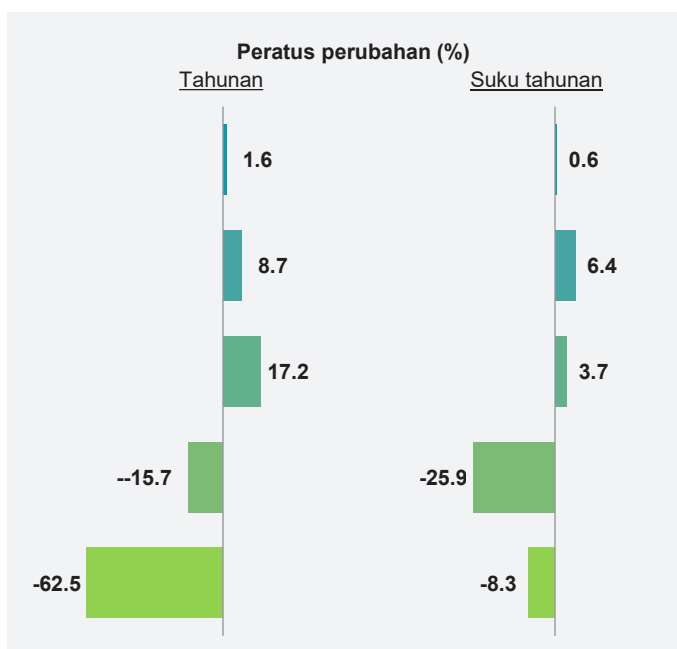
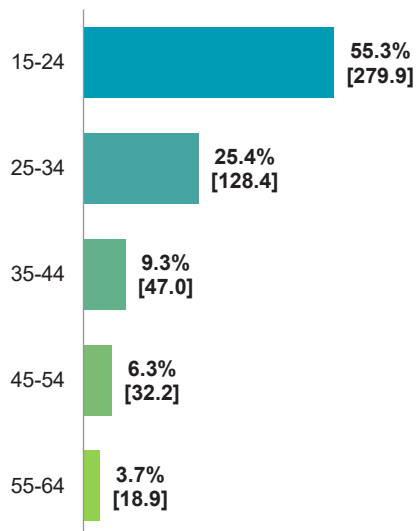
Perbandingan dengan suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya, dua kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan dari segi bilangan penganggur secara tahunan. Penurunan yang paling ketara dicatatkan dalam kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun yang menurun sebanyak 62.6 peratus (-31.6 ribu orang), diikuti dengan penurunan sebanyak 15.7 peratus (-6.0 ribu orang) dalam kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun pada ST1 2026. Dalam tempoh yang sama, kumpulan umur yang lebih muda iaitu 15 hingga 24 tahun, 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 tahun masing-masing menunjukkan peningkatan dalam bilangan penganggur, yang meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus (+4.3 ribu orang), 8.7 (+10.3 ribu orang) dan 17.2 peratus (+6.9 ribu orang). Sementara itu, perbandingan suku tahunan menunjukkan kenaikan bilangan penganggur dilihat dalam kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24, 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 tahun, manakala dua kumpulan umur lain mencatatkan penurunan suku ke suku [Carta 2.21].

Carta 2.21:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut kumpulan umur, ST1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



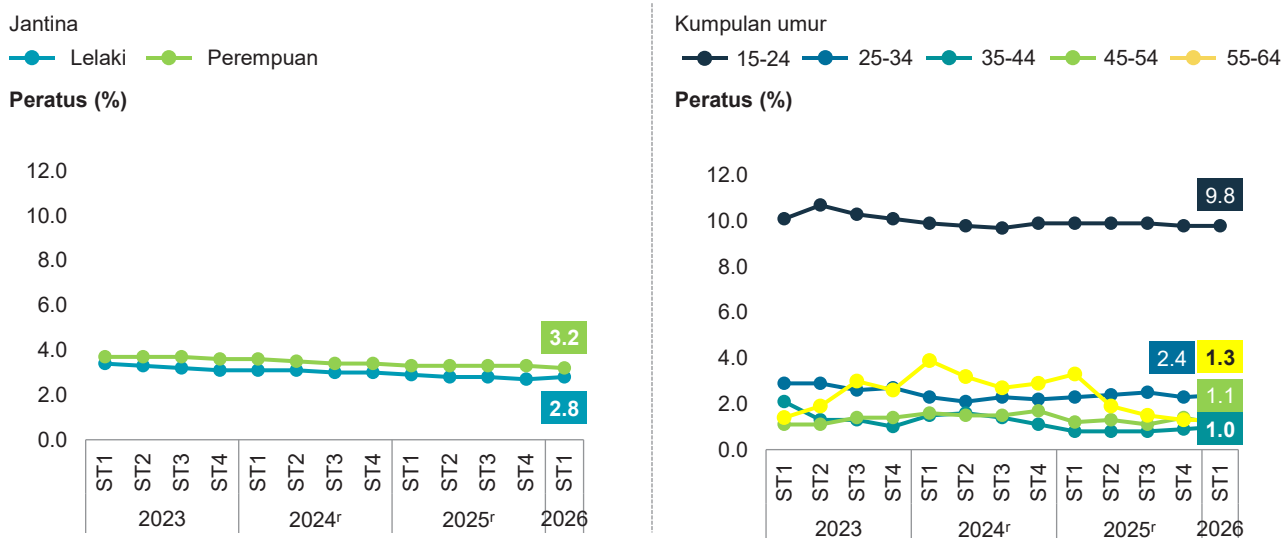
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Walaupun bilangan penganggur lelaki lebih ramai berbanding perempuan, kadar pengangguran bagi perempuan adalah lebih tinggi daripada lelaki. Pada ST1 2026, kadar pengangguran perempuan adalah 3.2 peratus, 0.4 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada lelaki iaitu pada kadar 2.8 peratus. Kedua-dua mencatatkan kadar yang lebih rendah berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, di mana kadar pengangguran lelaki jatuh 0.1 mata peratus manakala kadar pengangguran perempuan juga turun 0.1 mata peratus. Berbanding suku sebelumnya, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki dan perempuan masing-masing kekal pada 2.8 peratus dan 3.2 peratus.

Merentasi semua kumpulan umur, kadar pengangguran pada ST1 2026 bagi mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun adalah kekal sama pada 9.8 peratus. Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 tahun menunjukkan peningkatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun 2025, masing-masing mencatatkan kadar 2.4 peratus dan 1.0 peratus. Kadar pengangguran bagi mereka yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun menunjukkan penurunan dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pada kadar 1.1 peratus dan 1.3 peratus pada suku tahun ini [Carta 2.22].

Carta 2.22:

### Kadar pengangguran mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



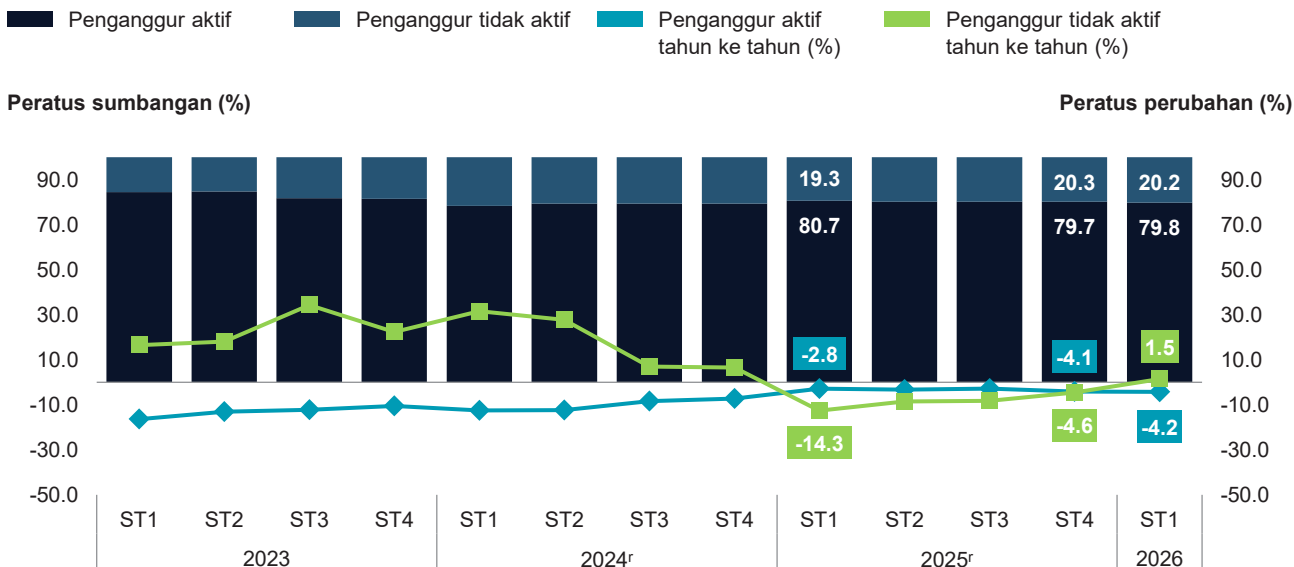
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Secara keseluruhan, penganggur aktif adalah sekitar 79 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur di Malaysia. Pada ST1 2026, sumbangannya adalah sebanyak 79.8 peratus yang bersamaan 404.0 ribu orang. Kategori ini mengalami penurunan 4.2 peratus (-17.6 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur tidak aktif merekodkan peningkatan 1.5 peratus (+1.5 ribu orang) kepada 102.5 ribu orang [Carta 2.23].

Carta 2.23:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur aktif dan tidak aktif, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

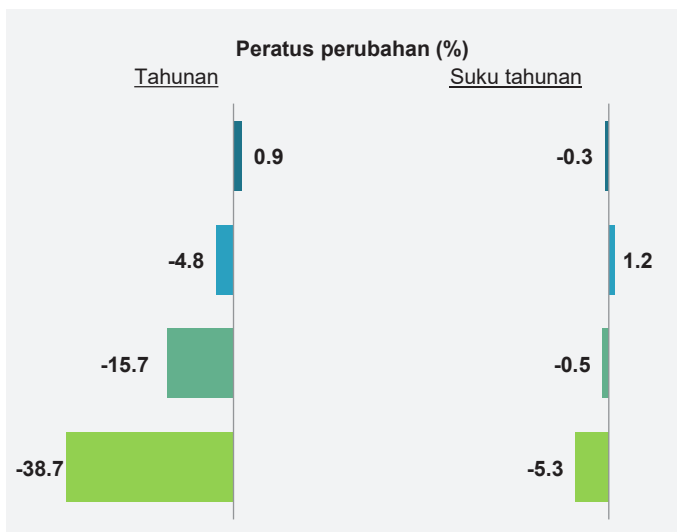
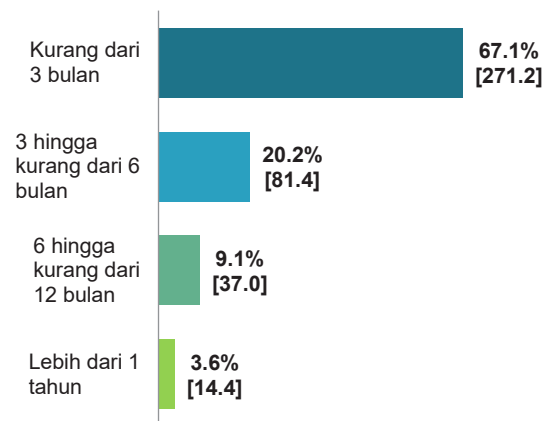
Bagi tempoh menganggur, lebih separuh daripada penganggur aktif menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, dengan sumbangan 67.1 peratus atau bersamaan 271.2 ribu orang. Sementara itu, mereka yang menganggur jangka panjang atau menganggur lebih daripada setahun merangkumi 3.6 peratus atau 14.4 ribu orang pada ST1 2026. Secara keseluruhan, bilangan penganggur aktif mengikut tempoh pengangguran mencatatkan penurunan tahunan kecuali bagi kategori yang menganggur kurang daripada 3 bulan. Bagi perbandingan suku tahunan, semua kategori penganggur aktif menunjukkan penurunan kecuali bagi kategori yang menganggur di antara 3 hingga kurang dari 6 bulan menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 1.2 peratus berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.24].

Carta 2.24:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur aktif mengikut tempoh menganggur, ST1 2026

■ Kurang dari 3 bulan    
 ■ 3 hingga kurang dari 6 bulan    
 ■ 6 hingga kurang dari 12 bulan    
 ■ Lebih dari 1 tahun

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (ribu)]



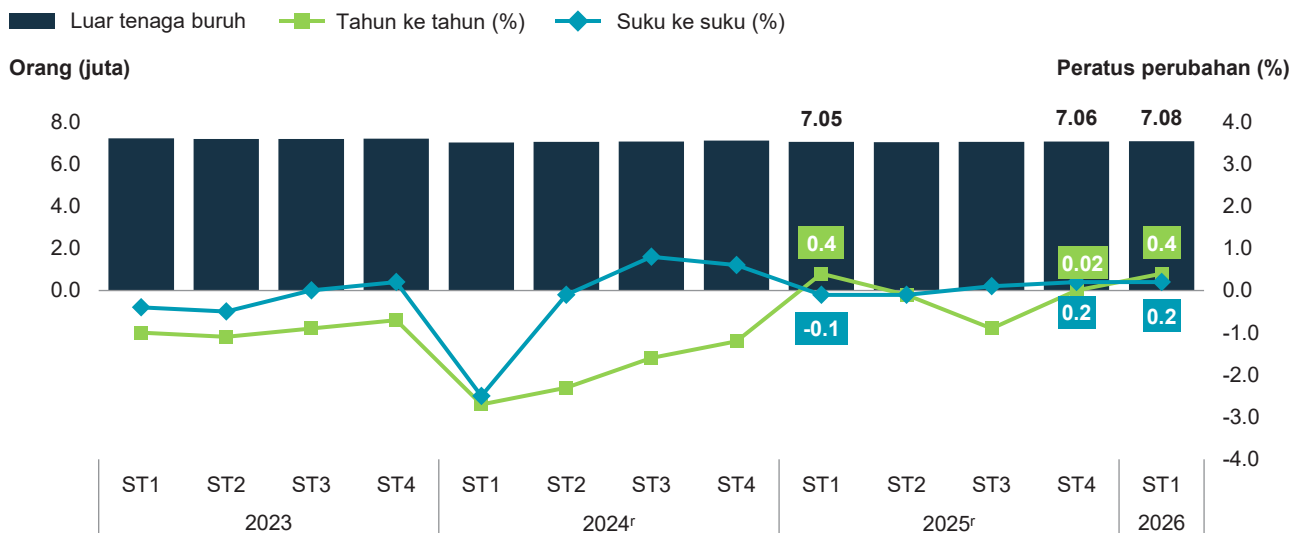
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 2.5 Luar Tenaga Buruh

Bilangan penduduk luar tenaga buruh pada ST1 2026 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.4 peratus (+28.9 ribu orang) kepada 7.08 juta orang berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk luar tenaga buruh juga meningkat sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+17.5 ribu orang) berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.25].

Carta 2.25:

### Luar tenaga buruh, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: <sup>r</sup> Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

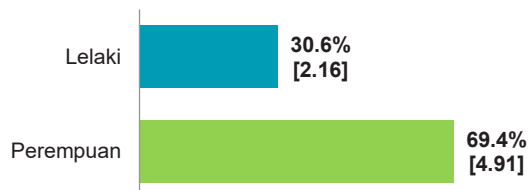
Pada ST1 2026, majoriti penduduk luar tenaga buruh terdiri daripada perempuan merangkumi 69.4 peratus atau 4.91 juta orang, manakala lelaki menyumbang 30.6 peratus atau 2.16 juta orang. Berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya, bilangan lelaki luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus (+22.6 ribu orang), manakala perempuan mencatatkan pertambahan sebanyak 0.1 peratus (+6.2 ribu orang). Corak yang sama diperhatikan bagi perubahan suku tahunan, di mana bilangan lelaki meningkat sebanyak 1.5 peratus (+32.5 ribu orang), manakala bilangan perempuan menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 0.3 peratus (-15.0 ribu orang) pada ST1 2026 [Carta 2.26].

Carta 2.26:

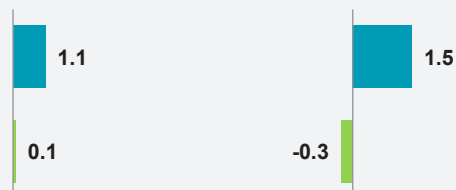
### Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, ST1 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Peratus perubahan (%)  
Tahunan Suku tahunan



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Melihat kepada taburan luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur pada ST1 2026, hampir separuh adalah belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, kategori ini merangkumi 42.9 peratus atau bersamaan 3.04 juta orang. Umumnya, kumpulan ini sebahagian boleh dikaitkan dengan mereka yang belum menamatkan pengajian atau sedang menjalani program latihan. Satu lagi sumbangan besar yang signifikan iaitu 20.8 peratus atau 1.47 juta orang adalah dalam kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun yang berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh persaraan atau usia tua.

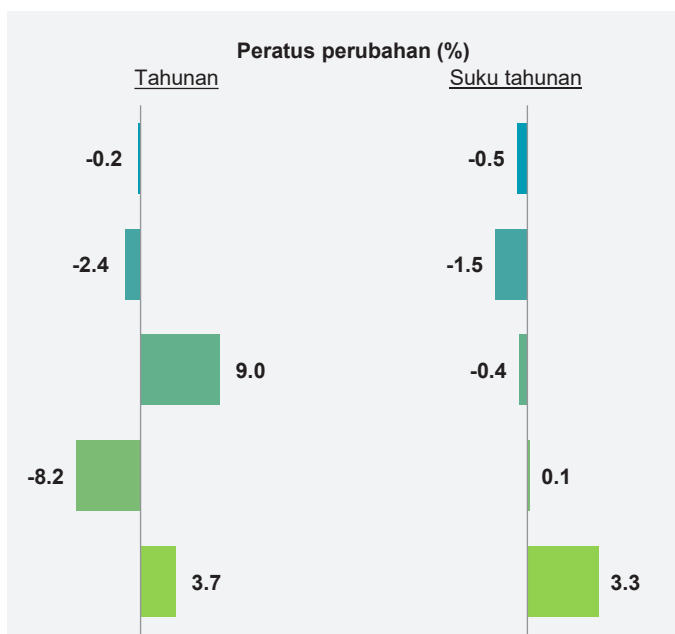
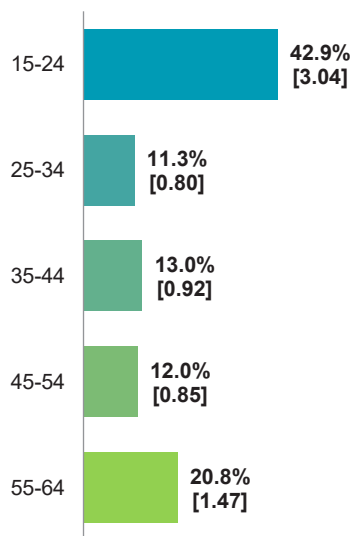
Semua kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun dalam bilangan luar tenaga buruh pada ST1 2026, kecuali mereka berumur 35 hingga 44 dan 55 hingga 64 tahun, yang masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 9.0 peratus (+76.0 ribu orang) dan 3.7 peratus (+52.5 ribu orang). Tiga kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun dalam bilangan luar tenaga buruh, dengan penurunan tertinggi direkodkan oleh kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun sebanyak 8.2 peratus (-75.1 ribu orang). Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 2.4 peratus (-19.9 ribu orang), diikuti kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun juga mencatatkan penurunan kecil sebanyak 0.2 peratus (-4.6 ribu orang). Namun begitu, secara suku tahunan, penurunan bilangan luar tenaga buruh direkodkan dalam kalangan kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun, 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 tahun. Sebaliknya, dua kumpulan umur lain mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif dari suku ke suku [Carta 2.27].

Carta 2.27:

### Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, ST1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Analisis lanjut mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan corak yang berbeza antara luar tenaga buruh bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Sesuatu yang menarik untuk diperhatikan bahawa belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun merangkumi lebih separuh (68.1 peratus) daripada luar tenaga buruh lelaki pada ST1 2026, diikuti oleh 22.5 peratus dalam kumpulan umur lebih tua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun. Hal ini berkemungkinan kerana kemasukan lelaki ke dalam pasaran pekerjaan lebih lewat disebabkan faktor pendidikan, manakala kebanyakan mereka yang keluar dari pasaran pekerjaan adalah disebabkan persaraan.

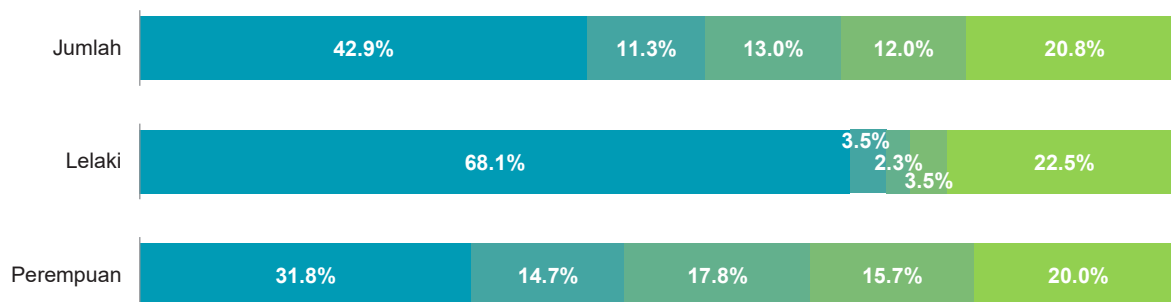
Begitu juga, kumpulan umur belia mempunyai komposisi yang tinggi bagi luar tenaga buruh perempuan iaitu 31.8 peratus, diikuti dengan kumpulan umur yang lebih tua 55 hingga 64 tahun (20.0 peratus). Namun begitu, gabungan peratus sumbangan kedua-duanya, iaitu 51.8 peratus adalah jauh lebih rendah berbanding sumbangan lelaki dalam kumpulan umur yang sama (90.7 peratus). Hal ini mendorong kepada peratus sumbangan yang ketara bagi luar tenaga buruh perempuan merentasi kumpulan umur lain, iaitu antara 14.7 peratus hingga 17.8 peratus, justeru menunjukkan bahawa perempuan lebih cenderung untuk keluar daripada pasaran pekerjaan lebih awal berbanding lelaki [**Carta 2.28**].

**Carta 2.28:**

**Taburan luar tenaga buruh mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST1 2026**

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Peratus sumbangan (%)









**Sumber:** Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Dalam kalangan luar tenaga buruh, komposisi terbesar, iaitu sebanyak 45.1 peratus adalah mereka yang tidak mencari pekerjaan pada ST1 2026 disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga. Bilangan dalam kategori ini menyaksikan peningkatan 1.1 peratus tahun ke tahun (+33.9 ribu orang) merekodkan 3.20 juta orang. Satu lagi kumpulan yang menyumbang peratus yang agak ketara iaitu 40.1 peratus atau bersamaan 2.84 juta orang luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh masih bersekolah atau masih dalam program latihan. Berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun 2025, bilangan dalam kategori ini menurun 1.1 peratus (-30.1 ribu orang).

Selain itu, sumbangan sebanyak 1.8 peratus luar tenaga buruh yang tidak mencari kerja kerana mereka akan melanjutkan pelajaran meningkat 12.7 peratus tahun ke tahun (+14.4 ribu orang) kepada 128.1 ribu orang, menunjukkan kumpulan ini berpotensi menyertai tenaga buruh apabila menamatkan pengajian atau program latihan mereka. Peratus terendah sebab tidak mencari kerja adalah disebabkan tidak berminat atau baru tamat pengajian, yang menyumbang 1.2 peratus atau 81.7 ribu orang pada ST1 2026 [**Paparan 2.1**].

Paparan 2.1:

**Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari kerja, ST1 2026**

	ST1 2026 Orang ('000) (Peratus sumbangan)	Peratus perubahan (tahun ke tahun)	
		Peratus perubahan (tahun ke tahun)	Peratus perubahan (suku ke suku)
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga 	3,194.1 (45.1%)	▲ 2.2%	▲ 1.0%
Bersekolah/ program latihan 	2,835.7 (40.1%)	▼ -0.4%	▼ -1.8%
Bersara/ lanjut usia 	605.5 (8.6%)	▼ -9.2%	▼ -2.9%
Kurang upaya 	230.4 (3.3%)	▲ 3.6%	▲ 8.4%
Melanjutkan pelajaran 	128.1 (1.8%)	▲ 11.8%	▲ 37.8%
Tidak berminat/ baru tamat pengajian 	81.7 (1.2%)	▲ 14.0%	▼ -13.4%

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

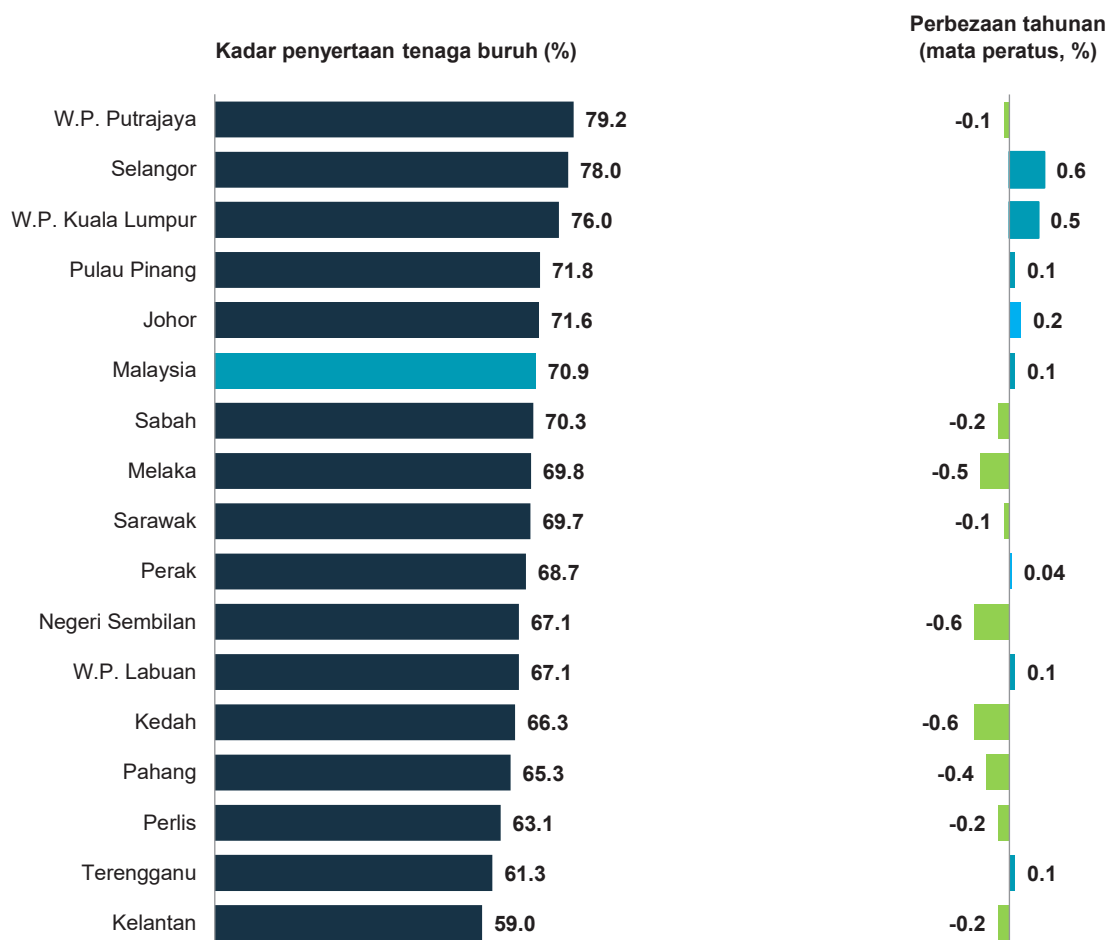
## 2.6 Tenaga Buruh Mengikut Negeri

Tenaga buruh di peringkat negeri pada ST1 2026 menunjukkan lima negeri mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) yang lebih tinggi daripada 70.9 peratus yang direkodkan di peringkat nasional, iaitu W.P. Putrajaya (79.2 peratus), Selangor (78.0 peratus), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (76.0 peratus), Pulau Pinang (71.8 peratus) dan Johor (71.6 peratus).

Jika dibandingkan dengan suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, terdapat tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratus penurunan tertinggi dalam KPTB iaitu Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, dan Melaka yang masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan pada kadar 0.6 peratus, 0.6 peratus dan 0.5 peratus. Pada ST1 2026, negeri Selangor mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan tertinggi dalam KPTB, iaitu meningkat sebanyak 0.6 mata peratus kepada 78.0 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, negeri-negeri lain merekodkan peningkatan antara 0.04 hingga 0.6 mata peratus. Trend ini menunjukkan peningkatan penyertaan penduduk umur bekerja di negeri masing-masing dalam tenaga buruh, sama ada yang sedang bekerja atau sedang mencari pekerjaan. [Carta 2.29].

Carta 2.29:

### Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, ST1 2026

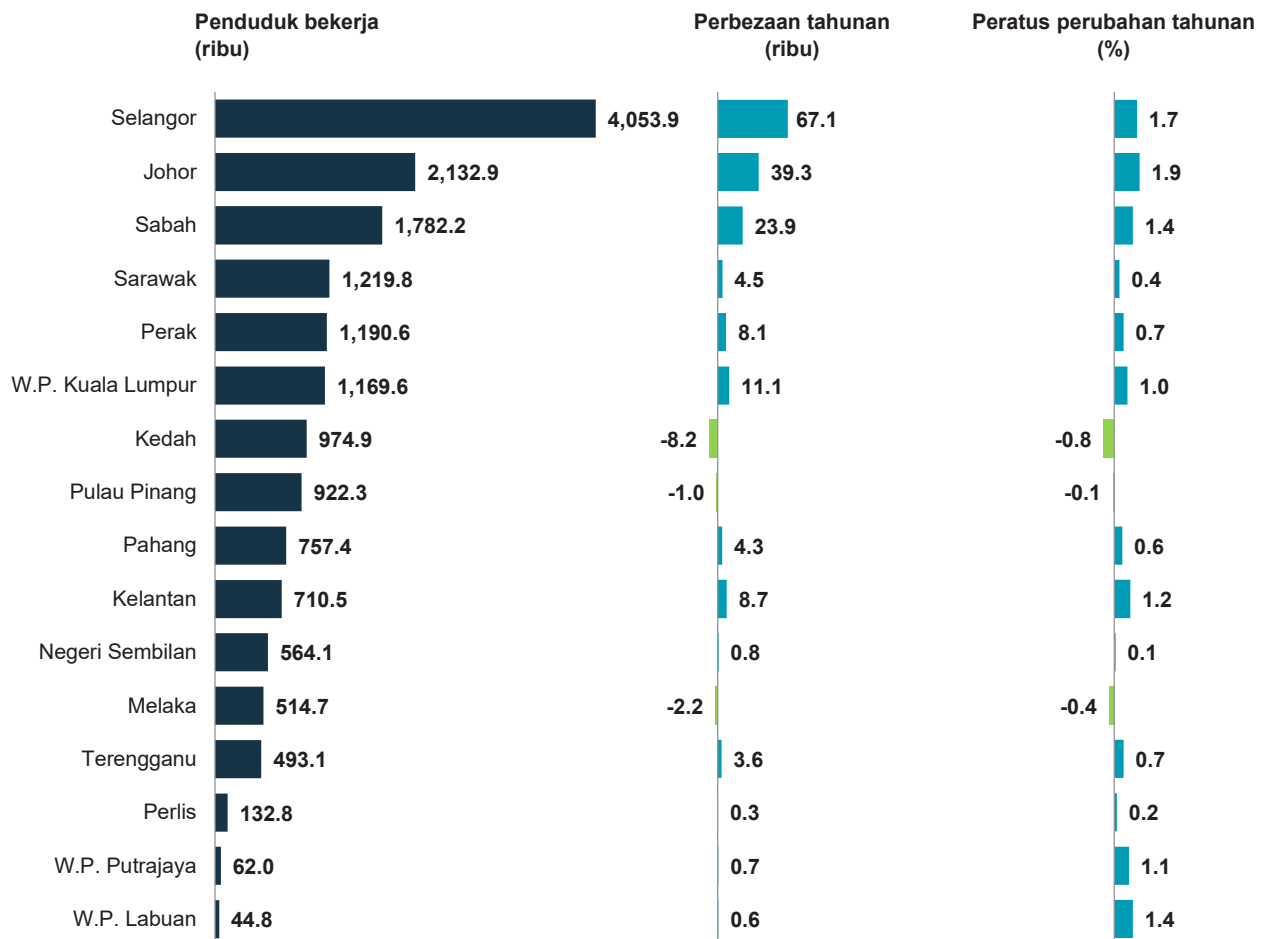


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Pada ST1 2026, jumlah guna tenaga di Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 1.0 peratus. Peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja sepanjang suku ini menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan tahunan positif yang dicatatkan oleh semua negeri. Selangor yang merangkumi 24.2 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga mencatatkan peningkatan paling ketara dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja sebanyak 1.7 peratus (+67.1 ribu orang) kepada 4.05 juta orang. Ini diikuti oleh Johor dengan sumbangan sebanyak 12.8 peratus atau 2.13 juta penduduk bekerja selepas peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.9 peratus (+39.3 ribu orang) [Carta 2.30].

Carta 2.30:

### Guna tenaga mengikut negeri, ST1 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Manakala pengangguran mengikut negeri pada ST1 2026, kadar pengangguran terendah dicatatkan di W.P. Putrajaya pada kadar 1.3 peratus. Negeri lain yang mencatatkan kadar pengangguran di bawah dua peratus pada suku tahunan tersebut adalah Pahang yang mencatatkan 1.9 peratus. Selain daripada dua negeri ini, enam negeri lain mencatatkan kadar pengangguran yang lebih rendah daripada kadar nasional (2.9 peratus), dengan julat antara 2.0 peratus hingga 2.7 peratus. Sementara itu, dalam kalangan lapan negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pengangguran melebihi 2.9 peratus, Sabah terus merekodkan kadar tertinggi pada 5.5 peratus walaupun merekodkan penurunan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus dalam suku tahun tersebut.

Tujuh negeri mencatatkan penurunan dalam bilangan penganggur berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Negeri Sembilan merekodkan pengurangan paling ketara, menurun sebanyak 13.0 peratus (-2.1 ribu orang) kepada 14.0 ribu orang. Walaupun terdapat penurunan keseluruhan dalam pengangguran, sembilan negeri mengalami peningkatan dalam bilangan penganggur berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan di Terengganu, yang meningkat sebanyak 12.5 peratus (+1.8 ribu orang) kepada 16.2 ribu orang, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur yang mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 12.2 peratus (+4.5 ribu orang) kepada 40.9 ribu orang penganggur pada ST1 2026 [Jadual 2.2].

Jadual 2.2:

### Pengangguran mengikut negeri, ST1 2026

Negeri	Kadar pengangguran		Penganggur		
	Peratus (%)	Perbezaan mata peratus tahunan (%)	Orang ('000)	Peratus perubahan tahunan (%)	Perbezaan tahunan ('000)
Sabah	5.5	-0.5	103.4	-8.7	-9.8
W.P. Labuan	5.1	-0.5	2.4	-7.7	-0.2
Kelantan	4.1	0.0	30.4	1.0	0.3
Perak	3.4	0.1	42.4	5.2	2.1
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	3.4	0.4	40.9	12.4	4.5
Sarawak	3.4	0.1	42.3	0.5	0.2
Terengganu	3.2	0.3	16.2	12.5	1.8
Perlis	3.0	-0.3	4.2	-6.7	-0.3
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>506.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
Pulau Pinang	2.7	0.1	25.5	3.7	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	-0.4	14.0	-13.0	-2.1
Kedah	2.4	0.0	24.1	-1.2	-0.3
Johor	2.4	-0.2	52.1	-7.1	-4.0
Melaka	2.0	0.2	10.6	9.3	0.9
Selangor	2.0	-0.3	82.4	-11.9	-11.1
Pahang	1.9	0.1	14.8	7.2	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0

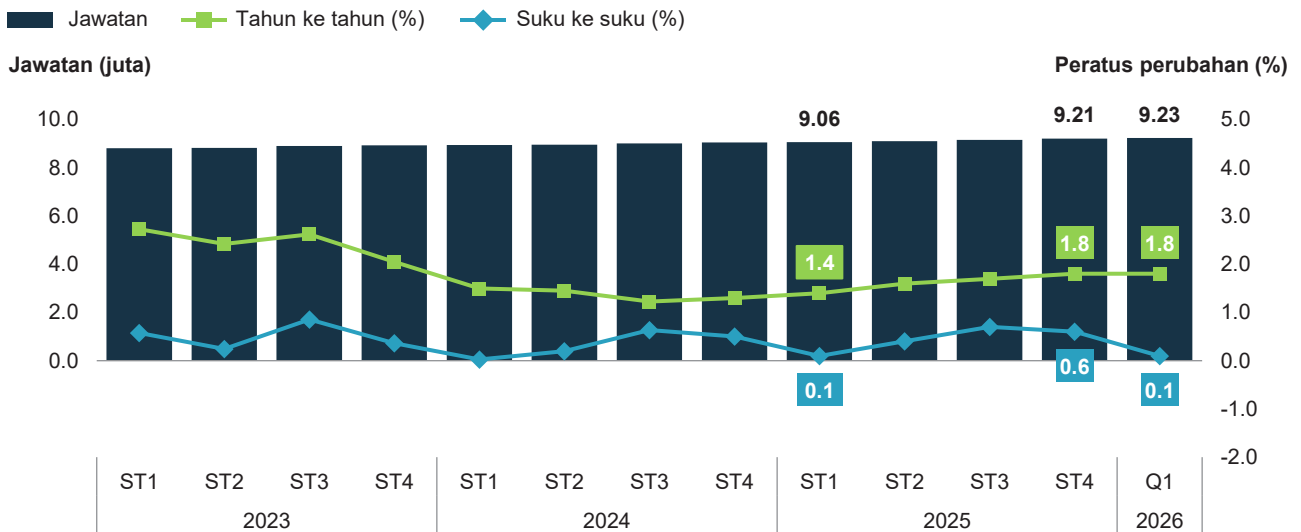
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

### 3.1 Jawatan Dalam Sektor Ekonomi

Pada ST1 2026, permintaan buruh terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil, dengan bilangan jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi kekal tidak berubah sebanyak 1.8 peratus (+162.4 ribu) berbanding tahun sebelumnya untuk mencatatkan sejumlah 9.23 juta jawatan. Secara perbandingan suku tahunan, bilangan jawatan meningkat sederhana sebanyak 0.1 peratus (+12.3 ribu), menunjukkan kestabilan dalam pertumbuhan permintaan buruh sepanjang suku tersebut [Carta 3.1].

Carta 3.1:

#### Bilangan dan peratus perubahan jawatan, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Pada ST1 2026, jawatan diisi meningkat sebanyak 1.8 peratus (+161.6 ribu) berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya, menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan kepada 9.03 juta jawatan diisi. Jumlah ini juga menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+15.6 ribu) secara suku tahunan berbanding suku sebelumnya

Dari segi peluang pekerjaan dalam ekonomi, bilangan kekosongan jawatan meningkat secara marginal 0.4 peratus (+0.8 ribu) berbanding tahun sebelumnya, dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebanyak 194.8 ribu pada ST1 2026. Selain itu, kekosongan jawatan menurun sebanyak 1.7 peratus (-3.3 ribu) berbanding suku sebelumnya.

Kadar jawatan diisi mencatat 97.9 peratus pada ST1 2026 berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Kadar kekosongan kepada jumlah pekerjaan meningkat sebanyak 2.1 peratus [Carta 3.2].

Carta 3.2:

### Bilangan, peratus perubahan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

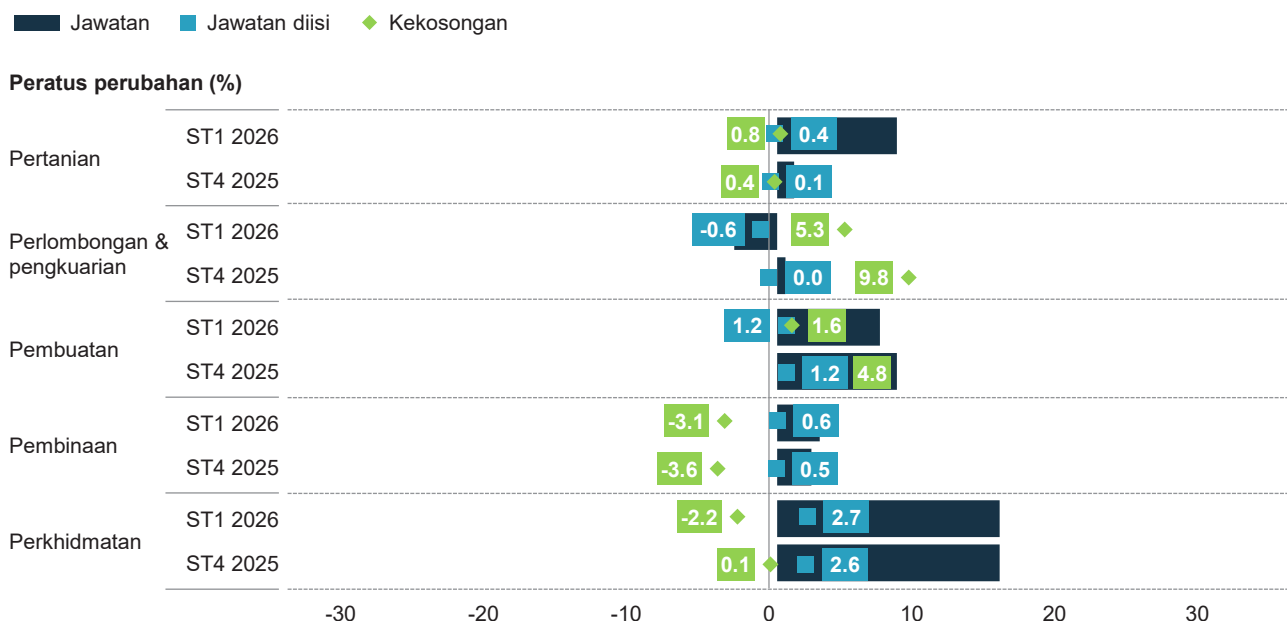


Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Analisis lebih terperinci mengikut sektor ekonomi menunjukkan bahawa pertumbuhan tahunan positif didorong oleh peningkatan bilangan jawatan dan jawatan diisi dalam semua sektor kecuali jawatan diisi bagi sektor Perlobongan & pengkuarian. Pertumbuhan positif dalam permintaan buruh ini digambarkan melalui peningkatan bilangan kekosongan dalam semua sektor kecuali sektor Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan [Carta 3.3].

Carta 3.3:

### Peratus perubahan tahunan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST4 2025 & ST1 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Pada ST1 2026, sebahagian besar jawatan tertumpu dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, merangkumi 52.5 peratus atau 4.84 juta jawatan, dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.6 peratus (+124.9 ribu). Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan jawatan dalam semua subsektor, terutama subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit yang meningkat sebanyak 3.3 peratus (+58.8 ribu). Dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, lebih 70 peratus jawatan tertumpu di tiga subsektor utama iaitu Perdagangan borong & runcit (37.6%), Kewangan, insurans, harta tanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (19.8%), dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (17.4%).

Daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, jawatan diisi merangkumi 53.3 peratus atau bersamaan 4.82 juta jawatan diisi dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.8 peratus (+161.6 ribu) pada ST1 2026. Semua subsektor mencatatkan kadar melebihi 99.0 peratus, dengan subsektor Makanan & minuman dan penginapan mencatatkan kadar tertinggi (99.8%), manakala subsektor Kewangan, insurans, harta tanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan mencatatkan kadar terendah (99.8%). Kekosongan jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan merangkumi 12.6 peratus daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan atau 24.6 ribu kekosongan, mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 2.2 peratus (-0.6 ribu) berbanding suku yang sama tahun lalu. Sebahagian besar kekosongan jawatan didapati dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit (39.5%) dan Kewangan, insurans, harta tanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (36.8%).

Sementara itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan, yang meliputi 27.3 peratus atau 2.52 juta jawatan, berada di kedudukan kedua selepas sektor Perkhidmatan. Sektor ini mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.2 peratus (+29.4 ribu) pada ST1 2026, dengan pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektor kecuali Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik. Pertambahan jawatan tertinggi dalam sektor Pembuatan berlaku dalam subsektor Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka dengan kenaikan 2.5 peratus (+9.6 ribu) tahunan. Selain itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan kebanyakannya tertumpu dalam subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (26.1%), diikuti Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (18.0%), dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka (15.7%). Ketiga-tiga subsektor menyumbang hampir dua pertiga daripada jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan.

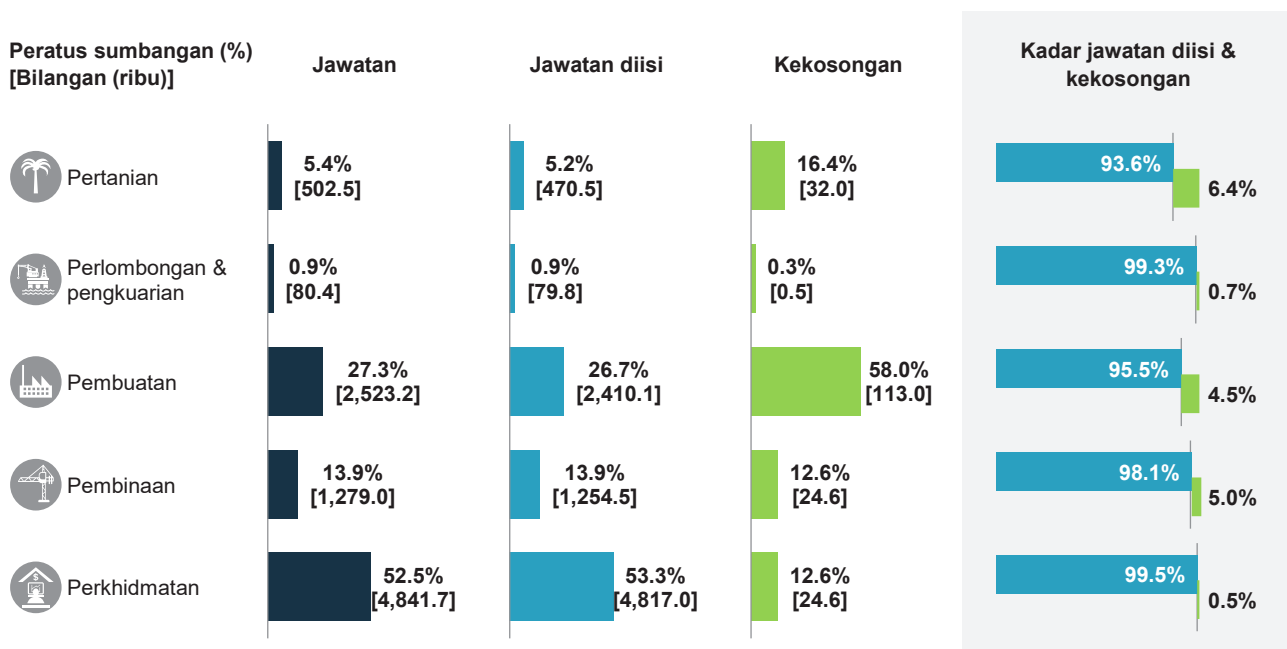
Kadar jawatan diisi dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan 95.5 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada tempoh yang sama, bilangan ini meningkat sebanyak 1.2 peratus (+27.6 ribu) untuk mencatat 2.41 juta jawatan diisi. Subsektor Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit mencatatkan kadar jawatan diisi tertinggi pada 96.6 peratus, manakala subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal menyumbang mencatat kadar terendah sebanyak 94.7 peratus. Jawatan kosong dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan sebanyak 113.0 ribu, merangkumi 4.5 peratus daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan. Bilangan kekosongan dalam sektor ini meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus (+1.8 ribu), dengan peningkatan dalam semua subsektor kecuali Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit. Sebahagian besar daripada kekosongan jawatan tertumpu dalam dua subsektor, iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (30.9%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (16.8%).

Jawatan dalam sektor Pembinaan merangkumi 13.9 peratus daripada bilangan jawatan pada ST1 2026, meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus (+6.5 ribu) kepada 1.28 juta jawatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Kadar jawatan diisi dalam sektor ini adalah 98.1 peratus, manakala kadar kekosongan adalah 1.9 peratus pada suku tahun tersebut. Selain itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pertanian menyumbang 5.4 peratus atau 502.5 ribu jawatan dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatat sumbangan terendah sebanyak 0.9 peratus atau bersamaan 80.4 ribu jawatan. Sektor ini masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.4 peratus (+2.0 ribu), manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun sebanyak 0.5 peratus (-0.4 ribu) berbanding ST1 2026. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian secara konsisten mencatat kadar jawatan diisi kedua tertinggi pada 99.3 peratus, menunjukkan bilangan kekosongan kedua terendah pada suku tahun tersebut. Sebaliknya, sektor Pertanian mencatat kadar jawatan diisi sebanyak 93.6 peratus, menunjukkan kadar kekosongan tertinggi sebanyak 6.4 peratus pada ST1 2026 [Carta 3.4].

Carta 3.4:

**Peratus sumbangan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST1 2026**

■ Jawatan ■ Jawatan diisi ■ Kekosongan

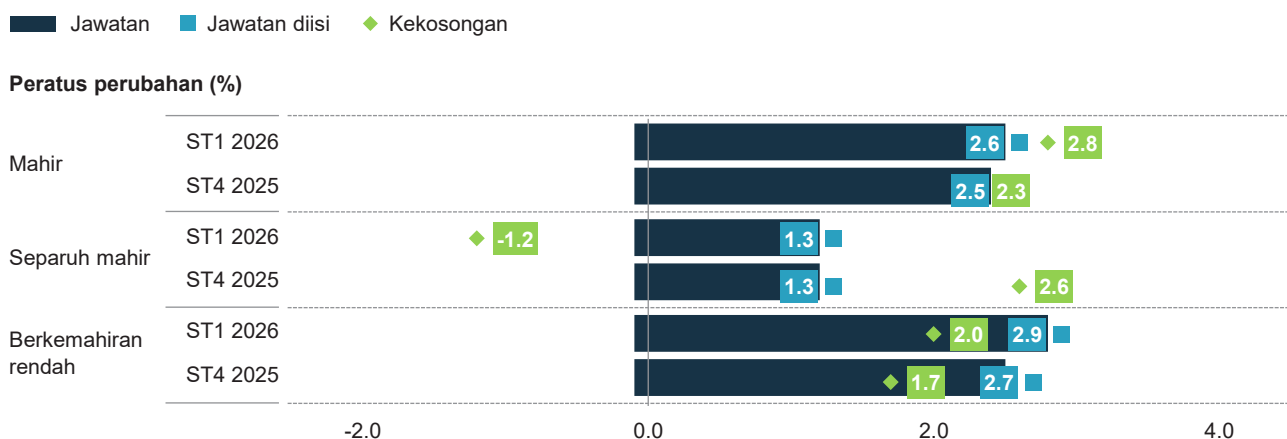


Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Berdasarkan permintaan buruh mengikut tahap kemahiran pada ST1 2026, jumlah jawatan dalam semua kategori kemahiran meningkat berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Fenomena yang sama turut berlaku pada bilangan jawatan diisi, menunjukkan kenaikan dalam semua kategori, kecuali kategori kemahiran separuh mahir [Carta 3.5].

Carta 3.5:

**Peratus perubahan tahunan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST4 2025 & ST1 2026**



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Majoriti jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi berada dalam kategori separuh mahir, merangkumi 62.1 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 5.73 juta jawatan pada ST1 2026. Lima pekerjaan dalam kategori ini terdiri daripada Pekerja sokongan perkeranian; Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan; Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, ternakan dan perikanan; Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; dan Operator mesin dan loji. Berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya, jawatan dalam kategori ini meningkat sebanyak 1.3 peratus (+71.8 ribu). Oleh itu, kadar jawatan diisi bagi kategori separuh mahir adalah 98.1 peratus, melibatkan 5.62 juta jawatan diisi, dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.3 peratus (+73.1 ribu). Pada tempoh yang sama, bilangan kekosongan jawatan dalam kategori ini menurun 1.2 peratus (-1.3 ribu), dengan jumlah keseluruhan 107.9 ribu kekosongan dan kadar kekosongan sebanyak 1.9 peratus.

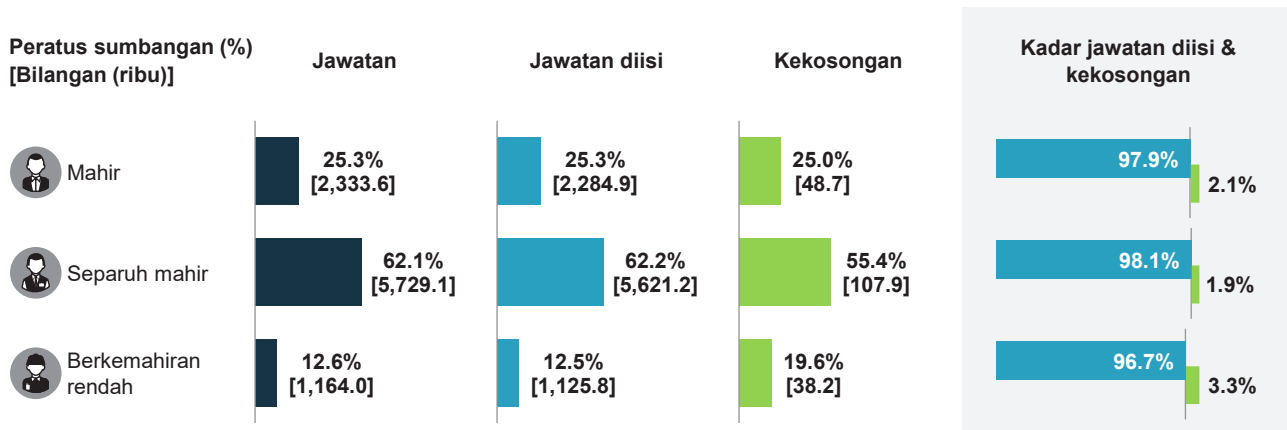
Jawatan mahir pula merangkumi sumbangan sebanyak 25.3 peratus pada ST1 2026, melibatkan tiga kategori pekerjaan, iaitu Pengurus; Profesional; dan Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu. Bilangan jawatan mahir meningkat sebanyak 2.6 peratus (+58.2 ribu) secara tahunan kepada 2.33 juta jawatan pada suku tersebut. Sehubungan itu, bilangan jawatan diisi dalam kategori mahir meningkat sebanyak 2.6 peratus (+56.8 ribu) kepada 2.28 juta jawatan diisi. Walau bagaimanapun, kekosongan jawatan mahir juga turut meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus (+1.3 ribu), mencatatkan sebanyak 48.7 ribu kekosongan. Kadar jawatan diisi dalam kategori mahir adalah 97.9 peratus, manakala kadar kekosongan adalah 2.1 peratus.

Namun begitu, baki 12.6 peratus jawatan berada dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah, yang meningkat sebanyak 2.9 peratus (+32.4 ribu) kepada 1.16 juta jawatan. Selari dengan itu, bilangan jawatan diisi berkemahiran rendah meningkat sebanyak 2.9 peratus (+31.7 ribu) kepada 1.13 juta, merekodkan kadar jawatan diisi sebanyak 96.7 peratus pada ST1 2026. Tambahan pula, kekosongan jawatan berkemahiran rendah meningkat sebanyak 2.0 peratus (+0.7 ribu) kepada 38.2 ribu, mencatatkan kadar kekosongan sebanyak 3.3 peratus [Carta 3.6].

Carta 3.6:

### Peratus sumbangan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST1 2026

■ Jawatan ■ Jawatan diisi ■ Kekosongan



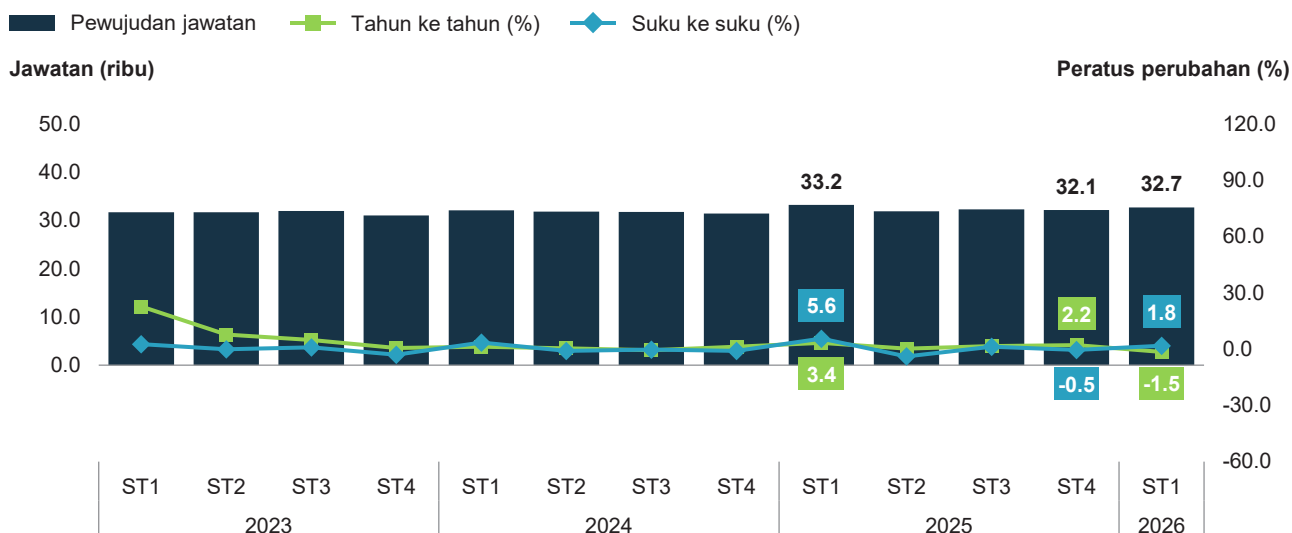
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 3.2 Pewujudan Jawatan

Pada ST1 2026, bilangan pewujudan jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi menurun sebanyak 1.5 peratus (-0.5 ribu) tahun ke tahun berbanding 2.2 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Jumlah keseluruhan jawatan yang diwujudkan adalah sebanyak 32.7 ribu. Sementara itu, bilangan ini mencatatkan peningkatan suku tahunan sebanyak 1.8 peratus (0.6 ribu) daripada 32.1 ribu pada ST4 2025 [Carta 3.7].

Carta 3.7:

### Bilangan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Pewujudan jawatan sebahagian besarnya adalah dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, merangkumi 48.6 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 15.9 ribu jawatan, mencatatkan penurunan 0.3 peratus (-0.05 ribu) pada ST1 2026. Dalam sektor ini, subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit memainkan peranan penting dengan menyumbang 9.3 ribu pewujudan jawatan, diikuti subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan dengan 2.6 ribu jawatan.

Sektor Pembuatan di kedudukan kedua dengan sumbangan 36.5 peratus daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan pada ST1 2026, menurun 1.5 peratus (-0.2 ribu) mencatatkan 11.9 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Gabungan sumbangan dua subsektor yang meliputi lebih separuh daripada pewujudan jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan adalah subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (30.3%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (26.9%).

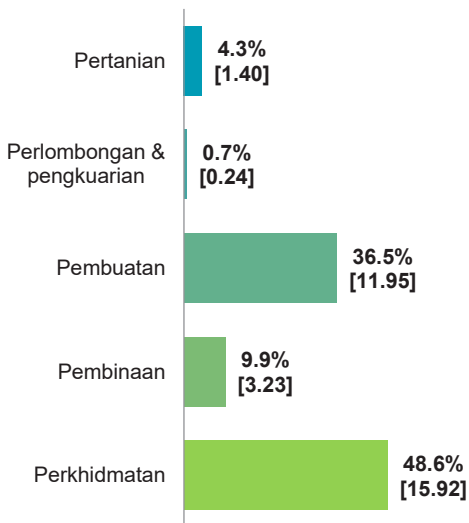
Di samping itu, terdapat penurunan 0.4 peratus tahunan dalam pewujudan jawatan bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan 0.2 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Pertanian merangkumi 4.3 peratus pewujudan jawatan pada suku tahun ini, bersamaan dengan 1.4 ribu jawatan, mencatatkan kenaikan 6.6 peratus (+0.1 ribu) berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada tempoh yang sama, sektor Pembinaan yang menyumbang 9.9 peratus mencatatkan penurunan ketara 9.8 peratus (-0.3 ribu) [Carta 3.8].

Carta 3.8:

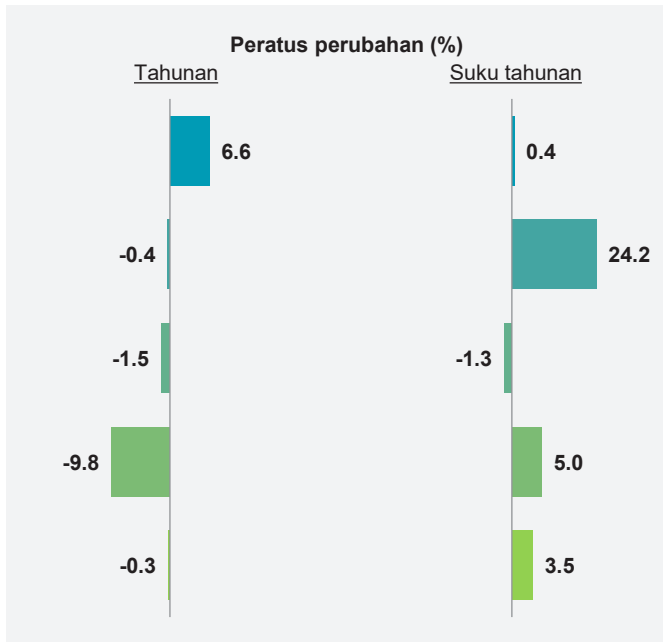
**Taburan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST1 2026**

■ Pertanian ■ Perlombongan & pengkuarian ■ Pembuatan ■ Pembinaan ■ Perkhidmatan

**Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Jawatan (ribu)]**



**Peratus perubahan (%)**



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

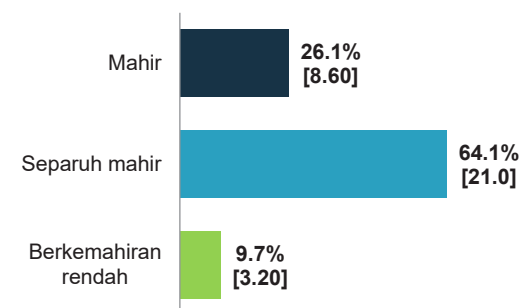
Melihat kepada pewujudan jawatan mengikut tahap kemahiran, lebih separuh atau 64.1 peratus daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan pada ST1 2026 tertumpu dalam kategori separuh mahir, yang menyumbang 21.0 ribu jawatan. Dari segi perubahan tahunan, bilangan pewujudan jawatan dalam kategori ini meningkat 0.8 peratus (+0.2 ribu). Kategori mahir berada di kedudukan kedua dengan komposisi hampir satu pertiga (26.1%) daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan, mencatatkan penurunan tahunan sebanyak 4.2 peratus (-0.4 ribu) kepada 8.6 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Sementara itu, pewujudan jawatan dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah yang menyumbang 9.7 peratus daripada keseluruhan pewujudan jawatan, menurun sebanyak 8.6 peratus (-0.3 ribu) untuk mencatatkan 3.2 ribu jawatan pada ST1 2026 [Carta 3.9].

Carta 3.9:

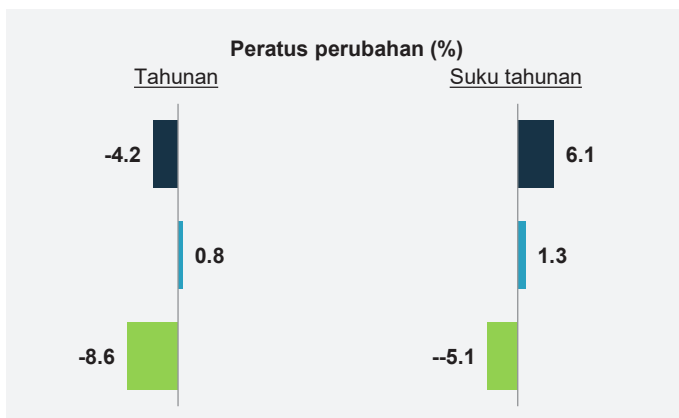
**Taburan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST1 2026**

■ Mahir ■ Separuh mahir ■ Berkemahiran rendah

**Peratus sumbangan (%)  
[Orang (ribu)]**



**Peratus perubahan (%)**



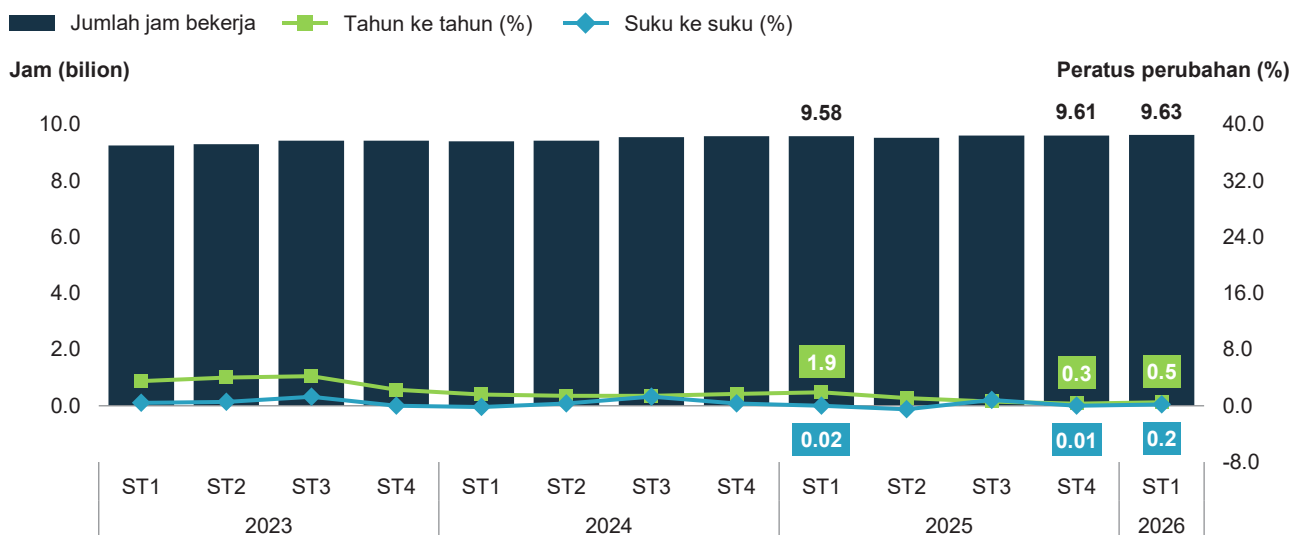
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 4.1 Produktiviti Buruh Per Jam Bekerja

Pada ST1 2026, ekonomi Malaysia terus berkembang 5.4 peratus tahun ke tahun berbanding 4.4 peratus pada suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ekonomi ini disertai dengan peningkatan dalam jumlah jam bekerja, meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 9.63 bilion jam. Perbandingan secara suku tahunan, jumlah jam bekerja kekal pada 0.2 peratus berbanding dengan ST4 2025 [Carta 4.1].

Carta 4.1:

### Jumlah jam bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

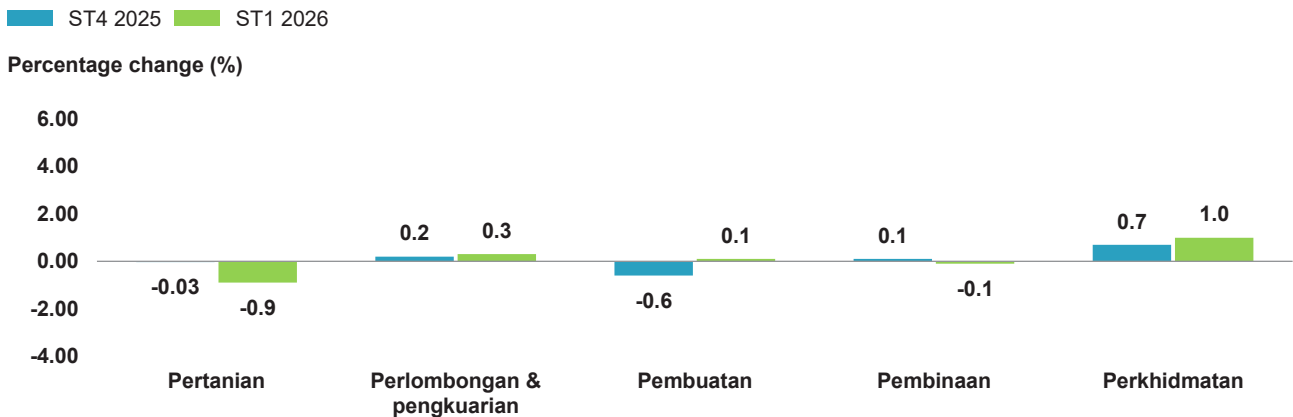
Nota: \* Statistik Produktiviti Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran Statistik Tenaga Buruh terkini

Di Malaysia, sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang hampir dua pertiga atau 62.8 peratus daripada jumlah jam bekerja, menjadikannya penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi negara. Manakala sumbangan kedua tertinggi bagi jumlah jam bekerja adalah di sektor Pembuatan yang merangkumi 17.5 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian dengan sumbangan 10.4 peratus pada ST1 2026. Pada suku yang sama, sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 8.8 peratus, dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian meliputi 0.5 peratus daripada jumlah jam bekerja.

Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif tahun ke tahun bagi jumlah jam bekerja manakala sektor lain mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif pada ST1 2026. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam jumlah jam bekerja, meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya, dengan kenaikan tertinggi dicatatkan dalam subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi (4.1%), diikuti oleh subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan (2.7%). Sementara itu, jumlah jam bekerja dalam sektor Pembuatan menyumbang peningkatan kecil sebanyak 0.1 peratus tahun ke tahun pada suku yang sama. Namun begitu, sektor Pertanian dan Pembinaan menunjukkan momentum negatif, masing-masing menurun sebanyak 0.9 dan 0.1 peratus pada ST1 2026 [Carta 4.2].

Carta 4.2:

**Peratus perubahan tahunan jumlah jam bekerja mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST4 2025 & ST1 2026**

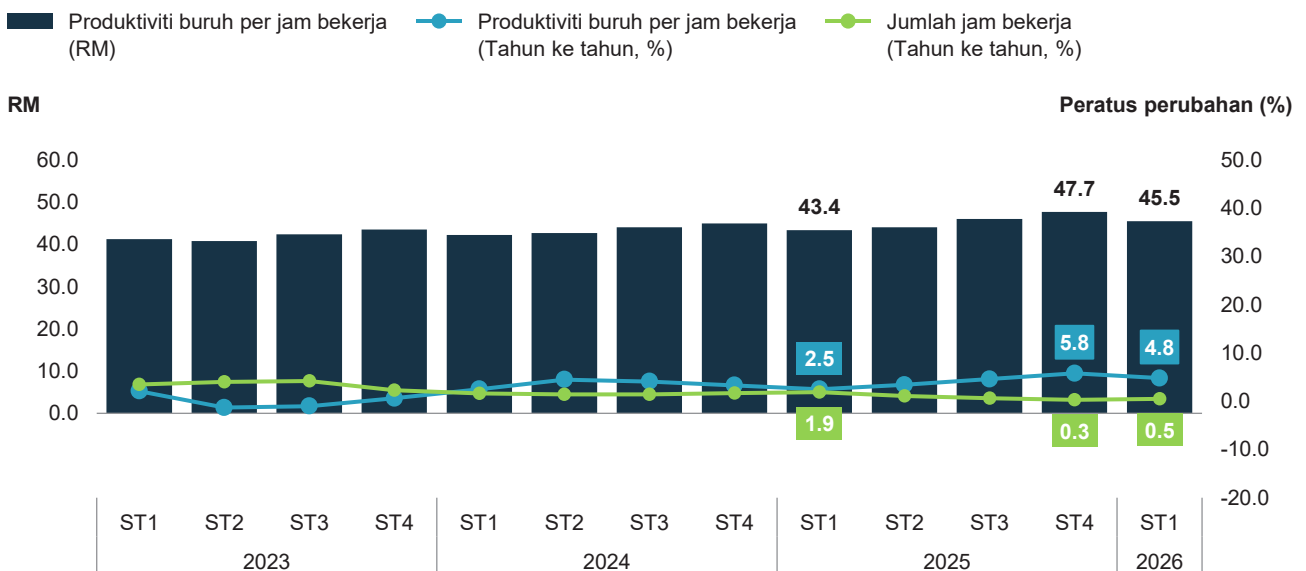


Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Secara keseluruhannya, produktiviti buruh yang diukur melalui nilai tambah per jam bekerja meningkat 4.8 peratus pada ST1 2026 selepas mencatatkan peningkatan 5.8 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya, membawa nilai produktiviti kepada RM45.5 per jam [Carta 4.3].

Carta 4.3:

**Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026**



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: \* Statistik Produktiviti Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran Statistik Tenaga Buruh terkini

Melihat kepada produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja mengikut sektor ekonomi pada ST1 2026, semua sektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan positif, kecuali sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan meningkat paling tinggi dengan 7.8 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja berbanding suku sebelumnya.

Pada suku tahun yang sama, sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan kenaikan 5.8 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja. Kebanyakan subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan, kecuali Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit (-1.1%) dan Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan (-4.8%). Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 4.5 peratus tahun ke tahun pada ST1 2026, dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi dicatatkan dalam subsektor Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (8.2%) dan subsektor Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (5.9%) [Jadual 4.1].

Jadual 4.1:

**Peratus perubahan tahunan produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja, nilai ditambah & jumlah jam bekerja, ST1 2026**

Aktiviti ekonomi	Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja	Nilai ditambah	Jumlah jam bekerja
<b>Pertanian</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Perlombongan &amp; pengkuarian</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Pembuatan</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	8.8	9.2	0.3
Minuman & produk tembakau	6.3	7.0	0.7
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	-1.1	0.8	2.0
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	3.0	3.9	0.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	2.2	-1.3	-3.4
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	5.5	5.0	-0.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	11.9	12.8	0.8
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	-4.8	-1.9	3.0
<b>Pembinaan</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Utiliti	2.4	4.2	1.7
Perdagangan borong & runcit	3.6	4.8	1.2
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	8.2	8.0	-0.2
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	5.7	8.5	2.7
Maklumat & komunikasi	3.9	8.1	4.1
Kewangan & insurans	-0.8	0.3	1.0
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	5.9	6.8	0.8
Perkhidmatan lain	5.2	6.2	1.0
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

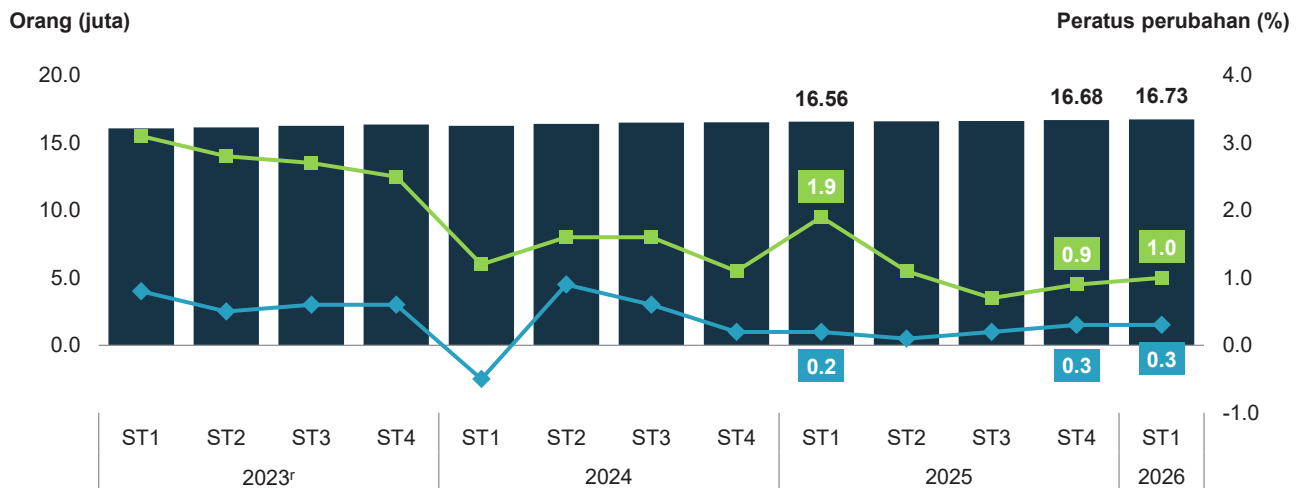
## 4.2 Produktiviti Buruh Per Pekerja

Dengan situasi pasaran buruh Malaysia yang terus bertambah baik pada ST1 2026, guna tenaga meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus tahun ke tahun untuk mencatatkan jumlah 16.73 juta orang. Dari segi suku tahunan, guna tenaga mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 0.3 peratus, berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 4.4].

Carta 4.4:

### Guna tenaga, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026

■ Guna tenaga ■ Tahun ke tahun (%) ◆ Suku ke suku (%)



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: \* Statistik Produktiviti Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran Statistik Tenaga Buruh terkini

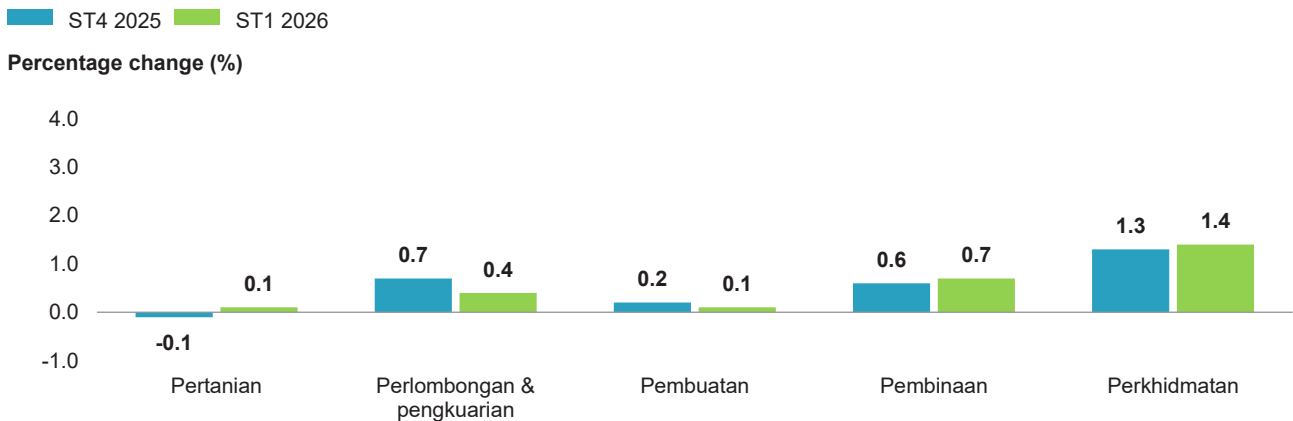
Pada ST1 2026, guna tenaga berkembang dalam semua sektor ekonomi, dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi khususnya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Guna tenaga dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus untuk mencapai bilangan seramai 10.52 juta orang, dengan setiap subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan yang paling ketara dilihat dalam subsektor Makanan & minuman dan Penginapan (2.5%), diikuti oleh Utiliti (2.0%), serta Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (2.0%).

Dalam sektor Pembuatan, guna tenaga meningkat sebanyak 0.1 peratus pada ST1 2026 untuk merekodkan 2.84 juta orang. Semua subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan, kecuali subsektor Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik menurun sebanyak 2.8 peratus pada ST1 2026. Peningkatan terbesar dapat diperhatikan dalam subsektor Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan dan pembaikan lain (1.5%), diikuti oleh subsektor Minuman & produk tembakau (1.2%) dan Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan (1.1%).

Selain itu, guna tenaga dalam sektor Pertanian mencatatkan 1.88 juta orang pada ST1 2026 kekal sama dengan suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing merekodkan pertumbuhan guna tenaga sebanyak 0.7 peratus dan 0.4 peratus [Carta 4.5].

Carta 4.5:

**Peratus perubahan tahunan guna tenaga mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST4 2025 & ST1 2026**

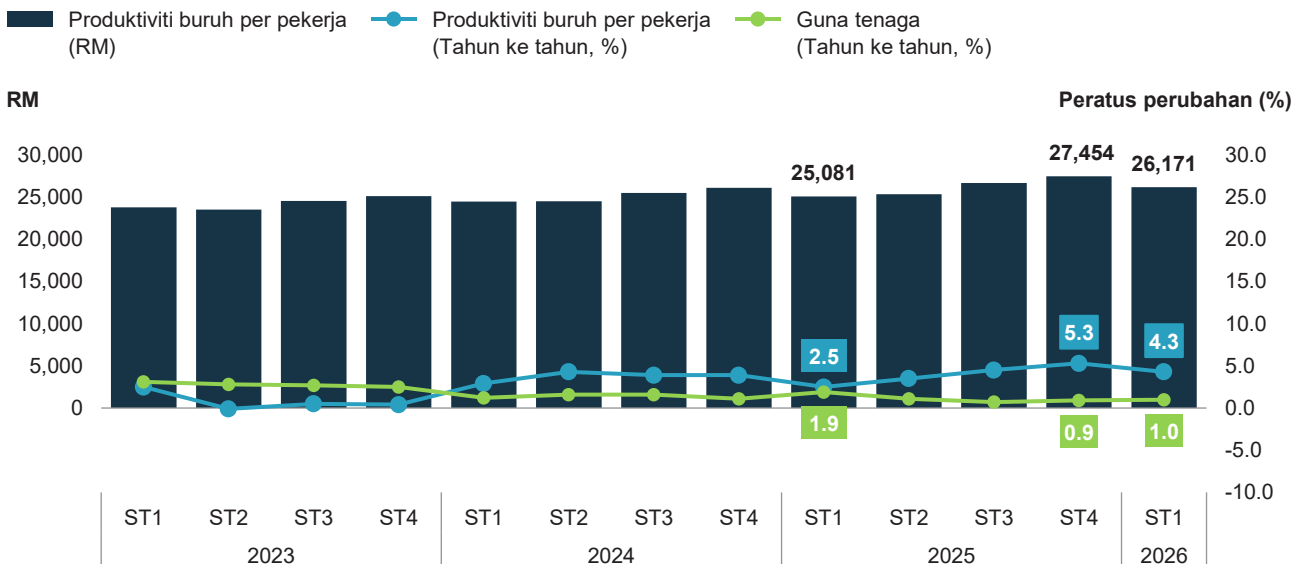


Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja terus meningkat 4.3 peratus untuk mencapai RM 26,171 seorang pada ST1 2026 [Carta 4.6].

Carta 4.6:

**Produktiviti buruh per pekerja, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026**



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: \* Statistik Produktiviti Buruh suku tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran Statistik Tenaga Buruh terkini

Mengikut sektor ekonomi, produktiviti buruh per pekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 4.1 peratus pada ST1 2026, disokong oleh prestasi positif dalam kalangan kebanyakan subsektor. Walau bagaimanapun, penyusutan dapat diperhatikan dalam subsektor Kewangan & insurans (-1.3%).

Pada masa yang sama, produktiviti buruh per pekerja dalam sektor Pembuatan meningkat sebanyak 5.8 peratus tahun ke tahun pada ST1 2026, mengekalkan kadar pertumbuhan yang sama seperti yang dicatatkan pada suku sebelumnya. Antara pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam sektor ini dicatatkan oleh subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (12.1%) dan Minyak & lemak sayuran dan haiwan serta pemprosesan makanan (8.8%).

Sektor Pertanian mencatatkan peningkatan yang ketara sebanyak 2.5 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja. Sektor Pembinaan juga mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 7.0 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun sebanyak 2.5 peratus pada ST1 2026 [Jadual 4.2].

Jadual 4.2:

**Peratus perubahan tahunan produktiviti buruh per pekerja, nilai ditambah & guna tenaga, ST1 2026**

Aktiviti ekonomi	Produktiviti buruh per pekerja	Nilai ditambah	Guna tenaga
<b>Pertanian</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Perlombongan &amp; pengkuarian</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Pembuatan</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	8.8	9.2	0.3
Minuman & produk tembakau	5.7	7.0	1.2
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	0.7	0.8	0.2
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	2.8	3.9	1.1
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	1.6	-1.3	-2.8
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	4.8	5.0	0.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	12.1	12.8	0.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	-3.4	-1.9	1.5
<b>Pembinaan</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Utiliti	2.1	4.2	2.0
Perdagangan borong & runcit	3.5	4.8	1.3
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	5.4	8.0	2.5
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	7.2	8.5	1.2
Maklumat & komunikasi	6.2	8.1	1.8
Kewangan & insurans	-1.3	0.3	1.6
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	4.7	6.8	2.0
Perkhidmatan lain	5.5	6.2	0.6
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

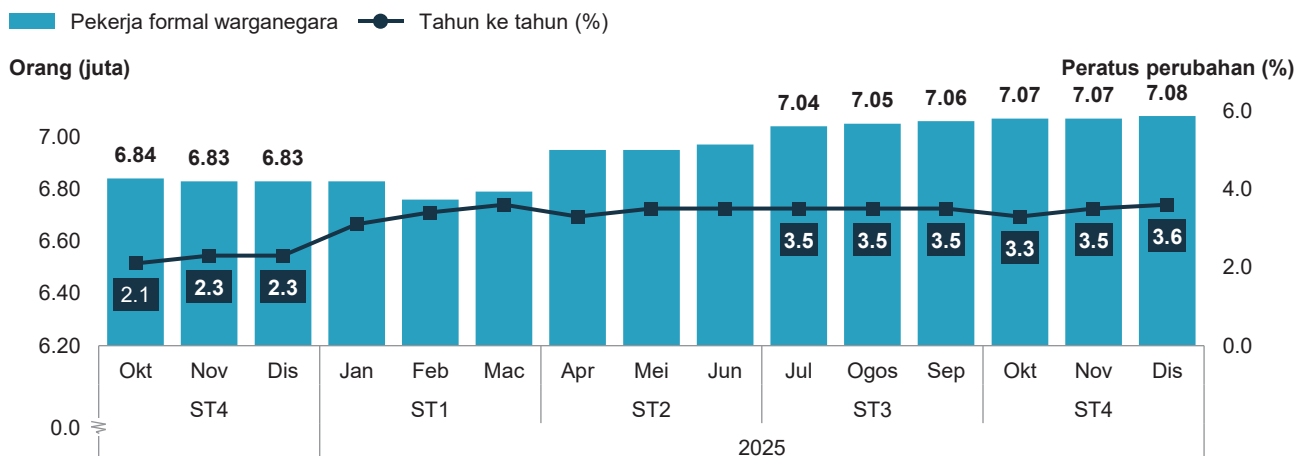
Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST1 2026, DOSM

## 5.1 Median upah bulanan pekerja formal

Jumlah bilangan pekerja formal warganegara berjumlah 7.08 juta orang pada Disember 2025, meningkat sebanyak 3.6 peratus (+249.1 ribu orang) berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya berdasarkan Statistik Upah Pekerja yang disusun menggunakan sumber data pentadbiran. Bilangan ini merangkumi 66.1 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja bergaji warganegara dalam kedua-dua sektor swasta dan awam [Carta 5.1].

Carta 5.1:

### Pekerja formal warganegara, Oktober 2024 – Disember 2025

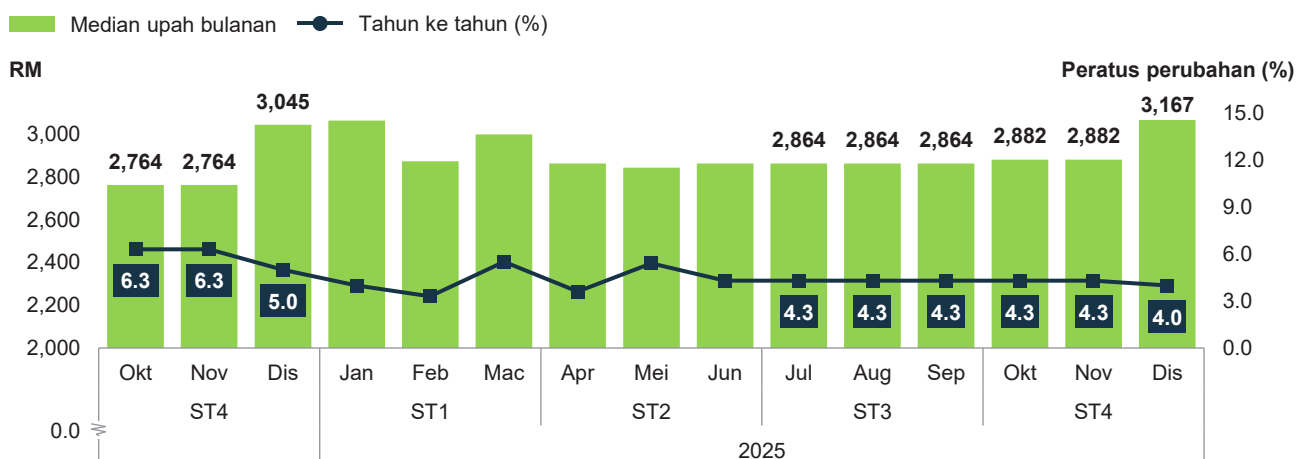


Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Pada Disember 2025, median upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara adalah RM 3,167, mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 4.0 peratus pada bulan tersebut (November 2025: RM 2,882; Oktober 2025: RM 2,882) [Carta 5.2].

Carta 5.2:

### Median upah bulanan, Oktober 2024 – Disember 2025



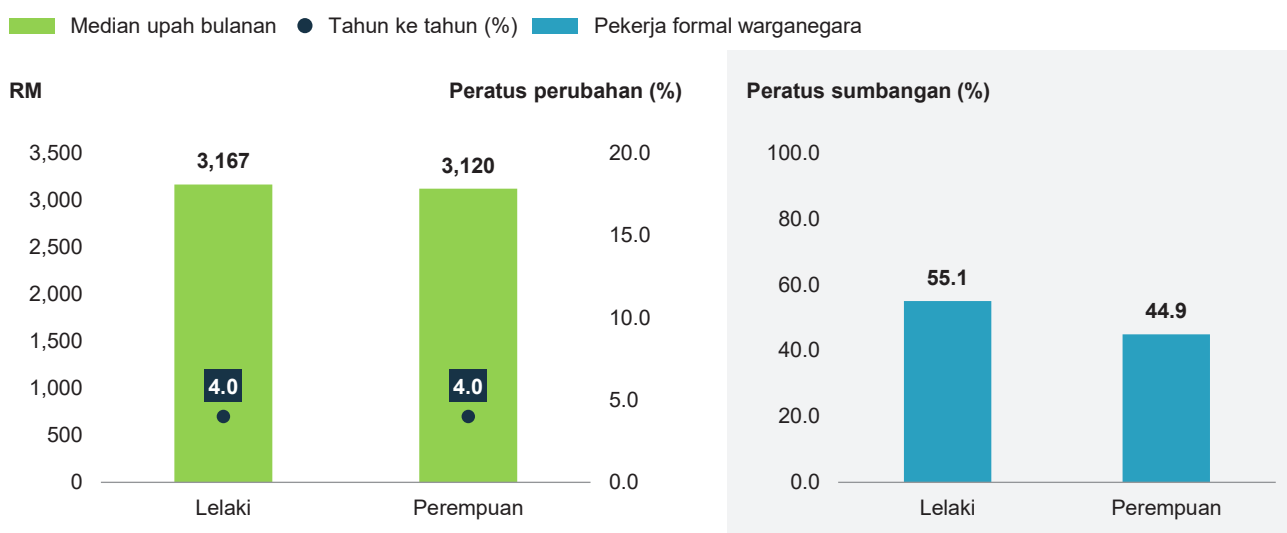
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Dari segi pecahan mengikut jantina, median upah bulanan bagi lelaki meningkat 4.0 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM3,167, mewakili 55.1 peratus (3.90 juta orang) daripada keseluruhan pekerja formal warganegara pada Disember 2025. Sementara itu, perempuan merangkumi 44.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja formal warganegara, mencatatkan peningkatan 4.0 peratus bagi median upah bulanan kepada RM3,120.

Berdasarkan perbandingan bulan ke bulan, median upah bulanan bagi lelaki menunjukkan trend peningkatan, daripada RM2,900 pada Oktober dan November kepada RM3,167 pada Disember. Median upah bulanan bagi pekerja perempuan turut mencatatkan peningkatan secara beransur, daripada RM2,811 pada Oktober kepada RM2,827 pada November dan seterusnya RM3,120 pada Disember. Pekerja lelaki secara konsisten memperoleh gaji median yang lebih tinggi berbanding pekerja perempuan [Carta 5.3].

Carta 5.3:

### Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut jantina, Disember 2025



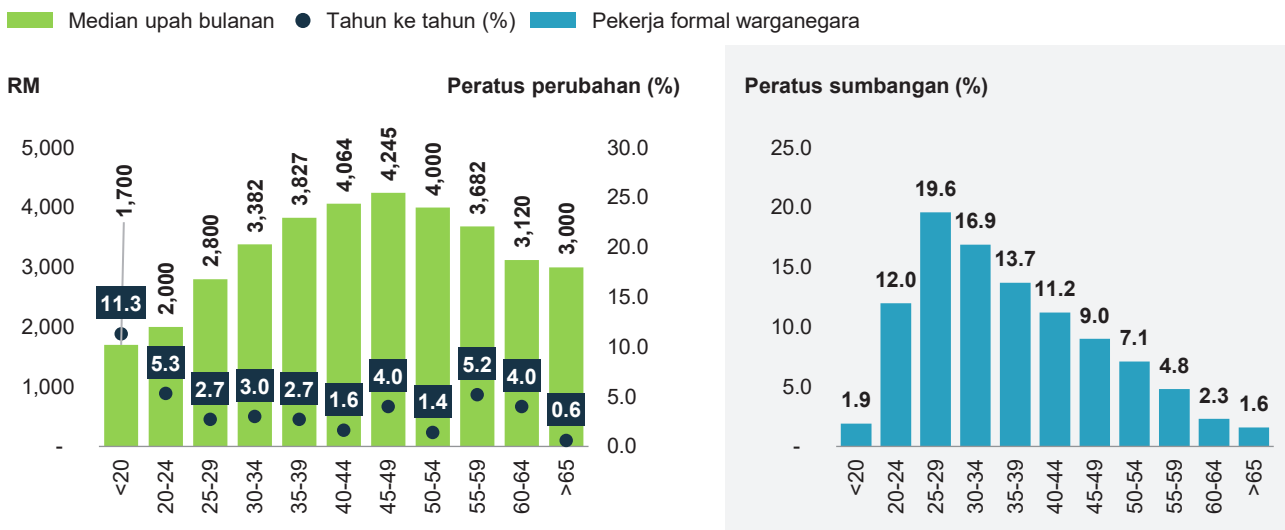
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Dari segi kumpulan umur, pekerja formal warganegara berumur antara 45 dan 49 tahun merekodkan median upah bulanan tertinggi, iaitu RM4,245 pada Disember 2025, merangkumi 9.0 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara. Sebaliknya, kumpulan umur bawah 20 tahun mencatatkan median upah bulanan paling rendah dengan RM1,700. Trend ini selari dengan bulan-bulan sebelumnya, menunjukkan taburan upah bagi pekerja formal dipengaruhi oleh kumpulan umur yang berkait rapat dengan tahap pendidikan dan juga pengalaman bekerja.

Pada Disember 2025, median upah bulanan pekerja formal warganegara bagi semua kumpulan umur mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif. Peningkatan paling ketara dapat diperhatikan dalam kalangan pekerja berumur bawah 20 tahun yang mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 11.3 peratus [Carta 5.4].

Carta 5.4:

### Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut kumpulan umur, Disember 2025



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Dari segi aktiviti ekonomi, median upah bulanan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif bagi kesemua lima sektor utama pada Disember 2025 berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun 2024. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian terus merekodkan median tertinggi pada RM7,900, yang mencatatkan peningkatan 5.3 peratus berbanding Disember 2024 walaupun hanya menyumbang 0.5 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara.

Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan merekodkan median upah bulanan sebanyak RM3,422 pada bulan yang sama, meningkat 3.7 peratus tahun ke tahun. Dalam sektor Pembinaan, median upah bulanan meningkat 4.2 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM3,127 pada Disember 2025.

Median bulanan bagi sektor Perkhidmatan adalah RM3,120 dengan peningkatan 4.0 peratus. Sektor perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi negara, pekerja formal warganegara dalam sektor ini menyumbang lebih daripada dua per tiga (68.1% atau 4.82 juta orang) pekerja formal. Dalam sektor ini juga, Kewangan & Insurans mencatatkan gaji median tertinggi sebanyak RM7,000, diikuti oleh Maklumat & Komunikasi sebanyak RM5,700 dan subsektor Utiliti sebanyak RM3,500. Sebaliknya, subsektor Makanan & minuman dan penginapan mencatatkan yang terendah iaitu sebanyak RM2,046. Sektor Pertanian mencatatkan gaji median bulanan terendah sebanyak RM2,564, namun, sektor ini menyaksikan peningkatan sebanyak 7.6 peratus dalam gaji median berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya [Jadual 5.1].

Jadual 5.1:

**Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Disember 2025**

Aktiviti ekonomi	Median (RM)	Peratus perubahan (Tahun ke tahun, %)	Peratus sumbangan (%)
<b>Pertanian</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Perlombongan &amp; pengkuarian</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Pembuatan</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2,682	7.3	2.6
Minuman & produk tembakau	4,246	-0.8	0.2
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	2,246	0.8	0.4
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	2,764	3.8	1.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	3,600	5.6	2.8
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	3,027	1.5	2.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	4,164	1.6	4.9
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	3,364	5.1	3.4
<b>Pembinaan</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Perkhidmatan</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>
Utiliti	3,500	10.6	1.1
Perdagangan borong & runcit	2,546	1.8	20.9
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	2,046	2.3	4.5
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	3,273	3.4	4.3
Maklumat & komunikasi	5,700	1.8	3.2
Kewangan & insurans	7,000	7.7	4.6
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	3,200	5.1	12.3
Perkhidmatan lain	3,000	3.4	17.2
<b>Tidak dikelaskan</b>			<b>5.7</b>

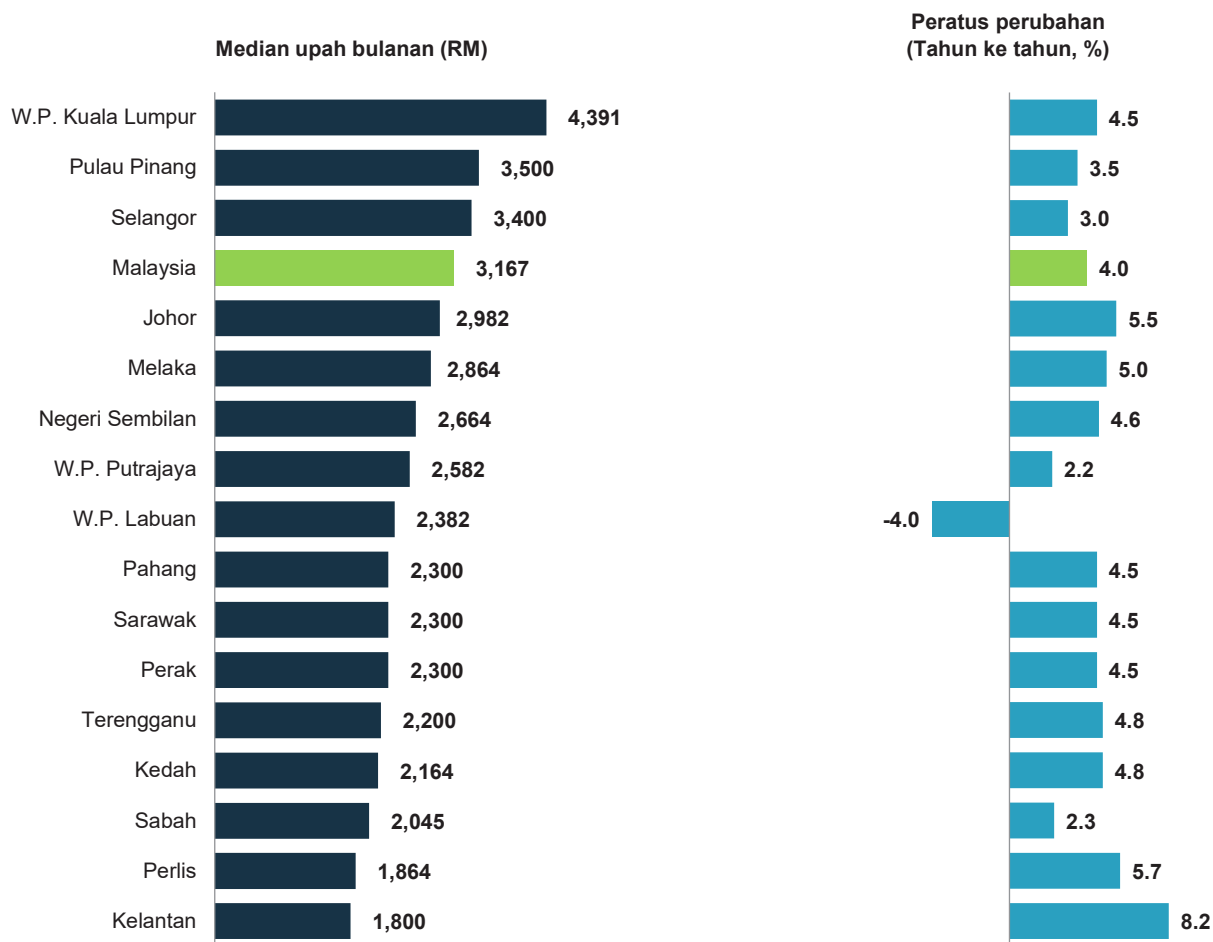
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Berdasarkan upah pekerja formal warganegara di peringkat negeri pada Disember 2025, tiga negeri melebihi median upah bulanan peringkat nasional iaitu RM3,167. Negeri dengan median upah bulanan tertinggi adalah W.P Kuala Lumpur mendahului dengan RM4,391, diikuti Pulau Pinang sebanyak RM3,500 dan Selangor sebanyak RM3,400.

Sebaliknya, Perlis dan Kelantan merekodkan median upah bulanan terendah pada Disember 2025 dengan masing-masing sebanyak RM1,864 dan RM1,800. Ini diikuti oleh Kedah dan Sabah yang merekodkan median upah masing-masing sebanyak RM2,164 dan RM2,045 [Carta 5.5].

Carta 5.5:

**Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan mengikut negeri, Disember 2025**



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

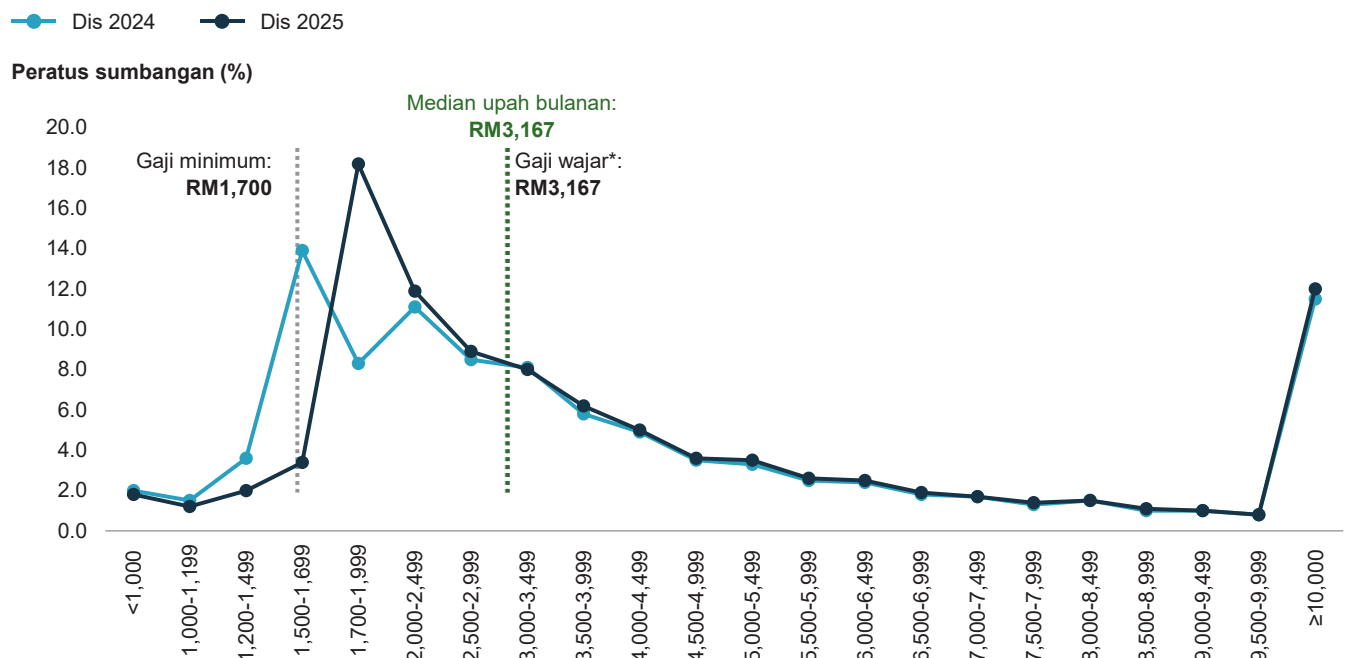
## 5.2 Taburan upah bulanan

Pada Disember 2025, taburan upah menunjukkan seramai 1.9 juta orang atau 26.6 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara memperoleh upah bulanan di bawah RM2,000. Kumpulan ini berkurang 5.8 peratus (-116.0 ribu) berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, manakala sumbangannya berkurang 2.6 mata peratus daripada 29.2 peratus pada Disember 2024.

Pada tempoh yang sama, hanya 8.4 peratus pekerja formal warganegara menerima upah bulanan dibawa gaji minimum RM1,700. Sementara itu, kira-kira 12.0 peratus pekerja formal warganegara memperoleh gaji bulanan tertinggi sebanyak RM10,000 dan ke atas pada Disember 2025 [Carta 5.6].

Carta 5.6:

### Taburan upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara mengikut skala upah, Disember 2024 & Disember 2025



	Skala upah (RM)																					
Dis-25	1.8	1.2	2.0	3.4	18.2	11.9	8.9	8.0	6.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	12.0
Dis-24	2.0	1.5	3.6	13.9	8.3	11.1	8.5	8.1	5.8	4.9	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	11.5

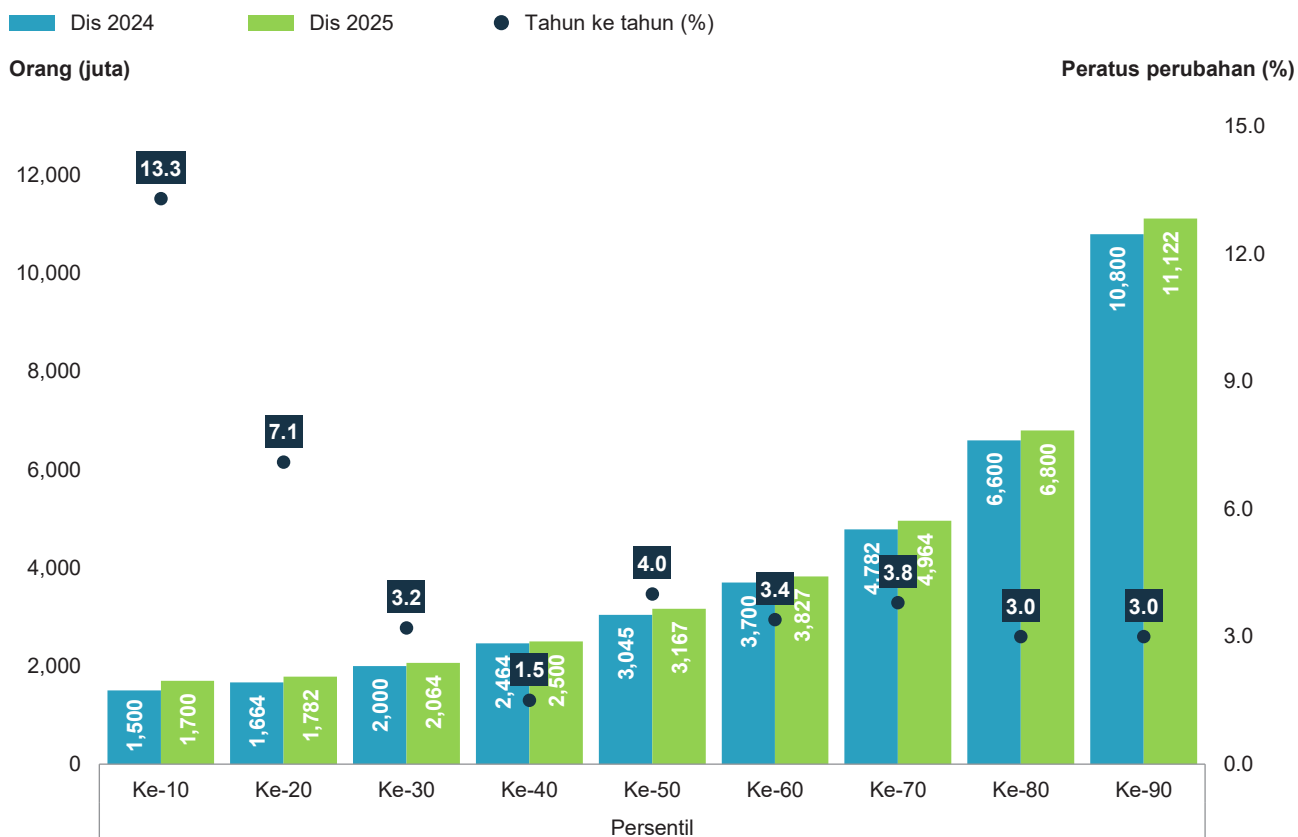
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Nota:\* Merujuk kepada gaji wajar (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), yang diselaraskan dengan kadar inflasi

Berdasarkan analisis persentil, persentil ke-10 pekerja formal warganegara menerima upah bulanan RM1,700 atau kurang. Kumpulan ini mengalami peningkatan 13.3 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Persentil ke-90 upah bulanan pekerja formal meningkat 3.0 peratus tahun-ke-tahun mencecah RM11,122 sebulan. Oleh itu, nisbah upah antara kumpulan penerima upah tertinggi (persentil ke-90) dan kumpulan penerima upah terendah (persentil ke-10) menjelaskan bahawa kumpulan penerima upah tertinggi menerima upah bulanan lebih daripada 6.5 kali ganda berbanding dengan kumpulan penerima upah paling rendah [Carta 5.7].

Carta 5.7:

**Taburan upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara mengikut persentil, Disember 2024 & Disember 2025**



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST4 2025, DOSM

Perkembangan pesat industri pusat data dan infrastruktur digital kini semakin diiktiraf sebagai pemacu strategik kepada transformasi ekonomi global. Laporan oleh World Bank dan United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) menegaskan bahawa pusat data, pengkomputeran awan (cloud computing), kecerdasan buatan (AI) dan data raya (big data) kini berfungsi sebagai infrastruktur kritikal yang menyokong produktiviti, inovasi dan daya saing ekonomi digital. Transformasi ini amat signifikan khususnya bagi negara membangun yang sedang beralih kepada ekonomi berasaskan teknologi dan data<sup>4</sup>.

Di peringkat ASEAN, pertumbuhan ekonomi digital yang pesat, peningkatan penggunaan AI serta perluasan perkhidmatan digital merentas sempadan telah meningkatkan permintaan terhadap infrastruktur digital berskala besar, khususnya pusat data. ASEAN kini muncul sebagai antara hab pertumbuhan utama ekonomi digital global, sekali gus menarik pelaburan asing dalam sektor teknologi, semikonduktor dan perkhidmatan digital serta mewujudkan permintaan tinggi terhadap tenaga kerja berkemahiran tinggi<sup>5</sup>.

Selaras dengan aspirasi Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga Belas (RMK-13), hala tuju ekonomi Malaysia kini memberi penekanan kepada pembangunan industri berteknologi tinggi, ekonomi digital, automasi dan kecerdasan buatan (AI). RMK-13 menekankan peningkatan produktiviti, pembangunan ekonomi berasaskan inovasi serta pengukuhan ekosistem pekerjaan berpendapatan tinggi<sup>6</sup>. Hala tuju ini diperkukuh melalui Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030 (NIMP 2030) oleh Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri (MITI) yang menekankan transformasi industri berasaskan digitalisasi, automasi, AI serta pembangunan rantai nilai berteknologi tinggi<sup>7</sup>.

Dalam konteks ini, Malaysia semakin muncul sebagai antara hab pusat data utama di ASEAN, khususnya di Johor dan Lembah Klang, disokong oleh kelebihan strategik, kos operasi kompetitif, kestabilan infrastruktur serta dasar pelaburan mesra teknologi. Menurut laporan Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Malaysia (MIDA), lebih RM152.9 bilion pelaburan telah diluluskan dalam subsektor ICT termasuk pusat data, AI dan pengkomputeran awan. Sektor ini turut diperkukuh melalui strategi pelaburan MITI–MIDA yang memberi fokus kepada industri digital berimpak tinggi dan penciptaan pekerjaan bernilai tambah<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>4</sup>World Bank – *Digital Infrastructure and Cloud Economy*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment>

<sup>5</sup>UNCTAD (2025) – *Digital Economy Report*. <https://unctad.org/publication/digital-economy-report>

<sup>6</sup>Kementerian Digital – *RMK-13 Digital Economy Direction*. <https://www.digital.gov.my>

<sup>7</sup>MITI – *Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030 (NIMP 2030)*. <https://www.miti.gov.my> / <https://www.nimp2030.gov.my>

<sup>8</sup>MIDA – *Investment Performance Report 2026 (ICT, AI, Data Centres)*. <https://www.mida.gov.my>

Dari perspektif pasaran buruh, perkembangan industri pusat data memberi kesan yang signifikan melalui pewujudan pelbagai jenis pekerjaan merangkumi operasi, teknikal dan sokongan. Ini termasuk peranan seperti jurutera rangkaian, pakar keselamatan siber, jurutera pengkomputeran awan, pentadbir sistem serta juruteknik operasi pusat data yang memastikan kelancaran dan kestabilan infrastruktur digital beroperasi secara berterusan.

Pada masa yang sama, pembangunan dan operasi pusat data turut merangsang permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja dalam sektor berkaitan seperti pembinaan fasiliti, kejuruteraan elektrik dan mekanikal, sistem penyejukan, serta infrastruktur tenaga. Kesan ini turut meliputi perkhidmatan sokongan seperti pengurusan fasiliti, keselamatan fizikal, logistik, serta penglibatan vendor teknologi dan pembekal perkakasan yang menjadi sebahagian daripada ekosistem industri ini.

Secara keseluruhannya, perkembangan industri pusat data ini bukan sahaja memperluas peluang pekerjaan, malah meningkatkan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja berkemahiran tinggi serta memperkukuh rantai nilai ekonomi digital negara melalui kesan pengganda yang lebih meluas. Perubahan ini mencerminkan peralihan struktur pasaran buruh Malaysia daripada model pekerjaan tradisional kepada *skills-based economy* yang lebih fleksibel, digital dan berimpak tinggi. Dalam konteks ini, ekonomi gig juga berkembang kepada platform profesional berasaskan kepakaran teknologi seperti *cloud engineering*, keselamatan siber (*cyber security*) dan pembangunan AI.

Seiring dengan transformasi ini, pembangunan modal insan menjadi faktor kritikal. Inisiatif Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional (TVET) memainkan peranan penting dalam menyediakan tenaga kerja berkemahiran tinggi untuk ekonomi digital. Transformasi ini disokong oleh Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran (JPK) di bawah Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KESUMA), yang memperkukuh latihan berasaskan keperluan industri seperti pusat data, rangkaian digital dan sistem teknologi moden<sup>9</sup>.

Secara keseluruhannya, industri pusat data dijangka menjadi enabler utama transformasi pasaran buruh Malaysia pada tahun 2026. Impaknya bukan sahaja meningkatkan penciptaan pekerjaan langsung dan rantai bekalan, tetapi juga mempercepat pertumbuhan *high-skilled gig economy* dan ekosistem TVET digital, selaras dengan RMK-13, NIMP 2030 serta strategi pelaburan MITI–MIDA ke arah ekonomi berpendapatan tinggi, inklusif dan berdaya saing global.

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<sup>9</sup>Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran (JPK), KESUMA Malaysia – *TVET Development*  
<https://www.dsd.gov.my>

## 7 Kesimpulan

Pada ST1 2026, pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal kukuh dan stabil, disokong oleh peningkatan guna tenaga, pengurangan bilangan penganggur dan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh yang kekal stabil. Dari sudut permintaan buruh, jawatan diisi dan kekosongan jawatan yang wujud menggambarkan keperluan tenaga kerja yang berterusan dalam sektor ekonomi. Pada masa yang sama, produktiviti buruh mencatatkan peningkatan dari segi nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja dan setiap jam bekerja berbanding suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, sekali gus mencerminkan kecekapan tenaga kerja yang semakin tinggi. Perkembangan ini juga mencerminkan keseimbangan yang baik antara penawaran dan permintaan buruh dalam ekonomi.

Ekonomi Malaysia terus mencatat prestasi memberangsangkan pada suku tahun pertama apabila Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) berkembang 5.4 peratus. Momentum pertumbuhan ini mencerminkan ketahanan ekonomi negara yang kekal utuh walaupun berdepan tekanan daripada krisis geopolitik yang berlarutan sejak Februari. Prestasi tersebut merupakan peningkatan yang jelas berbanding pertumbuhan 4.4 peratus yang direkodkan pada tempoh sama tahun sebelumnya, sekali gus meletakkan Malaysia mengatasi beberapa ekonomi serantau seperti Singapura dan China. Walaupun berdepan tekanan geopolitik luar, perkembangan KDNK ini turut memberi kesan positif kepada pasaran buruh Malaysia apabila pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih kukuh berjaya merangsang permintaan tenaga buruh, meningkatkan peluang pekerjaan serta menyokong pertambahan guna tenaga.

Konflik Asia Barat yang berpanjangan telah mendorong kenaikan harga minyak mentah dunia melebihi 40 peratus sehingga melepasi paras AS\$100 setong, sekali gus meningkatkan risiko gangguan bekalan minyak global dan memberi tekanan kepada kos ekonomi domestik. Dalam menghadapi situasi ini, kekuatan ekonomi negara membolehkan kerajaan mengekalkan harga RON95 bersubsidi pada RM1.99 seliter menerusi inisiatif BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) bagi melindungi rakyat, manakala harga bahan api lain diselaraskan secara berperingkat sejajar dengan peningkatan harga global. Pada masa yang sama, bantuan BUDI Individu dan BUDI Agri-Komoditi turut dipertingkatkan kepada RM300 sebulan mulai Mac 2026, di samping kawalan penjualan bahan api diperketat bagi mengurangkan ketirisan subsidi dan memastikan manfaatnya terus dinikmati kumpulan sasar. Langkah-langkah ini bukan sahaja membantu meredakan tekanan kos sara hidup isi rumah, malah turut mengurangkan beban kos operasi firma, khususnya dalam sektor yang bergantung tinggi kepada bahan api seperti pengangkutan, logistik, pertanian dan pembuatan. Secara tidak langsung, intervensi ini menyokong kestabilan pasaran buruh Malaysia dengan membantu mengekalkan permintaan tenaga buruh, mengurangkan risiko pengurangan pengambilan pekerja baharu serta memastikan pendapatan dan daya beli pekerja kekal terpelihara dalam persekitaran ekonomi global yang mencabar.

Kadar inflasi Malaysia meningkat kepada 1.7 peratus pada Mac 2026 berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun sebelumnya, dengan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) naik kepada 136.4 mata daripada 134.1 mata pada Mac 2025. Peningkatan inflasi ini berpotensi menghakis kuasa beli pekerja, terutamanya dalam kalangan golongan berpendapatan rendah dan sederhana yang lebih terdedah kepada kenaikan kos pengangkutan harian. Keadaan ini boleh menjejaskan pendapatan sebenar pekerja serta mengehendkan keupayaan perbelanjaan isi rumah, yang akhirnya memberi implikasi terhadap tahap produktiviti dan kesejahteraan tenaga buruh.

Dalam masa yang sama, peningkatan kos operasi yang ditanggung oleh firma, khususnya kos logistik dan input berkaitan, boleh mengehendkan keupayaan majikan untuk melaksanakan pelarasan gaji atau memperluas pengambilan pekerja baharu. Kesan ini dijangka lebih ketara dalam sektor yang sensitif terhadap perubahan kos input, sekali gus berpotensi memperlahankan momentum pertumbuhan pasaran buruh.

Kesimpulannya, walaupun situasi semasa pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal stabil dan berdaya tahan, disokong oleh pertumbuhan ekonomi domestik, pihak Kerajaan perlu memastikan keseimbangan antara kestabilan harga, mengekalkan kuasa beli pengguna serta kemampanan ekonomi. Pada masa yang sama, usaha berterusan perlu dipergiat untuk meningkatkan produktiviti, memperkukuh pembangunan kemahiran serta memastikan pertumbuhan pasaran buruh yang lebih inklusif dan mampan dalam menghadapi ketidaktentuan ekonomi semasa.

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## Melangkaui Pengangguran: Analisis Struktur NEET Belia di Malaysia

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### Pengenalan

Golongan belia amat penting bagi mengekalkan pertumbuhan ekonomi, namun peralihan daripada alam persekolahan ke alam pekerjaan pada masa kini menjadi semakin rumit. Bagi memantau cabaran ini, Pertubuhan Buruh Antarabangsa (ILO) menggunakan kadar NEET (Tidak dalam Pekerjaan, Pendidikan, atau Latihan). Berbeza dengan metrik pengangguran tradisional, kerangka kerja NEET memberi gambaran yang lebih luas mengenai ketidaklibatan belia dengan mengambil kira individu yang telah keluar sepenuhnya daripada tenaga buruh. Menyedari kerentanan ini, Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu telah menyepadukan usaha mengurangkan kadar NEET ke dalam Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) 8, khususnya Sasaran 8.6. Walau bagaimanapun, kemajuan di peringkat global masih perlahan: ILO menganggarkan sekitar 262 million golongan muda berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun; iaitu satu daripada empat orang secara global diklasifikasikan sebagai NEET, dengan negara berpendapatan rendah berdepan lonjakan ketidaklibatan pasca-pandemik (ILO, 2024).

Trend global ini mencerminkan tekanan struktural yang serius dalam ekonomi domestik Malaysia, di mana penunjuk nasional berbeza secara mendadak daripada statistik belia. Pada tahun 2024, ketika kadar pengangguran nasional berada pada paras stabil iaitu 3.2 peratus, kadar pengangguran belia (berumur 15–24 tahun) pula melonjak tinggi secara tidak seimbang pada paras 10.3 peratus. Kekangan struktural ini diburukkan lagi oleh ketidakpadanan kemahiran yang berterusan; statistik rasmi menunjukkan bahawa 32.2 peratus siswazah yang bekerja berada dalam kategori guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran disebabkan oleh faktor penempatan dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir atau berkemahiran rendah. Tempoh ketidakaktifan dan guna tenaga tidak penuh yang berpanjangan ini mewujudkan “kesan parut” (scarring effect) kekal yang mengurangkan pendapatan sepanjang hayat serta meningkatkan risiko pengangguran struktural pada masa hadapan (Mühlbock et al., 2022).

### Kajian Literatur

Konsep NEET mula diperkenalkan di United Kingdom pada akhir 1980-an susulan reformasi dalam dasar kebajikan belia (Furlong, 2006). Sejak itu, NEET telah menjadi penunjuk yang diiktiraf di peringkat antarabangsa bagi memantau tahap pengasingan atau ketidaklibatan belia (Hutchinson et al., 2016). Sementara itu, kerangka antarabangsa lazimnya memberi tumpuan kepada individu berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, kebanyakan dasar di peringkat nasional memperluas had umur tersebut kepada 29 atau 30 tahun bagi mencerminkan tempoh peralihan ke alam pekerjaan yang lebih berpanjangan (Maguire, 2015).

Fenomena NEET berkait rapat dengan ketidaktentuan pasaran buruh, ketidaksamaan struktur, serta keciciran daripada sistem persekolahan (Abu Hassan et al., 2023; Pimentel et al., 2025). Kajian empirikal secara konsisten menunjukkan bahawa pencapaian pendidikan yang lebih rendah meningkatkan risiko NEET akibat kebolehpasaran awal yang lebih lemah, manakala pendidikan yang lebih tinggi pula memudahkan integrasi ke dalam pasaran kerja serta mobiliti geografi yang lebih baik (*European Agency*, 2016; Morris, 2023; Weiss et al., 2021). Selain itu, ketidaksamaan jantina turut diperhatikan secara meluas di peringkat global, dengan golongan wanita muda lebih terdedah kepada status NEET berikutan peranan penjagaan serta norma sosial yang telah lama terbentuk (Avagianou et al., 2022; Brzinsky-Fay, 2021; Odoardi et al., 2022). Walaupun kajian NEET telah mencapai tahap perkembangan yang tinggi di ekonomi maju Asia Timur (Elder, 2015), bukti empirikal yang komprehensif bagi menganalisis interaksi antara sistem pendidikan, perubahan demografi dan halangan struktur dalam konteks Malaysia masih terhad (Harun et al., 2020).

### Metodologi dan Sumber Data

Analisis ini menggunakan data mikro daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (LFS) yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Kadar NEET belia dikira untuk dua kohort umur yang berbeza: kohort antarabangsa standard (berumur 15–24 tahun) dan kohort belia kebangsaan (berumur 15–30 tahun) di bawah Akta Persatuan Belia dan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia (Pindaan) 2019. Mengikut piawai ILO, NEET Belia merujuk kepada individu yang pada masa yang sama tidak bekerja (menganggur atau tidak aktif) dan tidak mengambil bahagian dalam pendidikan atau latihan formal atau bukan formal dalam tempoh rujukan empat minggu (ILO, 2013).

Kadar NEET Belia seterusnya dikira sebagai nisbah individu ini kepada jumlah populasi belia, dinyatakan sebagai:

$$\text{Kadar NEET (\%)} = \frac{\text{Populasi Belia} - (\text{Belia Bekerja} + \text{Belia dalam Pendidikan/Latihan})}{\text{Penduduk Belia}} \times 100$$

Komposisi kumpulan ini dikategorikan mengikut hubungan mereka dengan pasaran buruh seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah 1**, di mana NEET penganggur secara aktif mencari pekerjaan, manakala NEET tidak aktif berada di luar pasaran buruh disebabkan faktor seperti putus asa, masalah kesihatan atau ketidakupayaan, serta tanggungjawab keluarga.

Rajah 1 :

## Komposisi Penunjuk NEET Belia



Sumber: Bardak, U., Maseda, MR, & Rosso, F. (2015)

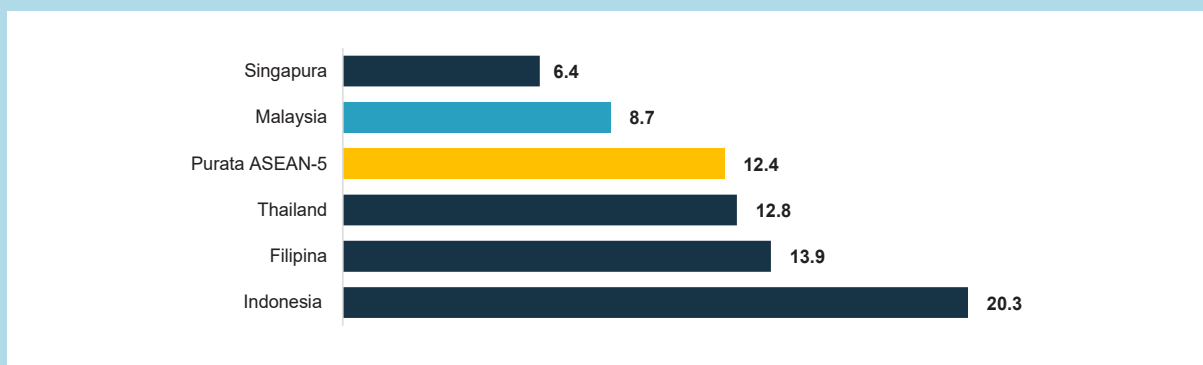
## Dapatan kajian

Di peringkat antarabangsa, penunjuk Belia Tidak dalam Pekerjaan, Pendidikan atau Latihan (NEET) mengukur peratusan belia yang tidak terlibat dalam pekerjaan, pendidikan atau latihan, yang dinyatakan sebagai peratusan daripada jumlah populasi belia. Belia ditakrifkan sebagai individu berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun. Penunjuk ini menyediakan ukuran yang standard bagi menilai tahap pengasingan belia serta membolehkan perbandingan antara negara.

Menurut Pertubuhan Buruh Antarabangsa (ILO), purata global bagi kadar NEET belia berada pada paras 19.9 peratus pada tahun 2024. Sebagai perbandingan, kadar NEET belia di Malaysia (berumur 15–24 tahun) adalah jauh lebih rendah iaitu pada 8.7 peratus, sekali gus meletakkan negara pada kedudukan yang baik dalam kalangan negara ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Singapura dan Thailand). Khususnya, kadar Malaysia kekal berada di bawah purata negara-negara ASEAN-5 iaitu sebanyak 12.4 peratus; kadarnya adalah lebih rendah berbanding Indonesia (20.3%), Filipina (13.9%), dan Thailand (12.8%), namun kekal lebih tinggi berbanding Singapura (6.4%). Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa walaupun Malaysia telah mencatat kemajuan dalam mengintegrasikan belia ke dalam sistem pendidikan dan pekerjaan, masih terdapat sebahagian yang berdepan cabaran seperti ketidaksepadanan kemahiran, ketidaksamaan akses kepada peluang, serta kesukaran dalam peralihan daripada alam persekolahan ke pasaran buruh [Carta 1].

Carta 1 :

### Kadar NEET Belia, Negara ASEAN-5, 2024 (%)



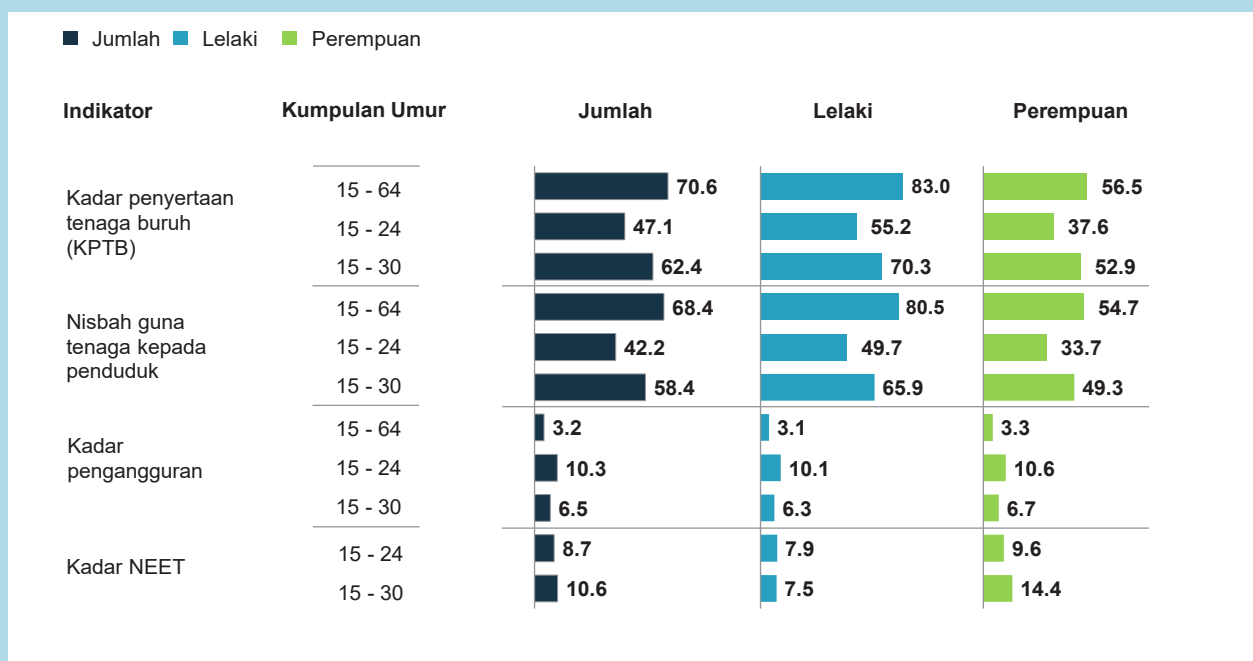
**Sumber:** Data Bank Dunia; Pengiraan Pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh Malaysia, DOSM; Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS - Statistics Indonesia); *Philippine Statistics Authorities*.

Pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan ketidaksamaan jantina, khususnya apabila diteliti melalui kadar Belia Tidak dalam Pekerjaan, Pendidikan atau Latihan (NEET). Seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 2**, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (LFPR) dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk bagi lelaki secara konsisten lebih tinggi berbanding wanita merentas semua kumpulan umur, sekali gus memperlihatkan wujudnya jurang struktur dalam pasaran buruh yang turut memuncak dalam kalangan belia tidak aktif. Kedua-dua jantina mencatatkan nisbah guna tenaga yang lebih rendah dalam kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun (49.7% bagi lelaki; 33.7% bagi wanita) berikutan proses peralihan daripada alam persekolahan ke alam pekerjaan. Walau bagaimanapun, selepas fasa pendidikan ini berakhir, laluan golongan wanita muda menunjukkan perbezaan yang lebih negatif berbanding lelaki, sekali gus meningkatkan risiko ketidakaktifan ekonomi jangka panjang yang lebih tinggi.

Perbezaan ini jelas dapat diperhatikan melalui penunjuk NEET, di mana isu pengangguran belia beralih daripada isu struktur umum kepada ketidakseimbangan yang dipacu secara ketara oleh faktor jantina. Dalam kumpulan umur muda 15 hingga 24 tahun, jurang kadar NEET antara jantina adalah agak kecil, dengan wanita mencatatkan 9.6 peratus berbanding lelaki 7.9 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi kumpulan umur yang lebih luas iaitu 15 hingga 30 tahun, kadar NEET lelaki menurun sedikit kepada 7.5 peratus, manakala kadar NEET wanita meningkat dengan ketara kepada 14.4 peratus. Perbezaan ini menunjukkan bahawa ketidaksamaan jantina semakin melebar apabila usia belia meningkat. Jurang yang semakin luas ini mencerminkan kecenderungan ketidaklibatan jangka panjang golongan wanita muda daripada pendidikan dan penyertaan aktif dalam tenaga buruh, yang sebahagian besarnya berkait rapat dengan kekangan struktur.

Carta 2 :

**Penunjuk Pasaran Buruh Utama di Malaysia, 2024 (%)**



Sumber: Pengiraan pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

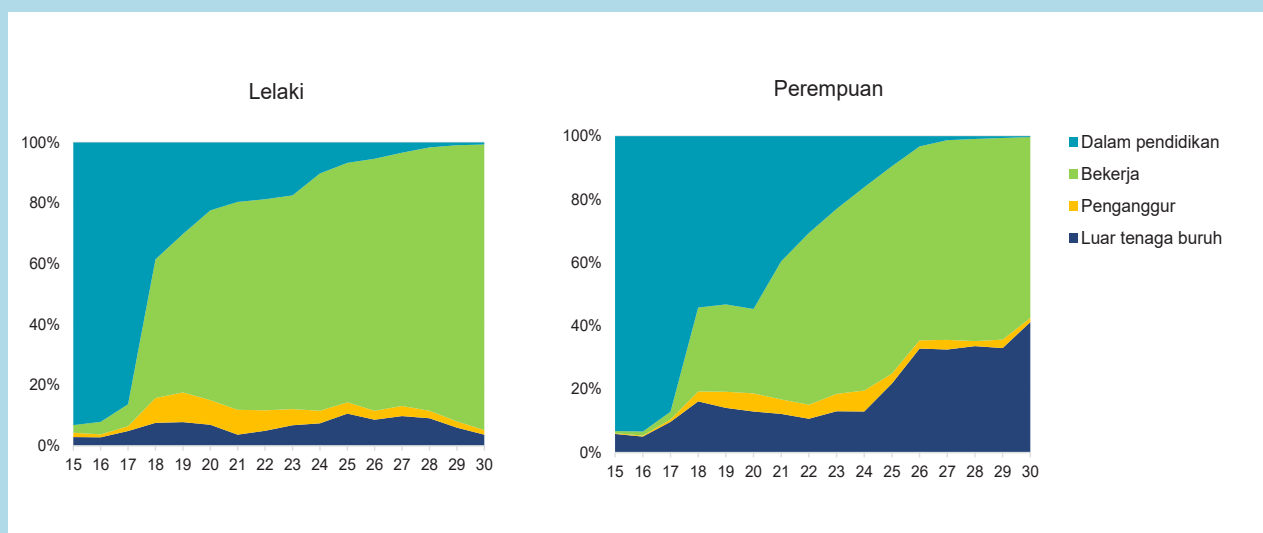
Nota: 15-64 tahun merujuk kepada umur bekerja yang digunakan dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Corak perkembangan belia Malaysia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun digambarkan dalam **Carta 3**, yang memperincikan perubahan perkadaran individu dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan, pengangguran, serta mereka yang berada di luar tenaga buruh. Pada peringkat awal belia, khususnya antara umur 15 hingga 17 tahun, majoriti besar lelaki dan wanita masih berada dalam sistem persekolahan, sekali gus menyebabkan penglibatan awal dalam pasaran buruh adalah rendah. Perbezaan ketara mula berlaku sebaik sahaja selepas umur 18 tahun, iaitu tempoh lazim penamatan pendidikan menengah. Golongan lelaki muda didapati memasuki pasaran buruh dengan lebih pantas, dengan bahagian guna tenaga meningkat dengan ketara antara umur 18 hingga 21 tahun. Dalam tempoh peralihan selepas tamat persekolahan ini, lelaki menunjukkan peningkatan sementara dalam pengangguran aktif yang mencerminkan realiti friksional semasa proses awal pencarian pekerjaan. Sebaliknya, golongan wanita muda keluar daripada sistem pendidikan formal secara lebih beransur-ansur, dengan sebahagian yang lebih besar kekal dalam pengajian di peringkat tertiar pada lewat remaja dan awal 20-an.

Perbezaan struktur yang paling ketara berlaku apabila belia memasuki lingkungan lewat 20-an, sekali gus mengubah pemacu asas fenomena NEET. Bagi golongan lelaki muda, bahagian guna tenaga meningkat secara berterusan sehingga mendominasi hampir keseluruhan kumpulan umur menjelang umur 30 tahun, manakala penglibatan di luar tenaga buruh menurun kepada tahap yang sangat rendah. Bagi golongan wanita muda, halatuju adalah berbeza secara asasnya; walaupun guna tenaga meningkat seiring penamatan pendidikan tertiar, perkadaran individu yang diklasifikasikan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh meningkat dengan ketara. Menjelang umur 25 tahun, bahagian wanita yang tidak aktif secara ekonomi melebihi 20 peratus, dan menjelang umur 30 tahun, ia meningkat kepada sekitar 40 peratus daripada keseluruhan kohort wanita.

Trend visual ini menunjukkan bahawa pengecualian ekonomi dalam kalangan wanita di Malaysia bukan merupakan isu pengangguran konvensional, memandangkan komponen pengangguran aktif bagi wanita kekal agak kecil dan stabil merentas semua kumpulan umur. Sebaliknya, kadar NEET dalam kalangan wanita yang tinggi dipacu oleh peralihan secara struktur kepada status tidak aktif dalam tenaga buruh. Apabila golongan wanita muda memasuki lingkungan lewat 20-an, iaitu fasa kitaran hayat yang lazimnya selari dengan perkahwinan dan pembinaan keluarga, mereka didapati berundur daripada pasaran buruh pada kadar yang lebih tinggi. Corak ini memperlihatkan wujudnya kekangan institusi dan sosial yang ketara, seperti akses terhadap kepada perkhidmatan penjagaan kanak-kanak atau pengaturan kerja yang tidak fleksibel, yang mengakibatkan ketidaklibatan yang progresif dan berpanjangan wanita muda yang rentan daripada penyertaan dalam ekonomi produktif.

**Carta 3:**  
**Status Kitaran Hayat Belia Malaysia Mengikut Umur dan Jantina, 2024 (%)**



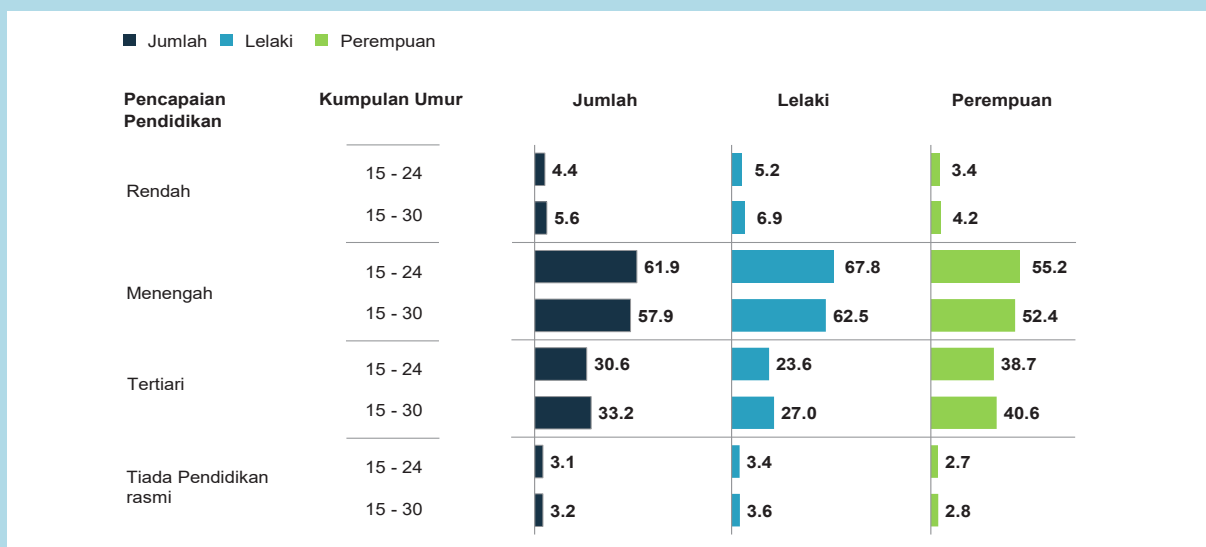
**Sumber:** Pengiraan pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

**Nota:** Luar tenaga buruh termasuk mereka yang tidak mencari kerja kerana tanggungjawab keluarga, kerja rumah atau ketidakupayaan.

Analisis pencapaian pendidikan menunjukkan satu paradoks struktur yang menarik. Pendidikan menengah kekal sebagai tahap kelayakan utama dalam kalangan belia Malaysia, khususnya bagi lelaki (62.5% lelaki berumur 15–30 tahun berhenti pada peringkat pendidikan menengah berbanding 52.4% wanita), mencerminkan kemasukan awal golongan lelaki ke dalam pasaran buruh. Sebaliknya, golongan wanita mencatatkan kelebihan yang ketara dalam pendidikan tinggi, dengan 40.6 peratus wanita dalam kohort 15 hingga 30 tahun memiliki kelayakan tertiar berbanding hanya 27.0 peratus lelaki **[Carta 4]**.

Carta 4:

### Komposisi Belia Malaysia mengikut Pencapaian Pendidikan, 2024 (%)

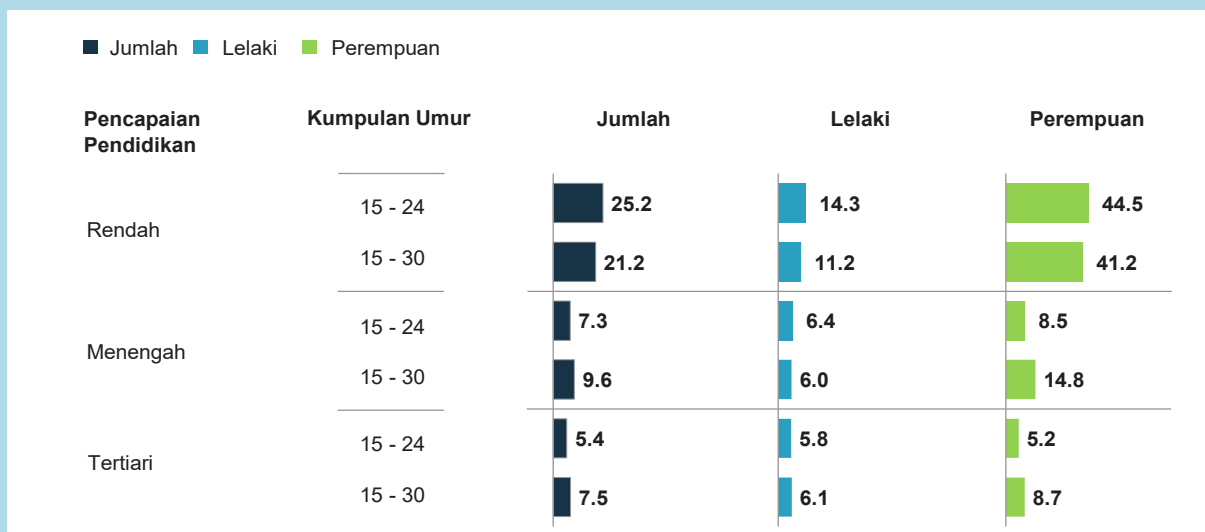


Sumber: Pengiraan pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Walaupun peningkatan kemahiran berfungsi sebagai penampan yang berkesan terhadap risiko menjadi NEET, namun kesannya adalah berbeza mengikut jantina. Risiko paling tinggi diperhatikan pada peringkat pendidikan rendah, dengan kadar NEET wanita mencecah 41.2 peratus (umur 15–30) berbanding hanya 11.2 peratus bagi lelaki. Pada peringkat pendidikan menengah, kadar NEET wanita (14.8%) melebihi daripada dua kali ganda berbanding lelaki (6.0%). Pendidikan tertiar pula mengurangkan tahap ketidaklibatan kepada paras paling rendah secara keseluruhan (7.5% bagi umur 15–30). Menarik untuk diperhatikan bahawa dalam kumpulan pendidikan tertiar (15–24 tahun), dinamik ini secara sementara menunjukkan pembalikan, dengan lelaki muda mencatat kadar NEET yang sedikit lebih tinggi (5.8%) berbanding wanita (5.2%), sebelum kembali normal pada peringkat dewasa apabila wanita berpendidikan tertiar sekali lagi melebihi lelaki (8.7% berbanding 6.1%). Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa walaupun akses pendidikan berjaya memperkasa pencapaian akademik wanita, pasaran buruh masih tidak cukup fleksibel untuk mengekalkan tenaga kerja wanita berkelayakan tinggi [Carta 5].

Carta 5:

**Kadar NEET Belia Malaysia mengikut Pencapaian Pendidikan, 2024 (%)**



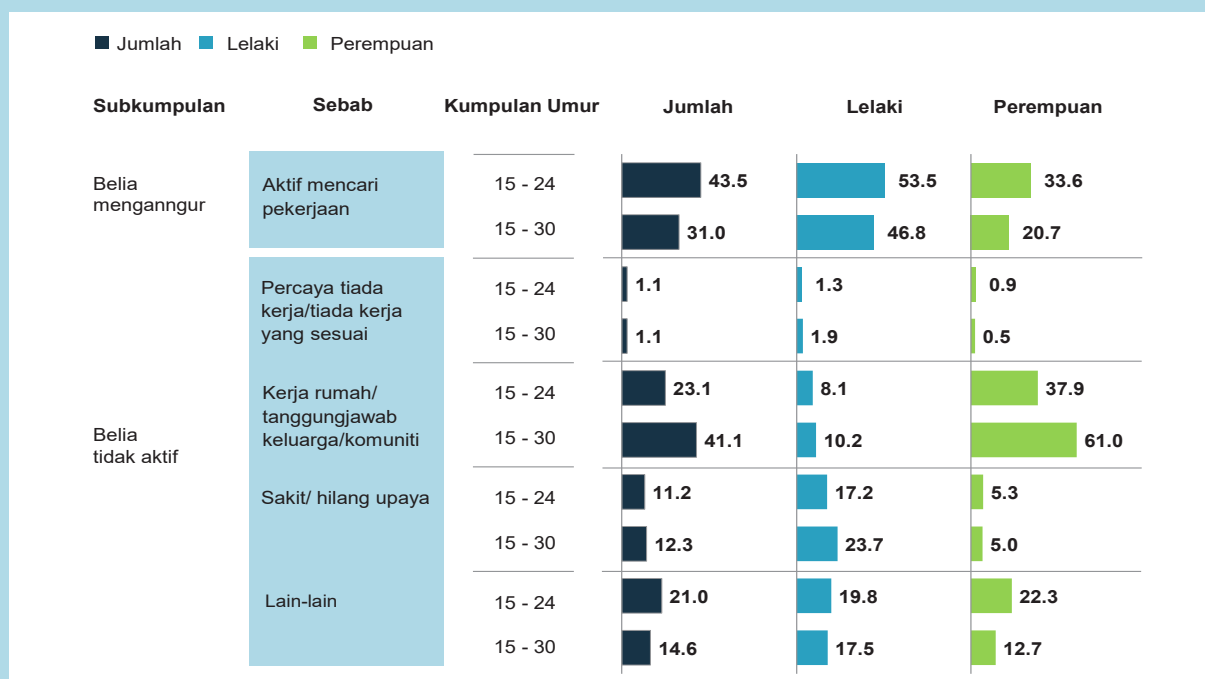
**Sumber:** Pengiraan pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Punca pengangguran belia mengukuhkan lagi jurang jantina ini. Lelaki muda yang menganggur kebanyakannya terlibat dalam pencarian pekerjaan secara aktif; lelaki mencatat kadar pencarian kerja aktif sebanyak 53.5 peratus (15–24 tahun) dan 46.8 peratus (15–30 tahun), jauh lebih tinggi berbanding rakan sebaya wanita (33.6% dan 20.7%, masing-masing). Golongan pencari kerja putus asa pula merangkumi bahagian yang kecil bagi kedua-dua jantina.

Bagi belia tidak aktif, tanggungjawab keluarga dikenal pasti sebagai kekangan utama dalam kalangan wanita, meningkat daripada 37.9 peratus dalam kumpulan umur lebih muda kepada 61.0 peratus dalam kumpulan umur 15 hingga 30 tahun. Sebaliknya, tanggungjawab keluarga hanya menyumbang maksimum 10.2 peratus kepada ketidakaktifan dalam kalangan lelaki. Sebaliknya, ketidakaktifan ekonomi lelaki lebih banyak dipacu oleh faktor kesihatan atau keadaan tidak diklasifikasikan; lelaki berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun mencatat 23.7 peratus ketidakaktifan akibat penyakit atau ketidakupayaan, berbanding hanya 5.0 peratus bagi wanita **[Carta 6]**.

Carta 6:

### Komposisi Belia Menganggur dan Tidak Aktif di Malaysia mengikut Sebab (%)



Sumber: Pengiraan pengarang berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

### Had Kajian

Walaupun kajian ini memberi analisis mendalam tentang belia NEET di Malaysia, beberapa had kajian perlu diambil kira. Pertama, kajian ini menggunakan data keratan rentas (cross-sectional) daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) 2024 yang hanya menunjukkan situasi pada satu masa sahaja. Tanpa pemantauan jangka panjang, kajian ini tidak dapat memastikan berapa lama seseorang itu kekal dalam status NEET atau membuktikan kesan buruknya terhadap pendapatan masa depan mereka. Kedua, definisi STB yang ketat dalam tempoh rujukan empat minggu mungkin tersalah anggap belia yang bekerja dalam ekonomi gig atau sektor tidak formal seperti pencipta kandungan, pekerja bebas, atau peniaga dalam talian sebagai “tidak aktif” atau “menganggur” kerana aktiviti mereka tidak memenuhi kriteria kerja formal.

Selain itu, data ini terlalu luas dalam mengkategorikan punca ketidakaktifan ekonomi. Walaupun “tanggungjawab keluarga” menjadi punca utama belia wanita keluar daripada pasaran buruh, data sedia ada tidak menjelaskan secara terperinci sama ada ia disebabkan oleh penjagaan anak, pengurusan warga emas, atau masalah kos pengasuhan. Bagi belia lelaki pula, sebanyak 23.7 peratus daripada mereka dikategorikan di bawah “sakit, kurang upaya, atau punca lain”, yang mana kategori ini terlalu umum untuk melihat halangan sebenar yang mereka hadapi. Akhir sekali, kajian ini hanya melihat trend makro pada peringkat nasional bagi kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 dan 15 hingga 30 tahun. Pendekatan ini mengetepikan perbezaan kawasan seperti jurang ekonomi antara bandar dan luar bandar atau perbezaan peluang pekerjaan mengikut negeri, yang mungkin menyembunyikan masalah ekonomi yang lebih serius di peringkat tempatan.

## Kesimpulan

Analisis pasaran buruh belia Malaysia pada tahun 2024 menunjukkan bahawa walaupun negara mencatat kadar NEET agregat yang sederhana (8.7%) berbanding negara ASEAN lain, perspektif makro ini tidak menggambarkan sepenuhnya ketidakseimbangan struktur dan perbezaan ketara berasaskan jantina. Corak perkembangan belia Malaysia didapati sangat dipengaruhi oleh jantina, bermula dengan fasa peralihan bersama daripada alam persekolahan ke alam pekerjaan pada peringkat awal belia, sebelum berkembang kepada perbezaan yang ketara menjelang umur 30 tahun. Sementara golongan lelaki muda berjaya menempatkan diri mereka dalam tenaga kerja aktif, sebahagian besar golongan wanita muda beralih secara sistematik daripada alam pendidikan kepada ketidakaktifan ekonomi jangka panjang.

Jurang perbezaan ini mendedahkan satu paradoks struktur yang ketara dalam kerangka sosioekonomi Malaysia. Akses pendidikan yang saksama selama berdekad-dekad telah memperkasakan golongan wanita muda dari segi akademik, yang mana kadar pencapaian pendidikan tinggi dalam kalangan wanita kini lebih tinggi berbanding lelaki. Walau bagaimanapun, benteng perlindungan yang biasanya ditawarkan oleh pendidikan tinggi gagal mengekalkan bakat wanita sepenuhnya dalam pasaran kerja. Jurang ini amat meruncing dalam kalangan wanita berkemahiran rendah dan berpendidikan menengah, yang menghadapi kadar NEET yang sangat tinggi.

Secara keseluruhan, dapatan ini menunjukkan bahawa ketidaklibatan ekonomi belia di Malaysia bukanlah isu tunggal yang berpunca daripada kekurangan peluang pekerjaan semata-mata. Bagi belia lelaki, cabaran yang dihadapi lebih bersifat friksional dan dipengaruhi oleh faktor pasaran buruh, yang dicirikan oleh pencarian pekerjaan secara aktif serta pengangguran struktur pada peringkat awal. Sebaliknya, bagi belia wanita, kekangan yang wujud lebih berkait dengan faktor sosial dan institusi, yang banyak dipengaruhi oleh kekangan domestik serta tanggungjawab keluarga tanpa upah, khususnya pada fasa utama pembinaan keluarga dalam kitaran kehidupan.

Sehubungan itu, usaha menangani cabaran belia NEET di Malaysia memerlukan kerangka dasar yang bersifat dua serampang. Pertama, dasar ekonomi perlu memberi tumpuan kepada pewujudan peluang pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi yang sejajar dengan keperluan pasaran bagi kumpulan pencari kerja aktif yang didominasi lelaki. Kedua, dan lebih kritikal, dasar sosial perlu memperkenalkan struktur sokongan yang kukuh seperti penyediaan infrastruktur penjagaan kanak-kanak yang mudah diakses, perkhidmatan penjagaan warga emas bersubsidi serta pengaturan kerja fleksibel yang dilindungi dari segi perundangan. Hanya dengan merungkai kekangan domestik yang bersifat sistemik terhadap wanita, Malaysia dapat mengoptimumkan potensi tenaga kerja wanita berpendidikan tinggi sebagai aset ekonomi jangka panjang yang produktif.

## Penafian

Pandangan yang dinyatakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM).

## Pengiktirafan

Penulis ingin mengucapkan terima kasih yang tulus kepada semua pihak yang memberikan bimbingan dan bantuan pakar sepanjang proses berlangsung. Kami juga amat menghargai rakan-rakan kami di Biro Statistik Buruh Malaysia (MBLS) atas sumbangan berharga mereka dalam menyediakan dan meningkatkan kualiti artikel ini.

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## Key Reviews for Q1 2026

- ▶ Malaysia's labour market remained strong and resilient in the First Quarter of 2026, with the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) at 70.9 per cent and Labour Demand improving, as reflected by a Job Vacancies Rate of 2.1 per cent.
- ▶ The labour market remained resilient in the first quarter of 2026 despite the conflict in West Asia, supported by increment of labour force by 0.9 per cent year-on-year to 17.23 million persons. Consequently, the labour force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage points to 70.9 per cent.
- ▶ The number of employed persons continued to expand by 1.0 per cent to 16.73 million persons, while the employment-to-population ratio increased to 68.8 per cent. At the same time, the number of unemployed persons declined by 3.1 per cent (-16.0 thousand) to 506.5 thousand persons, resulting in an unemployment rate of 2.9 per cent
- ▶ The number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week continued to record a decline of 4.1 per cent from a year ago to 231.6 thousand persons, supported by strong domestic demand throughout the first quarter of 2026. Correspondingly, the skill-related underemployment rate, which accounted more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary-education, decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 35.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2026, while the time-related underemployment rate also declined to 0.7 per cent.
- ▶ Labour demand recorded an increase in the number of jobs by 1.8 per cent year-on-year to 9.23 million jobs. Within this total, 97.9 per cent were filled job also rose by 1.8 per cent to reach 9.03 million. Meanwhile during the same period vacancies recorded marginal increase of 0.4 per cent to 194.8 thousand. However, the number of jobs created lessened by 1.5 per cent year-on-year to 32.7 thousand.
- ▶ Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous year of the same quarter. Labour productivity, as measured by value added per employed person, increased by 4.3 per cent to RM26,171 per person. During the same period, total hours worked rose by 0.5 per cent to 9.63 billion hours. Consequently, labour productivity per hour worked grew by 4.8 per cent, reaching RM45.5 per hour.
- ▶ Overall, although Malaysia's current labour market situation remains stable and resilient, supported by domestic economic growth, the government needs to ensure a balance between price stability, maintaining consumer purchasing power and economic sustainability. At the same time, continuous efforts should be intensified to enhance productivity, strengthen skills development and ensure more inclusive and sustainable labour market growth amid the current economic uncertainties.

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## Malaysia's labour market remained strong and resilient in the First Quarter of 2026, with the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) at 70.9 per cent and Labour Demand improving, as reflected by a Job Vacancies Rate of 2.1 per cent

Today, the West Asia crisis is challenging the global economy's resiliency. Malaysia remained competitive in the first quarter of 2026, reflecting strong economic fundamentals during heightened global economic uncertainty, particularly due by rising oil prices driven by ongoing geopolitical tensions. The conflict in West Asia that began in February 2026 has had a significant impact on energy prices, particularly oil and gas, and has undermined global economic stability. At the same time, the world is now in a phase of increasingly pronounced great power rivalry. This development has led to an increase in oil prices, further increasing inflationary risks and contributing to instability in global investment. Based on Bank Negara Malaysia, Malaysia's economy is projected to grow between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent in 2026, supported by resilient domestic demand and sustained investment momentum. However, the impact of West Asia War may certainly emerge and expected to have a more effect in the second and third quarters of 2026, especially on production costs and inflation<sup>1</sup>.

In the first quarter 2026, Malaysia's economy recorded a solid growth of 5.4 per cent, driven by sustained household spending, steady investment activities, and continued export expansion<sup>2</sup>. Economic growth was driven by expansion in the Services, Manufacturing, Construction, and Agriculture sectors. Malaysia's export growth started moderated in March, reflecting softer external demand. Escalating geopolitical tensions in the West Asia, including the temporary closure of key airspace corridors, have disrupted logistics and increased transportation costs, particularly for time-sensitive and high-value goods. These developments have weighed on trade momentum by causing shipment delays and supply chain adjustments. For Malaysia, the impact is compounded by its strong integration into global value chains, where any external shock can quickly transmit to export performance. While the slowdown may be temporary, prolonged uncertainty could further dampen trade activity and business confidence in the coming months.

Despite these challenges, Malaysia's economy remained fundamentally strong in first quarter 2026, supported by stable domestic demand and resilient household spending, alongside continued investment and export activity. Inflation also stayed moderate at around 1.7 per cent in March, helping to maintain overall economic stability. Overall, the economy continued to expand at a steady but moderating pace, reflecting solid domestic fundamentals, although it is increasingly exposed to global risks and uncertainties, particularly from geopolitical tensions and softer external demand<sup>3</sup>.

From a sectoral perspective, manufacturing and external trade continue to show encouraging momentum, supported by sustained global demand and improved operational efficiency. The retail sector is also expected to expand, driven by strong domestic demand and seasonal factors such as Chinese New Year and Hari Raya Aidilfitri, although rising cost pressures and external uncertainties may weigh on consumer feedback.

Malaysia's labour market remains stable, as reflected in rising employment levels and low

<sup>1</sup> The Star Online. (2026, April 27). Malaysia's oil shock economic playbook. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/04/28/malysias-oil-shock-economic-playbook>

<sup>2</sup> Leng, T. A. (2026). Malaysia economy expands 5.4% in Q1 as Bank Negara warns of tougher outlook. The Business Times. <https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/international/asean/malaysia-economy-expands-5-4-q1-bank-negara-warns-tougher-outlook>

<sup>3</sup> Radio Televisyen Malaysia. (2026). Inflasi Mac meningkat, rakyat berdepan cabaran penyesuaian kos. RTM Berita Nasional. <https://berita.rtm.gov.my/nasional/senarai-berita-nasional/senarai-artikel/inflasi-mac-meningkat-rakyat-berdepan-cabaran-penyediaan-kos/>

unemployment, supported by continued economic recovery and the rebound of the tourism sector. Initiatives such as Visit Malaysia Year 2026 are further expected to stimulate job creation and expand employment opportunities across related industries.

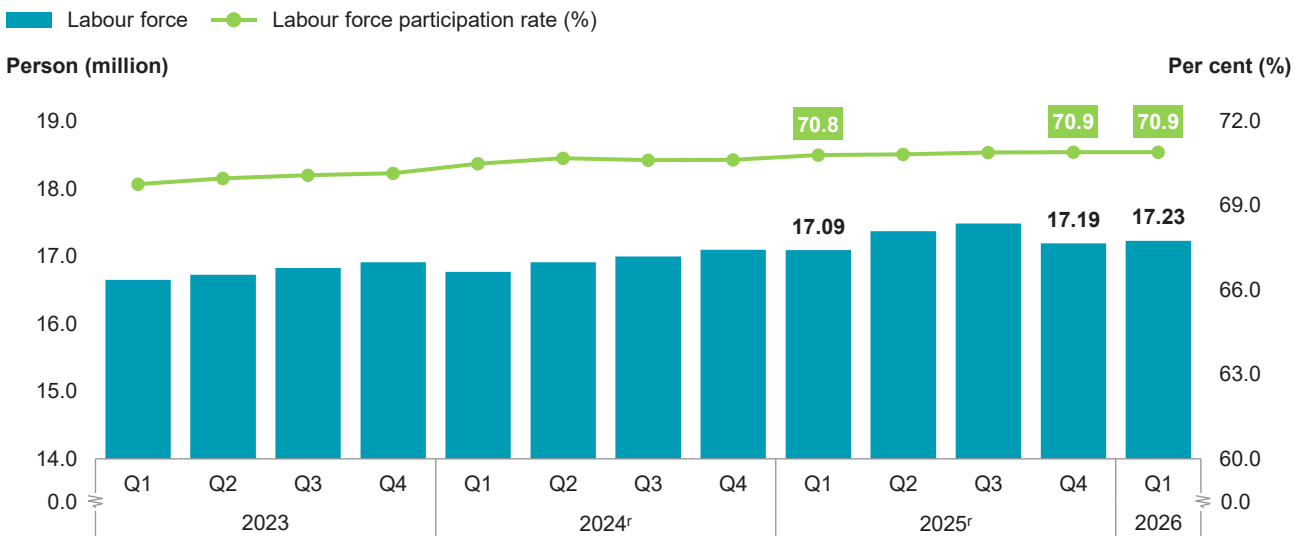
The Labour Market Review First Quarter of 2026 provides a comprehensive assessment of Labour Supply, Labour Demand, Labour Productivity, and Employee Wages. It also includes a feature article on current labour market trends, supporting effective policy formulation and highlighting Malaysia's progress in building a resilient, adaptive, and future-ready workforce.

## 2.1 Labour Force

In the first quarter of 2026, the labour supply sustained its growth compared to the same quarter in 2025. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) stood at 70.9 per cent in Q1 2026, remaining unchanged from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the number of labour force recorded a year-on-year growth of 0.9 per cent, (+145.4 thousand persons) in Q1 2026. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of labour force rose by 0.3 per cent (+46.6 thousand persons), while LFPR stay at 70.9 [Chart 2.1 & 2.2].

Chart 2.1:

### Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

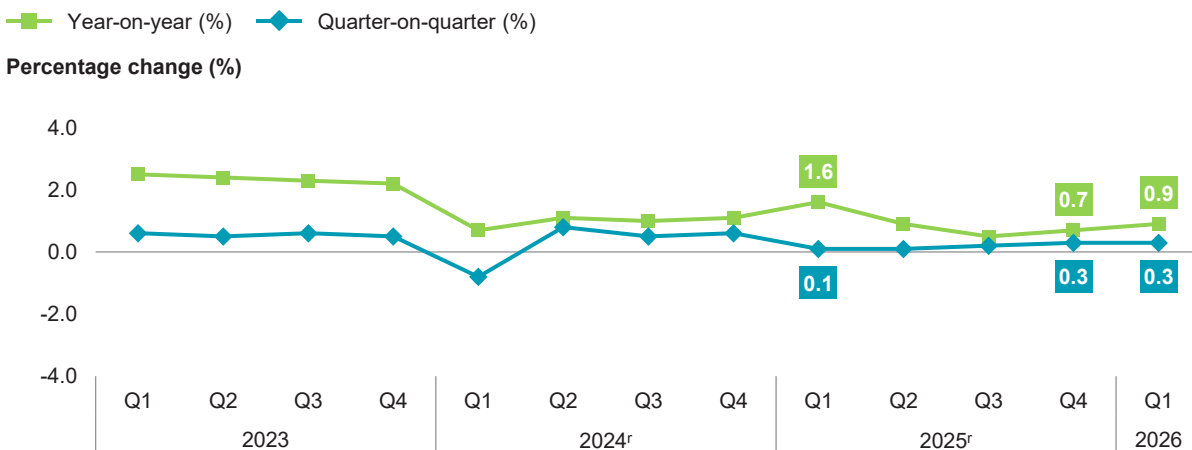


Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: † The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.2:

### Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: † The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

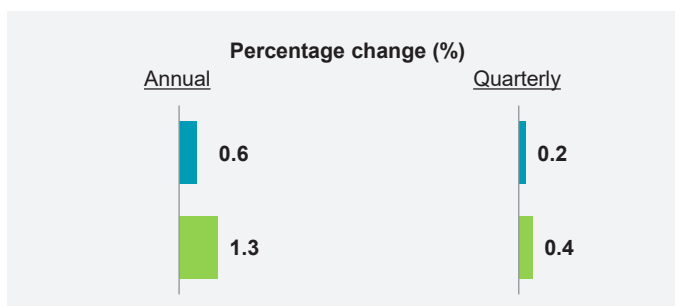
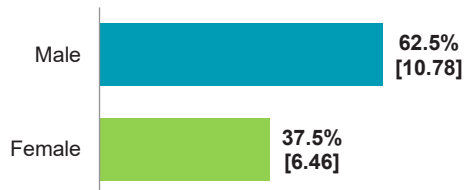
Disaggregating by sex, the male population accounted for nearly two-thirds of the labour force in Q1 2026, with a share of 62.5 per cent, equivalent to 10.78 million persons. The male labour force posted a year-on-year increase at 0.6 per cent (+64.6 thousand persons). On the other hand, the female labour force, comprising 37.5 per cent increase by 1.3 per cent (+80.9 thousand persons) year-on-year to record 6.46 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force surge by 0.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent compared to the preceding quarter respectively [Chart 2.3].

Chart 2.3:

### Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q1 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years comprising a share of 30.4 per cent or 5.24 million persons in Q1 2026. In the meantime, the labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years made up a share of 27.0 per cent, followed by 17.7 per cent aged 45 to 54 years and 16.6 per cent aged 15 to 24 years. The age group of 55 to 64 years is the lowest contributor share to the labour force with 8.3 per cent.

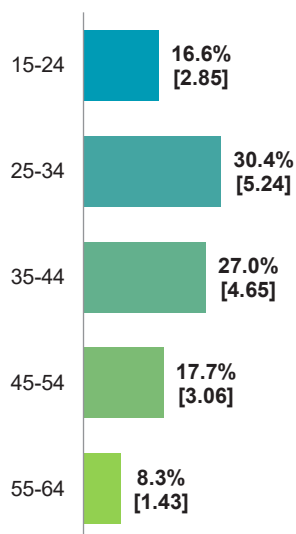
During Q1 2026, year-on-year growth across age cohorts showed a different trend, some cohorts recording increases while others experienced declines. The age group of 45 to 54 years recorded the highest gain in labour force by 4.1 per cent (+120.9 thousand persons) to 3.06 million persons. Similarly, the labour force for those aged 15 to 24 years increased by 1.2 per cent (+33.0 thousand persons) to 2.85 million persons. In addition, the age group of 25 to 34 years also registered growth of 0.6 per cent (+28.7 thousand persons) to 5.24 million persons. However, the labour force for those aged 35 to 44 years and 55 to 64 years declined by 0.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively [Chart 2.4].

Chart 2.4:

### Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

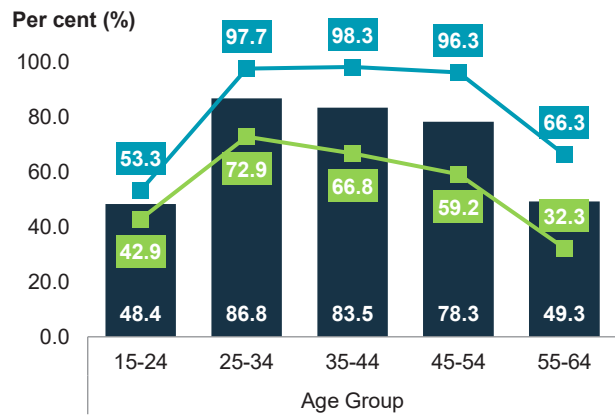
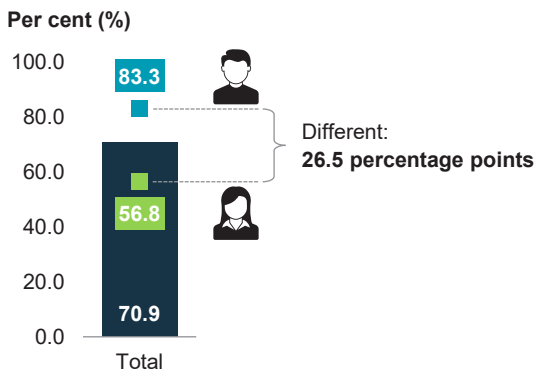
As for participation in the labour force by sex, the male LFPR remained unchanged at 83.3 per cent, while the female LFPR increased by 0.3 percentage points to 56.8 per cent in Q1 2026 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. In the meantime, the data indicates that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80.0 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups showed LFPR exceeding 80 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 86.8 per cent, followed by 83.5 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Additionally, those aged 45 to 54 years also recorded a relatively high LFPR at 78.3 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, the age groups of 15 to 24 years and 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest LFPR at 48.4 per cent and 49.3 per cent, respectively.

Further disaggregation by sex and age group revealed that male and female had distinct LFPR peaks. Male LFPR surged above 90.0 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up until the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. During Q1 2026, male LFPR peaked at 98.3 per cent for the aged group of 35 to 44 years and female LFPR peaked at 72.9 per cent for the aged group of 25 to 34 years. However, the female LFPR decline for a younger age group compared to male and continued to decrease in line with the increase in age [Chart 2.5].

Chart 2.5:

### Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q1 2026

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female



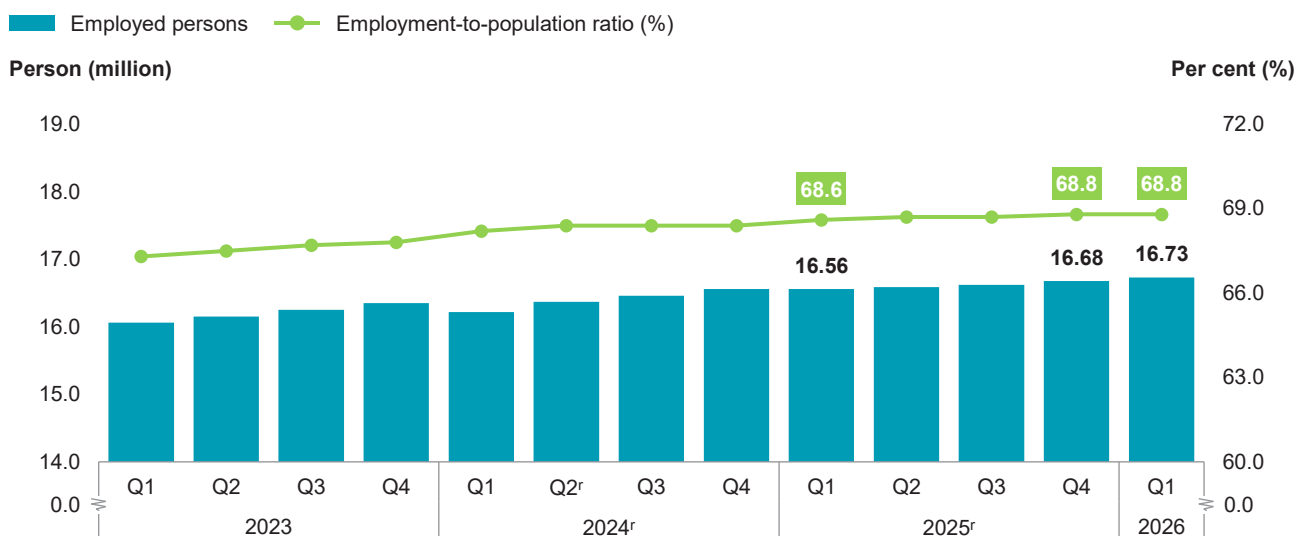
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 2.2 Employment

Regarding the employment in Q1 2026, the number of employed persons rose by 1.0 per cent year-on-year (+161.5 thousand persons) to 16.73 million persons compare to 0.9 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. Consequently, the employment-to-population ratio, which measures the economy's capacity to create employment, increased by 0.2 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to 68.8 per cent. On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons grew by 0.3 per cent (+48.5 thousand persons), while the employment-to-population ratio stays at 68.8 per cent [Chart 2.6 & 2.7].

Chart 2.6:

### Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

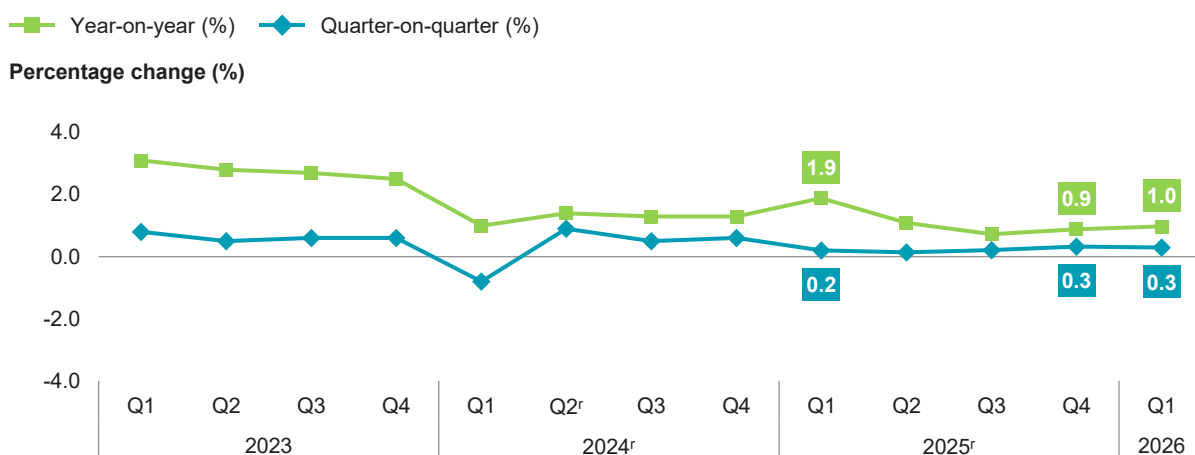


Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.7:

### Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

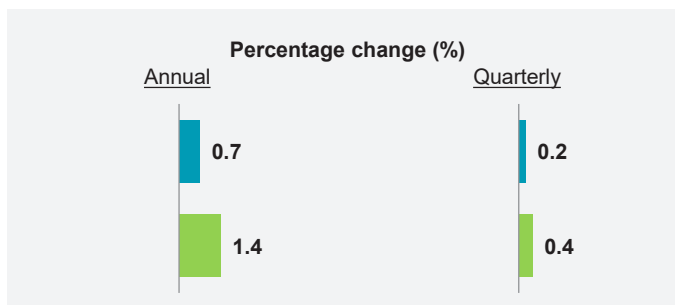
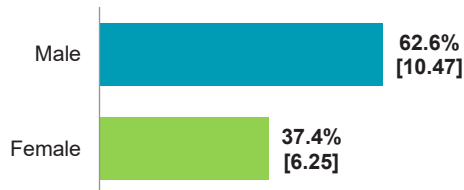
Male accounted for more than half of employed persons in Q1 2026, representing 62.6 per cent or 10.47 million persons, while female made up 37.4 per cent or 6.25 million persons. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter annually is 0.7 per cent (+75.7 thousand persons) for male and 1.4 per cent for female (+85.8 thousand persons). Both male and female employment showed an increased quarterly growth which are 0.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent [Chart 2.8].

Chart 2.8:

### Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q1 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

In Q1 2026, the age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest contribution of employed persons, registering 30.6 per cent or 5.11 million persons. This was followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 27.5 per cent or 4.61 million persons. These two categories represented nearly three-quarters of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 15.4 per cent or equivalent to 2.57 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.41 million persons, which comprised 8.4 per cent during the quarter.

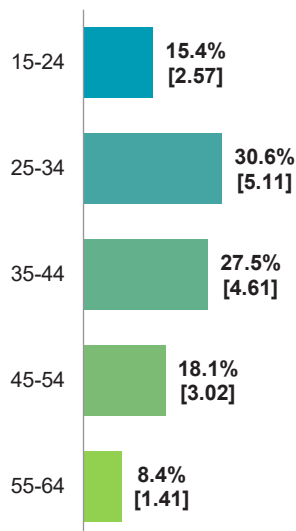
Analysis by age group showed that the number of employed persons increased across all categories in Q1 2026, except for those aged 35 to 44 years. The highest growth in the number of employed persons was recorded by age group of 45 to 54, with a growth of 4.4 per cent (+127.0 thousand persons), followed by the youth aged 15 to 24 years, which improved by 1.1 per cent (+28.7 thousand persons). Another category that had significant growth in employed persons during the quarter was those aged 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years, which increased by 0.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, those aged 35 to 44 recorded a decline of 0.5 per cent during the quarter [Chart 2.9].

Chart 2.9:

### Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q1 2026

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

In terms of distribution by educational attainment, most employed persons were pursuing secondary education, registering 56.6 per cent or 9.47 million persons, followed by tertiary education at 32.8 per cent or 5.49 million persons. Meanwhile, the employed person with primary and no formal education represented by 8.6 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively.

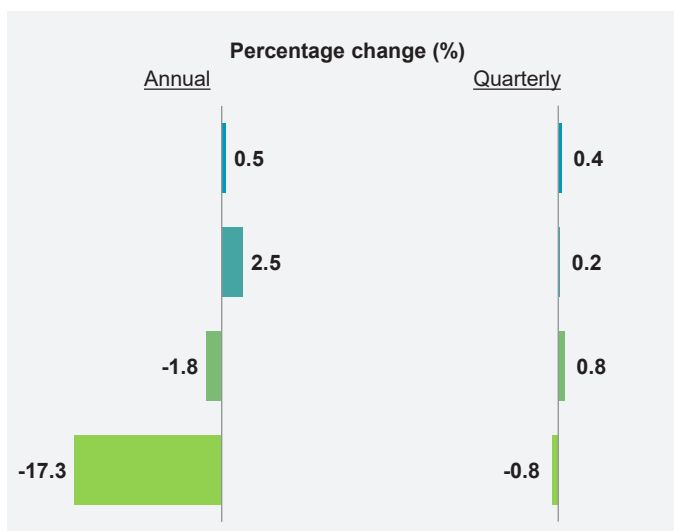
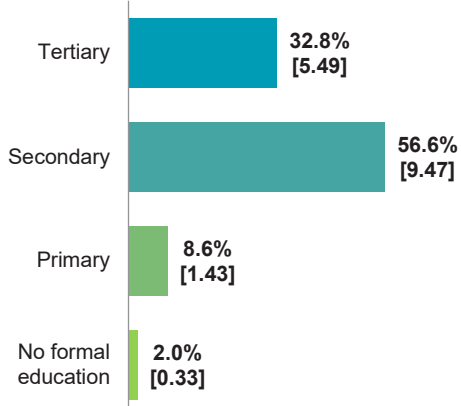
Based on year-on-year comparison, the employed persons with no formal education compressed by 17.3 per cent (-69.5 thousand persons), while those with secondary education also posted a rise of 2.5 per cent (+230.2 thousand persons). In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 0.5 per cent (+26.6 thousand persons), followed by employed persons with primary education, which declined by 1.8 per cent (-25.7 thousand persons) [Chart 2.10].

Chart 2.10:

### Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q1 2026

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

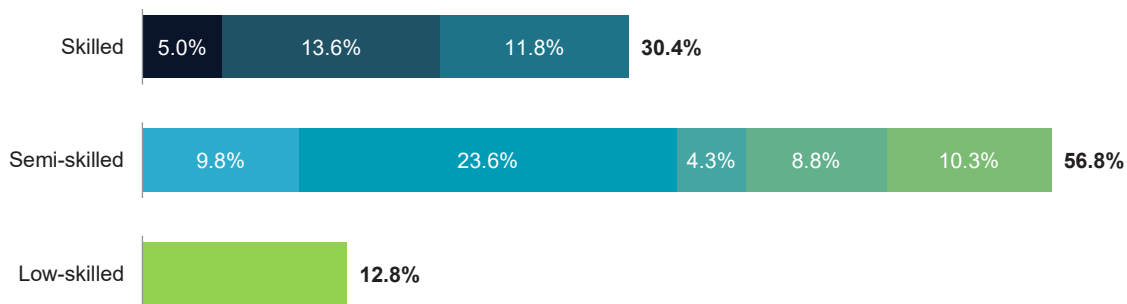
Looking at the employed persons by skill level, the semi-skilled occupations category which comprised 56.8 per cent of total employment, grew by 0.8 per cent (+71.8 thousand persons) year-on-year, recording a total of 9.49 million persons in Q1 2026. Most of the employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers for 23.6 per cent, encompassing 3.94 million persons [Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1].

Chart 2.11:

### Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q1 2026

■ Managers ■ Professionals ■ Technicians and associate professionals ■ Clerical support workers ■ Service and sales workers  
 ■ Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers ■ Craft and related trades workers ■ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers ■ Elementary occupations and assemblers

Percentage share (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Table 2.1:

### Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q1 2026

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
<b>Skilled</b>		<b>5,097.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	Manager	835.1	16.4	2.6	0.6
	Professionals	2,280.9	44.7	2.0	0.8
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,981.4	38.9	0.5	0.01
<b>Semi-skilled</b>		<b>9,489.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	Clerical support workers	1,646.7	17.4	1.4	0.1
	Service and sales workers	3,943.1	41.6	0.5	0.3
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	714.7	7.5	1.3	0.1
	Craft and related trades workers	1,465.8	15.4	0.5	0.1
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,718.9	18.1	0.8	0.4
<b>Low-skilled</b>		<b>2,139.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	Elementary occupations	2,139.1	100.0	0.7	0.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Additionally, the skilled occupations category made up a share of 30.4 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased 1.5 per cent (+74.2 thousand persons) year-on-year, reaching 5.10 million persons during Q1 2026. Nevertheless, employed persons in the low-skilled occupation category which comprised the remaining share of 12.8 per cent of total employment grew by 0.7 per cent (+15.6 thousand persons) to 2.14 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.4 per cent (+22.2 thousand persons) from Q4 2025. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.2 per cent (+22.6 thousand persons) and 0.2 per cent (+3.8 thousand persons), respectively.

Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. This group encompassed 76.3 per cent of employed persons and experienced a year-on-year increase of 0.7 per cent (+88.7 thousand persons) and accounted for 12.76 million persons in Q1 2026. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.8 per cent of total employment, increased by 1.2 per cent (+7.4 thousand persons), bringing the number to 637.8 thousand persons during the quarter.

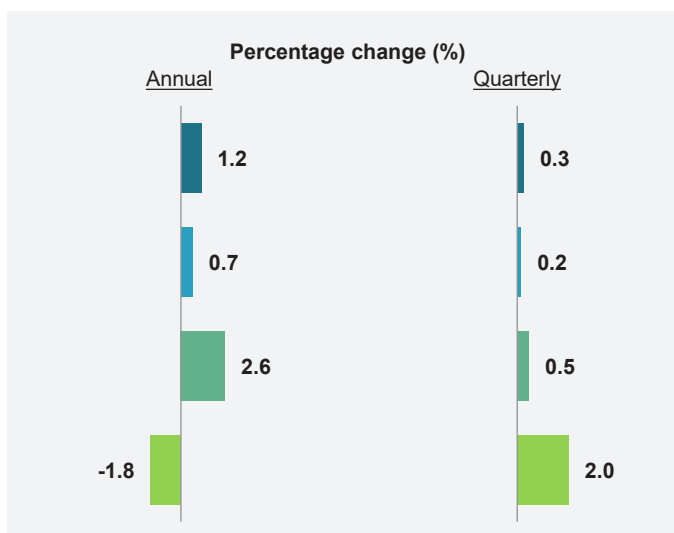
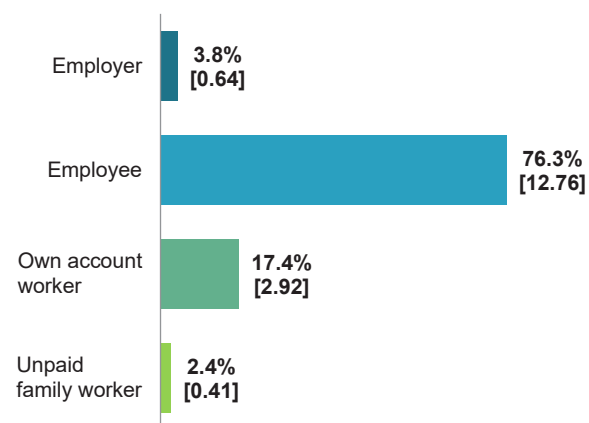
Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 17.4 per cent or 2.92 million persons. This category maintained a growth of 2.6 per cent (+72.8 thousand persons) year-on-year. On the other hand, the remaining 2.4 per cent represent the unpaid family worker category reaching 407.9 thousand persons. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated growth during Q1 2026 [Chart 2.12].

Chart 2.12:

**Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q1 2026**

■ Employer ■ Employee ■ Own account worker ■ Unpaid family worker

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



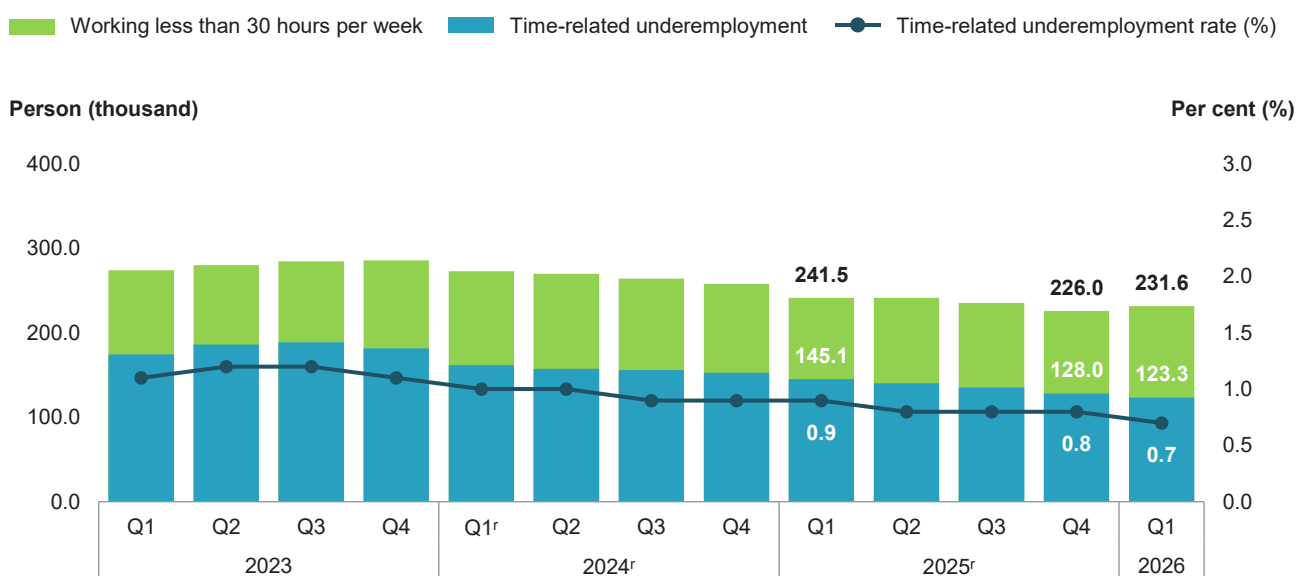
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 2.3 Highlight on Underemployment

The number of persons in time-related underemployment referring to those who were employed for less than 30 hour per week but were able and willing to work additional hours. Time-related underemployment showed a downward trend from the same quarter of 2025, with a decline of 15.0 per cent (-21.7 thousand persons) to 123.3 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment comprised 0.7 per cent from total of persons who were employed, decrease 0.2 percentage points as compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as this group decreased by 3.6 per cent (-4.7 thousand persons) while the rate edged down to 0.7 per cent in Q1 2026 from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter [Chart 2.13 & 2.14].

Chart 2.13:

### Time-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



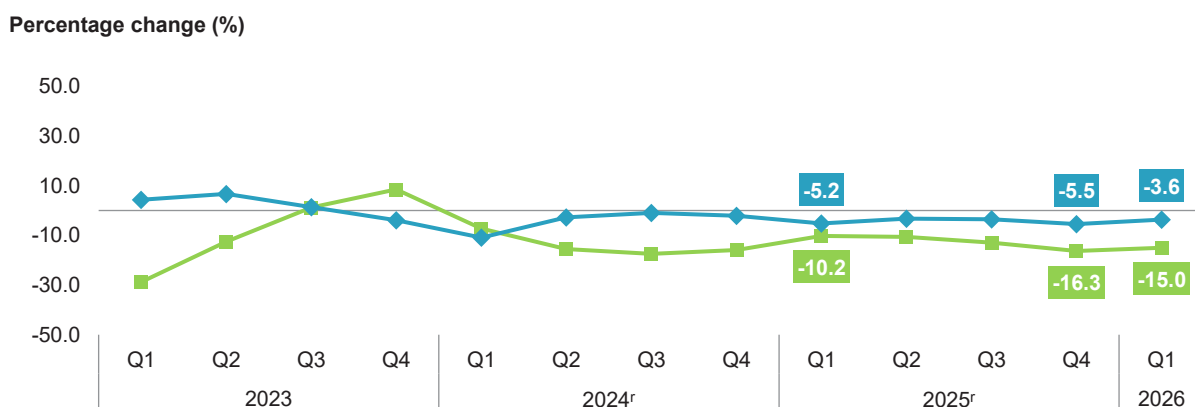
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.14:

### Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

■ Year-on-year (%) ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)



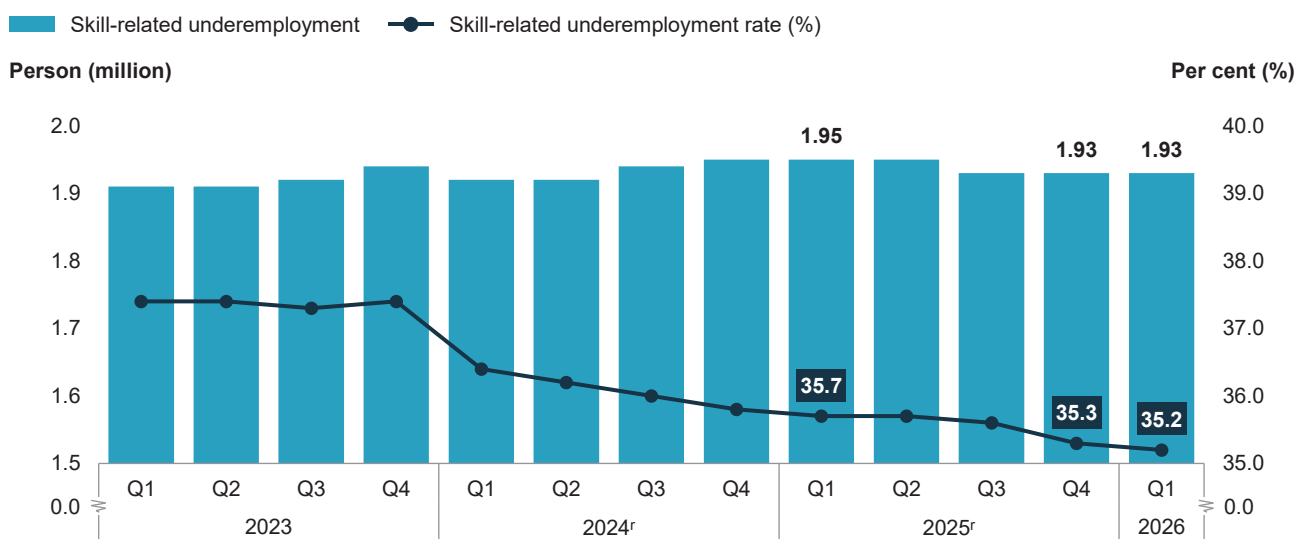
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment comprised employed person with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. As of Q1 2026, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment decreased by 0.9 per cent (-18.2 thousand persons) year-on-year, to record 1.93 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations continued to trend downward by 0.5 percentage points to 35.2 per cent.

Similarly, compared with Q4 2025, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment declined marginally by 0.2 per cent (+4.5 thousand persons), while the rate edged up by 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.15 & 2.16].

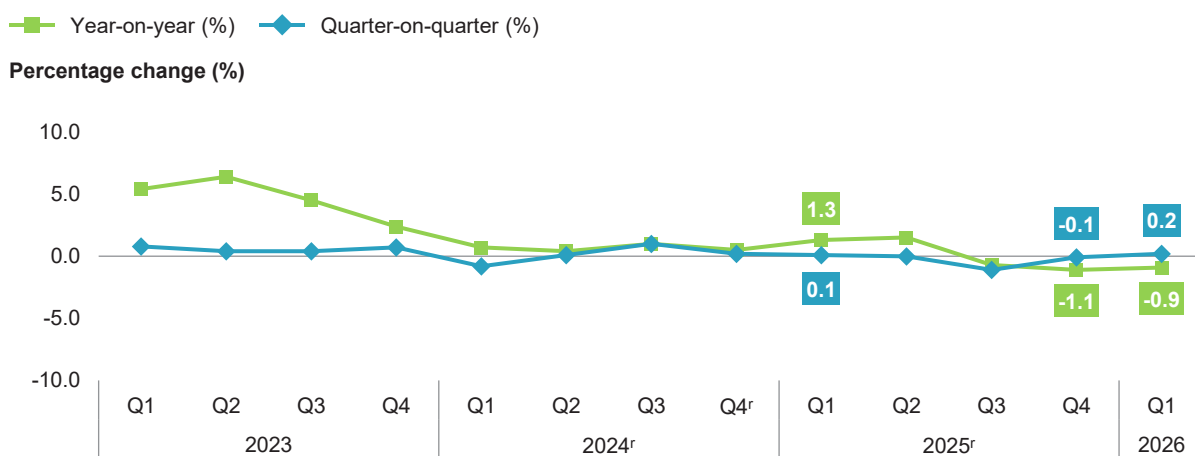
**Chart 2.15:**  
**Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026**



**Source:** Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Notes:** <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

**Chart 2.16:**  
**Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026**



**Source:** Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

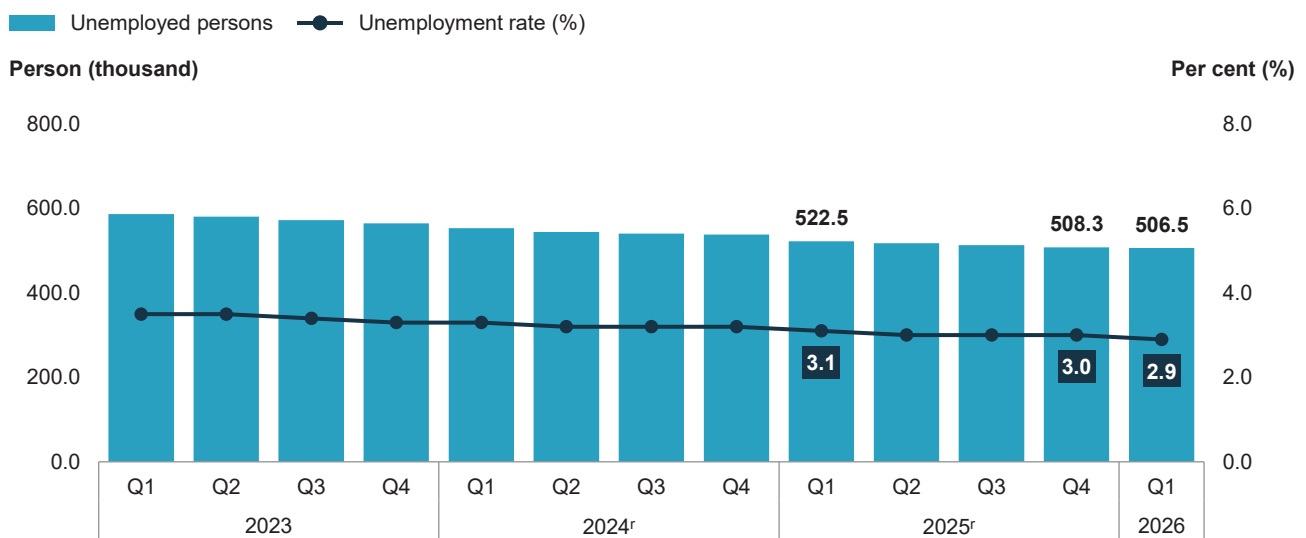
**Notes:** <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

## 2.4 National Unemployment

In Q1 2026, the number of unemployed persons declined 3.1 per cent (-16.0 thousand persons) from the same quarter in the previous year to 506.5 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 2.9 per cent, after a year-on-year decreased of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, where the number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.4 per cent (-1.8 thousand persons), while the unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points to 2.9 per cent in the preceding quarter [Chart 2.17 & 2.18].

Chart 2.17:

### Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

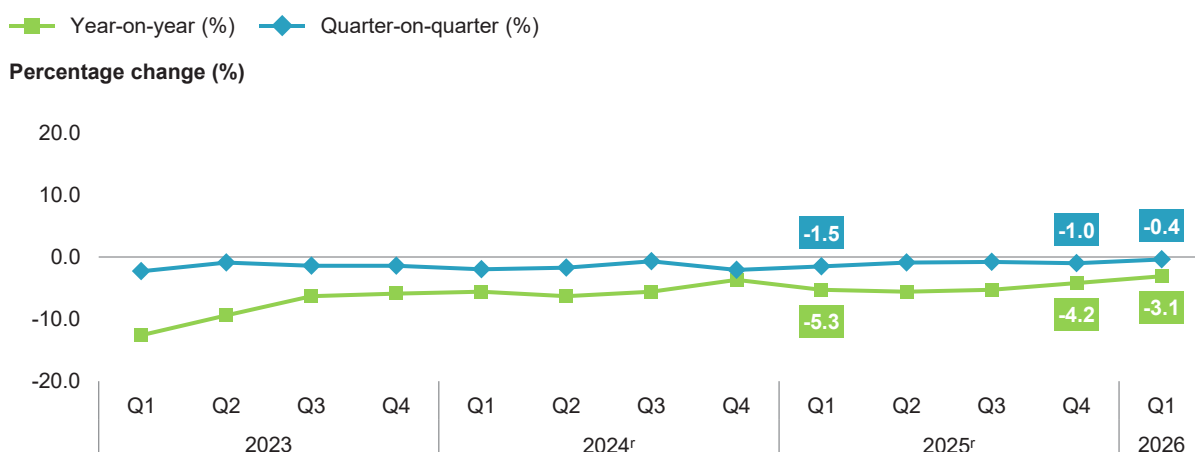


Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.18:

### Percentage change of unemployed persons, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

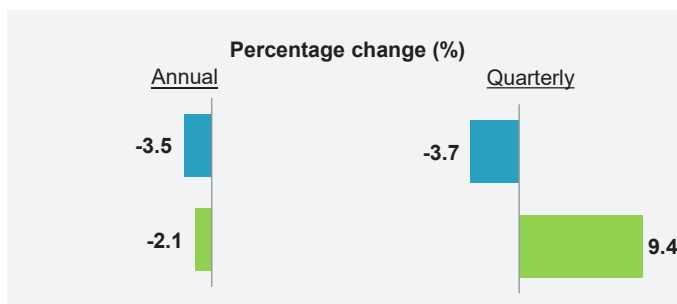
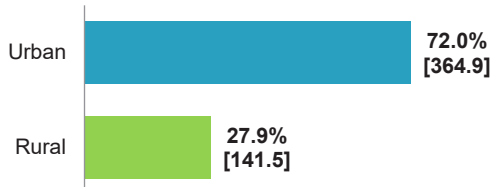
Most unemployed persons were in urban areas for Q1 2026, made up 72.0 per cent of total unemployment, while rural areas accounted for 27.9 per cent. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, both strata have shown a decreased number of unemployed people. Urban unemployment decreased by 3.5 per cent (-13.1 thousand persons) to 364.9 thousand people, with the unemployment rate at 2.7 per cent. In rural areas, unemployment fell by 2.1 per cent (-3.0 thousand persons) to 141.5 thousand people, and the unemployment rate at 3.7 per cent. As quarter-on-quarter, the number of unemployed in urban areas decreased by 3.7 per cent (-14.1 thousand people) to 364.9 thousand people, while the number of unemployed in rural areas increased by 9.4 per cent (12.2 thousand people) to 141.5 thousand people [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19:

### Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by strata, Q1 2026

■ Urban ■ Rural

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

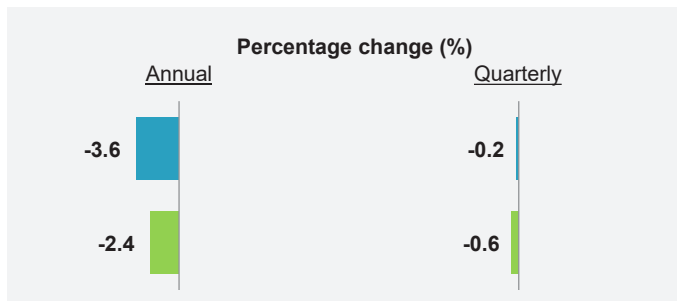
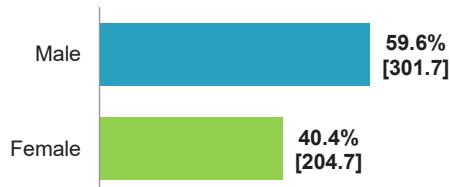
Male unemployed made up more than half (59.6 peratus) of total unemployment as opposed to 40.4 per cent of unemployed female. The year-on-year decline in unemployment during Q1 2026 was constituted by both male and female, with the number of male unemployed persons dropped 3.6 per cent (-11.2 thousand persons) compared to the same quarter of 2025, which accounted for 301.7 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 2.4 per cent year-on-year (-5.0 thousand persons) to 204.7 thousand persons. On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, male unemployment remained the same at 2.8 percent and female unemployment also showed a percentage value that remained the same at 3.2 percent compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20:

### Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by sex, Q1 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 55.3 percent or 279.9 thousand persons, during Q1 2026, followed by 25.4 percent or 128.4 thousand persons in the age group of 25 to 34 years. The combination of these two categories accounted for more than 80 percent of unemployment in the young age group. In the meantime, the unemployed aged 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest contribution of 3.7 percent or 18.9 thousand persons during the quarter.

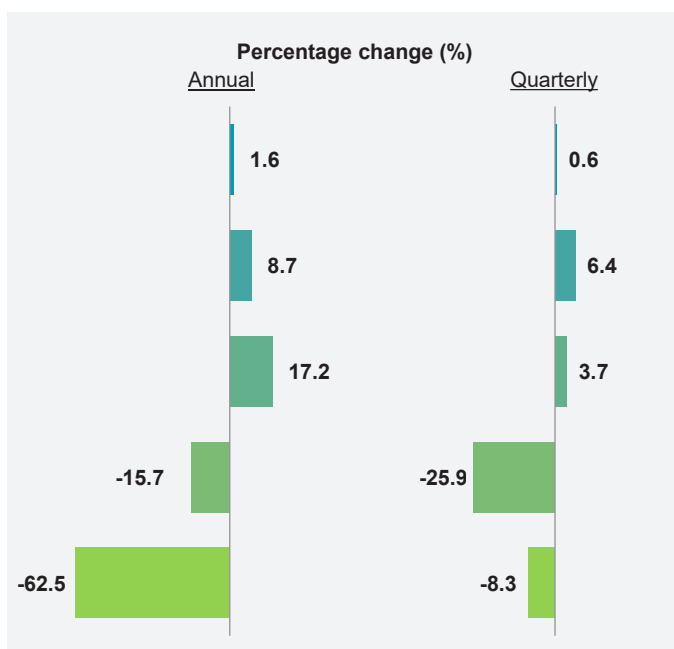
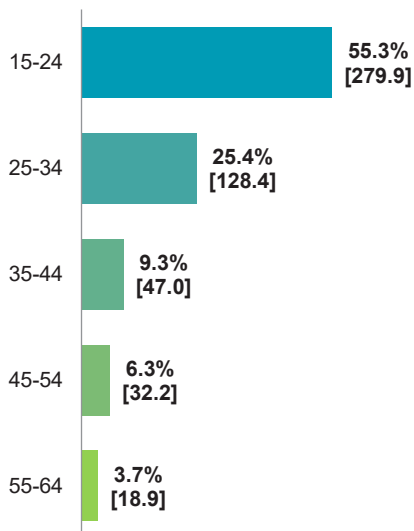
Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, two age groups recorded a year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons. The most significant decrease was recorded in the age group 55 to 64 years which decreased by 62.6 percent (-31.6 thousand persons), followed by a decrease of 15.7 percent (-6.0 thousand persons) in the age group 45 to 54 years in Q1 2026. During the same period, the younger age groups of 15 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years respectively showed an increase in the number of unemployed, which increased by 1.6 percent (+4.3 thousand persons), 8.7 (+10.3 thousand persons) and 17.2 percent (+6.9 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the quarterly comparison shows that the increase in the number of unemployed is seen in the age groups 15 to 24, 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years, while the other two age groups recorded a negative quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21:

**Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by age group, Q1 2026**

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (thousand)]



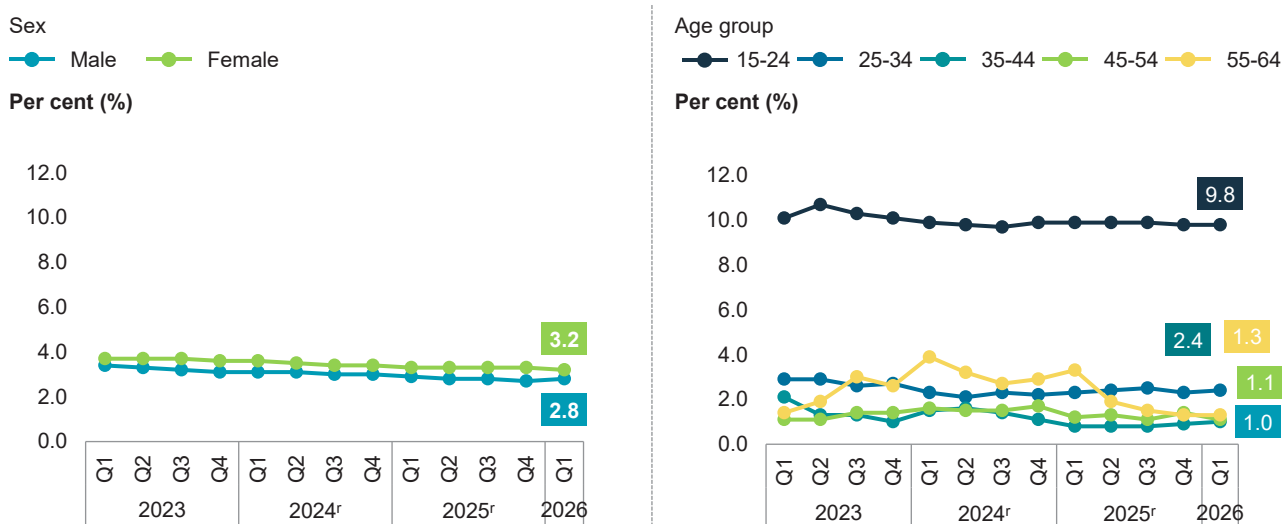
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q1 2026, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.2 per cent, 0.4 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 2.8 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, as the male unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points while female unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for both males and females remained at 2.8 and 3.2 per cent respectively.

Across all age groups, the unemployment rate in Q1 2026 for those aged 15 to 24 remained the same at 9.8 percent. The age groups of 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups showed an increase compared to the same quarter in 2025, recording rates of 2.4 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. The unemployment rates for those aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 showed a decrease, recording rates of 1.1 percent and 1.0 percent respectively in this quarter [Chart 2.22].

Chart 2.22:

### Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



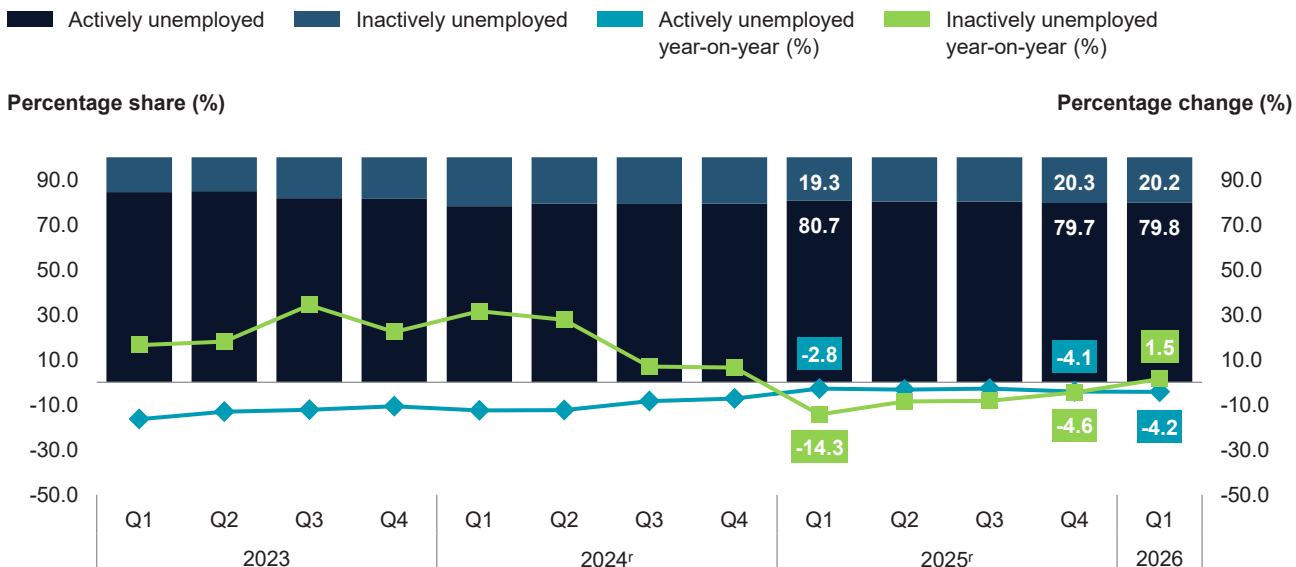
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Overall, actively unemployed made up around 79 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q1 2026, the share was 79.8 per cent which was equivalent to 404.0 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 4.2 per cent (-17.6 thousand persons) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded a increase of 1.5 per cent (+1.5 thousand persons) to 102.5 thousand persons [Chart 2.23].

Chart 2.23:

### Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

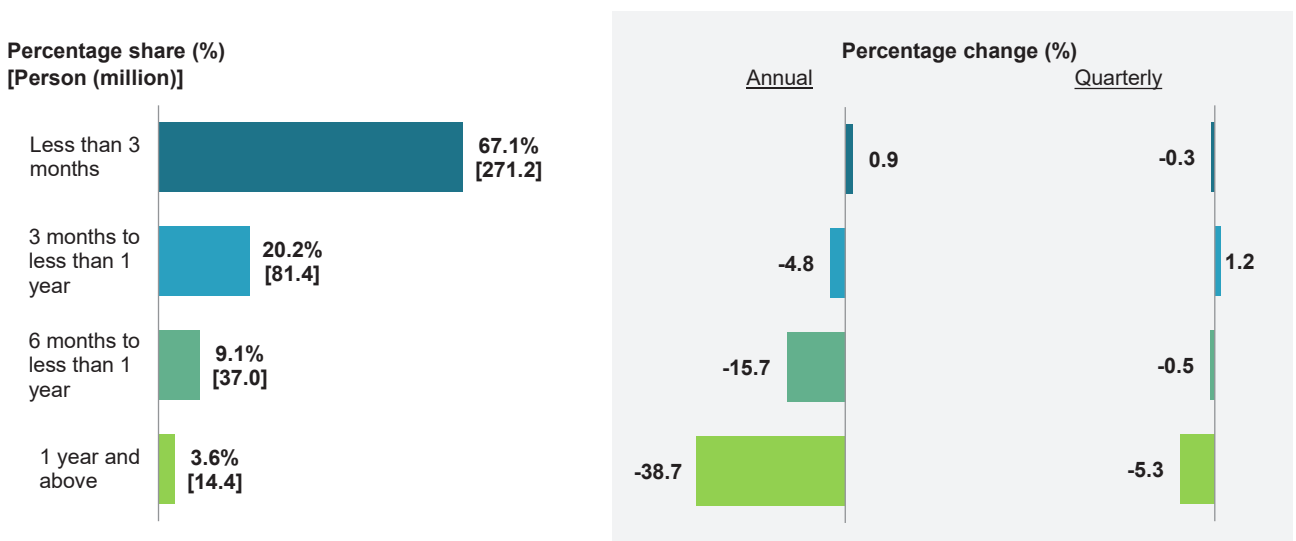
Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed persons were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 67.1 per cent or equivalent to 271.2 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 3.6 per cent or 14.4 thousand persons during Q1 2026. Overall, the number of actively unemployed persons by duration of unemployment recorded a decrease on an annual basis, except for the category of those unemployed for less than 3 months. As for quarterly basis, all categories of those unemployed recorded a decline except for the category of those unemployed between 3 to less than 6 months, which showed an increase of 1.2 percent compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24:

### Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q1 2026

Legend: Less than 3 months, 3 months to less than 6 months, 6 months to less than 1 year, 1 year and above



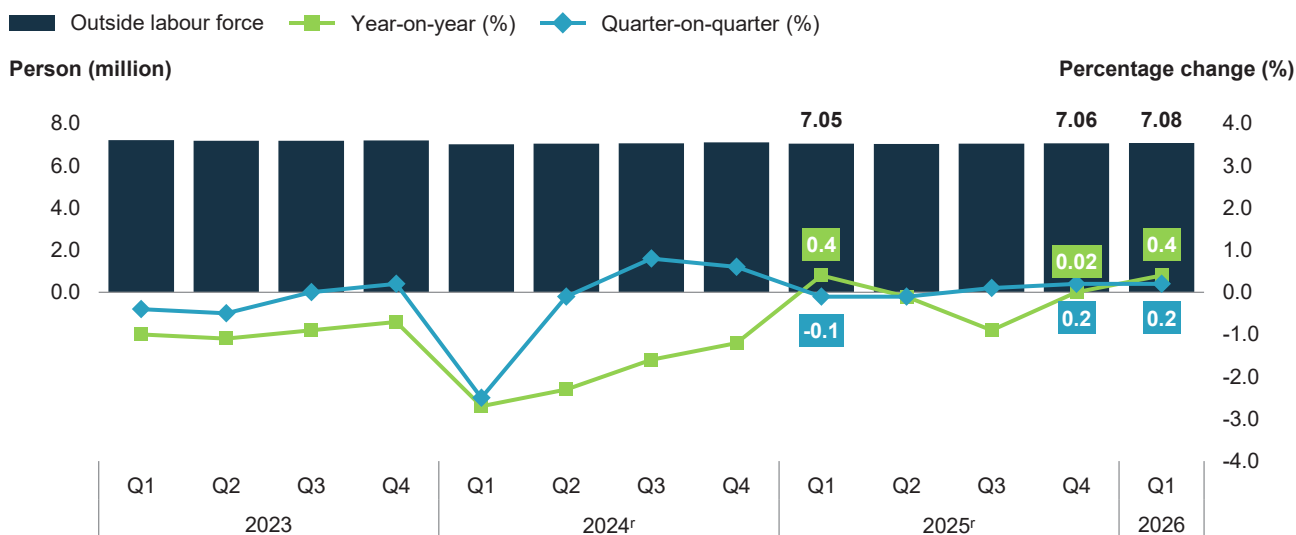
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 2.5 Outside Labour Force

The outside labour force in Q1 2026 recorded an increase of 0.4 per cent (+28.9 thousand persons) to 7.08 million persons as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, the number of outside labour force also rose by 0.2 per cent (+17.5 thousand persons) as compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25:

### Outside Labour Force, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: <sup>r</sup> The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

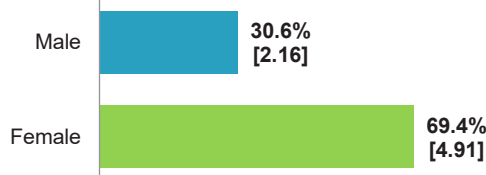
In Q1 2026, most of the outside labour force population comprised female who made up 69.4 per cent or 4.91 million persons, while male accounted for 30.6 per cent or 2.16 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the number of males in the outside labour force increased by 1.1 per cent (+22.6 thousand persons), whereas females recorded a growth of 0.1 per cent (+6.2 thousand persons). A similar trend was observed for quarterly changes, where the number of males increased by 1.5 per cent (+32.5 thousand persons), whereas the number of female showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent (-15.0 thousand persons) in Q1 2026 [Chart 2.26].

Chart 2.26:

### Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q1 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly

1.1

0.1

1.5

-0.3

Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

The distribution of outside labour force by age group during Q1 2026 recorded nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, within this category comprising 42.9 per cent or equivalent to 3.04 million persons. In general, this group are primarily associated with those who had not yet completed their education or involved in training programme. The next significantly share in outside labour force contributed 20.8 per cent or 1.47 million persons was the age group of 55 to 64 years, which due to retirement or in old age.

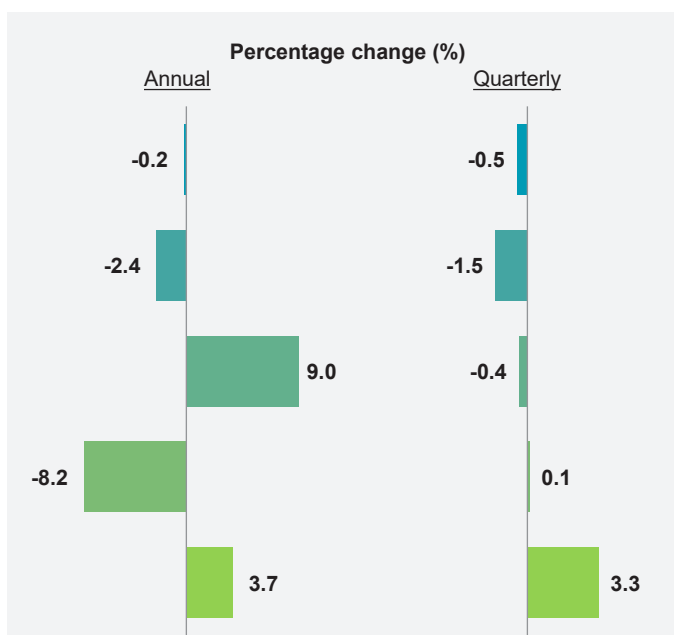
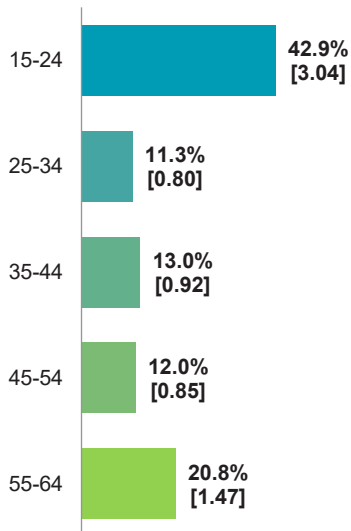
All age groups posted a negative year-on-year growth in the number of outside labour force during Q1 2026, except for those aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 64, who recorded an increase of 9.0 per cent (+76.0 thousand persons) and 3.7 percent (+52.5 thousand persons) respectively. Three age groups recorded a year-on-year decrease in the number of people outside the labour force, with the highest decrease recorded by the age group of 45 to 54 of 8.2 percent (-75.1 thousand persons). The age group of 25 to 34 recorded a decrease of 2.4 percent (-19.9 thousand persons), followed by the age group of 15 to 24 also recording a small decrease of 0.2 percent (-4.6 thousand persons). However, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, a decline in the number of outside labour force was observed for those aged 15 to 24 years, 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years. In contrast, the other two age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.27].

Chart2.27:

**Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q1 2026**

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)  
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

Further analysis by age group revealed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. It was interesting to observe that youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (68.1 per cent) of the male outside labour force during Q1 2026, followed by 22.5 per cent in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could suggest that a late entrant of male into the job market was due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

Likewise, the youth age group exhibited the highest proportion of female outside labour force, which was 31.8 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (20.0 per cent). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 51.8 per cent was notably lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (90.7 per cent). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 14.7 per cent to 17.8 per cent, hence indicating that female tend to leave the job market earlier compared to male [Chart 2.28].

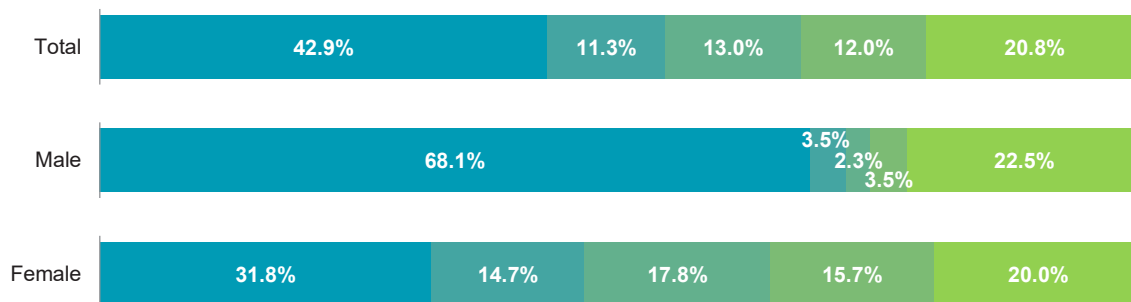
Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 45.1 per cent were those who did not seek

Chart 2.28:

**Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q1 2026**

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64

Percentage share (%)









Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

for work during Q1 2026 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category experienced an increase of 1.1 per cent year-on-year (+33.9 thousand persons) to record 3.20 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 40.1 per cent or equivalent to 2.84 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2025, the number in this category declined by 1.1 per cent (-30.1 thousand persons).

Additionally, a share of 1.8 per cent outside labour force who did not seek for work were because they were going on to further their studies increased by 12.7 per cent year-on-year (+14.4 thousand persons) to 128.1 thousand persons, suggesting this group's potential to enter the labour force once completing their education or training programs. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, which accounted for 1.2 per cent or 81.7 thousand persons in Q1 2026 [Exhibit 2.1].

Exhibit 2.1:

**Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q1 2026**

	Q1 2026 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	
		Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	
Housework/ family responsibility 	3,194.1 (45.1%)	▲ 2.2%	Q1 2025: 3,160.2 (44.8%)
		▲ 1.0%	Q4 2025: 3,189.7 (45.2%)
Schooling/ training program 	2,835.7 (40.1%)	▼ -0.4%	Q1 2025: 2,865.8 (40.7%)
		▼ -1.8%	Q4 2025: 2,831.9 (40.1%)
Retired/ old age 	605.5 (8.6%)	▼ -9.2%	Q1 2025: 603.1 (8.6%)
		▼ -2.9%	Q4 2025: 597.0 (8.5%)
Disabled 	230.4 (3.3%)	▲ 3.6%	Q1 2025: 217.3 (3.1%)
		▲ 8.4%	Q4 2025: 239.0 (3.4%)
Going for further study 	128.1 (1.8%)	▲ 11.8%	Q1 2025: 113.7 (1.6%)
		▲ 37.8%	Q4 2025: 123.7 (1.8%)
Not interested/ just completed study 	81.7 (1.2%)	▲ 14.0%	Q1 2025: 86.4 (1.2%)
		▼ -13.4%	Q4 2025: 76.7 (1.1%)

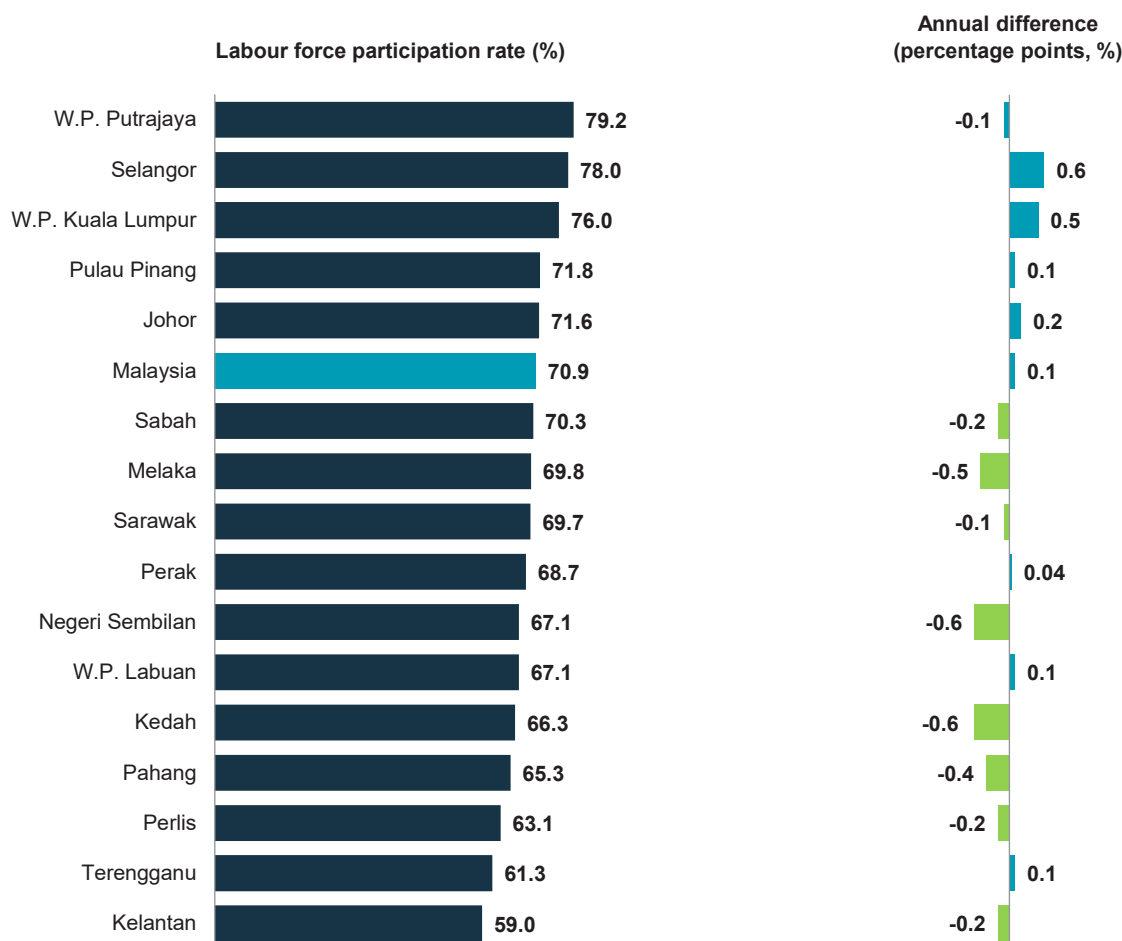
Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 2.6 Labour Force at State Level

The labour force by state in Q1 2026 shows five states registered LFPR higher than 70.9 per cent recorded at the national level, namely W.P. Putrajaya (79.2 per cent), Selangor (78.0 per cent), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (76.0 per cent), Pulau Pinang (71.8 per cent) dan Johor (71.6 per cent).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, three states that recorded the highest percentage decline in LFPR, namely Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, and Melaka, which recorded a decrease of 0.6 percent (-0.6 percentage points), 0.5 percent (-0.5 percentage points) and 0.4 percent (-0.4 percentage points) respectively. In Q1 2026, Selangor recorded the highest annual increase in LFPR, rising by 0.6 percentage points to 78.0 per cent. Meanwhile, other states recorded an increase between 0.04 to 0.6 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs [Chart 2.29].

Chart 2.29:  
Labour force participation rate by state, Q1 2026

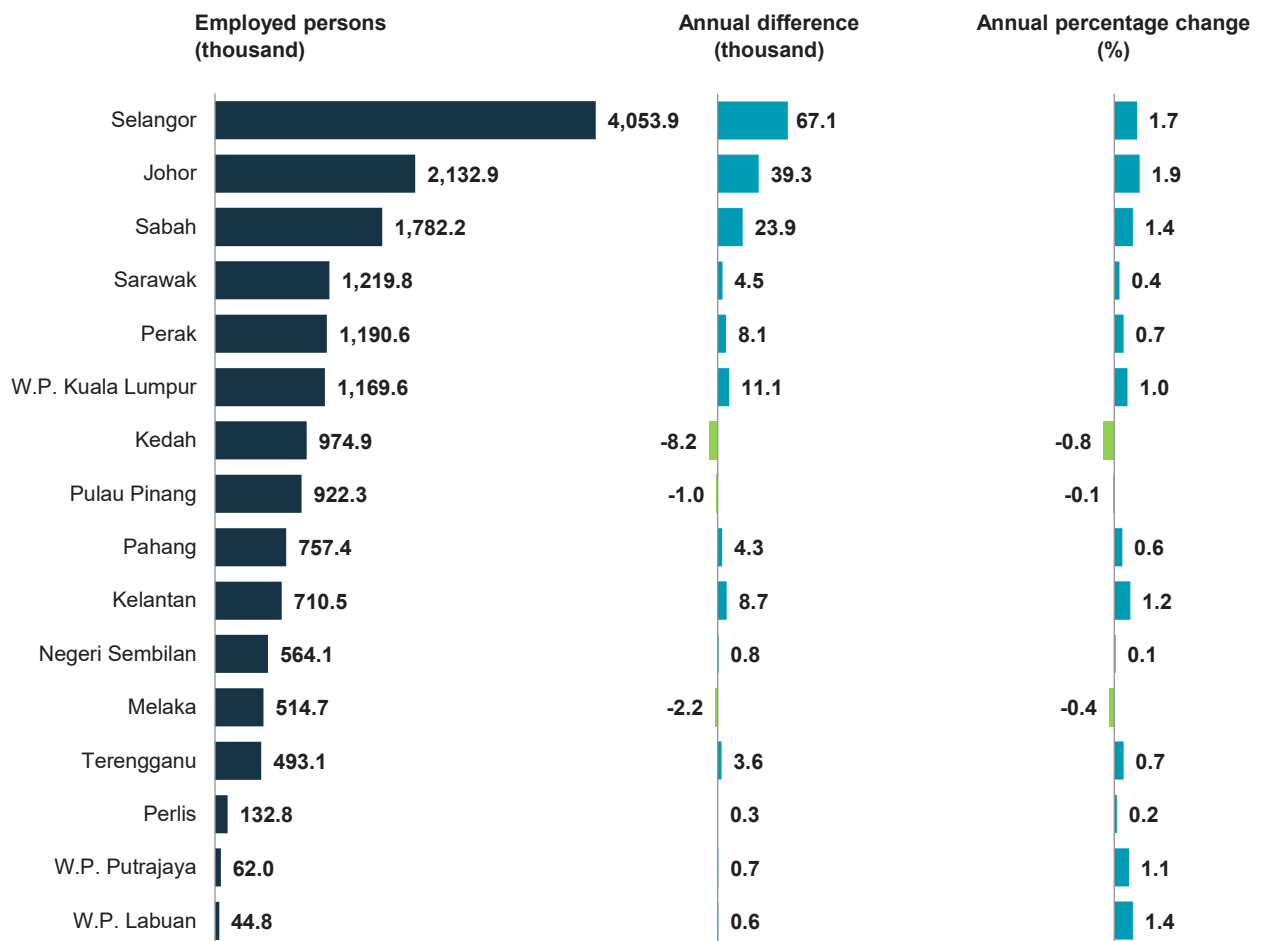


Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

In Q1 2026, total employment in Malaysia grew by 1.0 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by all states. Selangor which comprised 24.2 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 1.7 per cent (+67.1 thousand persons) to 4.05 million persons. This was followed by Johor with a share of 12.8 per cent or 2.13 million employed persons after an increase of 1.9 per cent (+39.3 thousand persons) year-on-year [Chart 2.30].

Chart 2.30:

### Employment by state, Q1 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

The unemployment by state during Q1 2026, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in W.P. Putrajaya at 1.3 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Pahang which recorded 1.9 per cent. Besides these two states, six other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (2.9 per cent), ranging between 2.0 per cent to 2.7 per cent. Meanwhile, among eight states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 2.9 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 5.5 per cent despite registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.5 percentage points during the quarter.

Seven states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Negeri Sembilan recorded the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed persons, lessened by 12.9 per cent (-2.1 thousand persons) to 14.0 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, nine states registered increases in the number of unemployed persons as opposed to a year ago. The highest increase was recorded in Terengganu, which grew by 12.5 per cent (+1.8 thousand persons) to 16.2 thousand persons, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with an increase of 12.2 per cent (+4.5 thousand persons) to record 40.9 thousand unemployed persons in Q1 2026 [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2:

**Unemployment by state, Q1 2026**

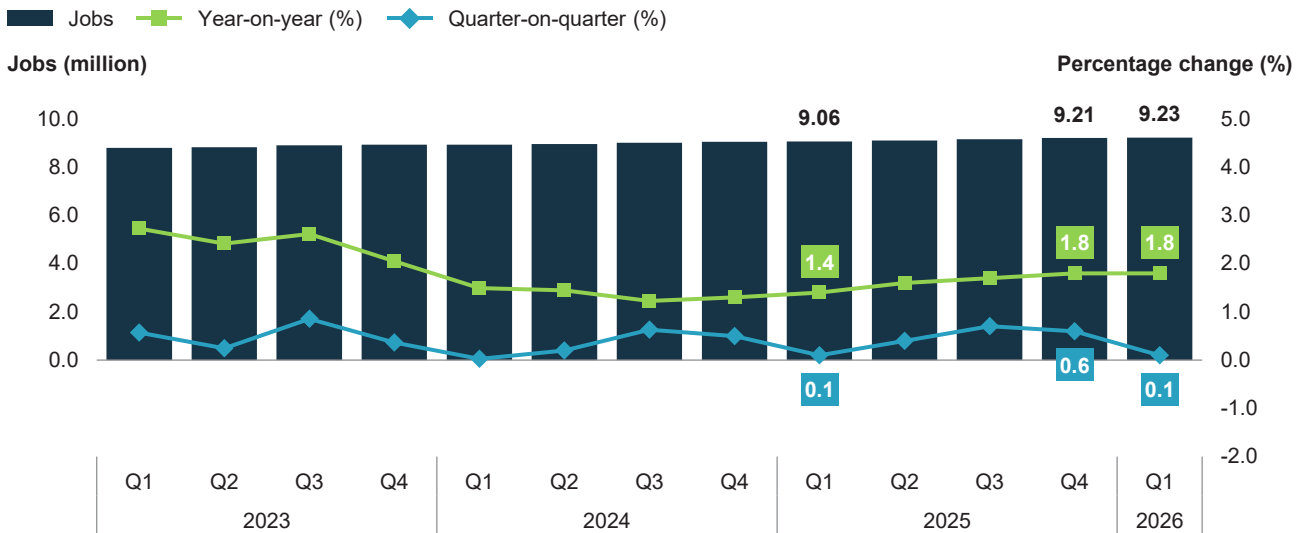
State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	5.5	-0.5	103.4	-8.7	-9.8
W.P. Labuan	5.1	-0.5	2.4	-7.7	-0.2
Kelantan	4.1	0.0	30.4	1.0	0.3
Perak	3.4	0.1	42.4	5.2	2.1
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	3.4	0.4	40.9	12.4	4.5
Sarawak	3.4	0.1	42.3	0.5	0.2
Terengganu	3.2	0.3	16.2	12.5	1.8
Perlis	3.0	-0.3	4.2	-6.7	-0.3
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>506.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
Pulau Pinang	2.7	0.1	25.5	3.7	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	-0.4	14.0	-13.0	-2.1
Kedah	2.4	0.0	24.1	-1.2	-0.3
Johor	2.4	-0.2	52.1	-7.1	-4.0
Melaka	2.0	0.2	10.6	9.3	0.9
Selangor	2.0	-0.3	82.4	-11.9	-11.1
Pahang	1.9	0.1	14.8	7.2	1.0
W.P. Putrajaya	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

### 3.1 Jobs in the Economic Sector

During Q1 2026, labour demand continued its stable growth, with job numbers in the economic sector remained unchange by 1.8 per cent (+162.4 thousand) year-on-year, to register a total of 9.23 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.1 per cent (+12.3 thousand), indicating stability in the growth of labour demand throughout the quarter [Chart 3.1].

Chart 3.1:  
Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

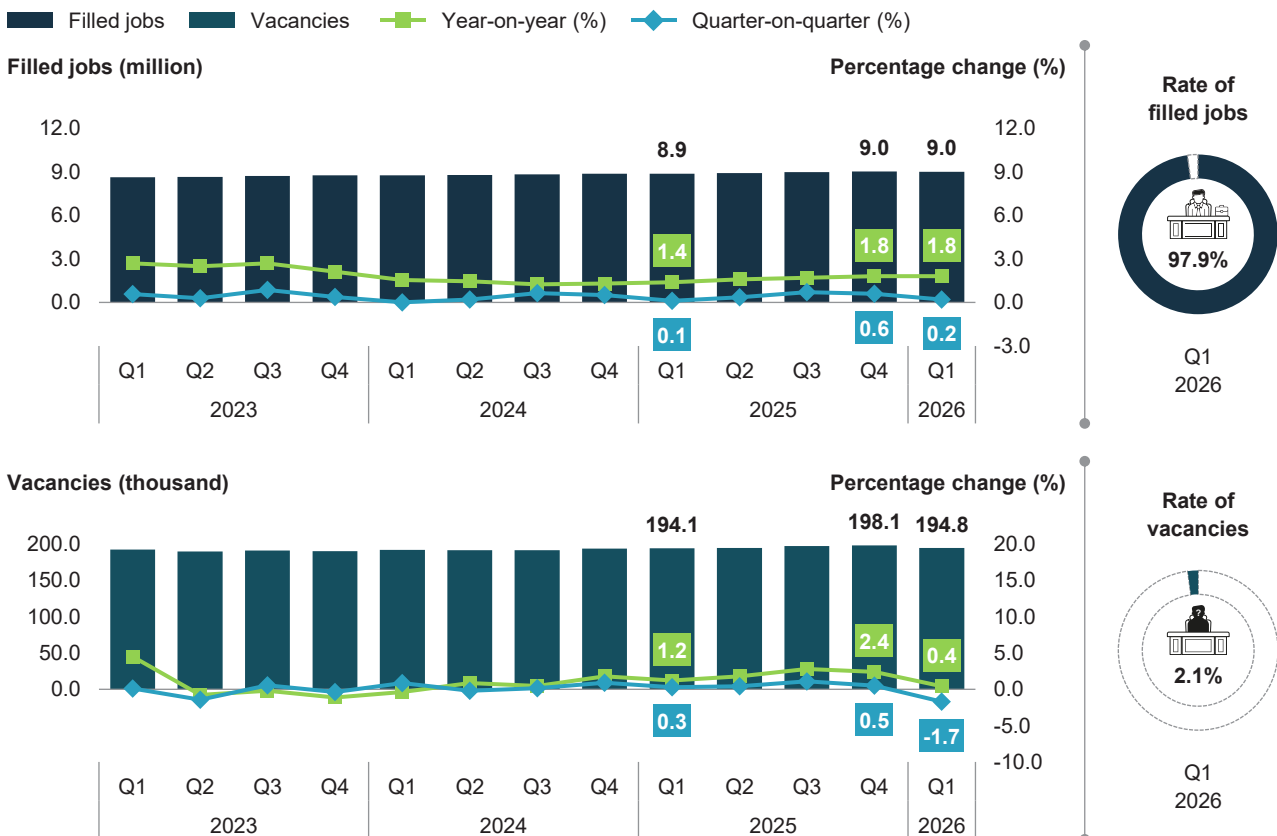
In Q1 2026, the number of filled jobs rose by 1.8 per cent (+161.6 thousand) year-on-year to 9.03 million filled jobs. This figure also shows an increase of 0.2 per cent (+15.6 thousand) on a quarter on-quarter basis compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies increased marginally by 0.4 per cent (+0.8 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 194.8 thousand in Q1 2026. In addition, job vacancies decrease by 1.7 per cent (-3.3 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

The rate of filled jobs recorded 97.9 per cent in Q1 2026 as compared to the previous quarter. The rate of vacancies to total jobs increase by 2.1 per cent [Chart 3.2].

Chart 3.2:

### Number, percentage change and rate of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

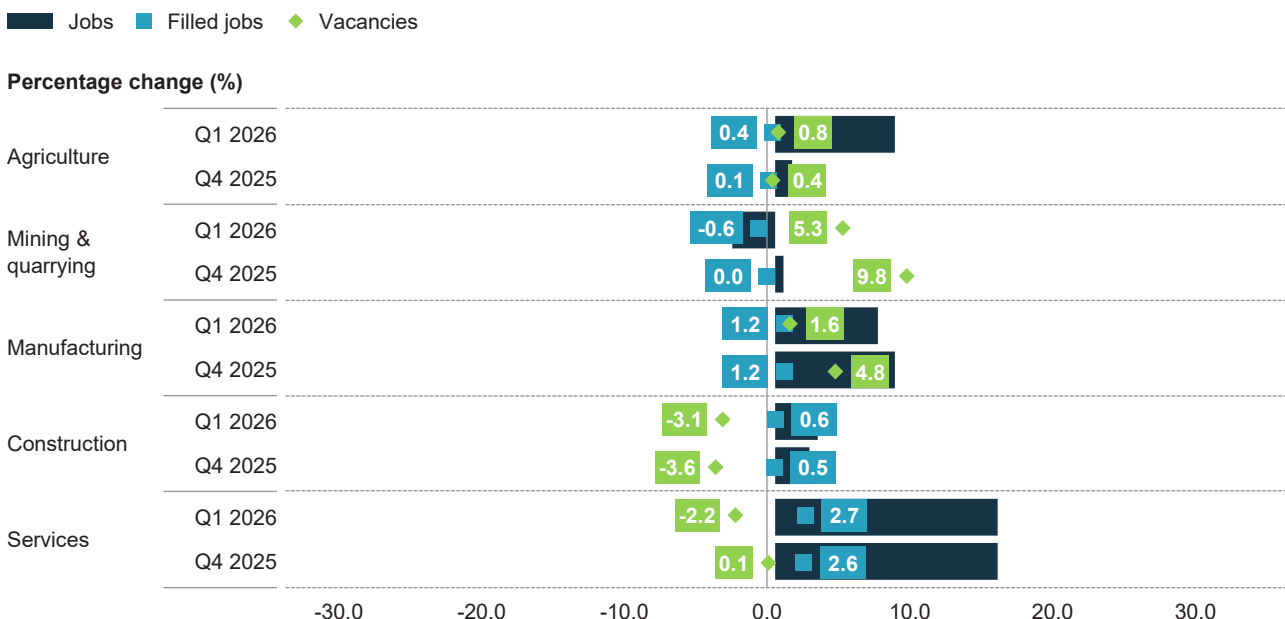


Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

A closer analysis by economic sector shows that the positive annual growth was driven by an increase in job numbers and filled jobs across all sectors, except for filled jobs in Mining & quarrying sector. This positive growth in labour demand was illustrated by the increase in the number of vacancies across all sectors except Construction and Services [Chart 3.3].

Chart 3.3:

### Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q4 2025 & Q1 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

In Q1 2026, most of the jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 52.5 per cent or 4.84 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 2.6 per cent (+124.9 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by an increase in jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 3.3 per cent (+58.8 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors, Wholesale & retail trade (37.6%), Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (19.8%), and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.4%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 53.3 per cent or equivalent to 4.82 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 1.8 per cent (+161.6 thousand) in Q1 2026. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99.0 per cent, with Food & beverages and accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.1%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 12.6 per cent of total jobs in Services sector or 24.6 thousand vacancies, decrease by 2.2 per cent (-0.6 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were found in the Wholesale & retail trade (39.5%) and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (36.8%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, encompassing 27.3 per cent or 2.52 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.2 per cent (+29.4 thousand) in Q1 2026, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors except Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products. The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products sub-sector with an increase of 2.5 per cent (+9.6 thousand) annually. Besides, jobs in Manufacturing sector were concentrated mainly in the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic & optical products (26.1%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (18.0%), and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (15.7%). These three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-thirds of jobs in the Manufacturing sector.

The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.5 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.2 per cent (+27.6 thousand) to record 2.41 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.6 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.7 per cent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 113.0 thousand, comprising 4.5 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew by 1.6 per cent (+1.8 thousand) as most of the sub-sectors observed an increase in jobs except Textiles, wearing apparel & leather product, Food processing, beverages and tobacco products as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products. Most job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.9%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (16.8%).

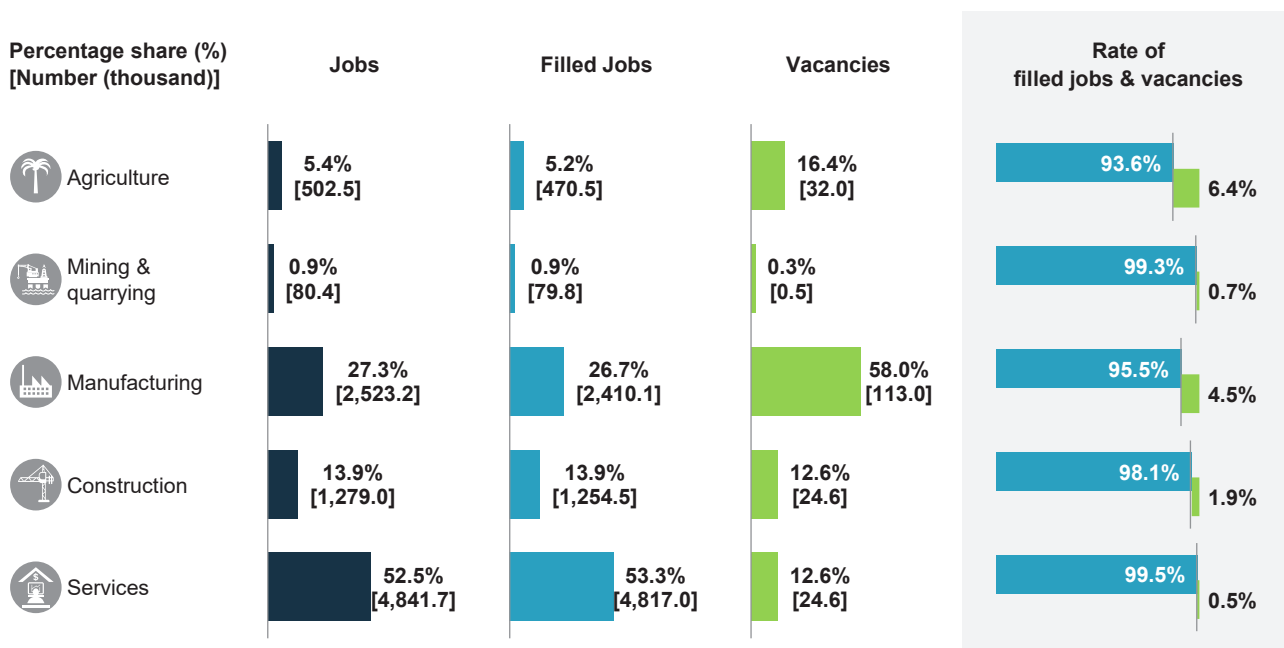
Jobs in the Construction sector made up 13.9 per cent of total jobs in Q1 2026, which increased by 0.5 per cent (+6.5 thousand) to record 1.28 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.1 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 1.9 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.4 per cent or 502.5 thousand jobs in Q1 2026, and the Mining & quarrying sector made up the lowest share at

0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.4 thousand jobs. Agriculture sectors saw an increase of 0.4 per cent (+2.0 thousand) while Mining & quarrying sector decline 0.5 per cent (-0.4 thousand) as compared to Q1 2025 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the second highest rate of filled jobs at 99.3 per cent, indicating the second lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In contrast, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 93.6 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent in Q1 2026 [Chart 3.4].

Chart 3.4:

### Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q1 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

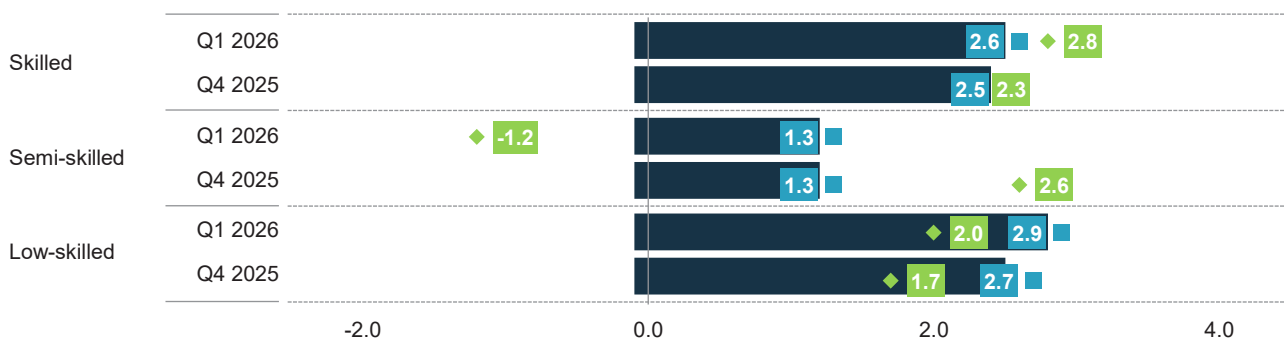
Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q1 2026, the number of jobs in all skill categories increased compared to the previous year. The same phenomenon occurred in the number of filled positions, showing an increase across all categories, except for semi-skilled categories [Chart 3.5].

Chart 3.5:

### Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q4 2025 & Q1 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

The majority of jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.1 per cent or equivalent to 5.73 million jobs in Q1 2026. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assembler. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.3 per cent (+71.8 thousand). Therefore, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.62 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent (+73.1 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category decline 1.2 per cent (-1.3 thousand) to record 107.9 thousand vacancies with a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent.

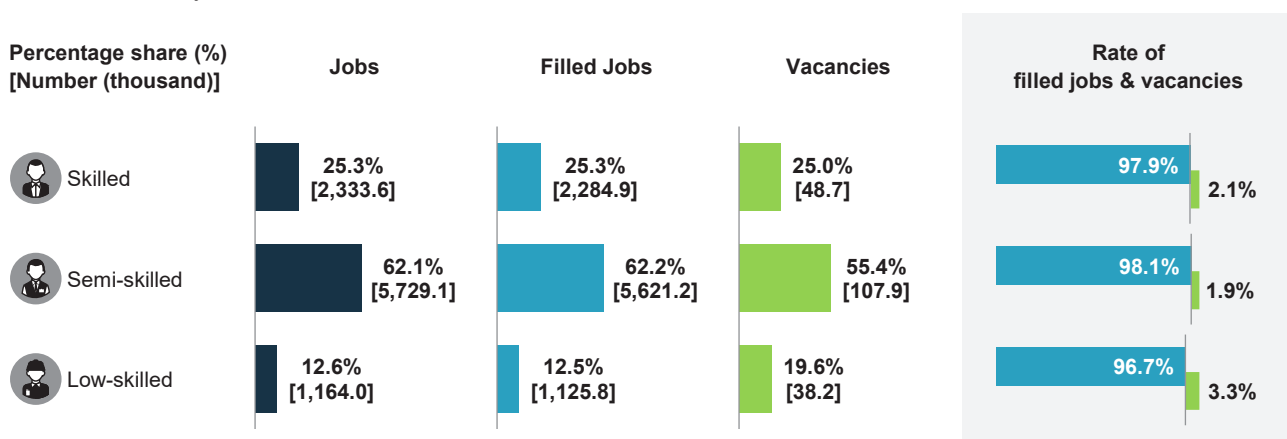
The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.3 per cent in Q1 2026, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 2.6 per cent (+58.2 thousand) year-on-year to 2.33 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 2.6 per cent (+56.8 thousand) to record 2.28 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies increased by 2.8 per cent (+1.3 thousand), registering 48.7 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, the remaining 12.6 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 2.9 per cent (+32.4 thousand) to 1.16 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 2.9 per cent (+31.7 thousand) to 1.13 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q1 2026. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 2.0 per cent (+0.7 thousand) to 38.2 thousand, indicating a vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent [Chart 3.6].

Chart 3.6:

**Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q1 2026**

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



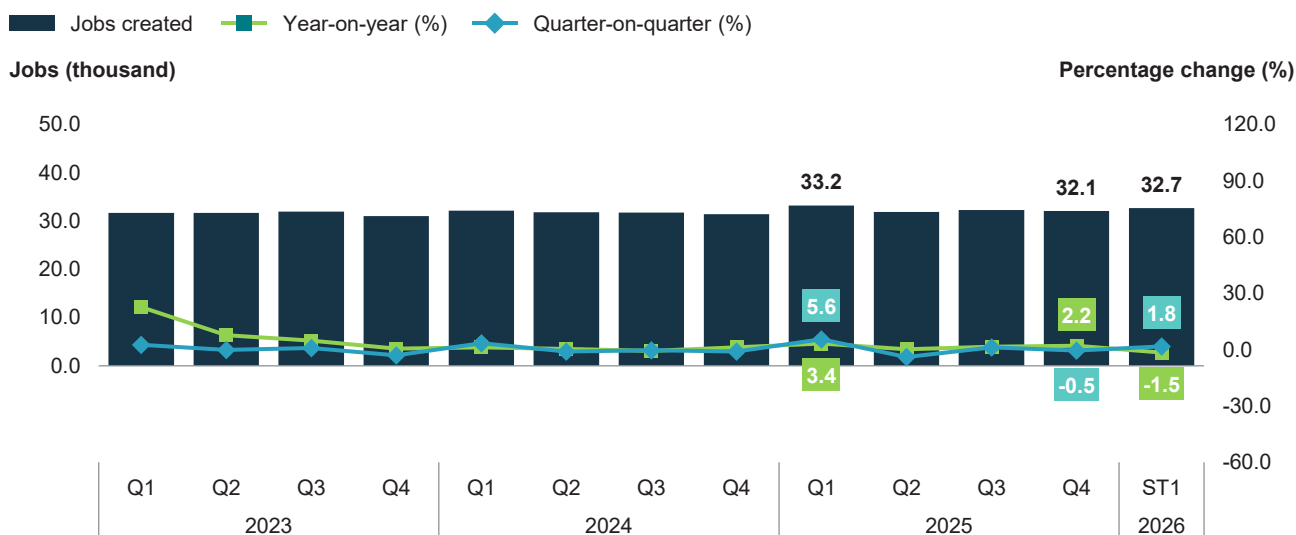
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 3.2 Jobs Creation

In Q1 2026, the number of jobs created in the economic sector decreased by 1.5 per cent (-0.5 thousand) year-on-year, compared to 2.2 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The total number of jobs created stood at 32.7 thousand. In the meantime, jobs created registered a quarterly increase of 1.8 per cent (0.6 thousand) from 32.1 thousand during Q4 2025 [Chart 3.7].

Chart 3.7:

### Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

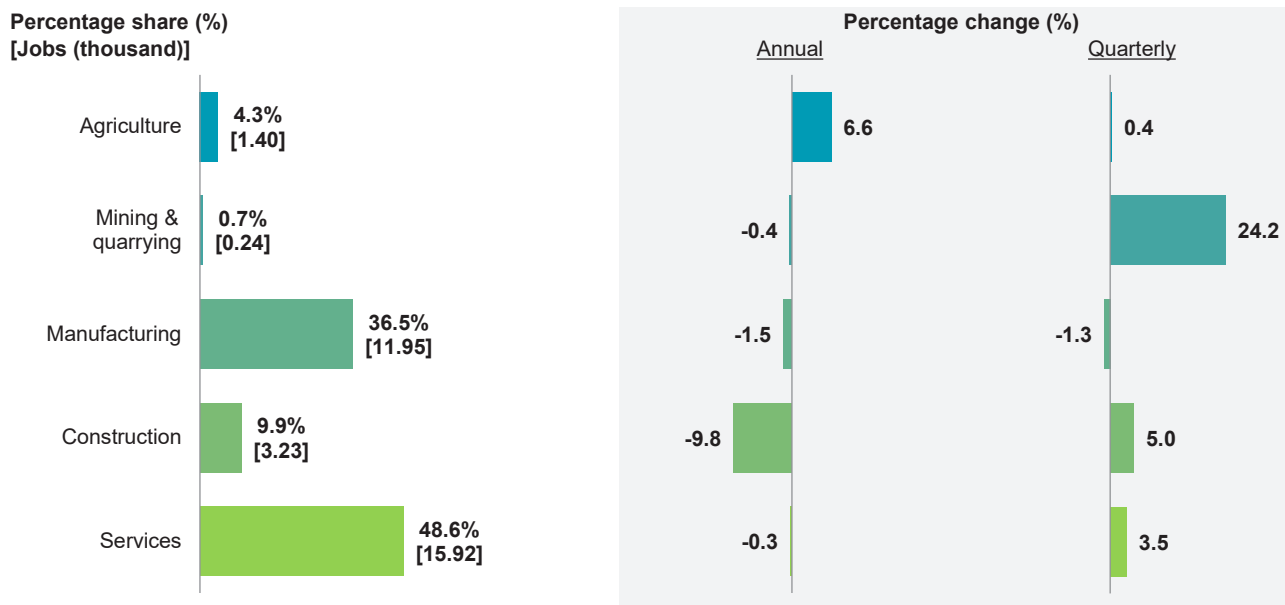
Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 48.6 per cent or equivalent to 15.9 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 0.3 per cent (-0.05 thousand) in Q1 2026. Within this sector, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 9.3 thousand jobs created, followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.6 thousand jobs.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 36.5 per cent of total jobs created in Q1 2026, decline by 1.5 per cent (-0.2 thousand) to register 11.9 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products (30.3%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (26.9%) sub-sectors.

Furthermore, there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying sector recording 0.2 thousand jobs created. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 4.3 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.4 thousand jobs, posting a rise of 6.6 per cent (+0.1 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, the Construction sector, which contributed 9.9 per cent, recorded a significant decline of 9.8 per cent (-0.3 thousand) [Chart 3.8].

Chart 3.8:

### Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q1 2026



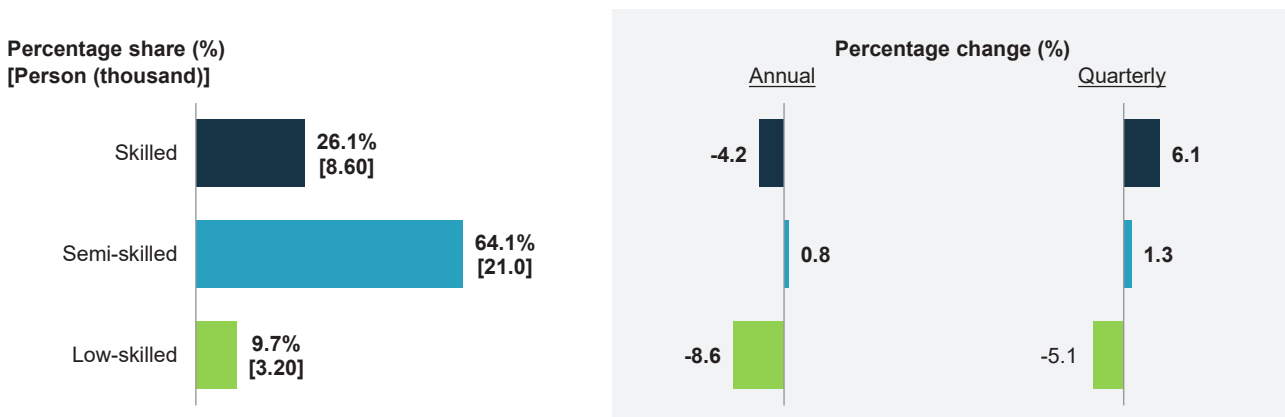
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Looking at the jobs created by skill level, more than half or 64.1 per cent of total jobs created in Q1 2026 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 21.0 thousand jobs. In terms of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 0.8 per cent (+0.2 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (26.1%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 4.2 per cent (-0.4 thousand) to 8.6 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 9.7 per cent of all jobs created, decreased by 8.6 per cent (-0.3 thousand) to record 3.2 thousand jobs in Q1 2026 [Chart 3.9].

Chart 3.9:

### Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q1 2026

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled



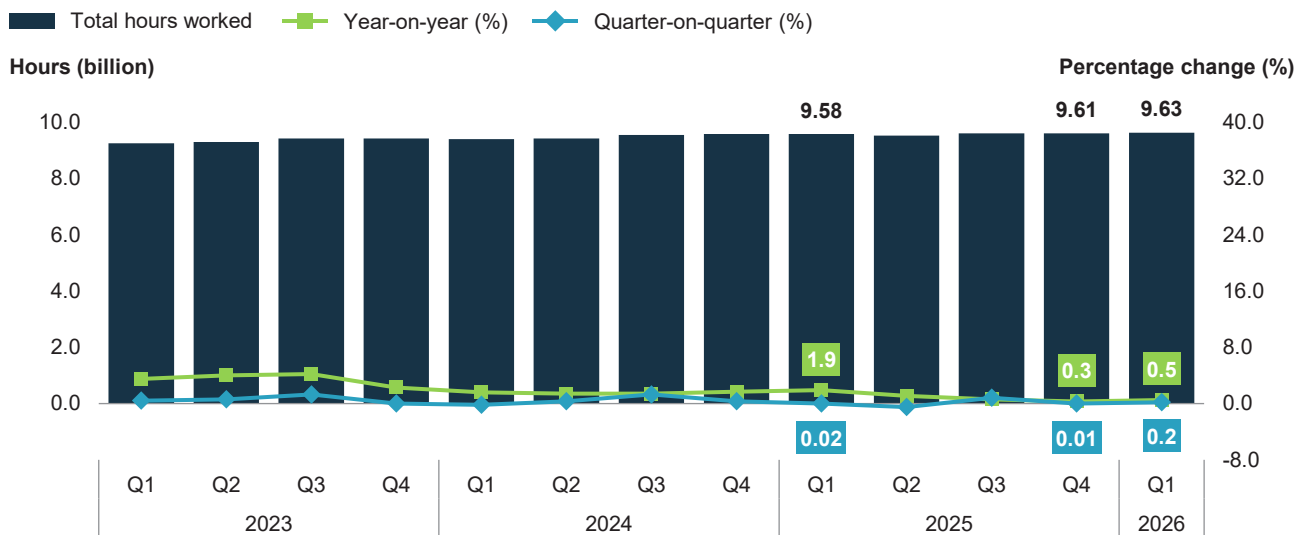
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 4.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

During Q1 2026, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 5.4 per cent year-on-year as compared to 4.4 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. This economic growth was accompanied by an increase in total hours worked, which rose by 0.5 per cent to 9.63 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked remained at 0.2 per cent, compared to Q4 2025 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1:

### Total hours worked, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: † The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 62.8 per cent of total hours worked, making it the dominant contributor to the country's economy. While the second highest share of total hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector, which encompassed 17.5 per cent, followed by Agriculture with a share of 10.4 per cent in Q1 2026. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.8 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

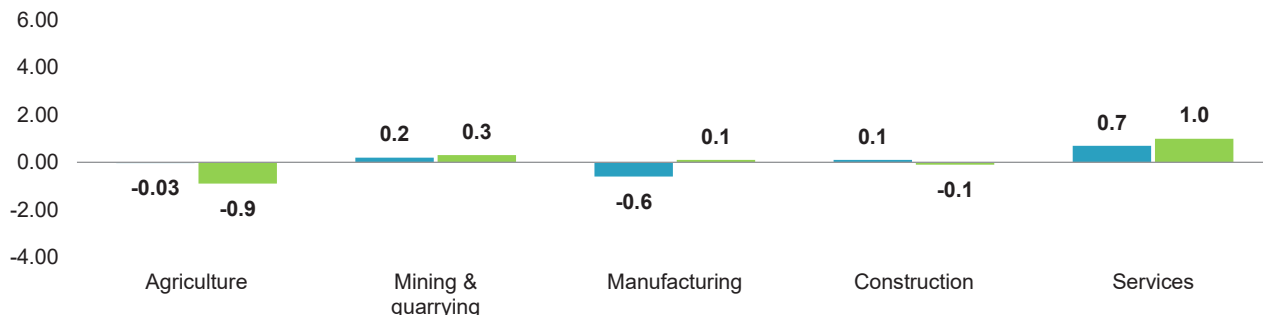
Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Services sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked while the other sector posted negative growth in Q1 2026. The Services sector observing the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 1.0 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year, with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Information & communication (4.1%), followed by Transportation & storage (2.7%). Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector contributed a slight rise of 0.1 per cent year-on-year during the same quarter. However, the Agriculture and Construction sector showed a negative momentum, contracting by 0.9 and 0.1 per cent respectively in Q1 2026 [Chart 4.2].

Chart 4.2:

**Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2025 & Q1 2026**

Q4 2025 Q1 2026

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 4.8 per cent in Q1 2026 after registering an increase of 5.8 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM45.5 per hour [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3:

**Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026**

Labour productivity per hour worked (RM) Labour productivity per hour worked (Year-on-year, %) Total hour worked (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q1 2026, All sectors recorded positive year-on-year growth except Mining & quarrying. Meanwhile, the Construction sector posted the highest increase, with labour productivity per hour worked rising by 7.8 per cent as compared to previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector continued its upward trend with an increase of 5.8 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked. Most sub-sectors posted growth, except for Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products (-1.1%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (-4.8%). Labour productivity per hour worked in the Services sector increased by 4.5 per cent year-on-year in Q1 2026, with the highest growth being recorded in both Food & beverages and accommodation (8.2%) and Real estate & business services (5.9%) sub-sectors [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1:

### Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q1 2026

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	8.8	9.2	0.3
Beverages & tobacco products	6.3	7.0	0.7
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	-1.1	0.8	2.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	3.0	3.9	0.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2.2	-1.3	-3.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	5.5	5.0	-0.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	11.9	12.8	0.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-4.8	-1.9	3.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Utilities	2.4	4.2	1.7
Wholesale & retail trade	3.6	4.8	1.2
Food & beverages and accommodation	8.2	8.0	-0.2
Transportation & storage	5.7	8.5	2.7
Information & communication	3.9	8.1	4.1
Finance & insurance	-0.8	0.3	1.0
Real estate & business services	5.9	6.8	0.8
Other services	5.2	6.2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

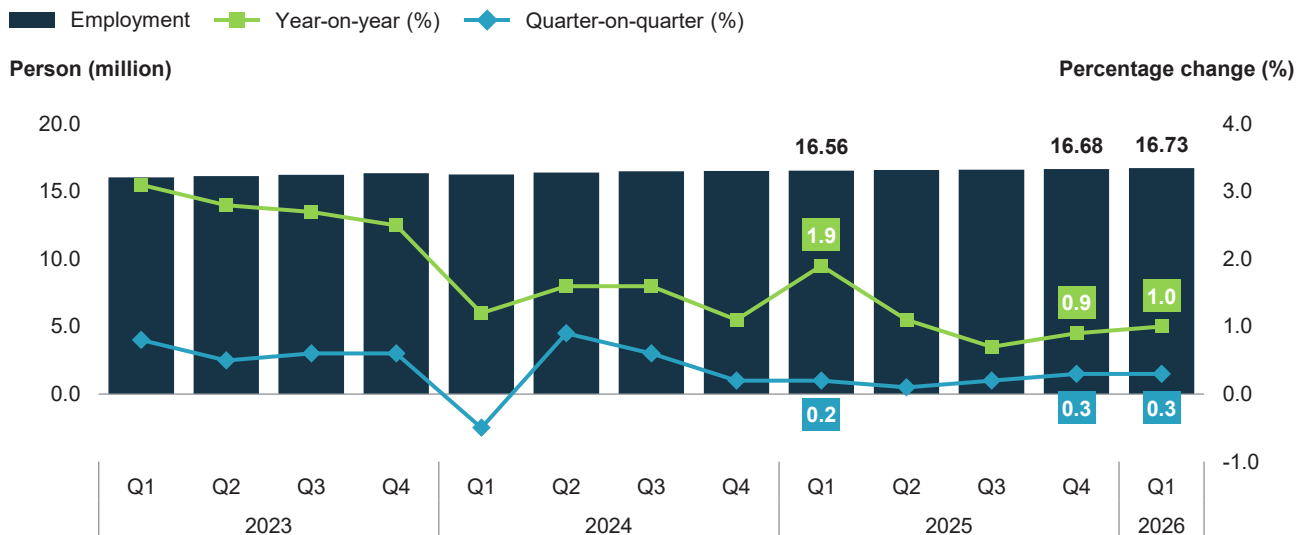
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 4.2 Labour Productivity per Employment

As the Malaysian labour market situation improved further in Q1 2026, employment increased by 1.0 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 16.73 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment registered a growth of 0.3 per cent, as compared in the preceding quarter [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4:

### Employment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

In Q1 2026, employment expanded across all economic sectors, with particularly highest gains in the Services sector. Employment in the Services increase at 1.4 per cent to reach 10.52 million persons, with every sub-sector showing growth over the same quarter of the previous year. The most notable rise was observed in the Food & beverages and accommodation (2.5%), followed by Utilities (2.0%), as well as Real Estate and business services (2.0%).

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 0.1 per cent in Q1 2026 to record 2.84 million persons. All sub-sectors registered growth, except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector which declined 2.8 per cent during Q1 2026. The largest increase observed in the Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (1.5%), followed by Beverages & tobacco products (1.2%) sub-sector and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.1%).

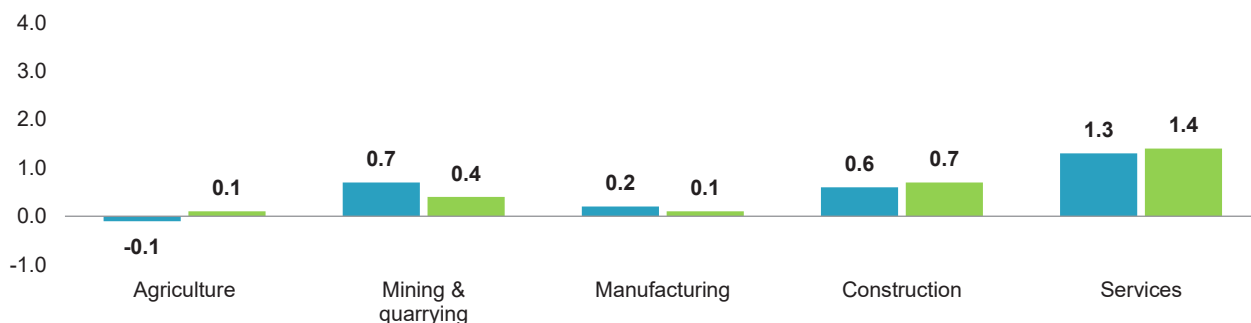
In addition, employment in the Agriculture sector remain unchanged with 1.88 million persons in Q1 2026 compared to same quarter in the previous year. Meanwhile, the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors recorded employment growth of 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively [Chart 4.5].

Chart 4.5:

### Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q4 2025 & Q1 2026

Q4 2025 Q1 2026

Percentage change (%)



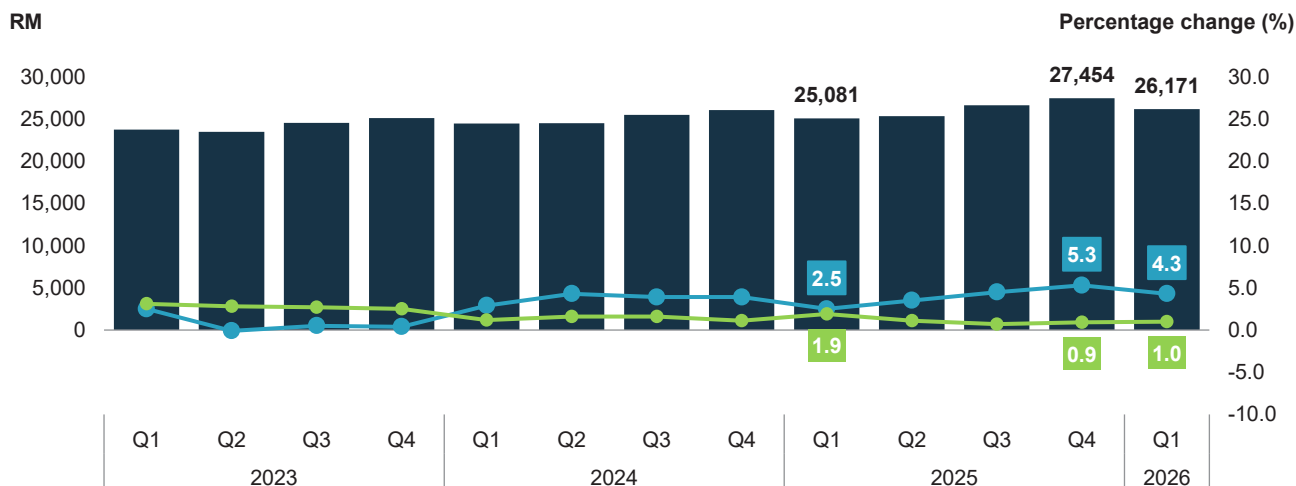
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Labour productivity, which is measured as value added per employment, increased by 4.3 per cent to reach RM 26,171 per person in Q1 2026 [Chart 4.6].

Chart 4.6:

### Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

Labour productivity per employment (RM) Labour productivity per employment (Year-on-year, %) Employment (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

By economic sector, labour productivity per employment in the Services sector registered a year-on-year increase of 4.1 per cent in Q1 2026, underpinned by positive performance across the majority of its sub-sectors. Nonetheless, contractions were observed in the Finance & insurance sub-sector (-1.3%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 5.8 per cent year-on-year in Q1 2026, maintaining the same growth rate recorded in the preceding quarter. Among the highest growth within this sector was recorded by Electrical, electronic & optical products (12.1%) and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (8.8%).

The Agriculture sector recording a substantial increase of 2.5 per cent in labour productivity per employment. The Construction Sector also recorded an increase of 7.0 percent, followed by Mining & Quarrying sector decrease by 2.5 per cent during Q1 2026 [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2:

**Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q1 2026**

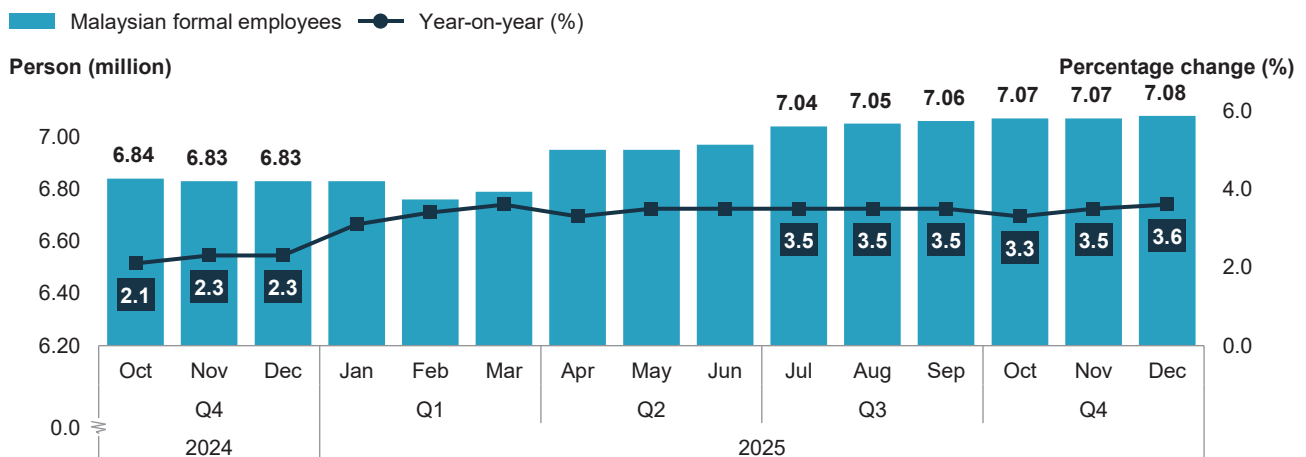
Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	8.8	9.2	0.3
Beverages & tobacco products	5.7	7.0	1.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	0.7	0.8	0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2.8	3.9	1.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	1.6	-1.3	-2.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	4.8	5.0	0.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	12.1	12.8	0.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-3.4	-1.9	1.5
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Utilities	2.1	4.2	2.0
Wholesale & retail trade	3.5	4.8	1.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	5.4	8.0	2.5
Transportation & storage	7.2	8.5	1.2
Information & communication	6.2	8.1	1.8
Finance & insurance	-1.3	0.3	1.6
Real estate & business services	4.7	6.8	2.0
Other services	5.5	6.2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## 5.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employees

The total number of Malaysian formal employees was 7.08 million persons in December 2025, an increase of 3.6 per cent (+249.1 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year based on the Employee Wages Statistics from administrative data sources. This accounted for 66.1 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both the private and public sectors [Chart 5.1].

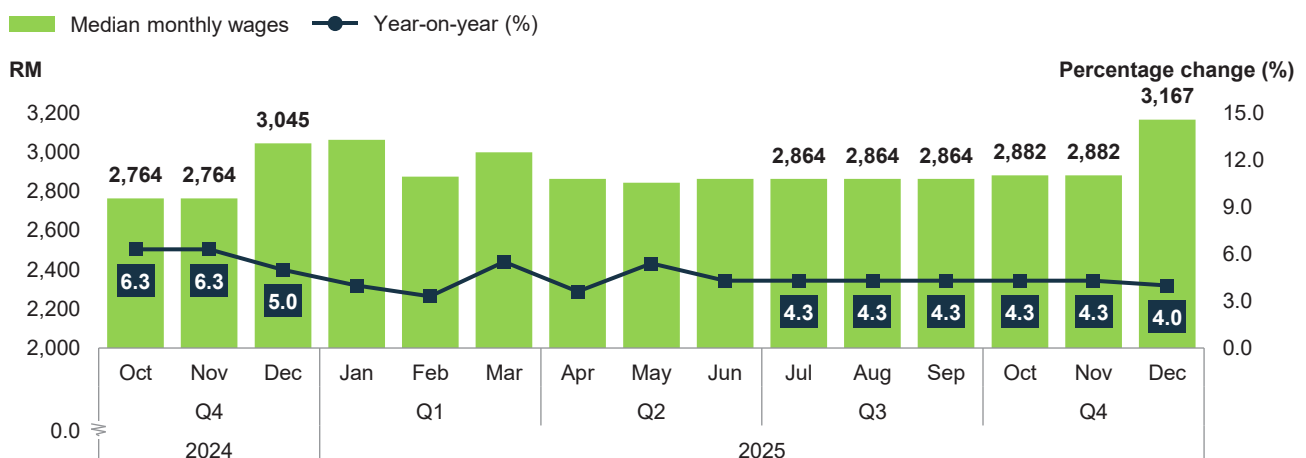
Chart 5.1:  
Malaysian formal employees, October 2024 – December 2025



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

As of December 2025, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees was RM3,167 registering a 4.0 per cent annual increase (November 2025: RM2,882; October 2025: RM2,882) [Chart 5.2].

Chart 5.2:  
Median monthly wages, October 2024 – December 2025



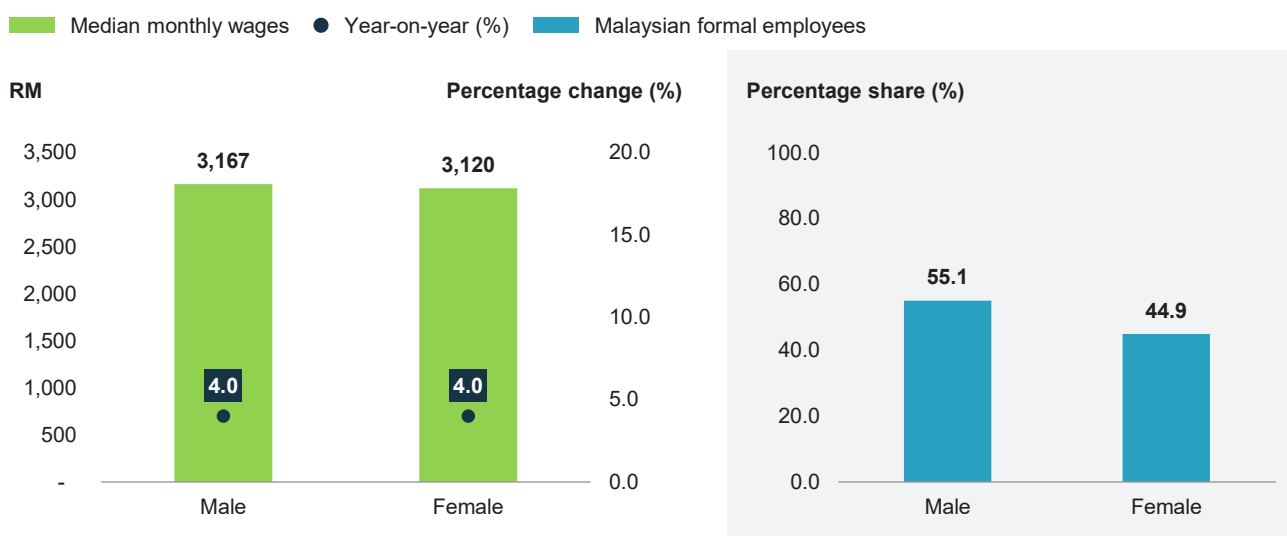
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

In terms of sex aggregation, the median monthly wage for male employees in December 2025 increased by 4.0 per cent year-on-year to RM3,167, representing 55.1 per cent (3.90 million persons) of Malaysia’s formal employees. Meanwhile, female employees, making up 44.9 per cent of the formal employees, recorded a 4.0 per cent increase in their median monthly wage, to RM3,120.

On a month-on-month basis, the median monthly wage for male employees showed an increasing trend, rising from RM2,900 in October and November to RM3,167 in December. The median monthly wage for female employees also recorded a gradual increase, from RM2,811 in October to RM2,827 in November and further to RM3,120 in December. Male employees consistently earned a higher median wage than female **[Chart 5.3]**.

Chart 5.3:

**Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by sex, December 2025**



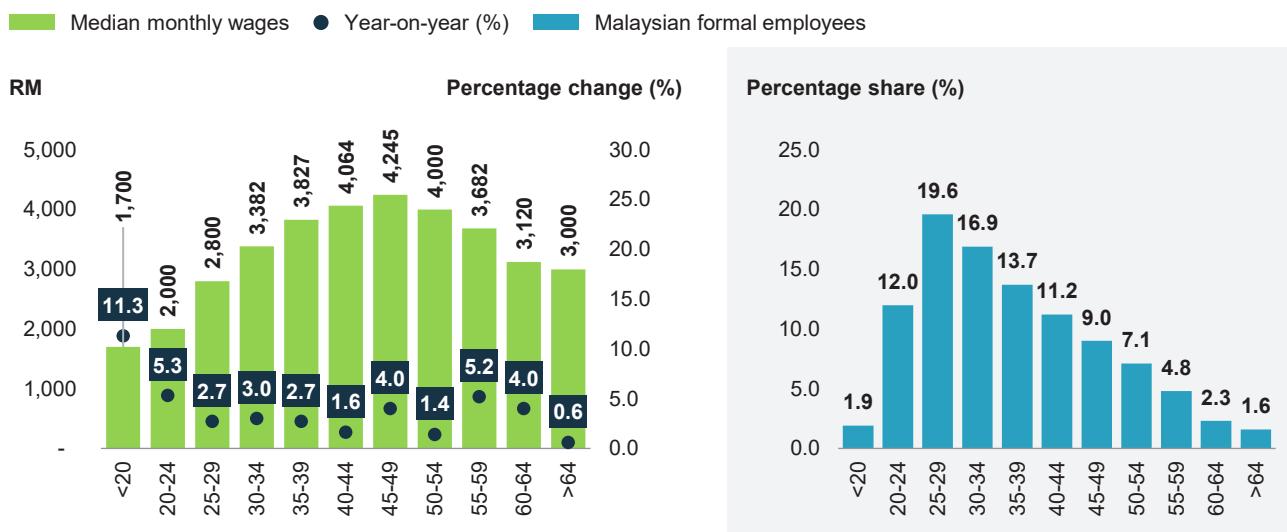
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

In term of age group, Malaysian formal employees aged 45 to 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM4,245 in December 2025, representing 9.0 per cent of total formal employees. In contrast, employees under the age of 20 earned the lowest median monthly wages at RM1,700. This trend consistent with previous months reflects the influenced of age, closely tied to education level and work experience on wage distribution.

In December 2025, median monthly wages across all age groups increased compared to the previous year. The most notable increase is observed in age group of below 20 years with recorded growth of 11.3 per cent **[Chart 5.4]**.

Chart 5.4:

### Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by age group, December 2025



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

By economic activity, median monthly wages rose in all five main sectors in December 2025 compared to the same month in 2024. The Mining & Quarrying sector continued to record the highest median wage at RM7,900, registering an increase of 5.3 per cent compared to December 2024, although it represented only 0.5 per cent of Malaysian formal employees.

Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector recorded a median monthly wage of RM3,422 in the same month, shown a year-on-year increase of 3.7 per cent. In the Construction sector, median monthly wages rose by 4.2 per cent year-on-year to RM3,127 in December 2025.

The monthly median for the Services sector was RM3,120, with an increase of 4.0 per cent. As the largest contributor to the economy, the Services sector accounted for more than two-thirds (68.1% or 4.82 million persons) of formal employees. Within this sector, Finance & Insurance recorded the highest median wage at RM7,000, followed by Information & Communication at RM5,700, and Utilities at RM3,500. In contrast, the Food & Beverages and Accommodation sub-sector had the lowest median wage at RM2,046. The Agriculture sector recorded the lowest median wage among the main sectors at RM2,564, but registered the highest year-on-year growth of 7.6 per cent compared to the same month in the previous year [Table 5.1].

Table 5.1:

### Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by economic activity, December 2025

Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,682	7.3	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	4,246	-0.8	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,246	0.8	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,764	3.8	1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	3,600	5.6	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	3,027	1.5	2.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	4,164	1.6	4.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	3,364	5.1	3.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>
Utilities	3,500	10.6	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	2,546	1.8	20.9
Food & beverages and accommodation	2,046	2.3	4.5
Transportation & storage	3,273	3.4	4.3
Information & communication	5,700	1.8	3.2
Finance & insurance	7,000	7.7	4.6
Real estate & business services	3,200	5.1	12.3
Other services	3,000	3.4	17.2
<b>Unclassified</b>			<b>5.7</b>

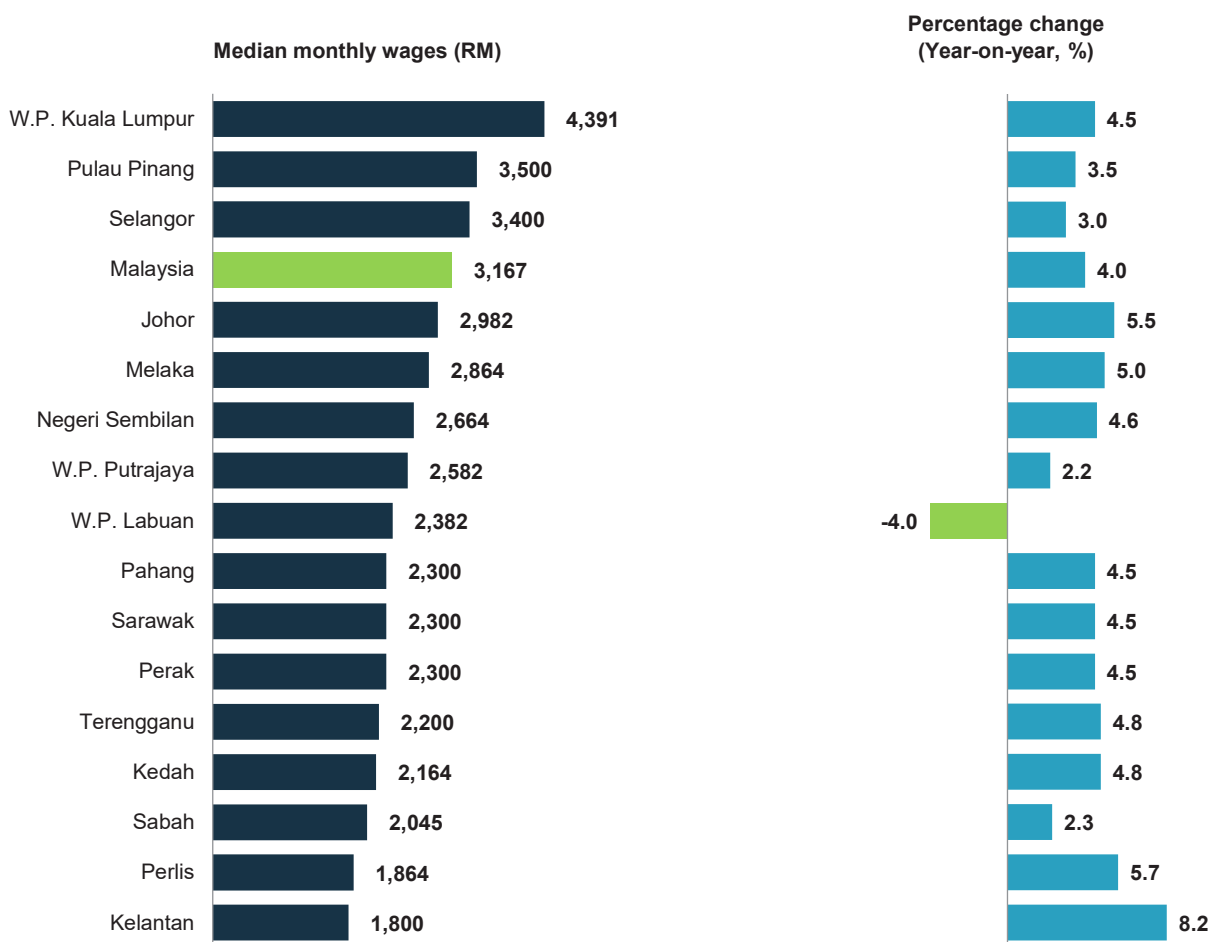
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

At the state level, three states reported median monthly wages above the national median of RM3,167 for formal employees in December 2025, W.P. Kuala Lumpur led with RM4,391, followed by Pulau Pinang at RM3,500 and Selangor at RM3,400.

Conversely, Perlis and Kelantan recorded the lowest median monthly wages in December 2025, at RM1,864 and RM1,800, respectively. This was followed by Kedah and Sabah, which registered median wages of RM2,164 and RM2,045, respectively [Chart 5.5].

Chart 5.5:

**Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages by state, December 2025**



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

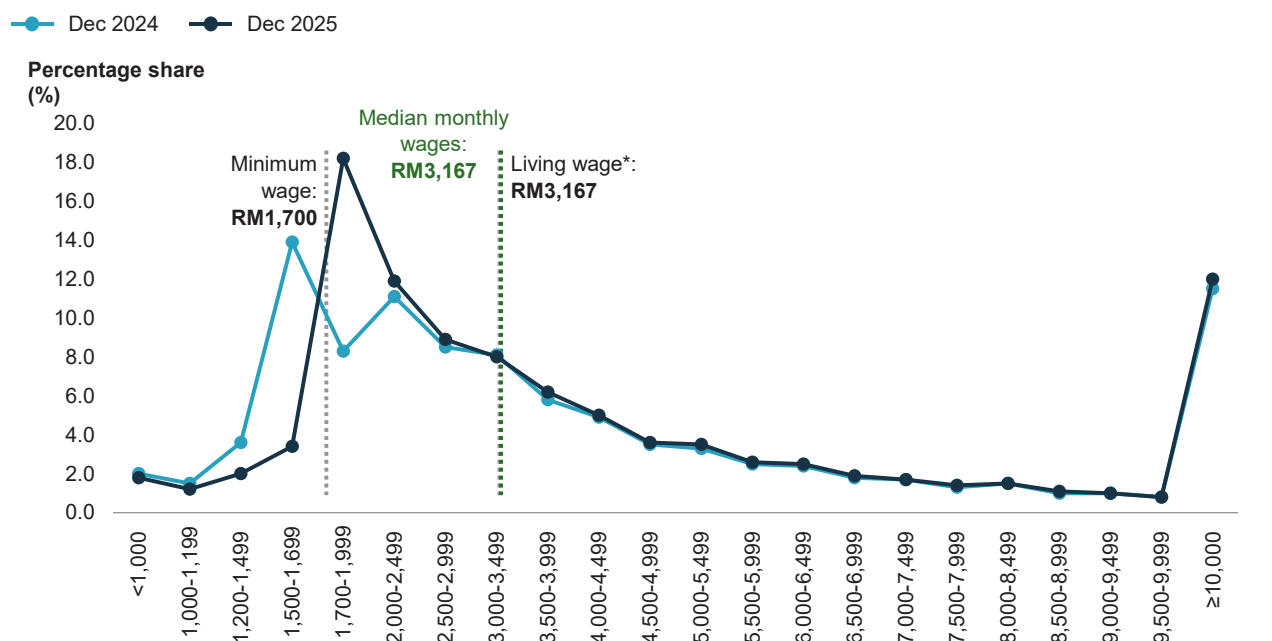
## 5.2 Distribution of Monthly Wages

In December 2025, the wage distribution shows that 1.9 million persons or 26.6 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group fell by 5.8 per cent (-116.0 thousand) from the same month of the previous year, meanwhile the share fell by 2.6 percentage points from 29.2 per cent in December 2024.

During the same period, only 8.4 per cent of Malaysian formal employees received monthly wages below the RM1,700 minimum wage. Meanwhile, approximately 12.0 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM10,000 and above in December 2025 [Chart 5.6].

Chart 5.6:

### Distribution of monthly wages of Malaysian formal employees by wage scale, December 2024 & December 2025



	Wages scale (RM)																					
	<1,000	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,699	1,700-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-2,999	3,000-3,499	3,500-3,999	4,000-4,499	4,500-4,999	5,000-5,499	5,500-5,999	6,000-6,499	6,500-6,999	7,000-7,499	7,500-7,999	8,000-8,499	8,500-8,999	9,000-9,499	9,500-9,999	≥10,000
<b>Dec-25</b>	1.8	1.2	2.0	3.4	18.2	11.9	8.9	8.0	6.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	12.0
<b>Dec-24</b>	2.0	1.5	3.6	13.9	8.3	11.1	8.5	8.1	5.8	4.9	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	11.5

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

Notes: \* Refers to the living wage (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), which is adjusted with the inflation rate

Based on percentile analysis, 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,700 or less. This group experience an increase of 13.3 per cent in December 2025 compared to the same month of the previous year. The 90th percentile monthly wages of formal employees increased 3.0 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM11,112 per month. Thus, the wage ratio between the highest (90th percentile) and lowest (10th percentile) wage earners indicates that the highest wage earners receive more than 6.5 times the monthly wage of the lowest wage earners [Chart 5.7].

Chart 5.7:

**Distribution of monthly wages of formal employees by percentile, December 2024 & December 2025**



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q4 2025, DOSM

## 6 Data Centres as the New Driver of Malaysia's Labour Market

The rapid expansion of data centres and digital infrastructure is increasingly recognised as a strategic driver of global economic transformation. The World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) highlight that data centres, cloud computing, artificial intelligence (AI), and big data now serve as critical infrastructure supporting productivity, innovation, and digital competitiveness<sup>4</sup>.

Across ASEAN, rapid digital economy growth, increasing AI adoption, and cross-border digital expansion are accelerating demand for large-scale digital infrastructure, particularly data centres. ASEAN is emerging as a key global digital growth region, attracting foreign investment in technology, semiconductors, and digital services, while significantly increasing demand for high-skilled digital talent<sup>5</sup>.

In line with the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (RMK-13), Malaysia's economic direction is increasingly focused on high-technology industries, the digital economy, automation, and artificial intelligence. RMK-13 emphasises productivity enhancement, innovation-driven growth, and high-income job creation<sup>6</sup>. This direction is further strengthened by the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030) under the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI), which prioritises industrial transformation through digitalisation, automation, AI adoption, and high-value industrial development<sup>7</sup>.

Malaysia is increasingly emerging as a regional data centre hub, particularly in Johor and the Klang Valley, supported by strategic advantages, competitive operating costs, infrastructure readiness, and pro-digital investment policies. According to the Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA), more than RM152.9 billion in approved investments have been recorded in the ICT subsector, including data centres, AI, and cloud computing. This growth is further reinforced by the MITI–MIDA investment strategy focusing on high-impact digital industries and value-added job creation<sup>8</sup>.

From a labour market perspective, the development of the data centre industry generates significant employment effects across a wide range of operational, technical, and supporting activities. This includes roles such as network engineers, cybersecurity specialists, cloud engineers, system administrators, and data centre operations technicians, all of whom are essential in ensuring the continuous performance, reliability, and security of digital infrastructure. At the same time, the expansion and operation of data centres stimulate demand for workers in related sectors such as facility construction, electrical and mechanical engineering, cooling systems, and energy infrastructure. The impact also extends to supporting services including facility management, physical security, logistics, as well as the involvement of technology vendors and hardware suppliers that form part of the broader ecosystem.

Overall, the growth of the data centre industry not only expands employment opportunities but

4 World Bank – Digital Infrastructure and Cloud Economy <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment>

5 UNCTAD (2025) – Digital Economy Report <https://unctad.org/publication/digital-economy-report>

6 Ministry of Digital Malaysia – RMK-13 Digital Economy Direction <https://www.digital.gov.my>

7 MITI – New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030) <https://www.miti.gov.my> / <https://www.nimp2030.gov.my>

8 Investment Performance Report 2026 (ICT, AI, Data Centres) <https://www.mida.gov.my>

also increases demand for high-skilled labour and strengthens the digital economy value chain through substantial multiplier effects across interconnected industries.

This transformation reflects Malaysia's structural shift from a traditional employment model towards a skills-based economy that is more flexible, digital, and innovation-driven. The gig economy is also evolving into a professional, technology-driven platform based on cloud engineering, cybersecurity, and AI development expertise.

Human capital development remains a key enabler of this transformation. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) plays a crucial role in supplying skilled talent for the digital economy. This transformation is supported by the Department of Skills Development (JPK) under the Ministry of Human Resources (KESUMA), which strengthens industry-driven training in data centres, digital networking, and modern infrastructure systems<sup>9</sup>.

Overall, the data centre industry is expected to be a key enabler of Malaysia's labour market transformation in 2026. Its impact extends beyond direct and supply chain job creation to accelerating the growth of a high-skilled gig economy and digital TVET ecosystem, in line with RMK-13, NIMP 2030, and MITI–MIDA investment strategies towards a high-income, inclusive, and globally competitive economy.

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<sup>9</sup> Department of Skills Development (JPK), KESUMA Malaysia – TVET Development <https://www.dsd.gov.my>

## 7 Conclusion

In Q1 2026, Malaysia's labour market remained resilient and stable, supported by higher employment, a decline in the number of unemployed persons, and a steady labour force participation rate. On the demand side, filled jobs and vacancies indicate sustained labour requirements across economic sectors. At the same time, labour productivity recorded an improvement in terms of value added per worker and per hour worked compared to the same quarter on the previous year, reflecting higher workforce efficiency. These developments also suggest a broadly balanced labour market, with alignment between labour supply and demand.

Malaysia's economy continued to deliver strong performance in the first quarter, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanding by 5.4 per cent. This growth momentum reflects the country's economic resilience despite ongoing geopolitical crisis since February. The performance marks an improvement from the 4.4 per cent growth recorded in the same period last year, placing Malaysia ahead of several regional economies, including Singapore and China. Despite facing external geopolitical pressures, the growth in GDP also had a positive impact on Malaysia's labour market, as stronger economic expansion stimulated labour demand, jobs opening and supported growth in employment.

Prolonged geopolitical conflict in West Asia has driven global crude oil prices up by more than 40 per cent, surpassing USD100 per barrel, thereby increasing the risk of global supply disruptions and exerting upward pressure on domestic costs. In response, Malaysia's strong economic position has enabled the Government to maintain subsidised RON95 petrol at RM1.99 per litre under the BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) initiative to protect households, while other fuel prices are gradually adjusted in line with global trends. At the same time, assistance under BUDI Individu and BUDI Agri-Komoditi has been increased to RM300 per month starting March 2026, alongside stricter fuel sales controls to reduce subsidy leakages and ensure targeted assistance. These measures not only help ease cost-of-living pressures on households but also reduce operating costs for firms, particularly in fuel-intensive sectors such as transportation, logistics, agriculture, and manufacturing. Indirectly, these interventions support labour market stability by sustaining labour demand, reducing the risk of workforce downsizing, and preserving workers' income and purchasing power in a challenging global environment.

Malaysia's inflation rate increased to 1.7 per cent in March 2026, compared to the same period last year, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rising to 136.4 points from 134.1 points in March 2025. This increase in inflation may erode workers' purchasing power, particularly among lower- and middle-income households that are more exposed to rising daily transport costs. This situation could reduce real income and constrain household spending capacity, with potential implications for labour productivity and overall workforce well-being.

At the same time, rising operating costs faced by firms, particularly in logistics and input-related expenses, may limit employers' ability to adjust wages or expand hiring. These effects are expected to be more pronounced in sectors that are highly sensitive to input cost fluctuations, potentially moderating the momentum of labour market growth.

In conclusion, although Malaysia's current labour market situation remains stable and resilient, supported by domestic economic growth, the Government needs to ensure a balance between price stability, maintaining consumer purchasing power and economic sustainability. At the same time, continuous efforts should be intensified to enhance productivity, strengthen skills development and ensure more inclusive and sustainable labour market growth amid the current economic uncertainties.

## Beyond Unemployment: A Structural Analysis of Youth NEET in Malaysia

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### Introduction

While youth are critical to sustaining economic growth, the modern school-to-work transition has become increasingly complex. To monitor this, the International Labour Organization (ILO) utilizes the NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) rate. Unlike traditional unemployment metrics, the NEET framework captures a broader picture of youth disengagement by including individuals who have completely exited the labour force. Recognizing this vulnerability, the United Nations integrated the reduction of NEET rates into Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, specifically Target 8.6. Globally, however, progress remains slow: the ILO estimates that roughly 262 million young people aged 15 to 24; one in four globally are classified as NEET, with low-income nations facing a post-pandemic surge in disengagement (ILO, 2024).

This global trend mirrors severe structural pressures within Malaysia, where national indicators diverge sharply from youth statistics. In 2024, while the general national unemployment rate stood at a stable 3.2 per cent, youth unemployment (aged 15–24) was disproportionately high at 10.3 per cent. This bottleneck is worsened by a persistent skills mismatch; official statistics show that 32.2 per cent of employed graduates are underemployed in semi- or low-skilled jobs. Such prolonged inactivity and underemployment create a permanent “scarring effect” that lowers lifetime earnings and increases future structural joblessness risk (Mühlbock et al., 2022).

From a macroeconomic standpoint, youth disengagement disrupts the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) framework, which tracks economic resource flows over a lifecycle. Malaysians typically generate a net economic surplus for only a narrow 26-year window (ages 29 to 55). An elevated NEET rate artificially extends the youth economic deficit phase, altering the transition from consumption to production and weakening future labour supply. Consequently, this delayed productivity places immense financial strain on the middle-aged “sandwich generation” and is further complicated by Malaysia’s projected demographic transition toward becoming an “aged nation” by 2048. Against this backdrop, this article analyses recent NEET trends in Malaysia to identify vulnerable demographic features and evaluate the structural drivers of youth disengagement.

### Literature Review

The concept of NEET originated in the United Kingdom in the late 1980s following reforms in youth welfare policy (Furlong, 2006). Since then, it has become an internationally recognised indicator used to monitor youth disengagement (Hutchinson et al., 2016). While international frameworks generally focus on individuals aged 15 to 24, many national policies extend the upper limit to 29 or 30 years to better reflect prolonged transitions (Maguire, 2015).

The NEET phenomenon is closely associated with labour market uncertainties, structural inequalities, and school dropouts (Abu Hassan et al., 2023; Pimentel et al., 2025). Empirical

studies consistently show that lower educational attainment increases NEET susceptibility due to weaker initial employability, whereas higher education facilitates better market integration and geographic mobility (European Agency, 2016; Morris, 2023; Weiss et al., 2021). Furthermore, gender disparities are widely observed globally, with young women disproportionately vulnerable to becoming NEET due to deep-seated caregiving roles and social norms (Avagianou et al., 2022; Brzinsky-Fay, 2021; Odoardi et al., 2022). While NEET research is mature in developed East Asian economies (Elder, 2015), comprehensive empirical evidence analysing how education systems, demographic shifts, and structural barriers interact within the Malaysian context remains limited (Harun et al., 2020).

## Methodology and Data Source

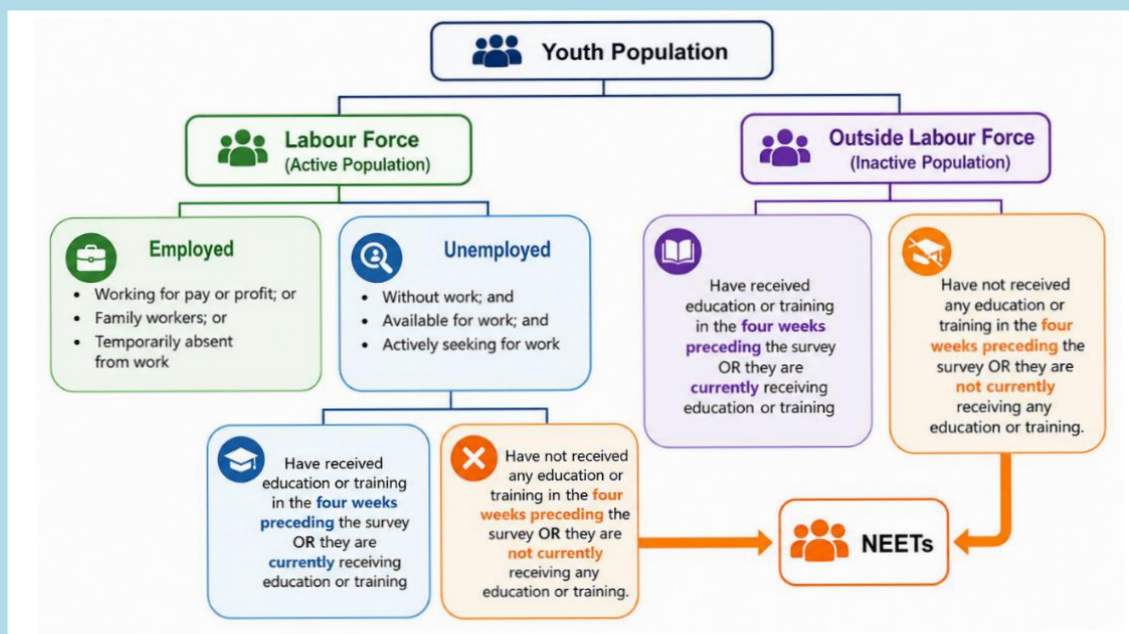
This analysis utilizes microdata from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The youth NEET rate is calculated for two distinct age cohorts: the standard international cohort (aged 15–24 years) and the national youth cohort (aged 15–30 years) under the Malaysia’s Youth Societies and Youth Development (Amendment) Act 2019. Following ILO standards, Youth NEET refers to individuals who are simultaneously not employed (unemployed or inactive) and have not participated in formal or non-formal education or training within the four-week reference period (ILO, 2013).

The Youth NEET Rate is consequently calculated as the ratio of these individuals to the total youth population, expressed as:

$$\text{NEET Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Youth Population} - (\text{Youth Employed} + \text{Youth in Education/Training})}{\text{Youth Population}} \times 100$$

The composition of this group is categorized by their relationship to the labour market, as shown in Figure 1, where the Unemployed NEET actively seek work while the Inactive NEET remain detached due to reasons such as discouragement, medical disability, or family responsibilities.

Figure 1 :  
Composition of Youth NEET Indicator



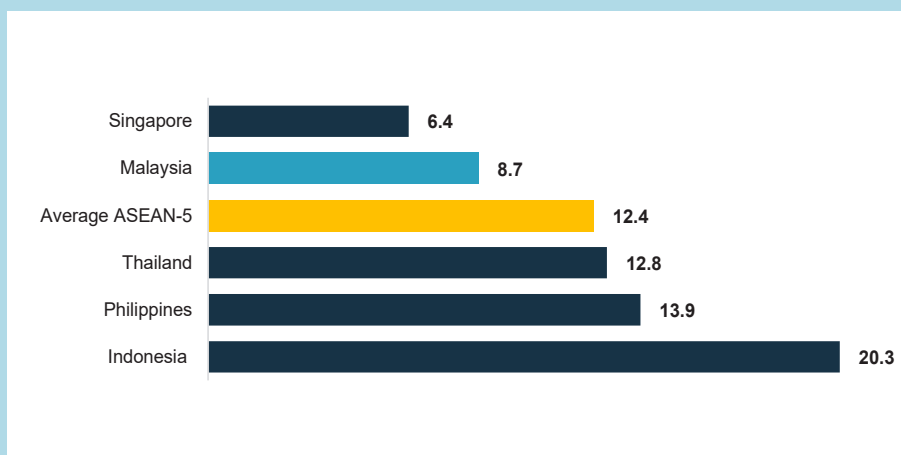
Source: Bardak, U., Maseda, M. R., & Rosso, F. (2015)

## Findings and Discussion

At the international level, the youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) indicator measures the proportion of youth who are not engaged in employment, education or training, expressed as a percentage of the total youth population. Youth are defined as persons aged 15 to 24 years. This indicator provides a standardised measure for assessing youth disengagement and allows for cross-country comparability.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the global average youth NEET rate stood at 19.9 per cent in 2024. In comparison, Malaysia's youth NEET rate (aged 15–24) was considerably lower at 8.7 per cent, positioning the nation favourably within the ASEAN-5 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand). Notably, Malaysia's rate remains well below the calculated ASEAN-5 average of 12.4 per cent; its rate is lower than those of Indonesia (20.3%), the Philippines (13.9%), and Thailand (12.8%), yet remains higher than Singapore (6.4%). This indicates that while Malaysia has made progress in integrating young people into education and employment, some still face challenges such as skills mismatch, unequal access to opportunities, and difficulties in transitioning from school to the labour market [Chart 1].

**Chart 1 :**  
**Youth NEET Rate, ASEAN-5 Countries, 2024 (%)**

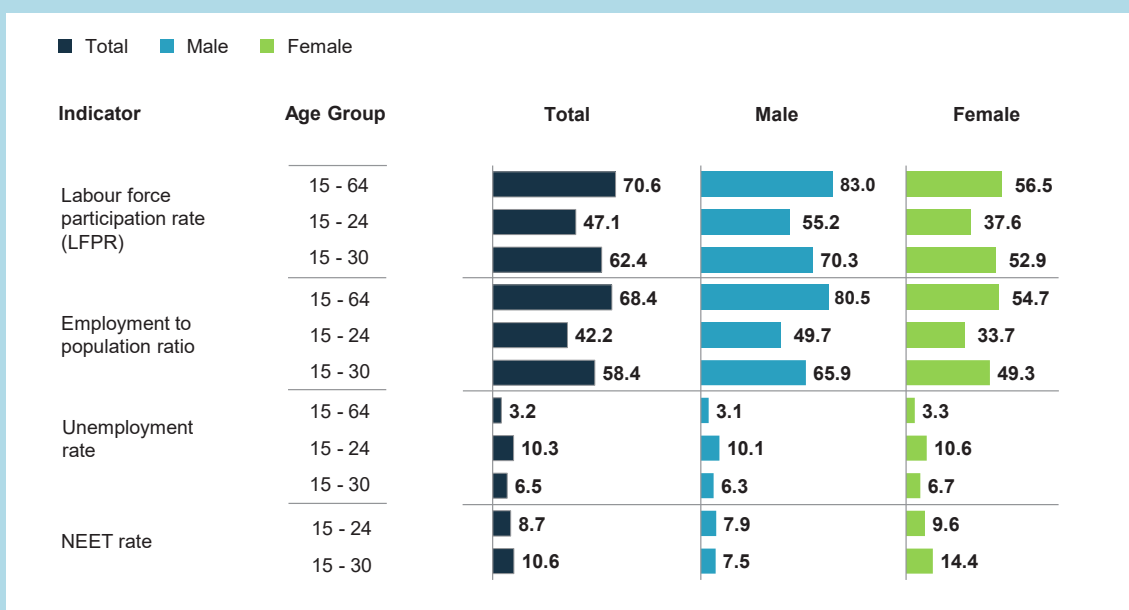


**Source:** World Bank Data; Author's calculation based on the data of Malaysia's Labour Force Survey, DOSM; Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS - Statistics Indonesia); Philippine Statistics Authorities.

The Malaysian labour market exhibits distinct gender disparities, which become most pronounced when examining the youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) rate. As shown in **Chart 2**, while male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and employment-to-population ratio consistently surpass those of females across all age groups, the structural gaps in the labour market culminate sharply in youth disengagement. Both genders record lower employment ratio within the 15 to 24 age bracket (49.7% for males; 33.7% for females) due to the school-to-work transition. However, once this education phase concludes, the trajectory for young women diverges negatively from their male peers, leading to a much higher risk of long-term economic inactivity.

This divergence is clearly captured by the NEET metrics, where youth unemployment transitions from a general structural issue into a heavily gender-driven imbalance. In the younger 15 to 24 age group, the gender gap in the NEET rate is relatively narrow, with females recording 9.6 per cent compared to 7.9 per cent for males. However, in the broader 15 to 30 age cohort, the male NEET rate decreases slightly to 7.5 per cent, whereas the female NEET rate climbs significantly to 14.4 per cent. This sharp divergence proves that gender disparities amplify substantially as youth age. The widening gap indicates a progressive, long-term detachment of young women from both education and the active labour force, a trend heavily tied to structural barriers.

**Chart 2 :**  
**Main Labour Market Indicator in Malaysia, 2024 (%)**



**Source:** Author's calculation based on the data of Labour Force Survey, DOSM

**Note:** 15-64 years refer to working age used in Labour Force Survey, DOSM

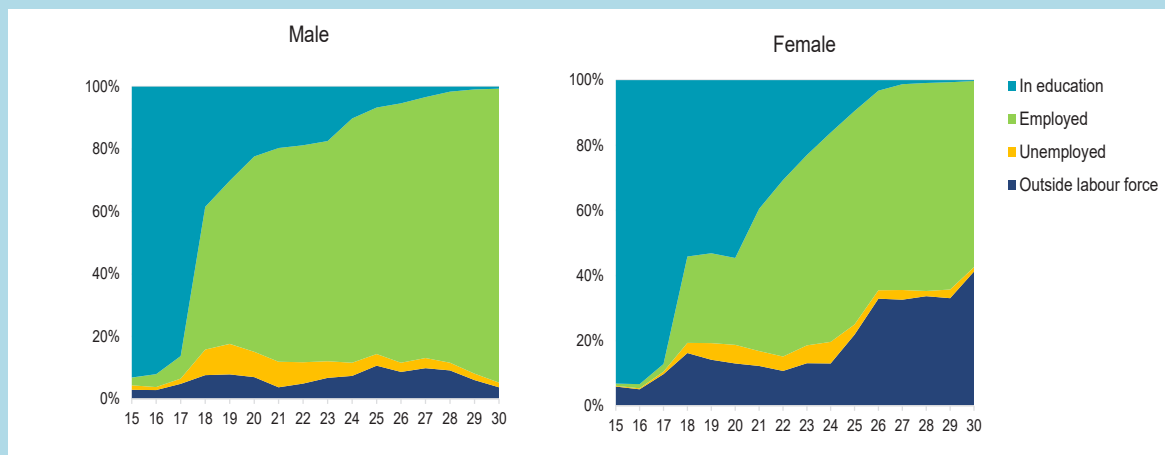
The developmental pathways of Malaysian youth aged 15 to 30 years are mapped out in **Chart 3**, which details the shifting proportions of individuals in education, employment, unemployment, and those completely outside the labour force. During early youth, specifically between the ages of 15 and 17, the vast majority of both males and females remain anchored within the school system, keeping early labour market engagement low. A major divergence occurs immediately after age 18, the traditional completion point for secondary schooling. Young males transition into the labour market rapidly, with their employment share expanding sharply between the ages of 18 and 21 years. During this immediate post-school window, males exhibit a temporary spike in active unemployment, which reflects the frictional realities of their initial job search. Conversely, young females exit formal education at a more gradual pace, with a larger proportion remaining enrolled in tertiary institutions during their late teens and early twenties.

The most critical structural divergence takes place as youth transition into their mid-to-late twenties, shifting the underlying drivers of the NEET phenomenon. For young men, the share of employment steadily climbs to dominate nearly the entire demographic by age 30, while their presence outside the labour force drops to a negligible baseline. For young women, the trajectory is fundamentally different; although employment expands as they complete tertiary education, the proportion of individuals classified as outside the labour force escalates dramatically. By age 25, the share of economically inactive women surpasses 20 per cent, and by age 30, it expands to approximately 40 per cent of the entire female cohort.

This visual trend reveals that female economic exclusion in Malaysia is not a conventional unemployment issue, as the active unemployment band for women remains relatively narrow and stable across all ages. Instead, the high female NEET rate is driven by a structural exit directly into economic inactivity. As young women reach their mid-to-late twenties, a lifecycle

phase typically coinciding with marriage and family formation, they disproportionately withdraw from the labour market. This pattern highlights significant institutional and societal barriers, such as a lack of accessible childcare infrastructure or rigid workplace arrangements, which lead to a progressive, long-term detachment of vulnerable female youth from the productive economy.

**Chart 3 :  
Lifecycle Status of Malaysian Youth by Age and Sex, 2024 (%)**

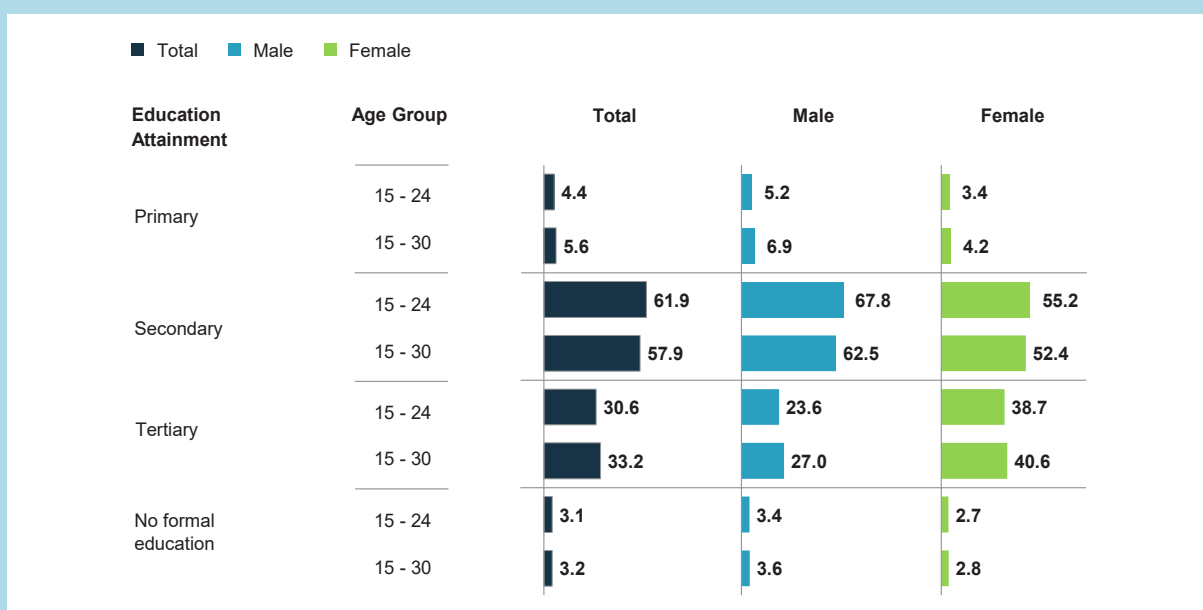


**Source:** Author's calculation based on the data of Labour Force Survey, DOSM

**Note:** Outside the labour force include those not seeking work due to family responsibilities, household duties, or disability

An analysis of educational qualifications reveals an interesting structural irony. Secondary education remains the dominant qualification for Malaysian youth, particularly for males (62.5% of males aged 15 to 30 stopped at secondary schooling compared to 52.4% of females), reflecting young men's rapid, early entry into the workforce. In contrast, females hold a substantial lead in higher education: 40.6 per cent of females in the 15 to 30 cohort possess tertiary qualifications compared to just 27.0 per cent of males [Chart 4].

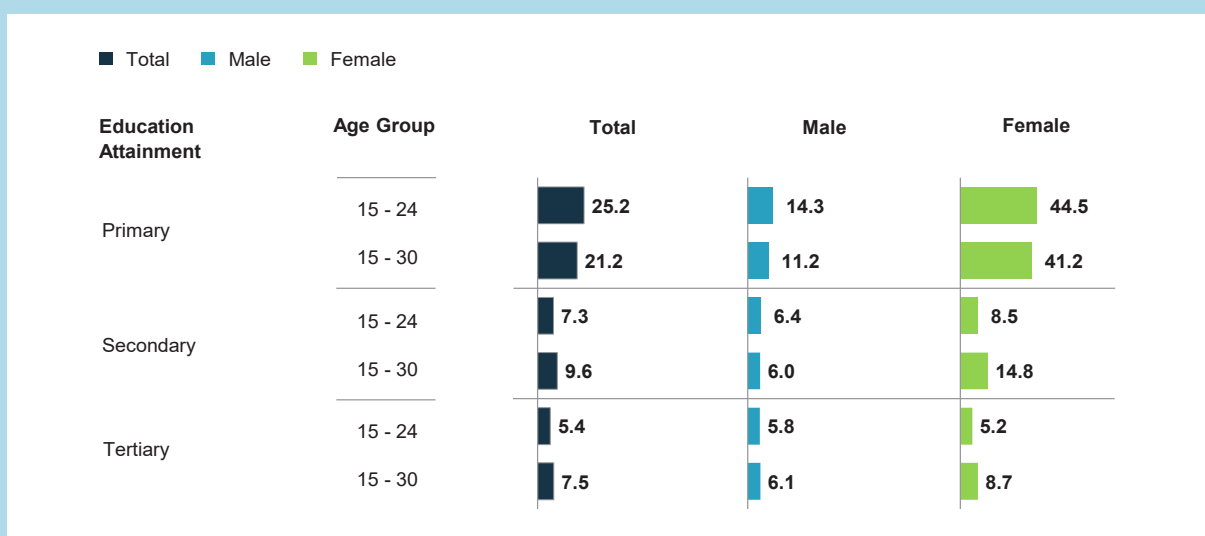
**Chart 4:  
Composition of Malaysian Youth by Educational Attainment, 2024 (%)**



**Source:** Author's calculation based on the data of Labour Force Survey, DOSM

While upskilling acts as a powerful buffer against becoming NEET, its protective effects are deeply gendered. The risk is most acute at the primary education level, where female NEET rates reach a staggering 41.2 per cent (aged 15–30) compared to only 11.2 per cent for males. At the secondary level, the female NEET rate (14.8%) remains more than double that of males (6.0%). Tertiary education compresses detachment to its lowest overall levels (7.5% for ages 15–30). Interestingly, in the youngest tertiary bracket (15–24), the dynamic briefly reverses, with young males experiencing a slightly higher NEET rate (5.8%) than females (5.2%), before correcting in adulthood where tertiary-educated women once again outpace men (8.7% vs 6.1%). This indicates that while educational access successfully empowers women academically, the labour market lacks the flexibility to retain highly credentialed female talent [Chart 5].

**Chart 5:**  
**Malaysian Youth NEET Rate by Educational Attainment, 2024 (%)**

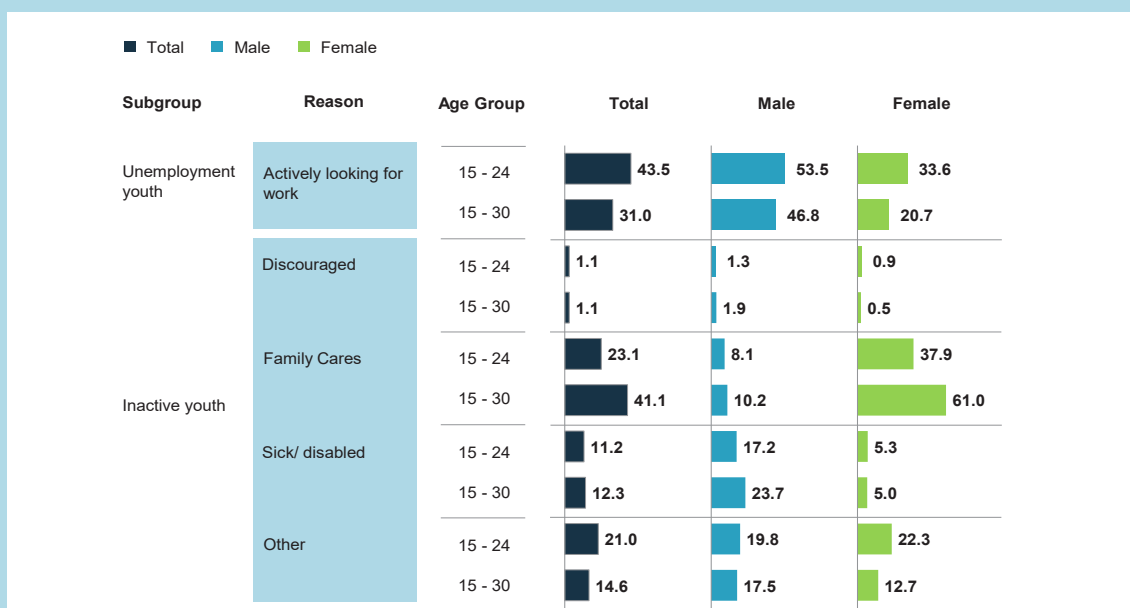


**Source:** Author's calculation based on the data of Labour Force Survey, DOSM

The reasons behind youth joblessness reinforce this gender divide. Unemployed young men are predominantly engaged in an active search for employment; males register active job-seeking rates of 53.5 per cent (ages 15–24) and 46.8 per cent (ages 15–30), far outlasting their female peers (33.6% and 20.7%, respectively). Discouraged workers account for a marginal fraction across both genders.

For inactive youth, family care responsibilities emerge as the single most dominant barrier for women, shifting from 37.9 per cent in the younger cohort to a striking 61.0 per cent in the 15 to 30 age group. Conversely, family duties account for a maximum of 10.2 per cent of male inactivity. Instead, male economic inactivity is primarily driven by health-related constraints or unclassified circumstances; males aged 15 to 30 register a 23.7 per cent inactivity rate due to sickness or disability, compared to just 5.0 per cent for females [Chart 6].

**Chart 6:**  
**Composition of Unemployed and Inactive Youth in Malaysia by Reason (%)**



**Source:** Author's calculation based on the data of Labour Force Survey, DOSM

### Limitation of Study

While this study provides an in-depth analysis of NEET youth in Malaysia, several limitations must be considered. First, this study utilizes cross-sectional data from the 2024 Labour Force Survey (LFS), which only reflects the situation at a single point in time. Without long-term monitoring, the study cannot determine how long an individual remains in NEET status or prove its negative impacts on their future earnings. Second, the strict LFS definitions within the four-week reference period may misclassify youth working in the gig economy or informal sectors such as content creators, freelancers, or online traders as “inactive” or “unemployed” because their activities do not meet formal work criteria.

Additionally, this data is too broad in categorizing the reasons of economic inactivity. Although “family responsibilities” are the primary reason female youth exit the labour market, the existing data does not explain in detail whether this is due to childcare, eldercare, or caregiving costs. For male youth, as much as 23.7 percent are categorized under “sickness, disability, or other reasons,” a category that is too general to identify the actual barriers they face. Finally, this study only looks at macro trends at the national level for the 15–24 and 15–30 age groups. This approach overlooks regional differences, such as the economic divide between urban and rural areas or differences in job opportunities by state, which may hide more serious economic issues at the local level.

### Conclusion

The analysis of Malaysia’s youth labour market in 2024 reveals that while the nation maintains a moderate aggregate NEET rate (8.7%) relative to its ASEAN neighbours, a macro-level perspective obscures critical structural and gender-driven imbalances. The developmental pathways of Malaysian youth are highly gendered, transforming from a shared school-to-work transitional

phase in early youth into a divergent reality by age 30. While young men successfully anchor themselves within the active workforce, a significant portion of young women systematically transition from education directly into long-term economic inactivity.

This divergence uncovers a profound structural paradox within Malaysia's socio-economic framework. Decades of equitable educational access have empowered young women academically, resulting in higher tertiary attainment rates among females than males. However, the protective barrier usually offered by high-level education fails to fully retain female talent in the workforce. This gap is most severe among low-skilled and secondary-educated women, who face exceptionally high rates of NEET detachment.

Ultimately, the data proves that youth economic disengagement in Malaysia is not a monolithic issue of job scarcity. For young men, the challenge is primarily frictional and market-driven, characterized by active job-seeking and initial structural unemployment. For young women, the barrier is societal and institutional, heavily dictated by domestic confinement and unpaid family caregiving roles that peak during prime lifecycle phases of family formation.

Addressing Malaysia's youth NEET challenges therefore requires a dual-pronged policy framework. First, economic policies must focus on generating high-skilled, market-aligned job opportunities for an active, male-dominated pool of job seekers. Second, and more urgently, social policies must introduce robust support structures such as accessible childcare infrastructure, subsidized eldercare, and legally protected flexible workplace arrangements. Only by dismantling the systemic domestic barriers holding young women back can Malaysia convert its highly educated female population into a productive, long-term economic asset.

### **Disclaimer**

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

### **Acknowledgements**

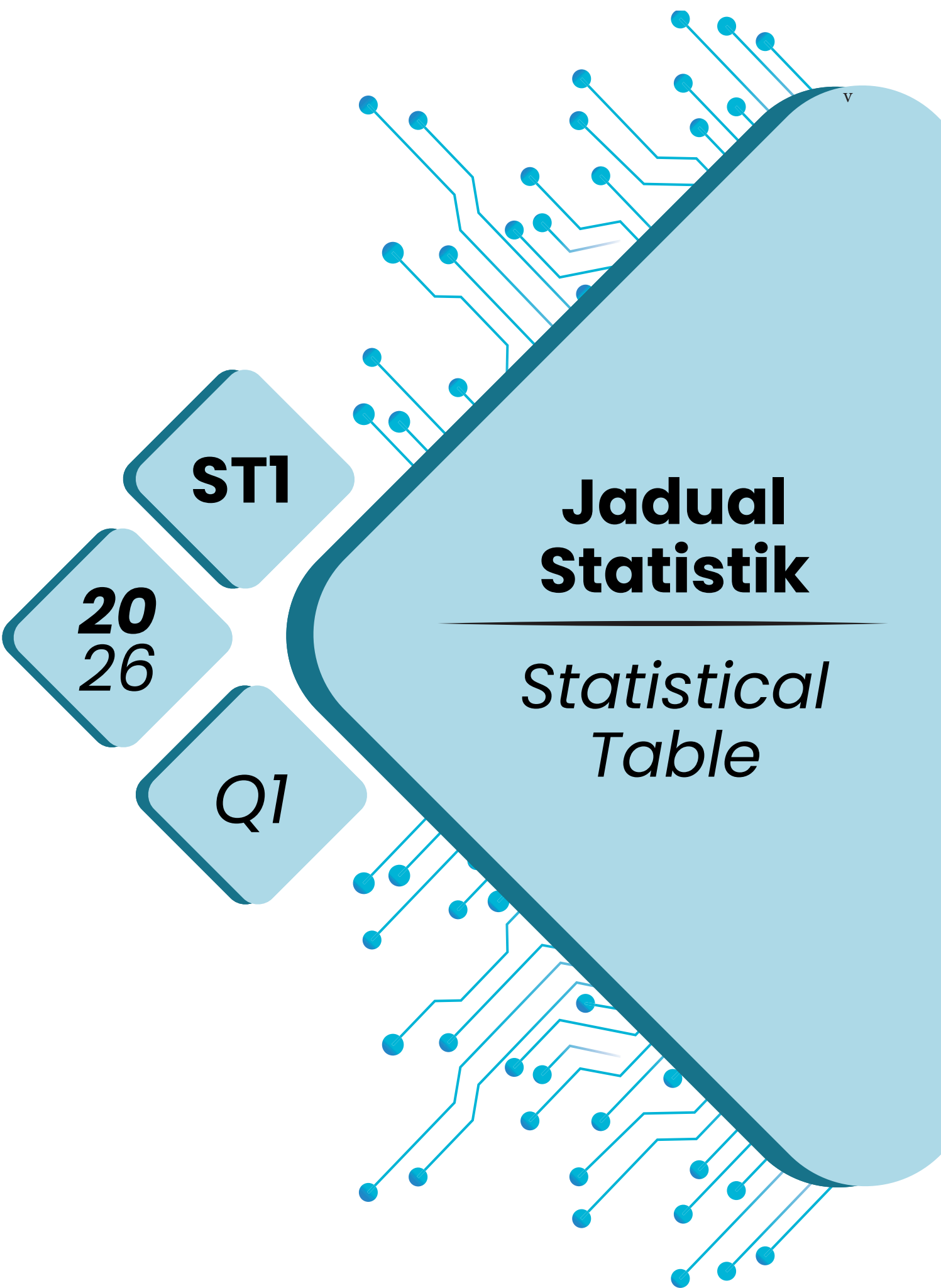
The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all those who provided expert guidance and assistance throughout the process. We are also deeply appreciative of our colleagues at the Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS) for their valuable contributions in moderating and enhancing the quality of this article

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# **Jadual Statistik**

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Table*

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## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 1. Profil Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

#### 1. Labour Force Participation Rate Profile

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh</b> Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9
<b>Jantina</b> Sex													
Lelaki Male	(%)	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.5	83.3
Perempuan Female	(%)	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.8
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> Age group													
15-24	(%)	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.8	47.0	47.1	47.8	48.1	48.2	47.9	48.3	48.4
25-34	(%)	88.1	88.5	87.6	87.2	87.2	86.7	86.5	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.5	86.8
35-44	(%)	86.0	85.2	85.1	84.9	85.7	85.9	84.9	84.7	83.9	83.6	83.3	83.5
45-54	(%)	76.0	76.4	77.9	78.3	77.3	75.5	75.8	76.1	76.9	78.1	78.3	78.3
55-64	(%)	45.6	45.8	46.0	46.3	46.4	48.5	50.3	50.5	50.9	50.9	50.2	49.3
<b>Jantina dan Kumpulan umur</b> Sex and Age group													
<b>Lelaki</b> Male	(%)	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.5	83.3
15-24	(%)	58.8	58.5	58.5	58.0	59.4	61.3	61.2	52.0	55.2	53.8	53.2	53.3
25-34	(%)	96.2	96.8	96.8	93.8	95.7	95.3	94.3	96.0	93.5	96.2	97.9	97.7
35-44	(%)	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.1	91.9	95.5	95.3	97.0	97.6	96.8	98.3	98.3
45-54	(%)	93.4	95.2	95.9	96.2	95.5	90.7	91.7	96.3	93.2	93.9	92.7	96.3
55-64	(%)	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.9	71.5	66.7	69.2	76.7	78.4	76.4	72.7	66.3
<b>Perempuan</b> Female	(%)	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.8
15-24	(%)	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.8	32.6	30.6	32.4	43.6	40.0	41.2	42.6	42.9
25-34	(%)	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.1	76.4	75.9	76.5	74.3	77.6	73.9	72.3	72.9
35-44	(%)	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.0	78.7	75.1	73.2	70.8	68.4	68.7	66.6	66.8
45-54	(%)	58.5	57.5	60.0	59.4	57.9	59.4	58.7	54.6	59.4	61.3	62.8	59.2
55-64	(%)	25.7	28.6	29.9	25.5	21.0	30.2	31.5	24.5	23.5	25.2	28.1	32.3

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini  
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**1. Profil Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh****1. Labour Force Participation Rate Profile**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	(%)	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.2	68.5	68.9	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.8
Bumiputera	(%)	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	(%)	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.7	70.3	70.0	70.7	71.2	72.0	72.5	72.6	72.8
India <i>Indian</i>	(%)	69.1	69.2	69.7	67.8	67.5	67.8	68.6	70.3	71.2	71.8	72.4	72.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	(%)	70.5	67.3	73.2	61.0	59.0	62.3	65.2	66.6	68.3	70.5	69.9	74.9
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	(%)	82.0	82.4	82.4	86.9	88.0	88.2	87.3	85.5	82.4	81.4	80.8	79.2
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b> <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	(%)	66.7	67.6	67.2	68.5	68.6	68.1	68.7	67.5	67.0	41.4	41.1	41.1
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	(%)	71.5	70.2	69.4	71.8	71.7	71.3	71.0	70.3	70.1	34.5	42.4	37.6
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	(%)	67.8	67.9	68.2	68.4	68.7	68.8	68.7	68.8	68.8	52.0	51.8	52.3
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	(%)	76.0	76.6	75.8	74.9	74.6	74.8	75.1	75.2	75.3	69.4	68.5	69.3

**Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini**

*The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate*

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

*Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM*

**Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**2. Profil Tenaga Buruh (samb.)**

2. Labour Force Profile (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Tenaga buruh</b> Labour force	('000)	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,810.1	16,956.5	17,045.6	17,061.2	17,086.6	17,104.7	17,136.4	17,185.4	17,232.0
<b>Jantina</b> Sex													
Lelaki Male	('000)	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,525.7	10,656.6	10,674.7	10,709.0	10,711.4	10,728.5	10,740.5	10,755.5	10,775.9
Perempuan Female	('000)	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,284.3	6,299.8	6,370.8	6,352.2	6,375.3	6,376.2	6,395.9	6,430.0	6,456.1
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,737.2	2,771.8	2,765.6	2,801.9	2,821.4	2,824.3	2,819.9	2,851.0	2,854.4
25-34	('000)	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,208.3	5,273.2	5,237.3	5,203.2	5,213.0	5,209.8	5,204.7	5,219.3	5,241.7
35-44	('000)	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,635.4	4,705.8	4,738.4	4,688.3	4,669.2	4,649.1	4,631.6	4,631.9	4,652.7
45-54	('000)	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,930.9	2,903.8	2,914.3	2,930.0	2,934.7	2,971.9	3,023.6	3,049.6	3,055.6
55-64	('000)	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,298.2	1,301.7	1,389.9	1,437.8	1,448.3	1,449.6	1,456.6	1,433.5	1,427.6
<b>Jantina dan Kumpulan umur</b> Sex and Age group													
<b>Lelaki</b> Male	('000)	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,525.7	10,656.6	10,674.7	10,709.0	10,711.4	10,728.5	10,740.5	10,755.5	10,775.9
15-24	('000)	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,818.9	1,883.8	1,933.4	1,925.4	1,640.3	1,739.5	1,695.6	1,685.6	1,681.9
25-34	('000)	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,096.8	3,228.2	3,201.9	3,170.7	3,233.7	3,144.3	3,230.7	3,284.6	3,298.9
35-44	('000)	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,816.9	2,686.9	2,779.1	2,791.6	2,824.8	2,865.6	2,837.3	2,888.0	2,901.9
45-54	('000)	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,852.2	1,850.5	1,802.5	1,833.9	1,916.7	1,864.7	1,878.1	1,869.2	1,935.1
55-64	('000)	922.9	892.7	883.8	940.9	1,007.3	957.8	987.5	1,095.9	1,114.4	1,098.8	1,028.1	958.1
<b>Perempuan</b> Female	('000)	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,284.3	6,299.8	6,370.8	6,352.2	6,375.3	6,376.2	6,395.9	6,430.0	6,456.1
15-24	('000)	946.7	971.1	993.5	918.4	888.1	832.3	876.5	1,181.2	1,084.7	1,124.3	1,165.4	1,172.5
25-34	('000)	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,111.5	2,045.1	2,035.4	2,032.5	1,979.3	2,065.6	1,974.0	1,934.7	1,942.9
35-44	('000)	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,818.5	2,019.0	1,959.3	1,896.7	1,844.4	1,783.4	1,794.3	1,743.9	1,750.8
45-54	('000)	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,078.6	1,053.4	1,111.8	1,096.1	1,018.0	1,107.3	1,145.4	1,180.5	1,120.5
55-64	('000)	363.2	404.7	424.2	357.3	294.4	432.0	450.3	352.5	335.2	357.8	405.5	469.5

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini  
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**2. Profil Tenaga Buruh (samb.)**

2. Labour Force Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,470.0	14,483.3	14,490.1	14,601.5	14,718.8	14,863.1	14,935.9	14,985.2	15,058.0
Bumiputera	('000)	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,917.0	9,948.2	9,952.2	10,007.1	10,065.3	10,145.3	10,174.1	10,210.4	10,262.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,485.0	3,469.0	3,452.1	3,493.7	3,521.2	3,575.5	3,594.5	3,605.1	3,617.0
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	984.6	981.3	987.8	1,006.6	1,025.8	1,038.7	1,056.7	1,063.6	1,071.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	126.2	127.6	154.1	83.5	84.8	98.0	94.2	106.5	103.5	110.5	106.1	106.7
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,340.1	2,473.1	2,555.5	2,459.7	2,367.8	2,241.7	2,200.5	2,200.2	2,174.0
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b> <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	('000)	502.4	428.3	431.2	454.9	449.0	402.4	424.4	425.0	430.0	369.4	350.8	347.7
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	('000)	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,437.5	1,506.9	1,561.0	1,512.1	1,514.9	1,482.3	1,474.4	1,451.5	1,461.7
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	('000)	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,472.0	9,542.2	9,520.7	9,522.7	9,547.0	9,573.7	9,719.4	9,758.8	9,778.2
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	('000)	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,445.6	5,458.3	5,561.5	5,602.0	5,599.7	5,618.7	5,573.2	5,624.3	5,644.4

**Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini**

*The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate*

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

*Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM*

**Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**  
*Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026*

**3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja**  
**3. Employed Persons Profile**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Penduduk bekerja</b> <i>Employed persons</i>	('000)	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,258.5	16,408.2	16,503.4	16,530.7	16,564.1	16,586.9	16,622.8	16,677.1	16,725.6
<b>Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk</b> <i>Employment to population ratio</i>	(%)	67.5	67.7	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.8
<b>Jantina</b> <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,202.0	10,332.7	10,350.1	10,392.9	10,398.5	10,419.6	10,434.4	10,453.2	10,474.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,056.5	6,075.4	6,153.3	6,137.8	6,165.6	6,167.3	6,188.4	6,223.9	6,251.4
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,468.4	2,500.3	2,497.0	2,527.5	2,545.8	2,544.6	2,539.4	2,572.8	2,574.4
25-34	('000)	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,089.7	5,158.2	5,114.0	5,090.7	5,094.9	5,083.2	5,073.4	5,098.6	5,113.3
35-44	('000)	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,568.4	4,629.3	4,670.9	4,638.3	4,629.1	4,610.6	4,592.4	4,586.6	4,605.7
45-54	('000)	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,883.3	2,860.1	2,869.4	2,879.7	2,896.5	2,933.2	2,988.1	3,006.2	3,023.4
55-64	('000)	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,248.7	1,260.2	1,352.2	1,394.5	1,397.9	1,415.4	1,429.5	1,412.9	1,408.7
<b>Jantina dan Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
<b>Lelaki</b> <i>Male</i>	('000)	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,202.0	10,332.7	10,350.1	10,392.9	10,398.5	10,419.6	10,434.4	10,453.2	10,474.2
15-24	('000)	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,667.1	1,733.8	1,772.9	1,742.8	1,470.6	1,563.6	1,524.5	1,518.9	1,501.5
25-34	('000)	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,025.7	3,154.0	3,132.9	3,113.3	3,172.6	3,083.2	3,161.6	3,225.1	3,234.9
35-44	('000)	2,442.8	2,463.1	2,483.6	2,781.8	2,640.5	2,740.9	2,766.4	2,795.3	2,848.0	2,817.8	2,861.7	2,875.6
45-54	('000)	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,826.4	1,824.3	1,765.7	1,811.6	1,888.5	1,833.5	1,849.5	1,835.3	1,918.6
55-64	('000)	904.4	859.3	861.1	901.0	980.2	937.6	958.6	1,071.5	1,091.3	1,081.1	1,012.2	943.6
<b>Perempuan</b> <i>Female</i>	('000)	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,056.5	6,075.4	6,153.3	6,137.8	6,165.6	6,167.3	6,188.4	6,223.9	6,251.4
15-24	('000)	826.6	833.6	888.6	801.2	766.5	724.0	784.7	1,075.2	981.0	1,014.9	1,053.9	1,073.0
25-34	('000)	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,064.0	2,004.2	1,981.1	1,977.4	1,922.2	1,999.9	1,911.8	1,873.5	1,878.4
35-44	('000)	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,786.6	1,988.8	1,929.9	1,871.9	1,833.8	1,762.6	1,774.6	1,724.9	1,730.1
45-54	('000)	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,057.0	1,035.9	1,103.6	1,068.0	1,008.0	1,099.8	1,138.6	1,170.9	1,104.8
55-64	('000)	357.6	399.8	412.4	347.7	280.0	414.6	435.9	326.4	324.1	348.5	400.7	465.1

**Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini**  
*The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate*

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

*Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM*

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja (samb.)

#### 3. Employed Persons Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	13,990.9	14,003.5	14,016.9	14,133.1	14,256.8	14,400.9	14,460.2	14,511.2	14,582.7
Bumiputera	('000)	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,559.3	9,593.3	9,604.1	9,658.1	9,716.4	9,803.4	9,822.9	9,857.2	9,904.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,411.5	3,394.4	3,376.5	3,422.0	3,452.6	3,501.9	3,515.4	3,527.7	3,542.2
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	939.8	938.3	947.2	966.4	986.2	997.0	1,016.3	1,023.7	1,031.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	122.2	118.8	139.6	80.3	77.5	89.2	86.6	101.7	98.6	105.7	102.6	103.9
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,267.6	2,404.6	2,486.5	2,397.5	2,307.3	2,186.0	2,162.5	2,166.0	2,142.9
<b>Pencapaian pendidikan</b> <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	('000)	474.2	404.0	404.8	424.9	420.1	376.9	392.8	402.0	407.9	352.0	335.3	332.5
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	('000)	1,397.5	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,384.7	1,459.3	1,502.2	1,455.3	1,457.8	1,438.3	1,440.0	1,421.2	1,432.1
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	('000)	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,145.9	9,213.8	9,221.4	9,222.9	9,237.3	9,264.4	9,404.9	9,447.1	9,467.5
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	('000)	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,303.0	5,314.9	5,402.8	5,459.7	5,466.9	5,476.3	5,425.9	5,473.6	5,493.5
<b>Taraf Pekerjaan</b> <i>Status in Employment</i>													
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	('000)	585.2	586.1	588.6	563.9	592.1	621.3	633.5	630.4	635.5	641.9	635.6	637.8
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	('000)	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,510.4	12,579.3	12,636.7	12,660.7	12,673.5	12,688.2	12,703.9	12,738.1	12,762.2
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	('000)	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	2,757.1	2,802.7	2,819.6	2,825.5	2,844.9	2,852.7	2,876.6	2,903.6	2,917.7
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	('000)	490.3	491.9	493.7	427.1	434.1	425.7	410.9	415.3	410.5	400.3	399.9	407.9

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja (samb.)

#### 3. Employed Persons Profile (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Pekerjaan</b> <i>Occupation</i>													
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	('000)	659.5	663.3	669.3	800.8	803.4	808.4	811.2	813.6	816.7	820.0	830.5	835.1
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	('000)	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,217.9	2,225.2	2,229.1	2,233.5	2,237.1	2,239.8	2,243.4	2,263.5	2,280.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	('000)	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,944.5	1,954.7	1,964.5	1,966.5	1,972.5	1,975.3	1,979.0	1,981.2	1,981.4
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	('000)	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,595.8	1,600.9	1,614.4	1,619.4	1,624.1	1,628.1	1,635.1	1,644.9	1,646.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	('000)	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	3,871.3	3,883.8	3,916.2	3,919.4	3,922.8	3,925.0	3,928.9	3,931.2	3,943.1
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	('000)	645.8	650.9	650.5	699.9	701.4	702.8	704.5	705.8	707.8	710.5	713.7	714.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	('000)	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,416.0	1,448.1	1,453.2	1,456.3	1,458.7	1,460.5	1,461.7	1,464.5	1,465.8
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan <i>Operators and assemblers</i>	('000)	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,643.6	1,689.3	1,698.1	1,700.9	1,706.0	1,708.4	1,711.0	1,712.3	1,718.9
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	('000)	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,068.7	2,101.4	2,116.6	2,119.0	2,123.5	2,125.4	2,133.3	2,135.3	2,139.1
<b>Kemahiran</b> <i>Skill</i>													
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	('000)	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,963.2	4,983.3	5,002.0	5,011.2	5,023.2	5,031.8	5,042.3	5,075.2	5,097.3
Sepuluh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	('000)	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.9	9,226.6	9,323.5	9,384.8	9,400.5	9,417.4	9,429.8	9,447.2	9,466.6	9,489.2
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	('000)	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,068.7	2,101.4	2,116.6	2,119.0	2,123.5	2,125.4	2,133.3	2,135.3	2,139.1

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 4. Profil Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh

#### 4. Underemployment Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam</b> <i>Employed person working less than 30 hours</i>	('000)	280.4	284.8	286.1	272.7	268.1	263.3	257.9	241.5	241.6	235.7	226.0	231.6
<b>Jantina</b> <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	120.2	122.0	113.6	122.0	121.5	116.5	113.1	105.6	110.5	107.2	101.7	103.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	160.2	162.8	172.5	150.7	146.6	146.8	144.8	135.9	131.1	128.5	124.3	127.7
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	54.0	41.5	49.1	33.9	54.6	42.3	63.5	68.7	41.9	59.2	55.9	65.3
25-34	('000)	85.3	113.2	108.7	77.8	64.7	72.2	59.2	37.3	61.5	39.0	36.7	60.1
35-44	('000)	58.6	49.6	43.3	62.6	60.1	57.2	37.6	71.2	62.2	66.9	64.3	33.6
45 dan keatas <i>45 and above</i>	('000)	82.5	80.4	85.1	98.4	88.7	91.5	97.6	64.4	76.0	70.6	69.1	72.6
<b>Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa</b> <i>Time-related underemployment</i>	('000)	186.3	189.0	181.6	161.5	157.0	155.5	152.9	145.1	140.3	135.4	128.0	123.3
<b>Jantina dan Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	86.4	88.1	82.7	76.4	73.1	73.8	70.8	67.7	63.6	61.7	61.5	59.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	99.9	100.8	98.9	85.2	83.8	81.6	82.1	77.4	76.7	73.7	66.5	63.4
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	39.5	34.4	26.5	22.5	23.5	26.5	32.3	48.6	34.0	47.0	32.5	37.9
25-34	('000)	62.6	79.0	81.1	55.7	49.6	47.4	39.3	28.2	40.9	26.3	23.9	32.4
35-44	('000)	34.4	32.6	28.4	30.9	38.9	25.2	23.5	38.7	33.6	25.9	34.3	19.4
45 dan keatas <i>45 and above</i>	('000)	49.8	42.9	45.6	52.4	45.0	56.4	57.8	29.7	31.8	36.3	37.3	33.6

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 4. Profil Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh (samb.)

#### 4. Underemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran Skill-related underemployment	('000)	1,914.6	1,922.7	1,937.1	1,928.2	1,925.2	1,945.1	1,951.9	1,952.9	1,953.7	1,932.4	1,930.2	1,934.7
<b>Jantina</b> Sex													
Lelaki Male	('000)	873.1	941.3	996.2	867.5	867.6	881.6	881.0	888.3	882.8	882.4	887.8	895.9
Perempuan Female	('000)	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	1,060.7	1,057.7	1,063.5	1,070.9	1,064.6	1,070.8	1,050.1	1,042.3	1,038.8
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> Age group													
15-24	('000)	421.3	425.5	400.2	354.0	403.4	393.0	374.5	406.9	446.0	453.9	413.1	513.9
25-34	('000)	867.5	816.1	815.3	737.6	738.4	802.6	701.2	772.8	800.2	771.2	789.3	739.3
35-44	('000)	421.0	457.8	493.7	528.0	537.6	498.8	492.3	489.3	480.4	436.5	474.5	433.0
45 dan keatas 45 and above	('000)	204.8	223.3	227.9	308.6	245.8	250.7	383.9	283.9	227.1	270.8	253.3	248.5
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa Time-related underemployment rate	(%)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran Skill-related underemployment rate	(%)	37.4	37.3	37.4	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.3	35.2

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini  
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 5. Profil Pengangguran

#### 5. Unemployment Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Penganggur</b> <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	581.4	573.1	565.0	551.6	548.3	542.2	530.6	522.5	517.8	513.6	508.3	506.5
<b>Strata</b>													
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	('000)	453.3	447.8	435.1	388.7	391.3	389.1	381.0	378.0	382.9	381.3	379.0	364.9
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	('000)	128.1	125.3	129.9	162.9	157.0	153.0	149.5	144.5	134.9	132.3	129.3	141.5
<b>Jantina</b> <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	339.1	331.8	326.0	323.8	323.9	324.7	316.2	312.9	308.9	306.1	302.3	301.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	242.2	241.3	239.0	227.8	224.4	217.5	214.4	209.7	208.9	207.5	206.0	204.7
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	305.7	295.1	294.4	268.9	271.5	268.7	274.4	275.6	279.7	280.5	278.2	279.9
25-34	('000)	165.7	149.2	155.6	118.6	115.0	123.4	112.5	118.1	126.7	131.3	120.7	128.4
35-44	('000)	56.5	52.8	42.0	67.0	76.5	67.5	50.0	40.1	38.5	39.2	45.3	47.0
45-54	('000)	29.3	37.7	38.6	47.5	43.7	45.0	50.3	38.2	38.7	35.5	43.4	32.2
55-64	('000)	24.1	38.3	34.4	49.5	41.5	37.7	43.3	50.5	34.2	27.0	20.6	18.9
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	498.8	491.9	482.1	479.1	479.8	473.1	468.4	462.0	462.2	475.6	474.0	475.4
Bumiputera	('000)	372.6	347.5	344.3	357.7	354.8	348.1	349.0	349.0	341.9	351.2	353.2	357.9
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	82.5	86.7	79.5	73.5	74.6	75.7	71.6	68.7	73.5	79.1	77.4	74.7
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	39.7	48.9	43.8	44.8	43.0	40.6	40.2	39.6	41.7	40.4	39.9	40.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	4.0	8.8	14.5	3.2	7.4	8.8	7.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.5	2.8
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	82.6	81.2	83.0	72.5	68.5	69.0	62.2	60.5	55.6	37.9	34.3	31.1

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 5. Profil Pengangguran (samb.)

#### 5. Unemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kategori menganggur</b> <i>Unemployed category</i>													
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	('000)	493.4	468.6	460.9	433.8	431.6	430.8	422.3	421.6	410.6	407.9	405.0	404.0
<b>Tempoh masa menganggur</b> <i>Duration of unemployment</i>													
Kurang daripada 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	('000)	318.1	316.5	311.6	271.2	270.1	269.8	269.3	268.7	273.0	270.9	272.1	271.2
3 bulan hingga kurang daripada 6 bulan <i>3 months to less than 6 months</i>	('000)	94.9	85.8	83.4	91.7	90.5	90.0	85.8	85.5	81.1	81.4	80.4	81.4
6 bulan hingga kurang daripada 1 tahun <i>6 months to less than 1 year</i>	('000)	45.7	42.0	40.3	46.1	46.0	45.6	44.2	43.9	40.8	41.3	37.2	37.0
Lebih daripada 1 tahun <i>More than 1 year</i>	('000)	34.7	24.3	25.6	24.9	24.9	25.4	22.9	23.5	15.7	14.3	15.2	14.4
Penganggur tak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	('000)	88.0	104.5	104.1	117.8	116.7	111.3	108.3	101.0	107.2	105.7	103.4	102.5
<b>Kadar pengangguran</b> <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
<b>Strata</b>													
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	(%)	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	(%)	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
<b>Jantina</b> <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(%)	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(%)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 5. Profil Pengangguran (samb.)

#### 5. Unemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	(%)	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
25-34	(%)	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
35-44	(%)	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
45-54	(%)	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1
55-64	(%)	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.3
<b>Kumpulan etnik</b> <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian Citizens</i>	(%)	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bumiputera	(%)	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	(%)	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
India <i>Indian</i>	(%)	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	(%)	3.2	6.9	9.4	3.8	8.7	9.0	8.1	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.3	2.6
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian Citizens</i>	(%)	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini  
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2023 - ST1 2026**  
*Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026*

**6. Profil Luar Tenaga Buruh**  
*6. Outside Labour Force Profile*

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Luar tenaga buruh</b> <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.3	7,046.8	7,109.1	7,056.2	7,046.5	7,038.4	7,047.3	7,057.9	7,075.4
<b>Jantina</b> <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,143.5	2,160.1	2,171.2	2,155.0	2,141.3	2,140.5	2,141.0	2,131.4	2,163.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,877.8	4,886.7	4,937.8	4,901.2	4,905.3	4,897.9	4,906.3	4,926.5	4,911.5
<b>Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,111.8	3,124.9	3,101.9	3,054.4	3,041.9	3,038.6	3,062.9	3,052.6	3,037.3
25-34	('000)	766.1	745.6	811.1	763.2	776.5	805.7	814.8	819.7	815.9	824.9	811.8	799.8
35-44	('000)	686.5	731.3	736.9	827.2	785.6	780.8	830.8	846.3	894.3	910.7	925.7	922.3
45-54	('000)	855.8	846.6	792.5	811.4	854.1	945.5	936.5	921.0	891.6	846.2	845.3	845.9
55-64	('000)	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,507.7	1,505.7	1,475.1	1,419.7	1,417.6	1,398.0	1,402.6	1,422.5	1,470.1
<b>Jantina dan Kumpulan umur</b> <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
<b>Lelaki</b> <i>Male</i>	('000)	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,143.5	2,160.1	2,171.2	2,155.0	2,141.3	2,140.5	2,141.0	2,131.4	2,163.9
15-24	('000)	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,314.9	1,288.4	1,218.3	1,222.7	1,511.7	1,409.8	1,457.4	1,480.2	1,474.6
25-34	('000)	130.2	107.7	110.1	205.7	144.1	158.5	191.4	135.1	218.4	127.5	68.9	76.3
35-44	('000)	51.9	47.6	39.4	83.7	238.3	131.8	136.8	86.6	70.0	94.1	50.5	50.5
45-54	('000)	118.0	86.9	74.0	73.8	88.2	184.9	165.4	74.2	135.6	121.9	146.6	75.1
55-64	('000)	489.1	524.9	542.6	465.4	401.2	477.7	438.7	333.6	306.6	340.0	385.2	487.4
<b>Perempuan</b> <i>Female</i>	('000)	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,877.8	4,886.7	4,937.8	4,901.2	4,905.3	4,897.9	4,906.3	4,926.5	4,911.5
15-24	('000)	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,796.9	1,836.6	1,883.6	1,831.7	1,530.2	1,628.8	1,605.5	1,572.4	1,562.7
25-34	('000)	635.9	637.9	701.0	557.4	632.5	647.2	623.4	684.6	597.5	697.4	742.9	723.5
35-44	('000)	634.6	683.7	697.6	743.5	547.3	649.0	694.0	759.7	824.3	816.6	875.2	871.8
45-54	('000)	737.8	759.7	718.5	737.6	765.9	760.6	771.1	846.8	756.0	724.3	698.7	770.9
55-64	('000)	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,042.3	1,104.4	997.4	981.0	1,084.0	1,091.3	1,062.6	1,037.3	982.7
<b>Sebab tidak mencari kerja</b> <i>Reasons for not seeking work</i>													
Bersekolah/ Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training program</i>	('000)	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,878.5	2,889.0	2,882.7	2,884.9	2,865.8	2,837.2	2,830.2	2,831.9	2,835.7
Kerja rumah/ keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	('000)	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,091.1	3,102.8	3,142.0	3,157.6	3,160.2	3,171.6	3,186.9	3,189.7	3,194.1
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	('000)	134.2	140.8	124.2	101.7	114.1	111.1	89.7	113.7	116.4	122.4	123.7	128.1
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	('000)	191.9	196.1	194.8	209.8	206.3	211.9	220.4	217.3	227.1	237.4	239.0	230.4
Tidak berminat/ baru menghabiskan pelajaran <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	('000)	50.7	40.9	33.7	75.7	85.0	87.1	88.6	86.4	73.4	75.7	76.7	81.7
Bersara/ lanjut umur <i>Retired/ old age</i>	('000)	652.8	676.8	684.1	664.6	649.4	674.3	615.0	603.1	612.7	594.6	597.0	605.5

**Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini**  
*The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate*

**Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**  
*Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM*

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Malaysia</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,810.1	16,956.5	17,045.6	17,061.2	17,086.6	17,104.7	17,136.4	17,185.4	17,232.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,258.5	16,408.2	16,503.4	16,530.7	16,564.1	16,586.9	16,622.8	16,677.1	16,725.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	581.4	573.1	565.0	551.6	548.3	542.2	530.6	522.5	517.8	513.6	508.3	506.5
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.3	7,046.8	7,109.1	7,056.2	7,046.5	7,038.4	7,047.3	7,057.9	7,075.4
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
<b>Johor</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	2,114.6	2,129.8	2,141.0	2,147.7	2,149.7	2,162.0	2,194.4	2,172.7	2,185.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	2,067.2	2,081.6	2,092.8	2,098.2	2,093.6	2,114.7	2,147.3	2,123.8	2,132.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	46.0	47.0	44.6	47.4	48.2	48.2	49.6	56.1	47.3	47.1	48.9	52.1
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	811.5	795.5	788.5	846.6	837.8	862.2	857.8	863.0	849.3	848.8	855.4	867.8
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.4	71.8	71.3	71.5	71.4	71.8	72.1	71.8	71.6
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4
<b>Kedah</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	990.6	992.0	991.9	998.3	1,007.5	1,007.1	1,005.8	1,001.5	999.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	964.2	966.3	966.8	975.4	983.1	983.0	981.3	976.5	974.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	28.0	24.6	22.5	26.4	25.8	25.1	22.9	24.4	24.2	24.6	25.0	24.1
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	536.4	540.0	533.6	491.5	503.0	498.6	496.7	499.5	499.2	506.0	503.5	507.4
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.8	66.4	66.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.5	66.5	66.3
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Kelantan</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	808.2	818.6	829.7	709.9	717.6	727.9	729.0	731.8	737.7	743.9	738.5	740.9
Bekerja Employed	('000)	776.4	784.7	796.6	681.8	690.9	700.1	699.3	701.8	708.0	713.2	708.1	710.5
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	31.7	33.9	33.1	28.1	26.7	27.8	29.7	30.1	29.7	30.7	30.4	30.4
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	510.2	508.1	507.3	504.7	508.2	504.5	501.7	504.6	506.9	509.2	511.6	515.2
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	61.3	61.7	62.1	58.4	58.5	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.1	59.0
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>Melaka</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	452.1	458.0	461.9	515.3	522.1	524.1	522.9	526.6	524.9	532.5	525.8	525.4
Bekerja Employed	('000)	440.0	445.4	450.1	505.6	513.3	514.8	512.5	516.9	515.9	522.1	514.7	514.7
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	12.1	12.6	11.8	9.7	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.7	9.0	10.4	11.1	10.6
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	227.7	224.6	222.8	223.7	223.0	224.3	223.9	222.9	226.5	227.1	225.9	226.8
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.5	67.1	67.5	69.7	70.1	70.0	70.0	70.3	69.9	70.1	69.9	69.8
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	530.4	535.7	529.6	572.4	572.0	573.8	574.9	579.4	580.9	580.8	579.8	578.1
Bekerja Employed	('000)	518.5	522.7	517.1	556.2	555.7	556.7	558.3	563.3	565.3	564.2	565.1	564.1
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	11.9	13.0	12.5	16.2	16.3	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	16.6	14.6	14.0
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	261.2	255.6	262.5	273.4	278.1	279.3	281.5	277.0	276.9	281.8	284.0	284.0
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.0	67.7	66.9	67.7	67.3	67.3	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.3	67.1	67.1
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Pahang</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	766.9	763.9	761.8	740.8	747.2	758.0	763.4	766.9	772.1	776.6	772.0	772.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	745.3	743.4	742.6	724.9	730.2	740.7	746.8	753.1	758.1	762.4	757.5	757.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	21.6	20.6	19.2	15.9	17.0	17.2	16.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.8
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	395.1	402.4	407.2	411.9	410.7	409.7	405.0	401.0	397.0	404.7	405.0	409.6
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.3	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.7	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.3
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	943.6	959.8	965.7	958.2	955.1	946.3	946.0	947.9	943.5	949.4	953.3	947.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	923.5	939.4	946.0	938.4	937.4	927.1	924.5	923.3	921.3	926.8	930.9	922.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	20.1	20.4	19.7	19.8	17.7	19.1	21.5	24.6	22.1	22.5	22.4	25.5
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	372.5	364.1	352.5	367.5	366.1	373.8	371.8	374.1	376.6	373.7	378.1	373.0
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	71.7	72.5	73.3	72.3	72.3	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.6	71.8
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7
<b>Perak</b>													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,209.7	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,216.0	1,222.8	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,232.5	1,233.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,168.0	1,175.1	1,176.8	1,176.8	1,182.5	1,184.8	1,194.8	1,189.5	1,190.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	36.2	36.6	37.8	41.7	38.6	38.6	39.2	40.3	39.4	41.9	43.0	42.4
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	605.9	610.0	604.3	554.2	558.9	559.8	563.3	556.9	553.6	551.7	558.5	560.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	64.9	64.8	65.2	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.7	68.9	69.2	68.8	68.7
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Perlis</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	119.7	121.2	120.0	133.9	134.8	135.7	135.6	137.0	136.7	137.3	136.5	137.0
Bekerja Employed	('000)	117.0	118.4	117.6	128.7	129.5	130.6	130.8	132.5	132.0	132.7	132.2	132.8
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	2.7	2.9	2.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	62.2	61.4	61.9	79.5	79.5	79.2	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.0	79.8	80.1
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	66.4	66.0	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	63.1	63.1
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
<b>Selangor</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	4,025.0	4,072.5	4,126.6	4,097.1	4,080.3	4,069.5	4,023.8	4,113.0	4,136.4
Bekerja Employed	('000)	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,927.6	3,965.1	4,020.7	4,004.6	3,986.8	3,976.7	3,937.7	4,026.9	4,053.9
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	95.3	89.7	88.0	97.4	107.4	105.9	92.6	93.5	92.8	86.2	86.1	82.4
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,203.4	1,222.0	1,243.7	1,208.6	1,193.4	1,211.1	1,181.1	1,174.9	1,164.1
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	77.1	77.0	76.2	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.2	77.4	77.1	77.3	77.8	78.0
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
<b>Terengganu</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	525.9	523.3	524.3	494.3	497.5	497.5	503.3	503.9	507.7	513.9	510.0	509.3
Bekerja Employed	('000)	502.3	500.1	500.1	475.1	479.8	482.1	487.0	489.5	493.6	499.2	494.9	493.1
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	23.6	23.2	24.2	19.2	17.6	15.5	16.3	14.4	14.1	14.7	15.1	16.2
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	343.4	347.4	350.0	318.9	316.7	319.5	316.1	319.0	316.1	320.0	319.8	321.2
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.8	61.1	60.9	61.4	61.2	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.3
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>f</sup>				2025 <sup>f</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Sabah</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	1,828.1	1,850.9	1,858.7	1,867.2	1,871.5	1,874.8	1,859.4	1,876.4	1,885.5
Bekerja Employed	('000)	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	1,685.2	1,711.7	1,718.7	1,734.9	1,758.3	1,748.6	1,737.1	1,764.1	1,782.2
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	165.6	166.3	165.6	142.9	139.3	140.0	132.3	113.2	126.3	122.3	112.4	103.4
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	908.9	921.9	921.3	769.2	772.2	778.3	775.3	784.2	780.0	789.7	789.3	795.3
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.4	70.6	70.5	70.7	70.5	70.6	70.2	70.4	70.3
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.5
<b>Sarawak</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,239.9	1,252.0	1,254.2	1,259.2	1,257.4	1,263.2	1,262.7	1,261.2	1,262.1
Bekerja Employed	('000)	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,197.7	1,211.1	1,216.8	1,218.0	1,215.3	1,222.6	1,224.8	1,222.1	1,219.8
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	53.1	49.1	50.7	42.2	40.9	37.4	41.2	42.1	40.6	37.8	39.1	42.3
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	630.1	630.4	620.0	550.3	545.7	545.2	539.4	543.9	542.1	550.5	547.0	549.2
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.8	69.9	70.5	69.3	69.6	69.7	70.0	69.8	70.0	69.6	69.8	69.7
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4
<b>W.P Kuala Lumpur</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	873.7	875.5	874.6	1,169.6	1,190.3	1,186.7	1,192.2	1,194.9	1,190.2	1,210.7	1,201.6	1,210.4
Bekerja Employed	('000)	844.4	846.0	845.8	1,134.4	1,155.8	1,154.7	1,159.3	1,158.5	1,155.8	1,174.2	1,163.7	1,169.6
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	29.4	29.5	28.8	35.2	34.5	32.0	32.9	36.4	34.4	36.4	37.9	40.9
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	321.5	316.7	312.1	387.5	386.7	391.8	395.9	388.5	384.2	385.0	385.6	381.7
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.1	73.4	73.7	75.1	75.5	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.6	75.9	75.7	76.0
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>W.P Labuan</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	51.7	49.4	49.4	47.5	47.5	46.6	47.0	46.8	47.2	45.5	47.3	47.2
Bekerja Employed	('000)	48.0	45.8	45.9	44.3	44.3	43.6	44.2	44.2	44.5	43.1	45.0	44.8
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	26.3	24.6	24.5	23.1	22.6	22.8	23.2	23.0	23.2	22.8	23.1	23.1
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.8	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.7	67.2	67.1
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1
<b>W.P Putrajaya</b>													
Tenaga buruh Labour force	('000)	38.7	38.5	38.4	60.2	61.5	61.3	61.2	62.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.9
Bekerja Employed	('000)	38.5	38.3	37.8	59.1	60.4	60.3	60.0	61.3	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.0
Penganggur Unemployed	('000)	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
Luar tenaga buruh Outside labour force	('000)	11.7	12.4	13.2	15.9	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh Labour force participation rate	(%)	76.8	75.6	74.4	79.1	79.6	79.0	78.7	79.3	79.6	79.5	79.4	79.2
Kadar pengangguran Unemployment rate	(%)	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3

Statistik Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan bermula suku tahun pertama 2024 telah disemak semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey Statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**
*Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026*
**1. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi**
*1. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Economics Activities*

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
<b>Keseluruhan</b> <i>Total</i>													
<b>Jawatan</b> <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	9,226.8
<b>Jawatan diisi</b> <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9
<b>Kadar jawatan diisi</b> <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9
<b>Kekosongan</b> <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	194.8
<b>Kadar kekosongan</b> <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Pewujudan jawatan</b> <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economics activities</i>													
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>													
<b>Jawatan</b> <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3	502.5
<b>Jawatan diisi</b> <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3	470.5
<b>Kadar jawatan diisi</b> <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6
<b>Kekosongan</b> <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.0
<b>Kadar kekosongan</b> <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
<b>Pewujudan jawatan</b> <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39	1.40
<b>Perlombongan &amp; Pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>													
<b>Jawatan</b> <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6	80.4
<b>Jawatan diisi</b> <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0	79.8
<b>Kadar jawatan diisi</b> <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3
<b>Kekosongan</b> <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Kadar kekosongan</b> <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
<b>Pewujudan jawatan</b> <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20

**Nota P: Awalan**
*Notes P: Provisional*
**Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**
*Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM*

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**  
**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026**

**1. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi (samb.)**

**1. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Economics Activites (cont.)**

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>													
Jawatan Jobs	('000)	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1	2,523.2
Jawatan diisi Filled jobs	('000)	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3	2,410.1
Kadar jawatan diisi Rate of filled jobs	(%)	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.5
Kekosongan Vacancies	('000)	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8	113.04
Kadar kekosongan Rate of vacancies	(%)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
Pewujudan jawatan Jobs created	('000)	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10	11.95
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>													
Jawatan Jobs	('000)	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1	1,279.0
Jawatan diisi Filled jobs	('000)	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,254.5
Kadar jawatan diisi Rate of filled jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1
Kekosongan Vacancies	('000)	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.6
Kadar kekosongan Rate of vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Pewujudan jawatan Jobs created	('000)	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07	3.23
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>													
Jawatan Jobs	('000)	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4	4,841.7
Jawatan diisi Filled jobs	('000)	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4	4,817.0
Kadar jawatan diisi Rate of filled jobs	(%)	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Kekosongan Vacancies	('000)	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	24.6
Kadar kekosongan Rate of vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pewujudan jawatan Jobs created	('000)	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38	15.92

**Nota P: Awalan**

Notes P: Provisional

**Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 2. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Kemahiran

2. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
<b>Keseluruhan</b> Total													
<b>Jawatan</b> Jobs	('000)	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	9,226.8
<b>Jawatan diisi</b> Filled jobs	('000)	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9
<b>Kadar jawatan diisi</b> Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9
<b>Kekosongan</b> Vacancies	('000)	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	194.8
<b>Kadar kekosongan</b> Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Pewujudan jawatan</b> Jobs created	('000)	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72
<b>Kemahiran</b> Skill													
<b>Mahir</b> Skilled													
Jawatan Jobs	('000)	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1	2,333.6
Jawatan diisi Filled jobs	('000)	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4	2,284.9
Kadar jawatan diisi Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Kekosongan Vacancies	('000)	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7	48.7
Kadar kekosongan Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Pewujudan jawatan Jobs created	('000)	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93	8.17	8.06	8.56

Nota P: Awalan

Notes P: Provisional

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**  
*Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026*

**2. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Kemahiran (samb.)**

**2. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Skill (cont.)**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
<b>Separuh mahir</b> <i>Semi-skilled</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8	5,729.1
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5	5,621.2
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3	107.9
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62	20.77	20.72	20.98
<b>Berkemahiran rendah</b> <i>Low-skilled</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6	1,164.0
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4	1,125.8
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2	38.2
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.19

**Nota P: Awalan**

*Notes P: Provisional*

**Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

*Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM*

## Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 3. Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran

#### 3. Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
<b>Jawatan Jobs</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>8,827.1</b>	<b>8,902.5</b>	<b>8,935.1</b>	<b>8,937.4</b>	<b>8,955.0</b>	<b>9,011.7</b>	<b>9,054.2</b>	<b>9,064.4</b>	<b>9,097.3</b>	<b>9,162.8</b>	<b>9,214.4</b>	<b>9,226.8</b>
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi Economics activites</b>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3	502.5
Perombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>	('000)	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6	80.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1	2,523.2
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau <i>Food processing, beverages &amp; tobacco products</i>	('000)	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5	353.1	354.3	354.2	360.2	360.3	361.5
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel &amp; leather products</i>	('000)	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4	89.0	90.4	90.0	90.2	89.9	91.0
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products &amp; printing</i>	('000)	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8	317.5	314.6	316.5	318.9	325.5	323.5
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber &amp; plastic products</i>	('000)	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9	461.9	459.6	451.2	457.1	458.6	453.1
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal &amp; fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8	385.5	387.4	386.5	391.9	394.4	397.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal <i>Electrical, electronic &amp; optical products</i>	('000)	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8	655.0	649.1	657.3	662.9	667.0	658.5
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing &amp; repair</i>	('000)	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9	241.6	238.3	239.9	241.7	242.3	238.5

Nota P: Awalan

Notes P: Provisional

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**3. Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)****3. Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	('000)	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1	1,279.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	('000)	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4	4,841.7
Perdagangan borong & runcit <i>Wholesale &amp; retail trade</i>	('000)	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0	1,748.2	1,760.8	1,774.2	1,790.7	1,805.5	1,819.6
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	('000)	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4	810.5	812.4	815.6	825.4	834.7	842.1
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan <i>Transportation &amp; storage</i>	('000)	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0	432.8	434.8	437.1	439.8	443.5	445.5
Maklumat & komunikasi <i>Information &amp; communication</i>	('000)	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1	237.3	238.0	239.0	239.9	239.8	240.4
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</i>	('000)	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4	942.1	943.5	949.7	952.9	958.0	957.6
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	('000)	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5	525.7	527.3	530.3	532.6	535.0	536.4
<b>Kemahiran</b> <i>Skill</i>													
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	('000)	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1	2,333.6
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	('000)	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8	5,729.1
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	('000)	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6	1,164.0

**Nota P: Awalan**

Notes P: Provisional

**Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 4. Jawatan Diisi mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran

#### 4. Filled Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
<b>Jawatan diisi</b> <i>Filled Jobs</i>	('000)	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economics activites</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3	470.5
Perombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>	('000)	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0	79.8
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3	2,410.1
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau <i>Food processing, beverages &amp; tobacco products</i>	('000)	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4	338.5	339.5	339.8	344.5	345.2	346.6
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel &amp; leather products</i>	('000)	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3	85.9	87.3	86.8	87.0	86.8	87.9
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products &amp; printing</i>	('000)	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8	303.7	300.8	302.2	304.5	310.7	308.1
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber &amp; plastic products</i>	('000)	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2	442.3	439.4	431.2	437.4	438.1	434.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal &amp; fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2	370.4	372.0	370.8	375.8	378.1	381.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal <i>Electrical, electronic &amp; optical products</i>	('000)	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1	620.7	615.1	622.5	627.5	631.3	623.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing &amp; repair</i>	('000)	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1	231.7	228.4	230.0	231.5	232.2	228.4

Nota <sup>p</sup>: Awalan

Notes <sup>p</sup>: Provisional

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**4. Jawatan Diisi mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)****4. Filled Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)**

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,254.5
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4	4,817.0
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4	1,738.5	1,751.4	1,764.8	1,781.3	1,795.7	1,809.9
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8	808.8	810.7	814.0	823.8	833.1	840.5
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5	431.3	433.3	435.7	438.4	442.1	444.2
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2	236.4	237.0	238.1	238.9	238.9	239.5
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4	933.0	934.1	940.6	944.0	949.0	948.6
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3	523.5	525.2	527.9	530.4	532.7	534.4
<b>Kemahiran Skill</b>													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4	2,284.9
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5	5,621.2
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4	1,125.8

Nota <sup>P</sup>: ProvisionalNotes <sup>P</sup>: Awalan

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 5. Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran

#### 5. Vacancies by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
<b>Kekosongan</b> <i>Vacancies</i>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>194.8</b>
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economics activites</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.0
Perombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>	('000)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8	113.0
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau <i>Food processing, beverages &amp; tobacco products</i>	('000)	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.9	14.4	15.7	15.1	14.9
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel &amp; leather products</i>	('000)	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products &amp; printing</i>	('000)	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber &amp; plastic products</i>	('000)	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.2	20.0	19.8	20.5	18.9
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal &amp; fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.4	15.9
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal <i>Electrical, electronic &amp; optical products</i>	('000)	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.3	33.9	34.8	35.4	35.7	34.9
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing &amp; repair</i>	('000)	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.1

Nota P: Provisional

Notes P: Awalan

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**5. Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)**

5. Vacancies by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.6
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	24.6
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.7
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
<b>Kemahiran</b> Skill													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7	48.7
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3	107.9
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2	38.2

Nota P: Provisional

Notes P: Awalan

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 6. Pewujudan Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran

#### 6. Jobs Created by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>P</sup>
<b>Keseluruhan</b> <i>Total</i>	('000)	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economics activites</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39	1.40
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining &amp; Quarrying</i>	('000)	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.24
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10	11.95
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau <i>Food processing, beverages &amp; tobacco products</i>	('000)	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66	0.64	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.22	1.28
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel &amp; leather products</i>	('000)	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.45
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products &amp; printing</i>	('000)	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87	1.01	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.94	0.99
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber &amp; plastic products</i>	('000)	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90	2.87	3.15	2.98	3.09	3.24	3.21
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal &amp; fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33	1.27	1.56	1.48	1.56	1.49	1.51
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal <i>Electrical, electronic &amp; optical products</i>	('000)	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96	3.95	4.24	4.03	4.12	3.78	3.62
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing &amp; repair</i>	('000)	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.90

Nota <sup>P</sup>: Provisional

Notes <sup>P</sup>: Awalan

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026**

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

**6. Pewujudan Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)**

6. Jobs Created by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I <sup>p</sup>
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07	3.23
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38	15.92
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04	9.12	8.82	8.77	8.96	9.28	9.30
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.61	0.95	0.89	0.91
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.35	1.30	1.41	1.38	1.33
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.47	0.45
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46	2.28	2.77	2.09	2.40	1.97	2.58
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.40	1.34
<b>Kemahiran</b> Skill													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93	8.17	8.06	8.56
Sepuluh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62	20.77	20.72	20.98
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.19

**Nota P: Provisional**

Notes P: Awalan

**Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 1. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja

#### 1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023 <sup>r</sup>			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja <i>Value added per hour worked</i>	RM	40.8	42.4	43.6	42.3	42.7	44.1	45.0	43.4	44.1	46.1	47.7	45.5
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economics activities</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	RM	22.9	27.2	25.6	23.4	24.8	28.5	25.6	23.4	25.5	28.5	27.1	24.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	RM	495.7	499.7	564.7	561.2	511.5	480.7	568.0	551.0	486.7	520.6	574.7	537.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	RM	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.9	55.9	57.6	58.7	56.7	58.0	60.1	62.6	60.0
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	RM	29.5	30.9	31.2	25.4	30.2	32.8	32.2	28.0	34.2	36.1	37.1	30.5
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	RM	244.5	210.5	204.4	191.1	257.4	207.3	217.5	199.9	239.2	211.4	228.5	212.6
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	RM	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.9	12.4	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	RM	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.3	30.8	29.7	30.5	33.0	31.5	30.5	30.8	34.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	RM	88.2	101.6	96.8	86.5	86.2	102.5	98.6	89.4	92.5	106.5	101.1	91.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	RM	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.6	45.0	43.2	43.2	42.6	45.4	43.5	46.5	45.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	RM	72.4	73.5	73.6	81.4	76.2	77.4	79.1	86.5	79.2	82.9	88.4	96.8
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	RM	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.9	73.9	63.6	80.6	56.5	72.9	63.1	77.5	53.8

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - Q1 2026

### 1. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja (samb.)

#### 1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023 <sup>r</sup>			2024 <sup>r</sup>				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	RM	16.4	17.5	17.2	18.6	19.6	21.0	20.5	20.9	21.5	23.2	22.8	22.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	RM	39.2	40.5	41.6	40.5	40.7	41.9	42.9	41.5	42.1	43.7	45.2	43.4
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	RM	161.7	159.0	160.3	163.8	167.9	163.8	166.1	150.8	163.7	162.9	161.8	154.5
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	RM	40.5	44.1	45.9	41.2	41.9	44.5	46.4	42.1	43.4	46.7	48.3	43.7
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	RM	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.5	13.0	12.8
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	RM	42.8	43.3	44.2	45.6	47.3	47.9	48.6	49.4	50.0	49.9	52.1	52.2
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	RM	162.4	161.7	158.0	162.2	163.1	163.2	162.6	167.8	175.1	174.5	173.8	174.3
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	RM	110.3	120.7	114.7	120.8	120.3	119.2	117.6	122.5	120.7	115.2	116.9	121.6
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	RM	25.2	25.3	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.4	28.1	28.3	28.7	29.2	29.3	30.0
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	RM	34.6	35.2	37.3	35.5	35.3	36.5	38.5	36.2	36.9	38.1	40.7	38.1

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - ST1 2026

### 2. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja - Perubahan tahun ke tahun

2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>e</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja <i>Value added per hour worked</i>	(%)	-1.3	-1.0	0.6	2.5	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.6	5.8	4.8
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	-2.8	-1.4	0.3	1.6	8.1	4.8	-0.2	0.01	2.8	0.2	5.8	3.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-6.6	-2.4	1.2	2.2	3.2	-3.8	0.6	-1.8	-4.9	8.3	1.2	-2.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.2	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.3	6.7	5.8
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	(%)	-2.9	-3.4	3.0	-2.9	2.6	6.3	3.2	10.0	13.0	10.1	15.4	8.8
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	-2.9	5.6	-3.4	-5.7	5.2	-1.6	6.4	4.6	-7.1	2.0	5.1	6.3
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.1	6.8	1.0	1.0	4.3	-2.6	-0.7	0.4	-1.1
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	1.8	5.4	8.5	5.2	1.9	2.2	2.8	0.9	3.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-3.6	-2.2	0.9	1.8	3.3	7.4	3.9	2.6	2.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.0	8.3	7.3	0.7	-2.3	0.7	0.7	7.6	5.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-1.7	5.3	5.3	7.4	6.2	3.9	7.0	11.9	11.9
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	3.1	2.3	-1.2	-3.4	-7.2	-1.4	-0.8	-3.8	-4.8

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - ST1 2026

### 2. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja - Perubahan tahun ke tahun (samb.)

2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan Construction	(%)	3.0	5.5	2.4	12.0	19.2	20.4	19.3	12.4	10.0	10.3	10.8	7.8
Perkhidmatan Services	(%)	-0.1	0.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.5
Utiliti Utilities	(%)	-1.3	-2.6	5.3	9.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	-7.9	-2.5	-0.6	-2.6	2.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	(%)	0.8	3.4	5.2	2.1	3.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.6
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	-2.6	-5.1	-5.4	3.9	3.1	5.7	4.4	2.5	3.8	9.2	13.7	8.2
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	(%)	5.8	6.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.1	8.3	5.7	4.1	7.1	5.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	(%)	-2.3	1.5	3.2	-1.1	0.5	0.9	2.9	3.5	7.3	6.9	6.9	3.9
Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	(%)	-8.6	-5.4	-13.6	-8.1	9.1	-1.3	2.5	1.5	0.3	-3.3	-0.6	-0.8
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	(%)	2.5	0.7	7.0	7.2	5.7	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.1	6.7	4.4	5.9
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	(%)	4.4	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.0	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.4	4.6	5.8	5.2

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

### Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 3. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja

#### 3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025*				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Nilai ditambah per pekerja <i>Value added per employment</i>	RM	23,501	24,551	25,113	24,465	24,506	25,501	26,082	25,081	25,353	26,657	27,454	26,171
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	RM	12,478	14,886	13,950	12,608	13,371	15,473	13,834	12,690	13,729	15,513	14,635	13,011
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	RM	303,373	300,500	345,197	343,093	310,736	292,937	344,463	332,687	292,826	317,973	347,087	324,338
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	RM	32,084	32,815	33,757	32,730	33,206	34,385	35,014	33,763	34,174	35,746	37,042	35,725
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	RM	16,527	17,448	17,478	14,468	16,947	18,719	18,498	15,648	18,832	19,912	20,296	17,027
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	RM	150,533	118,090	126,383	123,921	156,507	126,779	132,578	125,432	158,351	134,892	140,265	132,612
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	RM	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,251	6,045	6,035	6,014	6,310	6,028	6,030	6,106	6,352
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	RM	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,374	18,417	17,875	18,393	19,723	18,808	18,496	18,994	20,271
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	RM	54,560	62,433	59,465	54,853	55,863	64,238	60,851	56,319	55,846	65,465	61,968	57,204
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	RM	25,065	24,257	25,999	26,152	26,767	25,971	26,736	26,477	27,327	26,880	28,096	27,745
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	RM	44,259	44,989	45,541	49,919	45,959	47,637	48,770	53,162	48,459	50,945	54,338	59,581
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	RM	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,283	44,799	38,502	48,787	34,148	43,688	38,529	48,023	32,983

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

### Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023 - ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023 - ST1 2026

#### 3. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja (sam.)

##### 3. Labour Productivity per Employment (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	RM	9,827	10,485	10,247	11,054	11,476	12,507	12,315	12,539	12,767	13,866	13,576	13,420
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	RM	22,505	23,466	23,903	23,386	23,372	24,178	24,829	23,938	24,220	25,200	26,032	24,918
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	RM	96,107	95,616	95,653	96,917	97,424	97,182	95,531	89,179	95,297	96,720	95,985	91,089
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	RM	23,933	25,870	26,694	24,253	24,511	26,304	27,391	24,672	25,089	27,308	28,466	25,540
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	RM	6,199	6,270	6,218	6,538	6,425	6,504	6,593	6,795	6,874	7,101	7,238	7,163
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	RM	25,840	26,151	26,874	27,034	27,833	28,273	29,188	29,259	29,594	29,994	31,110	31,375
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	RM	95,108	95,125	93,909	96,210	96,203	96,274	95,671	98,691	101,403	103,435	103,324	104,850
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	RM	64,183	69,042	66,597	70,314	69,230	69,853	68,425	72,342	70,000	67,799	68,261	71,373
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	RM	14,919	15,262	15,532	15,841	15,978	16,404	16,706	16,945	17,133	17,412	17,688	17,734
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	RM	18,896	19,493	20,605	19,706	19,505	20,214	21,416	20,097	20,379	21,200	22,535	21,209

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 4. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

#### 4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025*				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Nilai ditambah per pekerja <i>Value added per employment</i>	(%)	-0.1	0.5	0.4	2.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.3	4.3
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	-1.2	-0.2	0.4	2.0	7.2	3.9	-0.8	0.6	2.7	0.3	5.8	2.5
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-3.0	-2.5	2.9	4.1	2.4	-2.5	-0.2	-3.0	-5.8	8.5	0.8	-2.5
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.8	3.5	4.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.8	5.8
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	(%)	-3.2	-2.4	1.8	-3.4	2.5	7.3	5.8	8.2	11.1	6.4	9.7	8.8
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	3.4	0.4	2.1	4.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	6.4	5.8	5.7
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	8.5	3.9	-1.3	0.9	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.5	0.7
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	1.2	3.6	5.9	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.3	2.8
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	-0.03	1.9	1.8	1.6
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.6	6.8	7.1	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.5	5.1	4.8
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	1.6	3.8	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.4	6.9	11.4	12.1
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.8	3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-8.4	-2.5	0.1	-1.6	-3.4

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026**

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

**4. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (samb.)**

4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(%)	4.7	6.1	2.1	11.0	16.8	19.3	20.2	13.4	11.3	10.9	10.2	7.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(%)	0.8	1.8	1.2	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.1
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(%)	3.0	1.9	2.8	6.5	1.4	1.6	-0.1	-8.0	-2.2	-0.5	0.5	2.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(%)	2.7	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.5
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	(%)	-2.1	-3.2	-4.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	6.0	3.9	7.0	9.2	9.8	5.4
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(%)	6.8	6.9	10.2	8.6	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.2
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(%)	-1.3	-0.9	0.02	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.6	5.4	7.4	8.0	6.2
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(%)	-7.4	-2.7	-6.8	-0.5	7.9	1.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	-2.9	-0.2	-1.3
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(%)	4.5	5.9	5.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.9	4.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(%)	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 5. Jumlah Jam Bekerja

#### 5. Total Hours Worked

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025*				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Jumlah jam bekerja</b> <i>Total Hours Worked</i>	Juta	9,299	9,419	9,418	9,396	9,426	9,547	9,576	9,578	9,534	9,608	9,609	9,629
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Juta	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,009	1,020	1,030	1,007	1,015	1,017	1,030	1,007	1,006
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Juta	47	46	47	47	46	47	46	46	46	47	47	46
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Juta	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,669	1,692	1,692	1,687	1,670	1,689	1,681	1,688
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	Juta	289	299	297	300	296	303	306	297	293	294	291	298
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	Juta	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	Juta	143	136	133	138	139	141	133	134	143	142	134	137
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	Juta	193	200	199	192	193	196	198	195	195	198	203	196
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	Juta	271	272	274	283	288	281	277	281	266	269	269	271
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	Juta	228	234	238	233	231	238	246	247	238	245	240	246
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	Juta	392	393	396	388	383	394	396	394	396	399	399	396
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	Juta	124	125	126	128	128	128	126	127	127	130	133	130

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 5. Jumlah Jam Bekerja (samb.)

#### 5. Total Hours Worked (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Juta	836	839	835	833	824	836	846	847	840	847	847	846
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Juta	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,834	5,866	5,942	5,983	5,982	5,961	5,995	6,026	6,043
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	Juta	65	66	67	65	65	67	65	69	66	68	69	70
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	Juta	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,673	1,672	1,706	1,705	1,706	1,683	1,706	1,735	1,726
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	Juta	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,056	1,075	1,094	1,123	1,110	1,128	1,096	1,087	1,109
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	Juta	364	365	371	364	364	365	374	370	375	379	380	380
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Juta	158	160	164	162	162	164	166	166	161	167	169	172
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	Juta	222	219	224	225	224	229	229	228	227	232	231	230
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	Juta	704	717	713	725	727	731	724	729	731	738	746	735
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	Juta	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,563	1,576	1,586	1,597	1,606	1,590	1,609	1,609	1,621

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 6. Jumlah Pekerja

#### 6. Total Employment

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>*</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>Jumlah pekerja</b> <i>Total Employment</i>		16,146	16,251	16,347	16,258	16,408	16,503	16,531	16,564	16,587	16,623	16,677	16,726
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>	<b>('000)</b>												
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,890	1,895	1,864	1,876	1,887	1,893	1,863	1,878
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	('000)	76	76	76	76	76	76	77	77	77	77	77	77
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,807	2,813	2,834	2,837	2,834	2,835	2,838	2,844	2,835
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	('000)	516	530	529	527	528	531	532	532	531	533	533	534
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	('000)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	('000)	262	262	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	264
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	('000)	318	324	326	321	322	326	328	326	326	326	329	329
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	('000)	437	442	445	446	445	449	448	446	441	438	439	433
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	379	388	392	389	388	395	398	398	395	396	397	399
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	('000)	641	642	641	632	636	640	642	640	647	648	649	644
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	('000)	207	208	208	209	211	211	208	209	211	213	214	213

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026**

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

**6. Jumlah Pekerja****6. Total Employment**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	('000)	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,402	1,405	1,407	1,411	1,411	1,416	1,418	1,420	1,421
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	('000)	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,098	10,224	10,291	10,341	10,366	10,372	10,397	10,473	10,515
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	('000)	109	110	112	109	112	113	114	116	114	114	117	118
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	('000)	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,840	2,858	2,886	2,891	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,941	2,951
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	('000)	1,861	1,880	1,933	1,863	1,905	1,926	1,955	1,932	1,940	1,931	1,959	1,979
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	('000)	603	604	610	615	619	619	623	625	634	631	636	632
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	('000)	270	272	276	273	275	279	282	282	278	282	284	287
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	('000)	381	382	385	387	390	390	393	386	391	394	396	392
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	('000)	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,195	1,211	1,219	1,216	1,218	1,226	1,236	1,235	1,243
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	('000)	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,817	2,853	2,860	2,868	2,895	2,875	2,895	2,904	2,913

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 7. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
<b>KDNK pada harga malar 2015</b> <i>GDP at constant 2015 prices</i>	Juta	379,443	398,975	410,515	397,765	402,102	420,854	431,152	415,441	420,534	443,120	457,859	437,719
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Juta	23,417	28,116	25,869	23,647	25,278	29,320	25,787	23,805	25,913	29,368	27,268	24,435
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Juta	23,143	22,944	26,338	26,148	23,762	22,391	26,383	25,472	22,534	24,494	26,759	24,933
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Juta	89,177	92,330	95,295	91,868	93,393	97,463	99,336	95,682	96,893	101,444	105,344	101,295
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	Juta	8,528	9,241	9,250	7,624	8,953	9,945	9,834	8,327	10,007	10,616	10,819	9,090
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	Juta	2,795	2,194	2,359	2,373	3,017	2,411	2,548	2,447	3,141	2,634	2,759	2,619
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	Juta	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,645	1,589	1,589	1,581	1,662	1,586	1,587	1,607	1,677
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	Juta	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,224	5,939	5,827	6,036	6,420	6,136	6,038	6,242	6,673
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	Juta	23,857	27,600	26,472	24,483	24,832	28,815	27,287	25,112	24,622	28,677	27,194	24,796
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	Juta	9,505	9,406	10,196	10,174	10,398	10,269	10,629	10,536	10,798	10,636	11,154	11,060
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	Juta	28,364	28,861	29,191	31,569	29,219	30,486	31,293	34,027	31,366	33,036	35,268	38,369
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	Juta	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,776	9,446	8,120	10,127	7,150	9,237	8,219	10,301	7,012

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026**

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

**7. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 (samb.)**

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>*</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Juta	13,725	14,656	14,376	15,496	16,120	17,595	17,382	17,697	18,075	19,656	19,281	19,064
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Juta	225,429	236,406	243,569	236,156	238,959	248,812	256,764	248,151	251,194	262,006	272,628	262,003
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	Juta	10,447	10,549	10,739	10,591	10,947	10,973	10,879	10,347	10,867	11,031	11,214	10,782
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	Juta	66,960	72,885	75,862	68,883	70,059	75,903	79,177	71,891	73,106	79,581	83,727	75,369
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	Juta	11,539	11,788	12,023	12,180	12,241	12,525	12,887	13,125	13,335	13,713	14,181	14,179
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	Juta	15,584	15,792	16,380	16,627	17,228	17,490	18,180	18,273	18,771	18,930	19,784	19,825
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Juta	25,693	25,914	25,926	26,271	26,503	26,838	27,009	27,792	28,162	29,129	29,395	30,057
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	Juta	24,432	26,384	25,638	27,177	26,986	27,276	26,895	27,900	27,355	26,732	27,044	27,977
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	Juta	17,704	18,159	18,594	18,926	19,348	19,990	20,320	20,641	21,000	21,526	21,846	22,039
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	Juta	53,070	54,936	58,407	55,502	55,647	57,818	61,417	58,182	58,598	61,364	65,437	61,776
tambah Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	Juta	4,551	4,522	5,069	4,450	4,590	5,273	5,500	4,634	5,926	6,150	6,580	5,989

**Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

### 8. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan tahun ke tahun

8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - Annual change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>r</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
KDNK pada harga malar 2015 <i>GDP at constant 2015 prices</i>	(%)	2.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.2	5.4
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	-1.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	7.9	4.3	-0.3	0.7	2.5	0.2	5.7	2.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-2.2	-2.0	3.1	4.1	2.7	-2.4	0.2	-2.6	-5.2	9.4	1.4	-2.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.1	6.0	5.9
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils &amp; fats and food processing</i>	(%)	2.2	4.2	7.3	-0.1	5.0	7.6	6.3	9.2	11.8	6.7	10.0	9.2
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	8.7	4.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	9.9	8.0	3.1	4.1	9.3	8.3	7.0
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	0.8
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.3	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.4	9.4	9.2	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	5.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.9	3.0	5.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	12.7	12.8
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.2	5.6	1.0	-3.4	-8.0	-2.2	1.2	1.7	-1.9

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026**

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2023-ST1 2026

**8. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan tahun ke tahun**

8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - Annual change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023			2024				2025 <sup>e</sup>				2026
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(%)	5.8	7.6	3.3	11.8	17.5	20.1	20.9	14.2	12.1	11.7	10.9	7.7
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(%)	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.2	5.6
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(%)	3.6	2.2	4.5	8.2	4.8	4.0	1.3	-2.3	-0.7	0.5	3.1	4.2
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(%)	4.7	5.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.8
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	(%)	6.6	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	8.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(%)	13.7	12.1	12.8	11.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	9.9	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.5
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	8.1
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(%)	-5.6	-1.0	-5.2	0.8	10.5	3.4	4.9	2.7	1.4	-2.0	0.6	0.3
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(%)	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.7	9.3	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.7	7.5	6.8
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(%)	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.2
tambah Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	(%)	7.8	8.5	10.7	4.8	0.9	16.6	8.5	4.1	29.1	16.6	19.6	29.2

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST4 2025-ST1 2026

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q4 2025-Q1 2026

### 1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal

#### 1. Number of formal employees

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan Month		Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>(RM)</b>	<b>6,842.1</b>	<b>6,829.1</b>	<b>6,831.4</b>	<b>6,825.5</b>	<b>6,763.5</b>	<b>6,786.8</b>	<b>6,946.8</b>	<b>6,952.9</b>	<b>6,969.7</b>	<b>7,035.9</b>	<b>7,045.8</b>	<b>7,056.4</b>	<b>7,065.2</b>	<b>7,070.3</b>	<b>7,080.5</b>
<b>Jantina Sex</b>																
Lelaki Male	(RM)	3,780.1	3,771.5	3,771.3	3,769.1	3,731.8	3,742.6	3,832.4	3,834.6	3,843.0	3,883.9	3,885.3	3,889.4	3,898.5	3,898.8	3,903.4
Perempuan Female	(RM)	3,062.0	3,057.6	3,060.2	3,056.3	3,031.7	3,044.2	3,114.4	3,118.3	3,126.6	3,152.1	3,160.5	3,167.0	3,166.7	3,171.5	3,177.0
<b>Kumpulan umur Age group</b>																
Kurang daripada 20 Less than 20	(RM)	116.9	121.0	127.6	58.3	69.6	83.0	102.0	108.2	113.6	117.3	117.6	120.3	121.6	126.5	137.5
20-24	(RM)	839.6	850.0	860.4	674.0	674.5	687.7	727.2	742.9	761.6	788.6	809.9	823.4	827.9	839.0	850.8
25-29	(RM)	1,353.0	1,348.4	1,345.5	1,339.4	1,324.3	1,329.2	1,361.8	1,362.9	1,365.3	1,378.5	1,380.0	1,381.6	1,385.7	1,386.9	1,385.0
30-34	(RM)	1,155.2	1,150.3	1,147.3	1,199.7	1,183.2	1,181.6	1,200.8	1,197.6	1,195.6	1,202.0	1,199.4	1,198.3	1,198.8	1,197.0	1,194.4
35-39	(RM)	939.5	935.7	933.9	964.2	953.2	952.7	967.7	965.9	965.1	970.8	969.2	968.6	969.5	968.4	966.7
40-44	(RM)	749.5	746.4	745.5	788.4	780.3	780.2	792.4	791.3	790.7	795.5	794.7	794.6	795.8	794.8	793.9
45-49	(RM)	613.3	610.5	609.4	634.8	628.5	627.9	637.3	635.6	634.9	638.6	637.7	637.3	637.5	636.6	635.5
50-54	(RM)	484.0	481.4	480.1	507.2	501.2	499.9	507.1	505.0	503.7	506.1	504.5	503.4	503.1	501.4	500.2
55-59	(RM)	327.7	325.3	323.9	354.0	348.7	346.8	351.2	348.4	346.6	347.6	345.4	343.9	342.8	340.8	339.4
60-64	(RM)	157.5	155.1	154.0	181.9	178.2	176.7	178.0	175.1	173.3	172.4	170.1	168.2	166.6	164.5	163.4
65 dan lebih 65 and above	(RM)	106.1	104.8	104.0	123.8	121.9	121.0	121.3	120.0	119.1	118.4	117.3	116.7	115.8	114.4	113.8
<b>Negeri State</b>																
Johor	(RM)	730.6	730.2	730.8	729.5	724.1	726.9	744.5	746.5	749.1	756.0	759.1	760.2	759.7	760.9	763.2
Kedah	(RM)	246.4	245.4	244.7	244.4	241.0	240.9	248.1	247.7	248.0	252.0	252.1	251.7	252.8	253.3	253.3
Kelantan	(RM)	93.7	92.7	92.6	93.1	91.2	91.3	95.8	95.2	95.1	97.1	96.4	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.6
Melaka	(RM)	178.8	178.3	178.3	177.9	176.1	176.1	179.8	179.5	179.6	180.9	181.4	181.7	182.2	183.1	183.3
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	172.5	173.6	173.4	172.6	170.1	170.2	173.5	173.0	172.9	173.7	173.9	174.1	174.3	175.4	175.9
Pahang	(RM)	171.6	170.9	170.6	169.3	167.4	167.9	172.3	171.7	171.8	173.6	173.6	173.1	173.9	174.1	174.1
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	539.8	539.6	540.2	541.7	538.7	540.0	551.2	553.9	557.0	562.1	562.6	564.6	565.2	567.6	568.8
Perak	(RM)	313.9	312.3	312.0	312.3	306.0	309.5	317.8	317.6	318.0	319.1	319.5	320.4	320.7	321.4	321.9
Perlis	(RM)	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.1	19.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.9	18.8
Selangor	(RM)	1,923.7	1,922.8	1,925.6	1,922.7	1,905.6	1,911.4	1,958.7	1,961.9	1,967.3	1,982.3	1,986.6	1,991.2	1,991.5	1,992.7	1,996.3
Terengganu	(RM)	148.1	144.9	144.8	144.8	142.3	143.0	147.8	146.8	147.0	149.9	149.4	149.9	149.7	148.2	147.5
Sabah	(RM)	344.6	343.1	342.7	342.9	341.0	342.8	349.7	349.9	350.4	355.9	355.5	355.1	356.4	356.8	356.5
Sarawak	(RM)	505.4	503.5	501.4	498.6	493.7	496.7	509.1	509.7	511.0	516.6	517.2	518.6	518.9	519.4	520.0
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	1,404.8	1,403.7	1,406.6	1,407.5	1,398.9	1,402.2	1,428.4	1,429.8	1,432.7	1,446.6	1,448.0	1,449.5	1,453.2	1,451.0	1,453.3
W.P Labuan	(RM)	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	31.5	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.1	32.9	32.6	32.3

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2023-ST1 2025

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023-Q1 2025

### 1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal (samb.)

#### 1. Number of formal employees (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan Month		Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec
<b>Jumlah</b> Total	(‘000)	6,842.1	6,829.1	6,831.4	6,825.5	6,763.5	6,786.8	6,946.8	6,952.9	6,969.7	7,035.9	7,045.8	7,056.4	7,065.2	7,070.3	7,080.5
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi</b> Economic activity																
Pertanian Agriculture	(‘000)	129.7	129.2	129.2	128.6	128.0	127.7	129.4	129.2	129.5	130.2	130.2	130.4	130.5	130.6	130.5
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	(‘000)	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	38.9
Pembuatan Manufacturing	(‘000)	1,219.3	1,216.9	1,217.0	1,212.1	1,204.5	1,192.7	1,224.7	1,225.9	1,229.4	1,238.1	1,241.2	1,241.7	1,240.6	1,242.9	1,245.6
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(‘000)	176.8	177.0	177.2	177.1	175.9	176.3	178.8	179.1	179.8	181.4	182.2	182.3	181.9	181.8	182.6
Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	(‘000)	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(‘000)	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.3	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(‘000)	96.2	95.7	95.1	94.8	93.6	93.3	94.7	94.2	93.9	94.2	94.1	93.5	92.9	92.8	92.7
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(‘000)	200.6	200.3	200.1	199.1	197.9	195.4	199.2	198.7	199.2	200.6	201.0	200.4	198.2	197.9	197.6
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(‘000)	150.5	150.3	150.5	149.8	148.2	148.4	150.5	150.4	150.1	151.2	151.3	151.3	152.7	152.5	152.4
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	(‘000)	335.5	334.0	333.8	331.8	330.4	320.7	336.6	338.4	339.8	340.5	341.2	341.4	341.3	342.6	344.1
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(‘000)	222.9	222.9	223.7	223.0	222.5	222.5	228.2	228.5	230.1	233.3	234.6	235.9	236.5	238.1	239.0

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2023-ST1 2026

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023-Q1 2026

### 1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal (samb.)

#### 1. Number of formal employees (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan Month		Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	432.0	428.1	427.6	427.7	419.5	406.8	435.8	436.5	436.4	445.9	445.8	445.7	447.7	445.5	445.2
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	4,630.1	4,625.7	4,628.3	4,617.1	4,566.7	4,618.0	4,713.2	4,714.9	4,725.4	4,780.8	4,785.1	4,793.2	4,808.8	4,811.4	4,820.0
Utiliti Utilities	('000)	71.2	71.5	72.0	72.1	70.7	71.7	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.9	76.0	76.3	77.2	77.2	77.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	('000)	1,448.8	1,445.2	1,446.6	1,443.7	1,430.5	1,433.9	1,464.1	1,461.4	1,462.8	1,479.6	1,479.5	1,481.1	1,475.7	1,475.8	1,480.8
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	296.9	296.9	298.0	297.4	295.7	296.4	309.1	309.5	311.0	316.7	318.2	318.1	320.4	318.9	320.8
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	('000)	300.5	299.3	298.6	299.6	296.4	296.5	303.1	301.5	301.7	305.5	305.0	304.9	304.9	305.7	305.5
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	('000)	223.5	221.9	220.5	215.3	214.0	217.2	224.4	223.9	224.5	226.6	226.3	226.2	226.5	226.9	226.9
Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	('000)	310.0	310.2	310.5	309.7	309.8	310.1	313.2	313.8	315.1	315.9	316.3	317.0	321.3	321.4	322.3
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	('000)	843.9	840.7	840.0	843.3	827.5	827.5	855.5	855.6	857.6	873.2	870.6	869.9	876.2	872.7	870.8
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	1,135.4	1,140.0	1,142.0	1,136.1	1,122.1	1,164.8	1,168.1	1,173.6	1,177.2	1,187.4	1,193.2	1,199.8	1,206.7	1,212.8	1,215.4
Tidak dikelaskan Unclassified	('000)	392.5	390.8	391.4	401.8	407.0	403.5	405.0	407.9	410.0	401.6	404.2	406.2	398.4	400.8	400.3

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2022-Q1 2026

### 2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal

#### 2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan Month		Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>(RM)</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>3,167</b>
<b>Jantina Sex</b>																
Lelaki Male	(RM)	2,800	2,789	3,045	3,082	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,891	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,167
Perempuan Female	(RM)	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,045	2,827	2,982	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,811	2,827	3,120
<b>Kumpulan umur Age group</b>																
Kurang daripada 20 Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,527	1,527	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
20-24	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,827	1,845	1,900	1,864	1,882	1,891	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,909	1,927	2,000
25-29	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,645	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,527	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,582	2,582	2,800
30-34	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,282	3,245	3,000	3,200	3,045	3,000	3,045	3,045	3,045	3,045	3,064	3,064	3,382
35-39	(RM)	3,378	3,382	3,727	3,745	3,482	3,700	3,500	3,482	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,827
40-44	(RM)	3,545	3,545	4,000	4,027	3,664	3,964	3,727	3,664	3,700	3,700	3,682	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,064
45-49	(RM)	3,645	3,664	4,082	4,264	3,800	4,000	3,845	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,827	3,845	4,245
50-54	(RM)	3,500	3,500	3,945	4,100	3,627	3,845	3,664	3,645	3,664	3,664	3,645	3,645	3,664	3,682	4,000
55-59	(RM)	3,227	3,227	3,500	3,822	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,682
60-64	(RM)	2,926	2,900	3,000	3,364	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,120
65 dan lebih 65 and above	(RM)	2,764	2,755	2,982	3,200	2,855	2,900	2,875	2,900	2,900	2,909	2,925	2,900	2,964	2,964	3,000
<b>Negeri State</b>																
Johor	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,827	2,927	2,600	2,745	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,982
Kedah	(RM)	1,930	1,900	2,064	2,064	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,027	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,164
Kelantan	(RM)	1,664	1,627	1,664	1,700	1,727	1,800	1,745	1,782	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,800	1,782	1,764	1,800
Melaka	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,700	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,564	2,864
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,382	2,345	2,545	2,600	2,482	2,600	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,482	2,500	2,482	2,664
Pahang	(RM)	2,100	2,082	2,200	2,291	2,200	2,327	2,200	2,227	2,245	2,227	2,200	2,227	2,227	2,200	2,300
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2,827	2,882	3,382	3,300	2,909	3,000	2,945	2,900	2,927	2,900	2,927	2,927	2,945	3,000	3,500
Perak	(RM)	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,200	2,164	2,182	2,175	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300
Perlis	(RM)	1,682	1,682	1,764	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,864
Selangor	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,445	3,145	3,300	3,178	3,100	3,145	3,127	3,100	3,127	3,145	3,145	3,400
Terengganu	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,064	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,200
Sabah	(RM)	1,900	1,882	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,045
Sarawak	(RM)	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,227	2,182	2,227	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,182	2,300
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	4,000	3,967	4,200	4,400	4,145	4,445	4,200	4,064	4,064	4,100	4,064	4,064	4,082	4,100	4,391
W.P Labuan	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,482	2,164	2,082	2,100	2,064	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,100	2,100	2,382
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	2,482	2,482	2,527	2,600	2,600	2,900	2,564	2,545	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,600	2,582	2,582

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

## Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023-Q1 2026

### 2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal (samb.)

#### 2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan Month		Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>(RM)</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>3,167</b>
<b>Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity</b>																
Pertanian Agriculture	(RM)	2,027	2,000	2,382	2,227	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,245	2,200	2,164	2,564
Perombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	(RM)	6,000	6,000	7,500	6,800	6,356	8,800	6,600	6,478	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,500	6,400	7,900
Pembuatan Manufacturing	(RM)	2,582	2,600	3,300	3,000	2,664	2,809	2,664	2,645	2,700	2,682	2,664	2,664	2,682	2,700	3,422
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,264	2,264	2,500	2,664	2,382	2,544	2,400	2,422	2,382	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,682
Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	(RM)	3,127	3,333	4,282	3,540	3,245	3,664	3,278	3,245	3,227	3,200	3,182	3,327	3,164	3,282	4,245
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(RM)	2,045	2,027	2,227	2,345	2,127	2,182	2,145	2,100	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,164	2,145	2,145	2,145
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,664	3,000	2,500	2,564	2,482	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,764
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(RM)	2,645	2,745	3,409	3,180	2,727	2,982	2,745	2,727	2,782	2,764	2,727	2,745	2,800	2,867	3,600
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(RM)	2,700	2,700	2,982	3,345	2,827	2,864	2,782	2,800	2,800	2,827	2,827	2,827	2,800	2,800	3,027
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	(RM)	2,722	2,745	4,100	3,100	2,800	2,827	2,782	2,700	2,845	2,764	2,782	2,755	2,764	2,782	4,164
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(RM)	2,682	2,673	3,200	2,900	2,645	3,000	2,700	2,744	2,800	2,764	2,727	2,722	2,791	2,827	3,364

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

**Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST2 2023-ST1 2026**

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q2 2023-Q1 2026

**2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal (samb.)****2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages (cont.)**

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2024			2025											
		IV			I			II			III			IV		
Bulan <i>Month</i>		Okt <i>Oct</i>	Nov <i>Nov</i>	Dis <i>Dec</i>	Jan <i>Jan</i>	Feb <i>Feb</i>	Mac <i>Mar</i>	Apr <i>Apr</i>	Mei <i>Mei</i>	Jun <i>Jun</i>	Jul <i>Jul</i>	Ogos <i>Aug</i>	Sep <i>Sep</i>	Okt <i>Oct</i>	Nov <i>Nov</i>	Dis <i>Dec</i>
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(RM)	2,864	2,864	3,000	3,064	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,982	2,945	2,982	2,982	2,964	2,982	2,982	3,127
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(RM)	2,800	2,782	3,000	3,064	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,120
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,164	3,627	3,200	4,427	3,464	3,282	3,300	3,211	3,182	3,300	3,300	3,282	3,500
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,545
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food &amp; beverages and accommodation</i>	(RM)	1,982	1,945	2,000	2,064	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,045
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(RM)	2,911	2,900	3,164	3,082	3,000	3,200	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,045	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,273
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(RM)	5,100	5,100	5,600	5,600	5,356	6,100	5,400	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,700
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(RM)	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,400	7,700	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,044	6,000	6,100	6,200	7,000
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(RM)	2,927	2,927	3,045	3,127	3,000	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,200
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(RM)	2,682	2,682	2,900	2,964	2,827	2,973	2,800	2,811	2,800	2,827	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	3,000

**Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM**

Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM



# SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH **20** LABOUR MARKET REVIEW **26**

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