



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

2025
NOVEMBER

LABOUR FORCE

STATISTICS
REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

LAPORAN TENAGA BURUH MALAYSIA

NOVEMBER 2025

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>.

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Diterbitkan pada 09 Januari 2026

Hakcipta terpelihara.

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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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, bulanan membentangkan statistik berkaitan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran yang diperoleh daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) melalui pendekatan isi rumah. Pelaksanaan STB adalah berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor oleh *International Labour Organization* (ILO) dengan merujuk kepada *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods*.

Statistik tenaga buruh merupakan input penting untuk menganalisis pasaran buruh, menggubal dasar serta merancang, melaksana dan memantau program terutamanya berkaitan pembangunan sumber manusia. Statistik ini juga menjadi rujukan penting kepada penyelidik, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta dan individu yang terlibat dalam kajian berkaitan guna tenaga dan pasaran buruh.

Laporan Tenaga Buruh bagi November 2025 memperihalkan kedudukan penawaran tenaga buruh berdasarkan situasi semasa. Laporan ini juga menghuraikan perubahan bulan ke bulan untuk mengkaji kesan langsung daripada peristiwa terkini. Di samping itu, perubahan tahunan dari bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya turut dilaporkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan dan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Januari 2026

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GLOSARI

Aktiviti ekonomi	: Klasifikasi industri mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2018 Versi 1.0 kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Manakala sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan dibahagikan kepada subsektor.
Bekerja	: Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji.
Bekerja sendiri	: Seorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran	: Mereka yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah.
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa	: Kumpulan yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam seminggu semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.
Kadar pengangguran	: Perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh dalam bentuk peratusan.
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh	: Perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja dalam bentuk peratusan.
Kategori kemahiran	: Untuk tujuan pelaporan, kategori pekerjaan dikelaskan kepada tiga tahap kemahiran mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 seperti berikut: Pekerja mahir: 1. Pengurus; 2. Profesional; dan 3. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu. Pekerja separuh mahir: 4. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian; 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan penjualan; 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan; 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; dan 8. Operator loji dan mesin, dan pemasang. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah: 9. Pekerja asas.

GLOSARI

Bermula Januari 2022, kategori pekerjaan adalah mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 dengan tambahan kumpulan 0 - Angkatan Tentera.

Luar tenaga buruh	: Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.
Majikan	: Seorang yang menjalankan sesuatu perniagaan, aktiviti ladang atau perusahaan lain dan menggaji sekurang-kurangnya seorang pekerja dalam perniagaan atau perusahaannya.
Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk	: Perkadaran penduduk yang bekerja kepada jumlah penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja.
Pekerja	: Seorang yang bekerja untuk majikan sektor awam atau swasta dan menerima ganjaran tetap seperti upah, gaji, komisen, tip atau ganjaran berbentuk mata benda.
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji	: Seorang yang bekerja tanpa menerima sebarang bayaran atau upah di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh ahli keluarganya yang lain.
Penganggur	: Mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.
Penganggur aktif	: Mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.
Penganggur tidak aktif	: Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkecayuan; mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.
Tenaga buruh	: Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja (15 - 64 tahun) sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

AKRONIM

ASEAN	: Persatuan Negara-negara Asia Tenggara
DOSM	: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
E&E	: Elektrik & elektronik
IBBC	: <i>INSKEN Bumiputera Business Coaching</i>
ILO	: <i>International Labour Organization</i>
INSKEN	: Institut Keusahawanan Negara
IP	: Indeks Pelopor
i-SEED	: Program Bantuan Peralatan Usahawan India Selangor
KPTB	: Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh
MAEPS	: Taman Ekspo Pertanian Malaysia Serdang
MASCO	: Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia
MoU	: Memorandum Persefahaman
MSIC	: Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia
ODIN	: <i>Open Data Inventory</i>
ODW	: <i>Open Data Watch</i>
Putrajaya FOI	: Festival Idea Putrajaya
STB	: Survei Tenaga Buruh
R&D	: Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan

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MALAYSIA LABOUR FORCE, NOVEMBER 2025

The unemployment rate in November 2025 dropped to **2.9 per cent**, the lowest rate in eleven years, recording 518.4 thousand unemployed

UNEMPLOYMENT

November 2025

The number of unemployed persons

518.4 thousand

Unemployment rate

2.9%

November's unemployment rate fell to its lowest level since December 2014 at 2.9 per cent

NOVEMBER 2024 541.8 thousand
OCTOBER 2025 518.9 thousand

NOVEMBER 2024 3.2%
OCTOBER 2025 3.0%

Unemployment by category



EMPLOYED PERSONS

November 2025

The number of employed persons

17.09 million

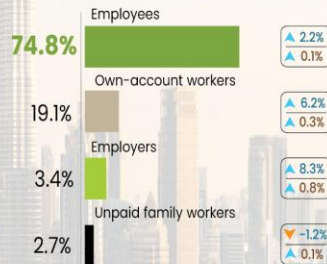
Employment-to-population ratio

68.8%

NOVEMBER 2024 16.59 million
OCTOBER 2025 17.06 million

NOVEMBER 2024 68.3%
OCTOBER 2025 68.8%

Employed persons by status in employment



The employees' category accounted for **74.8 per cent** of the total employed persons in November 2025

LABOUR FORCE

Labour Force

17.61 million

NOVEMBER 2025

Labour Force Participation Rate

70.9%

NOVEMBER 2024 17.13 million
OCTOBER 2025 17.58 million

NOVEMBER 2024 70.5%
OCTOBER 2025 70.9%

70.9%

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for November 2025 remained unchanged at 70.9 per cent

LFPR by sex

Male **83.3%**

Female **56.6%**

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 2025

7.22 million

NOVEMBER 2025

7.22 million

NOVEMBER 2024

Housework/ family responsibilities were the largest component of the outside labour force

Housework/ family responsibilities **43.7%**

Schooling/ training **40.8%**

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



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BANI 26
BANKI EKONOMI 2026
DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA MADANI
kesejahteraan

ODIN
OPEN DATA INVENTORY
MALAYSIA
NUMBER ONE
IN THE WORLD

20 October

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

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

LFS encompasses both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within all states in Malaysia using multi-modal data collection approach through the personal interview and a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI).

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

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

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

LABOUR FORCE

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

EMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

- Time-series data are very useful for economist, policy & decision makers and time-series analysts to identify the important features of economics series such as direction, turning point and consistency between other economic indicators. Sometimes this feature is difficult to observe because of seasonal movements. Thus, if seasonal effect can be removed, the behaviour of the series would be better viewed. The estimation and removal of the seasonal effects is called seasonal adjustment.
- Seasonal adjustment is a process to identify and to remove the regular within-a-year seasonal pattern, which may also include the influences of moving holidays and working/trading days effect in each period. The ultimate objective of the process is to highlight the underlying trends and short-term movements in the series.
- In Malaysia, most of the time series data is affected by seasonal effects. Hence, to eliminate the seasonal effect as well as to seasonally adjust the Malaysian economic time series data, a standard seasonal adjustment package, X-12 ARIMA was used by the Department of Statistics Malaysia.



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NOTA PENERANGAN

Bermula dengan penerbitan Laporan Statistik Tenaga Buruh (STB), Januari 2025, statistik utama tenaga buruh dianggarkan berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa Malaysia.

Semakan semula siri data STB dilaksanakan apabila data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 yang terkini telah tersedia. Data banci ini kemudiannya digunakan untuk pelarasan semula siri data STB bagi meliputi maklumat tambahan yang tersedia daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia terkini. Proses penggabungan penanda arasan populasi yang disemak semula ini dirujuk sebagai '*rebasing*'. Pada masa yang sama, pelarasan semula dilaksanakan kepada data STB bagi bulan Januari hingga Disember 2024.

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SOROTAN UTAMA

- Pada November 2025, bilangan **penduduk bekerja** kekal pada trajektori peningkatan, naik sebanyak **0.2 peratus (+32.4 ribu orang)** kepada **17.09 juta orang**, berbanding bulan yang lalu (Oktober 2025: 17.06 juta orang). **Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk**, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal **68.8 peratus** pada November 2025, sama seperti Oktober 2025.
- Selain itu, bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor Perkhidmatan terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil, terutamanya dalam Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial; Perdagangan borong & runcit, serta aktiviti Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman. Begitu juga, sektor Pertanian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian turut mencatatkan peningkatan dalam guna tenaga.
- Kategori **pekerja** merangkumi **74.8 peratus** daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja pada November 2025. Kategori ini merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak **0.1 peratus (+16.6 ribu orang)**, mencecah **12.78 juta orang** berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Oktober 2025: 12.76 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** turut bertambah **0.3 peratus (+10.8 ribu orang)** kepada **3.26 juta orang** berbanding 3.25 juta orang pada bulan sebelumnya.
- Pada bulan tersebut, bilangan **penganggur** turun sebanyak **0.1 peratus (-0.5 ribu orang)** daripada 518.9 ribu orang pada Oktober 2025 merekodkan **518.4 ribu orang**. **Kadar pengangguran** November turun ke paras terendah sejak Disember 2014 iaitu pada **2.9 peratus**, menurun sebanyak **0.1 mata peratus** daripada 3.0 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya.
- **Tenaga buruh** terus meningkat pada November 2025, mencatatkan pertambahan bulan ke bulan sebanyak **0.2 peratus (+31.9 ribu orang)** kepada **17.61 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 17.58 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** bagi November kekal tidak berubah iaitu pada **70.9 peratus**, seperti yang direkodkan pada Oktober 2025.
- Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada bulan tersebut meningkat sedikit iaitu sebanyak **0.01 peratus (+0.7 ribu orang)** kepada **7.22 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 7.22 juta orang). **Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga** merupakan komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh, dengan sumbangan sebanyak **43.7 peratus**, diikuti oleh individu yang terlibat dalam kategori **bersekolah/ latihan** pada **40.8 peratus**.
- Kedudukan pasaran buruh Malaysia dijangka akan kekal stabil dan terus berkembang secara positif pada bulan-bulan yang akan datang dengan peluang pekerjaan baharu yang diwujudkan dalam sektor strategik. Seterusnya, kemahiran tenaga kerja akan dipertingkatkan lagi melalui latihan semula dan peningkatan kemahiran. Pada masa yang sama, pembangunan wilayah yang lebih seimbang dijangkakan, dengan peluang pekerjaan yang meluas ke luar bandar. Justeru, pasaran buruh Malaysia diramal akan kekal kompetitif, inklusif, dan berdaya tahan dalam mendepani cabaran global, di samping memanfaatkan peluang daripada transformasi digital dan agenda hijau.

1 PENGENALAN

PASARAN BURUH NEGARA KEKAL BERDAYA TAHAN PADA NOVEMBER 2025, DICERMINKAN OLEH PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH YANG STABIL, PERTUMBUHAN GUNA TENAGA YANG BERTERUSAN SERTA KADAR PENGANGGURAN YANG RENDAH

Malaysia terus memperkukuh hubungan ekonominya dengan Sweden, seperti yang dicerminkan oleh kehadiran syarikat-syarikat Sweden yang kukuh dan lama beroperasi di negara ini. Menurut Duta Sweden, lebih daripada 100 firma Sweden kini beroperasi di Malaysia, dengan sebahagiannya telah bertapak sejak tahun 1960-an dan menganggap Malaysia sebagai rumah kedua mereka, sekali gus menonjolkan ketahanan serta kepercayaan bersama yang menjadi asas kepada hubungan ekonomi dua hala. Syarikat-syarikat ini terlibat secara aktif dalam sektor-sektor utama seperti pembuatan, teknologi, kejuruteraan dan penyelesaian digital, yang mencerminkan keyakinan berterusan terhadap ekosistem perindustrian Malaysia, tenaga kerja berkemahiran serta lokasi strategik negara di rantau ASEAN. Kehadiran komersial Sweden ini turut diterjemahkan kepada sumbangan ekonomi yang signifikan, dengan 97 projek pembuatan Sweden bernilai kira-kira RM7.77 bilion yang telah menjana ribuan peluang pekerjaan serta memudahkan pemindahan teknologi¹. Secara keseluruhannya, pelaburan ini bukan sahaja merangsang aktiviti ekonomi domestik dan peluang pekerjaan, malah memperkukuh keupayaan perindustrian Malaysia, meningkatkan produktiviti, serta mengukuhkan hubungan perdagangan dan pelaburan antara Malaysia dan Sweden, sekali gus menjadikan Malaysia sebagai hab utama bagi perniagaan Sweden di Asia Tenggara.

Selain itu, daya tahan ekonomi Malaysia turut diperkukuh melalui sokongan bersasar kepada perusahaan domestik di peringkat akar umbi. Sebagai contoh, Institut Keusahawanan Negara (INSKEN) telah melaksanakan beberapa inisiatif bimbingan di Sabah, termasuk pelbagai program *INSKEN Bumiputera Business Coaching (IBBC)* serta bimbingan pembangunan produk, yang secara keseluruhannya telah menjana tambahan jualan sebanyak RM3.9 juta dan mewujudkan 128 peluang pekerjaan baharu bagi perniagaan yang terlibat sepanjang tahun 2025, sekali gus membuktikan impak nyata bimbingan perniagaan yang tersusun terhadap prestasi ekonomi tempatan. Hasil pelaksanaan program di Sabah juga menunjukkan bahawa pendekatan bimbingan tersebut bukan sahaja meningkatkan prestasi jualan, malah memperkukuh daya saing dan kelestarian perniagaan melalui penambahbaikan kualiti produk, strategi penetapan harga dan penjenamaan, serta menggalakkan sebahagian usahawan meneroka model perniagaan sosial yang memberi manfaat kepada komuniti dan menjana keuntungan². Pada peringkat yang lebih luas, nilai tinggi yang dijana berbanding pelaburan yang dibuat mencerminkan kecekapan inisiatif pembinaan kapasiti ini dalam memperkasa perusahaan mikro dan kecil serta menyokong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif.

Selain ukuran perdagangan dan tenaga buruh tradisional, Malaysia giat melabur dalam modal intelektual melalui platform inovasi dan ilmu pengetahuan yang menyumbang kepada daya tahan ekonomi jangka panjang, dengan Festival Idea Putrajaya (Putrajaya FOI) 2025 muncul sebagai contoh utama. Dianjurkan di bawah tema pemerikasaan kreativiti, pertukaran ilmu dan penyelesaian berorientasikan masa hadapan, festival ini telah menarik lebih 2 juta pengunjung, termasuk penyertaan peserta secara fizikal dan maya, serta menampilkan lebih 2,000 pempamer daripada pelbagai sektor seperti teknologi, pendidikan, seni dan inovasi sosial. Ini menunjukkan komitmen Malaysia untuk membangunkan ekosistem inovasi yang dinamik merentasi indikator ekonomi konvensional. FOI 2025 turut menjana nilai ekonomi yang signifikan, dengan RM172 juta komitmen pelaburan dan pemeteraian Memorandum Persefahaman (MoU), yang mencerminkan minat kukuh daripada pihak berkepentingan tempatan dan antarabangsa terhadap projek kerjasama serta usaha niaga keusahawanan yang terhasil

¹ <https://www.sinarharian.com.my/article/756397/bisnes/lebih-100-syarikat-sweden-berkembang-maju-di-malaysia---duta-sweden>

² <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/rm39-juta-peningkatan-hasil-jualan-bukti-keberkesanan-program-bimbingan-insken-di-sabah-547992>

daripada penganjuran festival ini³. Melalui pemudahcaraan jaringan rentas sektor, penggalakkan inisiatif penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D), serta penonjolan industri kreatif, festival ini membuktikan bagaimana ekosistem inovasi boleh secara langsung menyumbang kepada peningkatan produktiviti, pertumbuhan industri bernilai tinggi dan pembangunan ekonomi yang lebih pelbagai, sekali gus meletakkan Malaysia sebagai hab serantau bagi inovasi berasaskan ilmu dan pembangunan bakat dalam landskap global yang semakin kompetitif.

Selain itu, Malaysia giat memperkukuh ekonominya di peringkat komuniti melalui inisiatif pemerkasaan bersasar, seperti yang ditunjukkan menerusi Karnival Blueprint & i-SEED #KitaSelangor 2025 dan Karnival Zakat Selangor 2025, yang secara bersama menzahirkan integrasi antara objektif pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial. Karnival Blueprint & i-SEED yang diadakan di Kuala Langat berperanan sebagai platform inklusif untuk memperkasa usahawan kecil, khususnya daripada isi rumah B40. Acara ini dianjurkan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dengan kerjasama pihak berkuasa tempatan dan berjaya menarik kira-kira 10,000 pengunjung. Ia mempamerkan produk daripada sekitar 300 peserta yang menerima manfaat daripada program bantuan negeri seperti Program Bantuan Peralatan Blueprint Pembasmian Kemiskinan dan inisiatif Program Bantuan Peralatan Usahawan India Selangor (i-SEED), sekali gus membolehkan mereka memperluas capaian pasaran, membina rangkaian perniagaan dan meningkatkan peluang jualan⁴. Melengkapi usaha ini, Karnival Zakat Selangor yang berlangsung di Taman Ekspo Pertanian Malaysia Serdang (MAEPS), telah menawarkan lebih 1,500 peluang pekerjaan merentas pelbagai sektor melalui penyertaan lebih 150 pempamer, di samping perkhidmatan kaunseling kerjaya dan pengambilan pekerja di lokasi bagi meningkatkan kesediaan tenaga kerja⁵. Secara keseluruhannya, inisiatif berasaskan komuniti ini menekankan peranan penting program akar umbi dalam merangsang keusahawanan, mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan, memperkukuh jaringan keselamatan sosial serta memupuk pertumbuhan ekonomi tempatan yang inklusif dan berdaya tahan. Sehubungan itu, pasaran buruh negara kekal berdaya tahan pada November 2025, dicerminkan oleh penyertaan tenaga buruh yang stabil, pertumbuhan guna tenaga yang berterusan serta kadar pengangguran yang rendah.

Prestasi tahunan Indeks Pelopor (IP) pada Oktober 2025 menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara, meningkat sebanyak 3.6 peratus kepada 116.2 mata berbanding 112.2 mata pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada masa yang sama, prestasi bulanan IP merekodkan peningkatan semula iaitu sebanyak 2.6 peratus, setelah mengalami penurunan selama dua bulan berturut-turut. Selaras dengan peningkatan ini, trend arah aliran jangka panjang terlcin IP telah melepasi paras 100.0 mata pada Oktober 2025. Secara keseluruhannya, prospek ekonomi dijangka kekal positif, disokong oleh pengukuhan aktiviti ekonomi, khususnya dalam import barangan perantaraan, serta prestasi memberangsangkan dalam sektor-sektor utama, terutamanya sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Sementara itu, indikator perdagangan luar negeri bagi November 2025 menunjukkan penyederhanaan aktiviti, dengan eksport menurun sebanyak 9.0 peratus, berbanding pertumbuhan yang direkodkan pada bulan sebelumnya (Oktober 2025: +6.7%). Sebaliknya, import terus berkembang, mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.7 peratus, berbanding pertumbuhan kukuh 7.7 peratus pada Oktober 2025.

³ <https://malaysiagazette.com/2025/11/11/festival-idea-putrajaya-2025-simbol-kebangkitan-inovasi-ilmu-dan-nilai-madani/>

⁴ <https://mediaselangor.com/ms/2025/11/329892>

⁵ <https://www.kosmo.com.my/2025/11/21/karnival-zakat-selangor-2025-kembali-1500-peluang-pekerjaan/>

2 PENDUDUK BEKERJA

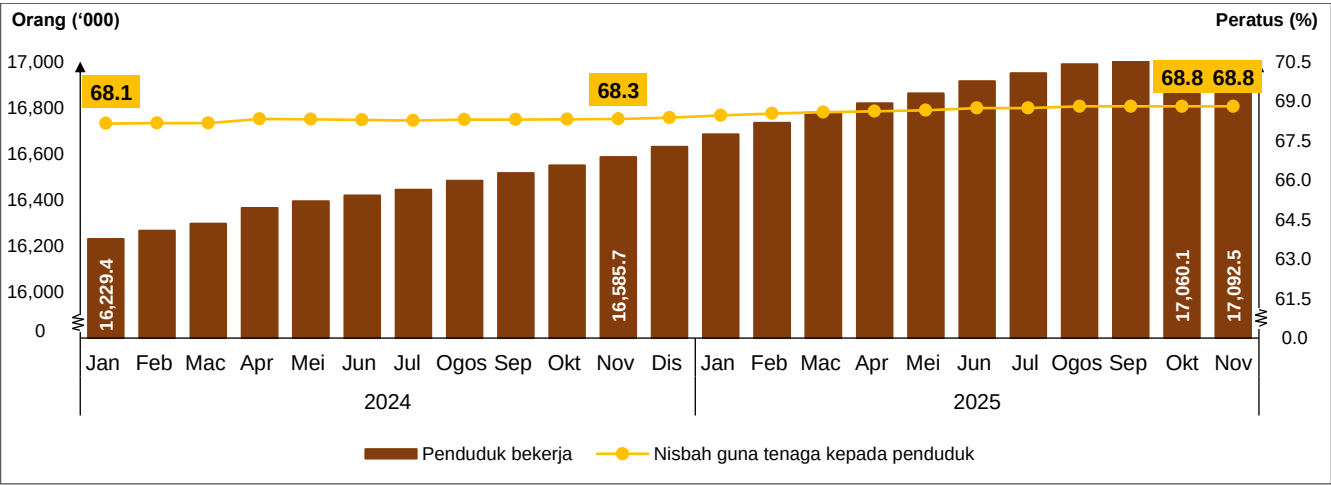
Bilangan penduduk bekerja kekal pada trajektori peningkatan pada November 2025

Pada November 2025, bilangan **penduduk bekerja** kekal pada trajektori peningkatan, naik sebanyak **0.2 peratus (+32.4 ribu orang)** kepada **17.09 juta orang**, berbanding bulan yang lalu (Oktober 2025: 17.06 juta orang). Anggaran pelarasan bermusim turut menunjukkan pertambahan bulan ke bulan sebanyak 0.1 peratus dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja. Secara tahunan, bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat sebanyak 3.1 peratus, bersamaan 506.8 ribu orang, menjadikan jumlahnya bertambah daripada 16.59 juta orang pada November 2024.

Selain itu, bilangan guna tenaga dalam sektor Perkhidmatan terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil, terutamanya dalam Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial; Perdagangan borong & runcit, serta aktiviti Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman. Begitu juga, sektor Pertanian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian turut mencatatkan peningkatan dalam guna tenaga.

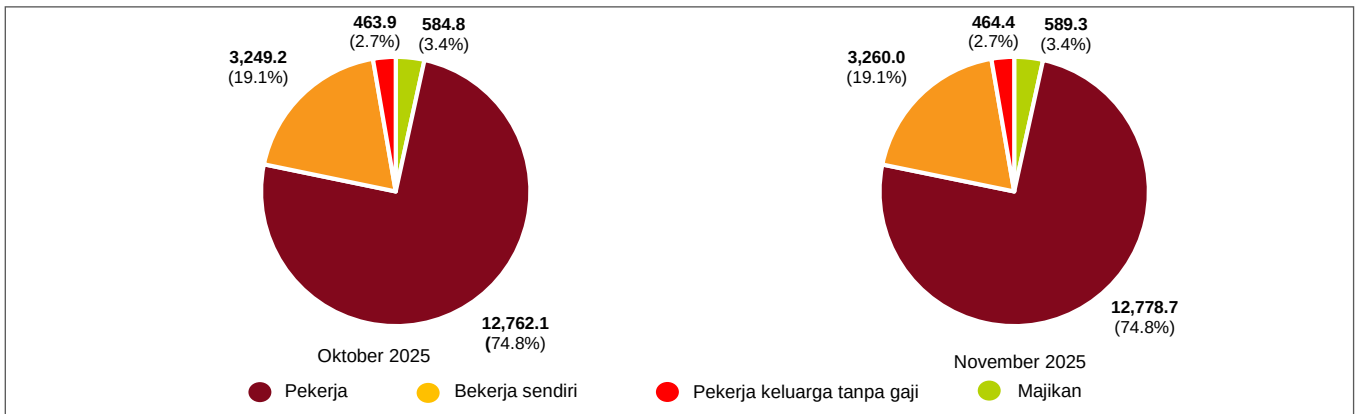
Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal **68.8 peratus** pada November 2025, sama seperti Oktober 2025. Dalam perbandingan tahunan, nisbah tersebut meningkat sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus daripada 68.3 peratus pada November 2024 [**Carta 1**].

Carta 1: Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, Januari 2024 - November 2025



Kategori **pekerja** merangkumi **74.8 peratus** daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja pada November 2025. Kategori ini merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak **0.1 peratus (+16.6 ribu orang)**, mencecah **12.78 juta orang** berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Oktober 2025: 12.76 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** turut bertambah **0.3 peratus (+10.8 ribu orang)** kepada **3.26 juta orang** berbanding 3.25 juta orang pada bulan sebelumnya. Kategori ini sebahagian besarnya adalah terdiri daripada penerima pendapatan harian yang terlibat dalam perniagaan berskala kecil seperti peruncit, penjaja, peniaga pasar dan gerai, serta pekebun kecil [**Carta 2**].

Carta 2: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Oktober dan November 2025



Pada bulan tersebut, bilangan **penduduk bekerja yang tidak bekerja buat sementara** turun sebanyak **1.5 peratus (-1.2 ribu orang)** kepada **79.1 ribu orang**, berbanding 80.3 ribu orang pada Oktober 2025. Secara tahunan, kumpulan ini meningkat sebanyak 7.1 peratus (+5.3 ribu orang), bertambah daripada 73.8 ribu orang pada November 2024. Individu ini tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu namun tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai penganggur, kerana mereka mempunyai pekerjaan untuk kembali bekerja.

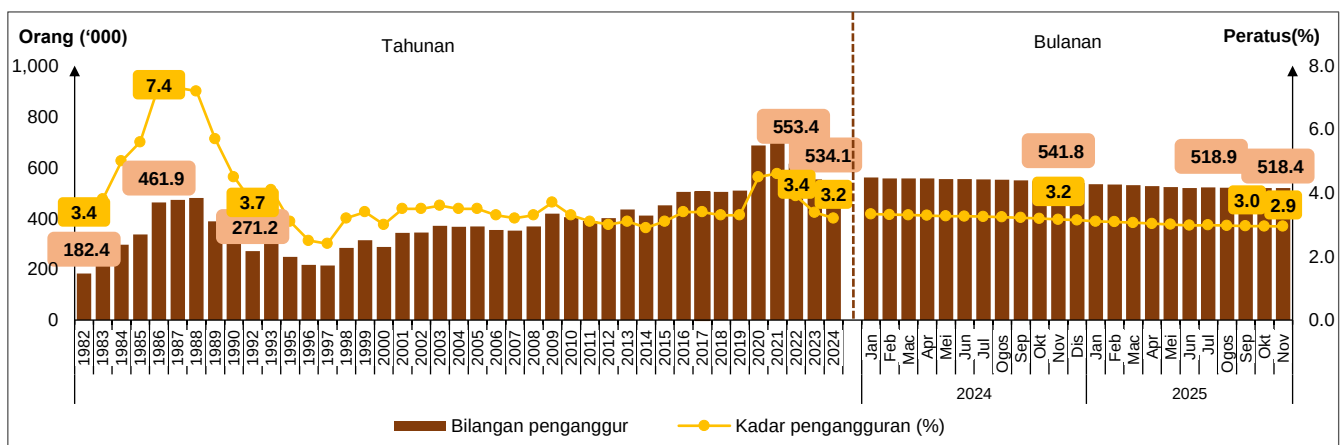
3 PENGANGGURAN

Kadar pengangguran November turun ke paras terendah sejak Disember 2014 iaitu pada 2.9 peratus

Pada bulan tersebut, bilangan **penganggur** turun sebanyak **0.1 peratus (-0.5 ribu orang)** daripada 518.9 ribu orang pada Oktober 2025 merekodkan **518.4 ribu orang**. **Kadar pengangguran** November turun ke paras terendah sejak Disember 2014 iaitu pada **2.9 peratus**, menurun sebanyak **0.1 mata peratus** daripada 3.0 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Berdasarkan terma pelarasan bermusim, bilangan penganggur berkurang sebanyak 0.2 peratus, mencatatkan kadar pengangguran 3.0 peratus.

Tahun ke tahun, bilangan penganggur juga berada dalam trend penurunan, dengan pengurangan sebanyak 4.3 peratus (-23.4 ribu orang) berbanding 541.8 ribu orang pada November 2024. Pada masa yang sama, kadar pengangguran turun sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus daripada 3.2 peratus yang dicatatkan pada bulan yang sama tahun lalu [**Carta 3**].

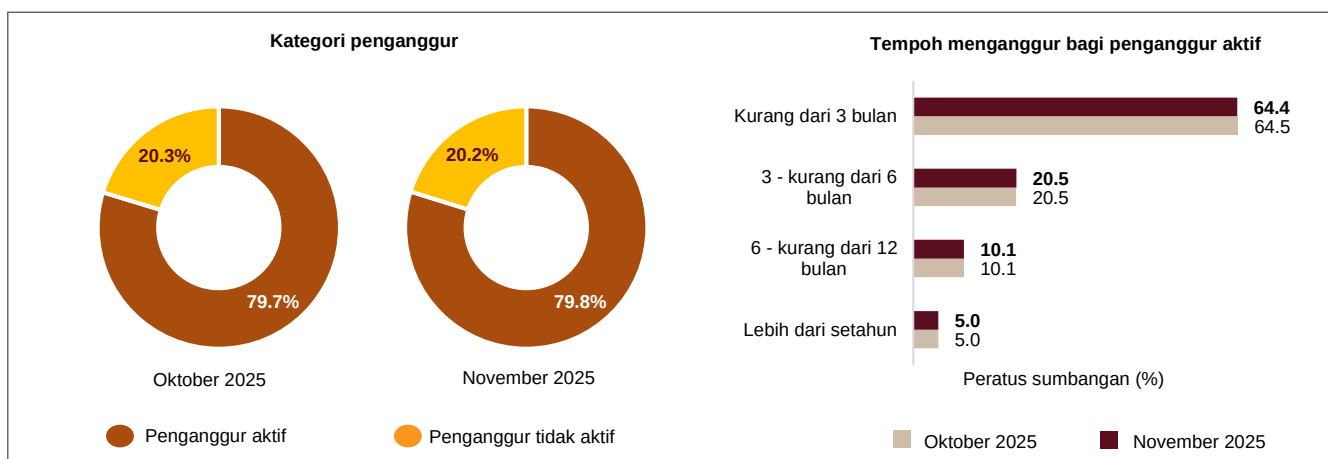
Carta 3: Pengangguran, 1982 - 2024 dan Januari 2024 - November 2025



Mengikut kategori pengangguran, **79.8 peratus** daripada jumlah penganggur pada November 2025 adalah merupakan mereka yang sedang aktif mencari pekerjaan, atau **penganggur aktif**. Kategori ini berkurang sebanyak **0.1 peratus (-0.3 ribu orang)** kepada **413.5 ribu orang** (Oktober 2025: 413.8 ribu orang). Dalam kalangan penganggur aktif, **64.4 peratus** adalah mereka yang **menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan**, manakala mereka yang **berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun**⁶ merangkumi **5.0 peratus**.

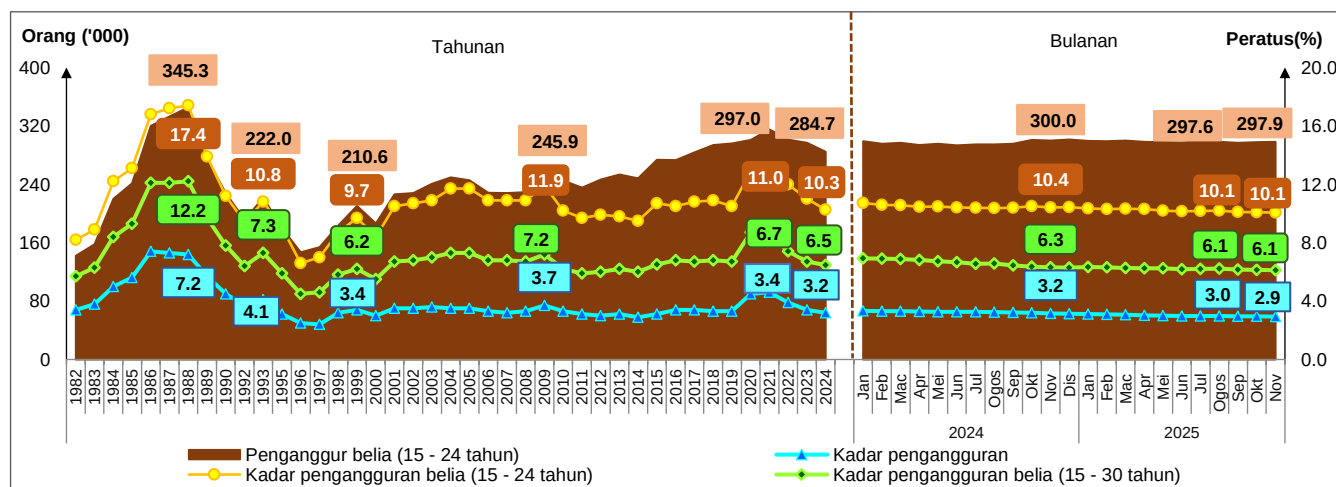
Begitu juga, mereka yang percaya tiada pekerjaan tersedia, atau **penganggur tidak aktif**, menurun sebanyak **0.2 peratus (-0.2 ribu orang)** merekodkan **104.9 ribu orang** (Oktober 2025: 105.1 ribu orang). Kumpulan ini meliputi **20.2 peratus** daripada jumlah penganggur, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 4**.

Carta 4: Kategori penganggur dan tempoh menganggur bagi penganggur aktif, Oktober dan November 2025



Kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur **15 hingga 24 tahun** pada November 2025 kekal **10.1 peratus**, mencatatkan **297.9 ribu penganggur belia** (Oktober 2025: 297.6 ribu orang). Pada masa yang sama, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur **15 hingga 30 tahun** kekal pada **6.1 peratus**, dengan seramai **398.0 ribu penganggur belia** (Oktober 2025: 398.5 ribu orang) [Carta 5].

Carta 5: Bilangan penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, 1982 - 2024 dan Januari 2024 - November 2025



⁶ Merujuk kepada orang yang menganggur selama setahun atau lebih (Sumber: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

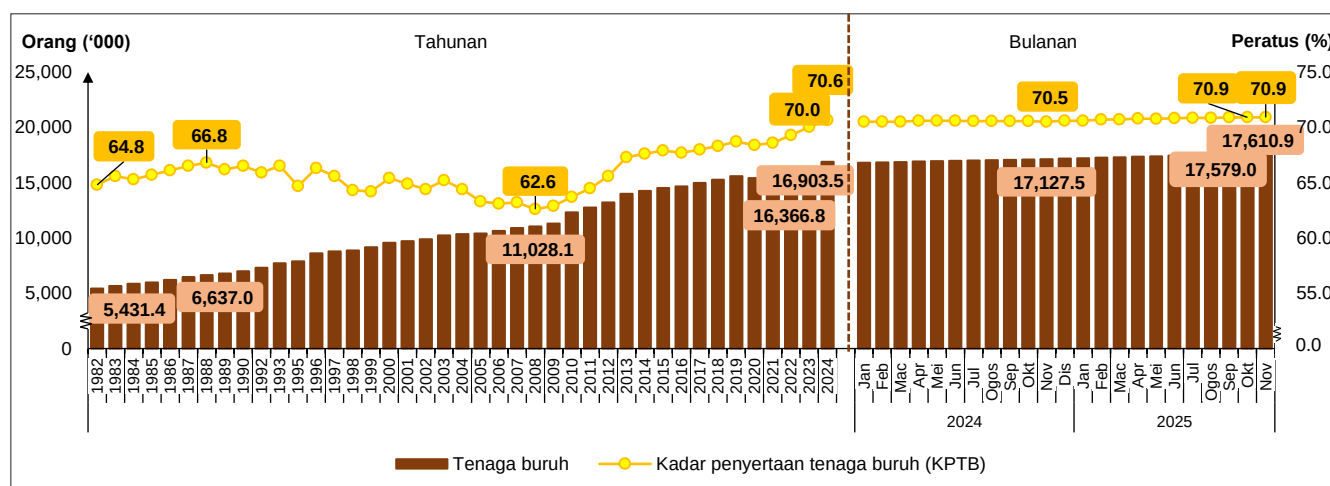
4 TENAGA BURUH

KPTB bagi November 2025 kekal tidak berubah iaitu pada 70.9 peratus

Tenaga buruh terus meningkat pada November 2025, mencatatkan pertambahan bulan ke bulan sebanyak **0.2 peratus (+31.9 ribu orang)** kepada **17.61 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 17.58 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** bagi November kekal tidak berubah iaitu pada **70.9 peratus**, seperti yang direkodkan pada Oktober 2025. Dalam anggaran pelarasan bermusim, tenaga buruh mengekalkan pertumbuhan positifnya, naik sebanyak 0.2 peratus, dengan KPTB yang lebih tinggi iaitu pada 71.0 peratus.

Berbanding setahun sebelumnya, tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus, bersamaan dengan pertambahan 483.4 ribu orang (November 2024: 17.13 juta orang). Oleh itu, KPTB naik sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus daripada 70.5 peratus yang direkodkan pada November 2024 [**Carta 6**].

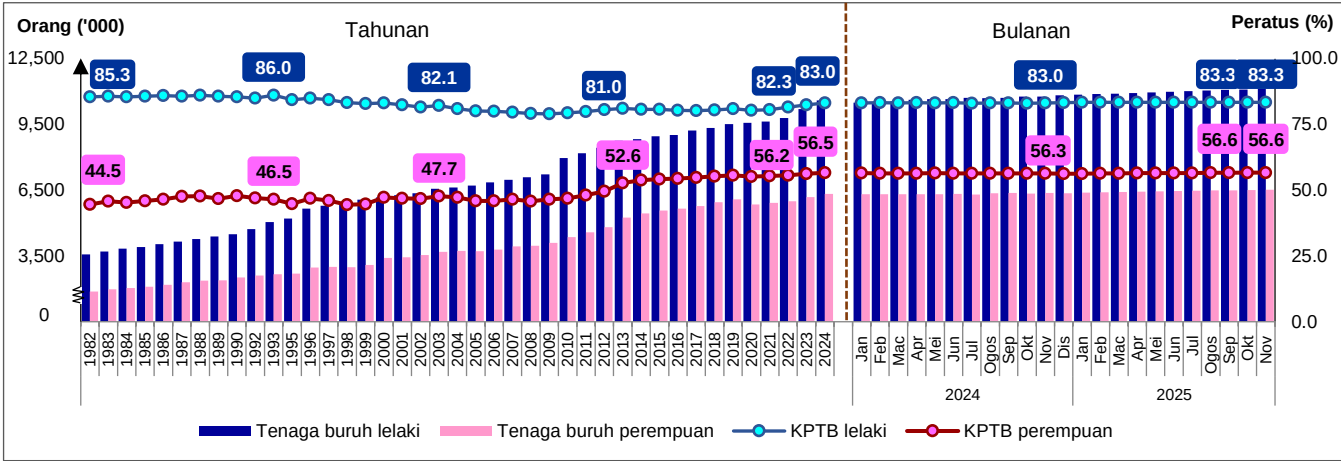
Carta 6: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB, 1982 - 2024 dan Januari 2024 - November 2025



Pada bulan tersebut, kedua-dua tenaga buruh lelaki dan perempuan terus menunjukkan trend peningkatan mereka. **Tenaga buruh lelaki** meningkat kepada **11.10 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 11.08 juta orang), manakala **tenaga buruh perempuan** bertambah kepada **6.51 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 6.50 juta orang). Bagi KPTB, kedua-dua **KPTB lelaki** dan **perempuan** kekal tidak berubah seperti bulan sebelumnya, dengan **KPTB lelaki** pada **83.3 peratus**, manakala **KPTB perempuan** adalah pada **56.6 peratus**.

Perbandingan dengan bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, tenaga buruh lelaki bertambah sebanyak 3.1 peratus daripada 10.76 juta orang, sementara tenaga buruh perempuan naik 2.3 peratus daripada 6.36 juta orang. Oleh itu, KPTB bagi lelaki dan perempuan, masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus daripada 83.0 peratus dan 56.3 peratus [**Carta 7**].

Carta 7: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB mengikut jantina, 1982 - 2024 dan Januari 2024 - November 2025



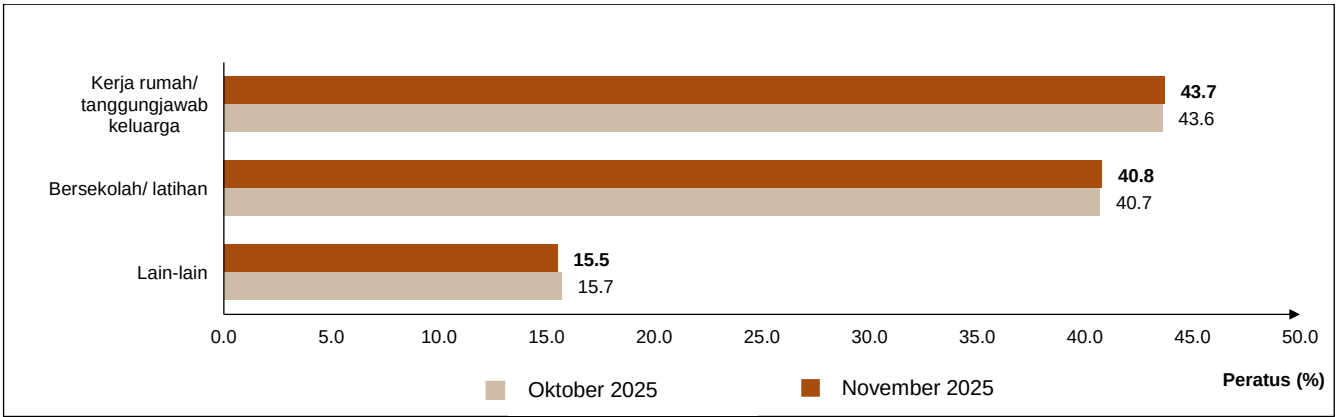
5 LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh

Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada bulan tersebut meningkat sedikit iaitu sebanyak **0.01 peratus (+0.7 ribu orang)** kepada **7.22 juta orang** (Oktober 2025: 7.22 juta orang). Secara tahunan, angka ini meningkat 1.0 peratus (+68.6 ribu orang) berbanding 7.15 juta orang pada November 2024.

Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan komponen terbesar penduduk di luar tenaga buruh, dengan sumbangan sebanyak **43.7 peratus**, diikuti oleh individu yang terlibat dalam kategori **bersekolah/ latihan** pada **40.8 peratus [Carta 8]**.

Carta 8: Peratus sumbangan luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Oktober dan November 2025



6 MENUJU KE HADAPAN

Kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia dilihat terus menunjukkan daya tahan yang kukuh dengan lebihan dagangan berterusan, eksport yang tinggi, dan kestabilan kewangan pada November 2025. Ekonomi negara juga dijangka berkembang sederhana disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh dan pelaburan swasta. Sementara itu, sektor eksport dijangka kekal positif walaupun permintaan global

perlahan, hasil strategi kepelbagaian pasaran⁷. Projek infrastruktur besar di Sabah, Sarawak, dan Semenanjung juga dijangka akan terus merangsang ekonomi dan membuka peluang pekerjaan. Pelaburan dalam tenaga boleh baharu dan digitalisasi diramal memperkukuh daya saing Malaysia di rantau ASEAN⁸. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh negara juga akan terus mendapat manfaat melalui pewujudan pekerjaan baharu, peningkatan kemahiran tenaga kerja, dan pembangunan wilayah yang lebih seimbang.

Menghampiri tahun 2026, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka akan digerakkan oleh sektor pembuatan berteknologi tinggi, pelancongan inklusif, dan tenaga hijau. Industri elektrik dan elektronik (E&E) kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar eksport Malaysia, dengan permintaan global terhadap semikonduktor dan komponen teknologi tinggi⁹. Di samping itu, peningkatan automasi dan digitalisasi kilang dilihat akan mewujudkan permintaan tenaga kerja berkemahiran dalam bidang kejuruteraan, robotik, dan analitik data. Sehubungan itu, pasaran buruh negara dijangka akan melihat peralihan daripada pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah kepada berkemahiran tinggi dan seterusnya akan meningkatkan produktiviti tenaga kerja.

Selain itu, pemulihan pasca-pandemik dan promosi Malaysia sebagai destinasi mesra halal serta ekopelancongan dijangka akan melonjakkan kedatangan pelancong ke dalam negara. Ini sekali gus akan membuka peluang pekerjaan dalam sektor hospitaliti, pengangkutan, makanan & minuman, serta perkhidmatan kreatif. Selaras dengan itu, pasaran buruh negara akan turut mendapat manfaat daripada peningkatan pekerjaan berorientasikan perkhidmatan, terutama di negeri-negeri seperti Sabah, Sarawak, dan Langkawi.

Seterusnya, pelaburan dalam tenaga boleh baharu seperti solar, hidro dan angin dijangka akan meningkat selaras dengan komitmen Malaysia terhadap agenda hijau dan kelestarian. Projek tenaga hijau ini dijangka akan mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan dalam bidang teknikal, penyelidikan, dan pengurusan projek¹⁰. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh negara akan terus diperkukuh dengan kewujudan pekerjaan baharu berasaskan kelestarian, menjadikan Malaysia lebih kompetitif di rantau ASEAN.

Selari dengan prestasi tersebut, Malaysia berada dalam kedudukan stabil dan kompetitif berbanding negara ASEAN lain, dengan penekanan kepada pembangunan modal insan dan sektor strategik. Kedudukan pasaran buruh negara juga dijangka akan kekal stabil dan terus berkembang secara positif pada bulan-bulan yang akan datang dengan peluang pekerjaan baharu yang diwujudkan dalam sektor strategik¹¹. Seterusnya, kemahiran tenaga kerja akan dipertingkatkan lagi melalui latihan semula dan peningkatan kemahiran¹². Pada masa yang sama, pembangunan wilayah yang lebih seimbang dijangkakan, dengan peluang pekerjaan yang meluas ke luar bandar¹³. Justeru, pasaran buruh Malaysia diramal akan kekal kompetitif, inklusif, dan berdaya tahan dalam mendepani cabaran global, di samping memanfaatkan peluang daripada transformasi digital dan agenda hijau.

⁷ <https://www.bharian.com.my/bisnes/lain-lain/2025/12/1486998/nilai-perdagangan-eksport-malaysia-terus-melonjak-pada-november>

⁸ <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/belanjawan-2026-rm2-bilion-perkukuh-infrastruktur-digital-semenanjung-sabah-dan-sarawak-542350>

⁹ <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2506925>

¹⁰ <https://theedgemaalaysia.com/node/739658>

¹¹ <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2478340>

¹² <https://belanjawan.mof.gov.my/pdf/belanjawan2025/ucapan/ub25.pdf>

¹³ https://rmk13.ekonomi.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Buku_Utama_RMK13.pdf

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TABLES

LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
NOVEMBER 2025

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Table A: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2024

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
1982	5,431.4	5,249.0	182.4	2,944.6	64.8	62.7	3.4
1983	5,671.8	5,457.0	214.9	2,969.4	65.6	63.2	3.8
1984	5,862.5	5,566.7	295.8	3,119.6	65.3	62.0	5.0
1985	5,990.1	5,653.4	336.8	3,124.9	65.7	62.0	5.6
1986	6,222.1	5,760.1	461.9	3,188.3	66.1	61.2	7.4
1987	6,456.8	5,983.9	472.9	3,246.1	66.5	61.7	7.3
1988	6,637.0	6,157.2	479.8	3,301.5	66.8	62.0	7.2
1989	6,779.4	6,390.9	388.5	3,463.5	66.2	62.4	5.7
1990	7,000.2	6,685.0	315.2	3,519.7	66.5	63.6	4.5
1992	7,319.0	7,047.8	271.2	3,783.6	65.9	63.5	3.7
1993	7,700.1	7,383.4	316.8	3,874.9	66.5	63.8	4.1
1995	7,893.1	7,645.0	248.1	4,297.7	64.7	62.7	3.1
1996	8,616.0	8,399.3	216.8	4,379.0	66.3	64.6	2.5
1997	8,784.0	8,569.2	214.9	4,605.1	65.6	64.0	2.4
1998	8,883.6	8,599.6	284.0	4,934.0	64.3	62.2	3.2
1999	9,151.5	8,837.8	313.7	5,098.4	64.2	62.0	3.4
2000	9,556.1	9,269.2	286.9	5,065.1	65.4	63.4	3.0
2001	9,699.4	9,357.0	342.4	5,239.9	64.9	62.6	3.5
2002	9,886.2	9,542.6	343.5	5,473.8	64.4	62.1	3.5
2003	10,239.6	9,869.7	369.8	5,458.6	65.2	62.9	3.6
2004	10,346.2	9,979.5	366.6	5,730.5	64.4	62.1	3.5
2005	10,413.4	10,045.4	368.1	6,048.2	63.3	61.0	3.5
2006	10,628.9	10,275.4	353.6	6,205.1	63.1	61.0	3.3
2007	10,889.5	10,538.1	351.4	6,330.1	63.2	61.2	3.2
2008	11,028.1	10,659.6	368.5	6,575.7	62.6	60.6	3.3
2009	11,315.3	10,897.3	418.0	6,665.7	62.9	60.6	3.7
2010	12,303.9	11,899.5	404.4	7,023.0	63.7	61.6	3.3
2011	12,740.7	12,351.5	389.2	7,023.3	64.5	62.5	3.1
2012	13,221.7	12,820.5	401.2	6,927.4	65.6	63.6	3.0
2013	13,980.5	13,545.4	435.1	6,781.2	67.3	65.2	3.1
2014	14,263.6	13,852.6	411.1	6,821.0	67.6	65.7	2.9
2015	14,518.0	14,067.7	450.3	6,869.9	67.9	65.8	3.1
2016	14,667.8	14,163.7	504.1	6,987.6	67.7	65.4	3.4
2017	14,980.1	14,476.8	503.3	7,065.0	68.0	65.7	3.4
2018	15,280.3	14,776.0	504.3	7,094.4	68.3	66.0	3.3
2019	15,581.6	15,073.4	508.2	7,103.5	68.7	66.4	3.3
2020	15,406.0	14,719.4	686.6	7,105.2	68.4	65.4	4.5
2021	15,532.8	14,825.2	707.6	7,102.3	68.6	65.5	4.6
2022	15,769.7	15,155.2	614.5	7,000.7	69.3	66.6	3.9
2023	16,366.8	15,813.4	553.4	6,997.8	70.0	67.7	3.4
2024	16,903.5	16,369.4	534.1	7,022.4	70.6	68.4	3.2

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table B: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Third Quarter 2025

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2010							
Q1	12,239.3	11,801.2	438.1	7,030.8	63.5	61.2	3.6
Q2	12,304.9	11,900.6	404.3	7,047.5	63.6	61.5	3.3
Q3	12,354.6	11,961.3	393.3	7,073.5	63.6	61.6	3.2
Q4	12,522.4	12,137.4	385.0	6,992.9	64.2	62.2	3.1
2011							
Q1	12,718.3	12,333.5	384.8	7,004.9	64.5	62.5	3.0
Q2	12,756.0	12,367.4	388.6	7,048.8	64.4	62.4	3.0
Q3	12,889.0	12,493.0	396.0	6,977.2	64.9	62.9	3.1
Q4	12,842.5	12,447.9	394.7	7,098.6	64.4	62.4	3.1
2012							
Q1	13,169.2	12,765.2	404.0	6,915.1	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,237.0	12,837.1	400.0	6,946.1	65.6	63.6	3.0
Q3	13,401.7	13,005.4	396.3	6,897.9	66.0	64.1	3.0
Q4	13,376.2	12,971.2	405.0	7,062.8	65.4	63.5	3.0
2013							
Q1	13,539.5	13,118.0	421.5	7,090.0	65.6	63.6	3.1
Q2	13,945.1	13,524.1	421.0	6,819.6	67.2	65.1	3.0
Q3	14,214.2	13,776.0	438.3	6,613.0	68.2	66.1	3.1
Q4	14,195.1	13,739.5	455.6	6,730.7	67.8	65.7	3.2
2014							
Q1	14,230.8	13,791.4	439.4	6,805.9	67.6	65.6	3.1
Q2	14,296.1	13,888.5	407.6	6,793.0	67.8	65.9	2.9
Q3	14,346.9	13,960.6	386.3	6,810.3	67.8	66.0	2.7
Q4	14,403.3	13,998.7	404.6	6,860.9	67.7	65.8	2.8
2015							
Q1	14,544.8	14,091.0	453.9	6,798.5	68.1	66.0	3.1
Q2	14,535.6	14,087.8	447.8	6,897.9	67.8	65.7	3.1
Q3	14,561.0	14,093.7	467.3	6,930.6	67.8	65.6	3.2
Q4	14,600.2	14,127.9	472.3	6,952.7	67.7	65.6	3.2
2016							
Q1	14,596.8	14,095.8	501.0	7,011.5	67.6	65.2	3.4
Q2	14,665.4	14,161.5	503.9	7,026.0	67.6	65.3	3.4
Q3	14,710.6	14,202.0	508.5	7,044.6	67.6	65.3	3.5
Q4	14,771.4	14,260.6	510.8	7,071.7	67.6	65.3	3.5
2017							
Q1	14,870.1	14,355.9	514.2	7,093.8	67.7	65.4	3.5
Q2	14,926.4	14,414.8	511.6	7,123.3	67.7	65.4	3.4
Q3	15,000.2	14,484.0	516.2	7,091.0	67.9	65.6	3.4
Q4	15,088.3	14,580.5	507.8	7,085.0	68.0	65.8	3.4
2018							
Q1	15,192.4	14,683.6	508.9	7,093.7	68.2	65.9	3.3
Q2	15,278.3	14,767.2	511.1	7,073.4	68.4	66.1	3.3
Q3	15,381.3	14,856.8	524.4	7,077.9	68.5	66.2	3.4
Q4	15,449.9	14,933.4	516.5	7,070.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
2019							
Q1	15,526.8	15,010.2	516.6	7,064.2	68.7	66.4	3.3
Q2	15,598.8	15,078.2	520.6	7,088.1	68.8	66.5	3.3
Q3	15,674.3	15,162.1	512.1	7,088.7	68.9	66.6	3.3
Q4	15,766.7	15,254.5	512.2	7,066.1	69.1	66.8	3.2
2020							
Q1	15,790.1	15,243.5	546.6	7,163.1	68.8	66.4	3.5
Q2	15,675.5	14,883.7	791.8	7,350.5	68.1	64.6	5.1
Q3	15,840.6	15,095.6	745.0	7,324.6	68.4	65.2	4.7
Q4	15,922.3	15,161.6	760.7	7,318.4	68.5	65.2	4.8

Table B: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Third Quarter 2025

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2021							
Q1	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8
Q2	15,972.2	15,207.3	764.9	7,424.9	68.3	65.0	4.8
Q3	16,021.0	15,274.8	746.2	7,430.1	68.3	65.1	4.7
Q4	16,135.0	15,440.7	694.4	7,361.5	68.7	65.7	4.3
2022							
Q1	16,246.1	15,574.9	671.2	7,289.9	69.0	66.2	4.1
Q2	16,343.3	15,701.2	642.0	7,258.5	69.2	66.5	3.9
Q3	16,442.9	15,831.1	611.8	7,250.6	69.4	66.8	3.7
Q4	16,542.2	15,941.7	600.5	7,246.1	69.5	67.0	3.6
2023							
Q1	16,648.9	16,062.0	586.9	7,215.7	69.8	67.3	3.5
Q2	16,727.4	16,146.1	581.4	7,180.2	70.0	67.5	3.5
Q3	16,824.0	16,250.9	573.1	7,182.3	70.1	67.7	3.4
Q4	16,911.7	16,346.7	565.0	7,197.6	70.1	67.8	3.3
2024^a							
Q1	16,770.6	16,216.8	553.8	7,021.1	70.5	68.2	3.3
Q2	16,913.0	16,368.3	544.6	7,016.2	70.7	68.4	3.2
Q3	16,996.7	16,455.7	541.0	7,070.9	70.6	68.4	3.2
Q4	17,097.9	16,559.1	538.7	7,110.7	70.6	68.4	3.2
2025							
Q1	17,229.3	16,703.0	526.3	7,126.1	70.7	68.6	3.1
Q2	17,369.9	16,849.0	520.9	7,154.9	70.8	68.7	3.0
Q3	17,486.6	16,966.7	519.9	7,182.6	70.9	68.8	3.0

Note:

1. The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a The Labour Force Survey statistics from the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table B1 : Employed person working less than 30 hours per week by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2025

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	415.5	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
Q2	396.8	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
Q3	393.0	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
Q4	419.3	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
2018							
Q1	462.3	172.9	289.3	61.2	119.5	98.7	182.9
Q2	497.2	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
Q3	442.4	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
Q4	370.0	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
2019							
Q1	352.6	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
Q2	374.3	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
Q3	326.6	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
Q4	304.0	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
2020							
Q1	667.5	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
Q2	789.6	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
Q3	403.8	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
Q4	533.7	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6
2021							
Q1	441.9	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2
Q2	474.1	317.8	156.3	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9
Q3	464.6	282.9	181.6	69.0	166.4	123.7	105.4
Q4	393.8	137.6	256.2	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9
2022							
Q1	336.3	112.1	224.1	39.1	103.6	77.8	115.8
Q2	324.5	154.5	170.0	76.4	94.3	63.0	90.8
Q3	287.2	132.9	154.3	35.3	99.5	68.4	84.0
Q4	268.5	115.4	153.0	46.1	88.0	56.2	78.3
2023							
Q1	274.2	114.2	160.0	37.4	94.4	46.5	95.8
Q2	280.4	120.2	160.2	54.0	85.3	58.6	82.5
Q3	284.8	122.0	162.8	41.5	113.2	49.6	80.4
Q4	286.1	113.6	172.5	49.1	108.7	43.3	85.1
2024^a							
Q1	272.9	122.2	150.7	33.9	77.8	62.6	98.6
Q2	269.9	121.5	148.4	55.9	65.2	60.0	88.9
Q3	264.2	116.7	147.5	43.0	74.1	57.4	89.7
Q4	257.9	113.5	144.4	64.5	59.8	37.9	95.8
2025							
Q1	242.7	106.3	136.5	70.4	37.7	71.4	63.3
Q2	241.0	110.5	130.5	41.7	62.4	62.4	74.4
Q3	230.9	107.5	123.4	58.8	39.3	63.7	69.2

Note:

1. The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a The Labour Force Survey statistics from the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table B2 : Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2025

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4
Q2	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6
Q3	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4
Q4	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5
2018							
Q1	242.5	102.4	141.0	37.3	74.1	52.3	79.7
Q2	231.7	108.1	123.5	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5
Q3	235.5	116.5	119.0	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3
Q4	204.1	88.1	115.9	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7
2019							
Q1	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6
Q2	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0
Q3	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4
Q4	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1
2020							
Q1	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5
Q2	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9
Q3	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8
Q4	369.1	267.8	101.3	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4
2021							
Q1	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6
Q2	329.7	236.1	93.5	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8
Q3	326.2	232.2	93.9	40.4	137.0	87.7	61.0
Q4	293.1	101.2	191.9	80.8	78.9	70.2	63.2
2022							
Q1	245.1	71.3	173.8	21.8	76.1	62.6	84.5
Q2	212.8	111.6	101.3	64.5	59.8	37.0	51.6
Q3	186.8	92.3	94.5	16.7	67.4	49.0	53.7
Q4	167.4	79.3	88.1	29.9	63.8	32.5	41.2
2023							
Q1	174.6	78.7	95.9	30.2	66.4	25.2	52.8
Q2	186.3	86.4	99.9	39.5	62.6	34.4	49.8
Q3	189.0	88.1	100.8	34.4	79.0	32.6	42.9
Q4	181.6	82.7	98.9	26.5	81.1	28.4	45.6
2024^a							
Q1	161.8	76.6	85.2	22.6	55.7	30.9	52.6
Q2	157.4	74.0	83.3	23.3	50.1	38.9	45.1
Q3	155.9	73.9	82.0	27.2	48.1	25.2	55.4
Q4	152.7	70.9	81.8	32.5	39.6	23.9	56.8
2025							
Q1	146.9	68.9	78.0	50.4	28.6	38.9	29.1
Q2	141.0	64.1	76.9	34.1	41.7	33.9	31.3
Q3	133.3	62.0	71.3	46.1	25.9	25.9	35.3

Note:

1. The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a The Labour Force Survey statistics from the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table B3 : Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Third Quarter 2025

('000)

Time Series	Total	Sex		Age Group			
		Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 and above
2017							
Q1	1,182.9	567.0	615.9	280.8	569.0	209.3	123.8
Q2	1,280.6	584.9	695.7	317.9	587.7	226.9	148.1
Q3	1,311.6	623.9	687.7	306.1	632.6	227.4	145.5
Q4	1,332.8	648.4	684.4	303.2	631.8	254.8	142.9
2018							
Q1	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5
Q2	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4
Q3	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8
Q4	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3
2019							
Q1	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0
Q2	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8
Q3	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0
Q4	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7
2020							
Q1	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8
Q2	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9
Q3	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9
Q4	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6
2021							
Q1	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5
Q2	1,852.5	949.0	903.5	336.9	776.0	426.1	313.5
Q3	1,873.8	931.7	942.2	426.8	835.3	392.0	219.7
Q4	1,838.3	877.1	961.2	309.0	816.4	454.6	258.3
2022							
Q1	1,810.1	874.4	935.6	364.9	821.3	428.2	195.7
Q2	1,799.6	892.3	907.3	356.3	799.4	433.3	210.6
Q3	1,839.6	857.9	981.7	344.1	861.4	432.2	201.9
Q4	1,891.4	1,022.0	869.5	326.3	894.9	476.0	194.2
2023							
Q1	1,907.2	944.0	963.3	373.9	879.1	447.4	206.8
Q2	1,914.6	873.1	1,041.5	421.3	867.5	421.0	204.8
Q3	1,922.7	941.3	981.4	425.5	816.1	457.8	223.3
Q4	1,937.1	996.2	940.9	400.2	815.3	493.7	227.9
2024^a							
Q1	1,920.8	864.7	1,056.1	352.6	735.2	522.5	310.6
Q2	1,923.1	868.7	1,054.5	401.5	732.7	539.3	249.6
Q3	1,942.4	879.4	1,063.0	390.7	808.1	498.3	245.3
Q4	1,946.3	880.7	1,065.5	373.2	704.2	495.7	373.1
2025							
Q1	1,953.7	885.6	1,068.1	393.5	794.0	492.6	273.6
Q2	1,955.6	882.9	1,072.7	432.1	806.8	490.3	226.3
Q3	1,961.5	884.3	1,077.2	466.5	786.8	447.8	260.4

Note:

1. The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a The Labour Force Survey statistics from the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

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

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

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

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2018							
January	15,187.0	14,670.5	516.5	7,074.8	68.2	65.9	3.4
February	15,230.0	14,721.5	508.5	7,112.3	68.2	65.9	3.3
March	15,241.2	14,732.5	508.7	7,115.0	68.2	65.9	3.3
April	15,313.1	14,803.1	510.0	7,130.9	68.2	66.0	3.3
May	15,357.5	14,852.6	504.8	7,097.1	68.4	66.1	3.3
June	15,379.0	14,863.2	515.8	7,062.2	68.5	66.2	3.4
July	15,401.0	14,882.4	518.6	7,044.5	68.6	66.3	3.4
August	15,421.4	14,896.5	525.0	7,133.9	68.4	66.0	3.4
September	15,442.9	14,926.5	516.4	7,096.8	68.5	66.2	3.3
October	15,450.0	14,937.1	512.9	7,093.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
November	15,457.5	14,941.3	516.2	7,151.2	68.4	66.1	3.3
December	15,500.1	14,986.0	514.2	7,120.1	68.5	66.3	3.3
2019							
January	15,508.5	14,992.8	515.6	7,095.9	68.6	66.3	3.3
February	15,543.2	15,026.8	516.4	7,145.9	68.5	66.2	3.3
March	15,556.6	15,035.2	521.3	7,169.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
April	15,613.1	15,089.8	523.3	7,184.4	68.5	66.2	3.4
May	15,642.3	15,122.5	519.8	7,190.0	68.5	66.2	3.3
June	15,655.9	15,134.6	521.4	7,156.7	68.6	66.3	3.3
July	15,704.6	15,179.8	524.8	7,207.7	68.5	66.3	3.3
August	15,706.0	15,185.8	520.2	7,172.4	68.6	66.4	3.3
September	15,751.2	15,229.9	521.4	7,159.8	68.7	66.5	3.3
October	15,777.7	15,265.6	512.1	7,175.0	68.7	66.5	3.2
November	15,828.9	15,315.0	513.9	7,174.2	68.8	66.6	3.2
December	15,803.0	15,286.0	517.0	7,129.8	68.9	66.7	3.3
2020							
January	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2
February	15,869.8	15,344.5	525.2	7,224.0	68.7	66.4	3.3
March	15,842.9	15,232.4	610.5	7,239.8	68.6	66.0	3.9
April	15,712.2	14,933.4	778.8	7,345.1	68.1	64.8	5.0
May	15,714.0	14,887.9	826.1	7,392.1	68.0	64.4	5.3
June	15,763.5	14,990.2	773.2	7,398.5	68.1	64.7	4.9
July	15,818.5	15,073.4	745.1	7,399.8	68.1	64.9	4.7
August	15,895.1	15,153.5	741.6	7,351.5	68.4	65.2	4.7
September	15,930.6	15,193.1	737.5	7,359.8	68.4	65.2	4.6
October	15,955.3	15,207.1	748.2	7,347.7	68.5	65.3	4.7
November	15,960.5	15,196.1	764.4	7,374.8	68.4	65.1	4.8
December	15,988.3	15,215.4	772.9	7,372.2	68.4	65.1	4.8
2021							
January	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
February	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
March	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
April	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
June	16,066.2	15,297.5	768.7	7,456.8	68.3	65.0	4.8
July	16,072.9	15,294.8	778.2	7,475.4	68.3	65.0	4.8
August	16,125.4	15,376.6	748.8	7,448.5	68.4	65.2	4.6
September	16,193.1	15,463.5	729.6	7,405.9	68.6	65.5	4.5
October	16,259.6	15,554.6	705.0	7,364.5	68.8	65.8	4.3
November	16,304.7	15,610.3	694.4	7,344.4	68.9	66.0	4.3
December	16,336.2	15,648.6	687.6	7,337.8	69.0	66.1	4.2

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)				(%)		
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
2022							
January	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2
February	16,402.7	15,730.9	671.8	7,320.7	69.1	66.3	4.1
March	16,438.5	15,769.4	669.2	7,309.7	69.2	66.4	4.1
April	16,502.8	15,853.5	649.3	7,270.2	69.4	66.7	3.9
May	16,537.8	15,900.0	637.7	7,260.1	69.5	66.8	3.9
June	16,566.9	15,936.3	630.6	7,255.5	69.5	66.9	3.8
July	16,599.2	15,978.4	620.7	7,247.9	69.6	67.0	3.7
August	16,629.7	16,017.7	612.0	7,242.0	69.7	67.1	3.7
September	16,657.2	16,052.2	605.0	7,239.2	69.7	67.2	3.6
October	16,683.5	16,081.5	602.0	7,237.3	69.7	67.2	3.6
November	16,709.4	16,108.6	600.9	7,235.7	69.8	67.3	3.6
December	16,730.0	16,130.4	599.6	7,239.5	69.8	67.3	3.6
2023							
January	16,755.4	16,159.3	596.1	7,238.3	69.8	67.3	3.6
February	16,781.2	16,189.3	591.9	7,236.7	69.9	67.4	3.5
March	16,811.7	16,223.0	588.7	7,230.6	69.9	67.5	3.5
April	16,838.4	16,251.4	586.9	7,228.2	70.0	67.5	3.5
May	16,864.1	16,279.5	584.6	7,226.8	70.0	67.6	3.5
June	16,889.4	16,307.8	581.7	7,225.7	70.0	67.6	3.4
July	16,914.2	16,335.0	579.2	7,225.0	70.1	67.7	3.4
August	16,932.1	16,354.9	577.3	7,231.3	70.1	67.7	3.4
September	16,948.8	16,375.1	573.7	7,238.9	70.1	67.7	3.4
October	16,974.1	16,403.2	570.9	7,237.6	70.1	67.7	3.4
November	17,000.4	16,431.1	569.2	7,235.4	70.1	67.8	3.3
December	17,025.5	16,457.7	567.8	7,234.3	70.2	67.8	3.3
2024^a							
January	16,789.3	16,229.4	559.9	7,026.8	70.5	68.1	3.3
February	16,822.6	16,265.7	556.9	7,039.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
March	16,853.1	16,296.6	556.6	7,054.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
April	16,920.9	16,364.4	556.5	7,032.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
May	16,947.6	16,393.5	554.1	7,051.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
June	16,972.2	16,418.5	553.7	7,072.3	70.6	68.3	3.3
July	16,997.3	16,444.2	553.2	7,092.8	70.6	68.3	3.3
August	17,034.2	16,482.8	551.4	7,102.4	70.6	68.3	3.2
September	17,065.1	16,516.3	548.8	7,118.3	70.6	68.3	3.2
October	17,095.5	16,549.8	545.7	7,134.7	70.6	68.3	3.2
November	17,127.5	16,585.7	541.8	7,150.3	70.5	68.3	3.2
December	17,168.4	16,629.9	538.5	7,156.8	70.6	68.4	3.1
2025							
January	17,218.2	16,684.4	533.8	7,154.8	70.6	68.5	3.1
February	17,266.9	16,734.1	532.8	7,153.1	70.7	68.5	3.1
March	17,308.1	16,778.5	529.6	7,158.1	70.7	68.6	3.1
April	17,344.5	16,818.6	525.9	7,169.4	70.8	68.6	3.0
May	17,384.8	16,862.4	522.4	7,176.8	70.8	68.7	3.0
June	17,434.0	16,915.3	518.7	7,176.5	70.8	68.7	3.0
July	17,470.5	16,948.9	521.6	7,189.3	70.8	68.7	3.0
August	17,508.0	16,988.0	520.0	7,201.5	70.9	68.8	3.0
September	17,544.8	17,026.3	518.6	7,209.3	70.9	68.8	3.0
October	17,579.0	17,060.1	518.9	7,218.2	70.9	68.8	3.0
November	17,610.9	17,092.5	518.4	7,218.9	70.9	68.8	2.9

Notes:

1. The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2010					
January	12,368.0	11,959.8	408.2	64.0	3.3
February	12,120.1	11,712.8	402.2	62.9	3.3
March	12,242.4	11,817.2	416.7	63.4	3.4
April	12,382.1	12,025.3	377.6	63.8	3.0
May	12,197.5	11,790.7	405.7	63.0	3.3
June	12,338.5	11,898.3	423.8	63.6	3.4
July	12,419.9	11,996.4	422.5	64.0	3.4
August	12,353.8	11,945.3	400.9	63.4	3.2
September	12,330.7	11,957.7	386.3	63.3	3.1
October	12,772.3	12,407.0	370.8	65.4	2.9
November	12,392.6	11,966.9	418.2	63.3	3.4
December	12,794.9	12,391.6	406.9	65.4	3.2
2011					
January	12,782.4	12,383.1	399.6	64.8	3.1
February	12,674.9	12,312.5	357.2	64.3	2.8
March	12,778.0	12,409.9	363.4	64.6	2.8
April	12,792.6	12,426.6	388.4	64.5	3.0
May	12,757.1	12,352.4	403.0	64.3	3.2
June	12,805.0	12,403.0	390.8	64.5	3.1
July	12,858.3	12,466.3	389.1	64.7	3.0
August	12,930.6	12,501.4	415.0	64.9	3.2
September	12,906.1	12,496.0	424.3	64.8	3.3
October	13,013.1	12,616.9	409.0	65.1	3.1
November	12,829.7	12,410.9	412.6	64.3	3.2
December	13,053.8	12,651.3	405.4	64.9	3.1
2012					
January	13,164.0	12,781.1	383.3	65.5	2.9
February	13,103.1	12,699.1	394.1	65.3	3.0
March	13,221.1	12,822.6	397.2	65.5	3.0
April	13,226.3	12,841.5	403.0	65.6	3.0
May	13,293.7	12,903.8	389.0	65.9	2.9
June	13,256.6	12,841.1	407.8	65.5	3.1
July	13,413.8	12,988.9	422.4	66.1	3.1
August	13,348.9	12,972.1	359.1	65.6	2.7
September	13,416.1	13,002.8	425.0	65.8	3.2
October	13,400.9	12,964.4	448.1	65.7	3.3
November	13,520.3	13,119.3	398.4	65.9	2.9
December	13,499.3	13,079.5	423.0	65.5	3.1
2013					
January	13,550.1	13,113.1	432.8	65.6	3.2
February	13,641.8	13,242.5	389.3	65.9	2.9
March	13,625.3	13,188.7	439.5	65.5	3.2
April	13,763.5	13,353.9	422.7	66.3	3.1
May	13,867.0	13,414.9	451.7	66.7	3.3
June	14,232.8	13,838.3	392.6	68.2	2.8
July	14,119.5	13,683.2	434.0	67.7	3.1
August	14,200.8	13,730.9	451.5	68.0	3.2
September	14,295.2	13,852.9	450.0	68.5	3.1
October	14,214.8	13,743.2	481.1	67.9	3.4
November	14,279.3	13,773.3	510.8	68.2	3.6
December	14,248.6	13,816.1	437.2	67.8	3.1

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2014					
January	14,243.3	13,795.5	444.1	67.8	3.1
February	14,275.9	13,820.1	445.8	67.9	3.1
March	14,160.8	13,738.1	427.2	67.0	3.0
April	14,173.1	13,757.5	422.4	67.4	3.0
May	14,470.8	14,060.1	411.3	68.6	2.8
June	14,376.6	13,970.9	404.0	67.8	2.8
July	14,289.4	13,888.2	399.6	67.5	2.8
August	14,268.0	13,861.9	391.0	67.3	2.7
September	14,415.2	14,036.1	381.9	68.0	2.6
October	14,436.8	14,054.6	385.1	67.7	2.7
November	14,436.2	14,046.6	393.9	67.8	2.7
December	14,500.1	14,055.7	449.4	68.0	3.1
2015					
January	14,458.4	14,023.9	431.1	67.6	3.0
February	14,561.5	14,109.1	444.8	68.1	3.1
March	14,574.3	14,143.1	436.8	68.0	3.0
April	14,558.8	14,125.3	440.1	67.9	3.0
May	14,605.0	14,151.8	453.1	68.0	3.1
June	14,600.5	14,133.6	464.2	67.9	3.2
July	14,563.4	14,088.5	473.4	67.7	3.3
August	14,678.0	14,190.0	476.5	68.1	3.2
September	14,619.1	14,128.4	492.4	67.8	3.4
October	14,688.0	14,202.2	487.6	68.1	3.3
November	14,701.0	14,219.9	488.0	68.0	3.3
December	14,685.2	14,189.8	501.7	67.8	3.4
2016					
January	14,677.1	14,188.7	482.7	67.7	3.3
February	14,697.5	14,202.8	488.1	67.6	3.3
March	14,688.0	14,187.5	505.4	67.8	3.4
April	14,677.5	14,166.4	517.0	67.7	3.5
May	14,727.8	14,217.7	509.8	67.8	3.5
June	14,703.3	14,195.4	505.6	67.6	3.4
July	14,735.0	14,217.1	516.1	67.8	3.5
August	14,806.5	14,279.5	520.4	67.7	3.5
September	14,749.0	14,234.6	515.4	67.5	3.5
October	14,775.6	14,257.2	519.0	67.7	3.5
November	14,836.2	14,316.0	525.5	67.7	3.5
December	14,786.4	14,283.4	509.6	67.6	3.4
2017					
January	14,908.5	14,405.2	497.2	67.7	3.3
February	14,906.1	14,405.5	496.2	67.8	3.3
March	14,908.1	14,405.5	507.3	67.6	3.4
April	14,949.3	14,438.2	515.6	67.8	3.4
May	14,979.3	14,465.3	513.5	67.9	3.4
June	15,011.4	14,496.7	512.6	67.7	3.4
July	15,032.2	14,512.9	517.7	67.8	3.4
August	15,009.4	14,482.6	521.8	67.7	3.5
September	15,054.6	14,538.1	516.9	67.9	3.4
October	15,095.9	14,580.1	517.2	68.0	3.4
November	15,087.6	14,571.1	518.9	68.0	3.4
December	15,145.0	14,649.4	502.7	68.1	3.3

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2018					
January	15,216.2	14,709.5	500.7	68.2	3.3
February	15,216.8	14,724.2	490.2	68.2	3.2
March	15,215.2	14,714.5	505.4	68.1	3.3
April	15,324.0	14,815.0	512.8	68.4	3.3
May	15,372.4	14,860.2	511.3	68.5	3.3
June	15,362.9	14,839.6	521.4	68.5	3.4
July	15,422.1	14,904.0	516.7	68.7	3.4
August	15,397.5	14,863.4	529.7	68.3	3.4
September	15,443.4	14,924.7	518.6	68.5	3.4
October	15,452.9	14,932.8	522.0	68.5	3.4
November	15,458.7	14,930.0	529.8	68.4	3.4
December	15,499.9	14,996.8	510.7	68.4	3.3
2019					
January	15,503.1	15,013.4	502.1	68.5	3.2
February	15,525.9	15,016.0	506.5	68.5	3.3
March	15,556.1	15,025.9	520.0	68.5	3.3
April	15,607.4	15,092.9	527.6	68.5	3.4
May	15,632.6	15,111.9	526.2	68.5	3.4
June	15,637.3	15,116.0	524.7	68.6	3.4
July	15,705.0	15,188.9	522.6	68.5	3.3
August	15,708.8	15,159.7	519.6	68.7	3.3
September	15,754.5	15,238.9	521.9	68.8	3.3
October	15,786.7	15,275.4	517.2	68.8	3.3
November	15,855.3	15,323.0	522.6	69.0	3.3
December	15,817.1	15,303.4	516.6	68.9	3.3
2020					
January	15,825.8	15,299.4	516.9	68.8	3.3
February	15,849.8	15,334.8	528.8	68.7	3.3
March	15,864.3	15,255.1	607.2	68.8	3.8
April	15,713.9	14,943.7	765.7	68.2	4.9
May	15,715.9	14,895.9	815.0	68.1	5.2
June	15,788.6	15,008.4	754.8	68.2	4.8
July	15,818.8	15,086.4	729.7	68.1	4.6
August	15,889.1	15,167.8	733.5	68.3	4.6
September	15,920.9	15,179.7	740.5	68.4	4.7
October	15,951.2	15,189.0	764.1	68.4	4.8
November	15,952.4	15,183.8	784.1	68.4	4.9
December	15,988.9	15,194.2	795.6	68.4	5.0
2021					
January	16,016.3	15,219.2	790.4	68.4	4.9
February	16,028.0	15,261.0	782.9	68.5	4.9
March	16,104.2	15,352.2	749.1	68.7	4.7
April	16,096.5	15,362.6	730.2	68.6	4.5
May	16,100.8	15,379.1	718.3	68.6	4.5
June	16,091.8	15,316.0	750.4	68.4	4.7
July	16,073.2	15,307.9	762.1	68.3	4.7
August	16,119.3	15,391.1	740.6	68.3	4.6
September	16,182.7	15,449.3	732.6	68.6	4.5
October	16,255.3	15,536.1	720.0	68.8	4.4
November	16,296.4	15,597.7	712.3	68.9	4.4
December	16,336.9	15,626.9	707.8	68.9	4.3

Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - November 2025

Time Series	('000)			(%)	
	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
2022					
January	16,350.3	15,651.6	688.3	68.9	4.2
February	16,392.6	15,720.2	675.4	69.1	4.1
March	16,437.2	15,768.1	667.8	69.2	4.1
April	16,507.1	15,866.5	640.6	69.5	3.9
May	16,553.2	15,921.7	631.6	69.6	3.8
June	16,620.9	16,034.8	603.9	69.8	3.6
July	16,611.0	15,996.5	601.8	69.7	3.6
August	16,647.2	16,058.0	604.7	69.7	3.6
September	16,640.1	16,030.1	607.5	69.7	3.7
October	16,656.8	16,033.7	618.8	69.6	3.7
November	16,686.4	16,063.3	620.1	69.7	3.7
December	16,719.8	16,097.7	622.2	69.7	3.7
2023					
January	16,739.7	16,129.0	603.3	69.7	3.6
February	16,770.6	16,176.4	594.3	69.8	3.5
March	16,804.5	16,221.9	586.8	69.9	3.5
April	16,829.1	16,250.4	582.9	69.9	3.5
May	16,871.2	16,293.3	578.5	70.0	3.4
June	16,933.1	16,381.7	560.3	70.2	3.3
July	16,942.3	16,368.7	565.8	70.2	3.3
August	16,960.9	16,394.1	573.9	70.2	3.4
September	16,948.3	16,364.6	578.0	70.1	3.4
October	16,954.3	16,369.2	583.4	70.0	3.4
November	16,977.1	16,392.1	581.9	70.1	3.4
December	17,001.7	16,424.9	580.1	70.1	3.4
2024^a					
January	16,785.8	16,216.3	561.1	70.5	3.3
February	16,820.1	16,262.3	556.2	70.5	3.3
March	16,848.6	16,293.2	555.7	70.5	3.3
April	16,909.6	16,356.7	556.6	70.6	3.3
May	16,945.7	16,393.5	552.6	70.6	3.3
June	16,988.7	16,464.4	542.6	70.7	3.2
July	17,012.8	16,466.4	547.7	70.6	3.2
August	17,051.3	16,508.6	549.4	70.7	3.2
September	17,073.3	16,513.3	552.1	70.6	3.2
October	17,089.5	16,527.5	552.7	70.5	3.2
November	17,113.6	16,563.7	547.1	70.5	3.2
December	17,155.9	16,612.5	541.7	70.5	3.2
2025					
January	17,228.5	16,690.2	534.0	70.6	3.1
February	17,285.9	16,765.8	532.5	70.7	3.1
March	17,342.6	16,804.2	528.2	70.8	3.0
April	17,351.6	16,821.3	526.3	70.7	3.0
May	17,387.9	16,865.6	523.1	70.7	3.0
June	17,434.5	16,932.4	516.1	70.8	3.0
July	17,470.7	16,956.5	520.0	70.9	3.0
August	17,498.6	16,990.2	518.6	70.9	3.0
September	17,530.6	17,014.2	519.3	70.9	3.0
October	17,555.3	17,032.3	521.1	70.9	3.0
November	17,595.9	17,055.7	520.2	71.0	3.0

Notes:

1. The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
2016							
January	501.5	361.9	180.3	110.0	36.0	35.6	139.7
February	506.4	254.0	115.8	83.7	34.9	19.6	252.4
March	509.5	332.8	176.8	92.9	44.8	18.3	176.7
April	511.5	328.0	170.6	93.3	43.9	20.2	183.4
May	504.8	297.3	153.6	92.5	37.6	13.6	207.6
June	501.8	298.2	146.8	83.6	51.7	16.2	203.5
July	516.2	306.0	131.1	90.9	54.6	29.4	210.2
August	515.2	305.6	149.0	81.4	44.7	30.5	209.6
September	512.6	292.6	148.1	77.9	45.6	21.0	220.0
October	511.7	299.7	143.1	74.7	48.4	33.5	212.0
November	510.7	286.5	125.6	86.8	47.5	26.6	224.2
December	512.2	374.4	192.2	93.2	59.4	29.6	137.9
2017							
January	514.1	328.4	147.1	108.1	47.3	25.9	185.7
February	514.8	338.1	151.8	118.6	46.7	21.0	176.7
March	510.8	315.2	168.2	80.8	43.0	23.2	195.6
April	511.9	359.5	151.9	107.5	66.2	33.9	152.4
May	507.5	372.1	171.9	128.8	38.9	32.5	135.3
June	507.7	319.1	151.1	89.8	49.2	29.0	188.5
July	519.0	345.6	144.6	115.0	47.6	38.4	173.3
August	516.9	351.5	160.7	115.7	45.0	30.1	165.4
September	514.5	322.0	142.4	105.8	45.1	28.7	192.5
October	508.8	356.1	182.1	110.6	35.7	27.7	152.8
November	505.1	338.1	143.3	105.5	51.1	38.2	167.0
December	505.8	327.5	127.6	109.1	46.6	44.2	178.3
2018							
January	516.5	356.6	133.2	125.9	58.2	39.3	160.0
February	508.5	349.8	155.3	106.6	41.4	46.4	158.7
March	508.7	349.8	161.7	108.5	42.0	37.7	158.9
April	510.0	373.6	167.7	140.9	44.7	20.2	136.4
May	504.8	319.4	134.2	112.0	38.5	34.7	185.4
June	515.8	324.5	136.2	108.5	52.4	27.4	191.2
July	518.6	360.7	189.7	86.1	47.9	37.0	157.9
August	525.0	308.7	149.1	84.4	46.1	29.0	216.3
September	516.4	361.6	174.1	103.0	37.5	47.1	154.8
October	512.9	331.1	165.2	85.5	49.2	31.3	181.8
November	516.2	347.8	168.9	87.2	52.6	39.2	168.3
December	514.2	329.7	149.3	92.6	34.3	53.5	184.4
2019							
January	515.6	400.8	184.7	107.3	73.3	35.4	114.9
February	516.4	362.6	147.1	99.5	72.7	43.3	153.7
March	521.3	345.4	175.6	74.7	37.8	57.3	175.9
April	523.3	365.5	150.1	116.9	67.6	31.0	157.8
May	519.8	343.2	110.9	132.4	65.7	34.1	176.6
June	521.4	425.3	220.8	124.1	53.0	27.4	96.0
July	524.8	362.5	162.7	105.8	53.9	40.1	162.3
August	520.2	411.7	180.2	128.9	50.0	52.6	108.5
September	521.4	410.1	213.0	125.7	52.1	19.3	111.2
October	512.1	340.3	168.2	104.8	42.4	24.9	171.9
November	513.9	339.5	141.1	92.7	46.2	59.5	174.4
December	517.0	389.5	182.0	119.3	53.9	34.3	127.5

Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
2020							
January	511.7	319.8	132.4	103.2	48.7	35.6	191.9
February	525.2	343.2	148.5	96.6	52.6	45.4	182.1
March	610.5	422.9	200.0	100.2	72.7	50.1	187.6
April	778.8	459.8	235.9	156.6	38.1	29.2	319.0
May	826.1	573.7	308.1	136.1	78.6	50.8	252.4
June	773.2	594.0	298.7	159.3	85.8	50.3	179.2
July	745.1	620.2	307.4	168.5	87.2	57.1	124.9
August	741.6	615.1	302.4	164.9	89.7	58.0	126.5
September	737.5	610.4	300.5	163.6	88.2	58.0	127.1
October	748.2	623.1	304.5	167.4	89.0	62.2	125.1
November	764.4	637.7	311.2	169.8	90.4	66.3	126.7
December	772.9	644.7	313.9	172.0	92.0	66.8	128.2
2021							
January	782.5	657.2	321.5	175.9	90.4	69.3	125.3
February	777.5	647.4	327.8	155.5	91.0	73.1	130.1
March	753.2	626.9	320.1	152.5	85.6	68.6	126.3
April	742.7	618.7	322.6	151.0	80.7	64.4	124.0
May	728.1	609.9	318.2	148.3	81.2	62.2	118.2
June	768.7	642.9	335.9	157.4	86.7	62.9	125.8
July	778.2	651.3	351.4	156.7	86.1	57.1	126.9
August	748.8	627.5	337.3	153.6	80.1	56.5	121.3
September	729.6	611.0	333.3	147.3	78.9	51.4	118.7
October	705.0	589.5	327.3	142.3	74.0	45.9	115.4
November	694.4	581.8	324.3	137.6	74.8	45.1	112.6
December	687.6	576.5	322.3	136.5	74.1	43.5	111.1
2022							
January	680.4	569.5	320.8	134.2	72.0	42.5	110.9
February	671.8	562.5	318.7	131.8	71.0	41.0	109.3
March	669.2	561.0	320.4	130.1	70.4	40.1	108.1
April	649.3	542.9	315.3	124.3	64.9	38.4	106.4
May	637.7	534.0	312.9	122.5	61.9	36.6	103.8
June	630.6	528.5	311.6	120.6	61.3	35.0	102.1
July	620.7	517.4	307.7	115.7	60.0	34.0	103.3
August	612.0	507.3	304.2	110.7	59.7	32.7	104.7
September	605.0	496.6	298.7	108.2	58.2	31.5	108.4
October	602.0	491.3	297.1	106.4	57.0	30.8	110.7
November	600.9	488.0	295.9	105.2	56.7	30.2	112.9
December	599.6	484.2	294.7	103.9	55.7	29.9	115.4
2023							
January	596.1	481.6	292.9	103.7	54.1	31.0	114.5
February	591.9	475.5	290.3	102.4	52.9	30.0	116.4
March	588.7	472.9	289.7	101.9	51.1	30.1	115.8
April	586.9	471.9	288.7	101.8	50.5	30.8	115.1
May	584.6	470.4	286.6	100.2	52.2	31.4	114.2
June	581.7	466.9	285.2	99.6	51.3	30.8	114.8
July	579.2	464.7	284.7	99.1	51.8	29.1	114.5
August	577.3	462.1	283.9	98.5	51.1	28.9	115.2
September	573.7	458.9	282.6	98.1	50.2	28.0	114.8
October	570.9	457.2	281.5	97.3	49.8	28.6	113.8
November	569.2	454.5	280.8	96.4	48.9	28.4	114.7
December	567.8	453.6	280.2	96.0	48.6	28.8	114.2

Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Unemployed	Actively Unemployed	Less than 3 month	3- Less than 6 month	6- Less than 12 month	More than year	Inactively unemployed
2024^a							
January	559.9	445.0	276.5	91.1	49.2	28.2	114.9
February	556.9	442.9	276.2	90.7	48.7	27.2	114.1
March	556.6	442.6	275.9	91.0	48.6	27.1	114.0
April	556.5	442.7	275.8	90.6	48.3	28.0	113.8
May	554.1	440.5	275.7	90.0	47.8	27.0	113.6
June	553.7	440.2	275.5	89.8	47.7	27.2	113.5
July	553.2	439.9	274.8	89.6	48.3	27.1	113.3
August	551.4	437.9	273.5	89.3	48.0	27.2	113.5
September	548.8	434.6	272.2	88.8	46.9	26.7	114.2
October	545.7	432.3	271.5	87.8	46.0	26.9	113.4
November	541.8	428.0	270.1	86.8	45.5	25.6	113.9
December	538.5	425.7	269.9	86.2	45.2	24.5	112.8
2025							
January	533.8	423.6	269.5	85.7	44.5	23.8	110.2
February	532.8	422.7	269.2	85.7	44.3	23.5	110.1
March	529.6	420.7	268.8	85.4	43.4	23.1	108.9
April	525.9	418.6	268.6	84.9	42.9	22.2	107.2
May	522.4	416.4	268.0	84.4	42.6	21.4	106.0
June	518.7	414.4	267.3	84.2	42.2	20.8	104.3
July	521.6	416.2	267.7	84.9	42.4	21.1	105.5
August	520.0	414.9	267.5	84.7	41.9	20.8	105.1
September	518.6	413.6	267.1	84.4	41.7	20.4	104.9
October	518.9	413.8	266.9	84.7	41.6	20.6	105.1
November	518.4	413.5	266.5	84.6	41.7	20.7	104.9

Notes:

1. The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - November 2025

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
2016				
January	283.6	10.7	402.8	6.9
February	236.1	9.0	340.6	5.7
March	285.0	10.9	416.1	7.0
April	305.6	11.5	405.7	6.9
May	291.6	11.1	395.2	6.8
June	240.5	9.6	387.3	6.6
July	309.0	11.8	446.9	7.5
August	305.3	11.6	412.9	6.8
September	266.3	10.6	369.9	6.4
October	290.5	11.4	399.7	6.8
November	253.7	9.5	391.2	6.6
December	267.4	10.2	393.6	6.6
2017				
January	306.2	12.0	410.6	7.0
February	285.4	11.1	413.7	7.0
March	258.9	10.1	392.2	6.6
April	272.2	10.8	414.5	6.9
May	320.2	12.2	418.8	7.0
June	296.5	11.4	420.1	7.0
July	281.1	11.3	445.1	7.6
August	295.9	11.6	423.1	7.1
September	267.4	10.3	377.5	6.4
October	303.6	11.7	418.8	7.0
November	314.4	11.7	406.7	6.7
December	309.0	11.7	404.7	6.8
2018				
January	328.5	12.3	437.6	7.2
February	310.9	11.6	423.0	6.9
March	306.2	11.7	414.4	6.9
April	287.9	10.6	420.3	6.8
May	292.5	10.6	391.9	6.4
June	284.3	10.4	426.9	6.9
July	320.6	11.8	425.4	6.9
August	303.2	11.5	407.0	6.7
September	289.5	10.5	413.3	6.8
October	277.2	10.1	429.1	7.0
November	289.0	10.5	415.1	6.7
December	328.7	11.7	428.8	6.8
2019				
January	290.1	10.6	409.3	6.7
February	282.1	10.5	424.3	6.8
March	266.3	9.9	403.0	6.6
April	288.1	10.3	430.0	6.9
May	289.3	10.5	414.4	6.7
June	287.0	10.5	418.5	6.8
July	291.3	10.2	434.4	7.0
August	297.8	11.2	441.2	7.3
September	307.1	11.1	443.4	7.2
October	244.5	9.0	404.8	6.4
November	274.2	9.5	411.8	6.5
December	309.9	11.2	412.9	6.5

Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - November 2025

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
2020				
January	268.1	10.0	396.9	6.4
February	288.0	10.8	395.0	6.4
March	291.4	11.3	470.5	7.8
April	324.2	12.9	528.0	9.0
May	362.4	14.2	573.7	10.0
June	335.8	13.1	581.7	9.7
July	313.2	13.9	544.5	9.7
August	331.0	13.7	502.3	8.9
September	325.5	13.0	502.6	8.5
October	321.6	13.4	513.2	8.9
November	344.5	13.0	528.4	8.8
December	312.2	13.2	497.2	8.7
2021				
January	295.3	13.5	509.2	9.2
February	347.6	13.9	544.3	9.2
March	321.1	13.4	537.3	9.3
April	310.7	13.7	507.3	8.7
May	328.1	13.6	545.7	9.2
June	340.9	12.7	565.1	9.4
July	344.1	13.7	520.6	8.5
August	321.1	13.9	524.1	8.8
September	335.1	13.9	507.8	8.5
October	358.8	13.9	508.4	8.1
November	350.9	13.7	517.9	8.2
December	367.7	13.7	533.8	8.5
2022				
January	364.5	13.2	521.8	8.3
February	356.9	13.0	513.7	8.1
March	361.0	13.1	502.4	8.0
April	357.2	12.8	501.2	7.7
May	341.4	12.5	475.7	7.4
June	343.9	12.2	474.7	7.4
July	336.2	12.1	476.5	7.4
August	337.6	12.1	467.5	7.1
September	339.1	12.1	460.4	7.1
October	337.2	12.1	476.9	7.4
November	329.3	11.9	453.1	7.0
December	331.0	11.8	444.5	6.9
2023				
January	328.8	11.5	449.7	7.0
February	320.8	11.3	450.2	7.0
March	317.3	11.2	454.9	7.1
April	315.6	11.1	441.0	6.7
May	313.0	11.0	448.6	7.0
June	312.4	11.0	444.8	6.9
July	311.2	10.9	444.8	6.8
August	309.2	10.8	439.6	6.8
September	310.1	10.6	440.0	6.7
October	313.3	10.7	439.6	6.6
November	308.5	10.6	432.0	6.5
December	307.2	10.6	432.1	6.4

Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - November 2025

	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Time Series	Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years)	Unemployed youth (15 - 30 years)	Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)
2024^a				
January	299.1	10.7	422.2	6.9
February	295.7	10.6	420.1	6.9
March	296.9	10.6	420.3	6.9
April	293.6	10.5	416.6	6.8
May	295.6	10.5	412.0	6.7
June	293.5	10.4	409.0	6.7
July	294.6	10.4	404.3	6.6
August	294.8	10.4	404.7	6.6
September	295.6	10.4	407.6	6.4
October	300.6	10.5	402.8	6.3
November	300.0	10.4	401.8	6.3
December	301.4	10.4	400.7	6.3
2025				
January	299.3	10.3	402.4	6.3
February	298.9	10.3	401.6	6.3
March	299.7	10.3	399.4	6.3
April	298.3	10.3	400.6	6.2
May	297.7	10.2	399.0	6.2
June	297.5	10.2	396.8	6.2
July	298.9	10.2	399.0	6.2
August	298.0	10.2	398.7	6.2
September	296.9	10.1	398.1	6.2
October	297.6	10.1	398.5	6.1
November	297.9	10.1	398.0	6.1

Notes:

1. The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employees	Own account workers	Unpaid family worker
2016				
January	449.0	10,534.1	2,570.3	597.1
February	543.9	10,582.3	2,437.5	633.1
March	539.4	10,381.2	2,660.3	619.7
April	456.2	10,280.6	2,805.9	621.1
May	532.0	10,407.9	2,573.1	687.1
June	534.3	10,535.6	2,453.5	694.9
July	427.2	10,536.4	2,605.4	643.8
August	452.3	10,719.5	2,527.0	608.1
September	460.7	10,814.3	2,331.0	643.6
October	458.8	10,719.6	2,508.7	566.3
November	466.6	10,929.5	2,311.2	609.9
December	443.0	10,865.9	2,354.2	613.6
2017				
January	550.0	10,652.0	2,548.6	616.2
February	464.6	10,677.2	2,548.4	711.7
March	575.4	10,624.8	2,630.1	591.4
April	590.9	10,525.1	2,687.8	625.8
May	637.9	10,357.7	2,736.1	722.8
June	578.8	10,745.8	2,590.1	605.3
July	549.2	10,656.4	2,734.8	557.0
August	608.4	10,703.7	2,623.1	578.1
September	646.0	10,701.8	2,554.6	641.9
October	593.9	10,949.6	2,446.1	592.0
November	401.7	10,935.5	2,709.4	532.3
December	546.1	10,982.5	2,504.3	607.2
2018				
January	533.0	10,749.4	2,757.7	630.3
February	472.7	10,746.4	2,825.9	676.5
March	493.9	10,585.3	2,920.7	732.6
April	550.2	10,832.6	2,719.5	700.8
May	517.2	10,751.8	2,880.6	703.0
June	529.0	10,823.6	2,817.7	692.9
July	518.2	10,651.2	3,012.8	700.2
August	599.4	10,758.4	2,865.7	673.0
September	639.1	10,690.0	2,907.8	689.6
October	513.7	10,764.5	2,944.6	714.2
November	545.8	10,899.2	2,836.9	659.4
December	593.5	10,811.7	2,909.6	671.2
2019				
January	570.4	10,961.6	2,823.0	637.7
February	619.4	11,098.6	2,752.4	556.5
March	560.0	11,327.2	2,574.5	573.6
April	578.3	11,156.7	2,764.8	590.1
May	597.9	11,345.6	2,640.8	538.2
June	551.6	11,243.3	2,746.5	593.1
July	541.6	11,446.9	2,654.0	537.2
August	582.2	11,235.5	2,855.0	513.0
September	510.8	11,633.8	2,500.3	584.8
October	547.5	11,659.3	2,452.0	606.8
November	527.6	11,565.1	2,679.8	542.5
December	482.0	11,563.4	2,669.6	571.1

Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employees	Own account workers	Unpaid family worker
2020				
January	552.3	11,375.4	2,757.1	632.8
February	513.2	11,513.8	2,691.0	626.5
March	515.7	11,280.0	2,812.2	624.5
April	563.1	11,146.3	2,585.4	638.5
May	470.3	11,399.4	2,423.9	594.1
June	497.9	11,438.2	2,417.8	636.2
July	434.8	11,647.4	2,380.9	610.4
August	434.9	11,719.9	2,416.0	582.8
September	445.1	11,734.9	2,433.7	579.5
October	450.5	11,763.0	2,425.4	568.3
November	456.8	11,782.5	2,412.0	544.7
December	462.9	11,806.1	2,399.4	547.0
2021				
January	469.7	11,846.9	2,394.6	526.1
February	481.0	11,870.8	2,429.9	488.9
March	491.8	11,898.9	2,478.2	460.4
April	493.0	11,914.8	2,490.5	453.8
May	495.7	11,930.8	2,492.9	451.4
June	486.3	11,874.1	2,497.0	440.0
July	485.1	11,869.7	2,503.8	436.2
August	491.4	11,897.6	2,537.7	449.9
September	499.7	11,925.9	2,572.6	465.4
October	506.0	11,971.2	2,607.9	469.5
November	509.8	11,998.3	2,628.0	474.2
December	512.9	12,015.9	2,640.2	479.7
2022				
January	517.2	12,028.9	2,656.2	483.8
February	521.4	12,046.2	2,674.8	488.6
March	525.7	12,060.2	2,691.7	491.8
April	536.0	12,092.5	2,723.6	501.4
May	539.6	12,112.6	2,744.0	503.9
June	542.5	12,125.6	2,766.2	502.0
July	545.1	12,144.9	2,787.5	500.9
August	546.9	12,167.0	2,804.7	499.1
September	548.0	12,182.7	2,823.2	498.2
October	552.4	12,200.4	2,833.6	495.2
November	554.5	12,214.6	2,848.1	491.3
December	556.2	12,225.5	2,860.9	487.8
2023				
January	558.1	12,237.3	2,877.8	486.1
February	560.3	12,249.9	2,892.5	486.6
March	561.8	12,264.7	2,909.1	487.4
April	565.0	12,276.4	2,921.0	489.0
May	566.6	12,288.0	2,935.0	490.0
June	569.4	12,299.2	2,948.5	490.7
July	570.9	12,313.6	2,958.9	491.6
August	571.9	12,324.5	2,966.8	491.7
September	573.7	12,334.7	2,974.2	492.4
October	574.7	12,349.7	2,985.0	493.8
November	576.6	12,365.9	2,994.4	494.3
December	582.1	12,378.2	3,003.9	493.5

Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - November 2025

('000)

Time Series	Employer	Employees	Own account workers	Unpaid family worker
2024^a				
January	535.5	12,231.9	3,010.0	452.0
February	540.6	12,249.4	3,024.8	450.9
March	543.9	12,266.2	3,036.0	450.5
April	548.7	12,300.3	3,065.3	450.2
May	552.2	12,315.0	3,076.3	450.1
June	554.1	12,328.6	3,086.4	449.3
July	556.4	12,341.3	3,097.8	448.8
August	550.0	12,410.4	3,069.1	453.2
September	547.5	12,435.8	3,071.6	461.4
October	543.0	12,481.5	3,054.9	470.4
November	544.3	12,501.5	3,069.7	470.1
December	545.8	12,528.1	3,086.6	469.4
2025				
January	547.0	12,560.1	3,108.2	469.1
February	550.8	12,587.3	3,127.8	468.2
March	553.1	12,612.4	3,146.2	466.9
April	554.4	12,634.5	3,163.8	465.9
May	559.7	12,659.1	3,178.1	465.6
June	564.4	12,688.5	3,197.5	464.9
July	568.0	12,706.8	3,209.2	464.8
August	572.2	12,727.0	3,224.7	464.1
September	579.5	12,744.9	3,237.3	464.7
October	584.8	12,762.1	3,249.2	463.9
November	589.3	12,778.7	3,260.0	464.4

Notes:

1. The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2024

('000)

Year	Total	Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980 ¹								
1982	5,249.0	375.7	111.5	493.4	510.5	573.2	1,655.3	1,529.4	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	381.3	132.3	520.6	522.7	593.7	1,678.5	1,628.0	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	409.8	115.4	541.3	600.0	638.1	1,694.1	1,567.7	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	426.6	129.2	551.5	625.9	643.0	1,720.0	1,556.9	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	449.0	140.4	544.9	638.5	686.6	1,757.2	1,543.6	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	452.0	117.7	566.1	711.9	704.3	1,845.8	1,586.1	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	454.1	127.9	574.4	728.1	728.3	1,892.5	1,651.7	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	477.0	131.3	605.5	726.0	727.0	1,848.9	1,875.0	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	519.8	144.8	655.6	758.7	762.6	1,750.7	2,092.8	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	586.4	187.8	732.3	763.5	790.1	1,549.7	2,437.9	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	639.5	219.9	789.2	771.8	879.0	1,576.0	2,508.0	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	756.6	247.7	832.0	834.9	845.8	1,539.5	2,588.4	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	838.0	298.2	905.8	935.7	943.1	1,644.8	2,833.6	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	896.6	329.5	963.2	918.5	985.1	1,516.4	2,960.0	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	913.1	346.2	946.9	937.5	1,007.9	1,632.6	2,815.4	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	937.0	348.3	985.6	991.7	1,052.8	1,633.1	2,889.2	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,020.4	391.9	1,012.5	1,044.8	1,189.3	1,569.3	3,040.9	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998 ²										
2001	9,357.0	695.0	457.2	1,126.1	890.6	1,291.1	1,265.3	1,160.2	1,476.6	994.9
2002	9,542.6	786.3	483.5	1,194.6	890.3	1,307.7	1,260.8	1,168.1	1,373.0	1,078.2
2003	9,869.7	793.5	530.3	1,219.9	937.8	1,399.4	1,249.8	1,235.6	1,420.7	1,082.6
2004	9,979.5	859.3	561.3	1,211.6	931.2	1,479.7	1,292.8	1,165.2	1,409.9	1,068.5
2005	10,045.4	777.4	555.1	1,266.8	992.3	1,483.7	1,268.6	1,145.5	1,427.5	1,128.3
2006	10,275.4	829.6	565.9	1,307.5	968.3	1,597.1	1,335.9	1,154.8	1,408.0	1,108.4
2007	10,538.1	770.4	596.8	1,400.5	1,029.5	1,705.6	1,355.3	1,133.2	1,347.4	1,199.3
2008	10,659.6	748.8	613.7	1,496.4	1,053.4	1,776.1	1,271.3	1,153.8	1,344.1	1,202.0
2009	10,897.3	822.9	684.6	1,560.0	1,086.6	1,869.1	1,255.7	1,132.9	1,242.7	1,242.8
2010	11,899.5	856.7	737.4	1,695.8	1,183.2	1,959.6	1,382.0	1,228.3	1,502.8	1,353.7
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008 ³										
2011	12,351.5	692.4	1,221.0	1,306.3	1,180.3	2,503.2	1,011.8	1,345.8	1,570.2	1,520.4
2012	12,820.5	684.4	1,244.0	1,283.4	1,168.8	2,640.7	1,184.1	1,428.5	1,576.8	1,609.8
2013	13,545.4	695.5	1,284.7	1,292.6	1,190.7	2,911.0	1,180.2	1,492.1	1,694.4	1,804.0
2014	13,852.6	664.4	1,376.5	1,367.2	1,237.8	3,169.3	1,002.4	1,555.1	1,659.1	1,820.8
2015	14,067.7	718.6	1,462.0	1,406.9	1,241.1	3,188.9	940.3	1,578.8	1,585.2	1,945.9
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 ⁴										
2016	14,163.7	658.5	1,755.2	1,453.5	1,163.8	3,176.3	872.0	1,570.3	1,669.8	1,844.2
2017	14,476.8	690.3	1,771.6	1,522.9	1,236.5	3,212.6	898.9	1,517.1	1,766.5	1,860.4
2018	14,776.0	660.5	1,824.4	1,536.7	1,247.7	3,422.8	921.9	1,545.5	1,787.9	1,828.7
2019	15,073.4	694.5	1,883.5	1,573.9	1,272.1	3,411.6	932.8	1,577.1	1,865.4	1,862.5
2020	14,719.4	826.1	1,944.4	1,591.3	1,258.3	3,472.2	874.3	1,417.2	1,667.7	1,667.9
2021	14,825.2	704.4	2,048.6	1,867.8	1,517.1	3,438.4	673.1	1,258.6	1,537.1	1,780.3
Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020 ⁵										
2022	15,155.2	725.2	2,045.6	1,855.6	1,512.1	3,619.8	691.0	1,379.6	1,575.0	1,751.4
2023	15,813.4	762.5	2,141.5	1,906.8	1,562.9	3,744.0	703.1	1,402.3	1,634.1	1,956.2
2024	16,369.4	808.9	2,175.3	1,959.6	1,605.9	3,790.7	678.4	1,446.7	1,734.8	2,169.1

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. ⁴For 2016 - 2021, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013" as follows:

- 1: Managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical 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
- 9: Elementary occupations

7. ⁵For 2022 onwards, categories of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020"

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2024

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹									
1982	5,249.0	1,635.8	51.7	816.0	34.9	377.5	860.9	223.1	202.1	1,046.9	n.a
1983	5,457.0	1,670.9	55.1	894.1	39.3	425.6	897.3	235.9	197.7	1,041.0	n.a
1984	5,566.7	1,695.0	46.5	858.4	32.9	428.0	956.6	242.8	200.5	1,106.0	n.a
1985	5,653.4	1,717.4	44.4	850.4	31.5	419.4	994.3	244.3	218.9	1,132.7	n.a
1986	5,760.1	1,764.5	40.6	874.0	32.4	369.4	1,035.1	242.0	234.6	1,167.6	n.a
1987	5,983.9	1,846.4	33.0	928.9	35.9	336.3	1,091.7	252.0	241.6	1,218.0	n.a
1988	6,157.2	1,883.8	30.7	978.1	41.3	339.9	1,112.6	265.1	229.4	1,276.1	n.a
1989	6,390.9	1,832.5	33.1	1,171.1	40.6	376.9	1,143.9	277.6	253.2	1,262.0	n.a
1990	6,685.0	1,737.6	36.8	1,332.8	46.7	423.9	1,217.8	301.9	258.4	1,329.0	n.a
1992	7,047.8	1,535.8	36.3	1,639.6	45.9	506.7	1,254.5	326.2	299.8	1,403.1	n.a
1993	7,383.4	1,558.6	37.6	1,726.9	60.3	538.8	1,266.2	344.0	330.1	1,520.9	n.a
1995	7,645.0	1,526.8	32.5	1,780.5	48.0	611.3	1,370.7	359.2	363.7	1,552.2	n.a
1996	8,399.3	1,626.2	35.0	1,912.1	44.1	716.5	1,566.7	400.7	412.0	1,686.0	n.a
1997	8,569.2	1,481.3	38.5	2,002.5	50.9	793.0	1,577.9	423.3	447.2	1,754.5	n.a
1998	8,599.6	1,616.5	28.4	1,907.8	50.0	745.9	1,616.0	421.7	425.8	1,787.5	n.a
1999	8,837.8	1,623.7	37.8	1,990.7	50.2	722.8	1,660.6	420.3	466.2	1,865.4	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,552.4	27.7	2,174.2	49.3	759.9	1,787.2	433.9	474.3	2,010.3	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000 ²											
2001	9,357.0	1,288.2	127.7	26.7	2,184.1	57.3	829.8	1,458.1	585.1	468.3	225.3
2002	9,542.6	1,316.8	107.7	27.5	2,068.9	50.6	905.1	1,497.0	616.1	496.8	240.5
2003	9,869.7	1,301.2	107.0	29.5	2,131.0	57.6	942.5	1,592.2	644.2	481.6	223.4
2004	9,979.5	1,326.5	126.1	34.7	2,023.0	57.9	890.8	1,607.2	698.2	532.9	236.1
2005	10,045.4	1,355.2	115.2	36.1	1,989.3	56.6	904.4	1,620.3	671.8	544.7	247.4
2006	10,275.4	1,375.3	128.2	42.0	2,082.8	75.4	908.9	1,650.5	721.3	539.7	242.3
2007	10,538.1	1,437.3	120.9	39.4	1,977.3	60.8	922.5	1,712.1	760.7	538.2	282.2
2008	10,659.6	1,365.6	122.1	54.5	1,944.7	60.5	998.0	1,729.4	783.6	583.4	276.0
2009	10,897.3	1,349.6	121.5	62.7	1,807.1	58.1	1,015.9	1,831.8	800.5	592.0	271.5
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 ³											
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178.9
2011	12,351.5 ⁴	1,421.7	73.5	2,244.0	51.0	71.9	1,151.5	2,005.4	604.0	951.1	206.5
2012	12,820.5 ⁴	1,628.2	80.8	2,263.7	61.9	81.0	1,174.7	2,125.6	624.3	965.1	208.8
2013	13,545.4 ⁴	1,758.9	87.9	2,315.8	61.5	83.7	1,292.1	2,261.4	626.5	1,041.5	194.1
2014	13,852.6 ⁴	1,694.2	84.7	2,372.5	65.6	81.2	1,277.7	2,324.4	598.2	1,149.3	213.2
2015	14,067.7 ⁴	1,753.9	104.4	2,322.7	61.7	72.1	1,309.9	2,361.4	615.0	1,150.8	214.2
2016	14,163.7 ⁴	1,609.9	96.3	2,390.6	77.9	76.4	1,251.7	2,428.5	630.4	1,260.7	208.7
2017	14,476.8 ⁴	1,635.0	97.2	2,513.3	62.2	81.0	1,258.9	2,485.4	658.2	1,323.2	220.3
2018	14,776.0 ⁴	1,570.3	90.8	2,499.9	68.8	88.6	1,257.8	2,544.6	697.9	1,473.4	216.4
2019	15,073.4 ⁴	1,541.1	91.0	2,612.0	75.4	88.8	1,246.7	2,604.6	677.8	1,549.7	223.9
2020	14,719.4	1,454.6	82.1	2,469.7	75.2	82.2	1,180.6	2,662.5	692.1	1,473.9	237.6
2021	14,825.2 ⁴	1,408.8	82.8	2,476.4	77.1	86.3	1,165.8	2,732.7	693.6	1,447.2	241.7
2022	15,155.2 ⁴	1,408.1	84.1	2,507.3	78.8	85.0	1,245.4	2,840.6	707.2	1,482.7	252.7
2023	15,813.4 ⁴	1,437.4	88.8	2,597.8	81.5	85.5	1,284.5	2,991.5	735.3	1,592.8	268.1
2024	16,369.4 ⁴	1,478.5	88.7	2,664.6	76.8	93.0	1,393.4	3,063.3	751.4	1,617.1	286.3

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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

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

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

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

5. ³For 2010 - 2022, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

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

6. ⁴For year 2011-2019 & 2021-2024, total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2024 (cont'd)

('000)

Year	Total	Industry									
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
		Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹									
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000 ²											
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	9,542.6	397.1	663.6	508.6	189.3	192.5	262.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2003	9,869.7	404.2	666.5	594.3	217.3	216.1	258.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2005	10,045.4	459.0	728.5	607.1	212.6	234.9	260.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2007	10,538.1	558.1	716.1	632.7	238.9	266.5	272.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2009	10,897.3	601.9	813.9	731.4	271.7	303.3	262.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 ³											
2010	11,899.5	323.4	58.5	285.6	359.2	787.7	779.3	280.0	91.6	182.9	285.4
2011	12,351.5 ⁴	319.3	61.2	328.4	448.0	750.2	782.3	384.1	87.5	181.8	225.8
2012	12,820.5 ⁴	322.1	68.9	307.3	532.2	696.4	784.9	414.3	84.8	190.5	202.7
2013	13,545.4 ⁴	318.9	72.7	306.8	566.9	761.4	816.6	490.0	79.4	192.4	214.8
2014	13,852.6 ⁴	329.1	79.7	328.8	654.3	741.7	871.4	532.9	94.1	199.1	159.1
2015	14,067.7 ⁴	354.4	71.2	359.3	634.8	751.0	899.0	573.1	81.7	233.1	142.3
2016	14,163.7 ⁴	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.7
2017	14,476.8 ⁴	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.9
2018	14,776.0 ⁴	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.9
2019	15,073.4 ⁴	355.1	90.3	394.7	809.2	737.1	992.1	527.7	84.0	266.1	104.3
2020	14,719.4	389.3	87.1	397.1	784.6	773.2	958.9	562.1	56.3	250.9	49.3
2021	14,825.2 ⁴	428.3	90.6	379.0	803.3	782.9	963.0	601.1	67.9	255.8	40.6
2022	15,155.2 ⁴	410.4	90.5	380.0	834.3	783.6	944.5	596.1	70.9	258.2	94.5
2023	15,813.4 ⁴	434.2	92.8	390.3	886.3	797.1	989.5	626.4	72.5	261.6	96.5
2024	16,369.4 ⁴	444.6	101.5	396.6	888.0	854.4	1,042.5	683.5	73.5	264.5	103.6

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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

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

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

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

5. ³For 2010 - 2022, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

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

6. ⁴For year 2011-2019 & 2021-2024, total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2024

('000)

Time Series	Total	Status of Employment			
		Employer	Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker
1982	5,249.0	158.1	3,320.7	1,159.8	610.4
1983	5,457.0	175.4	3,447.2	1,242.6	591.7
1984	5,566.7	141.4	3,673.4	1,130.1	621.8
1985	5,653.4	167.8	3,636.1	1,189.8	659.5
1986	5,760.1	180.4	3,560.7	1,308.2	710.6
1987	5,983.9	167.9	3,747.9	1,280.1	788.1
1988	6,157.2	204.7	3,799.1	1,377.1	776.3
1989	6,390.9	154.2	4,164.7	1,324.3	747.4
1990	6,685.0	194.6	4,412.4	1,383.9	694.0
1992	7,047.8	158.5	5,047.7	1,277.3	564.2
1993	7,383.4	209.5	5,272.8	1,350.7	550.1
1995	7,645.0	188.1	5,553.3	1,396.4	506.9
1996	8,399.3	251.1	6,071.4	1,514.2	562.6
1997	8,569.2	222.7	6,380.7	1,449.6	516.1
1998	8,599.6	252.7	6,307.9	1,521.6	517.4
1999	8,837.8	202.2	6,602.5	1,489.1	543.9
2000	9,269.2	275.8	6,882.6	1,586.0	524.8
2001	9,357.0	306.8	7,056.2	1,514.9	478.5
2002	9,542.6	288.6	7,320.2	1,479.8	453.9
2003	9,869.7	333.0	7,523.8	1,536.3	476.3
2004	9,979.5	354.7	7,445.0	1,678.1	501.7
2005	10,045.4	337.0	7,583.4	1,671.7	453.2
2006	10,275.4	396.9	7,632.9	1,733.4	512.2
2007	10,538.1	362.5	7,824.0	1,831.5	520.1
2008	10,659.6	371.4	7,951.1	1,851.1	486.0
2009	10,897.3	399.4	8,153.6	1,862.7	481.7
2010	11,899.5	439.3	9,010.2	1,954.7	495.4
2011	12,351.5	446.1	9,483.7	1,907.4	514.3
2012	12,820.5	476.2	9,620.0	2,117.3	607.0
2013	13,545.4	523.9	10,073.5	2,316.8	631.3
2014	13,852.6	511.5	10,447.6	2,267.2	626.3
2015	14,067.7	568.6	10,395.5	2,476.2	627.4
2016	14,163.7	486.4	10,534.2	2,522.3	620.9
2017	14,476.8	553.5	10,710.1	2,606.7	606.4
2018	14,776.0	547.2	10,700.4	2,859.2	669.1
2019	15,073.4	552.9	11,218.3	2,724.2	578.1
2020	14,719.4	499.8	11,443.3	2,309.9	466.3
2021	14,825.2	504.5	11,696.2	2,158.1	466.4
2022	15,155.2	535.5	11,904.7	2,257.4	457.6
2023	15,813.4	578.2	12,419.7	2,375.2	440.3
2024	16,369.4	609.8	12,857.5	2,516.4	385.6

Notes:

1. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, November 2024 - November 2025

Indicators	2024		2025											Data Source
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	DOSM
Philippines	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	63.6	64.0	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.8	56.7	56.7	57.0	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.9	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.6	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.6	Statistics Korea
Japan	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	66.9	67.1	67.2	66.8	66.7	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.7	ABS
North America														
USA	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.4	n.a	62.5	BLS
Canada	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.1	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0	n.a	ONS
Sweden	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.7	75.8	Statistics Sweden
Finland	67.2	66.8	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	69.2	68.1	Statistics Finland
Russia	63.4	63.2	62.2	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.3	63.2	63.2	n.a	n.a	Trading economics
Italy	66.5	66.8	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.7	67.1	66.9	66.6	66.5	66.7	66.7	66.5	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.2	76.3	76.4	76.4	76.2	Statistics Netherlands
Unemployment rate (%)														
South East Asia														
Malaysia	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	DOSM
Philippines	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.4	Philippine Statistics Authority
East Asia														
Hong Kong	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	National Statistics Republic of China
South Korea	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	Statistics Korea
Japan	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	ABS
North America														
USA	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	n.a	4.6	BLS
Canada	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.5	Statistics Canada
Europe														
United Kingdom	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	n.a	ONS
Sweden	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	Statistics Sweden
Finland	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	Statistics Finland
Russia	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	Trading economics
Italy	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	Statistics Netherlands

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