



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

**STATISTIK GUNA TENAGA, MALAYSIA
SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026**

Permintaan buruh Malaysia meningkat 1.8 peratus tahun ke tahun, merekodkan 9.23 juta jawatan pada ST1 2026.

PUTRAJAYA, 14 MEI 2026 – Permintaan buruh Malaysia meningkat 1.8 peratus tahun ke tahun, merekodkan 9.23 juta jawatan pada ST1 2026, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan dalam penerbitan **Statistik Guna Tenaga, Suku Tahun Pertama 2026** pada hari ini. Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan adalah berdasarkan Survei Guna Tenaga yang dilaksanakan ke atas syarikat perniagaan sektor swasta yang berdaftar. Laporan ini membentangkan statistik permintaan buruh merangkumi indikator bilangan jawatan, jawatan diisi, kekosongan jawatan dan pewujudan jawatan mengikut kategori kemahiran dan aktiviti ekonomi.

Dalam kenyataan ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Di sebalik krisis bekalan global yang dicetuskan oleh konflik di Asia Barat, sektor ekonomi Malaysia kekal kukuh pada ST1 2026 dengan 9.23 juta jawatan direkodkan, meningkat 1.8 peratus tahun ke tahun (ST1 2025: 9.06 juta). Pertumbuhan ini turut disokong oleh langkah awal daripada kerajaan untuk mengimbangi ketidaktentuan global yang meningkat seperti rasionalisasi subsidi bahan api. Daripada keseluruhan jawatan, 97.9 peratus telah diisi, manakala baki 2.1 peratus masih kosong. Di samping itu, sebanyak 32.7 ribu jawatan baharu telah diwujudkan pada suku tahun ini."

Beliau seterusnya menyatakan bahawa, jawatan diisi turut mencatatkan momentum peningkatan pada ST1 2026 dengan 1.8 peratus tahun ke tahun, merekodkan 9.03 juta jawatan, meningkat dari 8.87 juta pada ST1 2025. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh pertumbuhan positif tahun ke tahun oleh hampir keseluruhan sektor ekonomi, dengan sektor Perkhidmatan mendahului pada kadar 2.7 peratus, yang tertinggi antara semua sektor. Pada masa yang sama, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mendominasi jawatan diisi, menyumbang 53.3 peratus atau 4.82 juta jawatan diisi. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan (26.7%; 2.41 juta) dan Pembinaan (13.9%; 1.25 juta). Mengikut kategori kemahiran, majoriti jawatan diisi adalah di kategori separuh mahir

dengan 62.2 peratus (5.62 juta) manakala kategori mahir dan berkemahiran rendah masing-masing dengan 25.3 peratus (2.28 juta) dan 12.5 peratus (1.13 juta).

Mengulas mengenai kekosongan jawatan, terdapat 194.8 ribu kekosongan dengan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 0.4 peratus atau bersamaan dengan pertambahan 0.8 ribu kekosongan (ST1 2025: 194.1 ribu). Mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, sektor Pembuatan kekal sebagai pemacu utama bagi kekosongan jawatan dengan merangkumi 58.0 peratus (113.0 ribu), terutamanya dalam subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (17.9%; 34.9 ribu) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (9.7%; 18.9 ribu). Selain itu, sektor Pertanian dan Perkhidmatan masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 16.4 peratus (32.0 ribu) dan 12.7 peratus (24.6 ribu) kekosongan. Dari segi kategori kemahiran, kategori separuh mahir merangkumi lebih daripada separuh kekosongan jawatan dengan 55.4 peratus (107.9 ribu). Di samping itu, kategori mahir menyumbang sebanyak 25.0 peratus (48.7 ribu), diikuti oleh kategori berkemahiran rendah dengan 19.6 peratus (38.2 ribu).

Bagi pewujudan jawatan, penurunan tahun ke tahun yang sederhana iaitu sebanyak 1.5 peratus telah dicatatkan, dengan sejumlah 32.7 ribu pewujudan jawatan (ST1 2025: 33.2 ribu). Meskipun terdapat penurunan, Malaysia terus berupaya mewujudkan jawatan baharu, mencerminkan permintaan tenaga buruh yang berterusan dalam ekonomi. Dari segi aktiviti ekonomi, peratusan tertinggi disumbangkan oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sejumlah 15.9 ribu pewujudan jawatan (48.6%), terutamanya dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit dengan 9.3 ribu jawatan. Seterusnya, sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan masing-masing merekodkan 11.9 ribu (36.5%) dan 3.2 ribu (9.9%) jawatan baharu. Mengikut kategori kemahiran, kategori separuh mahir mendominasi dengan 64.1 peratus (21.0 ribu), diikuti oleh kategori mahir (26.1%; 8.6 ribu), mendahului kategori berkemahiran rendah (9.8%; 3.2 ribu).

Mengakhiri kenyataan ini, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa permintaan buruh di Malaysia mengekalkan pertumbuhan yang stabil pada suku tahun pertama 2026. Trend ini disokong dengan pertumbuhan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, iaitu meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus tahun ke tahun, seperti dilaporkan dalam Statistik Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2026. Perniagaan di Malaysia terus berdaya tahan meskipun menghadapi cabaran semasa, termasuk kenaikan harga tenaga dan kadar penghantaran, yang telah meningkatkan perbelanjaan operasi dan memberi tekanan kepada margin keuntungan.

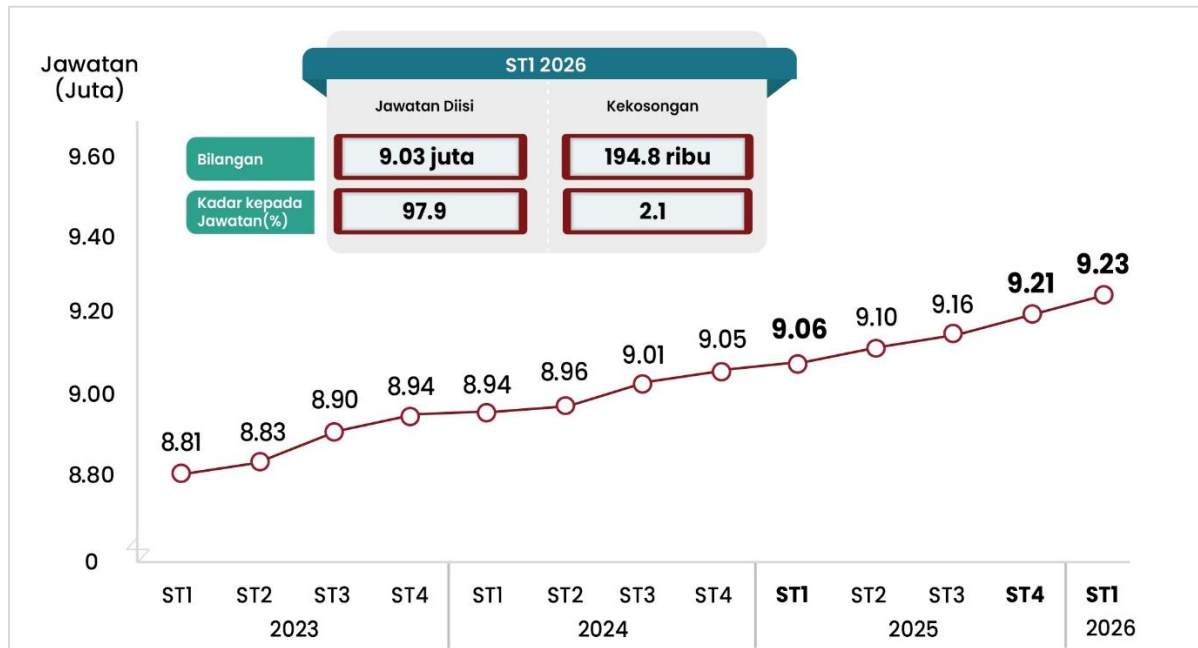
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada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

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

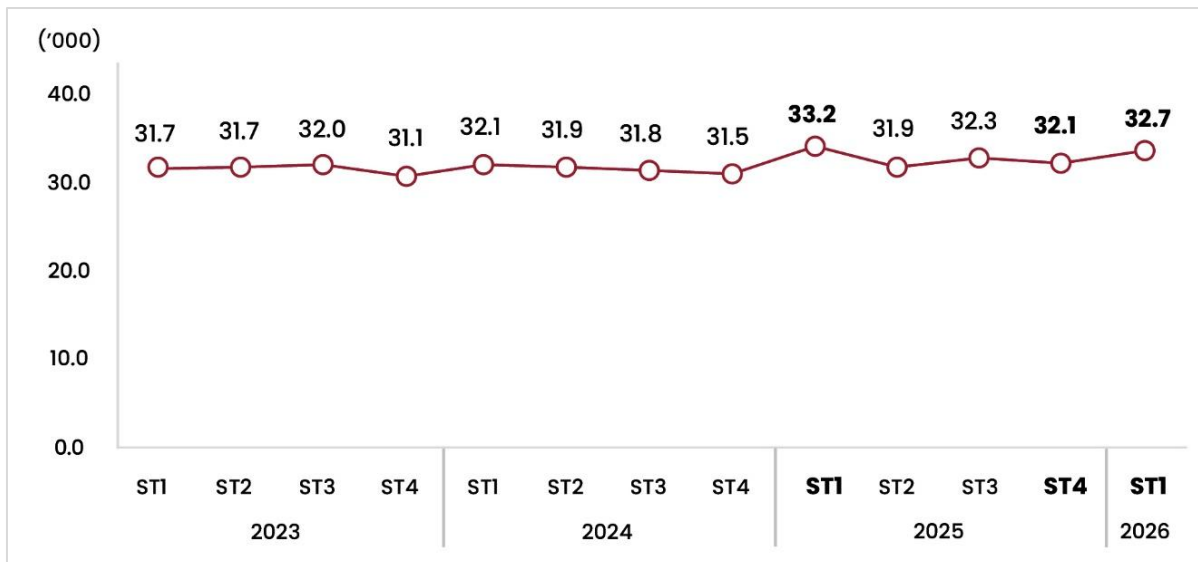
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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

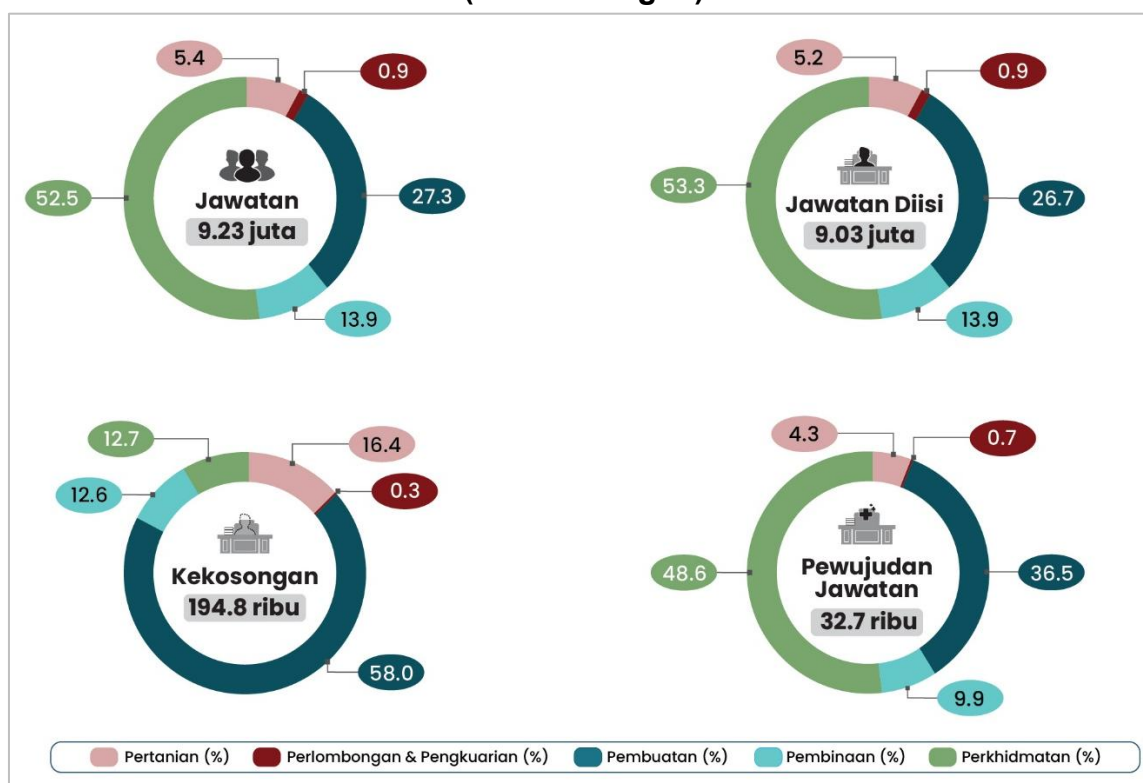
Carta 1: Jawatan, Kadar Jawatan diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Carta 2: Pewujudan Jawatan, ST1 2023 – ST1 2026



Paparan 1: Permintaan Buruh mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi, ST1 2026 (% Sumbangan)



Paparan 2: Permintaan Buruh mengikut Kategori Kemahiran, ST1 2026

	Jawatan	Jawatan Diisi	Kekosongan	Pewujudan Jawatan	Kadar Jawatan Diisi	Kadar Kekosongan
Mahir	2.33 juta 25.3	2.28 juta 25.3	48.7 ribu 25.0	8.6 ribu 26.1	97.9%	2.1%
Separuh Mahir	5.73 juta 62.1	5.62 juta 62.2	107.9 ribu 55.4	21.0 ribu 64.1	98.1%	1.9%
Berkemahiran Rendah	1.16 juta 12.6	1.13 juta 12.5	38.2 ribu 19.6	3.2 ribu 9.8	96.7%	3.3%

■ Bilangan ■ Peratus Sumbangan (%)

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
14 MEI 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
FIRST QUARTER OF 2026**

**Malaysia's labour demand grew by 1.8 per cent
year-on-year, reaching 9.23 million jobs in Q1 2026.**

PUTRAJAYA, 14TH MAY 2026 – Malaysia's labour demand grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year, reaching 9.23 million jobs in Q1 2026, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of **Employment Statistics, First Quarter 2026**. These statistics were published in a report derived from Employment Survey conducted among registered private sector businesses. It presents the labour demand statistics, encompassing the number of jobs, filled jobs, job vacancies and jobs created indicators by skills category and economic activity.

In this statement, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Amidst the global supply crisis triggered by the conflict in West Asia, Malaysia's economic sector remains durable in Q1 2026 with 9.23 million jobs recorded, up by 1.8 per cent year-on-year (Q1 2025: 9.06 million). This growth was cushioned by contingency measures from the government to buffer against rising global uncertainties such as the rationalisation of the fuel subsidies. Of the total jobs, 97.9 per cent was filled while the remaining 2.1 per cent were vacant. In addition, 32.7 thousand new jobs were created during this quarter."

He further stated that, filled jobs also recorded an upward momentum during Q1 2026 at 1.8 per cent year-on-year, registering a total of 9.03 million jobs, up from 8.87 million in Q1 2025. This growth was supported by the positive year-on-year expansions across most economic sectors, with Services sector leading at 2.7 per cent, the highest among all sectors. Simultaneously, the Services sector also continued to dominate filled jobs, accounting for 53.3 per cent or 4.82 million filled jobs. This was followed by Manufacturing (26.7%; 2.41 million) and Construction (13.9%; 1.25 million) sectors. By skills category, majority filled jobs were in the semi-skilled category at 62.2 per cent (5.62 million) while skilled and low-skilled categories followed with 25.3 per cent (2.28 million) and 12.5 per cent (1.13 million), respectively.

Highlighting on job vacancies, there were 194.8 thousand vacancies with a year-on-year growth of 0.4 per cent or equivalent to an additional of 0.8 thousand vacancies (Q1 2025: 194.1 thousand). Across the economic activity, Manufacturing sector remained as the primary driver in job vacancies making up 58.0 per cent (113.0 thousand), mainly in the Electrical, electronic and optical products (17.9%; 34.9 thousand) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (9.7%; 18.9 thousand) sub-sectors. Furthermore, Agriculture and Services sectors contributed 16.4 per cent (32.0 thousand) and 12.7 per cent (24.6 thousand) vacancies, respectively. In terms of skills category, semi-skilled category made up more than half of the job vacancies with 55.4 per cent (107.9 thousand). In addition, the skilled category accounted for 25.0 per cent (48.7 thousand), followed by low-skilled category with 19.6 per cent (38.2 thousand).

With regard to the performance of jobs created, a moderate year-on-year decline of 1.5 per cent was registered, with a total of 32.7 thousand jobs created (Q1 2025: 33.2 thousand). Despite this slight decrease, Malaysia continued to demonstrate its ability to create new jobs, reflecting sustained demand for labour in the economy. In terms of economic activity, the largest share was held by Services sector with a total of 15.9 thousand jobs created (48.6%), particularly in the Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector with 9.3 thousand jobs. Moreover, the Manufacturing and Construction sectors recorded 11.9 thousand (36.5%) and 3.2 thousand (9.9%) new jobs, respectively. By skills category, the semi-skilled category dominated with 64.1 per cent (21.0 thousand), followed by skilled category (26.1%; 8.6 thousand), outpacing low-skilled category (9.8%; 3.2 thousand).

Concluding his statement, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin noted that labour demand in Malaysia sustained its steady growth in the first quarter of 2026. This trend was reinforced by the growth in employed persons, increased by 1.0 per cent year-on-year, as reported in Labour Force Statistics, Malaysia, First Quarter 2026. Businesses in Malaysia continued to demonstrate resilience despite recent challenges, including the escalating energy prices and freight rates, which have increased operating expenses and exerted pressure on profit margins.

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

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

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

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

Chart 1: Jobs, Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

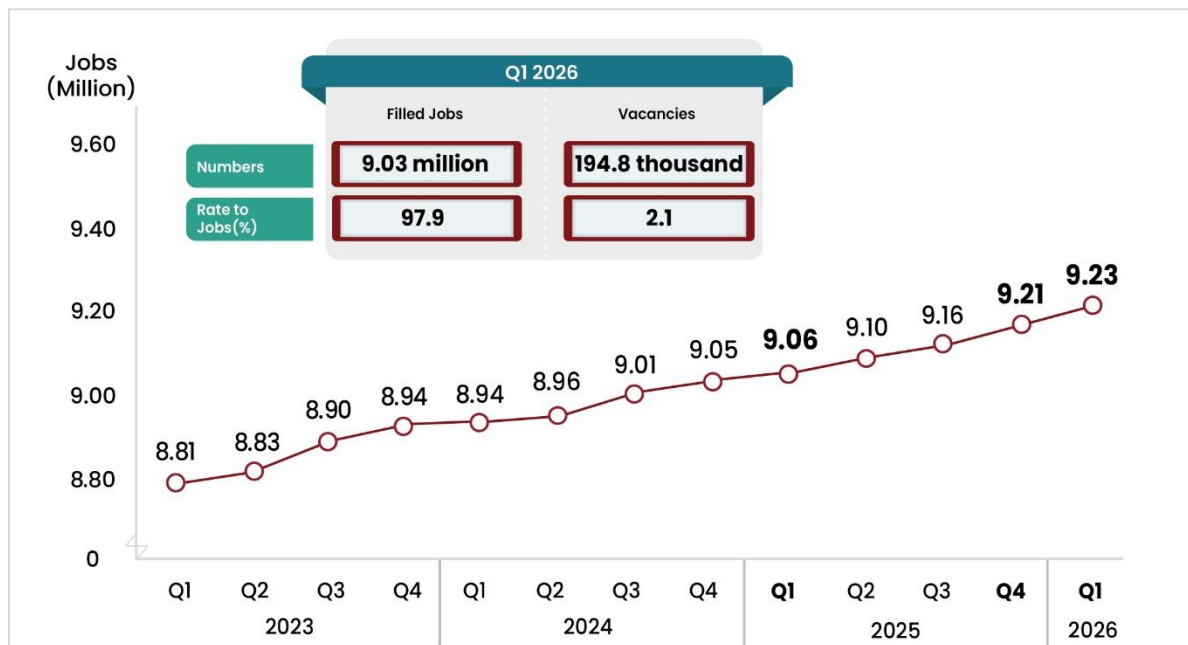


Chart 2: Jobs Created, Q1 2023 – Q1 2026

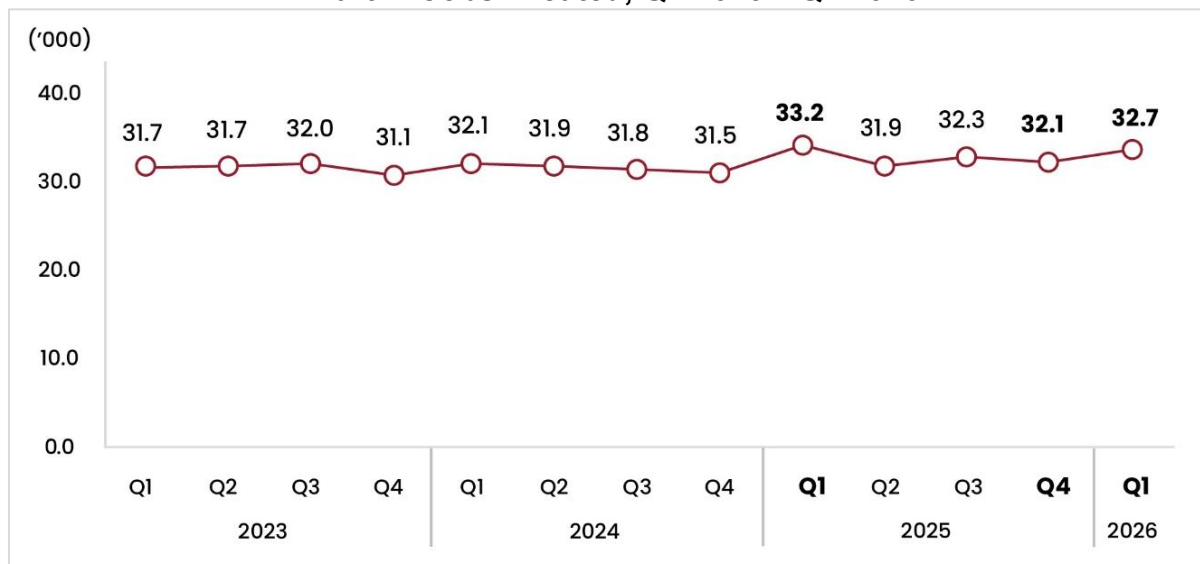


Exhibit 1: Labour Demand by Economic Activity, Q1 2026 (% Share)

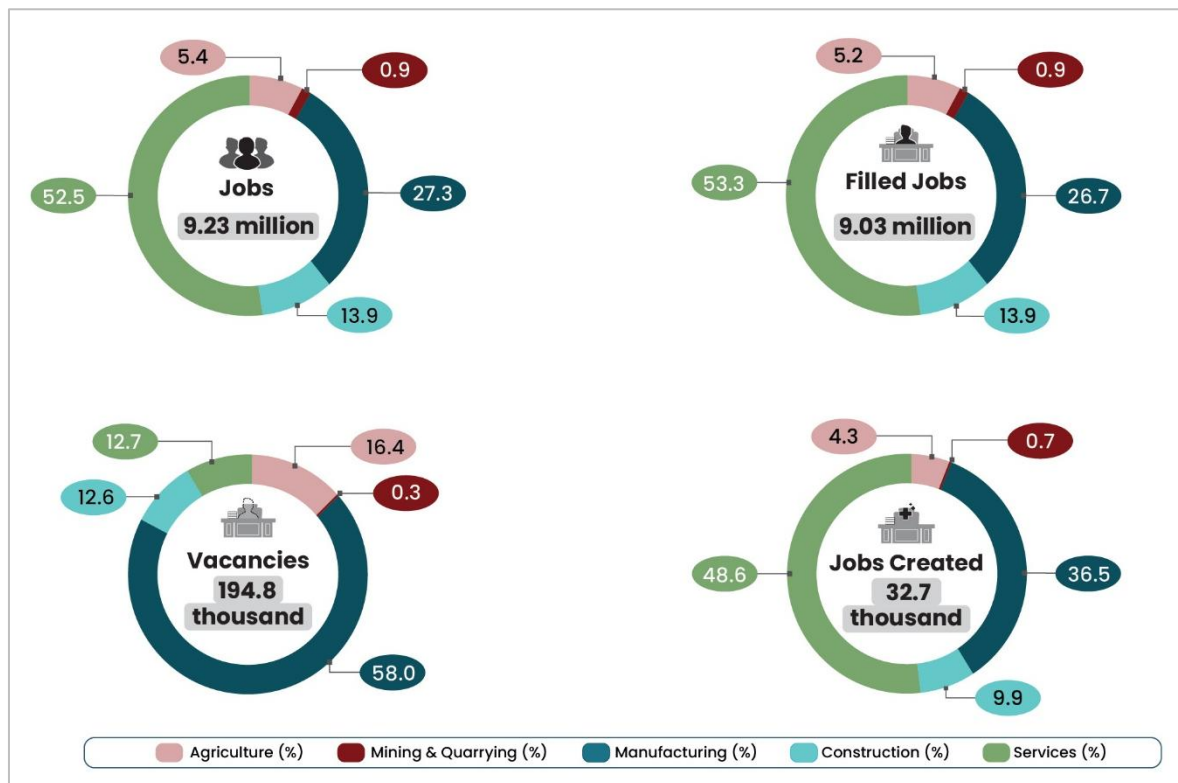


Exhibit 2: Labour Demand by Skills Category, Q1 2026

	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies	Jobs Created	Rate of Filled Jobs	Rate of Vacancies
Skilled	2.33 million 25.3	2.28 million 25.3	48.7 thousand 25.0	8.6 thousand 26.1	97.9%	2.1%
Semi-skilled	5.73 million 62.1	5.62 million 62.2	107.9 thousand 55.4	21.0 thousand 64.1	98.1%	1.9%
Low-skilled	1.16 million 12.6	1.13 million 12.5	38.2 thousand 19.6	3.2 thousand 9.8	96.7%	3.3%

Legend: Numbers, Percentage Share (%)

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
14 MAY 2026