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STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA, JUN 2025 DAN SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2025

Kadar pengangguran Jun kekal 3.0 peratus, dengan bilangan penganggur menurun kepada 518.7 ribu orang

PUTRAJAYA, 11 OGOS 2025 – Kadar pengangguran Jun kekal 3.0 peratus, dengan bilangan penganggur menurun kepada 518.7 ribu orang, menurut Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Angka-angka tersebut diperincikan dalam siaran **Statistik Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Jun 2025 dan Suku Tahun Kedua 2025**. Laporan ini memberikan gambaran tentang penawaran buruh Malaysia, berdasarkan penemuan yang diperoleh melalui Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM.

Mengulas prestasi keseluruhan bagi bulan Jun 2025, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, "Pasaran buruh Malaysia terus mempamerkan momentum pertumbuhan yang memberangsangkan pada Jun 2025 berikutan perkembangan positif ekonomi negara. Ini dicerminkan oleh peningkatan guna tenaga yang stabil dan penurunan berterusan dalam pengangguran. Justeru, tenaga buruh terus menunjukkan trend peningkatan pada Jun 2025, meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus bulan ke bulan kepada 17.43 juta orang (Mei 2025: 17.38 juta orang). Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) pada Jun 2025 kekal 70.8 peratus, konsisten dengan kadar yang direkodkan pada Mei."

Selain itu, guna tenaga terus mencatatkan pertambahan pada Jun 2025, dengan bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus kepada 16.92 juta orang (Mei 2025: 16.86 juta orang). Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur terus menurun sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 518.7 ribu orang pada bulan tersebut (Mei 2025: 522.4 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran kekal tidak berubah iaitu pada paras 3.0 peratus bagi bulan ketiga berturut-turut, menunjukkan kestabilan pasaran buruh yang berterusan.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menjelaskan bahawa kategori pekerja kekal sebagai segmen terbesar dalam guna tenaga, merangkumi 75.0 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja. Kategori ini mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 0.2 peratus, mencecah seramai 12.69 juta orang pada Jun 2025 (Mei 2025: 12.66 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri terus meningkat dengan pertambahan sebanyak 0.6 peratus kepada 3.20 juta orang, naik daripada 3.18 juta orang pada bulan sebelumnya.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai guna tenaga mengikut sektor ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mencatatkan peningkatan yang stabil dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Perdagangan borong dan runcit; Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman; serta Maklumat & komunikasi. Begitu juga, bilangan penduduk bekerja dalam sektor Pembuatan, Pembinaan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, dan Pertanian turut menunjukkan pertambahan pada bulan tersebut.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin juga menyatakan bahawa, daripada jumlah penganggur pada Jun 2025, 79.9 peratus merupakan penganggur aktif, atau mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan. Bilangan penganggur aktif menurun sebanyak 0.5 peratus, mencecah seramai 414.4 ribu orang (Mei 2025: 416.4 ribu orang). Dalam kumpulan ini, 64.5 peratus meliputi mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, manakala 5.0 peratus merupakan mereka yang berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun. Bilangan penganggur tidak aktif, atau mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan tersedia, turut berkurang sebanyak 1.6 peratus kepada 104.3 ribu orang berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Mei 2025: 106.0 ribu orang).

Pada Jun 2025, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun tidak berubah iaitu pada 10.2 peratus, merekodkan 297.5 ribu penganggur belia (Mei 2025: 297.7 ribu orang). Dalam kalangan belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun, kadar pengangguran belia kekal pada 6.2 peratus, dengan 396.8 ribu penganggur belia berbanding 399.0 ribu orang pada bulan sebelumnya.

Bagi bilangan penduduk di luar tenaga buruh pada bulan Jun 2025, ianya menurun sedikit iaitu sebanyak 0.004 peratus, menjadikan jumlah seramai 7.18 juta orang (Mei 2025: 7.18 juta orang). Sebab utama bagi mereka yang berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga, merangkumi 43.7 peratus, diikuti oleh kategori bersekolah/ latihan iaitu pada 40.9 peratus.

Mengulas mengenai prestasi keseluruhan bagi suku tahun kedua 2025, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, "Tenaga buruh merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 17.37 juta orang pada suku tahun kedua 2025 (ST1 2025: 17.23 juta orang). KPTB meningkat sedikit iaitu sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 70.8 peratus berbanding 70.7 peratus pada suku sebelumnya. Selaras dengan trend ini, bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat sebanyak 0.9 peratus kepada 16.85 juta

orang (ST1 2025: 16.70 juta orang). Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 1.0 peratus kepada 520.9 ribu orang (ST1 2025: 526.3 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran pada suku tahun kedua 2025 berkurang sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 3.0 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya (ST1 2025: 3.1%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menyatakan bahawa bilangan mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 241.0 ribu orang pada suku tersebut (ST1 2025: 242.7 ribu orang). Selaras dengan itu, bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu dan sedia untuk menerima tambahan jam bekerja atau diklasifikasikan sebagai guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, menurun sebanyak 4.0 peratus kepada 141.0 ribu orang, menyumbang kepada kadar tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa sebanyak 0.8 peratus (ST1 2025: 146.9 ribu orang; 0.9%). Sementara itu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, yang merujuk kepada mereka yang berpendidikan tertiar namun bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, naik sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 1.96 juta orang, dengan 35.6 peratus kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (ST1 2025: 1.95 juta orang; 35.7%).

Di peringkat negeri, kadar pengangguran terendah direkodkan di W. P. Putrajaya iaitu pada 1.4 peratus bagi suku tahun kedua 2025. Ini diikuti oleh negeri Pahang dengan 1.8 peratus, dan Selangor pada 1.9 peratus. Manakala, sebelas negeri mencatatkan peningkatan dalam KPTB, dengan KPTB tertinggi direkodkan di Selangor iaitu pada 78.0 peratus, diikuti oleh W. P. Putrajaya dengan 77.6 peratus dan W. P. Kuala Lumpur pada 75.5 peratus.

Mengakhiri kenyataan tersebut, pasaran buruh Malaysia dilihat akan berada dalam kedudukan yang stabil pada bulan-bulan yang akan datang berikutan permintaan domestik yang meningkat, produktiviti buruh yang lebih tinggi, peluang pekerjaan yang bertambah dan pelaburan yang berkembang luas, khususnya dalam sektor berteknologi dan pelaburan strategik. Walaupun terdapat cabaran seperti migrasi bakat, ketegangan perdagangan global dan inflasi, dasar kerajaan dan dasar ekonomi yang memfokuskan kepada digitalisasi, latihan teknikal, dan insentif pelaburan dijangka akan menyokong kesinambungan pertumbuhan jangka sederhana dan panjang dalam pasaran buruh.

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

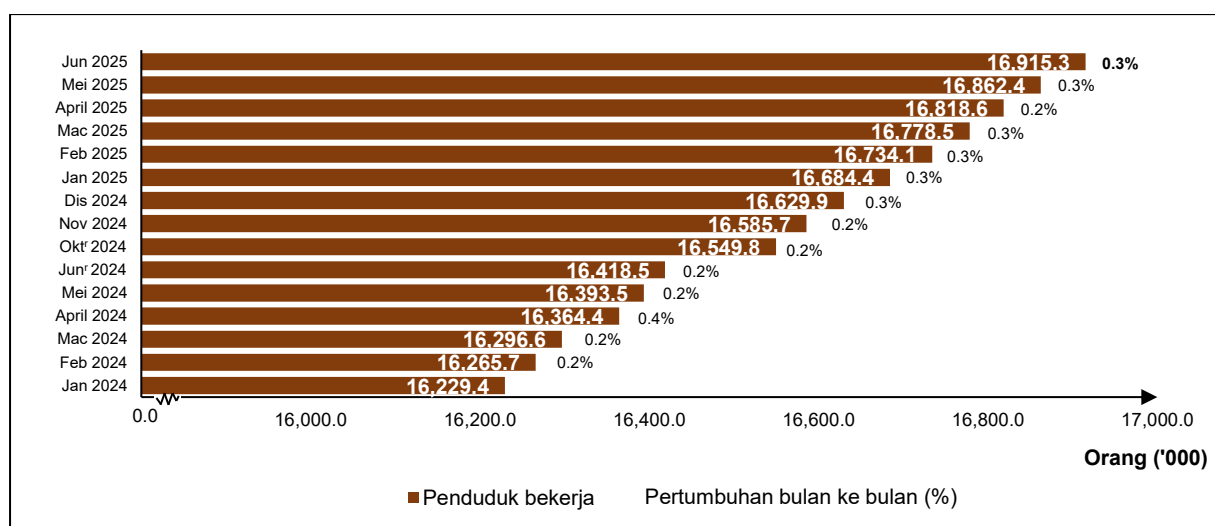
Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan *Open Data Inventory* (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan

oleh *Open Data Watch* (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

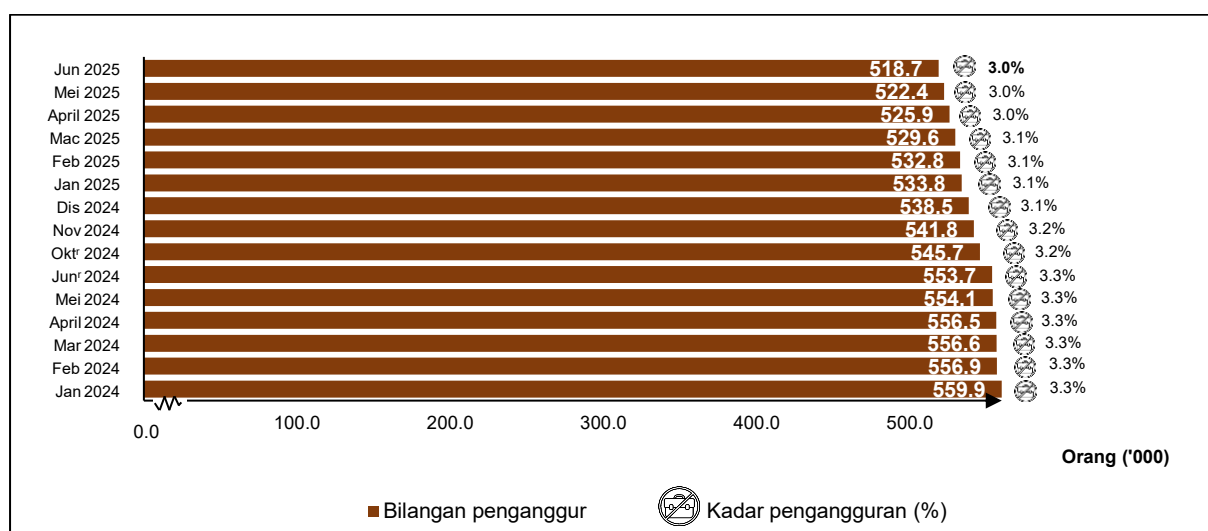
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

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>.

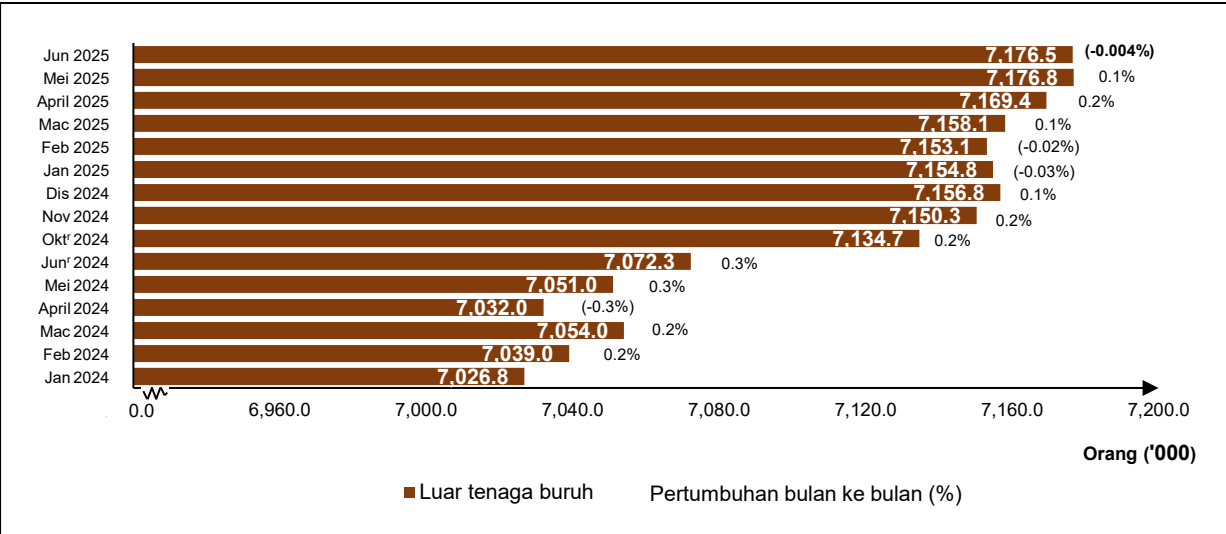
Carta 1: Penduduk bekerja, Malaysia, Januari - Jun^r, Oktober^r - Disember 2024, dan Januari - Jun 2025



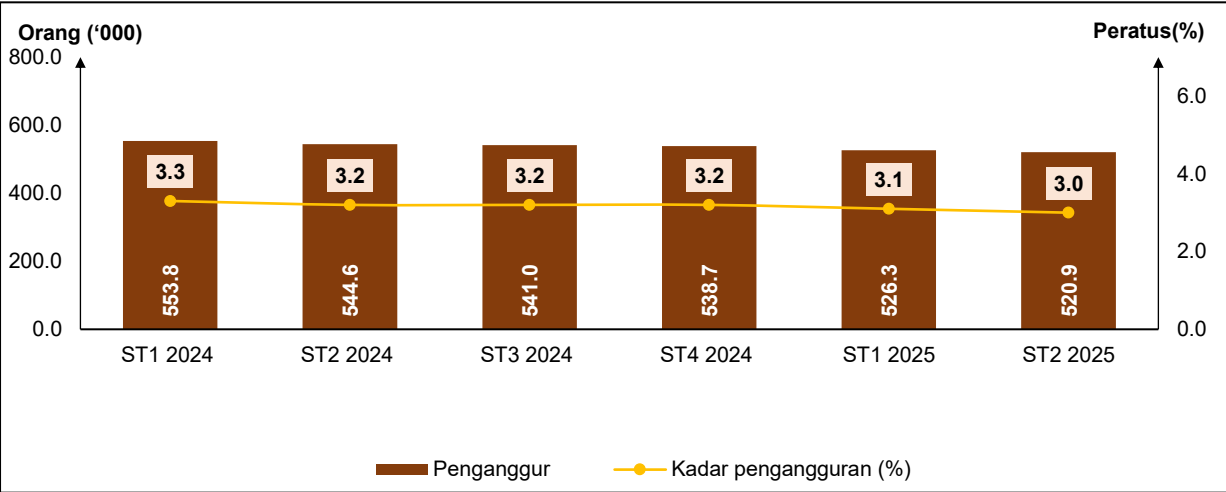
Carta 2: Pengangguran, Malaysia, Januari - Jun^r, Oktober^r - Disember 2024, dan Januari - Jun 2025



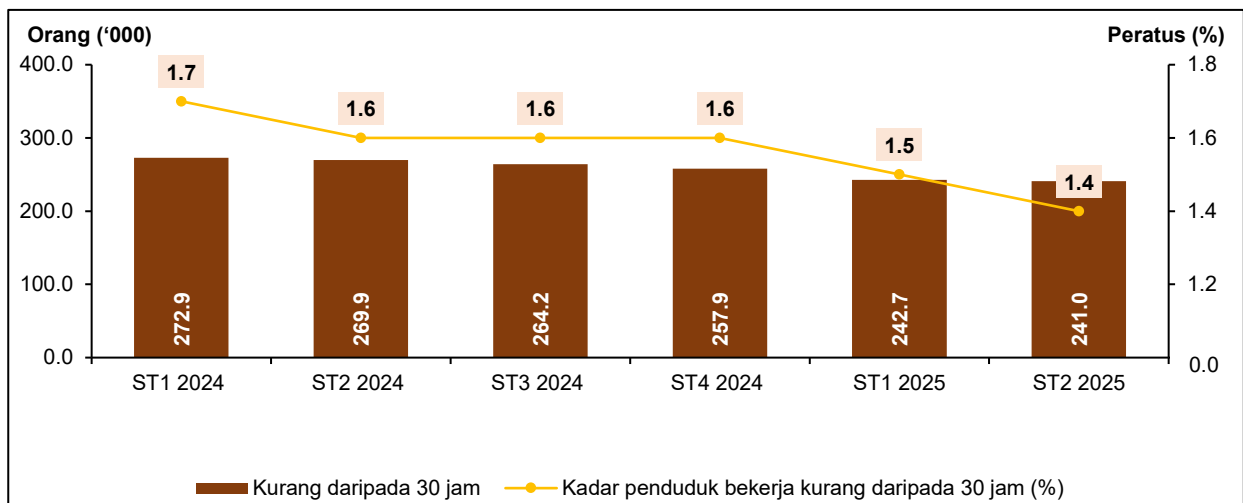
Carta 3: Luar tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari - Jun^r, Oktober^r - Disember 2024, dan Januari - Jun 2025



Carta 4: Pengangguran, Malaysia, ST1 2024 - ST2 2025

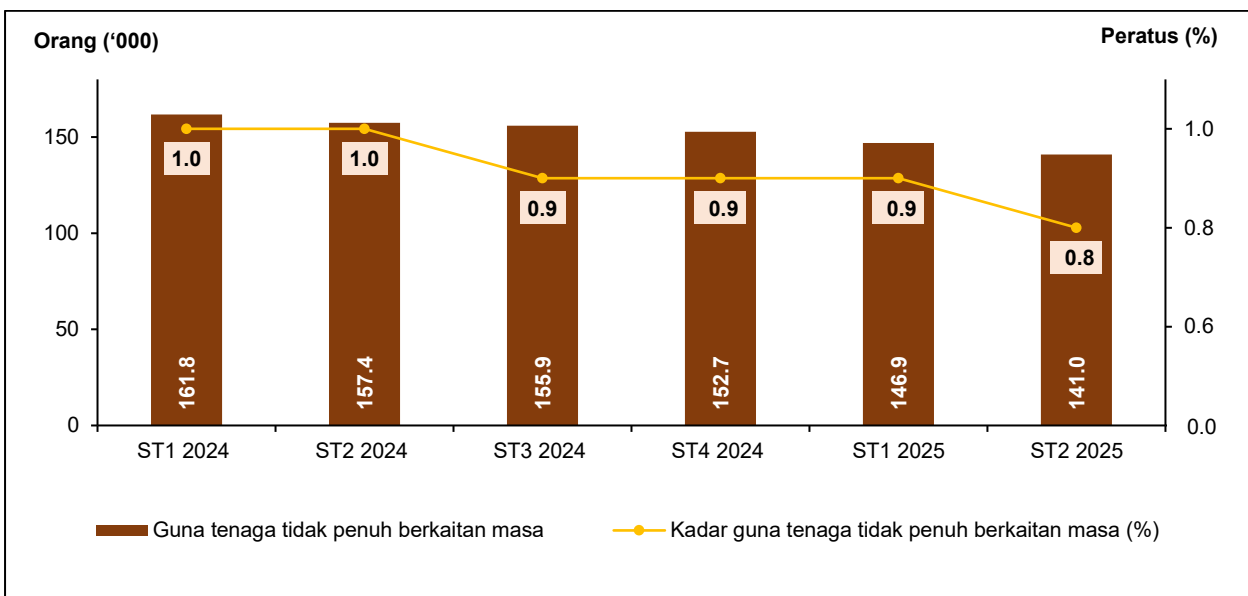


Carta 5: Penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu, ST1 2024 - ST2 2025



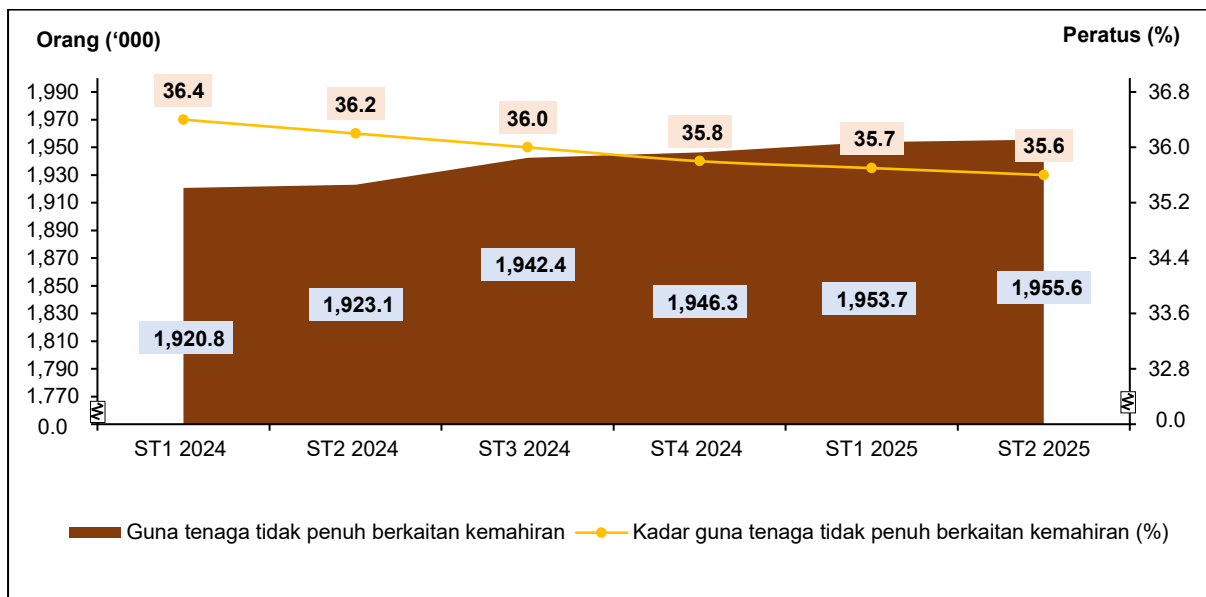
$$\text{Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu} = \frac{\text{Penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2024 - ST2 2025



$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 7: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2024 - ST2 2025



$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertiar}}$$

Nota:

1. Indikator Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi Januari 2024 dan suku tahun pertama 2024 dan seterusnya dianggarkan berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
2. 「 Pelarasan semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
3. Bermula suku tahun pertama 2024, Statistik Tenaga Buruh dianggar berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
11 OGOS 2025



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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, JUNE 2025 AND SECOND QUARTER 2025

June's unemployment rate stood at 3.0 per cent, with the number of unemployed declining to 518.7 thousand persons

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 11, 2025 – June's unemployment rate stood at 3.0 per cent, with the number of unemployed declining to 518.7 thousand persons, according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The figures were detailed in ***Statistics of the Labour Force, Malaysia, June 2025, and the Second Quarter of 2025*** release. The report provides insights into Malaysia's labour supply, drawing from findings collected through the Labour Force Survey conducted by DOSM.

Commenting on the overall performance for June 2025, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "Malaysia's labour market continued to show favourable growth momentum in June 2025, following the positive development of the national economy. This was reflected in a steady rise in employment and a further decline in unemployment. Thus, the labour force continued its upward trend in June 2025, increasing by 0.3 per cent month-on-month to 17.43 million persons (May 2025: 17.38 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) in June 2025 stood at 70.8 per cent, consistent with the rate recorded in May."

Additionally, employment continued to increase in June 2025, with the number of employed rising by 0.3 per cent to 16.92 million persons (May 2025: 16.86 million persons). Meanwhile, the unemployed declined further by 0.7 per cent to 518.7 thousand persons during the month (May 2025: 522.4 thousand persons). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.0 per cent for the third consecutive month, indicating sustained labour market stability.

The Chief Statistician Malaysia further explained that the employees' category remained the largest segment of the employment, comprising 75.0 per cent of the total employed persons. This category experienced a 0.2 per cent increase, reaching 12.69 million persons in June 2025 (May 2025: 12.66 million persons). Likewise, the

number of own-account workers continued to improve with an addition of 0.6 per cent to 3.20 million persons, up from 3.18 million in the previous month.

Commenting further on employment across economic sectors, the Services sector continued to register a steady increase in the number of employed persons, particularly in Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation and food & beverage services; as well as Information & communication activities. Similarly, the number of employed persons in the Manufacturing, Construction, Mining & quarrying, and Agriculture sectors also experienced a rise during the month.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also highlighted that, out of the total unemployed persons in June 2025, 79.9 per cent were actively unemployed, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs. The number of actively unemployed decreased by 0.5 per cent, reaching 414.4 thousand persons (May 2025: 416.4 thousand persons). Among them, 64.5 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.0 per cent were in long-term unemployment for more than a year. The number of inactively unemployed, or those who believed there were no jobs available, also declined by 1.6 per cent to 104.3 thousand persons as compared to the previous month (May 2025: 106.0 thousand persons).

In June 2025, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years remained unchanged at 10.2 per cent, recording 297.5 thousand unemployed youths (May 2025: 297.7 thousand persons). Among youth aged 15 to 30, the youth unemployment rate stood at 6.2 per cent, with 396.8 thousand unemployed youths as against 399.0 thousand persons in the previous month.

As for the number of persons outside the labour force in June 2025, it was slightly down by 0.004 per cent, totalling 7.18 million persons (May 2025: 7.18 million persons). The main reasons for those being outside the labour force were housework/ family responsibilities, accounting for 43.7 per cent, followed by schooling/ training category at 40.9 per cent.

Commenting on the overall performance for the second quarter of 2025, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "The labour force experienced a growth of 0.8 per cent to 17.37 million persons during the second quarter of 2025 (Q1 2025: 17.23 million persons). The LFPR increased marginally by 0.1 percentage points to reach 70.8 per cent, compared to 70.7 per cent in the previous quarter. Reflecting this trend, the number of employed persons increased by 0.9 per cent to 16.85 million persons (Q1 2025: 16.70 million persons). Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons showed a decline of 1.0 per cent to 520.9 thousand persons (Q1 2025: 526.3 thousand persons). The unemployment rate for the second quarter of 2025 dropped by 0.1 percentage points to 3.0 per cent compared to the previous quarter (Q1 2025: 3.1%).

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added that the number of persons working less than 30 hours per week posted a decrease of 0.7 per cent to 241.0 thousand persons during the quarter (Q1 2025: 242.7 thousand persons). Correspondingly, the number of persons working less than 30 hours per week but willing and able to work additional hours, or classified as time-related underemployment, declined by 4.0 per cent to 141.0 thousand persons, resulting in a time-related underemployment rate of 0.8 per cent (Q1 2025: 146.9 thousand persons; 0.9%). Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment, which refers to those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs, increased by 0.1 per cent to 1.96 million persons, with 35.6 per cent of the skill-related underemployment rate (Q1 2025: 1.95 million persons; 35.7%).

At the state level, the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in W. P. Putrajaya at 1.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025. This was followed by Pahang with 1.8 per cent, and Selangor at 1.9 per cent. Meanwhile, eleven states registered an increase in the LFPR, with the highest LFPR was observed in Selangor at 78.0 per cent, followed by W.P. Putrajaya at 77.6 per cent and W. P. Kuala Lumpur at 75.5 per cent.

Concluding the statement, Malaysia's labour market is observed to be in a stable outlook in the coming months due to rising domestic demand, higher labour productivity, increased employment opportunities, and broad-based investments, particularly in technology and strategic sectors. Although there are challenges such as talent migration, global trade tensions, and inflation, government policies focusing on digitalisation, technical training, and investment incentives are expected to sustain medium- to long-term growth in the labour market.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) 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.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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>.

Chart 1: Employed persons, Malaysia, January - June^r, October^r - December 2024, and January - June 2025

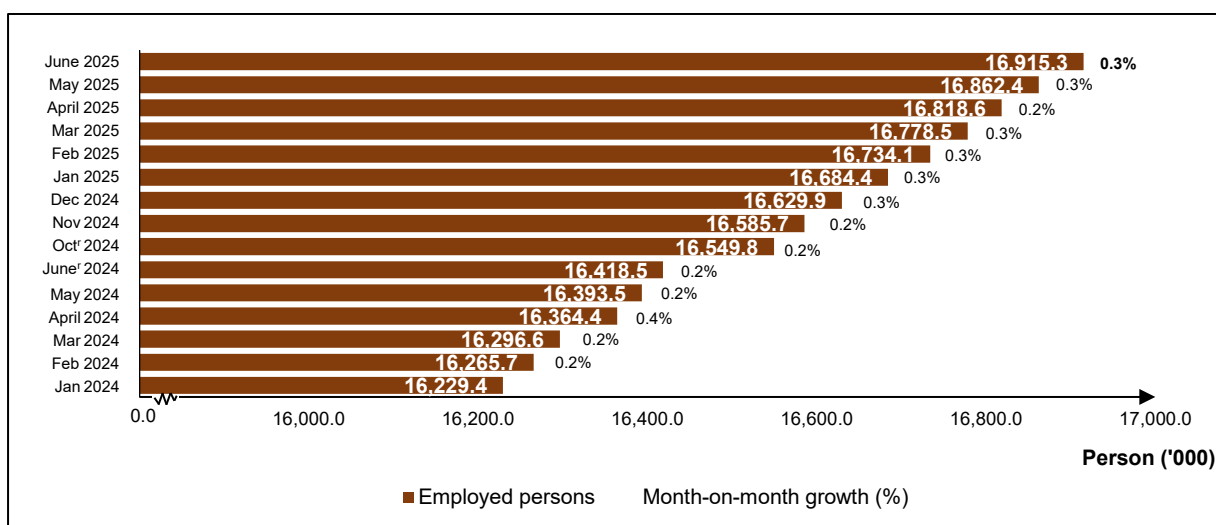


Chart 2: Unemployment, Malaysia, January - June^r, October^r - December 2024, and January - June 2025

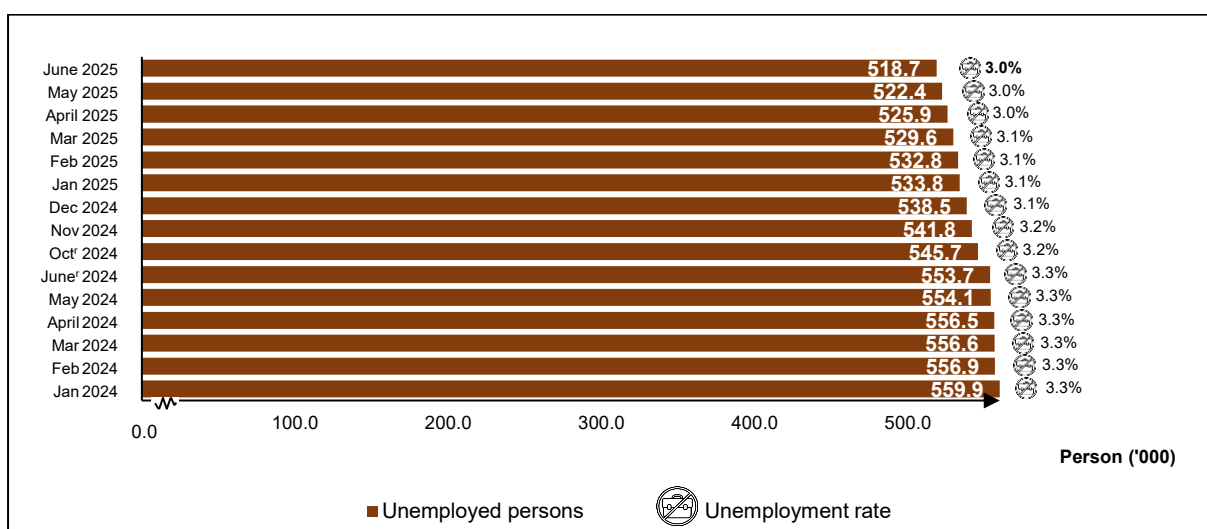


Chart 3: Outside labour force, Malaysia, January - June^r, October^r - December 2024, and January - June 2025

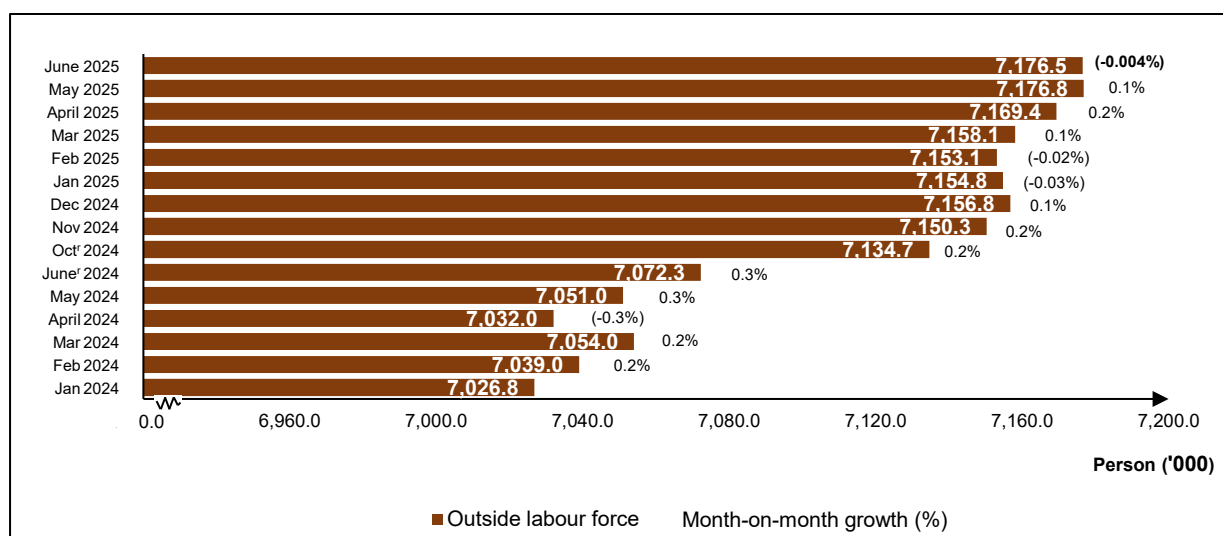


Chart 4: Unemployment, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q2 2025

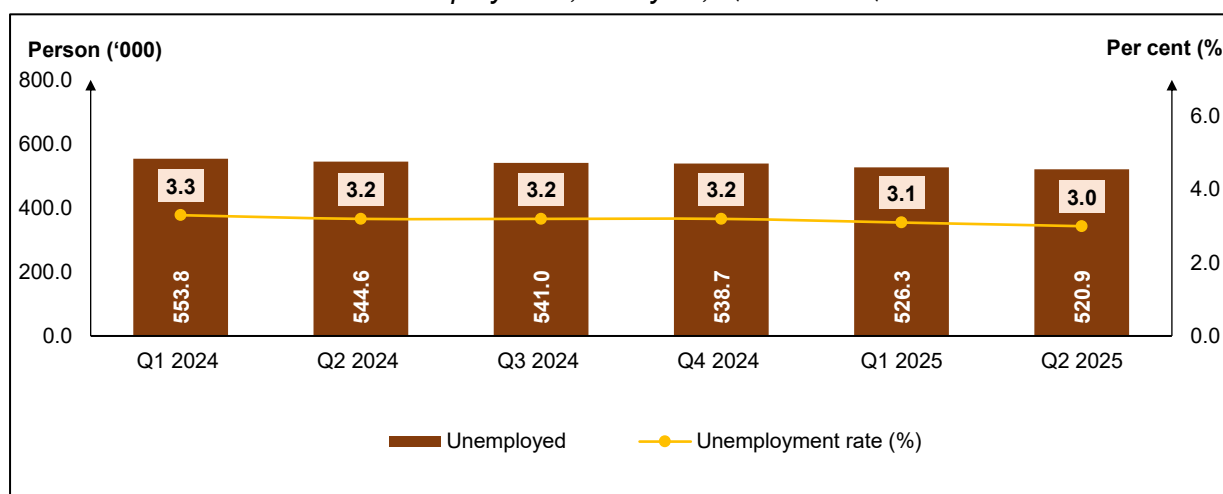
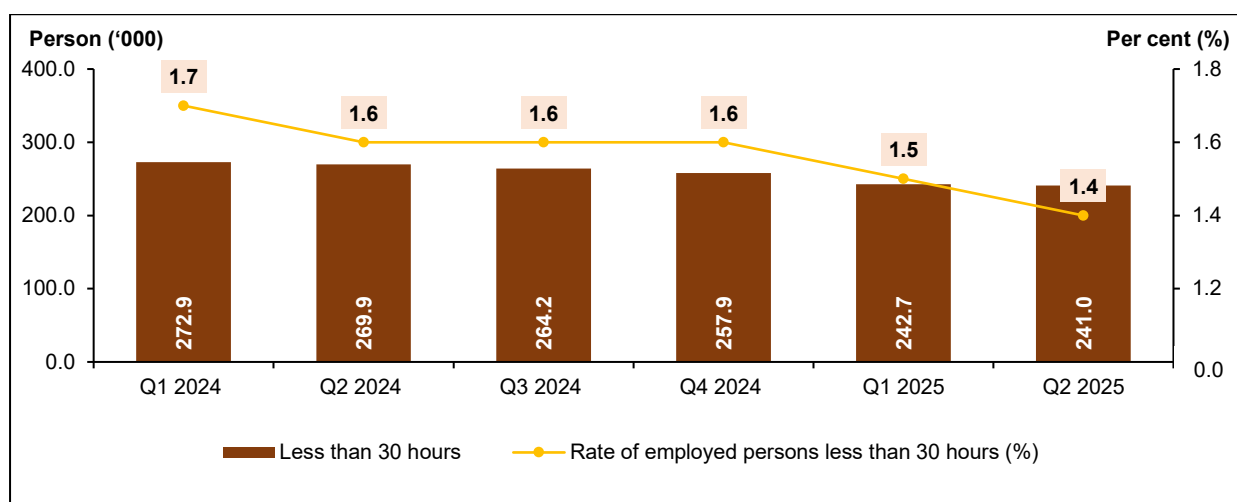
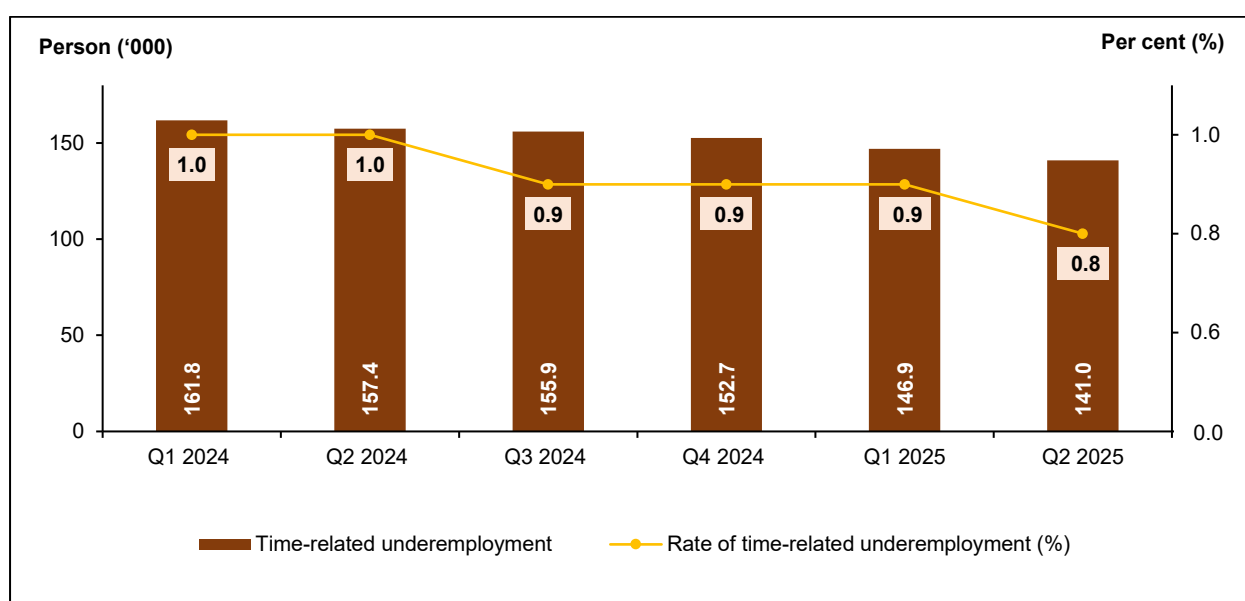


Chart 5: Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q1 2024 - Q2 2025



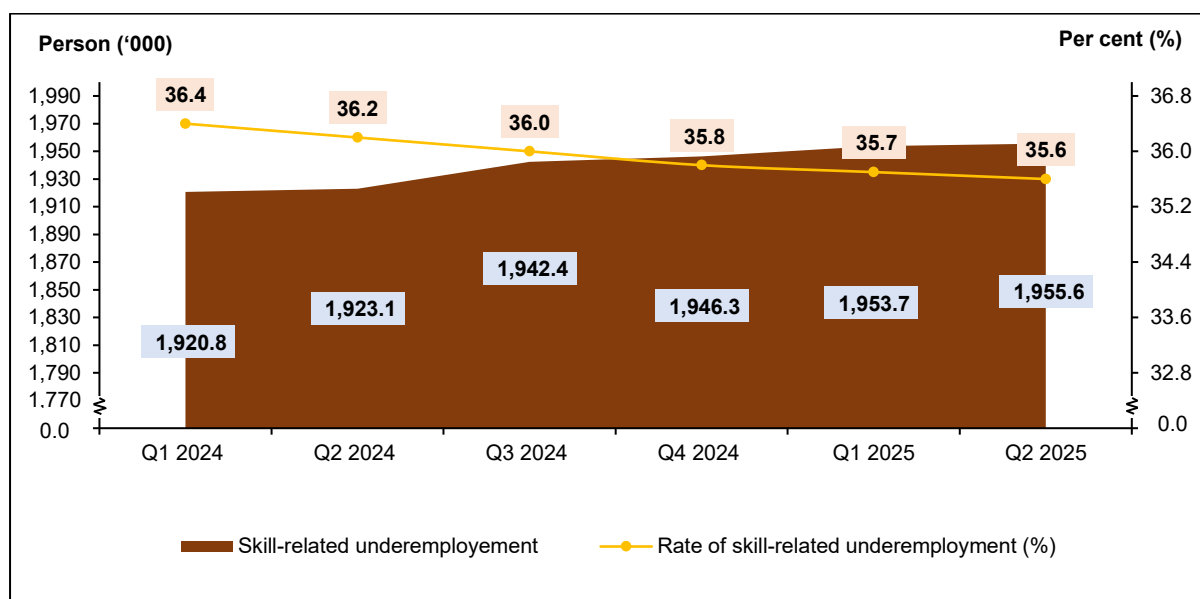
$$\text{Rate of employed persons less than 30 hours} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons less than 30 hours}}{\text{Number of employed persons}}$$

Chart 6: Time-related underemployment, Q1 2024 - Q2 2025



$$\text{Rate of time-related underemployment} = \frac{\text{Number of time-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons}}$$

Chart 7: Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2024 - Q2 2025



$$\text{Rate of skill-related underemployment} = \frac{\text{Number of skill-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons with tertiary education}}$$

Note:

1. The Labour Force Survey indicators from January 2024 and the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
2. † Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
3. The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

11th AUGUST 2025