MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

2025
LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER Q4

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER 2025

Anouncement:

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the fourth quarter of 2025 by contextualizing its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covers four main aspects of national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand, productivity and employee wages. A dedicated segment on a selected issue or theme related to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. A special feature of the LMR is that each quarter include one or more article(s) highlighting labour market issues through statistics; or delving into methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. Detailed quarterly time series statistical tables pertaining to the four topics are also included.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

Februari 2026

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Glossary

Category of skills	:	For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Service and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; and Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations
Economic activity	:	Refers to classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.
Educational attainment	:	Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education.
Employed	:	All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to and those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.
Employees	:	Refers to any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether written or oral and whether expressed or implied, to work for an employer.
Employer	:	Refer to the person with whom an employee has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and includes; (i) a manager, agent or person responsible for the payment of salary or wages to an "employee"; (ii) any body of persons, whether or not statutory or incorporated; and (iii) any Government, Department of Government, statutory bodies, local authorities or other bodies specified in the Second Schedule and, where an employee is employed with any such Government, department, authority or body or with any officer on behalf of any such Government, department, authority or body, the officer under whom such employee is working shall be deemed to be an employer: Provided that no such officer shall be personally liable under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith by him as an officer of the such employer.
Employment-to-population ratio	:	The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.

Glossary

Filled jobs	:	Paid employee (full-time and part-time); and thus, exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers and employees on unpaid leave.
Jobs	:	Total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services at a given point in time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies.
Jobs created	:	Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.
Labour force	:	The population in the working-age group (in completed years at last birthday), either employed or unemployed in the reference week.
Labour force participation rate	:	The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.
Labour productivity	:	Refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.
Outside labour force	:	All persons not classified as employed or unemployed which includes housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.
Skill-related underemployment	:	Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.
Status in employment	:	Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).
Time-related underemployment	:	People employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work.
Total hour worked	:	The aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks.
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.
Unemployment rate	:	The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed as a percentage.

Glossary

Vacancies	:	Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.
Value added	:	The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.
Wages	:	All remuneration in money payable to the employees due to his contract of service or apprenticeship, whether agreed to be paid monthly, weekly, daily or otherwise and includes any bonus, commission or allowance payable by the employer to the employee whether such bonus, commission or allowance is payable under his contract of service, apprenticeship or otherwise, but does not include: (i) service charge; (ii) overtime payment; (iii) gratuity; (iv) retirement benefit; (v) retrenchment, lay-off or termination benefits; (vi) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession; or (vii) any other remuneration or payment as may be exempted by the Minister.
Working age	:	All persons aged between 15 to 64 years who are either in the labour force or outside labour force
Youth	:	All persons between the aged of 15 and 24 years

Acronyms

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

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FOURTH QUARTER 2025

The Malaysian labour market remained well established in the lead-up to the 13MP, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent, 32.1 thousand jobs created and labour productivity per hour worked reached RM46.3
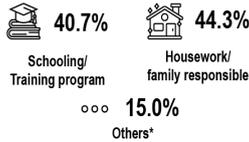
LABOUR SUPPLY

17.62 million labour force
- ▲ **3.0%** YoY
- ▲ **0.8%** QoQ

7.22 million outside labour force
- ▲ **1.6%** YoY
- ▲ **0.6%** QoQ

85 per cent did not seek for work due to schooling and housework

40.7% Schooling/ Training program
44.3% Housework/ family responsible
○○○ **15.0%** Others*

*refer to people who are going for further study, disabled, not interested/ just completed study and retired/ old age

Employed persons continued to increase, to **17.10** million persons

- ● 3.3
- ● 0.8

Q4-24	Q3-25	Q4-25
1.3	3.1	
16.56	16.97	17.10

■ Employed persons (million) ● % YoY ● % QoQ
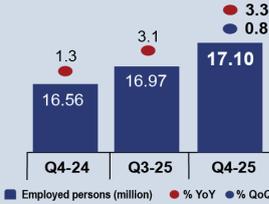
Total hours worked during Q4, **9.88** bilion hours
- ▲ **1.4%** YoY
- ▲ **0.9%** QoQ

Labour force participation rate (LFPR)
went up by 0.3 percentage points compared to Q4 2024

70.1% ... 70.6% ... 70.9%

Q4 2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2025

— Labour force participation rate (%)
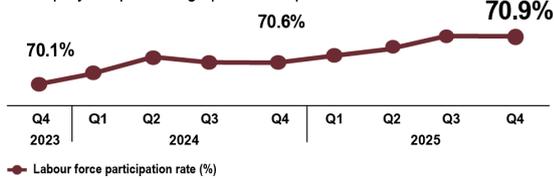
Underemployment situation

Time-related underemployment rate declined at 0.8 per cent, while **Skill-related underemployment rate** declined 0.5 percentage points as compared to Q4 2024

Skill-related underemployment rate (%)
Time-related underemployment rate (%)

	Q4-24	Q1-25	Q2-25	Q3-25	Q4-25
Skill-related	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3
Time-related	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8

National unemployment situation

Q4 2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2025
565.0			538.7				519.9	517.9

-0.4 ... -4.7 ... -0.2 -0.4 ... -3.9 -3.9

■ Unemployed (thousand) — % YoY — % QoQ
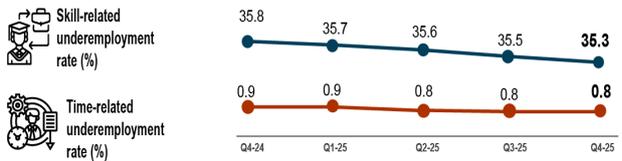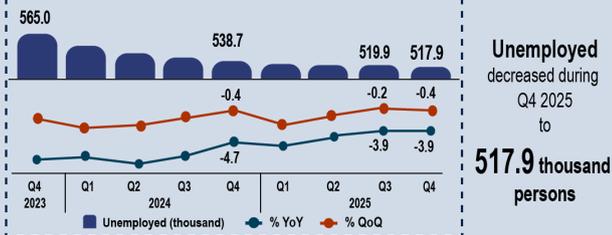
Unemployed decreased during Q4 2025 to **517.9** thousand persons

Unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points year-on-year, stable at 2.9 per cent

3.3% ... 3.2% ... **2.9%**

Q4 2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 2025

LABOUR DEMAND

9.21 millions jobs
Jobs in economic sector increased by **1.8 per cent** compared to **Q4 2024**

9.02 million filled job
Rate of filled jobs **97.8%**
- ▲ **1.8%** YoY
- ▲ **0.6%** QoQ

198.1 thousand vacancies
Rate of vacancies **2.2%**
- ▲ **2.4%** YoY
- ▲ **0.5%** QoQ

32.1 thousand jobs created
- ▲ **2.2%** YoY
- ▼ **0.5%** QoQ

25.1%
64.5%
10.4%

Skilled | Semi-skilled | Low-skilled

More than half **(58.4%)** of jobs opening during Q4 2025 were in the **Manufacturing sector** with a total 115.8 thousand vacancies

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FOURTH QUARTER 2025

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

RM46.3 per hour worked

RM26,765 per employment

Value added per hour worked (RM)
Value added per employment (RM)
% YoY

	Q4-24	Q3-25	Q4-25
Value added per employment (RM)	25,635	26,122	26,765
Value added per hour worked (RM)	44.2	45.2	46.3
% YoY (employment)	2.1	3.9	4.4
% YoY (hour)	1.4	4.1	4.9

EMPLOYEE WAGES STATISTICS (FORMAL SECTOR)

In September 2025, **7.06 million** citizen formal employees
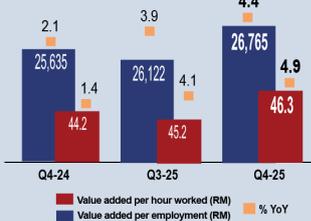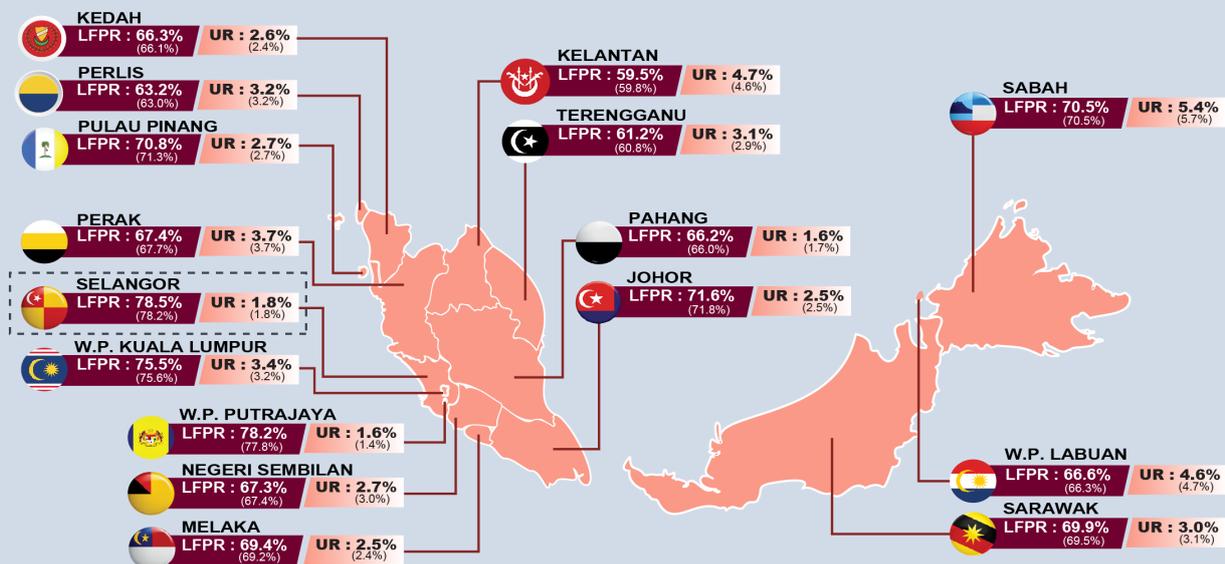
Growth YoY: **3.5%**

603.6 thousand employees

4.3   4.3   **4.3**

RM2,864   RM2,864   **RM2,864**

| Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | Jul | Aug | Sept |
| Q3-24 | | | Q4-24 | | | Q1-25 | | | Q2-25 | | | Q3-25 | | |

Median monthly wages (RM)   % YoY

8.8% (618.7 thousand) of Malaysian formal employees earned below RM1,700 in Sept 2025

618.7 thousand employees

> RM10,000
RM9,500-9,999
RM9,000-9,499
RM8,500-8,999
RM8,000-8,499
RM7,500-7,999
RM7,000-7,499
RM6,500-6,999
RM6,000-6,499
RM5,500-5,999
RM5,000-5,499
RM4,500-4,999
RM4,000-4,499
RM3,500-3,999
RM3,000-3,499
RM2,500-2,999
RM2,000-2,499
RM1,700-1,999
RM1,500-1,699
RM1,000-RM1,499
< RM1,000

LABOUR FORCE SITUATION AT STATE LEVEL

Selangor recorded the highest labour force participation rate of 78.5 per cent and the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Pahang and W.P. Putrajaya at 1.6 per cent.

KEDAH LFPR : 66.3% (66.1%)   UR : 2.6% (2.4%)

PERLIS LFPR : 63.2% (63.0%)   UR : 3.2% (3.2%)

PULAU PINANG LFPR : 70.8% (71.3%)   UR : 2.7% (2.7%)

PERAK LFPR : 67.4% (67.7%)   UR : 3.7% (3.7%)

SELANGOR LFPR : 78.5% (78.2%)   UR : 1.8% (1.8%)

W.P. KUALA LUMPUR LFPR : 75.5% (75.6%)   UR : 3.4% (3.2%)

W.P. PUTRAJAYA LFPR : 78.2% (77.8%)   UR : 1.6% (1.4%)

NEGERI SEMBILAN LFPR : 67.3% (67.4%)   UR : 2.7% (3.0%)

MELAKA LFPR : 69.4% (69.2%)   UR : 2.5% (2.4%)

KELANTAN LFPR : 59.5% (59.8%)   UR : 4.7% (4.6%)

TERENGGANU LFPR : 61.2% (60.8%)   UR : 3.1% (2.9%)

PAHANG LFPR : 66.2% (66.0%)   UR : 1.6% (1.7%)

JOHOR LFPR : 71.6% (71.8%)   UR : 2.5% (2.5%)

SABAH LFPR : 70.5% (70.5%)   UR : 5.4% (5.7%)

W.P. LABUAN LFPR : 66.6% (66.3%)   UR : 4.6% (4.7%)

SARAWAK LFPR : 69.9% (69.5%)   UR : 3.0% (3.1%)

LFPR : Q4 2025 (Q3 2025)   UR : Q4 2025 (Q3 2025)

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

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI EKONOMI 2026 DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA MADANI kesejahteraan

OPEN DATA INVENTORY MALAYSIA NUMBER ONE IN THE WORLD

20 October

SUSTAINABLE GOALS MALAYSIA 2016 - 2030

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

2025

Explanatory Notes:

Starting with the release of Labour Market Review (LMR), First Quarter 2025, Malaysia, the principal statistics of the labour force are estimated based on the current population estimates of Malaysia.

The revision of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data series is performed when the most recent Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 data is available. This census data is then used for the revision of the LFS data series to include additional information available from the latest Population and Housing Census. This process of incorporating revised population benchmarks is referred to as rebasing.

For this purpose, revisions LFS data for the First Quarter to Fourth Quarter of 2024 has been completed. Meanwhile, the revision of the LFS data series for the Second Quarter of 2020 to the Fourth Quarter of 2023 is still being carried out. The data will be published progressively upon the completion of the analysis and finalization process.

As part of this effort, the data series in Labour Market Review for the years 2024 to 2025 has been systematically revised to ensure consistency and accuracy.

Key Reviews for Q4 2025

▶ The Malaysian labour market remained well established in the lead-up to the 13MP, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent, 32.1 thousand jobs created and labour productivity per hour worked reached RM46.3.

▶ In the fourth quarter of 2025, labour supply continued its positive momentum with the number of labour force increased 3.0 per cent to 17.62 million persons. The labour force participation rate also increased by 0.3 percentage points to 70.9 per cent compared with 70.6 per cent in the same quarter of the preceding year. This growth was also supported by increment in employed persons to 17.10 million, up to 3.3 per cent from the previous year. Consequently, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 2.9 per cent, with the number of unemployed fell 3.9 per cent to 517.9 thousand persons.

▶ Furthermore, the number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week fell 11.0 per cent to 229.5 thousand in Q4 2025, while the time-related underemployment rate remained at 0.8 per cent. Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment recorded 1.96 million persons, with the rate of skill-related underemployment went down to 35.3 per cent from 35.8 per cent in Q4 2024.

▶ In terms of labour demand in the economic sectors, the number of jobs increased 1.8 per cent to 9.21 million in Q4 2025, filled jobs also rose 1.8 per cent to 9.02 million. At the same time, vacancies grew 2.4 per cent to 198.1 thousand, while jobs created escalated to 2.2 per cent to 32.1 thousand jobs.

▶ Malaysia's economy expanded 6.3 per cent in line with positive employment growth, while labour productivity measured by value added per worker rose 4.4 per cent to RM26,765 per worker in Q4 2025. During the same period, total hours worked increased 1.4 per cent to 9.88 billion hours. As a result, hourly labour productivity also increased 4.9 per cent, reaching RM46.3 per hour worked.

▶ In conclusion, the expanding employment opportunities and the increase in income through financial assistance and social protection reflect stable and sustainable economic growth. The organisation of Visit Malaysia 2026 (VM2026) is expected to stimulate labour demand, especially in the service sectors such as tourism, hospitality, transport and retail. This increase in tourism activities has the potential to create more new job opportunities and increase the income of local workers, especially among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). At the same time, the implementation of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) is expected to strengthen the labour market structure through the development of high-impact industries, infrastructure expansion and an emphasis on technology-oriented education and skills training.

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Labour Supply

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Box Article

1 The Malaysian labour market remained well established in the lead up to the 13MP, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent, 32.1 thousand jobs created and labour productivity per hour worked reached RM46.3.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia's economy continued to demonstrate resilience and sustainable growth, supported by strong domestic activity, robust external trade, and strategic investment. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a growth of 6.3 per cent, surpassing the initial estimate of 5.7 per cent, with gains spread across the Services, Manufacturing, Construction, and Agriculture sectors. While the quarter-on-quarter, growth of 3.0 per cent also indicated stable economic momentum, supporting labour market expansion.

Trade performance remained a key driver of economic activity. Total trade increased by 13.6 per cent year-on-year to RM276.2 billion in October 2025. Exports rose 15.7 per cent to RM148.3 billion, while imports increased 11.0 per cent to RM127.9 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM20.4 billion. Exports continued to grow positively in December, recording 10.4 per cent growth, mainly driven by manufacturing activities in Johor, Pulau Pinang, Perak, and Selangor[1].

Economic activity translated into increased employment opportunities at the enterprise level. Export oriented companies strengthened their global presence, such as La Fruta Food Industries Sdn Bhd, which successfully entered the Jordanian market with exports exceeding RM364,000[2]. Entrepreneurship development programs also had a significant impact. The National Entrepreneurship Institute (INSKEN) initiative in Sabah created 128 new jobs and generated an additional RM3.9 million in sales[3].

At the state level, various initiatives enhanced labour market participation and local economic activity. The Selangor State Government's action plan and the i-SEED #KitaSelangor 2025 Carnival provided approximately 1,500 job opportunities across the services, manufacturing, trade, automotive, and food & beverage sectors[4]. Digital platforms such as MYFutureJobs also improved labour market efficiency by facilitating job matching, recording over 620,000 placements since 2023[5].

Strategic investment further strengthened future employment prospects and enhanced industrial competitiveness. For example, Syntec Technology from Taiwan invested over RM78 million to expand manufacturing operations in Selangor[6].

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[1] Kosmo. (2025, December 31). Prestasi perdagangan luar Malaysia kekal kukuh apabila jumlah perdagangan barangan meningkat 13.6 peratus kepada RM277.6 bilion pada Oktober 2025. https://www.kosmo.com.my/2025/12/31/prestasi-perdagangan-luar-malaysia-kekal-kukuh-apabila-jumlah-perda-gangan-barangan-meningkat-13-6-peratus-kepada-rm277-6-bilion-pada-oktober-2025/?utm

[2] Sinar Harian. (2025, October 9). FAMA rai kejayaan La Fruta tembusi pasaran Jordan dengan nilai eksport lebih RM364,000. https://www.sinarharian.com.my/article/751670/bisnes/fama-rai-kejayaan-la-fruta-tembusi-pasaran-jordan-dengan-nilai-eksport-lebih-rm364000

[3] Astro Awani. (2025, November 17). RM3.9 juta peningkatan hasil jualan bukti keberkesanan program bimbingan INSKEN di Sabah. https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/rm39-juta-peningkatan-hasil-jualan-bukti-keberkesanan-program-bimbingan-insken-di-sabah-547992

[4] Kosmo. (2025, November 21). Karnival Zakat Selangor 2025 kembali, 1,500 peluang pekerjaan. https://www.kosmo.com.my/2025/11/21/karni-val-zakat-selangor-2025-kembali-1500-peluang-pekerjaan/

[5] Malaysiakini. (2025). Social security report 2025. https://www.malaysiakini.com/socialsecurity/764347

[6] Kosmo. (2025, December 26). Syntec Technology launches Phase II development of Malaysia manufacturing facility with investment of over RM78 million. https://www.kosmo.com.my/2025/12/26/syntec-technology-launches-phase-ii-development-of-malaysia-manufacturing-facility-with-invest-ment-of-over-rm78-million/

Overall, strong economic performance in Q4 2025 provided a solid foundation for continuous labour market growth, increased firm demand for workers, and improved job matching efficiency. As Malaysia advances into the implementation phase of the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan, policy focus remains on high-skilled job creation, productivity enhancement, and income growth to ensure inclusive and sustainable labour market development.

The Labour Market Review Q4 2025 provides a comprehensive assessment of Labour Supply, Labour Demand, Labour Productivity, and Employee Wages. It also includes a feature article on current labour market trends, supporting effective policy formulation and highlighting Malaysia's progress in building a resilient, adaptive, and future-ready workforce.

2.1 Labour Force

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the labour supply sustained its growth compared to the same quarter in 2024. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) edged up by 0.3 percentage point to 70.9 per cent, from 70.6 per cent in Q4 2024. During the quarter, the number of labour force recorded a year-on year growth of 3.0 per cent, (+520.2 thousand persons) in Q4 2025. Compared to the same quarter on the previous year, the number of labour force rose by 0.8 per cent (+131.5 thousand persons), while LFPR stay at 70.9 **[Chart 2.1 & 2.2]**.

Chart 2.1:

Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
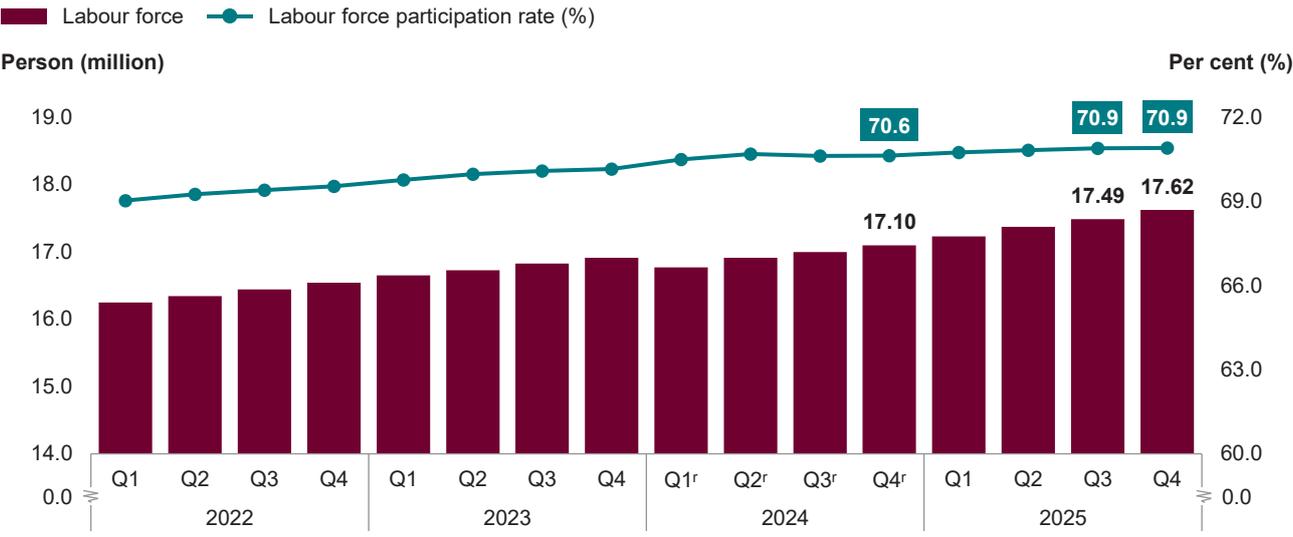
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ͬ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.2:

Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
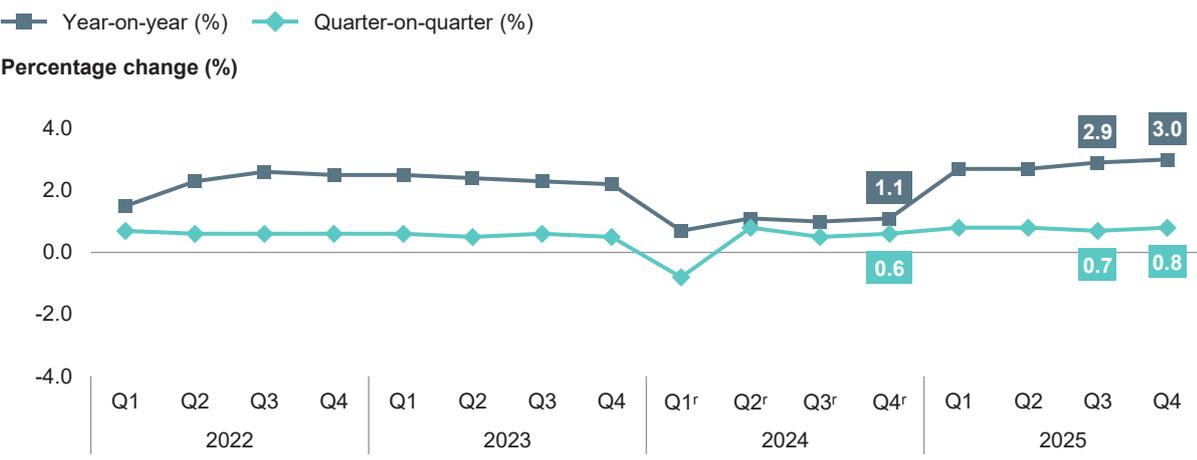
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ͬ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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Disaggregating by sex, the male population accounted for nearly two-thirds of the labour force in Q4 2025, with a share of 63.0 per cent, equivalent to 11.10 million persons. The male labour force posted a year-on-year increase at 3.3 per cent (+351.1 thousand persons). On the other hand, the female labour force, comprising 37.0 per cent increase by 2.7 per cent (+169.2 thousand persons) year on year to record 6.51 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force surge by 0.6 per cent and 0.9 per cent compared to the preceding quarter respectively **[Chart 2.3]**.

Chart 2.3:

Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q4 2025

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Male	63.0% [11.10]
Female	37.0% [6.51]

Percentage change (%)

Annual		Quarterly	
Male	3.3	Male	0.6
Female	2.7	Female	0.9

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years comprising a share of 30.9 per cent or 5.45 million persons in Q4 2025. In the meantime, the labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years made up a share of 27.0 per cent, followed by 17.1 per cent aged 45 to 54 years and 16.7 per cent aged 15 to 24 years. The age group of 55 to 64 years is the lowest contributor share to the labour force with 8.2 percent.

During Q4 2025, all age cohorts recorded positive year on year growth. The age group of 45 to 54 years record the highest gain in labour force by 5.3 per cent (+153.1 thousand persons) to record 3.02 million persons. Similarly, another age group that had significant growth in the labour force during the quarter was those aged 15 to 24 years, which increased 4.3 per cent (+122.2 thousand persons) to register 2.94 million persons. However, an increase was observed in the number of labour force against the previous quarter for all age cohorts except those aged 55 to 64 years, declined 1.5 per cent **[Chart 2.4]**.

Chart 2.4:
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q4 2025

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Age group	Percentage share
15-24	16.7% [2.94]
25-34	30.9% [5.45]
35-44	27.0% [4.77]
45-54	17.1% [3.02]
55-64	8.2% [1.44]

Percentage change (%)

Age group	Annual	Quarterly
15-24	4.3	0.8
25-34	3.5	1.1
35-44	1.0	0.8
45-54	5.3	1.1
55-64	1.0	-1.5
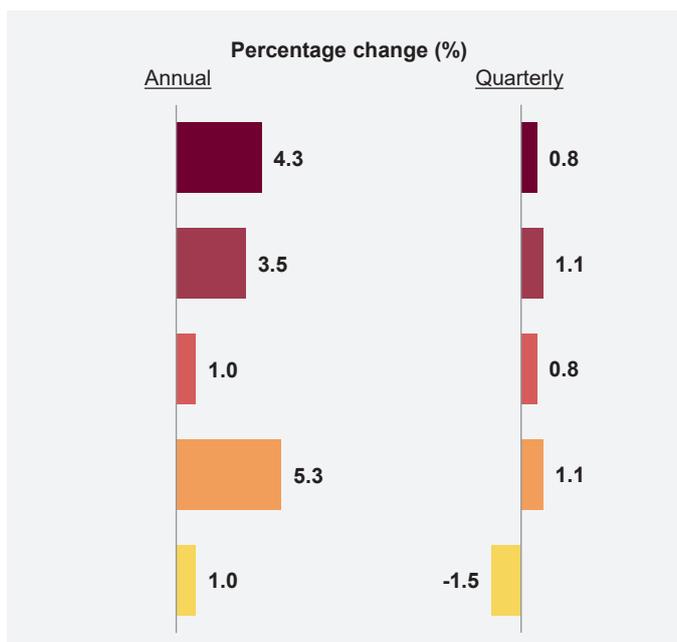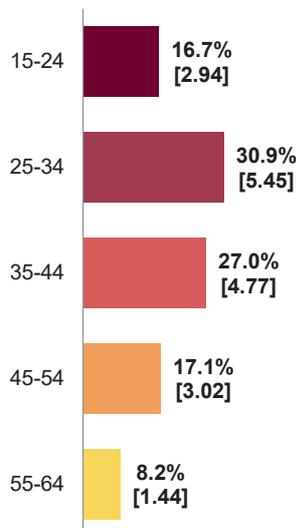
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

As for labour force participation by sex, the male LFPR increased by 0.1 percentage points, while the female LFPR increased by 0.3 percentage points, recording 83.3 per cent and 56.6 per cent respectively in Q4 2025. In the meantime, the data indicates that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80.0 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups showed LFPR exceeding 80 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 85.9 per cent, followed by 83.6 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Additionally, those aged 45 to 54 years also recorded a relatively high LFPR at 78.4 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, the age group of 15 to 24 years registered the lowest rate at 48.1 per cent.

Further disaggregation by sex and age group, it revealed distinctive peak age for male and female. Male LFPR surged above 90.0 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up until the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. During Q4 2025, male LFPR peaked at 98.0 per cent for the aged group of 35 to 44 years, while female LFPR peaked at 71.3 per cent for the aged group of 25 to 34 years. However, the female LFPR decline for a younger age group compared to male and continued to decrease in line with the increase in age **[Chart 2.5]**.

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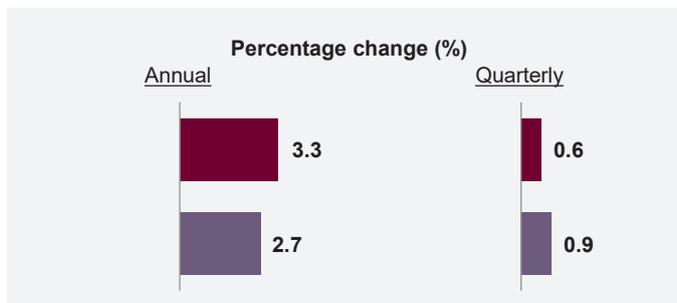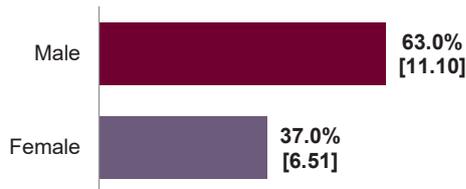6 Way Forward
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Chart 2.5:

Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q4 2025

Legend: ■ Total ■ Male ■ Female

Per cent (%)

	Total
Male	83.3
Female	56.6
Total	70.9

Different: **26.7 percentage points**

Per cent (%)

Age Group	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Male	53.7	97.2	98.0	95.2	68.4
Female	41.6	71.3	67.0	60.2	33.6
Total	48.1	85.9	83.6	78.4	50.8
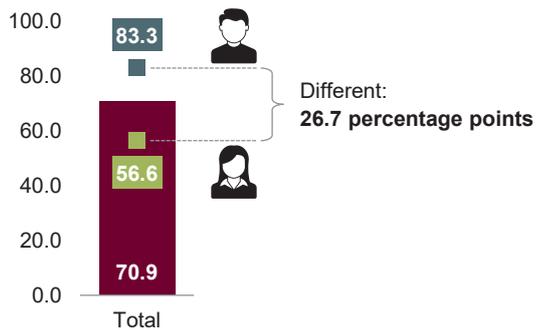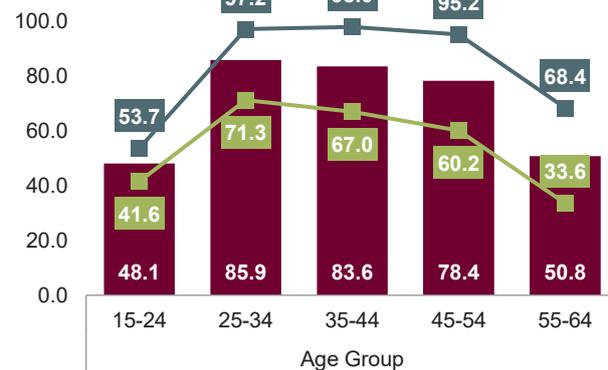
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

2.2 Employment Situation

In Q4 2025, the number of employed persons rose by 3.3 per cent year-on-year (+541.1 thousand persons) to 17.10 million persons compare to 3.1 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. Consequently, the employment-to-population ratio, which measures the economy's capacity to create employment, increased by 0.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to 68.8 per cent. On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons grew by 0.8 per cent (+133.5 thousand persons), while the employment to-population ratio stays at 68.8 per cent **[Chart 2.6 & 2.7]**.

Chart 2.6:

Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
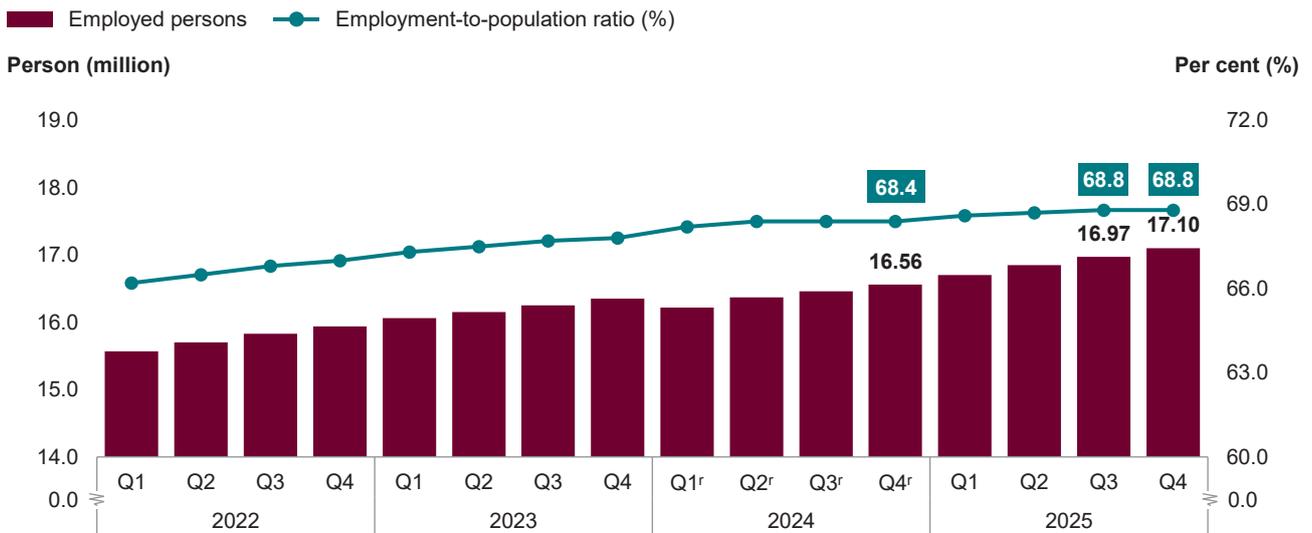
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.7:

Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
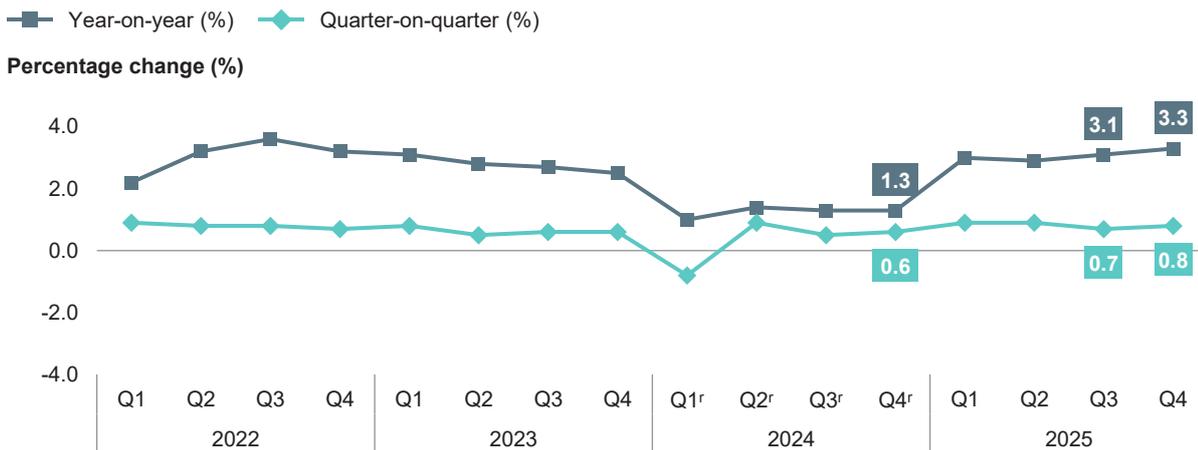
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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Male accounted for more than half of employed persons in Q4 2025, representing 63.1 per cent or 10.80 million persons, while female made up 36.8 per cent or 6.30 million persons. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter annually is 3.5 per cent (+367.9 thousand persons) for male and 2.8 per cent for female (+173.1 thousand persons). Both male and female employment showed an increased quarterly growth which are 0.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent **[Chart 2.8]**.

Chart 2.8:
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q4 2025

■ Male   ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Male	63.2% [10.80]
Female	36.8% [6.30]

Percentage change (%)
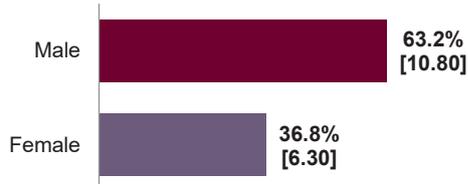
	Annual	Quarterly
Male	3.5	0.7
Female	2.8	1.0
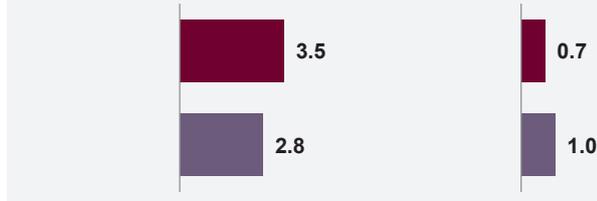
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

In Q4 2025, the age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest contribution of employed persons, registering 31.1 per cent or 5.32 million persons. This was followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 27.6 per cent or 4.72 million persons. These two categories represented nearly two-thirds of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 15.5 per cent or equivalent to 2.65 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.42 million persons, which comprised 8.3 per cent during the quarter.

Analysis by age group showed that the number of employed persons increased across all categories in Q4 2025. The highest growth in the number of employed persons was recorded by age group of 45 to 54, with a growth of 5.7 per cent (+161.7 thousand persons), followed by the youth aged 15 to 24 years, which improved by 4.4 per cent (+112.0 thousand persons). Another category that had significant growth in employed persons during the quarter was those aged 25 to 34 years and 55 to 64 years, which increased by 3.4 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. While those aged 35 to 44 recorded slight growth of 1.2 per cent during the quarter **[Chart 2.9]**.

Chart 2.9:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q4 2025

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Age group	Percentage share
15-24	**15.5%** **[2.65]**
25-34	**31.1%** **[5.32]**
35-44	**27.6%** **[4.72]**
45-54	**17.4%** **[2.98]**
55-64	**8.3%** **[1.42]**

Percentage change (%)

Age group	Annual	Quarterly
15-24	4.4	0.9
25-34	3.4	1.3
35-44	1.2	0.8
45-54	5.7	0.9
55-64	2.6	-1.4
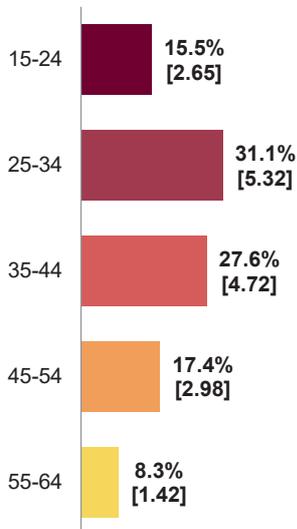
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

In terms of distribution by educational attainment, the majority of employed persons were pursuing secondary education, registering 56.7 per cent or 9.69 million persons, followed by tertiary education at 32.4 per cent or 5.54 million persons. Meanwhile, the employed person with primary and no formal education represented by 8.7 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively.

Based on year-on-year comparison, the employed persons with no formal education compressed by 5.1 per cent (-20.2 thousand persons), while those with secondary education also posted a rise of 4.7 per cent (+438.6 thousand persons). In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 1.9 per cent (+103.0 thousand persons), followed by employed persons with primary education which rose by 1.3 per cent (+19.6 thousand persons) **[Chart 2.10]**.

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Chart 2.10:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q4 2025

■ Tertiary   ■ Secondary   ■ Primary   ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Tertiary	32.4% [5.54]
Secondary	56.7% [9.69]
Primary	8.7% [1.49]
No formal education	2.2% [0.38]

Percentage change (%)

Annual / Quarterly

	Annual	Quarterly
Tertiary	1.9	0.3
Secondary	4.7	1.5
Primary	1.3	-1.3
No formal education	-5.1	-2.5
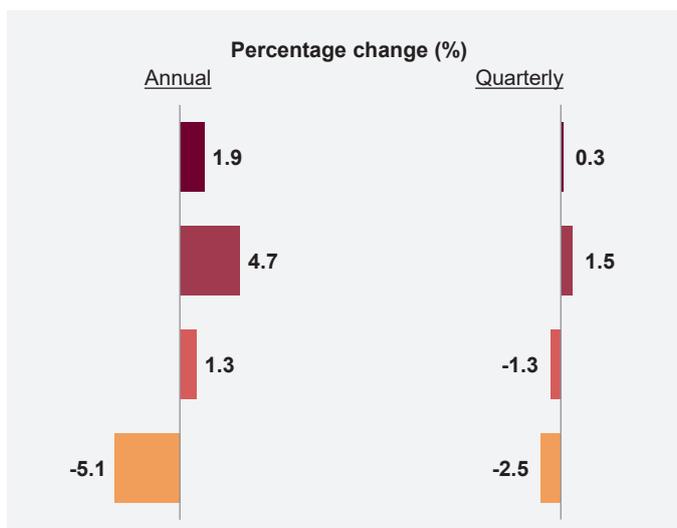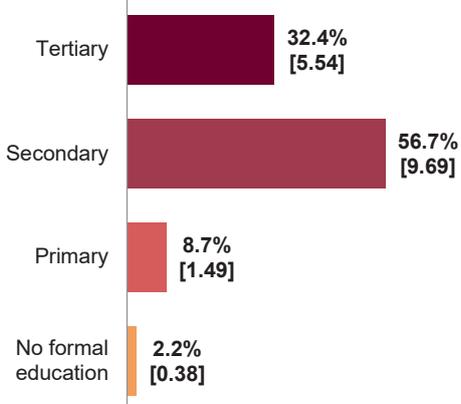
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Looking at the employed persons by skill level, the semi-skilled occupations category which comprised 56.6 per cent of total employment, grew by 2.8 per cent (+260.9 thousand persons) year on-year, recording a total of 9.67 million persons in Q4 2025. Most of the employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers for 23.2 per cent, encompassing 3.96 million persons **[Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1]**.

Chart 2.11:

Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q4 2025

■ Managers   ■ Professionals   ■ Technicians and associate professionals   ■ Clerical support workers   ■ Service and sales workers

■ Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers   ■ Craft and related trades workers   ■ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers   ■ Elementary occupations

Percentage share (%)

Skilled	5.0%	13.5%	11.7%				30.2%
Semi-skilled	10.1%	23.2%	4.3%	8.8%	10.2%		56.6%
Low-skilled	13.2%						
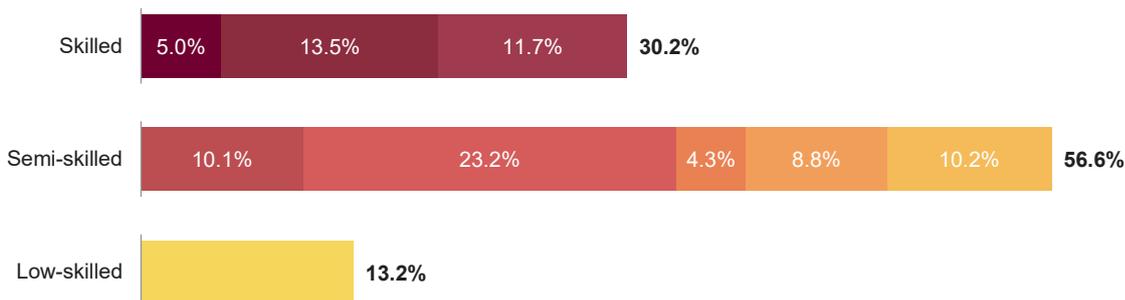
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table 2.1:

Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q4 2025

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
Skilled		**5,168.5**	**100.0**	**3.0**	**0.7**
	Manager	863.1	16.7	6.0	0.3
	Professionals	2,303.3	44.6	3.4	1.2
	Technicians and associate professionals	2,002.1	38.7	1.4	0.3
Semi-skilled		**9,672.3**	**100.0**	**2.8**	**0.8**
	Clerical support workers	1,720.5	17.8	3.8	1.3
	Service and sales workers	3,961.9	41.0	1.7	0.4
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	735.0	7.6	5.7	1.9
	Craft and related trades workers	1,504.5	15.6	2.6	0.8
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,750.4	18.1	3.1	0.7
Low-skilled		**2,259.2**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**1.0**
	Elementary occupations	2,259.2	100.0	6.0	1.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Additionally, the skilled occupations category makes up a share of 30.2 per cent of total employment The number of employed persons in this category increased 3.0 per cent (+151.5 thousand persons) year-on-year, reaching 5.17 million persons during Q4 2025 Nevertheless, employed persons in the low-skilled occupation category which comprised the remaining share of 13.2 per cent of total employment grew by 6.0 per cent (+128.7 thousand persons) to 2.26 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.7 per cent (+35.7 thousand persons) from Q3 2025. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.8 per cent (+74.5 thousand persons) and 1.0 per cent (+23.3 thousand persons), respectively.

Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. This group encompassed 75.7 per cent of employed persons and experienced a year-on year increase of 2.6 per cent (+324.4 thousand persons) and accounted for 12.95 million persons in Q4 2025. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.8 per cent of total employment, a decrease by 2.4 per cent (-15.6 thousand persons), bringing the number to 643.4 thousand persons during the quarter.

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Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 18.1 per cent or 3.09 million persons. This category maintained a growth of 8.1 per cent (+232.3 thousand persons) year-on-year. On the other hand, the remaining 2.4 per cent represent the unpaid family worker category reaching 413.0 thousand persons. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated growth except for the employer, which declined by 0.2 per cent and the unpaid family worker, declined 5.1 per cent during Q4 2025 **[Chart 2.12]**.

Chart 2.12:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q4 2025

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

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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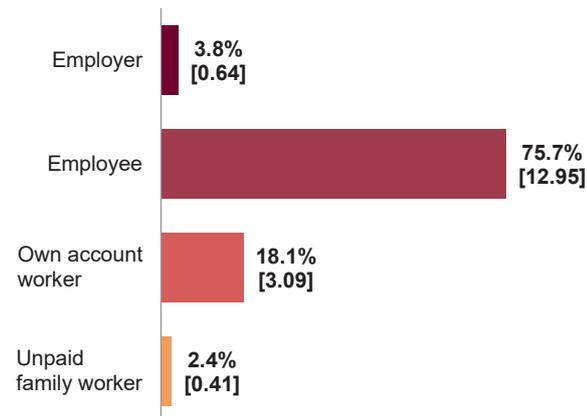
2.3 Highlight on Underemployment Situation

The number of persons in time-related underemployment referring to those who were employed for less than 30 hour per week but were able and willing to work additional hours, showed a downward trend from the same quarter of 2024, with a decline of 15.0 per cent (-22.9 thousand persons) to 129.8 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment comprised 0.8 per cent from total of persons who were employed, decrease 0.1 percentage points as compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as this group decreased by 2.6 per cent (-3.5 thousand persons) while the rate remained unchanged at 0.8 per cent as the previous quarter **[Chart 2.13 & 2.14]**.

Chart 2.13:

Time-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
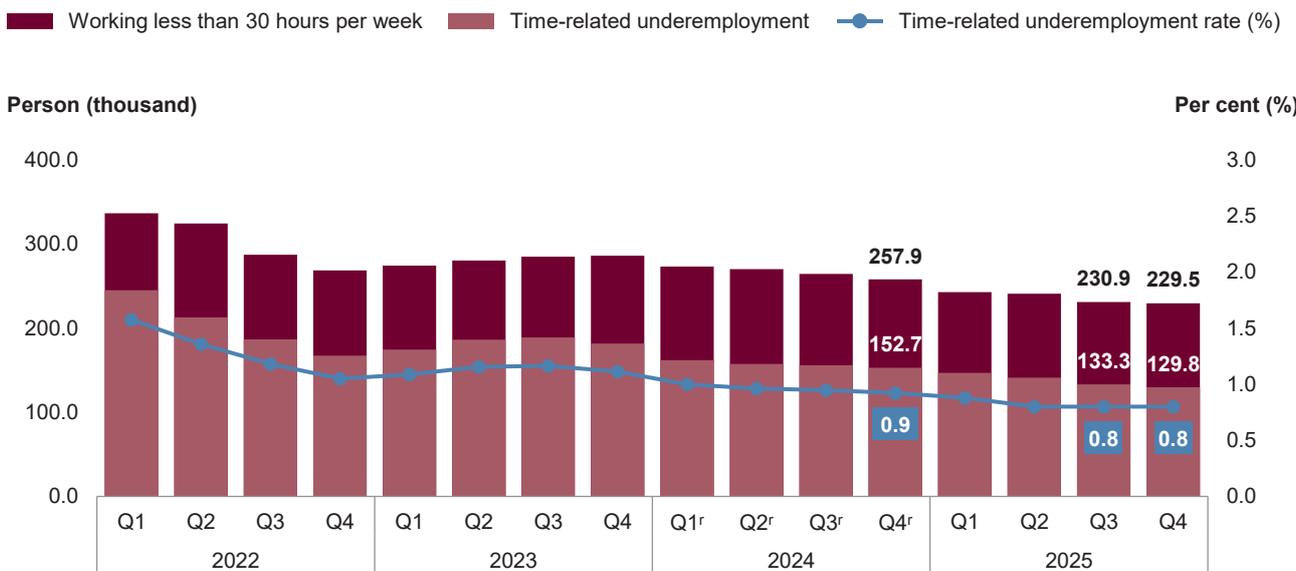
Working less than 30 hours per week ● Time-related underemployment ● Time-related underemployment rate (%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.14:

Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

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

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment comprised employed person with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. As of Q4 2025, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment increased by 0.5 per cent (+10.2 thousand persons) year-on-year, to record 1.96 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations continued to trend downward by 0.5 percentage points to 35.3 per cent.

Similarly, compared with Q3 2025, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment declined marginally by 0.3 per cent (-5.0 thousand persons), while the rate edged down by 0.2 percentage points **[Chart 2.15 & 2.16]**.

Chart 2.15:

Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

■ Skill-related underemployment　　●— Skill-related underemployment rate (%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.16:

Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
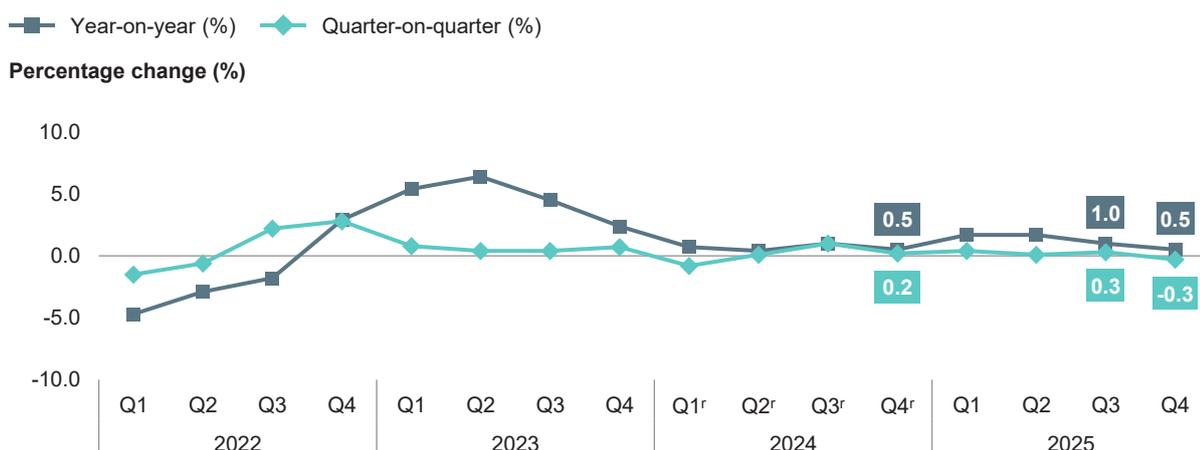
■— Year-on-year (%)　　◆— Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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2.4 **National Unemployment Situation**

In Q4 2025, the number of unemployed persons declined 3.9 per cent (-20.8 thousand persons) from the same quarter in the previous year to 517.9 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 2.9 per cent, after a year-on-year decreased of 0.3 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, where the number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.4 per cent (-2.0 thousand persons), while the unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points to 2.9 per cent in the preceding quarter **[Chart 2.17 & 2.18]**.

Chart 2.17:

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
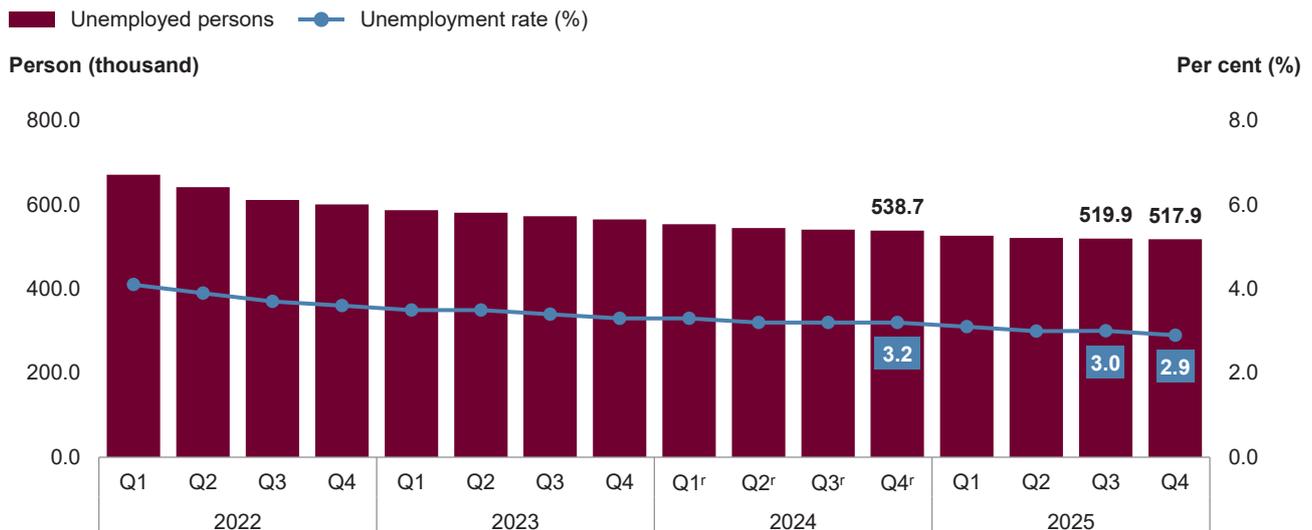
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.18:

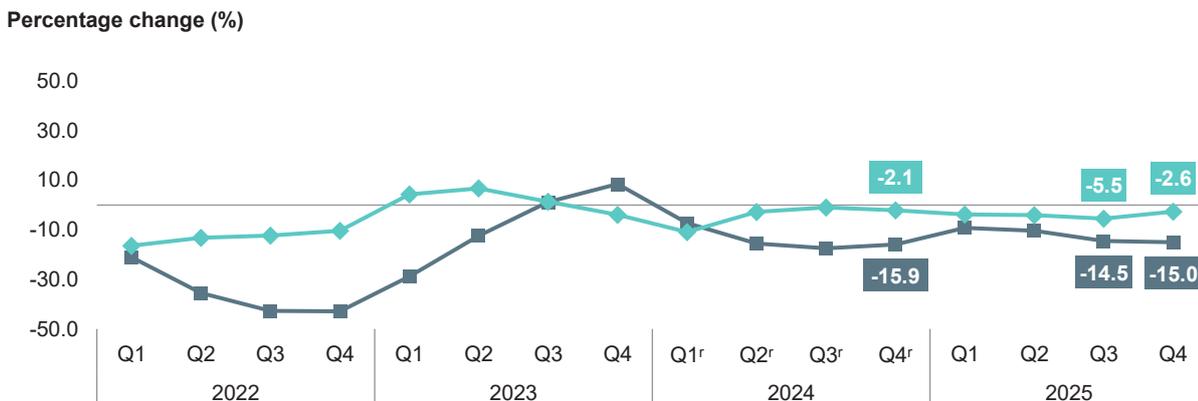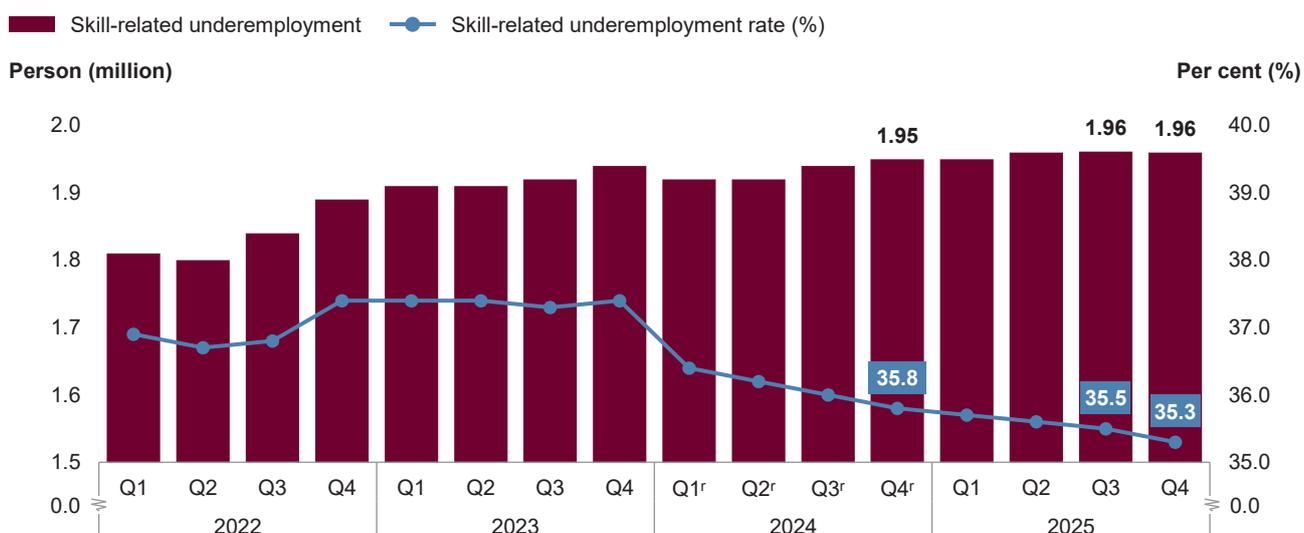**Percentage change of unemployed persons, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025**

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Most unemployed persons were in urban areas for Q4 2024, made up 74.3 per cent of total unemployment, while rural areas accounted for 25.7 per cent. Compared to the same period last year, both strata showed a decrease. Urban unemployment increased by 0.05 per cent (0.2 thousand persons) to 384.9 thousand persons, with the unemployment rate at 2.8 per cent. In rural areas, unemployment fell by 13.6 per cent (-21.0 thousand persons) to 133.1 thousand persons, and the unemployment rate at 3.5 per cent. As quarter-on-quarter, the number of unemployed persons remained the same in urban areas, while decreased by 1.4 per cent (-1.9 thousand persons) in rural areas **[Chart 2.19].**

Chart 2.19:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by strata, Q4 2025

■ Urban ■ Rural

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Male unemployed made up more than half (58.9%) of total unemployment as opposed to 41.1 per cent of unemployed female. The year-on-year decline in unemployment during Q4 2025 was constituted by both male and female, with the number of male unemployed persons dropped 5.2 per cent (-16.8 thousand persons) compared to the same quarter of 2024, which accounted for 305.0 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 1.9 per cent year-on-year (-4.1 thousand persons) to 212.9 thousand persons. On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, unemployed male recorded a decrease of 0.7 per cent (-2.2 thousand persons) and female recorded an increase of 0.1 per cent (0.2 thousand persons) **[Chart 2.20]**.

Chart 2.20:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by sex, Q4 2025

■ Male ■ Female

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 56.0 per cent or equivalent to 289.8 thousand persons, during Q4 2025, followed by 24.3 per cent or 125.9 thousand persons in the age group of 25 to 34 years. These two groups combined comprised more than 80 per cent of unemployment, which was observed in younger age groups. In the meantime, the unemployed aged 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest share of 3.7 per cent or 19.2 thousand persons during the quarter.

In comparison to the same quarter a year ago, three age groups recorded a year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons. The most significant decrease was observed in the age group of 55 to 64 years which dropped by 54.2 per cent (-22.7 thousand persons), followed by a decline of 17.3 per cent (-8.6 thousand persons) in the 45 to 54 years age group, and a reduction of 17.0 per cent (-8.6 thousand persons) among those aged 35 to 44 years during Q4 2025. During the same period, the younger age groups of 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years saw an upsurge in the number of unemployed persons, which rose by 3.6 per cent (+10.1 thousand persons) and 7.7 per cent (+9.0 thousand persons) respectively. As compared to the previous quarter, an increase was observed in the number of unemployed persons for the age groups of 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 years, while three other age groups recorded a negative quarter-on-quarter growth **[Chart 2.21]**.

Chart 2.21:
Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by age group, Q4 2025

■ 15-24   ■ 25-34   ■ 35-44   ■ 45-54   ■ 55-64
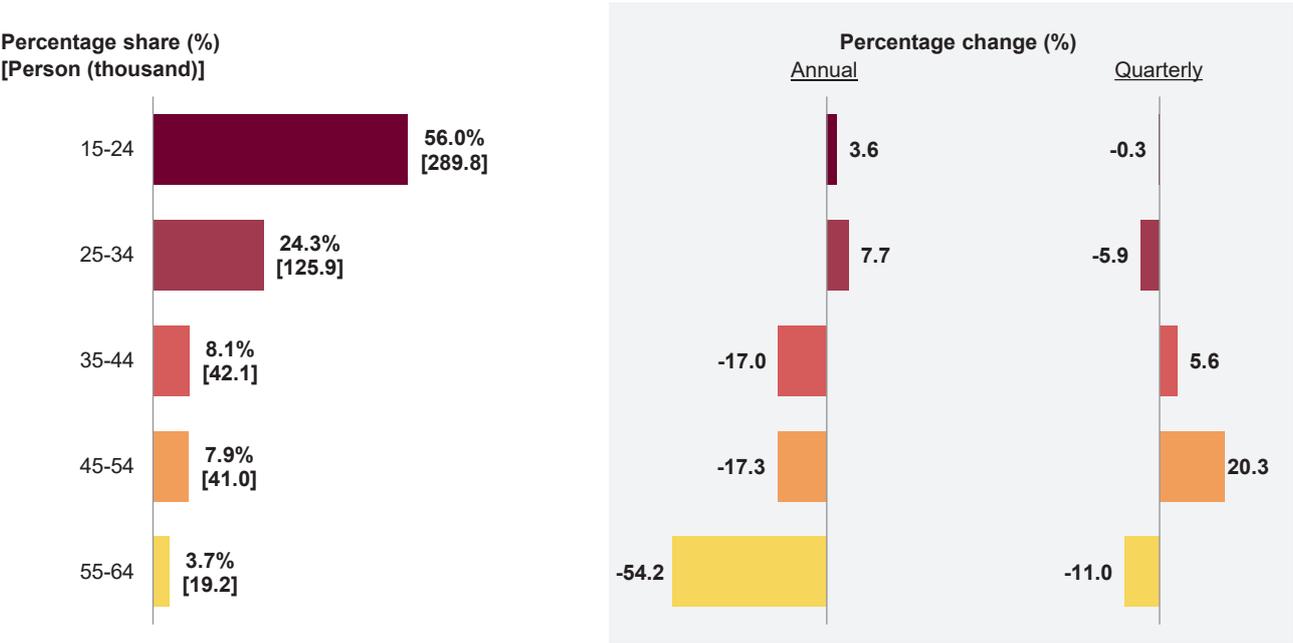
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q4 2025, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.3 per cent, 0.5 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 2.7 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, as the male unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points while female unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for both males and females remained at 2.8 and 3.3 per cent respectively.

Across all age groups, the unemployment rate during Q4 2025 decreased except for those aged 25 to 34 years, who compared to the same quarter of 2024 recording rates of 2.3 per cent respectively. The age groups of 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years experienced the largest drops in unemployment rates over the past year. The unemployment rate for those aged 45 to 54 years fell from 1.7 per cent to 1.4 per cent, while the 55 to 64 years age group saw a decrease from 2.9 per cent to 1.3 per cent during this quarter. In the meantime, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 stood at 9.8 per cent, remaining unchanged on a quarterly basis and declining by 0.1 percentage points year-on-year **[Chart 2.22]**.

Chart 2.22:

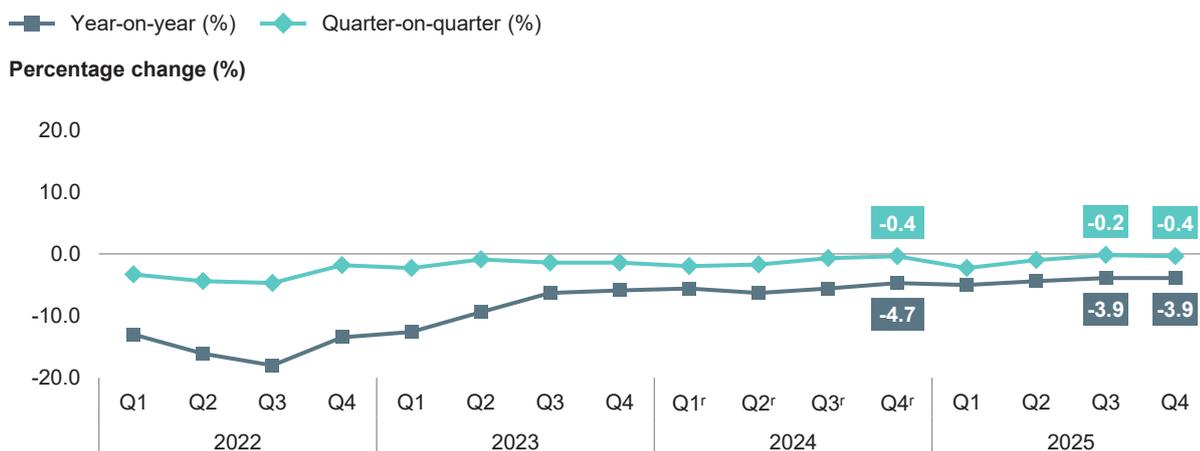**Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025**
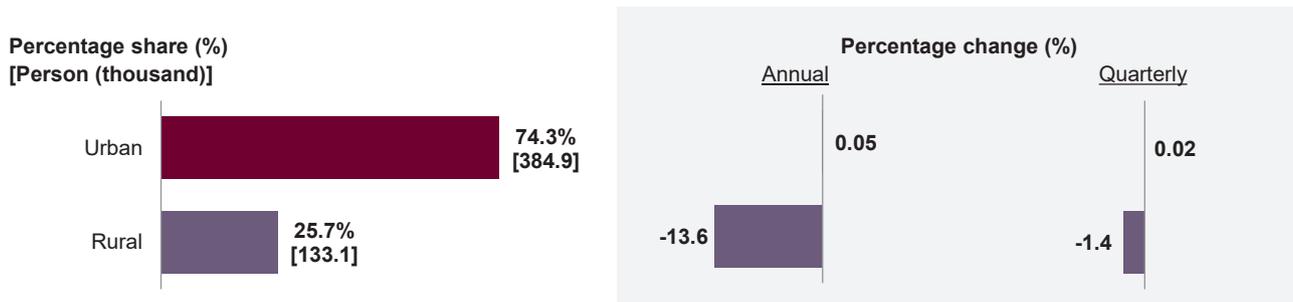

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ͬ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Overall, actively unemployed made up around 80 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q4 2025, the share was 80.2 per cent which was equivalent to 415.4 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 2.9 per cent (-12.4 thousand persons) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded a decrease of 7.6 per cent (-8.5 thousand persons) to 102.5 thousand persons **[Chart 2.23]**.

Chart 2.23:

Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
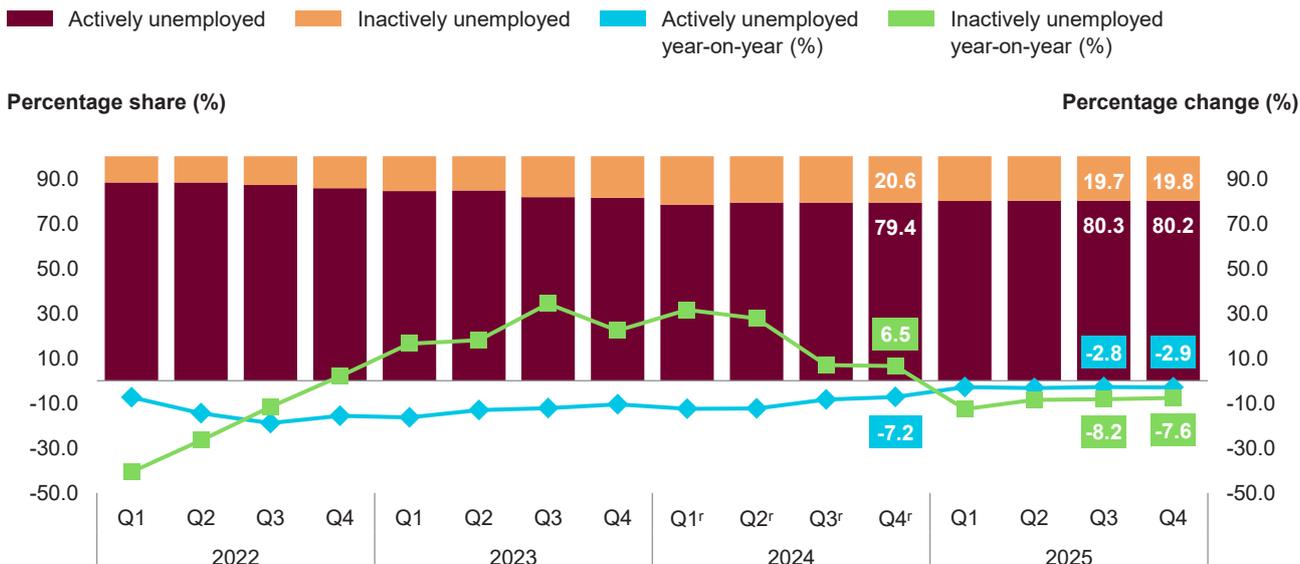
■ Actively unemployed ■ Inactively unemployed ■ Actively unemployed year-on-year (%) ■ Inactively unemployed year-on-year (%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed persons were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 66.2 per cent or equivalent to 274.9 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 3.6 per cent or 14.8 thousand persons during Q4 2025. Overall, the number of actively unemployed persons by duration of unemployment recorded a decrease on an annual basis, except for the category of those unemployed for less than 3 months. As for quarterly basis, all categories of those unemployed recorded a decline with a significant decline for unemployed one year and above of 2.2 per cent **[Chart 2.24]**.

Chart 2.24:

Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q4 2025

■ Less than 3 months ■ 3 months to less than 6 months ■ 6 months to less than 1 year ■ 1 year and above

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
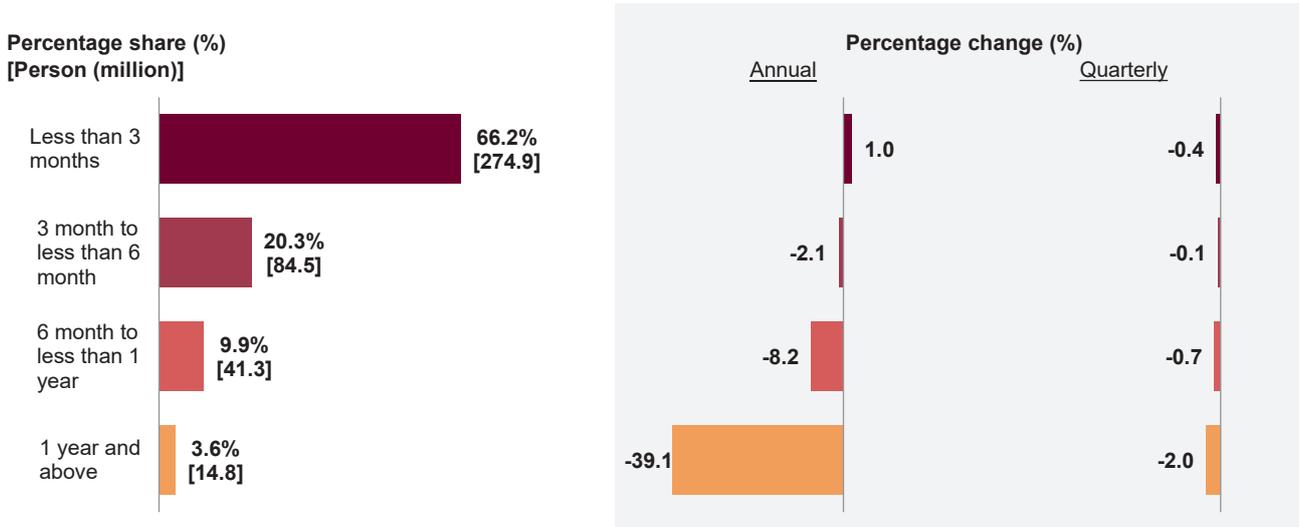
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The outside labour force in Q4 2025 recorded an increase of 1.6 per cent (+113.9 thousand persons) to 7.22 million persons as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, the number of outside labour force also rose by 0.6 per cent (+42.0 thousand persons) as compared to the previous quarter **[Chart 2.25]**.

Chart 2.25:

Outside Labour Force, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM
Notes: ʳ Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

In Q4 2025, most of the outside labour force population comprised female who made up 69.2 per cent or 5.00 million persons, while male accounted for 30.8 per cent or 2.23 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the number of males in the outside labour force increased by 2.2 per cent (+48.3 thousand persons), whereas females recorded a growth of 1.3 per cent (+65.6 thousand persons). A similar trend was observed for quarterly changes, where the number of males increased by 0.6 per cent (+13.7 thousand persons), whereas female also increased by 0.6 per cent (+28.3 thousand persons) in Q4 2025 **[Chart 2.26]**.

Chart 2.26:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q4 2025
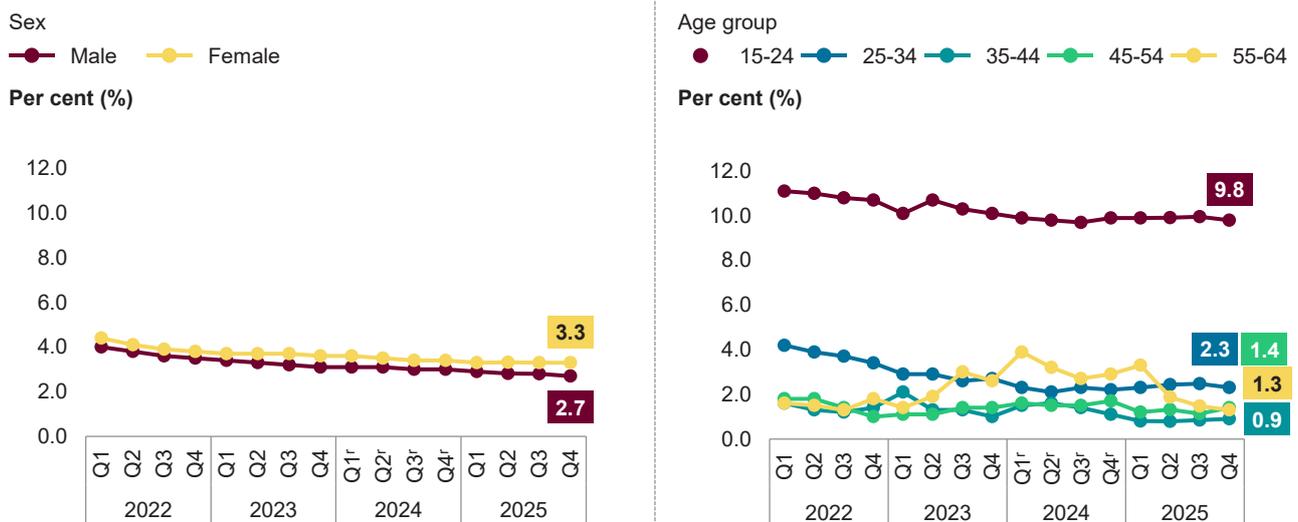

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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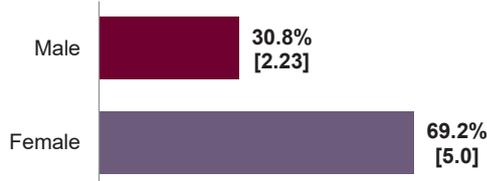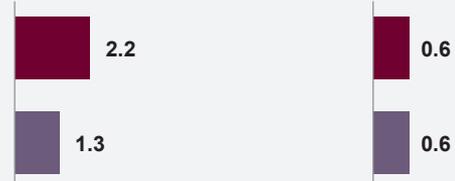
The distribution of outside labour force by age group during Q4 2025 recorded nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, within this category comprising 43.9 per cent or equivalent to 3.17 million persons. In general, this group are primarily associated with those who had not yet completed their education or involved in training programme. The next significantly share in outside labour force contributed 19.3 per cent or 1.39 million persons was the age group of 55 to 64 years, which due to retirement or in old age.

All age groups posted a positive year-on-year growth in the number of outside labour force during Q4 2025, except for those aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 years, which declined by 9.6 per cent (-88.6 thousand persons) and 0.8 per cent (-11.4 thousand persons) respectively. Three age groups recorded year-on-year increases in the number of persons outside the labour force, with the highest increase observed in the 35 to 44 age group, at 11.8 per cent (+98.7 thousand persons). The 25 to 34 age group recorded a growth of 7.6 per cent (+63.5 thousand persons), followed by the 15 to 24 age group posted a marginal increase of 1.7 per cent (+51.7 thousand persons). However, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, a decline in the number of outside labour force was observed for those aged 25 to 34 years and 45 to 54 years. In contrast, the other three age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth **[Chart 2.27]**.

Chart 2.27:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q4 2025
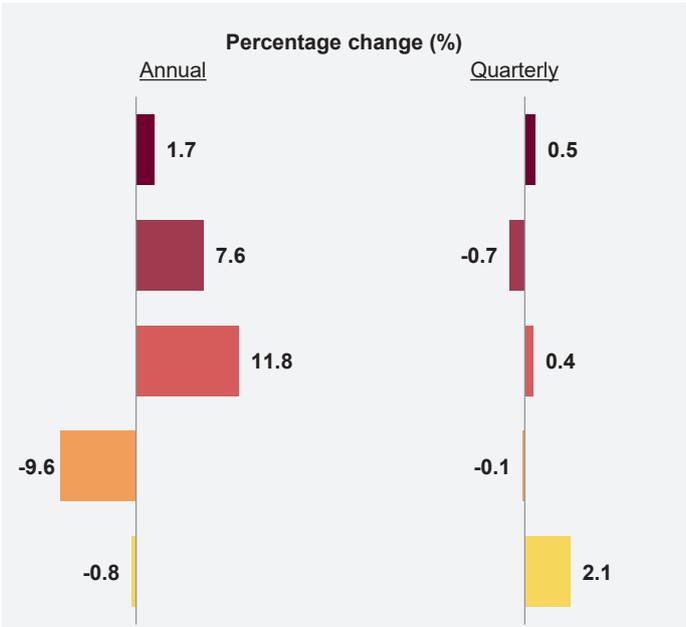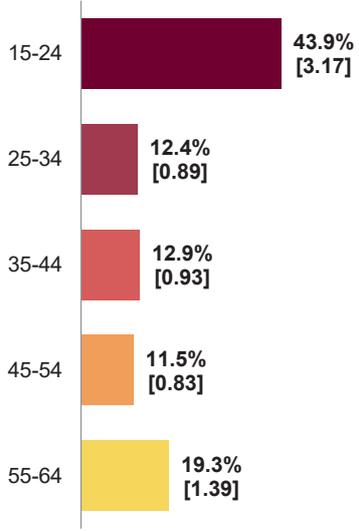
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Further analysis by age group revealed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. It was interesting to observe that youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (68.6%) of the male outside labour force during Q4 2025, followed by 19.9 per cent in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could suggest that a late entrant of male into the job market was due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

Likewise, the youth age group exhibited the highest proportion of female outside labour force, which was 32.9 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (19.0%). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 51.9 per cent was notably lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (88.5%). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 14.8 per cent to 17.4 per cent, hence indicating that female tend to leave the job market earlier compared to male **[Chart 2.28]**.

Chart 2.28:
Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q4 2025

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

Percentage share (%)
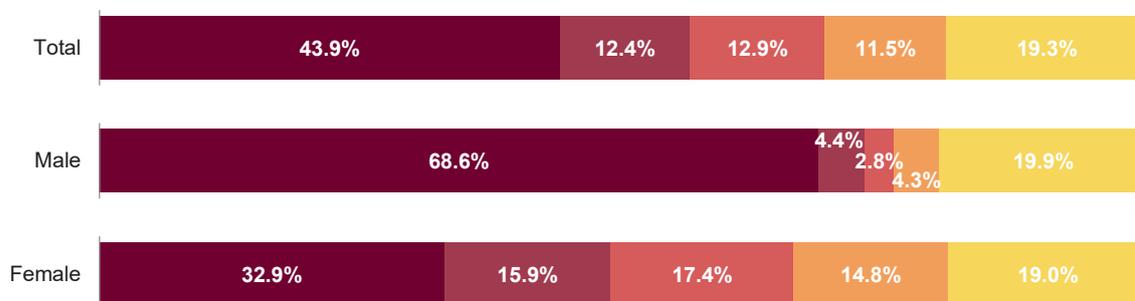
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 44.3 per cent were those who did not seek for work during Q4 2025 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category experienced an increase of 2.1 per cent year-on-year (+65.3 thousand persons) to record 3.20 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 40.7 per cent or equivalent to 2.94 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2024, the number in this category rose by 0.1 per cent (+3.6 thousand persons).

Additionally, a share of 1.8 per cent outside labour force who did not seek for work were because they were going on to further their studies increased by 45.8 per cent year-on-year (+41.6 thousand persons) to 132.4 thousand persons, suggesting this group's potential to enter the labour force once completing their education or training programs. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, which accounted for 1.1 per cent or 79.5 thousand persons in Q4 2025 **[Exhibit 2.1].**

Exhibit 2.1:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q4 2025

		Q4 2025 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)	
Schooling/ training program		2,942.4 (40.7%)	▲ 0.1% ▲ 0.7%	Q4 2024: **2,938.8** (41.3%) Q3 2025: **2,923.1** (40.7%)	
Housework/ family responsibility		3,199.5 (44.3%)	▲ 2.1% ▲ 0.4%	Q4 2024: **3,134.2** (44.1%) Q3 2025: **3,186.9** (44.4%)	
Going for further study		132.4 (1.8%)	▲ 45.8% ▲ 5.0%	Q4 2024: **90.8** (1.3%) Q3 2025: **126.1** (1.8%)	
Disabled		241.6 (3.3%)	▲ 7.4% ▲ 2.0%	Q4 2024: **224.9** (3.2%) Q3 2025: **236.8** (3.3%)	
Not interested/ just completed study		79.5 (1.1%)	▼ -6.6% ▲ 3.4%	Q4 2024: **85.1** (1.2%) Q3 2025: **76.9** (1.1%)	
Retired/ old age		629.2 (8.7%)	▼ -1.2% ▼ -0.6%	Q4 2024: **636.9** (9.0%) Q3 2025: **632.7** (8.8%)	

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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2.6 Labour Force Situation at State Level

The labour force by state in Q4 2025 shows five states registered LFPR higher than 70.9 per cent recorded at the national level, namely Selangor (78.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (75.5%), W.P. Putrajaya (78.2%) and Johor (71.6%).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted decreases in LFPR which include Johor, Pulau Pinang, Sarawak, Melaka, Sabah and Kelantan. In Q4 2025, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest annual increase in LFPR, rising by 1.3 percentage points to 78.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the other states registered increments ranging between 0.2 and 1.1 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs **[Chart 2.29]**.

Chart 2.29:

Labour force participation rate by state, Q4 2025

State	Labour force participation rate (%)	Annual difference (percentage points, %)
Selangor	78.5	1.1
W.P. Putrajaya	78.2	1.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	75.5	0.5
Johor	71.6	-0.2
Malaysia	70.9	0.3
Pulau Pinang	70.8	-0.2
Sabah	70.5	-0.4
Sarawak	69.9	-0.2
Melaka	69.4	-0.2
Perak	67.4	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	67.3	0.2
W.P. Labuan	66.6	0.2
Kedah	66.3	0.20
Pahang	66.2	0.7
Perlis	63.2	0.7
Terengganu	61.2	0.0
Kelantan	59.5	-0.4

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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In Q4 2025, total employment in Malaysia grew by 3.3 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by all states. Selangor which comprised 24.4 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 3.4 per cent (+137.3 thousand persons) to 4.18 million persons. This was followed by Johor with a share of 12.6 per cent or 2.15 million employed persons after an increase of 1.8 per cent (+37.9 thousand persons) year-on-year **[Chart 2.30]**.

Chart 2.30:

Employment by state, Q4 2025

State	Employed persons (thousand)	Annual difference (thousand)	Annual percentage change (%)
Selangor	4,176.9	137.3	3.4
Johor	2,148.0	37.9	1.8
Sabah	1,873.7	123.0	7.0
Sarawak	1,228.7	13.9	1.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,227.9	56.2	4.8
Perak	1,181.9	35.3	3.1
Kedah	985.9	20.6	2.1
Pulau Pinang	939.8	25.7	2.8
Pahang	783.8	31.9	4.2
Kelantan	716.6	10.0	1.4
Negeri Sembilan	573.7	15.5	2.8
Melaka	524.2	13.5	2.6
Terengganu	497.2	11.4	2.3
Perlis	134.4	4.5	3.5
W.P. Putrajaya	61.6	2.8	4.8
W.P. Labuan	46.0	1.8	4.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

The unemployment by state during Q4 2025, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Pahang and W.P. Putrajaya at 1.6 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Selangor which recorded 1.8 per cent. Besides these three states, five other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (2.9%), ranging between 2.5 per cent to 2.7 per cent. Meanwhile, among eight states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 2.9 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 5.4 per cent despite registering a year-on-year decrease of 1.8 percentage points during the quarter.

Nine states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Selangor recorded the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed persons, lessened by 24.6 per cent (-4.1 thousand persons) to 12.6 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, eight states registered increases in the number of unemployed persons as opposed to a year ago. The highest increase was recorded in Melaka, which grew by 18.2 per cent (+6.6 thousand persons) to 42.9 thousand persons, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with an increase of 17.1 per cent (+2.0 thousand persons) to record 13.0 thousand unemployed persons in Q4 2025 **[Table 2.2]**.

Table 2.2:
Unemployment by state, Q4 2025

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	5.4	-1.8	106.2	-22.3	-0.5
Kelantan	4.7	0.4	35.2	10.0	-30.4
W.P. Labuan	4.6	-1.2	2.2	-18.5	3.2
Perak	3.7	0.3	45.8	15.1	6.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.4	0.4	42.9	18.2	6.6
Perlis	3.2	-0.5	4.5	-8.2	-0.4
Terengganu	3.1	-0.3	15.7	-7.1	-1.2
Sarawak	3.0	-0.4	38.3	-10.7	-4.6
Malaysia	**2.9**	**-0.3**	**517.9**	**-3.9**	**-20.8**
Negeri Sembilan	2.7	-0.2	16.0	-5.3	-0.9
Pulau Pinang	2.7	0.1	26.3	9.1	2.2
Kedah	2.6	0.2	26.0	9.2	2.2
Johor	2.5	0.1	55.0	6.6	3.4
Melaka	2.5	0.3	13.7	17.1	2.0
Selangor	1.8	-0.2	76.6	-5.1	-4.1
Pahang	1.6	-0.6	12.6	-24.6	-4.1
W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	-0.2	1.0	-9.1	-0.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2025, DOSM

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3.1 Jobs in the Economic Sector

During Q4 2025, labour demand continued its upward trend, with job numbers in the economic sector rising by 1.8 per cent (+160.2 thousand) year-on-year, to register a total of 9.21 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.6 per cent (+51.6 thousand), indicating stability in the growth of labour demand throughout the quarter **[Chart 3.1]**.

Chart 3.1:

Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
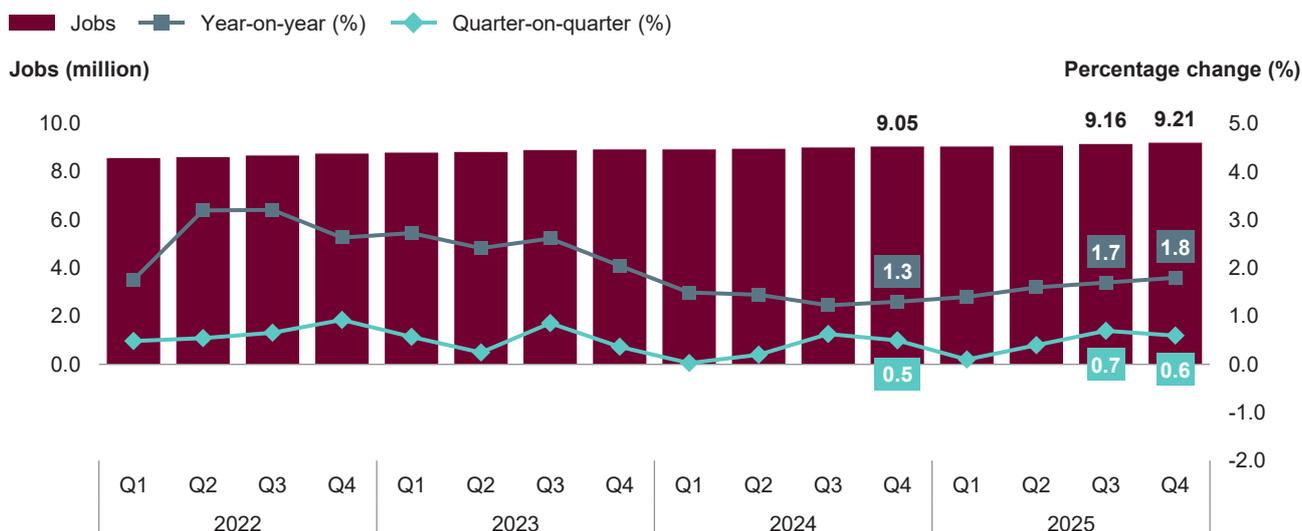
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

In Q4 2025, the number of filled jobs rose by 1.8 per cent (+155.6 thousand) year-on-year to 9.02 million filled jobs. This figure also shows an increase of 0.6 per cent (+50.6 thousand) on a quarter on-quarter basis compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies climbed by 2.4 per cent (+4.6 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 198.1 thousand in Q4 2025. In addition, job vacancies increased marginally by 0.5 per cent (+1.0 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

The rate of filled jobs recorded 97.8 per cent in Q4 2025, with no change year-on-year and remained stable from the previous quarter. The rate of vacancies to total jobs remained unchanged from the previous quarter at 2.2 per cent **[Chart 3.2]**.

Chart 3.2:

Number, percentage change and rate of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

Legend: ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies ■— Year-on-year (%) ◆— Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Filled jobs (million)   **Percentage change (%)**   **Rate of filled jobs**

Values shown: 8.86, 8.97, 9.02 (filled jobs); 1.3, 1.7, 1.8 (year-on-year); 0.5, 0.7, 0.6 (quarter-on-quarter)

Rate of filled jobs: **97.8%** — Q4 2025

Timeline: Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2022), Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2023), Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2024), Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2025)

Vacancies (thousand)   **Percentage change (%)**   **Rate of vacancies**

Values shown: 193.6, 197.1, 198.1 (vacancies); 1.8, 2.8, 2.4 (year-on-year); 0.9, 1.1, 0.5 (quarter-on-quarter)

Rate of vacancies: **2.2%** — Q4 2025

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

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

Chart 3.3:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q2 2025 & Q3 2025

Legend: ■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)

Sector	Period	Vacancies	Filled jobs	Jobs
Agriculture	Q4 2025	0.4	0.1	
	Q3 2025	-0.1	0.2	
Mining & quarrying	Q4 2025	9.8	0.0	
	Q3 2025	27.6	0.6	
Manufacturing	Q4 2025		1.2	4.8
	Q3 2025		1.2	5.1
Construction	Q4 2025	-3.6	0.5	
	Q3 2025	-0.8	0.5	
Services	Q4 2025	0.1	2.6	
	Q3 2025	-0.7	2.4	
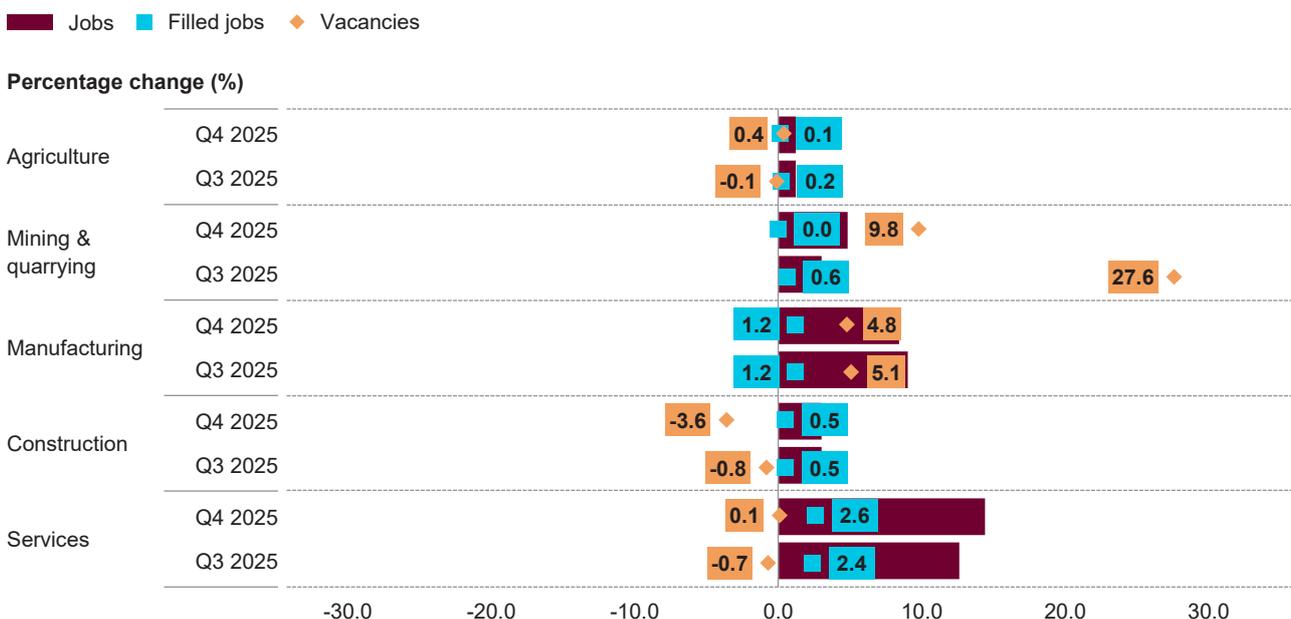
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

In Q4 2025, most of the jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 52.3 per cent or 4.82 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 2.6 per cent (+119.9 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by an increase in jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 3.3 per cent (+57.2 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors, Wholesale & retail trade (37.5%), Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (19.9%), and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.3%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 99.5 per cent or equivalent to 4.79 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 2.6 per cent (+119.9 thousand) in Q4 2025. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99.0 per cent, with Food & beverages and accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.1%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 0.5 per cent of total jobs in Services sector or 25.0 thousand vacancies, indicating an increase of 0.1 per cent (+0.02 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were found in the Wholesale & retail trade (39.2%) and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (36.0%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, encompassing 27.5 per cent or 2.54 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.4 per cent (+34.4 thousand) in Q4 2025, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors except Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products. The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products sub-sector with an increase of 2.3 per cent (+8.9 thousand) annually. Key sub-sectors in Manufacturing included Electrical, electronic & optical products (26.3%), Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (18.1%), and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (15.5%), collectively contributing nearly two-thirds of the sector's jobs.

The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.4 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.2 per cent (+29.1 thousand) to record 2.42 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.5 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.6 percent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 115.8 thousand, comprising 4.8 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew by 4.8 per cent (+5.3 thousand) as all sub-sectors observed an increase in job except Textiles, wearing apparel & leather product. Most job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.9%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (17.7%).

Jobs in the Construction sector made up 13.9 per cent of total jobs in Q4 2025, which increased by 0.4 per cent (+5.0 thousand) to record 1.28 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.1 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 1.9 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.5 per cent or 502.3 thousand jobs in Q4 2025, while the Mining & quarrying sector made up the lowest share at 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.6 thousand jobs. These sectors saw an increase of 0.2 per cent (+0.8 thousand) and an increase of 0.1 per cent (+0.07 thousand) as compared to Q4 2024 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the second highest rate of filled jobs at 99.3 per cent, indicating the second lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In contrast, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 93.6 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent in Q4 2025 **[Chart 3.4]**.

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Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q4 2025

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies

Percentage share (%) [Number (thousand)]	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies	Rate of filled jobs & vacancies
Agriculture	5.5% [502.3]	5.2% [470.3]	16.2% [32.0]	93.6% / 6.4%
Mining & quarrying	0.9% [80.6]	0.9% [80.0]	0.3% [0.6]	99.3% / 0.7%
Manufacturing	27.5% [2,538.1]	26.9% [2,422.3]	58.2% [115.8]	95.4% / 4.6%
Construction	13.9% [1,277.1]	13.9% [1,252.3]	12.8% [24.8]	98.1% / 1.9%
Services	52.3% [4,816.4]	53.1% [4,791.4]	12.5% [25.0]	99.5% / 0.5%
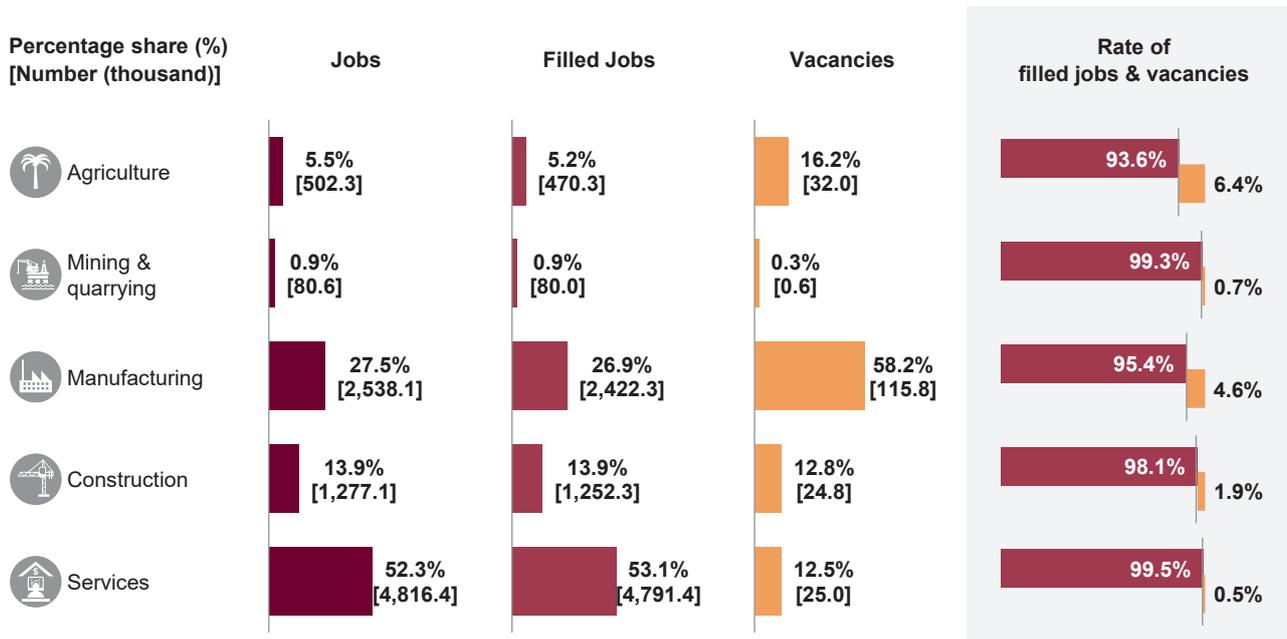
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q4 2025, the number of jobs in all skill categories increased compared to the previous year. The same phenomenon occurred in the number of filled positions, showing an increase across all skill categories **[Chart 3.5]**.

Chart 3.5:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)

Skill level	Period	Jobs	Filled jobs	Vacancies
Skilled	Q4 2025	2.5	2.3	
	Q3 2025	2.3		1.5
Semi-skilled	Q4 2025	1.3		2.6
	Q3 2025	1.3		3.8
Low-skilled	Q4 2025	1.7	2.7	
	Q3 2025	1.3	2.1	
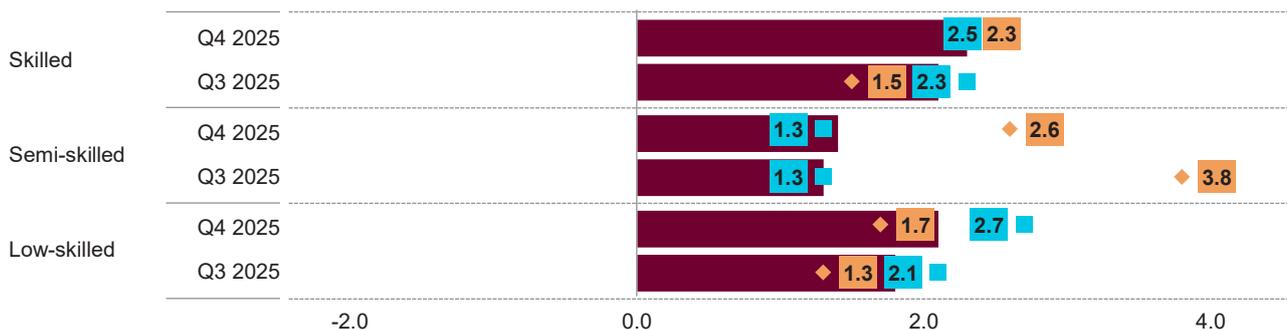
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

The majority of jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.2 per cent or equivalent to 5.73 million jobs in Q4 2025. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assembler. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.3 per cent (+73.5 thousand). Therefore, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.62 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent (+70.7 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category remained as 2.6 per cent (+2.8 thousand) to record 111.3 thousand vacancies with a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent.

The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.2 per cent in Q4 2025, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 2.5 per cent (+56.9 thousand) year-on-year to 2.32 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 2.5 per cent (+55.8 thousand) to record 2.27 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies increased by 2.3 per cent (+1.1 thousand), registering 48.7 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, the remaining 12.6 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 2.6 per cent (+29.8 thousand) to 1.16 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 2.7 per cent (+29.1 thousand) to 1.12 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q4 2025. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 1.7 per cent (+0.7 thousand) to 38.2 thousand, indicating a vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent **[Chart 3.6]**.

Chart 3.6:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q4 2025

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

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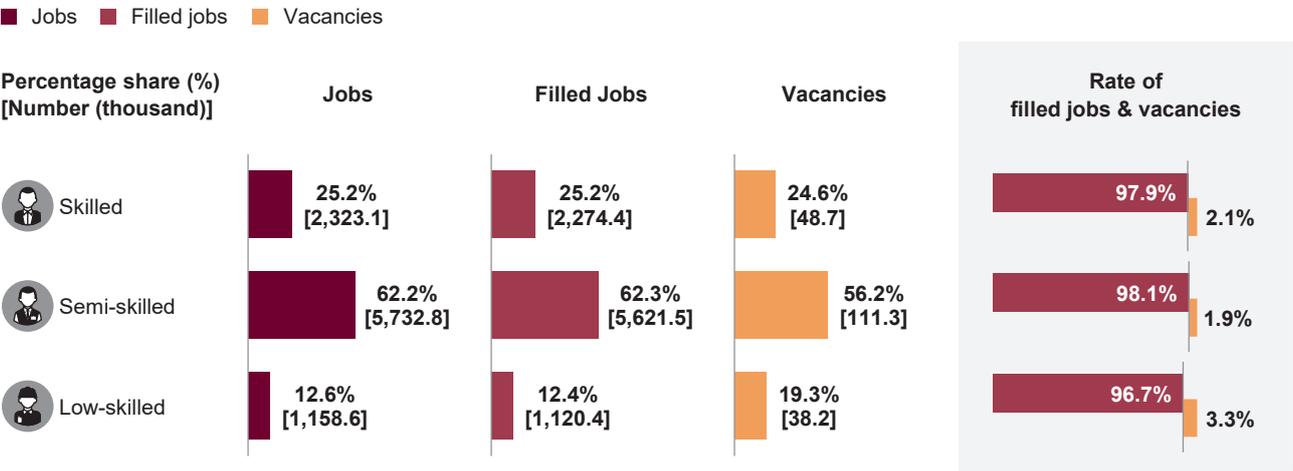
3.2 Jobs Creation

In Q4 2025, the number of jobs created in the economic sector increased by 2.2 per cent (+0.7 thousand) year-on-year, compared to 1.6 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The total number of jobs created stood at 32.1 thousand. In the meantime, jobs created registered a quarterly decrease of 0.5 per cent (-0.2 thousand) from 32.3 thousand during Q3 2025 **[Chart 3.7]**.

Chart 3.7:
Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
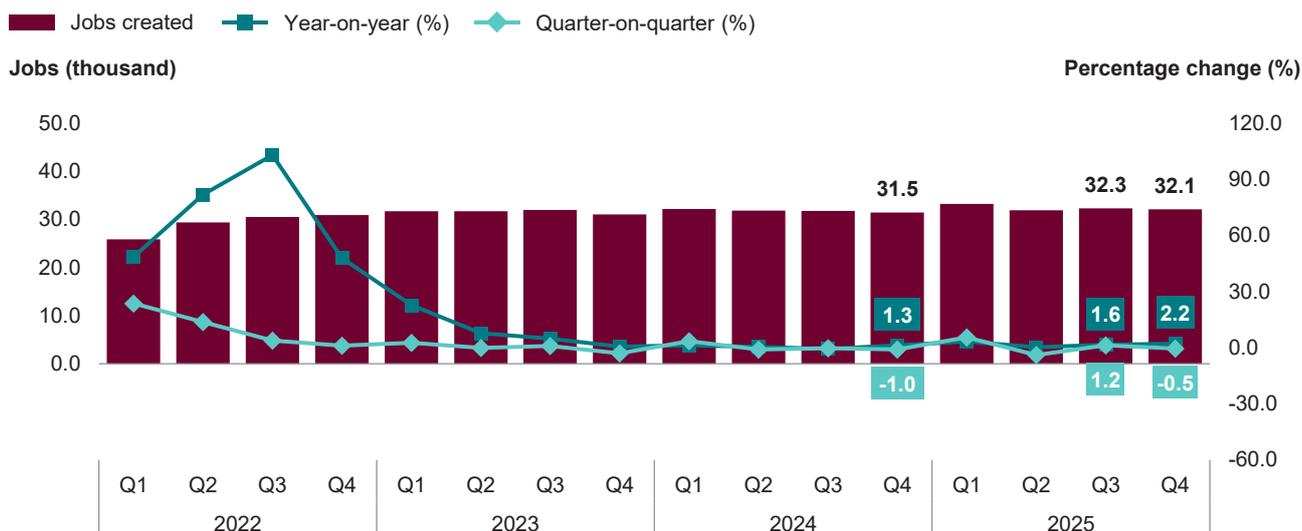
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 47.9 per cent or equivalent to 15.4 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 2.0 per cent (-0.3 thousand) in Q4 2025. Within this sector, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 9.3 thousand jobs created, followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.0 thousand jobs.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 37.7 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2025, grew by 10.4 per cent (+1.1 thousand) to register 12.1 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products (31.2%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (26.7%) sub-sectors.

Furthermore, there was a decrease of 11.6 per cent in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying sector recording 0.2 thousand jobs created. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 4.3 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.4 thousand jobs, posting a rise of 15.2 per cent (+0.2 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period,the Construction sector, which contributed 9.6 per cent, recorded a significant decline of 8.9 per cent (-0.3 thousand) **[Chart 3.8]**.

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Chart 3.8:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q4 2025

■ Agriculture ■ Mining & quarrying ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Services
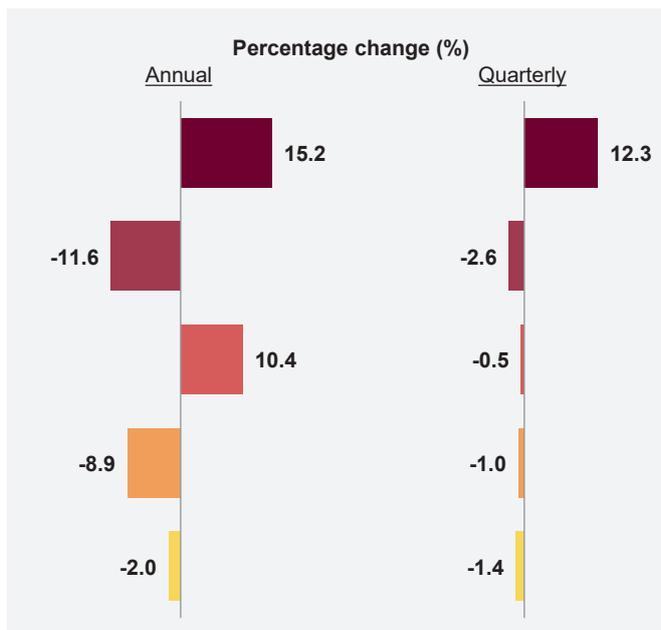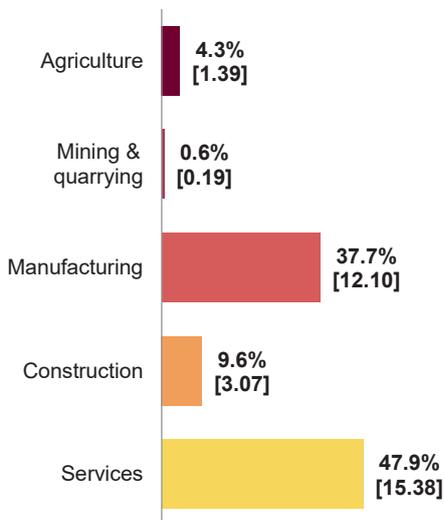
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Looking at the jobs created by skill level, more than half or 64.5 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2025 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 20.7 thousand jobs. In terms of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 5.2 per cent (+1.0 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (25.1%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 4.4 per cent (-0.4 thousand) to 8.1 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 10.4 per cent of all jobs created, increased by 0.9 per cent (+0.03 thousand) to record 3.4 thousand jobs in Q4 2025 **[Chart 3.9]**.

Chart 3.9:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q4 2025

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled
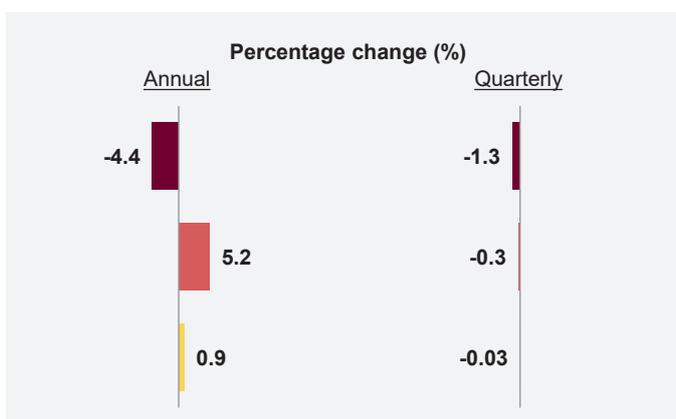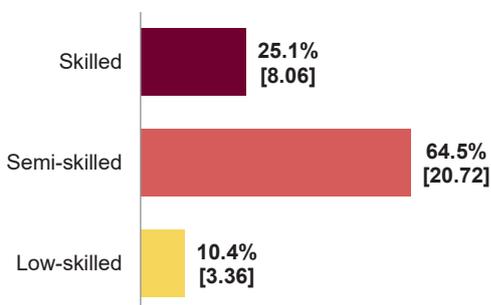
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

4.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

During Q4 2025, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 6.3 per cent year-on-year as compared to 5.2 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. This economic growth was accompanied by an increase in total hours worked, which rose by 1.4 per cent to 9.88 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked remained at 0.9 per cent, compared to Q3 2025 **[Chart 4.1]**.

Chart 4.1:

Total hours worked, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025
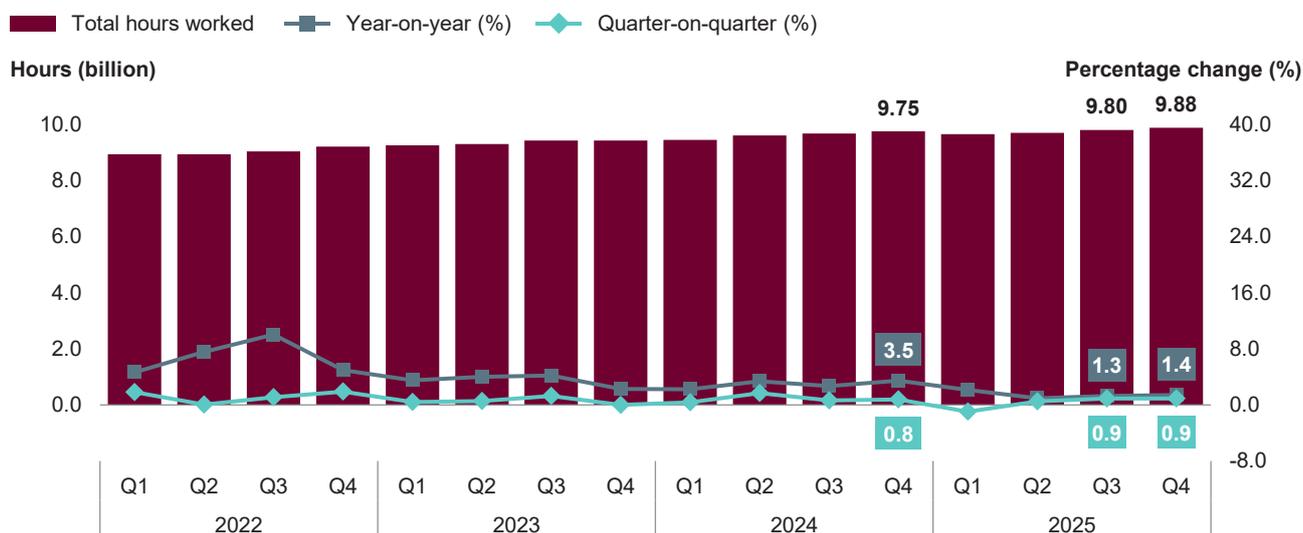
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 63.4 per cent of total hours worked, making it the dominant contributor to the country's economy. While the second highest share of total hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector, which encompassed 17.2 per cent, followed by Agriculture with a share of 10.3 per cent in Q4 2025. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.6 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

Construction and Services sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked while the other sector posted negative growth in Q4 2025. The Services sector observing the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 2.2 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year, with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Real Estate and business services (4.6%), followed by Utilities (4.0%). Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Construction sector contributed a slight rise of 0.6 per cent year-on year during the same quarter. However, the Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing sector showed a negative momentum, contracting by 0.1, 3.0 and 0.4 per cent respectively in Q4 2025 **[Chart 4.2]**.

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Chart 4.2:

Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025

Q3 2025   Q4 2025

Percentage change (%)

Sector	Q3 2025	Q4 2025
Agriculture	-0.9	-0.1
Mining & quarrying	0.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	-0.1	-0.4
Construction	1.5	0.6
Services	2.0	2.2
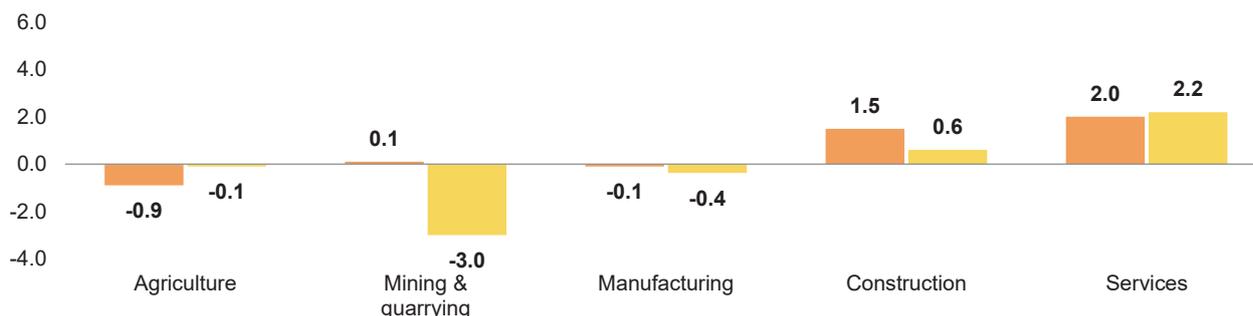
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 4.9 per cent in Q4 2025 after registering an increase of 4.1 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM46.3 per hour worked **[Chart 4.3]**.

Chart 4.3:

Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

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

RM   Percentage change (%)
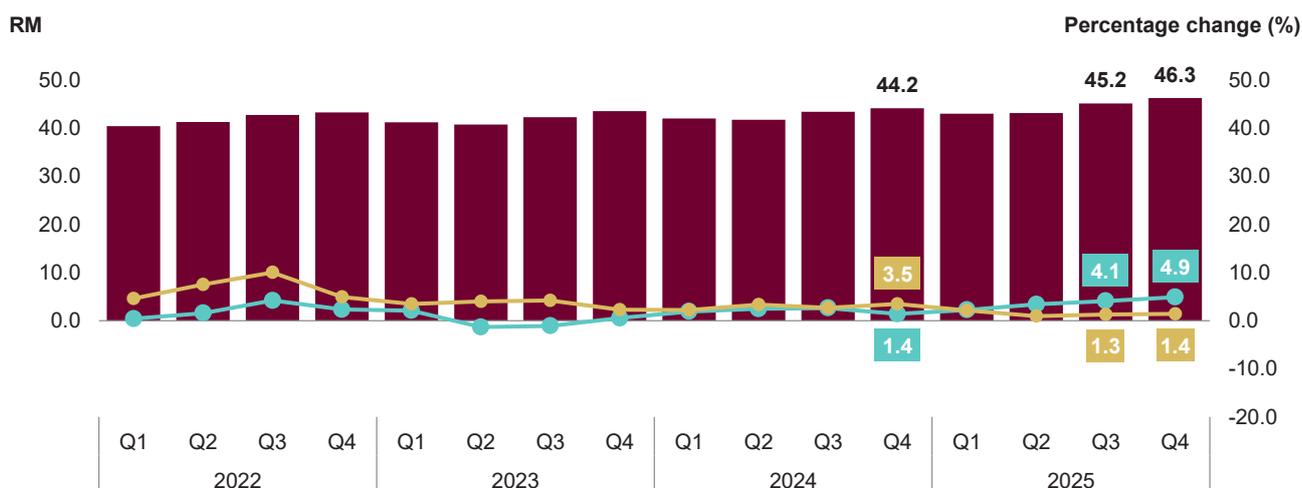
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q4 2025, All sectors recorded positive year-on-year growth. Meanwhile, the Construction sector posted the highest increase, with labour productivity per hour worked rising by 10.3 per cent as compared to previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector continued its upward trend with an increase of 6.4 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked. Most sub-sectors posted growth, except for Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair (-2.7%). Labour productivity per hour worked in the Services sector increased by 4.0 per cent year-on-year in Q4 2025, with the highest growth being recorded in both Food & beverages and accommodation (7.9%) and Other services (7.2%) sub-sectors **[Table 4.1]**.

Table 4.1:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2025

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	**5.6**	**5.4**	**-0.1**
Mining & quarrying	**5.1**	**2.0**	**-3.0**
Manufacturing	**6.4**	**6.1**	**-0.4**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	15.8	10.0	-5.0
Beverages & tobacco products	10.6	8.3	-2.1
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2.3	1.7	-0.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2.0	3.4	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	1.5	-0.3	-1.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	4.1	4.9	0.8
Electrical, electronic & optical products	11.4	12.7	1.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-2.7	1.7	4.6
Construction	**10.3**	**11.0**	**0.6**
Services	**4.0**	**6.3**	**2.2**
Utilities	-1.0	3.0	4.0
Wholesale & retail trade	2.4	5.7	3.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	7.9	10.1	2.0
Transportation & storage	5.6	8.7	2.9
Information & communication	6.4	8.9	2.3
Finance & insurance	-0.8	0.6	1.4
Real estate & business services	2.8	7.5	4.6
Other services	7.2	7.2	0.1
Total	**4.9**	**6.3**	**1.4**

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

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4.2 Labour Productivity per Employment

As the Malaysian labour market situation improved further in Q4 2025, employment increased by 1.8 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 17.10 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment registered a growth of 0.8 per cent, as compared in the preceding quarter **[Chart 4.4]**.

Chart 4.4:

Employment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

■ Employment ■— Year-on-year (%) ◆— Quarter-on-quarter (%)
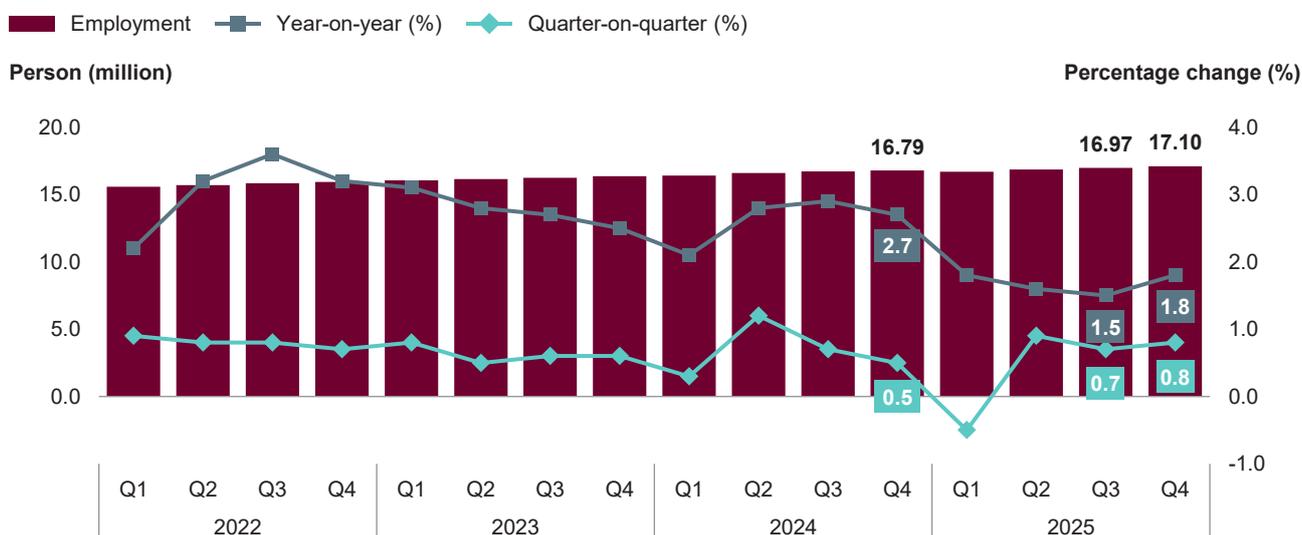
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

In Q4 2025, employment expanded across all economic sectors, with particularly highest gains in the Services sector. Employment in the Services increase at 2.5 per cent to reach 10.83 million persons, with every sub-sector showing growth over the same quarter of the previous year. The most notable rise was observed in the Food & beverages and accommodation (4.7%), followed by Transportation & storage (2.8%), Wholesale & Retail Trade and Real Estate and business services (2.5%).

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 0.9 per cent in Q4 2025 to record 2.89 million persons. All sub-sectors registered growth, except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector which declined 0.9 per cent during Q4 2025. The largest increase observed in the Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (3.5%), followed by Beverages & tobacco products (2.3%) sub-sector and Electrical, electronic and optical products (1.8%).

In addition, employment in the Agriculture sector remain unchanged with 1.88 million persons in Q4 2025 compared to same quarter in the previous year. Meanwhile, the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors recorded employment growth of 0.8 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively **[Chart 4.5]**.

Chart 4.5:

Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025

■ Q3 2025   ■ Q4 2025

Percentage change (%)
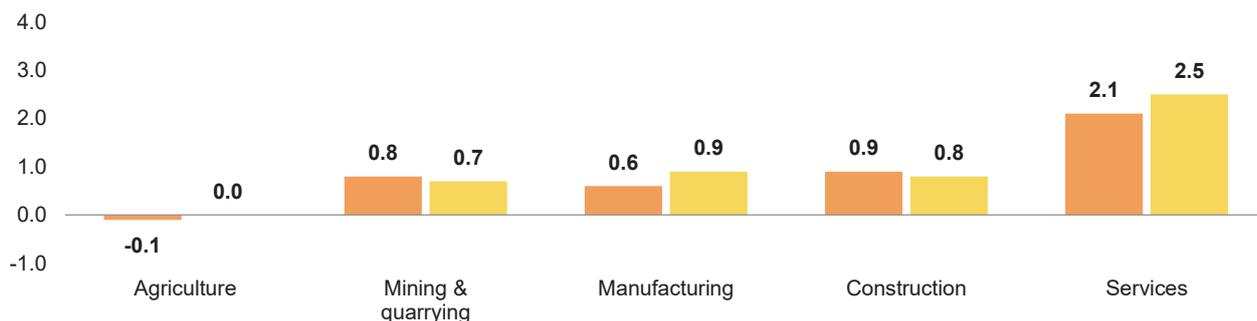
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Labour productivity, which is measured as value added per employment, increased by 4.4 per cent to reach RM 26,765 per employment in Q4 2025 **[Chart 4.6]**.

Chart 4.6:

Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

■ Labour productivity per employment (RM)   —●— Labour productivity per employment (Year-on-year, %)   —●— Employment (Year-on-year, %)
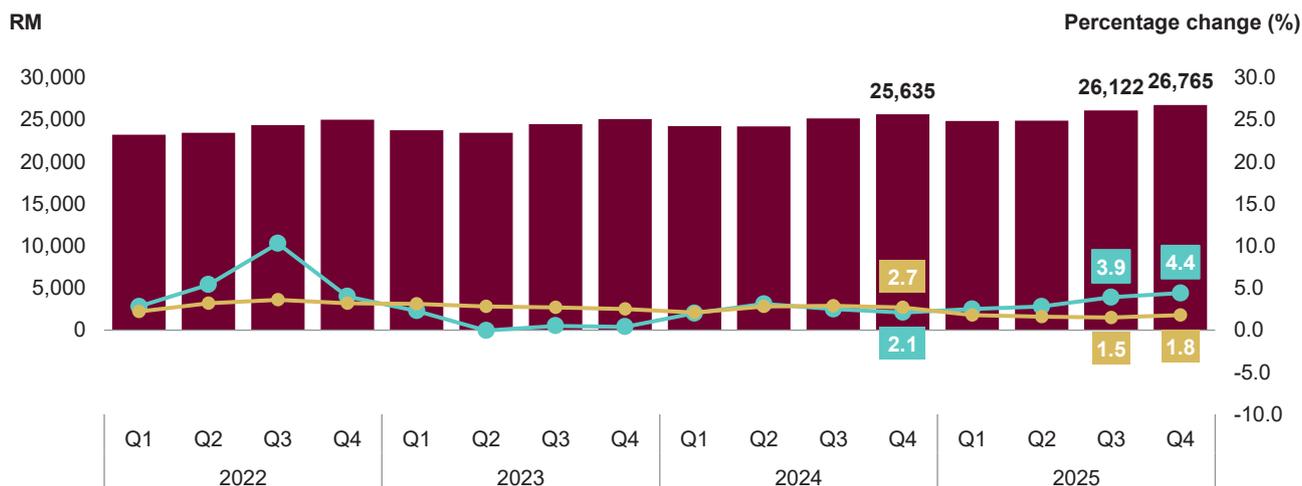
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

By economic sector, labour productivity per employment in the Services sector registered a year-on-year increase of 3.7 per cent in Q4 2025, underpinned by positive performance across the majority of its sub-sectors. Nonetheless, contractions were observed in the Finance & insurance sub-sector (-0.7%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 5.1 per cent year-on-year in Q4 2025 as compared to a 3.5 per cent increase in the preceding quarter. Among the highest growth within this sector was recorded by Electrical, electronic & optical products (10.7%) and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (9.8%).

The Agriculture sector recording a substantial increase of 5.4 per cent in labour productivity per employment. The Construction Sector also recorded an increase of 10.1 percent, followed by Mining & Quarrying sector increase by 1.3 per cent during Q4 2025 **[Table 4.2]**.

Table 4.2:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q4 2025

Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	**5.4**	**5.4**	**0.0**
Mining & quarrying	**1.3**	**2.0**	**0.7**
Manufacturing	**5.1**	**6.1**	**0.9**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	9.8	10.0	0.2
Beverages & tobacco products	5.8	8.3	2.3
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	0.3	1.7	1.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2.2	3.4	1.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	0.5	-0.3	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	4.4	4.9	0.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	10.7	12.7	1.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-1.7	1.7	3.5
Construction	**10.1**	**11.0**	**0.8**
Services	**3.7**	**6.3**	**2.5**
Utilities	1.5	3.0	1.5
Wholesale & retail trade	3.2	5.7	2.5
Food & beverages and accommodation	5.1	10.1	4.7
Transportation & storage	5.7	8.7	2.8
Information & communication	7.3	8.9	1.5
Finance & insurance	-0.7	0.6	1.3
Real estate & business services	4.9	7.5	2.5
Other services	5.9	7.2	1.3
Total	**4.4**	**6.3**	**1.8**

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

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5.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employees

The total number of Malaysian formal employees was 7.06 million persons in September 2025, an increase of 3.5 per cent (+239.4 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year based on the Employee Wages Statistics from administrative data sources. This accounted for 65.5 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both the private and public sectors **[Chart 5.1]**.

Chart 5.1:
Malaysian formal employees, July 2024 – September 2025
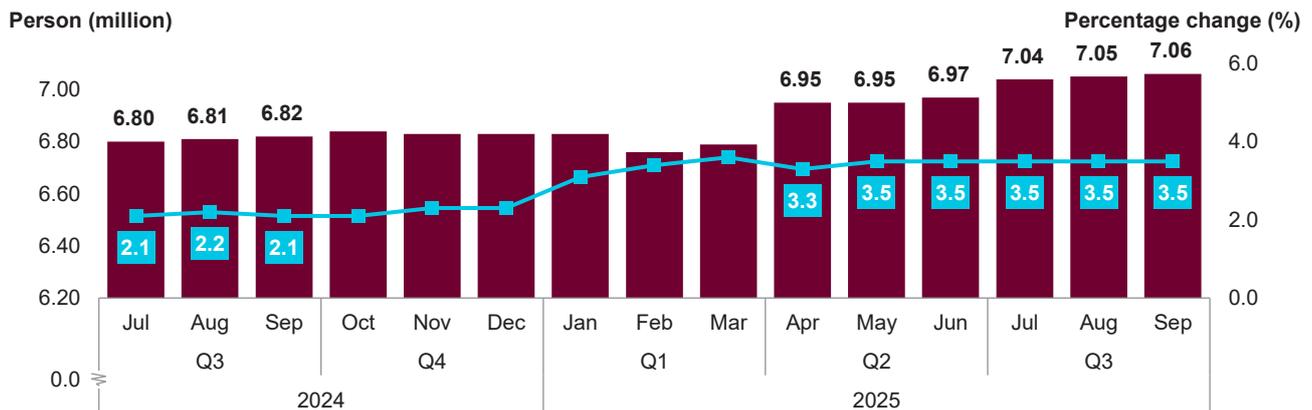
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

As of September 2025, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees was RM2,864, registering a 4.3 per cent annual increase (August 2025: RM2,864; July 2025: RM2,864) **[Chart 5.2]**.

Chart 5.2:
Median monthly wages, July 2024 – September 2025

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

In terms of sex aggregation, the median monthly wage for male employees in September 2025 increased by 4.2 per cent year-on-year to RM2,900, representing 55.1 per cent (3.89 million persons) of Malaysia's formal employees. Meanwhile, female employees, making up 44.9 per cent of the formal employees, recorded a 3.7 per cent increase in their median monthly wage, to RM2,800.

On a month-on-month basis, the median for both males and females remained unchanged from the previous quarter. Male employees consistently earned a higher median wage than female **[Chart 5.3]**.

Chart 5.3:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by sex, September 2025
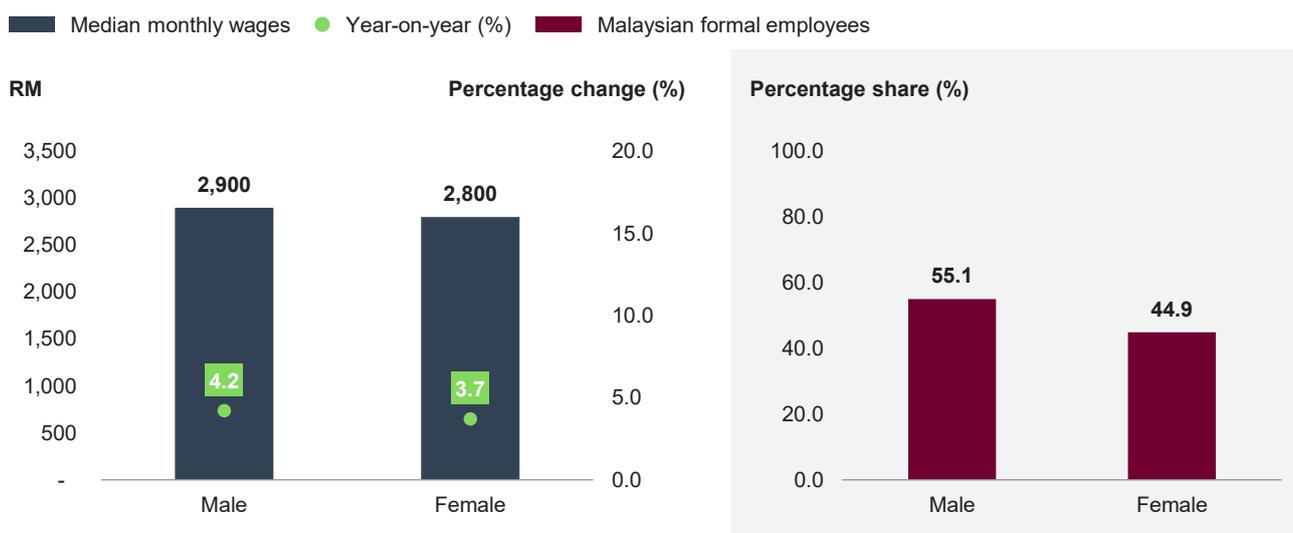
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

In term of age group, Malaysian formal employees aged 45 to 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM3,800 in September 2025, representing 9.0 per cent of total formal employees. In contrast, employees under the age of 20 earned the lowest median monthly wages at RM1,700. This trend consistent with previous months reflects the influenced of age, closely tied to education level and work experience on wage distribution.

In September 2025, median monthly wages across all age groups increased compared to the previous year. The most notable increase is observed in age group of below 20 years with recorded growth of 13.3 per cent **[Chart 5.4]**.

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

■ Median monthly wages   ● Year-on-year (%)   ■ Malaysian formal employees
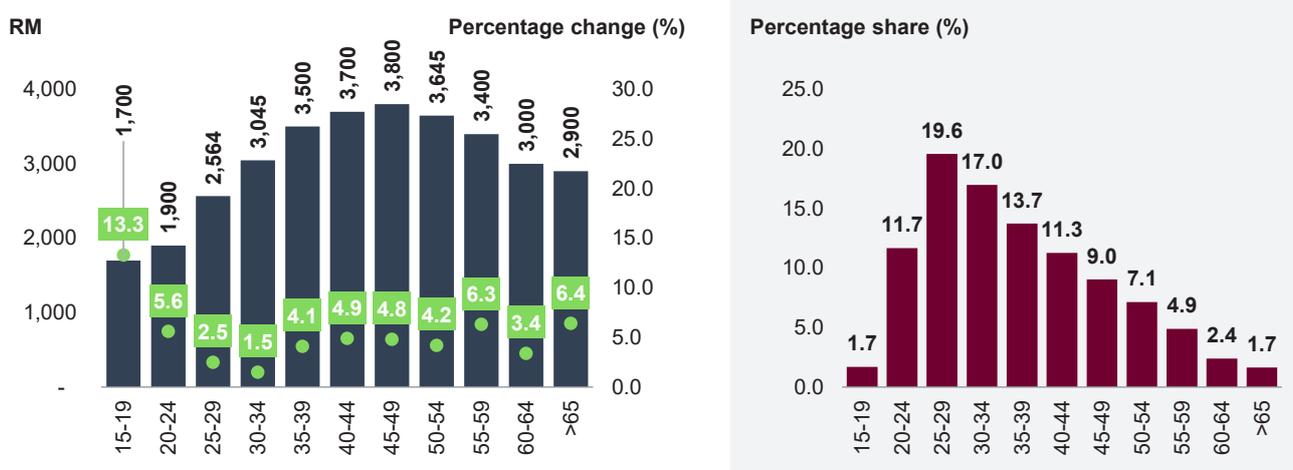
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

By economic activity, median monthly wages rose in all five main sectors in September 2025 compared to the same month in 2024. The Mining & Quarrying sector continued to record the highest median wage at RM6,600, registering an increase of 11.9 per cent compared to August 2024, although it represented only 0.6 per cent of Malaysian formal employees.

Meanwhile, the Construction sector recorded a median monthly wage of RM2,964 in the same month, shown a year-on-year increase of 5.8 per cent. The monthly median for the Services sector was RM2,900, with an increase of 4.2 per cent. As the largest contributor to the economy, the Services sector accounted for more than two-thirds (67.9% or 4.79 million persons) of formal employees. Within this sector, Finance & Insurance recorded the highest median wage at RM6,000, followed by Information & Communication at RM5,300, and Utilities at RM3,300. In contrast, the Food & Beverages and Accommodation sub-sector had the lowest median wage at RM2,000.

In the Manufacturing sector, median monthly wages rose by 3.9 per cent year-on-year to RM2,664 in September 2025. The Agriculture sector recorded the lowest median wage among the main sectors at RM2,245, but registered the highest year-on-year growth of 10.8 per cent compared to the same month in the previous year **[Table 5.1]**.

Table 5.1:

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

Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
Agriculture	2,245	10.8	1.8
Mining & quarrying	6,600	11.9	0.6
Manufacturing	2,664	3.9	17.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,400	5.2	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	3,327	1.9	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,164	6.7	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,500	4.2	1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2,745	3.8	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2,827	4.7	2.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	2,755	2.0	4.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2,722	3.6	3.3
Construction	2,964	5.8	6.3
Services	2,900	4.2	67.9
Utilities	3,300	7.7	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	2,500	5.0	21.0
Food & beverages and accommodation	2,000	1.9	4.5
Transportation & storage	3,000	2.5	4.3
Information & communication	5,300	3.9	3.2
Finance & insurance	6,000	1.7	4.5
Real estate & business services	3,000	2.5	12.3
Other services	2,800	4.4	17.0
Unclassified			5.8
Total	2,864	4.3	100.0

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

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At the state level, three states reported median monthly wages above the national median of RM2,864 for formal employees in September 2025, W.P. Kuala Lumpur led with RM4,064, followed by Selangor at RM3,127 and Pulau Pinang at RM2,927. Conversely, Kelantan and Perlis recorded the lowest median monthly wage in September 2025 at RM1,800, followed by Sabah and Kedah, each recording a median of RM2,000 **[Chart 5.5]**.

Chart 5.5:

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

State	Median monthly wages (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,064	2.5
Selangor	3,127	4.2
Pulau Pinang	2,927	4.5
Malaysia	2,864	4.3
Johor	2,600	4.0
W.P. Putrajaya	2,564	2.5
Melaka	2,500	4.2
Negeri Sembilan	2,482	5.0
Pahang	2,227	7.0
Sarawak	2,200	6.6
Perak	2,200	7.6
Terengganu	2,100	5.0
W.P. Labuan	2,082	4.1
Kedah	2,000	3.8
Sabah	2,000	6.3
Perlis	1,800	7.0
Kelantan	1,800	7.0

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

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5.2 Distribution of Monthly Wages

In September 2025, the wage distribution showed that 2.0 million persons, or 28.5 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees, earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group recorded a decrease of 7.7 per cent (-168.7 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year, while percentage share declined by 3.5 percentage points from 32.0 per cent in September 2024.

During the same period, the implementation of the new minimum wage of RM1,700 effective 1 February 2025 was clearly reflected in the wage distribution. The proportion of employees earning below RM1,500 fell from 7.5 per cent in September 2024 to 5.2 per cent in September 2025. Likewise, those earning below RM1,700 declined sharply from 22.2 per cent in September 2024 to 8.8 per cent in September 2025, highlighting the impact of this policy in uplifting lower-income workers.

Meanwhile, approximately 8.6 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned the highest monthly wages of RM10,000 and above as of September 2025 **[Chart 5.6]**.

Chart 5.6:

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

Percentage share (%)

Minimum wage: **RM1,700**

Median monthly wages: **RM2,864**

Living wage*: **RM3,100**

Wages scale (RM)

	<RM1,000	RM1,000-RM1,499	RM1,500-RM1,699	RM1,700-RM1,999	RM2,000-RM2,499	RM2,500-RM2,999	RM3,000-RM3,499	RM3,500-RM3,999	RM4,000-RM4,499	RM4,500-RM4,999	RM5,000-RM5,499	RM5,500-RM5,999	RM6,000-RM6,499	RM6,500-RM6,999	RM7,000-RM7,499	RM7,500-RM7,999	RM8,000-RM8,499	RM8,500-RM8,999	RM9,000-RM9,499	RM9,500-RM9,999	>RM10,000
Sep-25	1.9	3.3	3.6	19.7	13.6	9.7	8.4	6.1	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	8.6
Sep-24	2.1	5.4	14.8	9.7	12.6	9.3	8.3	5.8	4.8	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	8.1

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM
Notes: * Refers to the living wage (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), which is adjusted with the inflation rate

According to the percentile analysis, it has been observed that the 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,700 or less. However, this group experienced an increase of 13.3 per cent during September 2025 compared to the same month of the preceding year. At the 90th percentile, the monthly wages edge up by 4.7 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM9,000 per month. At these points, the wage ratio between the highest wage earner group (90th percentile) and the lowest wage earner group (10th percentile) explains that the highest wage earner group receives the monthly wage 5.5 times more than the lowest wage earner group **[Chart 5.7]**.

Chart 5.7:

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

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2025, DOSM

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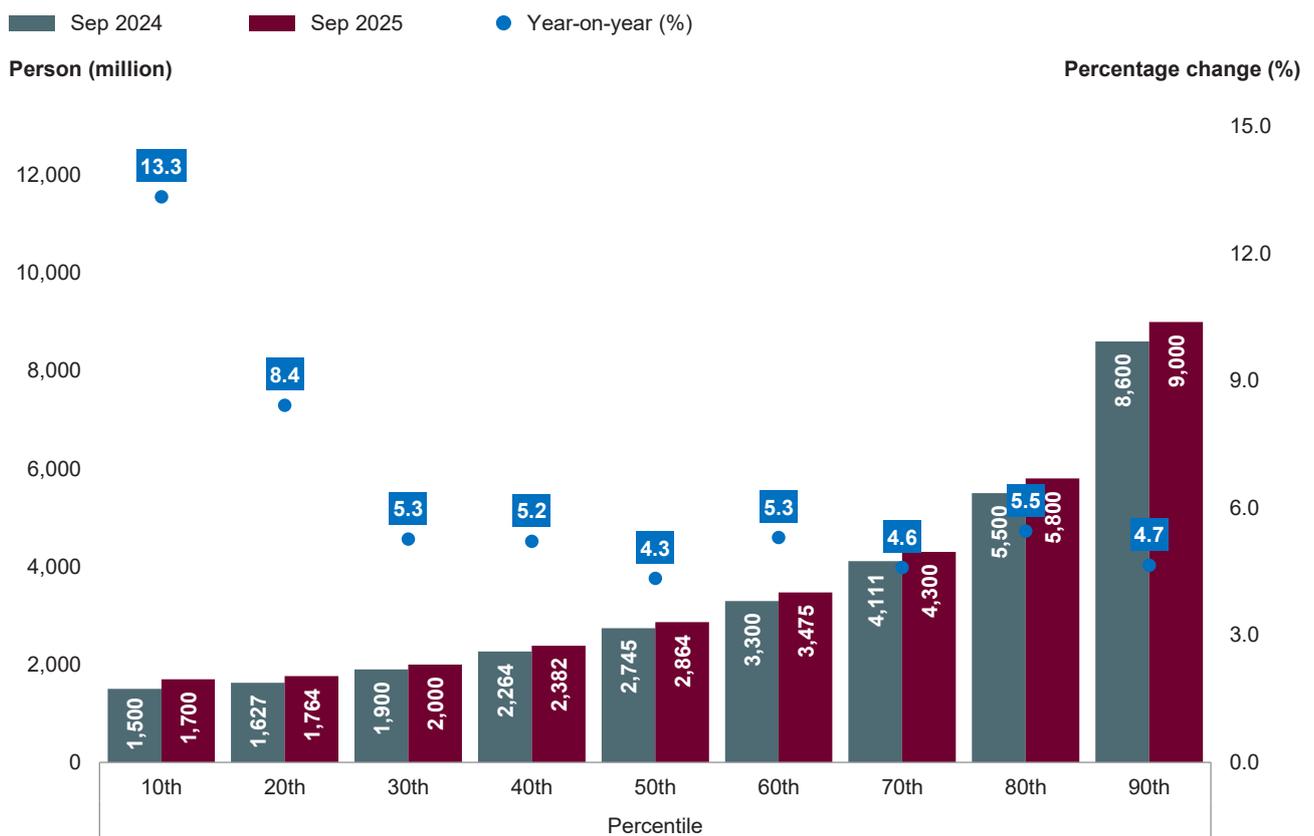
6 Harnessing AI for Public Sector Innovation: Opportunities, Readiness, and Responsible Implementation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology is evolving rapidly, transforming operations across industries by increasing efficiency, accelerating processes, and strengthening decision-making. Organizations and establishments are increasingly leveraging AI to automate routine tasks, analyse large and complex datasets, and enhance overall productivity. Across sectors such as healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and public administration, AI has enabled faster service delivery, more accurate predictions, and innovative approaches to problem-solving. At the same time, the widespread adoption of AI is reshaping the labour market, altering job roles, and increasing demand for new skills and continuous learning. As industries adapt to technological change, AI is emerging as a key driver of innovation, competitiveness, an long-term organizational resilience.

In moving towards industrial transformation, AI also has the potential to significantly enhance countries' preparedness by strengthening national strategies, fostering innovation, and addressing challenges across multiple sectors. By harnessing AI, governments can analyse complex datasets, anticipate risks, and make evidence-based decisions more effectively. In critical areas such as healthcare, disaster management, and economic planning, AI enables early detection of emerging threats, optimises resource allocation, and improves the efficiency of public services. Consequently, AI not only supports immediate crisis response but also contributes to building long-term national resilience and strategic planning.

AI technologies enable governments to process large volumes of data in real time, identify emerging risks, and strengthen evidence-based policymaking. Through machine learning, predictive modelling, and automation, policymakers can anticipate potential crises, allocate resources more strategically and improve the effectiveness of public services. For example, AI-powered systems can forecast natural disasters, track disease outbreaks, monitor supply chains, and identify economic vulnerabilities before they escalate. In the field of disaster management, AI can analyse satellite imagery and climate data to provide early warnings and guide emergency responses. In healthcare, AI supports faster diagnosis, surveillance of infectious diseases, and better planning of healthcare capacity. Meanwhile, in economic planning, AI-driven analytics can help governments understand labour market trends, predict industry shifts, and design targeted policies to support vulnerable groups.

AI presents significant opportunities and bears great potential, yet its impact depends on the readiness of institutions. Governments must invest in robust digital infrastructure, establish strong data governance, and cultivate a labour force skilled in digital technologies and data analysis. At the same time, public sector agencies also need training to effectively incorporate AI into their operations, ensuring that its use remains transparent, ethical, and accountable. Furthermore, good ethical considerations are essential. Governments must ensure that AI systems are fair, secure, and aligned with human rights principles. Clear policies on data privacy, cybersecurity, and algorithmic transparency are necessary to build public trust and avoid unintended consequences.

Preparedness is not solely a national effort. Regional and international collaboration can accelerate AI adoption and strengthen collective resilience. Countries can benefit from knowledge-sharing, joint research initiatives, and cross-border data partnerships. For developing and emerging

economies, adapting AI solutions to local contexts, rather than simply replicating models from advanced economies, is crucial to ensuring sustainable and inclusive progress.

The 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) is Malaysia's latest national development blueprint for the period 2026–2030, officially launched by the government under the theme "Redefining Development". Over the next five years, the country's development will be driven by a comprehensive transition toward digitalisation and advanced technologies, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), alongside the establishment of a people-centered social system. The 13MP aims to foster unity, inclusivity, and collective progress across Malaysian society while positioning the country for sustainable and high-value growth. To realise the goals of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), the country must prioritise the integration of digitalisation and advanced technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), across public and private sectors.

Despite its potential in the future, AI adoption comes with challenges. Limited technical capacity, unequal access to technology, data gaps, and financial constraints may slow implementation, particularly in developing countries. Additionally, overreliance on automated systems without proper oversight can introduce risks. Policymakers must strike a balance between innovation and responsible governance. Leveraging Artificial Intelligence offers countries a strategic pathway to enhance preparedness in an increasingly uncertain world. By harnessing data-driven insights, strengthening institutional capabilities, and fostering regional cooperation, governments can build more resilient societies capable of responding to future challenges. Moving forward, the key lies not only in adopting advanced technologies but also in ensuring that AI implementation is ethical, inclusive, and aligned with national development priorities.

7 Conclusion

In Q4 2025, Malaysia's labour market remained robust and stable, supported by higher employment, a reduction in the number of unemployed persons and a low unemployment rate of 2.9 per cent. The increasing labour force participation rate indicates stronger public confidence in employment opportunities and in the economy's capacity to continue expanding. From the labour demand perspective, the number of filled posts and existing vacancies reflects the continuous need for workers across economic sectors. This is backed by the rise in newly created posts, signalling business expansion and new investments. At the same time, labour productivity improved in terms of value added per worker and per hour worked, demonstrating greater workforce efficiency. These developments also reflect a good balance between labour supply and labour demand in the economy.

The national economy expanded in the fourth quarter with GDP growth of 6.3 per cent. Malaysia's strong economic performance provided fiscal space for the government to implement more subsidy rationalisation. The Government introduced the RON95 fuel subsidy, BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95), with the aim of reducing subsidy leakages and channelling funds to the people and national development. The Ministry of Finance reported that the implementation of BUDI95 could saves RM2.5 billion and RM4 billion, which can be utilised to strengthen social protection and enhance labour productivity. At the same time, subsidies help to stabilise the prices of goods and the cost of living, increase people's purchasing power, stimulate domestic expenditure and support economic growth.

The ringgit's performance became one of the main economic issues, as its fluctuations have a direct impact on import costs, inflationary pressures, investment flows and market confidence. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Malaysian ringgit strengthened to its highest level in four years, which increased foreign investors' interest in expanding their holdings in domestic financial assets and the capital market. The increase in investment inflows subsequently supported economic activities, including technology- and digital-based industries. This development also stimulated the creation of new jobs, particularly in fields related to artificial intelligence (AI), automation and data analytics, in line with the economic transition towards high value-added industries.

However, unpredictable weather conditions in Malaysia affected business operations in several areas, especially among small businesses. The Northeast Monsoon (NEM) at the end of 2025 was one of the main factors that increased the risk of flooding in several states. This situation potentially to disrupt local economic activities, particularly in the agriculture, construction and services sectors, and consequently slow the momentum of employment growth in the short term.

In conclusion, the expansion of employment opportunities and the increase in income through monetary assistance and social protection reflect stable and sustainable economic growth. The organisation of Visit Malaysia Year 2026 (VM2026) is expected to stimulate labour demand, particularly in the services sector such as tourism, hospitality, transport and retail. The increase in tourism activities has the potential to create more new job opportunities and raise the income of local workers, especially among Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). At the same time, the implementation of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) is expected to strengthen the labour market structure through the development of high-impact industries, the expansion of infrastructure and a greater emphasis on technology-oriented education and skills training.

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Malaysian Labour Market: 2025 Performance, focus of the 13th Malaysia Plan and Moving Forward

Malaysia launched the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) in January 2026 as the national development blueprint for the period 2026–2030. The plan was introduced in a strong and stable labour market environment, providing a solid foundation for a new phase of labour market transformation that is underpinned by productivity, innovation, and high-income growth.

Throughout 2025, Malaysia's labour market demonstrated sustained resilience. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is at its highest level in history, the unemployment rate remains low, labour productivity is growing in line with economic growth, while workers' wages are showing a positive trajectory. This performance reflects a mature post-pandemic recovery and the strengthening of the country's underlying economic structure in a challenging global environment.

The 13MP with the aspiration of "Redesigning Development" emphasizes the formation of a more dynamic and inclusive labour market through the creation of high-quality jobs, productivity growth, improved alignment between skills supply and industry demand, and expanded labour force participation. This approach is important to ensure that economic growth translates into the well-being of the people as a whole.

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Labour Supply

Based on preliminary data for 2025 from January to December 2025 monthly average, LFPR increased by 0.2 percentage points to 70.8 percent, compared to 70.6 percent in 2024. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0 percent, from 3.2 percent a year earlier. This performance shows that the labour market is close to full employment supported by stable economic growth despite external uncertainties.

In this regard, under the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), efforts to expand labour force participation will be intensified in a more targeted manner, especially among women, youths and productive senior citizens. By the end of 2025 (Q4 2025), the female labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased to 56.6 per cent, indicating significant increase of female participation in labour force. In line with the 13MP policy objectives, a target has been set to increase the number of female LFPR to 60.0 per cent over the plan period, as a measure to strengthen the use of the potential of the domestic workforce and support more inclusive economic growth.

At the same time, the youth unemployment rate of 15 to 30 years old, which remains at 6.2 per cent, demands a more comprehensive policy approach, particularly through the expansion of high-skilled employment opportunities and improvements in the system of transition from education to the labour market. To support this agenda, lifelong learning, reskilling, and upskilling strategies will be strengthened to ensure that the workforce is not only sufficient in quantity, but also adaptable, high-quality, and aligned with future industry requirements, including technology and artificial intelligence (AI)-intensive sectors[1].

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[1] Government of Malaysia, Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (13MP), 2026–2030, Ministry of Economy, January 2026.

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Labour Demand

Labour demand remained robust, supported by stable domestic economic growth, particularly in the services, manufacturing, and construction sectors, which continue to serve as key employment drivers. In 2025, the total number of jobs increased by 1.8 per cent to 9.21 million, with 9.02 million jobs filled, translating into rate of filled jobs at 97.8 per cent. This performance underscores the labour market's strong and sustained capacity to continuously absorb and integrate the workforce, reflecting its resilience and adaptability amid evolving economic conditions.

This momentum continued into 2025, with job vacancies increasing by 2.4 per cent to 198.1 thousand vacancies, signalling sustained labour demand and continued employer confidence in the economic outlook. At the same time, the adoption of digital-based job matching platforms continues to strengthen, with the MYFutureJobs initiative successfully placing over 620,000 individuals into the job market since 2023[2].

Moving into the era of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), labour demand is expected to increasingly shift towards the creation of high-skilled and high value-added jobs, particularly in digital technologies, automation, the green economy, professional services, and healthcare[1]. This structural transition aims to reduce reliance on low-skilled employment, increase the share of knowledge-intensive jobs, and support more sustainable growth in productivity and incomes.

Labour Productivity

Labour productivity continued to improve in line with sustained economic expansion. In 2025, Malaysia's economy grew by 6.3 per cent, supported by a 3.4 per cent increase in labour productivity per employment to RM102,672. At the same time, productivity per hour worked to increase by 3.7 per cent to RM44.5.

These productivity gains indicate that economic growth is not driven solely by employment expansion, but is increasingly supported by improvements in efficiency, technology adoption, and higher value-added activities. Within the framework of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), labour productivity is set as the main focus of the economic development agenda through the empowerment of digitalisation, automation, technology investment as well as the development of high-skilled talent. This approach aims to ensure that Malaysia continues to improve its competitiveness, strengthen its economic structure and move progressively towards a high-income and competitive economy[1].

Employee Wages

The positive momentum of the labour market also translates into an increase in workers' wages. The median monthly wage of formal workers increased to RM2,864 in September 2025 compared to RM2,745 in September 2024, registering a growth of 4.3 per cent year-on-year. This increase

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[2] SOCSO, MYFutureJobs Performance Report 2023–2025.

reflects improved labour market conditions and supports workers' ability to adapt to the cost of living, thus improving household well-being.

Within the framework of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP), the wage agenda focuses on building a more progressive and productivity-based income structure. The target is to increase the percentage of compensation of employee to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to around 40 per cent, with the objective of ensuring that economic growth is translated more equitably into labour income. Therefore, wage growth will be driven through skills enhancement, the expansion of high-skilled and value-added employment, and stronger linkages between productivity, skills, and remuneration. This approach aims to reduce job mismatches, support social mobility and ensure more sustainable income growth in the medium to long term[1].

Conclusion: Moving Forward With The 13MP

Overall, the Malaysian labour market entered the implementation of the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP) on a solid footing, supported by a low unemployment rate, high labour force participation, increased productivity and consistent wage growth. This performance provides a stable foundation for the implementation of a more comprehensive and high-impact labour market transformation agenda.

However, structural challenges such as skills mismatches, skill-related underemployment and the need to transition to high-value-added industries demand a strategic, integrated and long-term focused policy approach. Addressing these challenges requires continued investment in talent development, increased productivity as well as better coordination between education systems, training and industry needs.

The 13MP provides a clear framework to transform the country's labour market from a purely stable to a more competitive, inclusive and knowledge intensive. The successful implementation of this plan will be critical in determining Malaysia's ability to generate quality employment, deliver sustainable income growth, and wider social mobility opportunities[1].

Moving forward, the true measure of the success of the country's economic development lies not only in the growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but in Malaysia's ability to ensure that growth translates into the well-being of the people through meaningful employment, decent income and inclusive and sustainable improvement in living standards.

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

A SNAPSHOT OF LABOUR MARKET REVIEW IN 2025

LABOUR SUPPLY

Labour force participation force (LFPR)
increased by 0.2 percentage points compared to 2024 **70.8%**
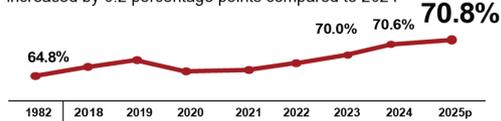
70.0% 70.6%

64.8%

| 1982 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025p |

— Labour force participation rate (%)

1. p - Preliminary data based on average of twelve months in 2024
2. Final data for year 2025 will be published in June 2026

Pasaran buruh negara terus berkembang pada tahun 2025, mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh yang kukuh sebanyak 70.8 peratus.

Unemployment rate decline 0.2 percentage points year-on-year, stable at 3.0 per cent.

3.4%

3.4% 3.2% **3.0%**

| 1982 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025p |

— Unemployment rate (%)

1. p - Preliminary data based on average of twelve months in 2024
2. Final data for year 2025 will be published in June 2026

LABOUR DEMAND

9.21 million jobs | **Jobs in economic sector** increased by **1.8 per cent** compared to 2024

9.02 million **filled jobs**

Rated of filled jobs 97.8%

▲ 1.8% 2025
▲ 1.3% 2024

198.1 thousand **vacancies**

Rated of vacancies 2.4%

▲ 2.4% 2025
▲ 1.8% 2024

▲ 1.8% 2025
▲ 0.6% 2024

129.6 thousand **jobs created**

25.5% ▮Mahir
64.0% ▮Separuh mahir
10.5% ▮Berkemahiran rendah
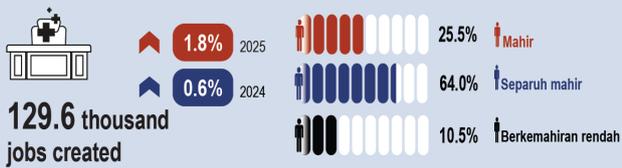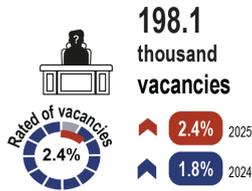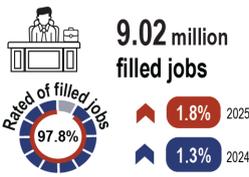
There is **(47.7%)** of jobs opening during 2025 were in the **Services sector** with a total of **61.9 thousand vacancies**

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

RM44.5 per hour worked

RM102,672 per employment

■ Value added per hour worked (RM)
■ Value added per employment (RM)
■ % YoY

	2023	2024	2025
Value added per employment (RM)	96,914	99,265	102,672
% YoY (employment)	0.7	2.4	3.4
Value added per hour worked (RM)	42.0	42.9	44.5
% YoY (hour worked)	0.04	2.1	3.7
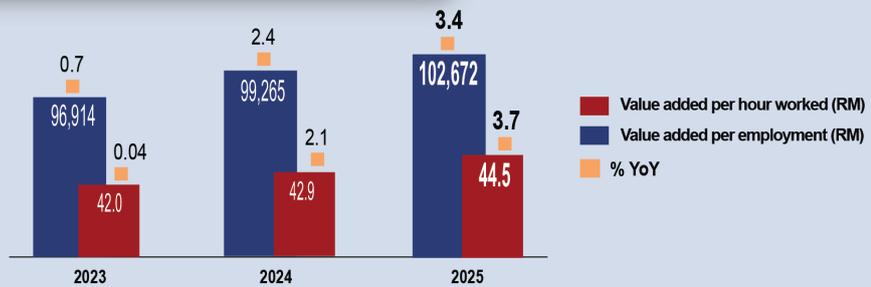
EMPLOYEE WAGES STATISTICS (FORMAL SECTOR)

There was no change for median monthly wages during **the third quarter of 2025 (RM2,864)**

Growth YoY: **4.3%**

■ Median monthly wages (RM)
● % YoY

5.5 5.4 4.3

RM3,000 RM2,845 RM2,864

| Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | Mei | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep |
| ST3-24 | | | ST4-24 | | | ST1-25 | | | ST2-25 | | | ST3-25 | | |
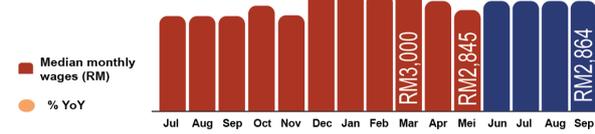
618.7 thousand employees

8.8% (618.7 thousand) of Malaysian formal employees earns below RM1,700 in September 2025

603.6 thousand employees

< RM1,000 | RM1,000-1,499 | RM1,500-1,699 | RM1,700-1,999 | RM2,000-2,499 | RM2,500-2,999 | RM3,000-3,499 | RM3,500-3,999 | RM4,000-4,499 | RM4,500-4,999 | RM5,000-5,499 | RM5,500-5,999 | RM6,000-6,499 | RM6,500-6,999 | RM7,000-7,499 | RM7,500-7,999 | RM8,000-8,499 | RM8,500-8,999 | RM9,000-9,499 | RM9,500-9,999 | > RM10,000
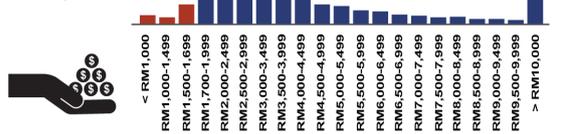
Source: Labour Market Review, Fourth Quarter 2025, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2016 - 2030

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Automation to Innovation: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Future of Manufacturing Jobs

Rosnah Muhamad Ali [1]; Tengku Norkhairah Tengku Jamil[1]; Sharifah Akmaldini Syed Mohd Agong[1],
[1] Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Introduction

As the global economy becomes increasingly dynamic and technology-driven, growth is being shaped by the emergence of nexus and high value-added industries that rely heavily on advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), automation, digital platforms, and data analytics. This trend is evident in industries such as semiconductors, advanced technology manufacturing, fintech, biotechnology, clean energy and artificial intelligence services which are typically capital and knowledge intensive, enabling firms to achieve high productivity and global competitiveness with relatively small labour forces.

In an industrial context, a nexus refers to the close interconnection between industries, technologies, and economic activities, each of which shapes and influences the growth and performance of the others. The manufacturing technology nexus illustrates how automation, AI, and digital systems are transforming production processes and supply chains. Similarly, the energy industry nexus shows how access to sustainable energy sources affects industrial productivity and competitiveness. Understanding these linkages facilitate the policymakers and businesses design integrated strategies, encourage innovation, strengthen resilience, and promote more sustainable and efficient industrial development.

The productivity Nexus in Malaysia refers to a dedicated platform that delivers targeted enhancement programmes to enterprises with the aim of accelerating productivity growth at the sectoral level. It was introduced as a national strategic initiative under the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint (MPB) launched in 2017, in line with the 11th Malaysia Plan, to strengthen industry performance and enhance economic competitiveness. Initially, nine priority subsectors were identified, namely Retail and Food & Beverages (F&B), Electrical and Electronics (E&E), Chemicals and Chemical Products, Agrofood, Professional Services, Tourism, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Machinery and Equipment, and Private Healthcare. Collectively, these subsectors contributed approximately 30 per cent of Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounted for around 40 per cent of total employment, highlighting their significant role in both economic output and jobs creation. In 2023, two new priority subsectors were introduced, namely Construction & built environment and Logistic. Meanwhile, starting first quarter of 2025, three more new priority subsectors were introduced, namely Pharmaceutical, Automotive and Aerospace bringing the total number of priority productivity nexus subsector to fourteen.

Accordingly, the economic output and innovation capacity may expand significantly, but jobs creation may grow at a slower pace compared to traditional labour-intensive industries. This shift raises the risk of "jobless growth," where GDP increases without proportional expansion in employment opportunities, particularly affecting routine semi-skilled and low-skilled roles that are more susceptible to automation. This article presents employment statistics from a labour demand perspective in Malaysia, focusing on the Manufacturing sector, which is mainly driven

by the Electrical, Electronic and Optical Products subsector employment and identified as one of the key productivity nexus industries.by the Electrical, Electronic and Optical Products subsector employment and identified as one of the key productivity nexus industries.

Literature Review

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing industries worldwide by transforming process of operation work. AI is widely used across many sectors to improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making. In manufacturing and industrial automation, it supports production processes, quality control, and operational optimization. AI is reshaping workplaces and professions, changing the nature of many jobs. While some jobs may be displaced by AI technology, individuals and organizations must embrace change by adapting, reskilling, and preparing for new opportunities created by technological advancement[1].

Some examples highlight how AI is being implemented across industries. Groupe Renault, for instance, collaborates with Google Cloud to enhance productivity, improve production standards, and reduce carbon emissions by integrating AI and machine learning with automotive industry expertise. In transportation, driverless cars use AI to recognize roads, pedestrians, and traffic signs, enabling safer and more efficient navigation. In the banking sector, AI is applied to detect fraudulent activities, analyse financial patterns, and forecast future growth. These examples demonstrate how AI is increasingly embedded in real-world operations to improve efficiency, safety, and strategic decision-making across different sectors[2].

In Malaysia, the manufacturing sector plays a significant role in the national economy and remains a key driver of industrial growth. Under the New Industrial Master Plan (NIMP) 2030, manufacturing GDP is projected to increase by about 61 per cent, reaching approximately RM587.5 billion by 2030, with the Electrical and Electronics (E&E) industry continuing as a major pillar of development. This growth aligns with the global transition towards smart manufacturing, where technologies such as AI, automation, and robotics are increasingly essential for optimising production processes and enhancing efficiency, including in the manufacturing of electrical components and other advanced industrial applications[3].

SMART Modular Technologies (SMART), a global leader in specialty memory and storage solutions, provides a shining example with its use of AI-powered high-speed precision industrial robots at its Malaysian facility. SMART has implemented IBM Maximo Visual Inspection to identify and isolate manufacturing defects, reducing the likelihood of non-compliant products being shipped to customers. Integrating quality control automation into their manufacturing process allows for defect visualization and early elimination, enabling SMART's operation the opportunity to be highly efficient, predictable and to uphold higher quality standards giving new meaning to 'smart Malaysian manufacturing'[3].

Data Sources

This study utilised the official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM), specifically Employment Survey covering data available for the years of 2022 and 2025. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used where possible some statistics were calculated by the author based on original data sources. Secondary data were considered, including the reviews of literature from articles, journals, reports and working papers from websites that documented information for dissemination.

Finding and Discussion

The labour demand statistics derived from the Quarterly Employment Survey, which is conducted among registered private sector businesses comprising the Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The survey was conducted to collect information on labour demand for all the economic activities in Malaysia. The primary statistics collected in the survey are the number of jobs, filled jobs, vacancies and jobs created by economic activity and skills category. However, in this article, the main focus is on the Jobs created indicator as it reflects the relationship between the widely application of AI in the economic activities with the total number of jobs created, particularly in the Manufacturing sector. By definition, jobs created refers to new jobs created in an organisation that were not previously available including newly created service schemes, jobs created through the promotion of existing employees, and additional positions added to the existing organisational structure.

The jobs created in Malaysia's Manufacturing sector reflects the country's industrial growth and labour demand, particularly in high value-added sub-sectors such as Electric, electronic, & optical products sub-sector. These industries are capital-intensive and knowledge-intensive, relying on skills category to drive productivity, innovation, and global competitiveness.

According to the Quarterly Employment Survey, the Manufacturing sector ranked as the second largest contributor to the total of jobs created in Malaysia. In overall, most sub-sectors in this sector demonstrated an upward trend in jobs created during the period of Q1 2022 to Q4 2025, with the Electric, electronic, and optical products sub-sector remained as the main contributor to jobs created. However, in Q4 2025, the Electric, electronic, and optical products sub-sector started to show a declining trend with the number of jobs created decreased to 3.8 thousand (Q3 2025: 4.1 thousand). As the key productivity, this reflected the continued expansion of high-tech, knowledge-intensive industries, underscoring their role in driving productivity, innovation and economic competitiveness within Malaysia's Manufacturing sector **[Chart 1]**.

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Chart 1 :

Jobs Created for Manufacturing Sector by Sub-Sectors, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025

('000)

Legend:
- Food processing, beverages & tobacco products
- Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products
- Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing
- Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products
- Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products
- Electric, electronic & optical products
- Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair
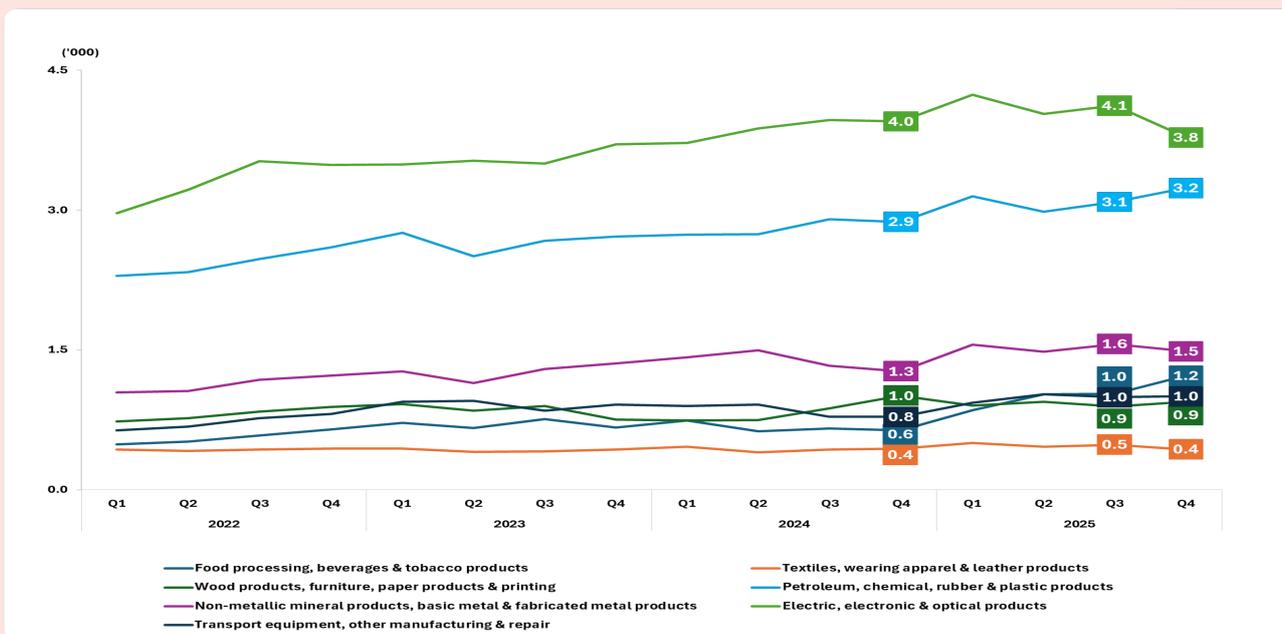
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Nevertheless, further analysis by skills category for each sub-sectors should be taken into consideration to better assess whether the adoption of AI application influences the jobs created trend, particularly whether the jobs created will likely to increase or decline. In examining jobs created by skills category, the survey also collected detailed information on skilled, semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs created for each sub-sector. This enables a clearer assessment whether AI adoption generates jobs opportunities or displacing existing positions, especially in high-skilled category. Based on the current performance, this analysis is crucial in supporting broader strategies to enhance workforce capabilities and drive sustainable economic development. The jobs created among the sub-sectors in Manufacturing sector were distributed the most in the semi-skilled category, followed by the skilled and low-skilled categories.

For the skilled category, the highest share of jobs created were in the Food Processing, beverages, & tobacco products sub-sector from Q1 2022 to Q3 2025. However, during Q4 2025, the Transport Equipment, other manufacturing & repair sub-sector had the highest share among the sub-sectors with 35.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products posted the least share of jobs created during the period, but still maintained an increase trend (Q4 2025: 7.1%) **[Chart 3]**.

Moving on to the semi-skilled category, the Electric, electronic & optical products sub-sector registered the largest share for the sub-sector, ranging between 78.0 per cent and 82.0 per cent from Q1 2022 to Q4 2025 **[Chart 7]**. Additionally, the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sector maintained the share of jobs created around 60.0 per cent during the same period **[Chart 6]**.

In the low-skilled category, the Food processing, beverage & tobacco products sub-sector demonstrated higher composition as compared to other sub-sectors, consistently recorded between 20.0 per cent and 36.0 per cent from Q1 2022 to Q4 2025 **[Chart 2]**. This pattern indicates a continued reliance on low-skilled labour within the sub-sector, suggesting that the transition towards adopting AI technologies is likely to progress more slowly in this area.

These patterns highlight the subsectors' strong reliance on skilled and semi-skilled labour to support the Manufacturing technology nexus particularly in the Electric, electronic & optical products sub-sector. This sub-sector demonstrates strong potential for AI application, where it strengthens the data-driven governance and evidence-based decision-making, highlighting its growing role as a catalyst for innovation and economic transformation.

Chart 2:

Share of Jobs Created for Food processing, beverages & tobacco products Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
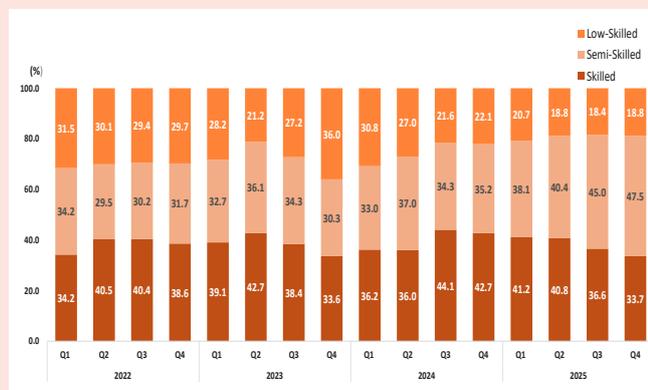
Chart 3:

Share of Jobs Created for Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
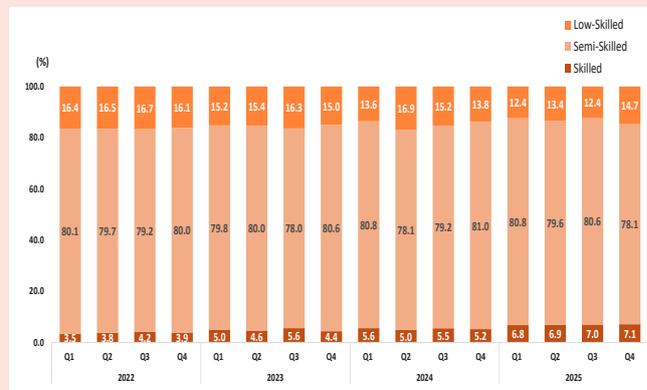
Chart 4 :

Share of Jobs Created for Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
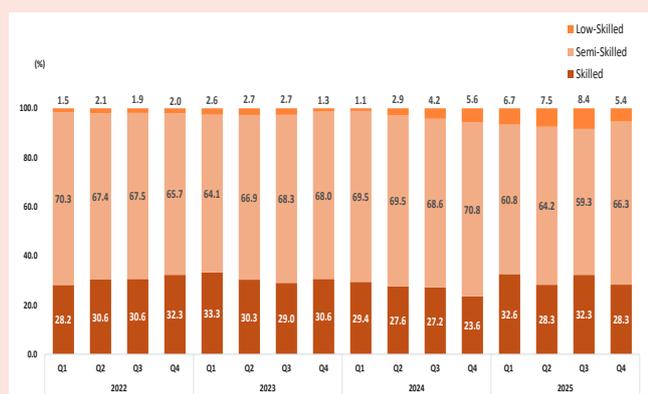
Chart 5:

Share of Jobs Created for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025

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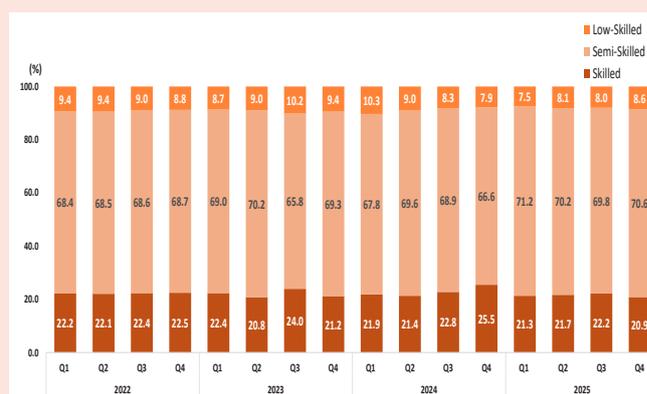
Chart 6:

Share of Jobs Created for Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
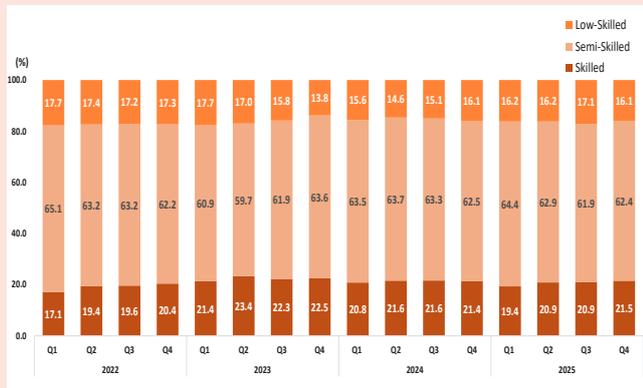
Chart 7:

Share of Jobs Created for Electric, electronic & optical products Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
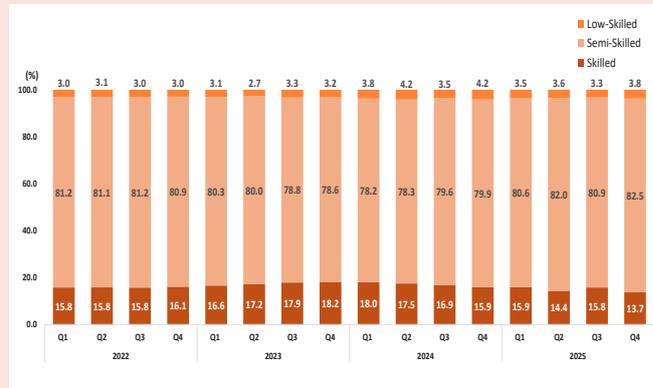
Chart 8:

Share of Jobs Created for Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair Sub-Sector by Skills Category, Q1 2022 - Q4 2025
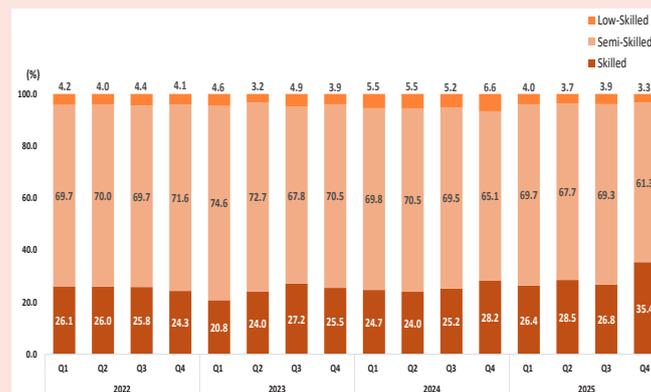
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Conclusion

AI is about the process and the ability to understand and analyse data to human being levels, not any specific format or function. Although AI conjures up thoughts of highly functional, human-like robots taking over the world, it is not intended to replace people. It aims to dramatically improve human talents and contributions. This makes it an extremely valuable commercial asset. Across the public sector, including statistical and policy institutions, AI strengthens data-driven governance and evidence-based decision-making, highlighting its growing role as a catalyst for innovation and economic transformation.

Disclaimer

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

Acknowledgements

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.9	70.9
Sex													
Male	(%)	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.3
Female	(%)	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6
Age group													
15-24	(%)	46.5	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.9	47.0	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1
25-34	(%)	87.3	88.1	88.5	87.6	87.3	87.3	87.0	86.4	86.2	86.0	85.7	85.9
35-44	(%)	86.2	86.0	85.2	85.1	85.0	85.8	85.7	85.0	84.5	84.1	83.6	83.6
45-54	(%)	76.2	76.0	76.4	77.9	78.1	77.5	75.6	75.7	76.0	76.8	78.1	78.4
55-64	(%)	44.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	46.5	46.4	48.9	50.4	51.6	51.4	51.8	50.8
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.3
15-24	(%)	60.5	58.8	58.5	58.5	57.8	59.2	61.4	60.8	51.5	55.0	54.0	53.7
25-34	(%)	94.0	96.2	96.8	96.8	93.8	95.9	95.5	94.3	96.1	93.3	95.1	97.2
35-44	(%)	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.3	92.0	94.9	95.4	97.0	97.9	96.7	98.0
45-54	(%)	95.4	93.4	95.2	95.9	95.6	95.8	91.3	91.8	96.3	93.3	94.2	95.2
55-64	(%)	62.5	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.9	71.5	67.6	69.1	76.7	78.4	77.8	68.4
Female	(%)	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6
15-24	(%)	31.1	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.5	32.5	30.3	32.0	43.4	39.9	41.2	41.6
25-34	(%)	79.7	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.2	76.6	76.4	76.4	73.3	76.6	73.6	71.3
35-44	(%)	74.0	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.1	78.7	75.2	73.0	70.1	68.1	68.4	67.0
45-54	(%)	57.0	58.5	57.5	60.0	59.4	58.0	59.1	58.4	54.4	59.1	61.0	60.2
55-64	(%)	25.8	25.7	28.6	29.9	25.7	21.1	30.1	31.7	26.4	24.4	25.3	33.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.4	68.5	69.1	69.5	69.9	70.2
Bumiputera	(%)	66.2	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.6	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.7
Chinese	(%)	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.6	70.3	70.5	71.1	72.2	72.8	73.6	74.1
Indians	(%)	70.5	69.1	69.2	69.7	68.2	68.0	68.2	68.8	70.6	71.3	72.1	73.0
Others	(%)	75.2	70.5	67.3	73.2	60.1	59.0	61.0	61.2	62.6	72.4	75.0	71.8
Non-citizens	(%)	81.2	82.0	82.4	82.4	86.5	88.7	87.6	86.2	82.1	80.0	77.3	75.4
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	63.5	61.7	57.9	62.7	66.5	66.9	66.8	68.8	68.9	69.2	69.7	68.2
Primary	(%)	68.8	68.1	65.0	68.2	71.6	70.2	70.0	71.6	71.8	71.5	70.4	68.8
Secondary	(%)	67.7	67.4	68.7	68.4	67.7	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.7	68.8	68.9	69.1
Tertiary	(%)	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.8	75.9	76.8	75.5	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.9	75.2

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

2. Profile of Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force	('000)	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,770.6	16,913.0	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	17,618.1
Sex													
Male	('000)	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,500.3	10,633.3	10,662.4	10,752.6	10,869.6	10,958.7	11,032.8	11,103.7
Female	('000)	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,270.2	6,279.7	6,334.3	6,345.2	6,359.7	6,411.2	6,453.7	6,514.4
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,859.3	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,718.4	2,759.2	2,775.4	2,820.9	2,859.0	2,890.8	2,921.1	2,943.1
25-34	('000)	5,612.4	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,192.4	5,246.4	5,241.7	5,266.7	5,318.1	5,376.2	5,391.4	5,449.8
35-44	('000)	4,208.0	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,634.8	4,699.0	4,739.8	4,717.5	4,706.9	4,735.2	4,726.7	4,765.7
45-54	('000)	2,711.4	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,920.0	2,904.5	2,860.2	2,867.5	2,882.6	2,920.5	2,986.3	3,020.6
55-64	('000)	1,257.8	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,305.0	1,303.9	1,379.6	1,425.2	1,462.7	1,447.3	1,461.1	1,438.9
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,500.3	10,633.3	10,662.4	10,752.6	10,869.6	10,958.7	11,032.8	11,103.7
15-24	('000)	1,946.0	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,809.0	1,874.7	1,946.5	1,942.6	1,662.7	1,783.7	1,769.5	1,770.2
25-34	('000)	3,195.1	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,085.7	3,207.6	3,195.0	3,208.4	3,348.3	3,282.1	3,365.4	3,476.9
35-44	('000)	2,456.7	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,816.2	2,690.0	2,791.2	2,829.0	2,886.6	2,952.2	2,928.2	2,994.8
45-54	('000)	1,696.2	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,840.8	1,852.5	1,774.5	1,795.8	1,884.2	1,837.0	1,862.7	1,903.4
55-64	('000)	892.4	922.9	892.7	883.8	948.6	1,008.5	955.1	976.8	1,087.7	1,103.7	1,107.0	958.5
Female	('000)	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,270.2	6,279.7	6,334.3	6,345.2	6,359.7	6,411.2	6,453.7	6,514.4
15-24	('000)	913.3	946.7	971.1	993.5	909.4	884.5	828.8	878.3	1,196.2	1,107.0	1,151.6	1,173.0
25-34	('000)	2,417.2	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,106.7	2,038.9	2,046.7	2,058.4	1,969.8	2,094.1	2,025.9	1,973.0
35-44	('000)	1,751.4	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,818.5	2,009.0	1,948.6	1,888.6	1,820.2	1,783.0	1,798.6	1,770.9
45-54	('000)	1,015.1	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,079.2	1,051.9	1,085.7	1,071.7	998.4	1,083.5	1,123.6	1,117.1
55-64	('000)	365.5	363.2	404.7	424.2	356.4	295.4	424.5	448.4	375.1	343.6	354.1	480.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	14,387.6	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,477.3	14,482.8	14,522.0	14,582.1	14,757.7	14,883.0	15,016.1	15,110.0
Bumiputera	('000)	9,599.1	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,922.7	9,942.3	9,955.2	9,970.8	10,054.5	10,117.7	10,184.7	10,252.1
Chinese	('000)	3,567.5	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,482.9	3,467.0	3,479.8	3,514.1	3,571.7	3,615.9	3,649.7	3,676.0
Indians	('000)	1,075.6	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	989.1	988.3	992.6	1,009.2	1,031.0	1,039.1	1,063.1	1,072.4
Others	('000)	145.4	126.2	127.6	154.1	82.6	85.1	94.4	87.9	100.5	110.2	118.5	109.5
Non-citizens	('000)	2,261.3	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,293.3	2,430.1	2,474.6	2,515.8	2,471.6	2,486.9	2,470.5	2,508.2
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	464.8	502.4	428.3	431.2	451.7	439.3	396.1	431.6	448.1	474.8	409.5	399.5
Primary	('000)	1,487.2	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,438.0	1,498.2	1,546.1	1,528.0	1,563.1	1,583.5	1,548.0	1,522.1
Secondary	('000)	9,438.1	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,458.3	9,516.5	9,506.0	9,557.1	9,610.3	9,674.9	9,859.6	10,003.0
Tertiary	('000)	5,258.8	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,422.6	5,459.0	5,548.4	5,581.2	5,607.8	5,636.7	5,669.5	5,693.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

3. Profile of Employed Person

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed	('000)	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,216.8	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	16,966.7	17,100.2
Employment to population ratio	(%)	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.6	68.7	68.8	68.8
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,173.7	10,307.4	10,339.8	10,430.9	10,554.2	10,650.9	10,725.7	10,798.8
Female	('000)	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,043.1	6,061.0	6,115.9	6,128.3	6,148.8	6,198.2	6,241.0	6,301.4
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,570.9	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,447.9	2,488.4	2,506.5	2,541.3	2,577.3	2,604.2	2,630.5	2,653.3
25-34	('000)	5,452.0	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,074.4	5,134.5	5,119.5	5,149.8	5,194.1	5,245.2	5,257.6	5,323.9
35-44	('000)	4,118.4	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,567.4	4,622.3	4,671.6	4,666.9	4,668.1	4,697.5	4,686.9	4,723.6
45-54	('000)	2,680.8	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,872.7	2,860.6	2,816.4	2,817.9	2,849.4	2,881.9	2,952.2	2,979.6
55-64	('000)	1,240.0	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,254.4	1,262.5	1,341.7	1,383.3	1,414.0	1,420.2	1,439.6	1,419.8
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,173.7	10,307.4	10,339.8	10,430.9	10,554.2	10,650.9	10,725.7	10,798.8
15-24	('000)	1,762.9	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,655.3	1,722.5	1,785.2	1,757.0	1,491.6	1,606.0	1,588.2	1,598.1
25-34	('000)	3,092.7	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,015.0	3,133.4	3,128.0	3,147.6	3,286.5	3,222.7	3,299.2	3,417.2
35-44	('000)	2,423.8	2,442.8	2,463.1	2,483.6	2,780.8	2,643.8	2,752.7	2,803.8	2,856.8	2,935.5	2,908.6	2,968.9
45-54	('000)	1,679.5	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,815.1	1,826.4	1,738.9	1,773.9	1,856.4	1,806.0	1,835.1	1,871.5
55-64	('000)	881.8	904.4	859.3	861.1	907.4	981.3	935.0	948.5	1,063.0	1,080.6	1,094.5	943.1
Female	('000)	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,043.1	6,061.0	6,115.9	6,128.3	6,148.8	6,198.2	6,241.0	6,301.4
15-24	('000)	807.9	826.6	833.6	888.6	792.6	766.0	721.4	784.3	1,085.7	998.2	1,042.2	1,055.2
25-34	('000)	2,359.2	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,059.4	2,001.1	1,991.5	2,002.2	1,907.7	2,022.4	1,958.3	1,906.8
35-44	('000)	1,694.6	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,786.6	1,978.5	1,918.8	1,863.1	1,811.4	1,762.0	1,778.2	1,754.8
45-54	('000)	1,001.3	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,057.6	1,034.1	1,077.5	1,044.0	993.0	1,075.9	1,117.1	1,108.1
55-64	('000)	358.2	357.6	399.8	412.4	346.9	281.2	406.7	434.7	351.0	339.6	345.1	476.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,883.8	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	13,995.7	14,007.1	14,048.4	14,109.7	14,296.0	14,417.4	14,541.2	14,633.4
Bumiputera	('000)	9,233.7	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,564.1	9,590.0	9,605.6	9,619.3	9,706.2	9,773.0	9,833.7	9,897.3
Chinese	('000)	3,468.1	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,409.4	3,394.1	3,405.4	3,441.9	3,502.6	3,542.2	3,570.3	3,597.5
Indians	('000)	1,039.2	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	944.8	945.4	952.0	968.5	991.2	997.1	1,022.5	1,032.6
Others	('000)	142.8	122.2	118.8	139.6	77.4	77.6	85.4	79.9	96.0	105.2	114.7	106.0
Non-citizens	('000)	2,178.2	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,221.1	2,361.2	2,407.3	2,449.4	2,407.0	2,431.6	2,425.5	2,466.8
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	436.6	474.2	404.0	404.8	421.5	410.3	370.2	399.7	423.3	450.2	389.2	379.5
Primary	('000)	1,439.9	1,397.5	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,385.1	1,450.7	1,487.3	1,469.6	1,506.1	1,536.0	1,508.3	1,489.2
Secondary	('000)	9,091.8	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,129.7	9,192.7	9,204.3	9,251.1	9,304.6	9,363.6	9,542.6	9,689.7
Tertiary	('000)	5,093.7	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,280.4	5,314.5	5,393.9	5,438.8	5,469.0	5,499.3	5,526.6	5,541.8

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	581.7	585.2	586.1	588.6	569.8	591.8	630.1	659.0	617.6	627.8	644.5	643.4
Employee	('000)	12,056.5	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,464.0	12,533.9	12,582.4	12,627.4	12,743.6	12,821.3	12,886.3	12,951.8
Own account worker	('000)	2,935.9	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	2,754.5	2,804.2	2,818.5	2,859.7	2,901.9	2,962.2	3,000.8	3,092.0
Unpaid family worker	('000)	487.9	490.3	491.9	493.7	428.5	438.4	424.7	413.0	439.9	437.8	435.0	413.0
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	655.0	659.5	663.3	669.3	798.7	801.9	810.9	814.1	847.8	857.0	860.5	863.1
Professionals	('000)	2,078.8	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,199.9	2,209.0	2,211.2	2,228.3	2,249.0	2,264.0	2,276.0	2,303.3
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,753.1	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,949.0	1,955.3	1,967.3	1,974.6	1,982.3	1,988.6	1,996.4	2,002.1
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,774.3	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,588.4	1,600.8	1,617.6	1,657.5	1,671.1	1,679.3	1,699.0	1,720.5
Service and sales workers	('000)	4,094.1	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	3,865.9	3,880.8	3,889.6	3,894.3	3,915.9	3,933.3	3,947.3	3,961.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	641.5	645.8	650.9	650.5	694.7	692.9	690.3	695.1	698.5	709.0	721.4	735.0
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,318.0	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,412.5	1,448.1	1,462.5	1,466.7	1,476.5	1,487.5	1,492.8	1,504.5
Plant and Marhine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,689.7	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,638.5	1,673.6	1,682.5	1,697.8	1,708.2	1,732.1	1,737.4	1,750.4
Elementary occupations	('000)	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,069.3	2,106.0	2,123.8	2,130.5	2,153.6	2,198.3	2,235.9	2,259.2
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	4,486.9	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,947.6	4,966.2	4,989.4	5,017.0	5,079.1	5,109.6	5,132.9	5,168.5
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,517.6	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.9	9,199.9	9,296.2	9,342.5	9,411.4	9,470.2	9,541.2	9,597.9	9,672.3
Low-skilled	('000)	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,069.3	2,106.0	2,123.8	2,130.5	2,153.6	2,198.3	2,235.9	2,259.2

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

4. Profile of Underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	274.2	280.4	284.8	286.1	272.9	269.9	264.2	257.9	242.7	241.0	230.9	229.5
Sex													
Male	('000)	114.2	120.2	122.0	113.6	122.2	121.5	116.7	113.5	106.3	110.5	107.5	101.2
Female	('000)	160.0	160.2	162.8	172.5	150.7	148.4	147.5	144.4	136.5	130.5	123.4	128.3
Age group													
15-24	('000)	37.4	54.0	41.5	49.1	33.9	55.9	43.0	64.5	70.4	41.7	58.8	59.0
25-34	('000)	94.4	85.3	113.2	108.7	77.8	65.2	74.1	59.8	37.7	62.4	39.3	37.1
35-44	('000)	46.5	58.6	49.6	43.3	62.6	60.0	57.4	37.9	71.4	62.4	63.7	64.5
45 and above	('000)	95.8	82.5	80.4	85.1	98.6	88.9	89.7	95.8	63.3	74.4	69.2	68.9
Time-related underemployment	('000)	174.6	186.3	189.0	181.6	161.8	157.4	155.9	152.7	146.9	141.0	133.3	129.8
Sex													
Male	('000)	78.7	86.4	88.1	82.7	76.6	74.0	73.9	70.9	68.9	64.1	62.0	60.9
Female	('000)	95.9	99.9	100.8	98.9	85.2	83.3	82.0	81.8	78.0	76.9	71.3	68.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	30.2	39.5	34.4	26.5	22.6	23.3	27.2	32.5	50.4	34.1	46.1	35.4
25-34	('000)	66.4	62.6	79.0	81.1	55.7	50.1	48.1	39.6	28.6	41.7	25.9	23.7
35-44	('000)	25.2	34.4	32.6	28.4	30.9	38.9	25.2	23.9	38.9	33.9	25.9	34.1
45 and above	('000)	52.8	49.8	42.9	45.6	52.6	45.1	55.4	56.8	29.1	31.3	35.3	36.6
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	1,907.2	1,914.6	1,922.7	1,937.1	1,920.8	1,923.1	1,942.4	1,946.3	1,953.7	1,955.6	1,961.5	1,956.5
Sex													
Male	('000)	944.0	873.1	941.3	996.2	864.7	868.7	879.4	880.7	885.6	882.9	884.3	864.0
Female	('000)	963.3	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	1,056.1	1,054.5	1,063.0	1,065.5	1,068.1	1,072.7	1,077.2	1,092.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	373.9	421.3	425.5	400.2	352.6	401.5	390.7	373.2	393.5	432.1	466.5	458.5
25-34	('000)	879.1	867.5	816.1	815.3	735.2	732.7	808.1	704.2	794.0	806.8	786.8	813.0
35-44	('000)	447.4	421.0	457.8	493.7	522.5	539.3	498.3	495.7	492.6	490.3	447.8	451.0
45 and above	('000)	206.8	204.8	223.3	227.9	310.6	249.6	245.3	373.1	273.6	226.3	260.4	234.0
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	37.4	37.4	37.3	37.4	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Unemployed	('000)	**586.9**	**581.4**	**573.1**	**565.0**	**553.8**	**544.6**	**541.0**	**538.7**	**526.3**	**520.9**	**519.9**	**517.9**
Strata													
Urban	('000)	466.4	453.3	447.8	435.1	389.2	385.9	385.0	384.7	380.8	386.8	384.9	384.9
Rural	('000)	120.4	128.1	125.3	129.9	164.5	158.7	156.0	154.1	145.5	134.1	135.0	133.1
Sex													
Male	('000)	345.5	339.1	331.8	326.0	326.7	325.9	322.6	321.8	315.4	307.8	307.2	305.0
Female	('000)	241.3	242.2	241.2	239.0	227.1	218.7	218.4	217.0	211.0	213.1	212.7	212.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	288.4	305.7	295.1	294.4	270.4	270.8	268.9	279.7	281.7	286.5	290.6	289.8
25-34	('000)	160.4	165.7	149.2	155.6	118.0	111.9	122.2	116.9	124.0	131.0	133.8	125.9
35-44	('000)	89.7	56.5	52.8	42.0	67.4	76.7	68.2	50.7	38.8	37.7	39.8	42.1
45-54	('000)	30.6	29.3	37.7	38.6	47.3	43.9	43.9	49.6	33.2	38.5	34.1	41.0
55-64	('000)	17.8	24.1	38.3	34.4	50.7	41.4	37.9	41.9	48.7	27.1	21.6	19.2
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	503.7	498.8	491.9	482.1	481.6	475.7	473.6	472.4	461.8	465.6	474.9	476.6
Bumiputera	('000)	365.4	372.6	347.5	344.3	358.6	352.4	349.6	351.5	348.3	344.7	351.0	354.8
Chinese	('000)	99.4	82.5	86.7	79.5	73.4	72.9	74.4	72.2	69.1	73.7	79.4	78.5
Indians	('000)	36.3	39.7	48.9	43.8	44.3	43.0	40.6	40.7	39.8	42.0	40.6	39.8
Others	('000)	2.6	4.0	8.8	14.5	5.2	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.5	5.1	3.8	3.5
Non-citizens	('000)	83.1	82.6	81.2	83.0	72.2	68.9	67.3	66.4	64.6	55.3	45.0	41.3
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	('000)	495.8	493.4	468.6	460.9	433.9	432.3	429.2	427.8	421.5	418.1	417.3	415.4
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	('000)	312.4	318.1	316.5	311.6	274.0	274.0	272.7	272.2	269.9	276.5	275.9	274.9
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	100.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	88.7	87.9	86.9	86.3	84.5	83.8	84.6	84.5
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	47.6	45.7	42.0	40.3	46.4	45.8	45.1	45.0	43.2	41.4	41.6	41.3
More than 1 year	('000)	35.4	34.7	24.3	25.6	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.3	23.9	16.4	15.1	14.8
Inactively unemployed	('000)	91.1	88.0	104.5	104.1	119.9	112.3	111.8	111.0	104.8	102.9	102.6	102.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

5. Profile of Unemployment (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Strata													
Urban	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Rural	(%)	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5
Sex													
Male	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Female	(%)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Age group													
15-24	(%)	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8
25-34	(%)	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
35-44	(%)	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
45-54	(%)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
55-64	(%)	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.3
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Bumiputera	(%)	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Chinese	(%)	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
Indians	(%)	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7
Others	(%)	1.8	3.2	6.9	9.4	6.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.2
Non-citizens	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

6. Profile of Outside Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outside labour force	('000)	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.1	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,182.6	7,224.6
Sex													
Male	('000)	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,155.7	2,145.5	2,149.0	2,177.9	2,189.6	2,194.4	2,212.5	2,226.2
Female	('000)	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,865.4	4,870.7	4,922.0	4,932.8	4,936.5	4,960.5	4,970.1	4,998.4
Age group													
15-24	('000)	3,289.8	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,127.3	3,128.6	3,133.7	3,120.0	3,125.1	3,131.4	3,155.3	3,171.7
25-34	('000)	819.1	766.1	745.6	811.1	756.7	762.8	781.7	830.4	853.8	874.8	900.5	893.9
35-44	('000)	673.4	686.5	731.3	736.9	815.0	775.4	790.1	835.0	863.5	898.2	929.7	933.7
45-54	('000)	846.4	855.8	846.6	792.5	821.2	844.7	921.0	922.9	909.2	880.4	835.0	834.3
55-64	('000)	1,586.9	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,500.9	1,504.6	1,444.3	1,402.4	1,374.4	1,370.2	1,362.1	1,391.0
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,155.7	2,145.5	2,149.0	2,177.9	2,189.6	2,194.4	2,212.5	2,226.2
15-24	('000)	1,269.4	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,323.2	1,289.6	1,223.4	1,250.6	1,563.5	1,460.9	1,509.9	1,527.7
25-34	('000)	204.9	130.2	107.7	110.1	203.3	138.7	150.0	193.2	135.0	234.6	171.9	98.4
35-44	('000)	58.3	51.9	47.6	39.4	76.7	233.3	148.5	136.9	87.8	62.8	98.5	61.8
45-54	('000)	81.9	118.0	86.9	74.0	83.9	81.9	169.3	159.4	72.0	131.2	115.5	95.9
55-64	('000)	535.4	489.1	524.9	542.6	468.6	402.0	457.7	437.7	331.3	304.9	316.7	442.4
Female	('000)	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,865.4	4,870.7	4,922.0	4,932.8	4,936.5	4,960.5	4,970.1	4,998.4
15-24	('000)	2,020.4	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,804.1	1,839.1	1,910.3	1,869.4	1,561.6	1,670.5	1,645.4	1,643.9
25-34	('000)	614.3	635.9	637.9	701.0	553.5	624.1	631.7	637.2	718.8	640.2	728.6	795.4
35-44	('000)	615.1	634.6	683.7	697.6	738.3	542.2	641.6	698.1	775.8	835.5	831.2	871.9
45-54	('000)	764.5	737.8	759.7	718.5	737.3	762.8	751.7	763.5	837.2	749.2	719.5	738.5
55-64	('000)	1,051.5	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,032.3	1,102.6	986.6	964.7	1,043.1	1,065.2	1,045.4	948.6
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	3,006.8	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,888.1	2,893.4	2,902.0	2,938.8	2,961.1	2,927.4	2,923.1	2,942.4
Housework/ family	('000)	3,171.2	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,068.1	3,074.9	3,112.4	3,134.2	3,152.1	3,175.6	3,186.9	3,199.5
Going for further studies	('000)	128.3	134.2	140.8	124.2	103.5	112.2	104.6	90.8	113.0	116.0	126.1	132.4
Disabled	('000)	174.4	191.9	196.1	194.8	213.1	205.4	211.5	224.9	219.6	234.6	236.8	241.6
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	66.8	50.7	40.9	33.7	76.1	79.8	82.9	85.1	82.9	70.9	76.9	79.5
Retired/ old age	('000)	668.3	652.8	676.8	684.1	672.2	650.6	657.5	636.9	597.3	630.3	632.7	629.2

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Malaysia													
Labour force	('000)	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,770.6	16,913.0	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	17,618.1
Employed	('000)	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,216.8	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	16,966.7	17,100.2
Unemployed	('000)	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	519.9	517.9
Outside labour force	('000)	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.1	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,182.6	7,224.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.9	70.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Johor													
Labour force	('000)	1,878.7	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	2,101.6	2,114.8	2,135.9	2,161.6	2,174.3	2,182.7	2,206.3	2,203.0
Employed	('000)	1,830.1	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	2,055.1	2,067.6	2,088.3	2,110.1	2,124.5	2,129.5	2,150.2	2,148.0
Unemployed	('000)	48.6	46.0	47.0	44.6	46.5	47.2	47.6	51.6	49.9	53.1	56.2	55.0
Outside labour force	('000)	812.8	811.5	795.5	788.5	853.3	840.6	846.3	847.4	856.7	857.8	865.0	874.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.8	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.1	71.6	71.6	71.8	71.7	71.8	71.8	71.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Kedah													
Labour force	('000)	1,057.1	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	990.8	995.3	984.4	989.2	1,003.3	1,010.9	1,002.7	1,011.9
Employed	('000)	1,027.3	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	964.0	971.0	960.3	965.3	978.2	985.3	978.2	985.9
Unemployed	('000)	29.8	28.0	24.6	22.5	26.8	24.2	24.1	23.8	25.1	25.6	24.5	26.0
Outside labour force	('000)	537.4	536.4	540.0	533.6	491.9	498.3	504.0	508.1	510.3	508.4	514.4	513.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.3	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.8	66.6	66.1	66.1	66.3	66.5	66.1	66.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Kelantan													
Labour force	('000)	805.2	808.2	818.6	829.7	708.6	721.1	735.4	738.6	738.7	748.2	752.1	751.8
Employed	('000)	773.8	776.4	784.7	796.6	680.3	694.4	707.4	706.6	707.8	715.3	717.8	716.6
Unemployed	('000)	31.3	31.7	33.9	33.1	28.3	26.7	28.0	32.0	30.8	32.9	34.4	35.2
Outside labour force	('000)	506.2	510.2	508.1	507.3	505.5	503.8	492.4	495.3	503.0	505.4	506.2	510.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	61.4	61.3	61.7	62.1	58.4	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.5	59.7	59.8	59.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7
Melaka													
Labour force	('000)	453.7	452.1	458.0	461.9	514.1	523.8	521.1	522.4	524.5	530.9	534.6	537.9
Employed	('000)	440.5	440.0	445.4	450.1	504.1	514.6	511.6	510.7	514.6	519.5	521.6	524.2
Unemployed	('000)	13.2	12.1	12.6	11.8	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.7	9.9	11.4	13.0	13.7
Outside labour force	('000)	226.1	227.7	224.6	222.8	224.0	219.3	223.9	228.2	234.5	235.7	237.5	237.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.5	69.6	70.5	69.9	69.6	69.1	69.3	69.2	69.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	('000)	530.4	530.4	535.7	529.6	572.2	571.7	569.6	575.1	577.9	583.0	585.1	589.7
Employed	('000)	517.2	518.5	522.7	517.1	556.2	555.5	552.3	558.2	561.6	566.3	567.8	573.7
Unemployed	('000)	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	16.0	16.3	17.3	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.3	16.0
Outside labour force	('000)	257.1	261.2	255.6	262.5	272.0	276.0	278.5	282.6	283.1	282.8	283.2	286.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.3	67.0	67.7	66.9	67.8	67.4	67.2	67.1	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	760.6	766.9	763.9	761.8	738.0	748.6	752.8	768.6	778.5	783.6	788.8	796.4
Employed	('000)	741.1	745.3	743.4	742.6	722.0	732.7	736.5	751.9	763.4	769.6	775.0	783.8
Unemployed	('000)	19.4	21.6	20.6	19.2	16.1	15.9	16.4	16.7	15.2	14.0	13.8	12.6
Outside labour force	('000)	395.3	395.1	402.4	407.2	413.0	407.8	410.0	404.5	400.1	402.7	406.3	407.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.1	64.7	64.7	65.5	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	937.4	943.6	959.8	965.7	956.7	951.6	940.5	938.2	947.3	955.2	960.4	966.1
Employed	('000)	916.0	923.5	939.4	946.0	936.7	933.9	919.0	914.1	923.2	931.0	934.2	939.8
Unemployed	('000)	21.5	20.1	20.4	19.7	20.0	17.7	21.6	24.1	24.1	24.2	26.2	26.3
Outside labour force	('000)	375.9	372.5	364.1	352.5	366.0	364.5	375.8	383.8	385.2	385.7	386.9	398.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.4	71.7	72.5	73.3	72.3	72.3	71.4	71.0	71.1	71.2	71.3	70.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	1,121.2	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,206.9	1,193.2	1,194.7	1,186.4	1,206.9	1,212.1	1,224.8	1,227.6
Employed	('000)	1,085.7	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,165.2	1,155.6	1,156.3	1,146.6	1,168.7	1,170.6	1,179.5	1,181.9
Unemployed	('000)	35.5	36.2	36.6	37.8	41.7	37.6	38.5	39.8	38.2	41.5	45.3	45.8
Outside labour force	('000)	603.3	605.9	610.0	604.3	554.6	574.3	578.8	596.6	585.8	586.3	585.4	594.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.2	68.5	67.5	67.4	66.5	67.3	67.4	67.7	67.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	118.3	119.7	121.2	120.0	137.2	135.5	135.5	134.8	137.6	138.3	137.4	138.9
Employed	('000)	115.8	117.0	118.4	117.6	130.8	130.3	130.4	129.9	133.0	133.7	133.0	134.4
Unemployed	('000)	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5
Outside labour force	('000)	61.5	62.2	61.4	61.9	80.1	78.8	79.1	81.0	79.8	80.0	80.5	80.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	65.8	66.4	66.0	63.1	63.2	63.1	62.5	63.3	63.4	63.0	63.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	3,850.6	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	4,021.2	4,045.4	4,123.0	4,120.3	4,151.6	4,182.5	4,209.5	4,253.5
Employed	('000)	3,750.9	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,926.8	3,937.0	4,018.4	4,039.6	4,061.1	4,101.4	4,132.0	4,176.9
Unemployed	('000)	99.7	95.3	89.7	88.0	94.4	108.5	104.6	80.7	90.4	81.1	77.5	76.6
Outside labour force	('000)	1,181.7	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,199.2	1,237.1	1,252.1	1,206.2	1,174.9	1,182.2	1,171.2	1,167.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	76.5	77.1	77.0	76.2	77.0	76.6	76.7	77.4	77.9	78.0	78.2	78.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	521.0	525.9	523.3	524.3	492.9	494.9	491.8	502.7	498.2	504.5	507.6	512.9
Employed	('000)	499.4	502.3	500.1	500.1	474.0	477.8	476.9	485.8	483.7	490.6	493.0	497.2
Unemployed	('000)	21.7	23.6	23.2	24.2	18.9	17.1	14.9	16.9	14.6	14.0	14.6	15.7
Outside labour force	('000)	343.7	343.4	347.4	350.0	319.6	318.3	324.4	318.3	326.8	324.3	326.7	325.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.7	60.9	60.3	61.2	60.4	60.9	60.8	61.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	2,198.0	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	1,818.7	1,849.7	1,861.1	1,887.3	1,902.4	1,933.4	1,950.2	1,979.9
Employed	('000)	2,028.2	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	1,674.2	1,710.1	1,720.2	1,750.7	1,775.8	1,813.1	1,839.9	1,873.7
Unemployed	('000)	169.8	165.6	166.3	165.6	144.5	139.7	140.9	136.6	126.6	120.3	110.3	106.2
Outside labour force	('000)	914.2	908.9	921.9	921.3	770.5	754.8	745.7	776.4	799.1	814.0	817.9	830.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.2	71.0	71.4	70.9	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.4
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	1,442.5	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,239.1	1,264.5	1,259.8	1,257.6	1,254.3	1,260.3	1,258.3	1,267.0
Employed	('000)	1,393.5	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,195.2	1,223.9	1,221.6	1,214.8	1,210.5	1,218.4	1,219.7	1,228.7
Unemployed	('000)	49.0	53.1	49.1	50.7	43.9	40.6	38.1	42.9	43.8	41.8	38.6	38.3
Outside labour force	('000)	636.8	630.1	630.4	620.0	547.4	529.6	532.3	537.6	545.7	547.4	552.2	545.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.5	69.4	70.5	70.3	70.1	69.7	69.7	69.5	69.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	886.0	873.7	875.5	874.6	1,164.7	1,193.3	1,183.7	1,208.0	1,225.9	1,235.0	1,259.8	1,270.8
Employed	('000)	857.3	844.4	846.0	845.8	1,128.9	1,158.2	1,153.3	1,171.7	1,192.4	1,198.5	1,218.9	1,227.9
Unemployed	('000)	28.7	29.4	29.5	28.8	35.8	35.0	30.5	36.3	33.4	36.5	40.9	42.9
Outside labour force	('000)	326.6	321.5	316.7	312.1	385.2	375.1	388.3	402.9	399.7	400.2	407.6	411.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.1	73.1	73.4	73.7	75.1	76.1	75.3	75.0	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	49.4	51.7	49.4	49.4	47.4	47.5	46.4	46.9	46.7	47.6	46.6	48.2
Employed	('000)	46.7	48.0	45.8	45.9	44.1	44.7	43.5	44.2	44.4	45.3	44.4	46.0
Unemployed	('000)	2.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Outside labour force	('000)	25.3	26.3	24.6	24.5	22.9	22.8	22.7	23.8	23.8	24.2	23.7	24.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.1	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.4	67.6	67.2	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.4	60.4	62.0	60.9	59.9	61.2	61.8	62.2	62.6
Employed	('000)	38.6	38.5	38.3	37.8	59.3	60.9	60.0	58.8	60.1	60.9	61.3	61.6
Unemployed	('000)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Outside labour force	('000)	11.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	15.8	15.2	16.4	18.0	17.6	17.9	17.7	17.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	76.5	76.8	75.6	74.4	79.3	80.3	78.7	76.9	77.6	77.6	77.8	78.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

1. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Economic Activity

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4
Filled jobs	('000)	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8
Vacancies	('000)	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Jobs created	('000)	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3
Filled jobs	('000)	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6
Vacancies	('000)	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Jobs created	('000)	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6
Filled jobs	('000)	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.3
Vacancies	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Jobs created	('000)	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1
Filled jobs	('000)	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4
Vacancies	('000)	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Jobs created	('000)	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1
Filled jobs	('000)	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1
Vacancies	('000)	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Jobs created	('000)	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07
Services													
Jobs	('000)	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4
Filled jobs	('000)	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Vacancies	('000)	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jobs created	('000)	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

2. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4
Filled jobs	('000)	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8
Vacancies	('000)	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Jobs created	('000)	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1
Filled jobs	('000)	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93	8.17	8.06
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8
Filled jobs	('000)	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Vacancies	('000)	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jobs created	('000)	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62	20.77	20.72
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6
Filled jobs	('000)	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Vacancies	('000)	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jobs created	('000)	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36	3.36	3.36

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs	('000)	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6
Manufacturing	('000)	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	320.8	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5	353.1	354.3	354.2	360.2	360.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	87.2	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4	89.0	90.4	90.0	90.2	89.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	309.6	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8	317.5	314.6	316.5	318.9	325.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	457.3	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9	461.9	459.6	451.2	457.1	458.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	367.2	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8	385.5	387.4	386.5	391.9	394.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	650.4	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8	655.0	649.1	657.3	662.9	667.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	237.4	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9	241.6	238.3	239.9	241.7	242.3
Construction	('000)	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1
Services	('000)	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,671.1	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0	1,748.2	1,760.8	1,774.2	1,790.7	1,805.5
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	804.2	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4	810.5	812.4	815.6	825.4	834.7
Transportation and storage	('000)	416.5	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0	432.8	434.8	437.1	439.8	443.5
Information and communication	('000)	232.4	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1	237.3	238.0	239.0	239.9	239.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	922.1	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4	942.1	943.5	949.7	952.9	958.0
Other services	('000)	511.7	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5	525.7	527.3	530.3	532.6	535.0
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8
Low-skilled	('000)	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Filled Jobs	('000)	**8,613.1**	**8,637.3**	**8,711.6**	**8,744.9**	**8,745.5**	**8,763.6**	**8,820.0**	**8,860.7**	**8,870.3**	**8,902.4**	**8,965.7**	**9,016.3**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0
Manufacturing	('000)	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	307.2	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4	338.5	339.5	339.8	344.5	345.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	84.1	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3	85.9	87.3	86.8	87.0	86.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	296.0	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8	303.7	300.8	302.2	304.5	310.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	437.0	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2	442.3	439.4	431.2	437.4	438.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	353.3	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2	370.4	372.0	370.8	375.8	378.1
Electrical, elektronic and optical products	('000)	617.2	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1	620.7	615.1	622.5	627.5	631.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	227.4	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1	231.7	228.4	230.0	231.5	232.2
Construction	('000)	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3
Services	('000)	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,660.7	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4	1,738.5	1,751.4	1,764.8	1,781.3	1,795.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	801.4	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8	808.8	810.7	814.0	823.8	833.1
Transportation and storage	('000)	415.0	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5	431.3	433.3	435.7	438.4	442.1
Information and communication	('000)	231.4	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2	236.4	237.0	238.1	238.9	238.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	910.7	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4	933.0	934.1	940.6	944.0	949.0
Other services	('000)	509.5	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3	523.5	525.2	527.9	530.4	532.7
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5
Low-skilled	('000)	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Vacancies	('000)	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	('000)	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.9	14.4	15.7	15.1
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.2	20.0	19.8	20.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.4
Electrical, elektronic and optical products	('000)	33.2	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.3	33.9	34.8	35.4	35.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1
Construction	('000)	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8
Services	('000)	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Transportation and storage	('000)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Information and communication	('000)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.0
Other services	('000)	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7
Semi-skilled	('000)	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3
Low-skilled	('000)	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2023- Q4 2025

6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs created	('000)	**31.71**	**31.70**	**31.99**	**31.06**	**32.14**	**31.86**	**31.79**	**31.46**	**33.22**	**31.92**	**32.30**	**32.14**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19
Manufacturing	('000)	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66	0.64	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.22
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.43
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.92	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87	1.01	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.94
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	2.76	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90	2.87	3.15	2.98	3.09	3.24
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33	1.27	1.56	1.48	1.56	1.49
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96	3.95	4.24	4.03	4.12	3.78
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.99	1.00
Construction	('000)	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07
Services	('000)	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	8.65	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04	9.12	8.82	8.77	8.96	9.28
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	0.95	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.61	0.95	0.89
Transportation and storage	('000)	1.36	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.35	1.30	1.41	1.38
Information and communication	('000)	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.47
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.85	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46	2.28	2.77	2.09	2.40	1.97
Other services	('000)	1.50	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.40
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93	8.17	8.06
Semi-skilled	('000)	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62	20.77	20.72
Low-skilled	('000)	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36	3.36	3.36

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3r	Q4
Value added per hour worked	RM	41.3	40.8	42.3	43.6	42.1	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.2	46.3
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	RM	23.0	22.9	27.1	25.6	23.3	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.3	28.4	26.5
Mining & Quarrying	RM	549.1	495.7	499.7	564.7	556.4	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	488.0	522.4	579.1
Manufacturing	RM	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.9	55.6	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6	59.6	61.9
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	26.2	29.5	30.8	31.2	25.6	29.3	32.2	31.7	28.4	33.4	35.2	36.7
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	202.6	244.5	210.5	204.4	183.9	258.4	205.5	213.1	199.7	257.7	211.0	235.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.4	11.1	11.1	11.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	31.8	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.5	30.9	29.9	30.5	33.4	31.3	30.5	31.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	89.7	88.2	101.6	96.8	87.2	87.2	100.6	97.0	88.7	91.9	104.5	98.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	41.2	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.7	45.1	43.3	43.4	42.7	45.2	43.9	45.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	82.8	72.4	73.5	73.6	80.4	75.3	77.6	78.4	86.2	79.1	82.7	87.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	59.0	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.8	74.2	62.8	81.1	57.5	72.7	63.1	78.9
Construction	RM	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	23.0	22.6
Services	RM	39.4	39.2	40.5	41.6	40.1	39.6	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	42.5	43.6
Utilities	RM	149.9	161.5	158.9	160.2	160.1	158.9	156.9	158.4	151.2	158.2	156.9	156.9
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	40.3	40.5	44.0	45.8	40.9	41.1	43.9	45.6	41.8	42.6	45.4	46.6
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.8
Transportation and storage	RM	41.4	42.7	43.6	44.0	45.8	45.8	46.9	47.3	48.4	49.0	48.6	50.0
Information and communication	RM	164.1	162.3	161.6	158.0	161.2	160.7	160.7	159.1	164.1	166.0	171.3	169.3
Finance and insurance	RM	131.6	110.6	120.8	114.8	120.7	120.0	119.2	118.5	122.8	120.7	116.4	117.6
Real estate and business services	RM	24.3	25.2	25.3	26.1	26.1	26.0	27.3	27.6	28.2	28.4	28.8	28.4
Other services	RM	34.4	34.6	35.1	37.1	35.2	34.3	36.0	37.8	36.5	36.6	38.0	40.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per hour worked	(%)	2.1	-1.3	-1.1	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.9
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	-0.9	-3.0	-1.7	0.2	1.2	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.0	5.6
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	2.1	-6.6	-2.4	1.2	1.3	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	5.1
Manufacturing	(%)	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	2.2	-3.0	-3.5	2.9	-2.2	-0.4	4.3	1.6	10.9	13.9	9.4	15.8
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	5.5	-2.9	5.6	-3.4	-9.2	5.7	-2.4	4.3	8.6	-0.3	2.6	10.6
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	4.4	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.2	5.7	-0.02	-1.5	4.3	-2.2	-0.8	2.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	2.3	5.7	9.3	5.1	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.0
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	-0.3	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.8	-1.1	-1.1	0.3	1.8	5.4	4.0	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.2	8.3	7.7	1.2	-2.3	0.3	1.3	4.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	-0.9	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-2.9	4.0	5.5	6.5	7.1	5.1	6.6	11.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-0.004	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	3.0	2.6	-2.5	-2.7	-5.4	-1.9	0.5	-2.7
Construction	(%)	6.4	3.4	5.1	2.5	12.5	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	10.3
Services	(%)	2.8	-0.2	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6	3.4	4.0
Utilities	(%)	-2.5	-1.4	-2.7	5.2	6.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	-5.6	-0.4	0.03	-1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	5.2	0.7	3.3	5.1	1.6	1.7	-0.3	-0.6	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	5.4	-2.4	-4.9	-5.2	1.0	-1.9	1.0	-0.6	-0.1	2.3	5.4	7.9
Transportation and storage	(%)	7.9	5.6	6.9	10.7	10.7	7.2	7.6	7.6	5.8	7.1	3.7	5.6
Information and communication	(%)	-0.6	-2.4	1.4	3.2	-1.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.7	1.9	3.3	6.6	6.4
Finance and insurance	(%)	6.4	-8.4	-5.3	-13.6	-8.3	8.5	-1.4	3.3	1.7	0.6	-2.4	-0.8
Real estate and business services	(%)	4.8	2.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	3.5	7.6	6.0	8.2	9.1	5.5	2.8
Other services	(%)	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	-0.8	2.5	1.8	3.9	6.7	5.7	7.2

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per employment	**RM**	**23,774**	**23,491**	**24,538**	**25,096**	**24,254**	**24,210**	**25,148**	**25,635**	**24,866**	**24,893**	**26,122**	**26,765**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	RM	12,338	12,450	14,846	13,946	12,571	13,249	15,235	13,686	12,646	13,605	15,264	14,430
Mining & Quarrying	RM	329,680	303,373	300,500	345,197	343,813	310,913	291,687	341,522	332,946	292,813	317,634	346,036
Manufacturing	RM	32,481	32,082	32,813	33,755	32,581	33,060	34,158	34,712	33,620	33,972	35,357	36,479
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	14,967	16,515	17,437	17,468	14,420	16,935	18,387	18,174	15,541	18,544	19,424	19,950
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	118,281	150,533	118,090	126,383	123,921	156,507	126,779	132,578	125,432	158,351	134,892	140,265
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	6,196	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,194	5,984	5,986	6,016	6,248	5,958	5,963	6,035
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	19,143	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,329	18,446	17,861	18,247	19,700	18,768	18,414	18,641
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	54,952	54,560	62,433	59,465	54,660	55,459	63,657	59,937	55,990	55,481	64,192	60,247
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	24,767	25,067	24,259	25,999	26,058	26,641	25,845	26,583	26,393	27,270	26,681	27,756
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	49,128	44,259	44,989	45,541	49,561	45,601	47,561	48,491	53,020	48,376	50,842	53,693
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	36,277	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,191	44,799	38,502	48,787	34,148	43,651	38,419	47,965
Construction	RM	9,987	9,866	10,444	10,257	11,060	11,465	12,418	12,275	12,519	12,728	13,754	13,510
Services	RM	22,656	22,493	23,459	23,877	23,097	22,975	23,761	24,298	23,650	23,642	24,552	25,197
Utilities	RM	90,931	96,018	95,529	95,566	94,222	93,364	92,941	91,619	89,353	92,553	93,518	92,976
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	23,771	23,910	25,846	26,669	24,076	24,155	25,938	26,822	24,495	24,706	26,598	27,668
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	6,340	6,215	6,286	6,234	6,306	6,162	6,225	6,308	6,479	6,492	6,585	6,629
Transportation and storage	RM	25,007	25,790	26,313	26,785	27,123	27,237	27,764	28,323	28,682	29,046	29,186	29,926
Information and communication	RM	95,234	95,078	95,058	93,909	95,729	95,408	95,566	95,036	96,564	96,183	101,458	101,998
Finance and insurance	RM	70,816	64,363	69,114	66,647	70,431	69,283	70,292	69,147	72,558	70,119	68,075	68,667
Real estate and business services	RM	14,722	14,920	15,267	15,538	15,804	15,855	16,244	16,465	16,957	16,934	17,204	17,271
Other services	RM	18,906	18,857	19,446	20,541	19,507	19,402	20,060	21,155	20,291	20,242	21,174	22,397

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

4. Labour Productivity per Employment: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per employment	(%)	2.5	-0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.9	4.4
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	-0.2	-1.4	-0.5	0.3	1.9	6.4	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	0.2	5.4
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	2.5	-3.0	-2.5	2.9	4.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	8.9	1.3
Manufacturing	(%)	0.6	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.3	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.1
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	2.2	-3.2	-2.5	1.8	-3.7	2.5	5.4	4.0	7.8	9.5	5.6	9.8
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	3.3	3.4	0.4	2.1	4.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	6.4	5.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	7.4	8.5	3.9	-1.3	-0.03	2.4	3.2	0.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-4.9	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	1.0	3.8	5.8	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	0.6	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	0.04	0.8	0.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.2	6.3	6.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	-2.2	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	0.9	3.0	5.7	6.5	7.0	6.1	6.9	10.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	0.7	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.5	3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-8.2	-2.6	-0.2	-1.7
Construction	(%)	6.6	5.1	5.6	2.2	10.7	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0	10.8	10.1
Services	(%)	3.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7
Utilities	(%)	0.01	2.9	1.8	2.7	3.6	-2.8	-2.7	-4.1	-5.2	-0.9	0.6	1.5
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	6.5	2.6	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	4.1	-1.9	-2.9	-3.8	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	1.2	2.7	5.3	5.8	5.1
Transportation and storage	(%)	8.0	6.6	7.5	9.8	8.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.6	5.1	5.7
Information and communication	(%)	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.02	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	6.2	7.3
Finance and insurance	(%)	-0.6	-7.2	-2.6	-6.8	-0.5	7.6	1.7	3.8	3.0	1.2	-3.2	-0.7
Real estate and business services	(%)	7.0	4.5	6.0	5.5	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.9	4.9
Other services	(%)	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.9

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

5. Total Hours Worked

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3ʳ	Q4
Total Hours Worked	**Million**	**9,247**	**9,299**	**9,419**	**9,418**	**9,452**	**9,612**	**9,672**	**9,747**	**9,653**	**9,703**	**9,795**	**9,880**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	Million	1,005	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,012	1,034	1,033	1,022	1,015	1,020	1,024	1,020
Mining & Quarrying	Million	46	47	46	47	47	46	47	47	46	46	47	46
Manufacturing	Million	1,637	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,680	1,704	1,707	1,681	1,681	1,702	1,700
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	291	289	299	297	298	305	309	310	293	299	301	295
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	11	11	10	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	140	143	136	133	138	141	142	136	134	143	143	135
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	188	193	200	199	192	192	195	198	192	196	198	201
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	269	271	272	274	281	285	287	281	283	268	274	276
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	230	228	234	238	233	231	237	245	247	239	242	247
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	378	392	393	396	393	388	393	399	395	397	399	404
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	129	124	125	126	128	127	129	125	124	127	130	131
Construction	Million	834	836	839	835	830	823	838	849	851	844	850	854
Services	Million	5,725	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,889	6,028	6,050	6,122	6,060	6,112	6,173	6,259
Utilities	Million	65	65	66	67	66	68	69	68	69	69	71	71
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,644	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,681	1,701	1,727	1,736	1,716	1,715	1,750	1,793
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	1,041	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,086	1,129	1,144	1,179	1,171	1,204	1,189	1,203
Transportation and storage	Million	363	364	365	371	365	375	375	382	378	380	390	393
Information and communication	Million	156	158	160	164	163	165	167	170	166	165	170	174
Finance and insurance	Million	205	222	219	224	226	225	230	228	228	227	231	231
Real estate and business services	Million	715	704	717	713	726	744	735	737	732	741	750	771
Other services	Million	1,536	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,577	1,621	1,604	1,623	1,601	1,612	1,622	1,624

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

6. Total Employment

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3^r	Q4
Total Employment	('000)	**16,062**	**16,146**	**16,251**	**16,347**	**16,401**	**16,591**	**16,715**	**16,793**	**16,703**	**16,849**	**16,967**	**17,100**
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	('000)	1,874	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,897	1,907	1,877	1,877	1,895	1,906	1,877
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	76	76	76	76	76.2	76	76	77	77	77	77	77
Manufacturing	('000)	2,771	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,820	2,825	2,853	2,861	2,846	2,852	2,869	2,888
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	510	516	530	529	528	528	540	541	535	539	546	542
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	261	262	262	263	266	266	266	263	266	266	266	266
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	312	318	324	326	322	322	326	331	326	327	328	335
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	440	437	442	445	448	448	453	455	449	444	447	451
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	383	379	388	392	390	390	397	400	399	396	399	402
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	637	641	642	641	637	641	641	645	642	648	650	657
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	210	207	208	208	209	211	211	208	209	212	214	215
Construction	('000)	1,391	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,406	1,408	1,410	1,415	1,419	1,421	1,424	1,427
Services	('000)	9,949	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,224	10,385	10,468	10,563	10,485	10,604	10,692	10,832
Utilities	('000)	108	109	110	112	111	115	117	118	116	118	119	120
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,785	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,858	2,898	2,924	2,949	2,932	2,956	2,989	3,023
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,826	1,861	1,880	1,933	1,935	1,990	2,015	2,046	2,030	2,059	2,087	2,143
Transportation and storage	('000)	600	603	604	610	616	630	633	638	638	642	649	656
Information and communication	('000)	268	270	272	276	274	277	280	284	282	285	287	288
Finance and insurance	('000)	381	381	382	385	387	390	390	391	386	391	394	396
Real estate and business services	('000)	1,183	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,199	1,222	1,233	1,237	1,219	1,242	1,254	1,268
Other services	('000)	2,797	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,843	2,862	2,877	2,899	2,883	2,912	2,913	2,937

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3r	Q4
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	381,857	379,286	398,768	410,231	397,802	401,672	420,354	430,477	415,338	419,420	443,208	457,681
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	Million	23,128	23,364	28,039	25,862	23,576	25,139	29,060	25,683	23,738	25,779	29,088	27,080
Mining & Quarrying	Million	25,112	23,143	22,944	26,338	26,203	23,776	22,295	26,158	25,492	22,532	24,468	26,678
Manufacturing	Million	90,008	89,171	92,325	95,290	91,864	93,387	97,455	99,328	95,676	96,887	101,438	105,338
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	7,626	8,522	9,235	9,245	7,620	8,947	9,937	9,827	8,321	10,001	10,609	10,813
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	2,225	2,795	2,194	2,359	2,373	3,017	2,411	2,548	2,447	3,141	2,634	2,759
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,619	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,645	1,589	1,589	1,581	1,662	1,586	1,587	1,607
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,973	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,225	5,939	5,827	6,035	6,420	6,136	6,038	6,242
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	24,177	23,857	27,600	26,472	24,483	24,832	28,815	27,287	25,112	24,622	28,677	27,194
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	9,476	9,506	9,406	10,196	10,174	10,398	10,269	10,629	10,536	10,798	10,636	11,154
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	31,302	28,364	28,861	29,191	31,569	29,219	30,486	31,293	34,027	31,366	33,036	35,268
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	7,609	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,776	9,446	8,120	10,127	7,150	9,237	8,219	10,301
Construction	Million	13,896	13,778	14,599	14,390	15,555	16,141	17,512	17,371	17,760	18,091	19,578	19,276
Services	Million	225,405	225,308	236,338	243,312	236,130	238,584	248,734	256,662	247,972	250,700	262,502	272,938
Utilities	Million	9,782	10,438	10,539	10,729	10,491	10,770	10,870	10,852	10,367	10,891	11,122	11,178
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	66,207	66,897	72,817	75,792	68,816	69,993	75,832	79,103	71,808	73,038	79,503	83,646
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	11,579	11,568	11,818	12,054	12,202	12,263	12,546	12,908	13,153	13,365	13,740	14,208
Transportation and storage	Million	15,015	15,554	15,890	16,326	16,717	17,155	17,568	18,071	18,300	18,636	18,947	19,634
Information and communication	Million	25,512	25,685	25,896	25,926	26,254	26,474	26,803	26,987	27,194	27,395	29,095	29,392
Finance and insurance	Million	27,012	24,501	26,411	25,657	27,245	27,021	27,382	27,044	27,983	27,402	26,846	27,205
Real estate and business services	Million	17,409	17,705	18,164	18,602	18,950	19,375	20,022	20,361	20,676	21,039	21,570	21,895
Other services	Million	52,889	52,961	54,802	58,227	55,456	55,533	57,712	61,337	58,490	58,933	61,679	65,781
plus import duties	Million	4,308	4,522	4,523	5,040	4,474	4,645	5,298	5,275	4,699	5,431	6,134	6,371

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2023 - Q4 2025

8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2023				2024				2025			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3ʳ	Q4
GDP at constant 2015 prices	(%)	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.3
Economic activitiy													
Agriculture	(%)	0.9	-1.2	0.1	1.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.1	5.4
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	3.0	-2.2	-2.0	3.1	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	2.0
Manufacturing	(%)	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.1
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	7.1	2.1	4.1	7.3	-0.1	5.0	7.6	6.3	9.2	11.8	6.8	10.0
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	5.5	8.7	4.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	9.9	8.0	3.1	4.1	9.3	8.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	0.8	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	4.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	1.8	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.3	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	3.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.4	9.4	9.2	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.9	3.0	5.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	12.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	7.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.2	5.6	1.0	-3.4	-8.0	-2.2	1.2	1.7
Construction	(%)	7.4	6.2	7.1	3.4	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.0
Services	(%)	7.3	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.3
Utilities	(%)	0.7	3.5	2.1	4.4	7.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	-1.2	1.1	2.3	3.0
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	9.7	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	12.2	6.9	5.5	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	7.1	7.8	9.0	9.5	10.1
Transportation and storage	(%)	16.0	13.5	12.8	12.5	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.6	7.9	8.7
Information and communication	(%)	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	8.5	8.9
Finance and insurance	(%)	1.7	-5.3	-0.9	-5.1	0.9	10.3	3.7	5.4	2.7	1.4	-2.0	0.6
Real estate and business services	(%)	11.5	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.8	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.5
Other services	(%)	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.2
plus import duties	(%)	13.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	3.9	2.7	17.1	4.7	5.0	16.9	15.8	20.8

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q4 2025, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025

1. Number of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2024						2025								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months	**('000)**	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	**('000)**	**6,801.0**	**6,808.8**	**6,817.0**	**6,842.1**	**6,829.1**	**6,831.4**	**6,825.5**	**6,763.5**	**6,786.8**	**6,946.8**	**6,952.9**	**6,969.7**	**7,035.9**	**7,045.8**	**7,056.4**
Sex																
Male	('000)	3,761.7	3,761.9	3,764.1	3,780.1	3,771.5	3,771.3	3,769.1	3,731.8	3,742.6	3,832.4	3,834.6	3,843.0	3,883.9	3,885.3	3,889.4
Female	('000)	3,039.3	3,046.9	3,052.8	3,062.0	3,057.6	3,060.2	3,056.3	3,031.7	3,044.2	3,114.4	3,118.3	3,126.6	3,152.1	3,160.5	3,167.0
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	111.1	111.7	115.1	116.9	121.0	127.6	58.3	69.6	83.0	102.0	108.2	113.6	117.3	117.6	120.3
20-24	('000)	791.9	816.9	831.7	839.6	850.0	860.4	674.0	674.5	687.7	727.2	742.9	761.6	788.6	809.9	823.4
25-29	('000)	1,343.7	1,344.6	1,345.9	1,353.0	1,348.4	1,345.5	1,339.4	1,324.3	1,329.2	1,361.8	1,362.9	1,365.3	1,378.5	1,380.0	1,381.6
30-34	('000)	1,156.8	1,153.6	1,152.1	1,155.2	1,150.3	1,147.3	1,199.7	1,183.2	1,181.6	1,200.8	1,197.6	1,195.6	1,202.0	1,199.4	1,198.3
35-39	('000)	940.1	937.5	936.8	939.5	935.7	933.9	964.2	953.2	952.7	967.7	965.9	965.1	970.8	969.2	968.6
40-44	('000)	750.0	747.9	747.0	749.5	746.4	745.5	788.4	780.3	780.2	792.4	791.3	790.7	795.5	794.7	794.6
45-49	('000)	615.0	612.8	611.6	613.3	610.5	609.4	634.8	628.5	627.9	637.3	635.6	634.9	638.6	637.7	637.3
50-54	('000)	487.0	484.7	483.0	484.0	481.4	480.1	507.2	501.2	499.9	507.1	505.0	503.7	506.1	504.5	503.4
55-59	('000)	332.6	330.0	327.9	327.7	325.3	323.9	354.0	348.7	346.8	351.2	348.4	346.6	347.6	345.4	343.9
60-64	('000)	163.6	161.0	158.8	157.5	155.1	154.0	181.9	178.2	176.7	178.0	175.1	173.3	172.4	170.1	168.2
65 and above	('000)	109.3	108.1	107.1	106.1	104.8	104.0	123.8	121.9	121.0	121.3	120.0	119.1	118.4	117.3	116.7
State																
Johor	('000)	728.4	730.5	730.2	730.6	730.2	730.8	729.5	724.1	726.9	744.5	746.5	749.1	756.0	759.1	760.2
Kedah	('000)	246.4	245.2	244.8	246.4	245.4	244.7	244.4	241.0	240.9	248.1	247.7	248.0	252.0	252.1	251.7
Kelantan	('000)	94.6	93.1	92.1	93.7	92.7	92.6	93.1	91.2	91.3	95.8	95.2	95.1	97.1	96.4	95.9
Melaka	('000)	177.4	177.3	177.8	178.8	178.3	178.3	177.9	176.1	176.1	179.8	179.5	179.6	180.9	181.4	181.7
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	172.3	171.6	172.1	172.5	173.6	173.4	172.6	170.1	170.2	173.5	173.0	172.9	173.7	173.9	174.1
Pahang	('000)	171.0	170.5	171.2	171.6	170.9	170.6	169.3	167.4	167.9	172.3	171.7	171.8	173.6	173.6	173.1
Pulau Pinang	('000)	536.1	538.9	539.5	539.8	539.6	540.2	541.7	538.7	540.0	551.2	553.9	557.0	562.1	562.6	564.6
Perak	('000)	314.3	313.4	313.2	313.9	312.3	312.0	312.3	306.0	309.5	317.8	317.6	318.0	319.1	319.5	320.4
Perlis	('000)	18.4	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.1	19.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9
Selangor	('000)	1,914.2	1,915.5	1,918.7	1,923.7	1,922.8	1,925.6	1,922.7	1,905.6	1,911.4	1,958.7	1,961.9	1,967.3	1,982.3	1,986.6	1,991.2
Terengganu	('000)	147.4	146.9	147.1	148.1	144.9	144.8	144.8	142.3	143.0	147.8	146.8	147.0	149.9	149.4	149.9
Sabah	('000)	342.8	343.3	344.5	344.6	343.1	342.7	342.9	341.0	342.8	349.7	349.9	350.4	355.9	355.5	355.1
Sarawak	('000)	502.9	502.5	502.8	505.4	503.5	501.4	498.6	493.7	496.7	509.1	509.7	511.0	516.6	517.2	518.6
W.P Kuala Lumpur	('000)	1,386.5	1,392.8	1,396.0	1,404.8	1,403.7	1,406.6	1,407.5	1,398.9	1,402.2	1,428.4	1,429.8	1,432.7	1,446.6	1,448.0	1,449.5
W.P Labuan	('000)	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5
W.P Putrajaya	('000)	31.1	31.7	31.4	31.5	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.1

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2025, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025

1. Number of Formal Employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2024						2025								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months	('000)	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	('000)	**6,801.0**	**6,808.8**	**6,817.0**	**6,842.1**	**6,829.1**	**6,831.4**	**6,825.5**	**6,763.5**	**6,786.8**	**6,946.8**	**6,952.9**	**6,969.7**	**7,035.9**	**7,045.8**	**7,056.4**
Economic activitiy																
Agriculture	('000)	129.5	129.5	129.4	129.7	129.2	129.2	128.6	128.0	127.7	129.4	129.2	129.5	130.2	130.2	130.4
Mining & quarrying	('000)	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.3
Manufacturing	('000)	1,218.7	1,220.8	1,221.0	1,219.3	1,216.9	1,217.0	1,212.1	1,204.5	1,192.7	1,224.7	1,225.9	1,229.4	1,238.1	1,241.2	1,241.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	176.9	177.3	177.6	176.8	177.0	177.2	177.1	175.9	176.3	178.8	179.1	179.8	181.4	182.2	182.3
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.3	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	97.4	96.6	96.3	96.2	95.7	95.1	94.8	93.6	93.3	94.7	94.2	93.9	94.2	94.1	93.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	200.7	201.6	201.9	200.6	200.3	200.1	199.1	197.9	195.4	199.2	198.7	199.2	200.6	201.0	200.4
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	150.4	150.6	150.5	150.5	150.3	150.5	149.8	148.2	148.4	150.5	150.4	150.1	151.2	151.3	151.3
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	336.3	337.1	335.7	335.5	334.0	333.8	331.8	330.4	320.7	336.6	338.4	339.8	340.5	341.2	341.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	220.6	221.4	222.5	222.9	222.9	223.7	223.0	222.5	222.5	228.2	228.5	230.1	233.3	234.6	235.9
Construction	('000)	429.4	427.4	427.9	432.0	428.1	427.6	427.7	419.5	406.8	435.8	436.5	436.4	445.9	445.8	445.7
Services	('000)	4,600.1	4,605.8	4,612.3	4,630.1	4,625.7	4,628.3	4,617.1	4,566.7	4,618.0	4,713.2	4,714.9	4,725.4	4,780.8	4,785.1	4,793.2
Utilities	('000)	70.7	70.5	71.1	71.2	71.5	72.0	72.1	70.7	71.7	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.9	76.0	76.3
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,450.4	1,450.1	1,451.3	1,448.8	1,445.2	1,446.6	1,443.7	1,430.5	1,433.9	1,464.1	1,461.4	1,462.8	1,479.6	1,479.5	1,481.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	297.4	298.5	299.5	296.9	296.9	298.0	297.4	295.7	296.4	309.1	309.5	311.0	316.7	318.2	318.1
Transportation & storage	('000)	300.9	300.7	300.2	300.5	299.3	298.6	299.6	296.4	296.5	303.1	301.5	301.7	305.5	305.0	304.9
Information & communication	('000)	223.0	222.8	223.5	223.5	221.9	220.5	215.3	214.0	217.2	224.4	223.9	224.5	226.6	226.3	226.2
Finance & insurance	('000)	308.0	308.5	309.4	310.0	310.2	310.5	309.7	309.8	310.1	313.2	313.8	315.1	315.9	316.3	317.0
Real estate & business services	('000)	839.7	839.5	835.7	843.9	840.7	840.0	843.3	827.5	827.5	855.5	855.6	857.6	873.2	870.6	869.9
Other services	('000)	1,110.0	1,115.4	1,121.7	1,135.4	1,140.0	1,142.0	1,136.1	1,122.1	1,164.8	1,168.1	1,173.6	1,177.2	1,187.4	1,193.2	1,199.8
Unclassified	('000)	384.7	386.5	387.8	392.5	390.8	391.4	401.8	407.0	403.5	405.0	407.9	410.0	401.6	404.2	406.2

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2025, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2024						2025								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Months		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	**(RM)**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,764**	**2,764**	**3,045**	**3,064**	**2,875**	**3,000**	**2,864**	**2,845**	**2,864**	**2,864**	**2,864**	**2,864**
Sex																
Male	(RM)	2,782	2,767	2,782	2,800	2,789	3,045	3,082	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,891	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Female	(RM)	2,700	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,045	2,827	2,982	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,527	1,527	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
20-24	(RM)	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,827	1,845	1,900	1,864	1,882	1,891	1,900	1,900	1,900
25-29	(RM)	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,645	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,527	2,545	2,545	2,564
30-34	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,282	3,245	3,000	3,200	3,045	3,000	3,045	3,045	3,045	3,045
35-39	(RM)	3,345	3,345	3,364	3,378	3,382	3,727	3,745	3,482	3,700	3,500	3,482	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
40-44	(RM)	3,527	3,522	3,527	3,545	3,545	4,000	4,027	3,664	3,964	3,727	3,664	3,700	3,700	3,682	3,700
45-49	(RM)	3,627	3,627	3,627	3,645	3,664	4,082	4,264	3,800	4,000	3,845	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
50-54	(RM)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,945	4,100	3,627	3,845	3,664	3,645	3,664	3,664	3,645	3,645
55-59	(RM)	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,227	3,227	3,500	3,822	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
60-64	(RM)	2,927	2,925	2,900	2,926	2,900	3,000	3,364	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
65 and above	(RM)	2,700	2,725	2,725	2,764	2,755	2,982	3,200	2,855	2,900	2,875	2,900	2,900	2,909	2,925	2,900
State																
Johor	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,827	2,927	2,600	2,745	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Kedah	(RM)	1,945	1,900	1,927	1,930	1,900	2,064	2,064	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,027	2,000	2,000
Kelantan	(RM)	1,627	1,645	1,682	1,664	1,627	1,664	1,700	1,727	1,800	1,745	1,782	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,800
Melaka	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,700	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,382	2,382	2,364	2,382	2,345	2,545	2,600	2,482	2,600	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,482
Pahang	(RM)	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,100	2,082	2,200	2,291	2,200	2,327	2,200	2,227	2,245	2,227	2,200	2,227
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,827	2,882	3,382	3,300	2,909	3,000	2,945	2,900	2,927	2,900	2,927	2,927
Perak	(RM)	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,200	2,164	2,182	2,175	2,200	2,200	2,200
Perlis	(RM)	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,764	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Selangor	(RM)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,445	3,145	3,300	3,178	3,100	3,145	3,127	3,100	3,127
Terengganu	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,064	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Sabah	(RM)	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,900	1,882	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sarawak	(RM)	2,064	2,045	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,227	2,182	2,227	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	4,000	3,964	3,964	4,000	3,967	4,200	4,400	4,145	4,445	4,200	4,064	4,064	4,100	4,064	4,064
W.P Labuan	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,482	2,164	2,082	2,100	2,064	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,482	2,482	2,527	2,600	2,600	2,900	2,564	2,545	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,564

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2025, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2024						2025								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2					
Months		July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep
Total	**(RM)**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,764**	**2,764**	**3,045**	**3,064**	**2,875**	**3,000**	**2,864**	**2,845**	**2,864**	**2,864**	**2,864**	**2,864**
Economic activitiy																
Agriculture	(RM)	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,000	2,382	2,227	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,245
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	5,800	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	7,500	6,800	6,356	8,800	6,600	6,478	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600
Manufacturing	(RM)	2,564	2,544	2,564	2,582	2,600	3,300	3,000	2,664	2,809	2,664	2,645	2,700	2,682	2,664	2,664
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,264	2,264	2,282	2,264	2,264	2,500	2,664	2,382	2,544	2,400	2,422	2,382	2,382	2,400	2,400
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	3,100	3,111	3,264	3,127	3,333	4,282	3,540	3,245	3,664	3,278	3,245	3,227	3,200	3,182	3,327
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	2,045	2,027	2,027	2,045	2,027	2,227	2,345	2,127	2,182	2,145	2,100	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,164
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,664	3,000	2,500	2,564	2,482	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	2,645	2,600	2,645	2,645	2,745	3,409	3,180	2,727	2,982	2,745	2,727	2,782	2,764	2,727	2,745
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	2,664	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,982	3,345	2,827	2,864	2,782	2,800	2,800	2,827	2,827	2,827
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	2,700	2,664	2,700	2,722	2,745	4,100	3,100	2,800	2,827	2,782	2,700	2,845	2,764	2,782	2,755
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	2,600	2,600	2,627	2,682	2,673	3,200	2,900	2,645	3,000	2,700	2,744	2,800	2,764	2,727	2,722
Construction	(RM)	2,827	2,845	2,800	2,864	2,864	3,000	3,064	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,982	2,945	2,982	2,982	2,964
Services	(RM)	2,764	2,764	2,782	2,800	2,782	3,000	3,064	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,882	2,900
Utilities	(RM)	3,027	3,082	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,164	3,627	3,200	4,427	3,464	3,282	3,300	3,211	3,182	3,300
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(RM)	1,945	1,927	1,964	1,982	1,945	2,000	2,064	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Transportation & storage	(RM)	2,900	2,900	2,927	2,911	2,900	3,164	3,082	3,000	3,200	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,045	3,000	3,000
Information & communication	(RM)	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,600	5,600	5,356	6,100	5,400	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300
Finance & insurance	(RM)	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,400	7,700	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,044	6,000
Real estate & business services	(RM)	2,900	2,882	2,927	2,927	2,927	3,045	3,127	3,000	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Other services	(RM)	2,673	2,664	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,900	2,964	2,827	2,973	2,800	2,811	2,800	2,827	2,800	2,800

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q3 2025, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW
FOURTH QUARTER 2025

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