



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH *LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS*

JUN
JUNE

2026



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

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

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

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

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

Announcement

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

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

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

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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

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

Laporan Tenaga Buruh bagi Jun 2026 memperihalkan kedudukan penawaran tenaga buruh berdasarkan situasi semasa. Laporan ini juga menghuraikan perubahan bulan ke bulan untuk mengkaji kesan langsung daripada peristiwa terkini.

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

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2026

The monthly Labour Force Report, Malaysia, presents statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) through a household approach. The implementation of the LFS is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to the Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

The labour force statistics are vital input for labour market analysis, policy formulation, as well as planning, implementing, and monitoring programmes, particularly related to human resource development. These statistics also serve as essential references for researchers, economists, academicians, the private sector, and individuals involved in research related to employment and the labour market.

The Labour Force Report for June 2026 describes the labour supply condition based on the current situation. The report also elaborates on the month-on-month changes to examine the immediate effects of recent events.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this publication a success. Every piece of feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2026

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

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

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

<i>Actively unemployed</i>	: Persons who were available for work and were actively looking for a job during the reference week.
<i>Category of skills</i>	: For reporting purposes, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 as follows: Skilled workers: 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; and 3. Technicians and associate professionals. Semi-skilled workers: 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Services and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; and 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers. Low-skilled workers: 9. Elementary occupations. Starting in January 2022, the category of occupation is based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 with the addition of group 0 - Armed Forces occupations.
<i>Economic activity</i>	: Classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors: Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.
<i>Employed</i>	: All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker, or unpaid family worker.
<i>Employee</i>	: A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.
<i>Employer</i>	: A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs at least one employee in his business or trade.
<i>Employment-to-population ratio</i>	: The proportion of the employed population to the working-age population.

• GLOSSARY •

<i>Inactively unemployed</i>	<i>: Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified; Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather conditions; and had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for the result of job applications.</i>
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	<i>: The ratio of the labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.</i>
<i>Outside labour force</i>	<i>: All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside the labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.</i>
<i>Own-account worker</i>	<i>: A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers to conduct his farm, trade or business.</i>
<i>Skill-related underemployment</i>	<i>: Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.</i>
<i>Time-related underemployment</i>	<i>: A group of people who were employed less than 30 hours per week during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and were able and willing to accept additional hours of work. Persons who were employed more than 30 hours per week during the reference week are considered to be in full employment.</i>
<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>: Those who did not work during the reference week were classified into two groups, which are actively and inactively unemployed.</i>
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>: The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in the labour force, expressed as a percentage.</i>
<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	<i>: A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.</i>

AKRONIM

AI	:	Kecerdasan Buatan
DOSM	:	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
ILO	:	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
IP	:	Indeks Pelopor
KDNK	:	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
KPTB	:	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh
MASCO	:	Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia
MSIC	:	Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia
ODIN	:	<i>Open Data Inventory</i>
ODW	:	<i>Open Data Watch</i>
STB	:	Survei Tenaga Buruh
TNB	:	Tenaga Nasional Berhad

• ACRONYMS •

<i>AI</i>	:	<i>Artificial Intelligence</i>
<i>DOSM</i>	:	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
<i>GDP</i>	:	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>ILO</i>	:	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
<i>LFPR</i>	:	<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>
<i>LFS</i>	:	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>
<i>LI</i>	:	<i>Leading Index</i>
<i>MASCO</i>	:	<i>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation</i>
<i>MSIC</i>	:	<i>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification</i>
<i>ODIN</i>	:	<i>Open Data Inventory</i>
<i>ODW</i>	:	<i>Open Data Watch</i>
<i>TNB</i>	:	<i>Tenaga Nasional Berhad</i>

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TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA JUN 2026

Kadar pengangguran Jun 2026
kekal pada **3.0 peratus**, dengan
517.8 ribu penganggur

TENAGA BURUH

Jun 2026



17.34
juta

▲ +0.04%

Tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan
pada Jun 2026

MEI 2026
17.34
juta

KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

70.9%

↔ 0.0 mp

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)
bagi Jun 2026 kekal pada 70.9 peratus

MEI 2026
70.9%

KPTB mengikut jantina

Lelaki **82.9%** Perempuan **57.3%**

KADAR PENGANGGURAN

Jun 2026

3.0%

Kadar pengangguran Jun kekal
3.0 peratus

↔ 0.0 mp

MEI 2026: 3.0%

PENGANGGUR



517.8
ribu

▲ +0.9%

MEI 2026
513.4
ribu

Penganggur mengikut kategori



PENDUDUK BEKERJA

Jun 2026



16.83
juta

▲ +0.01%

MEI 2026
16.82
juta

Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk

68.8%

↔ 0.0 mp

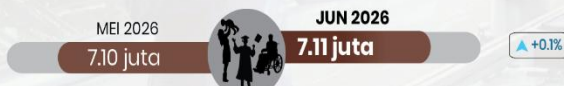
MEI 2026
68.8%

Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan



Pekerja merupakan komponen
terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk
bekerja iaitu **75.0 peratus** pada bulan
tersebut

LUAR TENAGA BURUH



Kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan sebab utama berada
di luar tenaga buruh



Kerja rumah/
tanggungjawab keluarga
43.3%



Bersekolah/latihan
40.3%

Nota: mp Mata peratus
% Peratus perubahan
(bulan ke bulan)
↔ Tidak berubah



@StatsMalaysia

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Apa itu Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB)?

Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) dilaksanakan untuk mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran dari aspek penawaran tenaga buruh.

STB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi semua daerah pentadbiran di semua negeri di Malaysia menggunakan pendekatan *multi-modal data collection* melalui temu ramah bersemuka dan *Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)*

STB dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor oleh *International Labour Organization (ILO)*.

Populasi penyiasatan merangkumi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di institusi-institusi seperti hotel, hospital, asrama, penjara dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.

Umur bekerja bagi analisis STB di Malaysia merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh.

TENAGA BURUH

- Penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja 15 hingga 64 tahun (dalam tahun genap pada hari lahir terakhir).
- Sama ada bekerja atau menganggur semasa minggu rujukan.

BEKERJA

- Orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).
- Mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja.
- Mereka yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.

PENGANGGUR

- Mereka yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan tetapi berminat untuk bekerja dan sedang mencari kerja.
- Dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

LUAR TENAGA BURUH

- Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur.
- Contoh: suri rumah, pelajar, mereka yang telah bersara atau tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

KADAR PENGANGGURAN

- Perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur (tidak bekerja) kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh.
- Peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

- Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi.
- Pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut.
- Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh.
- Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun) yang dipersembahkan dalam bentuk peratus.

PELARASAN MUSIM

- Data siri masa adalah amat berguna untuk ahli ekonomi, pembuat dasar & keputusan serta penganalisis siri masa untuk mengenal pasti ciri-ciri penting siri ekonomi seperti arah aliran, *turning point* dan konsistensi antara penunjuk ekonomi yang lain. Kadangkala ciri ini sukar untuk diperhatikan kerana pergerakan bermusim. Oleh itu, sekiranya kesan bermusim boleh disingkirkan, arah aliran data siri ini dapat dilihat dengan lebih baik. Anggaran dan penyingkiran kesan bermusim dipanggil pelarasan bermusim.
- Pelarasan bermusim adalah satu proses untuk mengenal pasti dan menyingkirkan bentuk pola bermusim yang biasa berlaku dalam tempoh satu tahun, yang mungkin juga merangkumi pengaruh dari kesan cuti yang bergerak dan hari bekerja/berdagang bagi suatu tempoh. Objektif utama proses ini adalah untuk menyerlahkan arah aliran dan pergerakan-pergerakan jangka pendek dalam siri ini.
- Di Malaysia, kebanyakan data siri masa dipengaruhi oleh kesan bermusim. Oleh itu, untuk menghapus dan melaraskan kesan bermusim data siri masa ekonomi Malaysia, pakej standard pelarasan bermusim, X-12 ARIMA telah digunakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.



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MALAYSIA LABOUR FORCE, JUNE 2026

The unemployment rate in June 2026 stood at **3.0 per cent**, with 517.8 thousand unemployed

LABOUR FORCE

June 2026



17.34
million

▲ +0.04%

The labour force continued its upward in June 2026

MAY 2026

17.34
million

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

70.9%

↔ 0.0 pp

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for June 2026 remained at 70.9 per cent

MAY 2026

70.9%

LFPR by sex

Male **82.9%** Female **57.3%**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

June 2026

3.0%

The unemployment rate for June stood at 3.0 per cent

↔ 0.0 pp

MAY 2026: 3.0%

UNEMPLOYED



517.8
thousand

▲ +0.9%

MAY 2026

513.4
thousand

Unemployed by category



Actively unemployed

JUNE 2026: 410.9 thousand
MAY 2026: 408.0 thousand

▲ +0.7%

Inactively unemployed

JUNE 2026: 106.9 thousand
MAY 2026: 105.5 thousand

▲ +1.4%

EMPLOYED PERSONS

June 2026



16.83
million

▲ +0.01%

MAY 2026
16.82
million

Employment-to-population ratio

68.8%

↔ 0.0 pp

MAY 2026

68.8%

Employed persons by status in employment



The employees' continued to make up the largest proportion of the total employed persons, accounting for **75.0 per cent** during the month

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



Housework/family responsibilities was the main reason for being outside the labour force



Housework/family responsibilities
43.3%



Schooling/training
40.3%

Notes: PP Percentage point

% Percentage change (month-on-month)

↔ Unchanged



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR FORCE

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

EMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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



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NOTA PENERANGAN

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini.

Pada masa yang sama, pelarasan semula dilaksanakan bagi data STB bulanan secara berperingkat bermula dengan data Disember 2025 berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini.

The monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates.

On the same note, revisions are carried out on monthly LFS data in stages beginning with December 2025 data based on the latest current population estimates.

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1 Ringkasan Penemuan

Summary of Findings



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SOROTAN UTAMA

- Pasaran buruh Malaysia terus menunjukkan kestabilan, dengan bilangan **penduduk bekerja** meningkat secara sederhana sebanyak **0.01 peratus (+2.3 ribu orang)** kepada **16.83 juta orang**, berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Mei 2026: 16.82 juta orang). **Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk**, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal tidak berubah pada **68.8 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya.
- Dari perspektif sektoral, sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada jumlah guna tenaga pada bulan tersebut, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Pengangkutan & penyimpanan, Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan & minuman, serta Perdagangan borong & runcit. Guna tenaga dalam sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan turut merekodkan pertambahan, manakala sektor Pertanian serta Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun.
- **Pekerja** merupakan komponen terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja, iaitu **75.0 peratus** pada bulan tersebut. Bilangan pekerja meningkat **0.02 peratus (+2.5 ribu orang)** kepada **12.61 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 12.61 juta orang). Seiring itu, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** sedikit meningkat **0.04 peratus (+1.2 ribu orang)** kepada **3.15 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 3.15 juta orang).
- Bilangan **penganggur** pada bulan Jun 2026 terus mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak **0.9 peratus (+4.4 ribu orang)** kepada **517.8 ribu orang** (Mei 2026: 513.4 ribu orang). **Kadar pengangguran** Jun kekal pada **3.0 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya.
- **Tenaga buruh** mencatatkan peningkatan pada Jun 2026, bertambah sebanyak **0.04 peratus (+6.7 ribu orang)** kepada **17.34 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 17.34 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** kekal pada **70.9 peratus**, sama seperti pada bulan Mei 2026.
- Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada Jun 2026 meningkat **0.1 peratus (+6.4 ribu orang)** kepada **7.11 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 7.10 juta orang). **Kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga** merupakan sebab utama berada di luar tenaga buruh, dengan merangkumi **43.3 peratus**, diikuti oleh kategori **bersekolah/latihan** yang mencatatkan **40.3 peratus**.
- Prospek ekonomi dan pasaran buruh Malaysia mulai Julai 2026 dan seterusnya dijangka kekal menggalakkan dan disokong oleh kedudukan domestik yang stabil, aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan serta daya tahan pasaran buruh. Walau bagaimanapun, ketidaktentuan yang berpanjangan dalam pasaran tenaga global, perkembangan geopolitik dan kedudukan perdagangan luar boleh memberi tekanan kepada kos perniagaan dan keputusan kepada pengambilan pekerja sekiranya keadaan tersebut berlarutan. Keupayaan ekonomi untuk mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan dan mengurus risiko berkenaan akan bergantung kepada kualiti pelaburan, peningkatan produktiviti, keterjaminan tenaga serta keupayaan tenaga kerja menyesuaikan diri. Dalam persekitaran ini, pengukuhan hubungan antara pelaburan, pembangunan kemahiran dan pewujudan pekerjaan berkualiti akan menjadi penting dalam mengekalkan daya tahan pasaran buruh serta menyokong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih inklusif pada tempoh akan datang.

PASARAN BURUH MALAYSIA KEKAL BERDAYA TAHAN PADA JUN 2026, DISOKONG OLEH PELABURAN STRATEGIK, INISIATIF PASARAN BURUH DAN TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL YANG BERTERUSAN

Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan pada Jun 2026, disokong oleh prestasi ekonomi negara yang terus mampan dalam persekitaran global yang semakin dinamik. Aktiviti ekonomi terus dipacu oleh pelaburan strategik, dengan Malaysia merekodkan pelaburan yang diluluskan berjumlah RM92.8 bilion pada suku pertama 2026, melibatkan 1,249 projek yang dijangka mewujudkan 50,226 peluang pekerjaan baharu merentas sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan sektor utama¹. Pelaburan ini mencerminkan keyakinan pelabur yang berterusan terhadap ekonomi Malaysia, di samping memperkuat daya saing industri negara serta menyokong permintaan tenaga buruh, khususnya dalam industri berteknologi tinggi dan bernilai tambah tinggi.

Dari perspektif penawaran buruh, Kerajaan terus memperkuat intervensi pasaran buruh yang bertujuan meningkatkan kebolehpasaran tenaga kerja serta memudahkan peralihan pekerja ke dalam pekerjaan. Inisiatif berterusan, termasuk program penempatan pekerjaan, usaha peningkatan kemahiran dan latihan semula, terus menyokong pembentukan tenaga kerja yang lebih berdaya saing dan mudah menyesuaikan diri bagi memenuhi keperluan industri yang sentiasa berkembang². Langkah-langkah ini turut memperkuat daya tahan pasaran buruh melalui peningkatan peluang pekerjaan serta pengukuhan penyertaan tenaga buruh.

Sementara itu, transformasi digital terus dipercepatkan merentas pelbagai industri menerusi penerapan teknologi termaju, khususnya kecerdasan buatan (AI), bagi meningkatkan kecekapan operasi dan produktiviti. Inisiatif seperti pembangunan penyelesaian tenaga pintar berasaskan AI oleh Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) mencerminkan peningkatan integrasi teknologi digital dalam aktiviti ekonomi, sekali gus menyokong inovasi industri serta mewujudkan permintaan yang lebih tinggi terhadap tenaga kerja yang bersedia mengadaptasi teknologi dan berkemahiran tinggi.

Secara keseluruhannya, perkembangan ini terus menyokong daya tahan pasaran buruh Malaysia dalam menghadapi perubahan persekitaran ekonomi. Aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan, inisiatif pasaran buruh yang berterusan serta transformasi digital yang berterusan telah menyumbang kepada pengekalan kestabilan pasaran buruh dan memperkuat keupayaan tenaga kerja untuk menyesuaikan diri, sejajar dengan aspirasi Malaysia ke arah ekonomi yang lebih inovatif, dipacu teknologi dan berasaskan kemahiran³.

Sementara itu, Indeks Pelopor (IP), yang memberikan isyarat awal mengenai hala tuju pergerakan ekonomi Malaysia, meningkat sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 114.4 mata pada Mei 2026 berbanding 113.5 mata pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, secara bulanan, IP menurun sebanyak 0.5 peratus pada Mei 2026 berbanding April 2026. Pada masa yang sama, trend jangka panjang terlicin IP kekal berada di bawah paras 100.0 mata pada Mei 2026. Namun demikian, ekonomi Malaysia dijangka kekal berdaya tahan, disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang stabil serta keupayaan negara untuk menghadapi perubahan persekitaran global dan perkembangan teknologi yang berterusan.

¹ <https://www.kosmo.com.my/2026/06/08/malaysia-catat-rm92-8-bilion-pelaburan-suku-pertama-2026/>

² <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/kesuma-aktifkan-pelbagai-intervensi-sasar-bantu-pekerja-terkesan-kembali-bekerja>

³ <https://www.hmetro.com.my/bisnes/2026/06/1365003/tnb-bangunkan-masa-depan-tenaga-pintar-melalui-ai-sinergi-tenaga-kerja>

Pada masa yang sama, prestasi perdagangan luar Malaysia pada Jun 2026 menunjukkan eksport mencatatkan penurunan berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Eksport menurun sebanyak 3.2 peratus (Mei 2026: 0.3%), manakala import meningkat sebanyak 13.2 peratus berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Mei 2026: -6.5%).

2 PENDUDUK BEKERJA

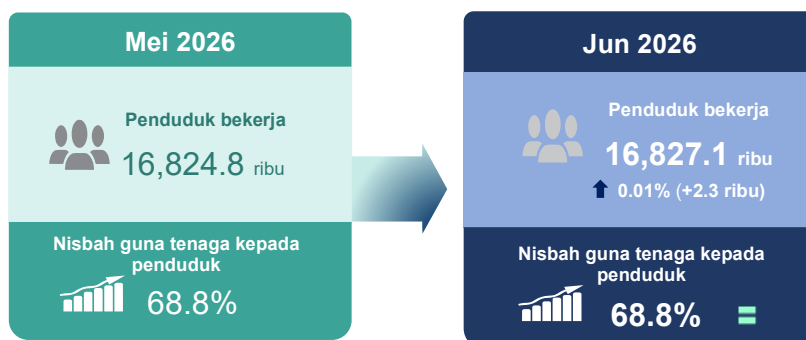
Bilangan penduduk bekerja pada Jun 2026 meningkat secara sederhana

Pada Jun 2026, pasaran buruh Malaysia terus menunjukkan kestabilan, dengan bilangan **penduduk bekerja** meningkat secara sederhana sebanyak **0.01 peratus (+2.3 ribu orang)** kepada **16.83 juta orang**, berbanding bulan sebelumnya (Mei 2026: 16.82 juta orang). Walau bagaimanapun, berdasarkan anggaran pelarasan bermusim menunjukkan sedikit penurunan bulan ke bulan sebanyak 0.03 peratus, menunjukkan peningkatan kecil dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja.

Dari perspektif sektoral, sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada jumlah guna tenaga pada bulan tersebut, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Pengangkutan & penyimpanan, Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan & minuman, serta Perdagangan borong & runcit. Guna tenaga dalam sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan turut merekodkan pertambahan, manakala sektor Pertanian serta Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun.

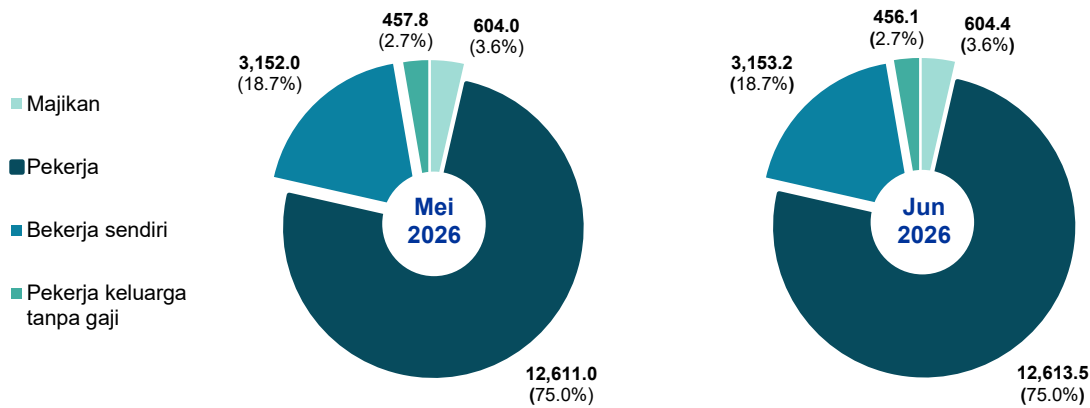
Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal tidak berubah pada **68.8 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya [**Paparan 1**].

Paparan 1: Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, Mei dan Jun 2026



Pekerja merupakan komponen terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja iaitu **75.0 peratus** pada bulan tersebut. Bilangan pekerja meningkat **0.02 peratus (+2.5 ribu orang)** kepada **12.61 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 12.61 juta orang). Seiring itu, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** mencatatkan peningkatan **0.04 peratus (+1.2 ribu orang)** kepada **3.15 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 3.15 juta orang). Kumpulan ini terdiri daripada penerima pendapatan harian yang terlibat dalam aktiviti berskala kecil seperti peruncit, penjaja, peniaga pasar dan gerai, serta pekebun kecil [**Carta 1**].

Carta 1: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Mei dan Jun 2026



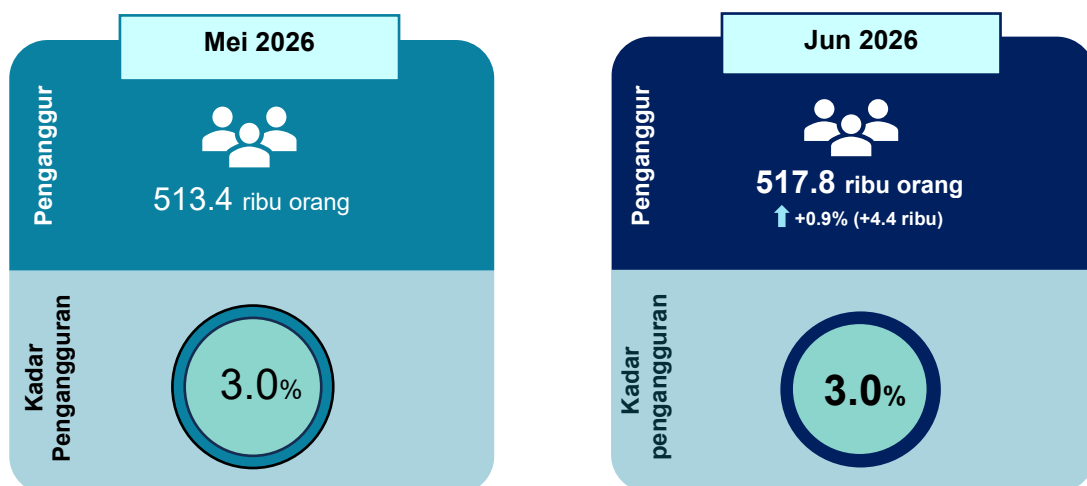
Sementara itu, bilangan **penduduk bekerja yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu** meningkat **6.5 peratus (+6.1 ribu orang)** kepada **99.9 ribu orang** pada Jun 2026 berbanding 93.7 ribu orang pada bulan sebelumnya. Kumpulan ini terdiri daripada individu yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai penganggur, kerana mempunyai pekerjaan untuk kembali bekerja semula.

3 PENGANGGURAN

Kadar pengangguran Jun kekal pada 3.0 peratus

Bilangan **penganggur** pada bulan tersebut terus mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak **0.9 peratus (+4.4 ribu orang)** kepada **517.8 ribu orang** (Mei 2026: 513.4 ribu orang). **Kadar pengangguran** Jun kekal pada **3.0 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya. Berdasarkan terma pelarasan bermusim, bilangan penganggur meningkat 1.0 peratus, dengan kadar pengangguran 3.0 peratus [**Paparan 2**].

Paparan 2: Pengangguran dan kadar pengangguran, Mei dan Jun 2026

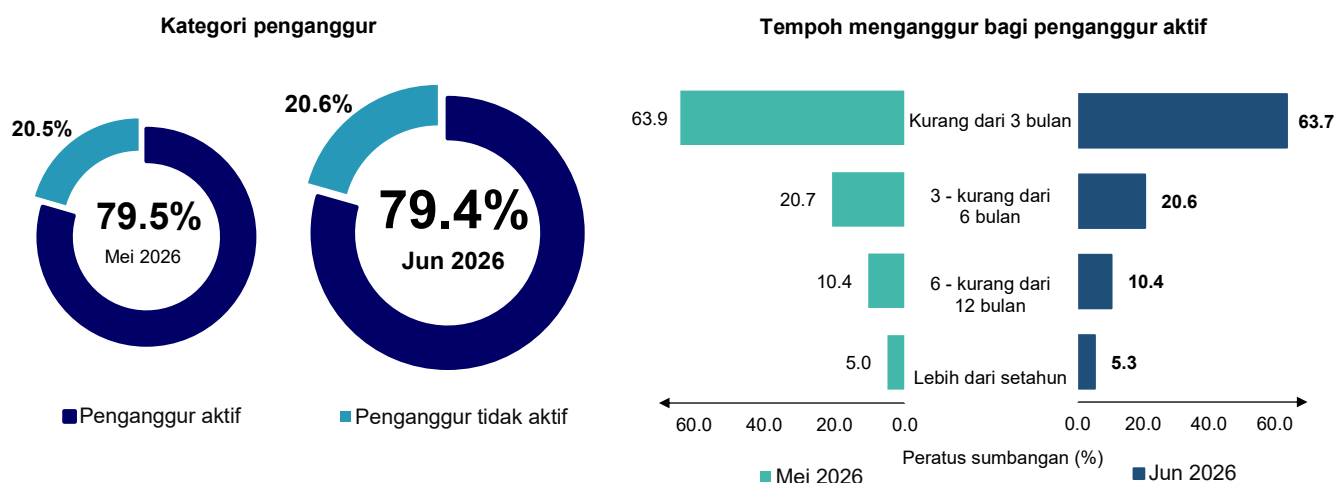


Daripada jumlah penganggur, **79.4 peratus** merupakan **penganggur aktif**, iaitu mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan sedang aktif mencari pekerjaan. Kumpulan ini mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak **0.7 peratus (+2.9 ribu orang)** kepada **410.9 ribu orang** (Mei 2026: 408.0 ribu orang). Mengikut tempoh pengangguran bagi penganggur aktif, mereka yang **menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan**

merangkumi **63.6 peratus**, manakala **5.3 peratus** merupakan mereka yang **menganggur melebihi setahun**⁴.

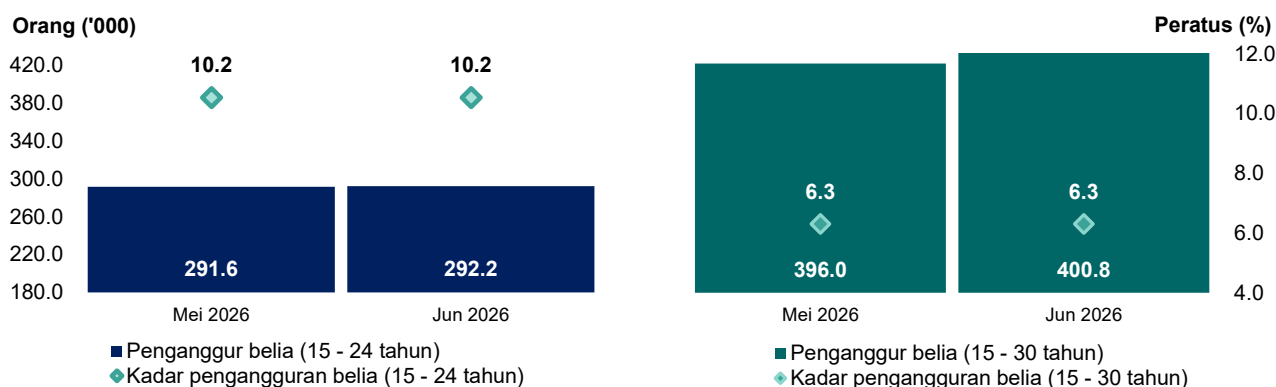
Sementara itu, mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan tersedia, atau **penganggur tidak aktif**, meningkat **1.4 peratus (+1.5 ribu orang)** kepada **106.9 ribu orang** berbanding 105.5 ribu orang pada Mei 2026 [**Carta 2**].

Carta 2: Kategori penganggur dan tempoh menganggur bagi penganggur aktif, Mei dan Jun 2026



Kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur **15 hingga 24 tahun** kekal pada **10.2 peratus** pada Jun 2026, dengan mencatatkan seramai **292.2 ribu penganggur belia** (Mei 2026: 291.6 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran dalam kalangan belia berumur **15 hingga 30 tahun** tidak berubah pada **6.3 peratus**, dengan bilangan penganggur belia seramai **400.8 ribu orang** (Mei 2026: 396.0 ribu orang) [**Carta 3**].

Carta 3: Bilangan penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, Mei dan Jun 2026



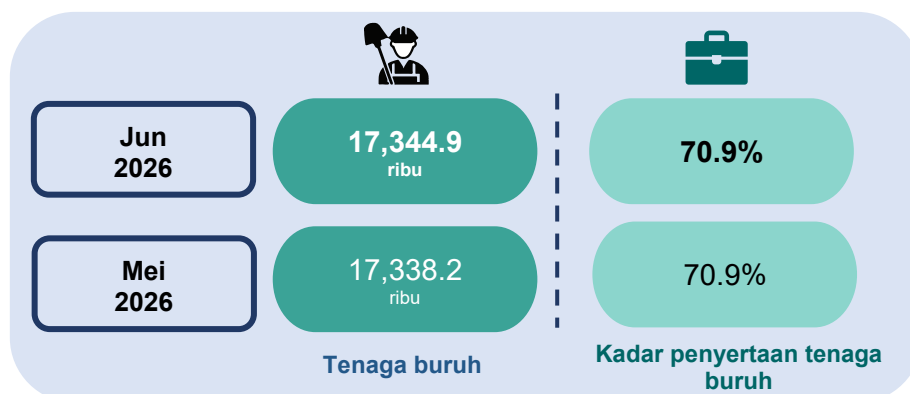
⁴ Merujuk kepada orang yang menganggur selama setahun atau lebih (Sumber: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

4 TENAGA BURUH

KPTB bagi Jun 2026 kekal pada 70.9 peratus

Tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan pada Jun 2026, bertambah sebanyak **0.04 peratus (+6.7 ribu orang)** kepada **17.34 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 17.34 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** kekal pada **70.9 peratus**, tidak berubah daripada Mei 2026. Namun begitu, berdasarkan pelarasan bermusim, tenaga buruh mencatatkan sedikit penurunan bulan ke bulan sebanyak 0.02 peratus, manakala KPTB terus kekal pada 70.9 peratus [Paparan 3].

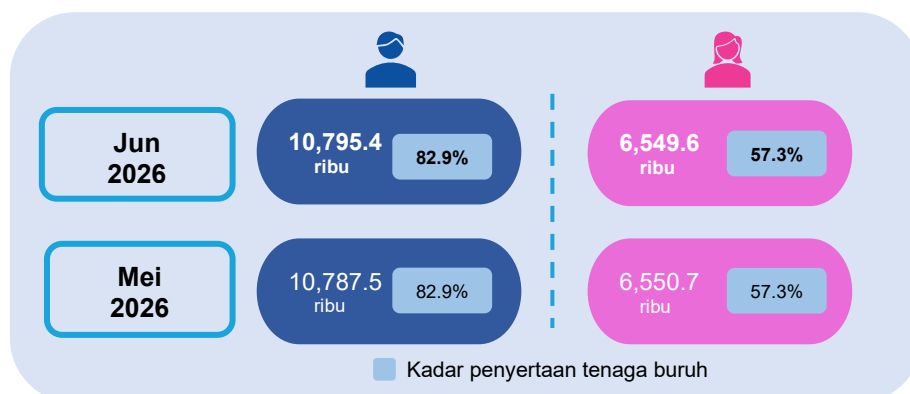
Paparan 3: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB, Mei dan Jun 2026



Tenaga buruh lelaki meningkat sedikit kepada **10.80 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 10.79 juta orang), manakala **tenaga buruh perempuan** bertambah secara marginal kepada **6.55 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 6.55 juta orang).

Sementara itu, KPTB bagi kedua-dua jantina kekal tidak berubah berbanding Mei 2026, dengan **KPTB lelaki** kekal pada paras **82.9 peratus**, manakala **KPTB perempuan** pada **57.3 peratus** [Paparan 4].

Paparan 4: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB mengikut jantina, Mei dan Jun 2026

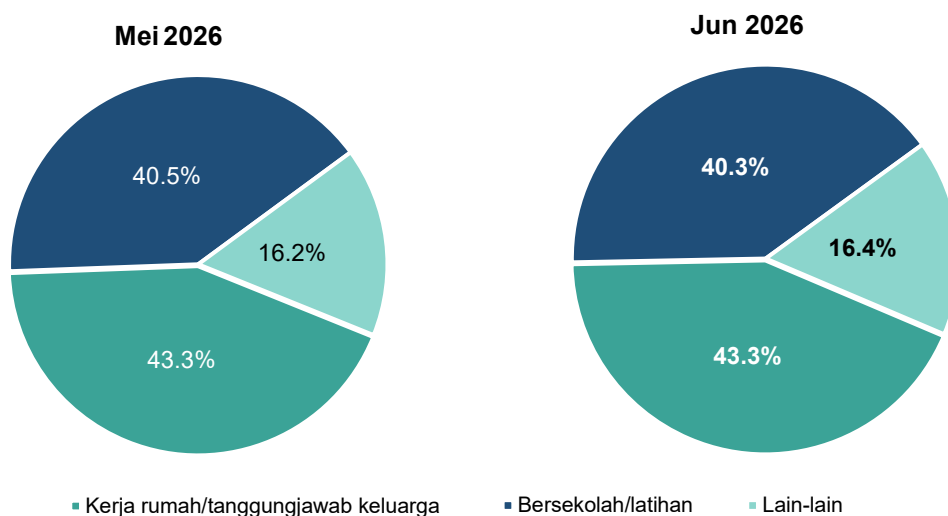


5 LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan sebab utama berada di luar tenaga buruh

Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada Jun 2026 meningkat **0.1 peratus (+6.4 ribu orang)** kepada **7.11 juta orang** (Mei 2026: 7.10 juta orang). **Kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga** merupakan sebab utama berada di luar tenaga buruh dengan merangkumi **43.3 peratus**, diikuti oleh kategori **bersekolah/latihan** yang mencatatkan **40.3 peratus [Carta 4]**.

Carta 4: Peratus sumbangan luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Mei dan Jun 2026



6 MENUJU KE HADAPAN

Prospek ekonomi dan pasaran buruh Malaysia mulai Julai 2026 dan seterusnya dijangka kekal menggalakkan, disokong oleh kedudukan domestik yang relatif stabil, aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan serta daya tahan pasaran buruh

Memasuki separuh kedua tahun 2026, prestasi ekonomi Malaysia dijangka semakin dipengaruhi oleh keupayaan negara mengharungi persekitaran luaran yang lebih kompleks dan tidak menentu. Ketegangan geopolitik, gangguan terhadap bekalan tenaga global serta perubahan dalam kedudukan perdagangan antarabangsa terus memberi cabaran kepada ekonomi dunia. Bagi Malaysia, perkembangan ini berpotensi mempengaruhi kos pengeluaran, logistik dan input import, selain memberi kesan kepada permintaan luar dan sentimen perniagaan. Namun demikian, ekonomi negara memasuki tempoh ini dengan asas domestik yang relatif kukuh, sekali gus memberikan asas yang lebih baik untuk mendepani turun naik persekitaran luaran⁵.

Indikator terkini menunjukkan bahawa ekonomi negara masih berada pada landasan yang stabil. Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 5.8 peratus pada suku kedua 2026 berdasarkan Anggaran Awal Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) bagi Suku Tahun Kedua 2026⁶, manakala pasaran buruh terus mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif meskipun pada kadar yang sederhana. Perkembangan ini menunjukkan bahawa ekonomi domestik memasuki separuh kedua tahun ini dengan asas yang agak

⁵ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

⁶ <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/07/17/malaysia039s-economy-expands-58-in-2q-advance-estimates-reveal>

stabil, walaupun risiko daripada persekitaran luaran masih menjadi faktor yang perlu diberi perhatian dalam tempoh mendatang.

Aktiviti pelaburan dijangka terus menjadi antara sumber penting yang menyokong momentum ekonomi, dengan Malaysia terus menarik pelaburan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan serta aktiviti berkaitan teknologi. Pada suku pertama 2026, pelaburan diluluskan berjumlah RM92.8 bilion, dengan projek yang diluluskan dijangka mewujudkan 50,226 peluang pekerjaan baharu. Prestasi pelaburan ini, khususnya dalam aktiviti ekonomi bernilai tambah lebih tinggi, berpotensi membuka ruang yang lebih luas untuk pengembangan perniagaan dan pewujudan pekerjaan. Pada masa yang sama, sejauh mana pelaburan yang diluluskan dapat diterjemahkan kepada aktiviti ekonomi dan peluang pekerjaan sebenar akan bergantung kepada pelaksanaan projek, keadaan iklim pelaburan global serta keupayaan firma mengurus tekanan kos yang berpunca daripada faktor luaran⁷.

Perkembangan pasaran tenaga global dijangka kekal sebagai antara risiko luaran utama yang boleh mempengaruhi ekonomi Malaysia mulai Julai dan seterusnya. Walaupun harga runcit bahan api domestik diturunkan pada awal Jun berikutan penurunan purata harga pasaran antarabangsa pada minggu sebelumnya, Kementerian Kewangan memaklumkan bahawa pasaran petroleum global masih belum kembali kepada keadaan yang stabil. Kekangan bekalan yang berterusan susulan perkembangan di Asia Barat serta gangguan terhadap laluan perdagangan minyak utama berpotensi menyebabkan harga minyak mentah dan produk petroleum kekal terdedah kepada turun naik dalam jangka sederhana⁸.

Bagi Malaysia, kesan daripada kejutan tenaga berpotensi melangkaui perubahan harga bahan api semata-mata. Ketidaktentuan yang berpanjangan dalam pasaran tenaga global boleh meningkatkan kos pengangkutan dan pengeluaran, khususnya bagi perniagaan yang mempunyai penggunaan tenaga yang tinggi atau bergantung kepada input perantaraan import. Kesan ini dijangka berbeza mengikut industri, dengan sektor Pembuatan berintensifkan tenaga, logistik dan pengangkutan berkemungkinan lebih terdedah kepada tekanan kos. Sementara itu, firma yang berorientasikan pasaran domestik pula mungkin menerima kesan secara tidak langsung sekiranya peningkatan kos operasi akhirnya mempengaruhi harga barangan atau corak perbelanjaan isi rumah. Perkembangan ini dijangka mendorong firma untuk memberi perhatian yang lebih besar terhadap kecekapan kos, produktiviti dan daya tahan rantai bekalan dalam tempoh mendatang⁹.

Pada masa yang sama, landskap pelaburan negara dijangka terus memberikan sokongan dalam menghadapi tekanan luaran tersebut. Aliran pelaburan yang berterusan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan, disokong oleh usaha memperkukuh kedudukan Malaysia dalam industri berintensifkan teknologi, dijangka mengekalkan peluang pengembangan dalam beberapa aktiviti ekonomi terpilih. Cabaran utama adalah untuk memastikan momentum pelaburan dapat diterjemahkan kepada peningkatan kapasiti produktif, pengukuhan rantai nilai domestik dan pewujudan pekerjaan berkualiti, di samping memastikan firma terus berupaya menyesuaikan operasi dengan perubahan permintaan global dan kos perniagaan¹⁰.

Sehubungan itu, pasaran buruh dijangka terus berada dalam kedudukan yang stabil dalam tempoh akan datang, walaupun pertumbuhan guna tenaga mungkin menunjukkan perbezaan yang lebih ketara mengikut sektor. Sehingga Jun 2026, bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat secara sederhana, manakala kadar pengangguran kekal dan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh tidak berubah seperti bulan sebelumnya. Sektor Perkhidmatan terus menjadi penyumbang terbesar kepada guna tenaga,

⁷ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

⁸ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

⁹ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

¹⁰ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

sementara sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan, turut merekodkan pertumbuhan guna tenaga pada bulan tersebut. Perkembangan ini menunjukkan bahawa permintaan terhadap tenaga buruh masih meluas, walaupun kadar pertumbuhan guna tenaga berkemungkinan berbeza mengikut tahap aktiviti setiap sektor.

Perubahan dalam persekitaran ekonomi turut dijangka mempercepatkan perubahan struktur permintaan terhadap tenaga buruh. Seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi, pendigitalan dan keperluan meningkatkan produktiviti, permintaan terhadap pekerja yang memiliki kemahiran teknikal dan digital khusus dijangka terus meningkat. Pada masa yang sama, perkembangan industri bernilai tinggi berpotensi membuka lebih banyak peluang dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi, manakala tugas yang bersifat rutin dalam sesetengah aktiviti semakin disokong oleh automasi dan teknologi. Peralihan ini mengukuhkan keperluan untuk mempergiatkan usaha peningkatan kemahiran dan latihan semula bagi memastikan tenaga kerja kekal sepadan dengan keperluan industri yang berubah serta berupaya memanfaatkan peluang pekerjaan baharu yang terhasil daripada pelaburan dan kemajuan teknologi¹¹.

Justeru itu, prospek ekonomi dan pasaran buruh Malaysia mulai Julai 2026 dan seterusnya dijangka kekal menggalakkan dan disokong oleh kedudukan domestik yang stabil, aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan serta daya tahan pasaran buruh. Walau bagaimanapun, ketidaktentuan yang berpanjangan dalam pasaran tenaga global, perkembangan geopolitik dan kedudukan perdagangan luar boleh memberi tekanan kepada kos perniagaan dan keputusan kepada pengambilan pekerja sekiranya keadaan tersebut berlarutan. Keupayaan ekonomi untuk mengekalkan momentum pertumbuhan dan mengurus risiko berkenaan akan bergantung kepada kualiti pelaburan, peningkatan produktiviti, keterjaminan tenaga serta keupayaan tenaga kerja menyesuaikan diri. Dalam persekitaran ini, pengukuhan hubungan antara pelaburan, pembangunan kemahiran dan pewujudan pekerjaan berkualiti akan menjadi penting dalam mengekalkan daya tahan pasaran buruh serta menyokong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih inklusif pada tempoh akan datang.

¹¹ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

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KEY REVIEWS

- Malaysia's labour market continued to demonstrate resilience, with number of **employed persons** increased modestly by **0.01 per cent (+2.3 thousand persons)** to **16.83 million persons**, compared to previous month (May 2026: 16.82 million persons). The **employment-to-population ratio**, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, remained unchanged at **68.8 per cent**, as in the prior month.
- From a sectoral perspective, the Services sector remained the primary contributor to total employment during the month, particularly in Transportation & storage, Accommodation and food & beverage service activities, and Wholesale & retail trade activities. Employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also recorded growth, while the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors decreased.
- The **employees'** continued to make up the largest proportion of the total employed persons, accounting for **75.0 per cent** during the month. The number of employees' increased by **0.02 per cent (+2.5 thousand persons)** to **12.61 million persons** (May 2026: 12.61 million persons). On the same note, the number of **own-account workers** posted a slight increase by **0.04 per cent (+1.2 thousand persons)** to **3.15 million persons** (May 2026: 3.15 million persons).
- The number of **unemployed persons** in June 2026 continued to record increases by **0.9 per cent (+4.4 thousand persons)** to **517.8 thousand persons** (May 2026: 513.4 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate** for June stood at **3.0 per cent**, the same as the previous month.
- The **labour force** continued its upward in June 2026, expanding by **0.04 per cent (+6.7 thousand persons)** to **17.34 million persons** (May 2026: 17.34 million persons). The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** remained at **70.9 per cent**, unchanged from May 2026.
- The number of persons **outside the labour force** in June 2026 increased by **0.1 per cent (+6.4 thousand persons)** to **7.11 million persons** (May 2026: 7.10 million persons). **Housework/family responsibilities** was the main reason for being outside the labour force, accounting for **43.3 per cent**, followed by the **schooling/training** category which constituted **40.3 per cent**.
- Malaysia's economic and labour market outlook from July 2026 onwards is expected to remain encouraging, supported by relatively stable domestic conditions, continued investment activity and a labour market that has demonstrated resilience. Nevertheless, the prolonged uncertainty surrounding global energy markets, geopolitical developments and external trade conditions could weigh on business costs and hiring decisions if these pressures persist. The ability of the economy to maintain growth while managing these risks will depend increasingly on investment quality, productivity improvements, energy security and the adaptability of the workforce. In this environment, strengthening the link between investment, skills development and quality employment will be important in sustaining labour market resilience and supporting more inclusive economic growth in the period ahead.

1 INTRODUCTION

MALAYSIA'S LABOUR MARKET REMAINED RESILIENT IN JUNE 2026 AMID STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS, LABOUR MARKET INITIATIVES AND CONTINUED DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Malaysia's labour market remained resilient in June 2026, supported by the country's sustained economic performance amid an increasingly dynamic global environment. Economic activities continued to be driven by strategic investments, with Malaysia recording RM92.8 billion in approved investments during the first quarter of 2026, involving 1,249 projects that are expected to generate 50,226 new employment opportunities across the Services, Manufacturing and primary sectors¹. These investments reflected continued investor confidence in the Malaysian economy while strengthening the country's industrial competitiveness and supporting labour demand, particularly in technology-intensive and high value-added industries.

From the labour supply perspective, the Government continued to strengthen labour market interventions aimed at enhancing workforce employability and facilitating workers' transition into employment. Ongoing initiatives, including job placement programmes, upskilling and reskilling efforts, continued to support a more adaptable and competitive workforce capable of meeting the evolving needs of industries². These measures also reinforced labour market resilience by improving employment opportunities and strengthening workforce participation.

Meanwhile, digital transformation continued to accelerate across industries through the adoption of advanced technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), to enhance operational efficiency and productivity. Initiatives such as Tenaga Nasional Berhad's (TNB) development of AI-powered smart energy solutions reflected the growing integration of digital technologies into economic activities, supporting industrial innovation while creating greater demand for a technology-ready and highly skilled workforce³.

Overall, these developments continued to support the resilience of Malaysia's labour market amid evolving economic conditions. Sustained investment activities, continued labour market initiatives and ongoing digital transformation contributed to maintain labour market stability and strengthening workforce adaptability, in line with Malaysia's aspiration towards a more innovative, technology-driven and skills-based economy.

In the meantime, the Leading Index (LI), which provides signals on Malaysia's economic movement, increased by 0.8 per cent to 114.4 points in May 2026 from 113.5 points in the same month of the previous year. However, on a month-on-month basis, the LI declined by 0.5 per cent in May 2026 compared with April 2026. Meanwhile, the smoothed long-term trend of the LI remained below the 100.0-point threshold in May 2026. Nevertheless, the Malaysian economy is expected to remain resilient, supported by stable domestic demand as well as the country's ability to adapt to changes in the global environment and ongoing technological developments.

At the same time, Malaysia's external trade performance in Jun 2026, showed that exports recorded a decline compared with the previous month. Exports declined by 3.2 per cent (May 2026: 0.3%), while imports expanded by 13.2 per cent against the previous month (May 2026: -6.5%).

¹ <https://www.kosmo.com.my/2026/06/08/malaysia-catat-rm92-8-bilion-pelaburan-suku-pertama-2026/>

² <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-malaysia/kesuma-aktifkan-pelbagai-intervensi-sasar-bantu-pekerja-terkesan-kembali-bekerja>

³ <https://www.hmetro.com.my/bisnes/2026/06/1365003/tnb-bangunkan-masa-depan-tenaga-pintar-melalui-ai-sinerji-tenaga-kerja>

2 EMPLOYED PERSONS

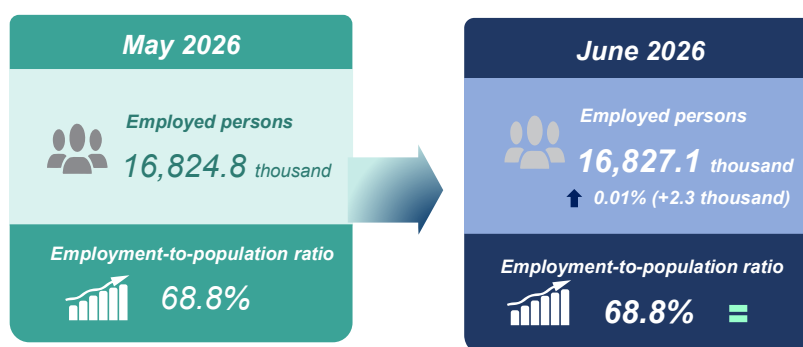
Malaysia's labour market continued to demonstrate resilience, with number of employed persons increased modestly in June 2026

In June 2026, Malaysia's labour market continued to demonstrate resilience, with number of **employed persons** increased modestly by **0.01 per cent (+2.3 thousand persons)** to **16.83 million persons**, compared to previous month (May 2026: 16.82 million persons). Nevertheless, seasonally adjusted estimates indicated a slight month-on-month contraction of 0.03 per cent, suggesting a marginal moderation in employed persons.

From a sectoral perspective, the Services sector remained the primary contributor to total employment during the month, particularly in Transportation & storage, Accommodation and food & beverage service activities, and Wholesale & retail trade activities. Employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors also recorded growth, while the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors decreased.

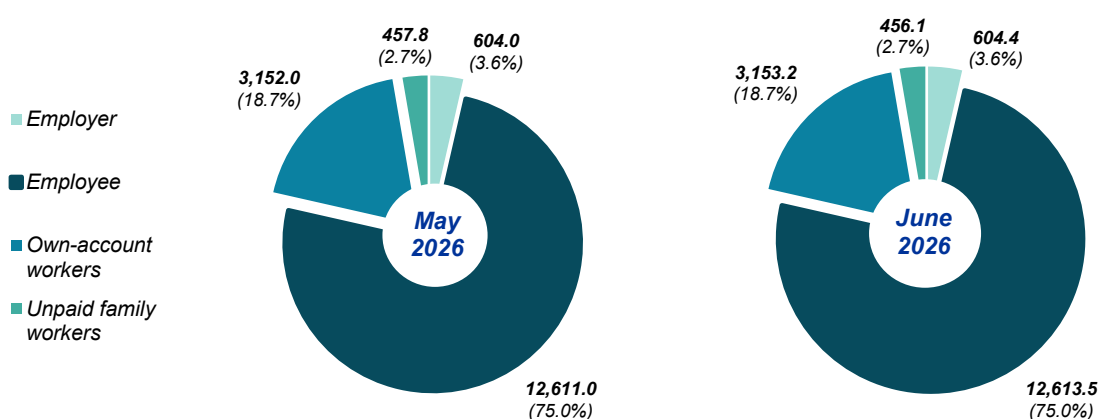
The **employment-to-population ratio**, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, remained unchanged at **68.8 per cent**, as in the prior month **[Exhibit 1]**.

Exhibit 1: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, May and June 2026



The **employees'** continued to make up the largest proportion of the total employed persons, accounting for **75.0 per cent** during the month. The number of employees' increased by **0.02 per cent (+2.5 thousand persons)** to **12.61 million persons** (May 2026: 12.61 million persons). On the same note, the number of **own-account workers** posted a slight increase of **0.04 per cent (+1.2 thousand persons)** to **3.15 million persons** (May 2026: 3.15 million persons). This group consist of daily income earners engaged in small-scale activities such as retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, and smallholders **[Chart 1]**.

Chart 1: Employed persons by status in employment, May and June 2026



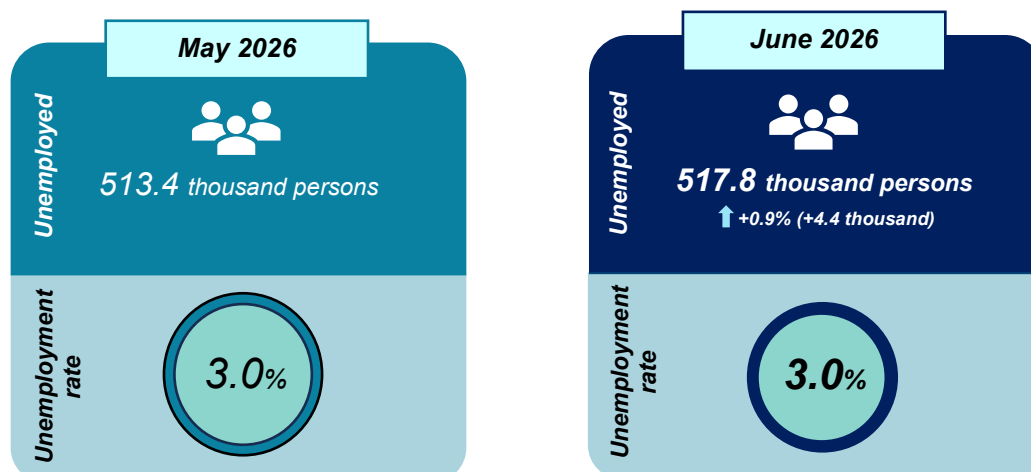
Meanwhile, the number of **employed persons who were temporarily not working** rose by **6.5 per cent (+6.1 thousand persons)** to **99.9 thousand persons** in June 2026 from 93.7 thousand persons in the preceding month. This group comprises of individuals who were temporarily not working, but were not classified as unemployed, as had work to return to.

3 UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for June stood at 3.0 per cent

The number of **unemployed persons** during the month continued to record increases by **0.9 per cent (+4.4 thousand persons)** to **517.8 thousand persons** (May 2026: 513.4 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate** for June stood at **3.0 per cent**, the same as the previous month. In seasonally adjusted estimates, the number of unemployed persons went up by 1.0 per cent, with an unemployment rate of 3.0 per cent [Exhibit 2].

Exhibit 2: Unemployed and unemployment rate, May and June 2026

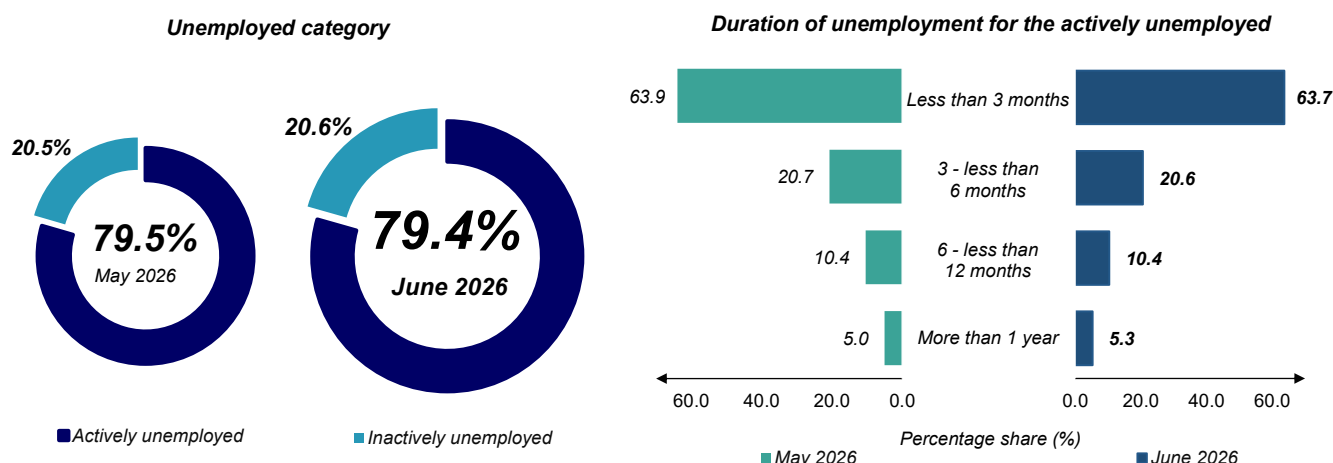


From the total unemployed persons, **79.4 per cent** were the **actively unemployed**, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs. This group posted an increase of **0.7 per cent (+2.9 thousand persons)** to **410.9 thousand persons** (May 2026: 408.0 thousand persons). By duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, those who were **unemployed for less than three months** comprised **63.6 per cent**, whereas **5.3 per cent** were those who were **unemployed for more than a year**⁴.

In the meantime, those who believed that no jobs were available, or the **inactively unemployed**, rose by **1.4 per cent (+1.5 thousand persons)** to **106.9 thousand persons** compared to 105.5 thousand persons in May 2026 [Chart 2].

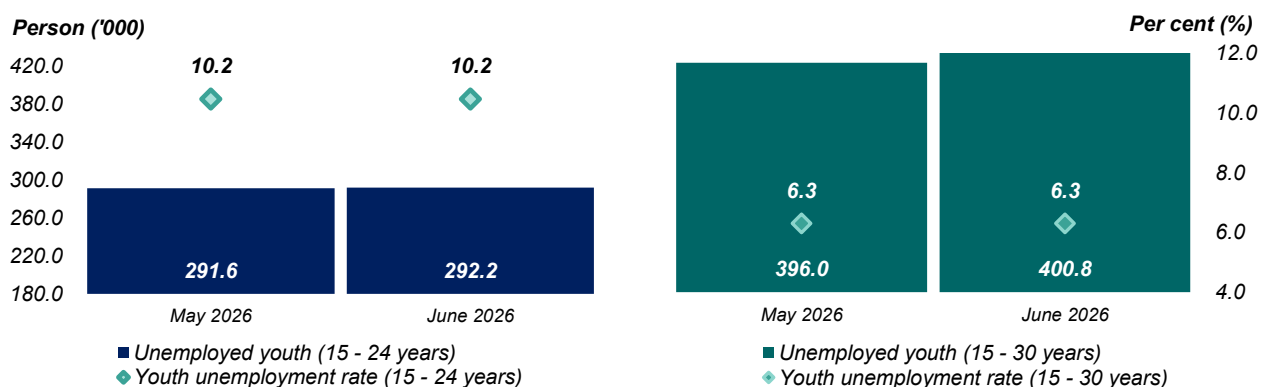
⁴ Referring to a person who has been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

Chart 2: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, May and June 2026



The unemployment rate for youth aged **15 to 24 years** was unchanged at **10.2 per cent** in June 2026, registering at **292.2 thousand unemployed youths** (May 2026: 291.6 thousand persons). The unemployment rate among youth aged **15 to 30 years** also remained at **6.3 per cent**, with the number of unemployed youths at **400.8 thousand persons** (May 2026: 396.0 thousand persons) [Chart 3].

Chart 3: The number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by selected age groups, May and June 2026

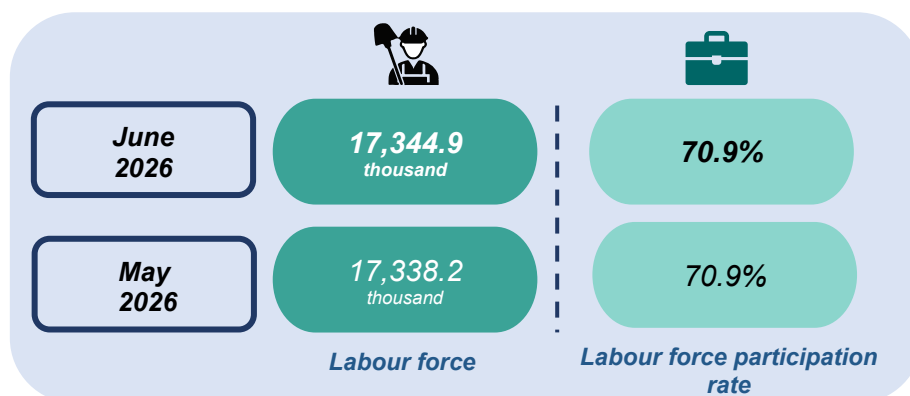


4 LABOUR FORCE

The LFPR for June 2026 remained at 70.9 per cent

The **labour force** continued its upward in June 2026, expanding by **0.04 per cent (+6.7 thousand persons)** to **17.34 million persons** (May 2026: 17.34 million persons). The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** remained at **70.9 per cent**, unchanged from May 2026. However, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the labour force recorded a slight month-on-month decline of 0.02 per cent, while the LFPR held steady at 70.9 per cent [Exhibit 3].

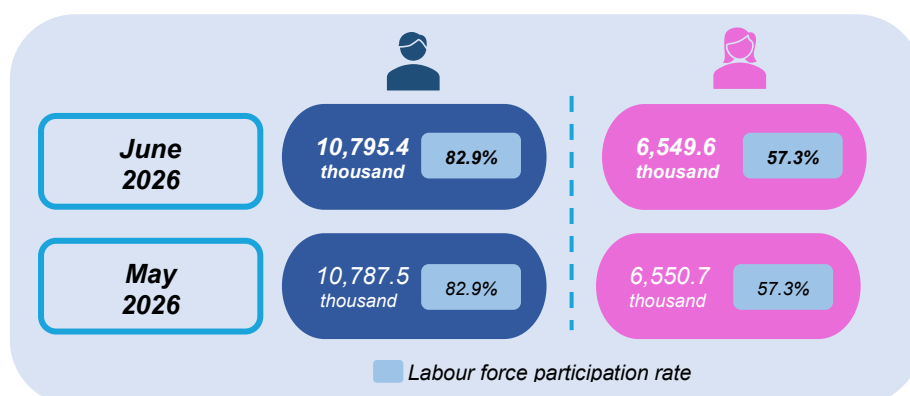
Exhibit 3: Labour force and LFPR, May and June 2026



The **male labour force** edged up to **10.80 million persons** (May 2026: 10.79 million persons), while the **female labour force** rose marginally to **6.55 million persons** (May 2026: 6.55 million persons).

In the meantime, the LFPR for both genders was unchanged from the rates recorded in May 2026, with the **male LFPR** stood at **82.9 per cent**, while the **female LFPR** at **57.3 per cent** [Exhibit 4].

Exhibit 4: Labour force and LFPR by sex, May and June 2026

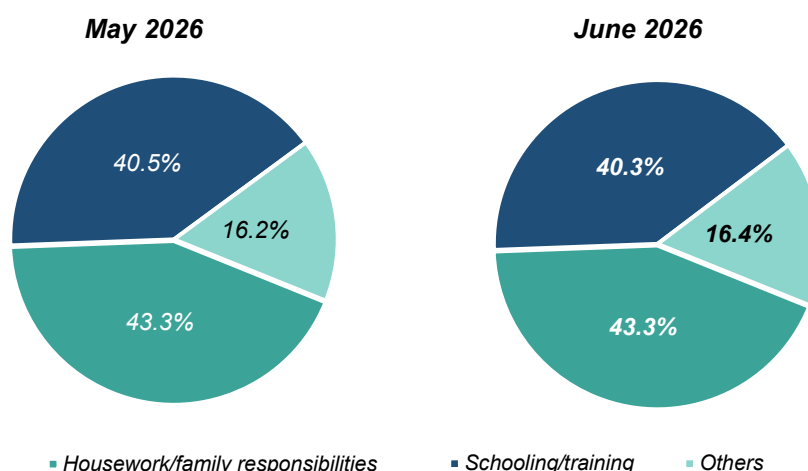


5 OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

Housework/family responsibilities was the main reason for being outside the labour force

The number of persons **outside the labour force** in June 2026 increased by **0.1 per cent (+6.4 thousand persons)** to **7.11 million persons** (May 2026: 7.10 million persons). **Housework/family responsibilities** was the main reason for being outside the labour force, accounting for **43.3 per cent**, followed by the **schooling/training** category which constituted **40.3 per cent** [Chart 4].

Chart 4: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, May and June 2026



6 LOOKING AHEAD

Malaysia's economic and labour market outlook from July 2026 onwards is expected to remain encouraging, supported by relatively stable domestic conditions, continued investment activity and a labour market that has demonstrated resilience

As Malaysia moves into the second half of 2026, the economic environment is likely to be shaped increasingly by how the country navigates a more fragmented and uncertain external landscape. Geopolitical tensions, disruptions in global energy supply and evolving trade conditions continue to present challenges to the international economy. For Malaysia, these developments could influence the cost of production, logistics and imported inputs, while also affecting external demand and business sentiment. Nevertheless, the economy is entering this period with relatively firm domestic fundamentals, which should provide some buffer against external volatility⁵.

The latest indicators point to an economy that remains on a steady footing. Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2026 based on the Preliminary Estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Second Quarter of 2026⁶, while the labour market continued to register positive, albeit modest, growth. These developments suggest that the domestic economy has entered the second half of the year with a relatively stable foundation, although external risks remain a key consideration for the months ahead.

Investment activity is expected to remain an important source of economic momentum, with Malaysia continuing to attract capital into Services, Manufacturing sectors and technology-related activities. In the first quarter of 2026, approved investments amounted to RM92.8 billion, with projects expected to generate 50,226 new jobs. The strength of investment approvals, particularly in areas linked to higher-value economic activities, could provide further opportunities for business expansion and employment creation. At the same time, the extent to which these approved projects translate into actual economic activity and job opportunities will depend on project implementation, the global investment climate and the ability of businesses to manage external cost pressures⁷.

⁵ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

⁶ <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/07/17/malaysia039s-economy-expands-58-in-2q-advance-estimates-reveal>

⁷ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

The energy situation, however, is likely to remain one of the key external risks facing the Malaysian economy from July onwards. Although domestic retail fuel prices were reduced in early June following a decline in average international prices during the preceding week, the Ministry of Finance cautioned that global petroleum markets had not yet returned to normal conditions. Continued supply constraints associated with developments in West Asia and disruptions to major oil trade routes could keep crude oil and petroleum product prices vulnerable to renewed volatility in the medium term⁸.

For Malaysia, the potential effects of the energy shock are likely to extend beyond fuel prices. A prolonged period of uncertainty in global energy markets could raise transportation, freight and production costs, particularly for businesses with high energy consumption or significant dependence on imported intermediate inputs. These pressures may be felt differently across industries, with energy-intensive manufacturing, logistics and transport-related activities potentially facing greater cost exposure. Meanwhile, firms serving the domestic market could experience indirect effects if higher operating costs eventually translate into changes in product prices or household spending behaviour. These developments could encourage businesses to place greater emphasis on cost efficiency, productivity and supply-chain resilience in the months ahead⁹.

At the same time, Malaysia's investment landscape provides a degree of support against these external pressures. The continued flow of approved investments across the Services and Manufacturing sectors, together with Malaysia's efforts to strengthen its position in technology-intensive industries, is expected to sustain opportunities for expansion in selected areas of the economy. The challenge will be to ensure that investment momentum is translated into productive capacity, stronger domestic linkages and quality employment, while businesses remain adaptable to changes in global demand and operating costs¹⁰.

Thus, the labour market is expected to remain relatively stable in the months ahead, although employment growth may become more differentiated across sectors. As of June 2026, the number of employed persons increased modestly, while the unemployment rate remained and the labour force participation rate was unchanged as in the previous month. The Services sector continued to account for the largest share of employment, while Manufacturing and Construction sectors, also recorded positive employment growth during the month. These developments indicate that labour demand remains broad-based, although the pace of employment expansion may vary according to the strength of activity in individual industries.

The changing economic environment is also likely to accelerate the shift in the composition of labour demand. As businesses respond to technological advances, digitalisation and the need to improve productivity, demand for workers with specialised technical and digital competencies is expected to increase. At the same time, the expansion of higher-value industries may create opportunities for more skilled occupations, while routine tasks in some activities could increasingly be supported by automation and technology. This transition highlights the importance of strengthening reskilling and upskilling initiatives to ensure that the workforce remains aligned with evolving industry requirements and is able to benefit from new employment opportunities generated by investment and technological change¹¹.

Therefore, Malaysia's economic and labour market outlook from July 2026 onwards is expected to remain encouraging, supported by relatively stable domestic conditions, continued investment activity and a labour market that has demonstrated resilience. Nevertheless, the prolonged uncertainty surrounding global energy markets, geopolitical developments and external trade conditions could weigh on business costs and hiring decisions if these pressures persist. The ability of the economy to

⁸ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

⁹ <https://www.mof.gov.my/portal/ms/berita/siaran-media/harga-petroleum-03062026>

¹⁰ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

¹¹ <https://www.mida.gov.my/media-release/malaysia-attracts-rm92-8-billion-in-q1-2026-approved-investments-expected-to-create-over-50000-new-jobs-domestic-investments-up-13/>

maintain growth while managing these risks will depend increasingly on investment quality, productivity improvements, energy security and the adaptability of the workforce. In this environment, strengthening the link between investment, skills development and quality employment will be important in sustaining labour market resilience and supporting more inclusive economic growth in the period ahead.

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Jadual *Tables*



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Jadual A: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025
Table A: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025

	('000)				(%)		
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
1982	5,431.4	5,249.0	182.4	2,944.6	64.8	62.7	3.4
1983	5,671.8	5,457.0	214.9	2,969.4	65.6	63.2	3.8
1984	5,862.5	5,566.7	295.8	3,119.6	65.3	62.0	5.0
1985	5,990.1	5,653.4	336.8	3,124.9	65.7	62.0	5.6
1986	6,222.1	5,760.1	461.9	3,188.3	66.1	61.2	7.4
1987	6,456.8	5,983.9	472.9	3,246.1	66.5	61.7	7.3
1988	6,637.0	6,157.2	479.8	3,301.5	66.8	62.0	7.2
1989	6,779.4	6,390.9	388.5	3,463.5	66.2	62.4	5.7
1990	7,000.2	6,685.0	315.2	3,519.7	66.5	63.6	4.5
1992	7,319.0	7,047.8	271.2	3,783.6	65.9	63.5	3.7
1993	7,700.1	7,383.4	316.8	3,874.9	66.5	63.8	4.1
1995	7,893.1	7,645.0	248.1	4,297.7	64.7	62.7	3.1
1996	8,616.0	8,399.3	216.8	4,379.0	66.3	64.6	2.5
1997	8,784.0	8,569.2	214.9	4,605.1	65.6	64.0	2.4
1998	8,883.6	8,599.6	284.0	4,934.0	64.3	62.2	3.2
1999	9,151.5	8,837.8	313.7	5,098.4	64.2	62.0	3.4
2000	9,556.1	9,269.2	286.9	5,065.1	65.4	63.4	3.0
2001	9,699.4	9,357.0	342.4	5,239.9	64.9	62.6	3.5
2002	9,886.2	9,542.6	343.5	5,473.8	64.4	62.1	3.5
2003	10,239.6	9,869.7	369.8	5,458.6	65.2	62.9	3.6
2004	10,346.2	9,979.5	366.6	5,730.5	64.4	62.1	3.5
2005	10,413.4	10,045.4	368.1	6,048.2	63.3	61.0	3.5
2006	10,628.9	10,275.4	353.6	6,205.1	63.1	61.0	3.3
2007	10,889.5	10,538.1	351.4	6,330.1	63.2	61.2	3.2
2008	11,028.1	10,659.6	368.5	6,575.7	62.6	60.6	3.3
2009	11,315.3	10,897.3	418.0	6,665.7	62.9	60.6	3.7
2010	12,303.9	11,899.5	404.4	7,023.0	63.7	61.6	3.3
2011	12,740.7	12,351.5	389.2	7,023.3	64.5	62.5	3.1
2012	13,221.7	12,820.5	401.2	6,927.4	65.6	63.6	3.0
2013	13,980.5	13,545.4	435.1	6,781.2	67.3	65.2	3.1
2014	14,263.6	13,852.6	411.1	6,821.0	67.6	65.7	2.9
2015	14,518.0	14,067.7	450.3	6,869.9	67.9	65.8	3.1
2016	14,667.8	14,163.7	504.1	6,987.6	67.7	65.4	3.4
2017	14,980.1	14,476.8	503.3	7,065.0	68.0	65.7	3.4
2018	15,280.3	14,776.0	504.3	7,094.4	68.3	66.0	3.3
2019	15,581.6	15,073.4	508.2	7,103.5	68.7	66.4	3.3
2020	15,406.0	14,719.4	686.6	7,105.2	68.4	65.4	4.5
2021	15,532.8	14,825.2	707.6	7,102.3	68.6	65.5	4.6
2022	15,769.7	15,155.2	614.5	7,000.7	69.3	66.6	3.9
2023	16,366.8	15,813.4	553.4	6,997.8	70.0	67.7	3.4
2024	16,903.5	16,369.4	534.1	7,022.4	70.6	68.4	3.2
2025	17,088.0	16,580.9	507.2	7,033.5	70.8	68.7	3.0

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2019 dan sebelumnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2020 dan seterusnya dianggar berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Jadual B: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2010 - Suku Tahun Kedua 2026

Table B: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2026

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

Jadual B: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2010 - Suku Tahun Kedua 2026
Table B: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, First Quarter 2010 - Second Quarter 2026

('000)					(%)		
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2021							
I	16,008.4	15,236.5	771.8	7,316.0	68.6	65.3	4.8
II	15,972.2	15,207.3	764.9	7,424.9	68.3	65.0	4.8
III	16,021.0	15,274.8	746.2	7,430.1	68.3	65.1	4.7
IV	16,135.0	15,440.7	694.4	7,361.5	68.7	65.7	4.3
2022							
I	16,246.1	15,574.9	671.2	7,289.9	69.0	66.2	4.1
II	16,343.3	15,701.2	642.0	7,258.5	69.2	66.5	3.9
III	16,442.9	15,831.1	611.8	7,250.6	69.4	66.8	3.7
IV	16,542.2	15,941.7	600.5	7,246.1	69.5	67.0	3.6
2023							
I	16,648.9	16,062.0	586.9	7,215.7	69.8	67.3	3.5
II	16,727.4	16,146.1	581.4	7,180.2	70.0	67.5	3.5
III	16,824.0	16,250.9	573.1	7,182.3	70.1	67.7	3.4
IV	16,911.7	16,346.7	565.0	7,197.6	70.1	67.8	3.3
2024							
I	16,810.1	16,258.5	551.6	7,021.3	70.5	68.2	3.3
II	16,956.5	16,408.2	548.3	7,046.8	70.6	68.4	3.2
III	17,045.6	16,503.4	542.2	7,109.1	70.6	68.3	3.2
IV	17,061.2	16,530.7	530.6	7,056.2	70.7	68.5	3.1
2025							
I	17,086.6	16,564.1	522.5	7,046.5	70.8	68.6	3.1
II	17,104.7	16,586.9	517.8	7,038.4	70.8	68.7	3.0
III	17,136.4	16,622.8	513.6	7,047.3	70.9	68.7	3.0
IV	17,185.4	16,677.1	508.3	7,057.9	70.9	68.8	3.0
2026							
I	17,232.0	16,725.6	506.5	7,075.4	70.9	68.8	2.9
II	17,275.8	16,766.1	509.7	7,075.1	70.9	68.9	3.0

Nota/ Note: Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Jadual B1: Penduduk bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2017- Suku Tahun Kedua 2026
Table B1: Employed person working less than 30 hours per week by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2026

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Jantina/ Sex		Kumpulan Umur/ Age Group			
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 tahun dan keatas 45 and above
2017							
I	415.5	177.3	238.2	57.4	79.7	90.8	187.6
II	396.8	168.8	228.0	52.8	79.0	95.1	170.0
III	393.0	163.2	229.7	57.3	91.1	81.4	163.1
IV	419.3	173.1	246.2	60.2	105.4	84.3	169.4
2018							
I	462.3	172.9	289.3	61.2	119.5	98.7	182.9
II	497.2	207.7	289.5	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0
III	442.4	172.7	269.7	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0
IV	370.0	140.9	229.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4
2019							
I	352.6	143.7	209.0	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7
II	374.3	171.5	202.8	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8
III	326.6	118.9	207.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8
IV	304.0	112.3	191.8	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3
2020							
I	667.5	320.1	347.4	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9
II	789.6	444.0	345.7	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0
III	403.8	151.4	252.4	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6
IV	533.7	345.6	188.0	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6
2021							
I	441.9	281.3	160.5	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2
II	474.1	317.8	156.3	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9
III	464.6	282.9	181.6	69.0	166.4	123.7	105.4
IV	393.8	137.6	256.2	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9
2022							
I	336.3	112.1	224.1	39.1	103.6	77.8	115.8
II	324.5	154.5	170.0	76.4	94.3	63.0	90.8
III	287.2	132.9	154.3	35.3	99.5	68.4	84.0
IV	268.5	115.4	153.0	46.1	88.0	56.2	78.3
2023							
I	274.2	114.2	160.0	37.4	94.4	46.5	95.8
II	280.4	120.2	160.2	54.0	85.3	58.6	82.5
III	284.8	122.0	162.8	41.5	113.2	49.6	80.4
IV	286.1	113.6	172.5	49.1	108.7	43.3	85.1
2024							
I	272.7	122.0	150.7	33.9	77.8	62.6	98.4
II	268.1	121.5	146.6	54.6	64.7	60.1	88.7
III	263.3	116.5	146.8	42.3	72.2	57.2	91.5
IV	257.9	113.1	144.8	63.5	59.2	37.6	97.6
2025							
I	241.5	105.6	135.9	68.7	37.3	71.2	64.4
II	241.6	110.5	131.1	41.9	61.5	62.2	76.0
III	235.7	107.2	128.5	59.2	39.0	66.9	70.6
IV	226.0	101.7	124.3	55.9	36.7	64.3	69.1
2026							
I	231.6	103.9	127.7	65.3	60.1	33.6	72.6
II	230.0	96.0	134.0	50.9	41.9	68.1	72.6

Nota/ Note: Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
 The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Jadual B2: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2017 - Suku Tahun Kedua 2026
Table B2: Time-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2026

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Jantina/ Sex		Kumpulan Umur/ Age Group			
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 tahun dan keatas 45 and above
2017							
I	211.8	105.9	105.8	36.8	51.0	48.6	75.4
II	195.4	97.7	97.8	34.7	45.2	48.9	66.6
III	224.8	109.1	115.7	46.3	59.3	49.8	69.4
IV	238.5	115.3	123.2	45.7	69.4	44.9	78.5
2018							
I	242.5	102.4	141.0	37.3	74.1	52.3	79.7
II	231.7	108.1	123.5	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5
III	235.5	116.5	119.0	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3
IV	204.1	88.1	115.9	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7
2019							
I	210.5	98.0	112.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6
II	204.5	107.2	97.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0
III	178.7	70.4	108.2	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4
IV	170.7	69.2	101.5	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1
2020							
I	383.2	183.2	199.9	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5
II	413.5	257.6	156.0	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9
III	300.8	102.3	198.5	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8
IV	369.1	267.8	101.3	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4
2021							
I	310.5	226.7	83.8	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6
II	329.7	236.1	93.5	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8
III	326.2	232.2	93.9	40.4	137.0	87.7	61.0
IV	293.1	101.2	191.9	80.8	78.9	70.2	63.2
2022							
I	245.1	71.3	173.8	21.8	76.1	62.6	84.5
II	212.8	111.6	101.3	64.5	59.8	37.0	51.6
III	186.8	92.3	94.5	16.7	67.4	49.0	53.7
IV	167.4	79.3	88.1	29.9	63.8	32.5	41.2
2023							
I	174.6	78.7	95.9	30.2	66.4	25.2	52.8
II	186.3	86.4	99.9	39.5	62.6	34.4	49.8
III	189.0	88.1	100.8	34.4	79.0	32.6	42.9
IV	181.6	82.7	98.9	26.5	81.1	28.4	45.6
2024							
I	161.5	76.4	85.2	22.5	55.7	30.9	52.4
II	157.0	73.1	83.8	23.5	49.6	38.9	45.0
III	155.5	73.8	81.6	26.5	47.4	25.2	56.4
IV	152.9	70.8	82.1	32.3	39.3	23.5	57.8
2025							
I	145.1	67.7	77.4	48.6	28.2	38.7	29.7
II	140.3	63.6	76.7	34.0	40.9	33.6	31.8
III	135.4	61.7	73.7	47.0	26.3	25.9	36.3
IV	128.0	61.5	66.5	32.5	23.9	34.3	37.3
2026							
I	123.3	59.9	63.4	37.9	32.4	19.4	33.6
II	121.9	59.0	62.8	47.8	21.2	18.4	34.5

Nota/ Note: Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggap berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
 The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Jadual B3: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2017 - Suku Tahun Kedua 2026
 Table B3: Skill-related underemployment by sex and age group, Malaysia, First Quarter 2017 - Second Quarter 2026

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Jantina/ Sex		Kumpulan Umur/ Age Group			
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 tahun dan keatas 45 and above
2017							
I	1,182.9	567.0	615.9	280.8	569.0	209.3	123.8
II	1,280.6	584.9	695.7	317.9	587.7	226.9	148.1
III	1,311.6	623.9	687.7	306.1	632.6	227.4	145.5
IV	1,332.8	648.4	684.4	303.2	631.8	254.8	142.9
2018							
I	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5
II	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4
III	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8
IV	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3
2019							
I	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0
II	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8
III	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0
IV	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7
2020							
I	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8
II	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9
III	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9
IV	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6
2021							
I	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5
II	1,852.5	949.0	903.5	336.9	776.0	426.1	313.5
III	1,873.8	931.7	942.2	426.8	835.3	392.0	219.7
IV	1,838.3	877.1	961.2	309.0	816.4	454.6	258.3
2022							
I	1,810.1	874.4	935.6	364.9	821.3	428.2	195.7
II	1,799.6	892.3	907.3	356.3	799.4	433.3	210.6
III	1,839.6	857.9	981.7	344.1	861.4	432.2	201.9
IV	1,891.4	1,022.0	869.5	326.3	894.9	476.0	194.2
2023							
I	1,907.2	944.0	963.3	373.9	879.1	447.4	206.8
II	1,914.6	873.1	1,041.5	421.3	867.5	421.0	204.8
III	1,922.7	941.3	981.4	425.5	816.1	457.8	223.3
IV	1,937.1	996.2	940.9	400.2	815.3	493.7	227.9
2024							
I	1,928.2	867.5	1,060.7	354.0	737.6	528.0	308.6
II	1,925.2	867.6	1,057.7	403.4	738.4	537.6	245.8
III	1,945.1	881.6	1,063.5	393.0	802.6	498.8	250.7
IV	1,951.9	881.0	1,070.9	374.5	701.2	492.3	383.9
2025							
I	1,952.9	888.3	1,064.6	406.9	772.8	489.3	283.9
II	1,953.7	882.8	1,070.8	446.0	800.2	480.4	227.1
III	1,932.4	882.4	1,050.1	453.9	771.2	436.5	270.8
IV	1,930.2	887.8	1,042.3	413.1	789.3	474.5	253.3
2026							
I	1,934.7	895.9	1,038.8	513.9	739.3	433.0	248.5
II	1,948.2	914.6	1,033.6	476.3	751.1	464.7	256.2

Nota/ Note: Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
 The quarterly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Jadual C: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

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

Jadual C: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

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

Jadual C: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

('000)

(%)

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

Jadual C: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026

Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

	('000)				(%)		
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2022							
Jan/Jan	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2
Feb/Feb	16,402.7	15,730.9	671.8	7,320.7	69.1	66.3	4.1
Mac/Mar	16,438.5	15,769.4	669.2	7,309.7	69.2	66.4	4.1
Apr/Apr	16,502.8	15,853.5	649.3	7,270.2	69.4	66.7	3.9
Mei/May	16,537.8	15,900.0	637.7	7,260.1	69.5	66.8	3.9
Jun/June	16,566.9	15,936.3	630.6	7,255.5	69.5	66.9	3.8
Jul/July	16,599.2	15,978.4	620.7	7,247.9	69.6	67.0	3.7
Ogos/Aug	16,629.7	16,017.7	612.0	7,242.0	69.7	67.1	3.7
Sep/Sep	16,657.2	16,052.2	605.0	7,239.2	69.7	67.2	3.6
Okt/Oct	16,683.5	16,081.5	602.0	7,237.3	69.7	67.2	3.6
Nov/Nov	16,709.4	16,108.6	600.9	7,235.7	69.8	67.3	3.6
Dis/Dec	16,730.0	16,130.4	599.6	7,239.5	69.8	67.3	3.6
2023							
Jan/Jan	16,755.4	16,159.3	596.1	7,238.3	69.8	67.3	3.6
Feb/Feb	16,781.2	16,189.3	591.9	7,236.7	69.9	67.4	3.5
Mac/Mar	16,811.7	16,223.0	588.7	7,230.6	69.9	67.5	3.5
Apr/Apr	16,838.4	16,251.4	586.9	7,228.2	70.0	67.5	3.5
Mei/May	16,864.1	16,279.5	584.6	7,226.8	70.0	67.6	3.5
Jun/June	16,889.4	16,307.8	581.7	7,225.7	70.0	67.6	3.4
Jul/July	16,914.2	16,335.0	579.2	7,225.0	70.1	67.7	3.4
Ogos/Aug	16,932.1	16,354.9	577.3	7,231.3	70.1	67.7	3.4
Sep/Sep	16,948.8	16,375.1	573.7	7,238.9	70.1	67.7	3.4
Okt/Oct	16,974.1	16,403.2	570.9	7,237.6	70.1	67.7	3.4
Nov/Nov	17,000.4	16,431.1	569.2	7,235.4	70.1	67.8	3.3
Dis/Dec	17,025.5	16,457.7	567.8	7,234.3	70.2	67.8	3.3
2024							
Jan/Jan	16,789.3	16,229.4	559.9	7,026.8	70.5	68.1	3.3
Feb/Feb	16,822.6	16,265.7	556.9	7,039.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
Mac/Mar	16,853.1	16,296.6	556.6	7,054.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
Apr/Apr	16,920.9	16,364.4	556.5	7,032.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
Mei/May	16,947.6	16,393.5	554.1	7,051.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
Jun/June	16,972.2	16,418.5	553.7	7,072.3	70.6	68.3	3.3
Jul/July	16,997.3	16,444.2	553.2	7,092.8	70.6	68.3	3.3
Ogos/Aug	17,034.2	16,482.8	551.4	7,102.4	70.6	68.3	3.2
Sep/Sep	17,065.1	16,516.3	548.8	7,118.3	70.6	68.3	3.2
Okt/Oct	17,095.5	16,549.8	545.7	7,134.7	70.6	68.3	3.2
Nov/Nov	17,127.5	16,585.7	541.8	7,150.3	70.5	68.3	3.2
Dis/Dec	17,168.4	16,629.9	538.5	7,156.8	70.6	68.4	3.1
2025							
Jan/Jan'	17,093.4	16,561.2	532.2	7,110.5	70.6	68.4	3.1
Feb/Jan'	17,118.4	16,588.2	530.2	7,104.4	70.7	68.5	3.1
Mac/Jan'	17,132.2	16,604.2	528.0	7,107.4	70.7	68.5	3.1
Apr/Jan'	17,148.5	16,623.2	525.4	7,105.3	70.7	68.5	3.1
Mei/Jan'	17,166.1	16,642.1	524.0	7,101.8	70.7	68.6	3.1
Jun/June	17,434.0	16,915.3	518.7	7,176.5	70.8	68.7	3.0
Jul/July	17,470.5	16,948.9	521.6	7,189.3	70.8	68.7	3.0
Ogos/Aug	17,508.0	16,988.0	520.0	7,201.5	70.9	68.8	3.0
Sep/Sep	17,544.8	17,026.3	518.6	7,209.3	70.9	68.8	3.0
Okt/Oct	17,579.0	17,060.1	518.9	7,218.2	70.9	68.8	3.0
Nov/Nov	17,610.9	17,092.5	518.4	7,218.9	70.9	68.8	2.9
Dis/Dec'	17,272.3	16,764.3	508.0	7,132.6	70.8	68.7	2.9

Jadual C: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

('000)					(%)		
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2026							
Jan/Jan	17,281.0	16,771.4	509.6	7,105.6	70.9	68.8	2.9
Feb/Feb	17,297.6	16,790.9	506.8	7,102.9	70.9	68.8	2.9
Mac/Mar	17,313.0	16,804.0	509.0	7,101.2	70.9	68.8	2.9
Apr/Apr	17,327.6	16,815.8	511.8	7,100.8	70.9	68.8	3.0
Mei/May	17,338.2	16,824.8	513.4	7,103.4	70.9	68.8	3.0
Jun/June	17,344.9	16,827.1	517.8	7,109.8	70.9	68.8	3.0

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data anggaran penduduk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari 2024 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

3. ^r Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari - Mei dan Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
^r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January - May and December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

4. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Jadual C1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

	('000)			(%)	
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2010					
Jan/Jan	12,368.0	11,959.8	408.2	64.0	3.5
Feb/Feb	12,120.1	11,712.8	402.2	62.9	3.5
Mac/Mar	12,242.4	11,817.2	416.7	63.4	3.5
Apr/Apr	12,382.1	12,025.3	377.6	63.8	3.0
Mei/May	12,197.5	11,790.7	405.7	63.0	3.3
Jun/June	12,338.5	11,898.3	423.8	63.6	3.6
Jul/July	12,419.9	11,996.4	422.5	64.0	3.3
Ogos/Aug	12,353.8	11,945.3	400.9	63.4	3.1
Sep/Sep	12,330.7	11,957.7	386.3	63.3	3.1
Okt/Oct	12,772.3	12,407.0	370.8	65.4	2.7
Nov/Nov	12,392.6	11,966.9	418.2	63.3	3.3
Dis/Dec	12,794.9	12,391.6	406.9	65.4	3.2
2011					
Jan/Jan	12,782.4	12,383.1	399.6	64.8	3.3
Feb/Feb	12,674.9	12,312.5	357.2	64.3	3.0
Mac/Mar	12,778.0	12,409.9	363.4	64.6	2.9
Apr/Apr	12,792.6	12,426.6	388.4	64.5	3.0
Mei/May	12,757.1	12,352.4	403.0	64.3	3.1
Jun/June	12,805.0	12,403.0	390.8	64.5	3.2
Jul/July	12,858.3	12,466.3	389.1	64.7	3.0
Ogos/Aug	12,930.6	12,501.4	415.0	64.9	3.1
Sep/Sep	12,906.1	12,496.0	424.3	64.8	3.3
Okt/Oct	13,013.1	12,616.9	409.0	65.1	3.0
Nov/Nov	12,829.7	12,410.9	412.6	64.3	3.1
Dis/Dec	13,053.8	12,651.3	405.4	64.9	3.1
2012					
Jan/Jan	13,164.0	12,781.1	383.3	65.5	3.1
Feb/Feb	13,103.1	12,699.1	394.1	65.3	3.1
Mac/Mar	13,221.1	12,822.6	397.2	65.5	3.0
Apr/Apr	13,226.3	12,841.5	403.0	65.6	3.0
Mei/May	13,293.7	12,903.8	389.0	65.9	2.9
Jun/June	13,256.6	12,841.1	407.8	65.5	3.2
Jul/July	13,413.8	12,988.9	422.4	66.1	3.1
Ogos/Aug	13,348.9	12,972.1	359.1	65.6	2.6
Sep/Sep	13,416.1	13,002.8	425.0	65.8	3.2
Okt/Oct	13,400.9	12,964.4	448.1	65.7	3.2
Nov/Nov	13,520.3	13,119.3	398.4	65.9	2.9
Dis/Dec	13,499.3	13,079.5	423.0	65.5	3.1
2013					
Jan/Jan	13,550.1	13,113.1	432.8	65.6	3.4
Feb/Feb	13,641.8	13,242.5	389.3	65.9	3.0
Mac/Mar	13,625.3	13,188.7	439.5	65.5	3.2
Apr/Apr	13,763.5	13,353.9	422.7	66.3	3.0
Mei/May	13,867.0	13,414.9	451.7	66.7	3.2
Jun/June	14,232.8	13,838.3	392.6	68.2	2.8
Jul/July	14,119.5	13,683.2	434.0	67.7	3.0
Ogos/Aug	14,200.8	13,730.9	451.5	68.0	3.1
Sep/Sep	14,295.2	13,852.9	450.0	68.5	3.1
Okt/Oct	14,214.8	13,743.2	481.1	67.9	3.3
Nov/Nov	14,279.3	13,773.3	510.8	68.2	3.4
Dis/Dec	14,248.6	13,816.1	437.2	67.8	3.1

Jadual C1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

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

Jadual C1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

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

Jadual C1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

	('000)			(%)	
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2022					
Jan/Jan	16,350.3	15,651.6	688.3	68.9	4.2
Feb/Feb	16,392.6	15,720.2	675.4	69.1	4.1
Mac/Mar	16,437.2	15,768.1	667.8	69.2	4.1
Apr/Apr	16,507.1	15,866.5	640.6	69.5	3.9
Mei/May	16,553.2	15,921.7	631.6	69.6	3.8
Jun/June	16,620.9	16,034.8	603.9	69.8	3.6
Jul/July	16,611.0	15,996.5	601.8	69.7	3.6
Ogos/Aug	16,647.2	16,058.0	604.7	69.7	3.6
Sep/Sep	16,640.1	16,030.1	607.5	69.7	3.7
Okt/Oct	16,656.8	16,033.7	618.8	69.6	3.7
Nov/Nov	16,686.4	16,063.3	620.1	69.7	3.7
Dis/Dec	16,719.8	16,097.7	622.2	69.7	3.7
2023					
Jan/Jan	16,739.7	16,129.0	603.3	69.7	3.6
Feb/Feb	16,770.6	16,176.4	594.3	69.8	3.5
Mac/Mar	16,804.5	16,221.9	586.8	69.9	3.5
Apr/Apr	16,829.1	16,250.4	582.9	69.9	3.5
Mei/May	16,871.2	16,293.3	578.5	70.0	3.4
Jun/June	16,933.1	16,381.7	560.3	70.2	3.3
Jul/July	16,942.3	16,368.7	565.8	70.2	3.3
Ogos/Aug	16,960.9	16,394.1	573.9	70.2	3.4
Sep/Sep	16,948.3	16,364.6	578.0	70.1	3.4
Okt/Oct	16,954.3	16,369.2	583.4	70.0	3.4
Nov/Nov	16,977.1	16,392.1	581.9	70.1	3.4
Dis/Dec	17,001.7	16,424.9	580.1	70.1	3.4
2024*					
Jan/Jan	16,785.8	16,216.3	561.1	70.5	3.3
Feb/Feb	16,820.1	16,262.3	556.2	70.5	3.3
Mac/Mar	16,848.6	16,293.2	555.7	70.5	3.3
Apr/Apr	16,909.6	16,356.7	556.6	70.6	3.3
Mei/May	16,945.7	16,393.5	552.6	70.6	3.3
Jun/June	16,988.7	16,464.4	542.6	70.7	3.2
Jul/July	17,012.8	16,466.4	547.7	70.6	3.2
Ogos/Aug	17,051.3	16,508.6	549.4	70.7	3.2
Sep/Sep	17,073.3	16,513.3	552.1	70.6	3.2
Okt/Oct	17,089.5	16,527.5	552.7	70.5	3.2
Nov/Nov	17,113.6	16,563.7	547.1	70.5	3.2
Dis/Dec	17,155.9	16,612.5	541.7	70.5	3.2
2025					
Jan'/Jan'	17,103.7	16,567.0	532.4	70.6	3.1
Feb'/Feb'	17,137.2	16,619.6	529.9	70.7	3.1
Mac'/Mar'	17,166.4	16,629.6	526.6	70.7	3.1
Apr'/Apr'	17,155.5	16,625.9	525.8	70.7	3.1
Mei'/May'	17,169.2	16,645.3	524.7	70.7	3.1
Jun/June	17,434.5	16,932.4	516.1	70.8	3.0
Jul/July	17,470.7	16,956.5	520.0	70.9	3.0
Ogos/Aug	17,498.6	16,990.2	518.6	70.9	3.0
Sep/Sep	17,530.6	17,014.2	519.3	70.9	3.0
Okt/Oct	17,555.3	17,032.3	521.1	70.9	3.0
Nov/Nov	17,595.9	17,055.7	520.2	71.0	3.0
Dis'/Dec'	17,260.4	16,746.5	508.6	70.8	2.9

Jadual C1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2010 - Jun 2026
 Table C1: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2010 - June 2026

	('000)			(%)	
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2026					
Jan/Jan	17,323.4	16,800.6	512.8	70.9	3.0
Feb/Feb	17,314.0	16,798.6	506.9	70.9	2.9
Mac/Mar	17,315.4	16,809.5	507.5	70.9	2.9
Apr/Apr	17,328.8	16,815.0	510.8	70.9	2.9
Mei/May	17,333.5	16,821.8	512.5	70.9	3.0
Jun/June	17,330.2	16,816.5	517.8	70.9	3.0

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data anggaran penduduk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. * Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari 2024 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
** The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020*
3. † Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari - Mei dan Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
† The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January - May and December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates
4. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Jadual C2: Bilangan penganggur mengikut kategori dan tempoh menganggur, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - June 2026

(%)

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

Jadual C2: Bilangan penganggur mengikut kategori dan tempoh menganggur, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - June 2026

(%)

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

Jadual C2: Bilangan penganggur mengikut kategori dan tempoh menganggur, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C2: Number of unemployed persons by category and duration of unemployment, January 2016 - June 2026

(%)

Siri Masa Time Series	Penganggur Unemployed	Penganggur Aktif Actively unemployed	Kurang dari 3 bulan Less than 3 month	3 - kurang dari 6 bulan 3 - less than 6 month	6 - kurang 12 bulan 6 - less than 12 month	Lebih dari setahun More than year	Penganggur tidak aktif Inactively unemployed
2024^a							
Jan/Jan	559.9	445.0	276.5	91.1	49.2	28.2	114.9
Feb/Feb	556.9	442.9	276.2	90.7	48.7	27.2	114.1
Mac/Mar	556.6	442.6	275.9	91.0	48.6	27.1	114.0
Apr/Apr	556.5	442.7	275.8	90.6	48.3	28.0	113.8
Mei/May	554.1	440.5	275.7	90.0	47.8	27.0	113.6
Jun/June	553.7	440.2	275.5	89.8	47.7	27.2	113.5
Jul/July	553.2	439.9	274.8	89.6	48.3	27.1	113.3
Ogos/Aug	551.4	437.9	273.5	89.3	48.0	27.2	113.5
Sep/Sep	548.8	434.6	272.2	88.8	46.9	26.7	114.2
Okt/Oct	545.7	432.3	271.5	87.8	46.0	26.9	113.4
Nov/Nov	541.8	428.0	270.1	86.8	45.5	25.6	113.9
Dis/Dec	538.5	425.7	269.9	86.2	45.2	24.5	112.8
2025							
Jan ^c /Jan ^c	532.2	423.5	267.8	88.3	43.8	23.7	108.7
Feb ^c /Feb ^c	530.2	421.7	266.9	87.6	44.5	22.7	108.5
Mac ^c /Mar ^c	528.0	420.1	266.6	87.0	44.3	22.2	107.9
Apr ^c /Apr ^c	525.4	418.7	266.1	86.5	44.2	22.0	106.7
Mei ^c /May ^c	524.0	417.9	266.0	86.2	43.9	21.8	106.0
Jun/June	518.7	414.4	267.3	84.2	42.2	20.8	104.3
Jul/July	521.6	416.2	267.7	84.9	42.4	21.1	105.5
Ogos/Aug	520.0	414.9	267.5	84.7	41.9	20.8	105.1
Sep/Sep	518.6	413.6	267.1	84.4	41.7	20.4	104.9
Okt/Oct	518.9	413.8	266.9	84.7	41.6	20.6	105.1
Nov/Nov	518.4	413.5	266.5	84.6	41.7	20.7	104.9
Dis ^c /Dec ^c	508.0	405.5	259.9	83.5	42.1	20.1	102.4
2026							
Jan/Jan	509.6	406.9	259.8	83.2	43.0	20.8	102.8
Feb/Feb	506.8	404.7	259.4	83.0	42.5	19.8	102.1
Mac/Mar	509.0	405.8	259.9	83.2	42.8	19.9	103.2
Apr/Apr	511.8	407.1	260.0	83.6	43.1	20.4	104.7
Mei/May	513.4	408.0	260.5	84.3	42.7	20.5	105.5
Jun/June	517.8	410.9	261.5	84.6	42.9	21.8	106.9

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data anggaran penduduk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari 2024 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
^a *The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020*
3. ^c Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari - Mei dan Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
^c *The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January - May and December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates*
4. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Jadual C3: Penganggur belia dan kadar pengangguran belia mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - June 2026

Siri Masa Time Series	Penganggur belia/ Unemployed youth			
	Orang/ Person ('000)		Kadar/ Rate (%)	
	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 30 tahun/ years	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 20 tahun/ years
2016				
Jan/Jan	283.6	402.8	10.7	6.9
Feb/Feb	236.1	340.6	9.0	5.7
Mac/Mar	285.0	416.1	10.9	7.0
Apr/Apr	305.6	405.7	11.5	6.9
Mei/May	291.6	395.2	11.1	6.8
Jun/June	240.5	387.3	9.6	6.6
Jul/July	309.0	446.9	11.8	7.5
Ogos/Aug	305.3	412.9	11.6	6.8
Sep/Sep	266.3	369.9	10.6	6.4
Okt/Oct	290.5	399.7	11.4	6.8
Nov/Nov	253.7	391.2	9.5	6.6
Dis/Dec	267.4	393.6	10.2	6.6
2017				
Jan/Jan	306.2	410.6	12.0	7.0
Feb/Feb	285.4	413.7	11.1	7.0
Mac/Mar	258.9	392.2	10.1	6.6
Apr/Apr	272.2	414.5	10.8	6.9
Mei/May	320.2	418.8	12.2	7.0
Jun/June	296.5	420.1	11.4	7.0
Jul/July	281.1	445.1	11.3	7.6
Ogos/Aug	295.9	423.1	11.6	7.1
Sep/Sep	267.4	377.5	10.3	6.4
Okt/Oct	303.6	418.8	11.7	7.0
Nov/Nov	314.4	406.7	11.7	6.7
Dis/Dec	309.0	404.7	11.7	6.8
2018				
Jan/Jan	328.5	437.6	12.3	7.2
Feb/Feb	310.9	423.0	11.6	6.9
Mac/Mar	306.2	414.4	11.7	6.9
Apr/Apr	287.9	420.3	10.6	6.8
Mei/May	292.5	391.9	10.6	6.4
Jun/June	284.3	426.9	10.4	6.9
Jul/July	320.6	425.4	11.8	6.9
Ogos/Aug	303.2	407.0	11.5	6.7
Sep/Sep	289.5	413.3	10.5	6.8
Okt/Oct	277.2	429.1	10.1	7.0
Nov/Nov	289.0	415.1	10.5	6.7
Dis/Dec	328.7	428.8	11.7	6.8
2019				
Jan/Jan	290.1	409.3	10.6	6.7
Feb/Feb	282.1	424.3	10.5	6.8
Mac/Mar	266.3	403.0	9.9	6.6
Apr/Apr	288.1	430.0	10.3	6.9
Mei/May	289.3	414.4	10.5	6.7
Jun/June	287.0	418.5	10.5	6.8
Jul/July	291.3	434.4	10.2	7.0
Ogos/Aug	297.8	441.2	11.2	7.3
Sep/Sep	307.1	443.4	11.1	7.2
Okt/Oct	244.5	404.8	9.0	6.4
Nov/Nov	274.2	411.8	9.5	6.5
Dis/Dec	309.9	412.9	11.2	6.5

Jadual C3: Penganggur belia dan kadar pengangguran belia mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - June 2026

Siri Masa Time Series	Penganggur belia/ Unemployed youth			
	Orang/ Person ('000)		Kadar/ Rate (%)	
	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 30 tahun/ years	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 20 tahun/ years
2020				
Jan/Jan	268.1	396.9	10.0	6.4
Feb/Feb	288.0	395.0	10.8	6.4
Mac/Mar	291.4	470.5	11.3	7.8
Apr/Apr	324.2	528.0	12.9	9.0
Mei/May	362.4	573.7	14.2	10.0
Jun/June	335.8	581.7	13.1	9.7
Jul/July	313.2	544.5	13.9	9.7
Ogos/Aug	331.0	502.3	13.7	8.9
Sep/Sep	325.5	502.6	13.0	8.5
Okt/Oct	321.6	513.2	13.4	8.9
Nov/Nov	344.5	528.4	13.0	8.8
Dis/Dec	312.2	497.2	13.2	8.7
2021				
Jan/Jan	295.3	509.2	13.5	9.2
Feb/Feb	347.6	544.3	13.9	9.2
Mac/Mar	321.1	537.3	13.4	9.3
Apr/Apr	310.7	507.3	13.7	8.7
Mei/May	328.1	545.7	13.6	9.2
Jun/June	340.9	565.1	12.7	9.4
Jul/July	344.1	520.6	13.7	8.5
Ogos/Aug	321.1	524.1	13.9	8.8
Sep/Sep	335.1	507.8	13.9	8.5
Okt/Oct	358.8	508.4	13.9	8.1
Nov/Nov	350.9	517.9	13.7	8.2
Dis/Dec	367.7	533.8	13.7	8.5
2022				
Jan/Jan	364.5	521.8	13.2	8.3
Feb/Feb	356.9	513.7	13.0	8.1
Mac/Mar	361.0	502.4	13.1	8.0
Apr/Apr	357.2	501.2	12.8	7.7
Mei/May	341.4	475.7	12.5	7.4
Jun/June	343.9	474.7	12.2	7.4
Jul/July	336.2	476.5	12.1	7.4
Ogos/Aug	337.6	467.5	12.1	7.1
Sep/Sep	339.1	460.4	12.1	7.1
Okt/Oct	337.2	476.9	12.1	7.4
Nov/Nov	329.3	453.1	11.9	7.0
Dis/Dec	331.0	444.5	11.8	6.9
2023				
Jan/Jan	328.8	449.7	11.5	7.0
Feb/Feb	320.8	450.2	11.3	7.0
Mac/Mar	317.3	454.9	11.2	7.1
Apr/Apr	315.6	441.0	11.1	6.7
Mei/May	313.0	448.6	11.0	7.0
Jun/June	312.4	446.8	11.0	6.9
Jul/July	311.2	444.8	10.9	6.8
Ogos/Aug	309.2	439.6	10.8	6.8
Sep/Sep	310.1	440.0	10.6	6.7
Okt/Oct	313.3	439.6	10.7	6.6
Nov/Nov	308.5	432.0	10.6	6.5
Dis/Dec	307.2	432.1	10.6	6.4

Jadual C3: Penganggur belia dan kadar pengangguran belia mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C3: Youth unemployment and unemployment rate by selected age group, January 2016 - June 2026

Siri Masa Time Series	Penganggur belia/ Unemployed youth			
	Orang/ Person ('000)		Kadar/ Rate (%)	
	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 30 tahun/ years	15 - 24 tahun/ years	15 - 20 tahun/ years
2024 ^a				
Jan/Jan	299.1	422.2	10.7	6.9
Feb/Feb	295.7	420.1	10.6	6.9
Mac/Mar	296.9	420.3	10.6	6.9
Apr/Apr	293.6	416.6	10.5	6.8
Mei/May	295.6	412.0	10.5	6.7
Jun/June	293.5	409.0	10.4	6.7
Jul/July	294.6	404.3	10.4	6.6
Ogos/Aug	294.8	404.7	10.4	6.6
Sep/Sep	295.6	407.6	10.4	6.4
Okt/Oct	300.6	402.8	10.5	6.3
Nov/Nov	300.0	401.8	10.4	6.3
Dis/Dec	301.4	400.7	10.4	6.3
2025				
Jan ^b /Jan ^c	295.1	401.8	10.3	6.4
Feb ^b /Feb ^c	295.7	400.2	10.3	6.4
Mac ^b /Mar ^c	295.9	399.5	10.4	6.4
Apr ^b /Apr ^c	296.9	399.2	10.4	6.4
Mei ^b /May ^c	297.9	398.3	10.5	6.3
Jun/June	297.5	396.8	10.2	6.2
Jul/July	298.9	399.0	10.2	6.2
Ogos/Aug	298.0	398.7	10.2	6.2
Sep/Sep	296.9	398.1	10.1	6.2
Okt/Oct	297.6	398.5	10.1	6.1
Nov/Nov	297.9	398.0	10.1	6.1
Dis ^b /Dec ^c	291.9	390.7	10.3	6.2
2026				
Jan/Jan	289.7	390.5	10.2	6.2
Feb/Feb	288.7	389.5	10.2	6.2
Mac/Mar	290.0	390.9	10.2	6.2
Apr/Apr	290.8	394.7	10.2	6.3
Mei/May	291.6	396.0	10.2	6.3
Jun/June	292.2	400.8	10.2	6.3

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data anggaran penduduk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. ^a Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari 2024 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
^a The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

3. ^b Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari - Mei dan Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
^b The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January - May and December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

4. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Jadual C4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - June 2026

(‘000)

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

Jadual C4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - June 2026

('000)

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

Jadual C4: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Januari 2016 - Jun 2026
Table C4: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - June 2026

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Majikan Employer	Pekerja Employees	Bekerja sendiri Own account workers	Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Unpaid family workers
2024^a				
Jan/Jan	535.5	12,231.9	3,010.0	452.0
Feb/Feb	540.6	12,249.4	3,024.8	450.9
Mac/Mar	543.9	12,266.2	3,036.0	450.5
Apr/Apr	548.7	12,300.3	3,065.3	450.2
Mei/May	552.2	12,315.0	3,076.3	450.1
Jun/June	554.1	12,328.6	3,086.4	449.3
Jul/July	556.4	12,341.3	3,097.8	448.8
Ogos/Aug	550.0	12,410.4	3,069.1	453.2
Sep/Sep	547.5	12,435.8	3,071.6	461.4
Okt/Oct	543.0	12,481.5	3,054.9	470.4
Nov/Nov	544.3	12,501.5	3,069.7	470.1
Dis/Dec	545.8	12,528.1	3,086.6	469.4
2025				
Jan ^r /Jan ^r	544.4	12,489.3	3,064.5	463.0
Feb ^r /Feb ^r	547.3	12,503.5	3,074.5	462.9
Mac ^r /Mar ^r	551.1	12,512.5	3,078.2	462.4
Apr ^r /Apr ^r	555.5	12,523.0	3,083.4	461.4
Mei ^r /May ^r	557.2	12,533.4	3,089.2	462.3
Jun/June	564.4	12,688.5	3,197.5	464.9
Jul/July	568.0	12,706.8	3,209.2	464.8
Ogos/Aug	572.2	12,727.0	3,224.7	464.1
Sep/Sep	579.5	12,744.9	3,237.3	464.7
Okt/Oct	584.8	12,762.1	3,249.2	463.9
Nov/Nov	589.3	12,778.7	3,260.0	464.4
Dis ^r /Dec ^r	597.6	12,582.9	3,122.8	461.0
2026				
Jan/Jan	599.2	12,587.2	3,125.2	459.8
Feb/Feb	601.5	12,594.4	3,134.7	460.2
Mac/Mar	602.6	12,599.6	3,142.6	459.3
Apr/Apr	602.8	12,605.9	3,148.8	458.3
Mei/May	604.0	12,611.0	3,152.0	457.8
Jun/June	604.4	12,613.5	3,153.2	456.1

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan sehingga tahun 2023 dianggar berasaskan data anggaran penduduk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics until year 2023 are estimated based on population data of the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. ^a Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari 2024 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
^a *The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020*
3. ^r Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi Januari - Mei dan Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
^r *The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for January - May and December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates*
4. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Jadual D: Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025
Table D: Employed person by occupation, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Pekerjaan/ Occupation								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Kamus Pengelasan Pekerjaan, 1980 ¹ / Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980 ¹								
1982	5,249.0	375.7	111.5	493.4	510.5	573.2	1,655.3	1,529.4	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	381.3	132.3	520.6	522.7	593.7	1,678.5	1,628.0	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	409.8	115.4	541.3	600.0	638.1	1,694.1	1,567.7	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	426.6	129.2	551.5	625.9	643.0	1,720.0	1,556.9	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	449.0	140.4	544.9	638.5	686.6	1,757.2	1,543.6	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	452.0	117.7	566.1	711.9	704.3	1,845.8	1,586.1	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	454.1	127.9	574.4	728.1	728.3	1,892.5	1,651.7	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	477.0	131.3	605.5	726.0	727.0	1,848.9	1,875.0	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	519.8	144.8	655.6	758.7	762.6	1,750.7	2,092.8	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	586.4	187.8	732.3	763.5	790.1	1,549.7	2,437.9	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	639.5	219.9	789.2	771.8	879.0	1,576.0	2,508.0	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	756.6	247.7	832.0	834.9	845.8	1,539.5	2,588.4	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	838.0	298.2	905.8	935.7	943.1	1,644.8	2,833.6	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	896.6	329.5	963.2	918.5	985.1	1,516.4	2,960.0	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	913.1	346.2	946.9	937.5	1,007.9	1,632.6	2,815.4	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	937.0	348.3	985.6	991.7	1,052.8	1,633.1	2,889.2	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,020.4	391.9	1,012.5	1,044.8	1,189.3	1,569.3	3,040.9	n.a	n.a
Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2008 ² / Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008 ²										
2001	9,357.0	695.0	457.2	1,126.1	890.6	1,291.1	1,265.3	1,160.2	1,476.6	994.9
2002	9,542.6	786.3	483.5	1,194.6	890.3	1,307.7	1,260.8	1,168.1	1,373.0	1,078.2
2003	9,869.7	793.5	530.3	1,219.9	937.8	1,399.4	1,249.8	1,235.6	1,420.7	1,082.6
2004	9,979.5	859.3	561.3	1,211.6	931.2	1,479.7	1,292.8	1,165.2	1,409.9	1,068.5
2005	10,045.4	777.4	555.1	1,266.8	992.3	1,483.7	1,268.6	1,145.5	1,427.5	1,128.3
2006	10,275.4	829.6	565.9	1,307.5	968.3	1,597.1	1,335.9	1,154.8	1,408.0	1,108.4
2007	10,538.1	770.4	596.8	1,400.5	1,029.5	1,705.6	1,355.3	1,133.2	1,347.4	1,199.3
2008	10,659.6	748.8	613.7	1,496.4	1,053.4	1,776.1	1,271.3	1,153.8	1,344.1	1,202.0
2009	10,897.3	822.9	684.6	1,560.0	1,086.6	1,869.1	1,255.7	1,132.9	1,242.7	1,242.8
2010	11,899.5	856.7	737.4	1,695.8	1,183.2	1,959.6	1,382.0	1,228.3	1,502.8	1,353.7
Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2008 ³ / Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008 ³										
2011	12,351.5	692.4	1,221.0	1,306.3	1,180.3	2,503.2	1,011.8	1,345.8	1,570.2	1,520.4
2012	12,820.5	684.4	1,244.0	1,283.4	1,168.8	2,640.7	1,184.1	1,428.5	1,576.8	1,609.8
2013	13,545.4	695.5	1,284.7	1,292.6	1,190.7	2,911.0	1,180.2	1,492.1	1,694.4	1,804.0
2014	13,852.6	664.4	1,376.5	1,367.2	1,237.8	3,169.3	1,002.4	1,555.1	1,659.1	1,820.8
2015	14,067.7	718.6	1,462.0	1,406.9	1,241.1	3,188.9	940.3	1,578.8	1,585.2	1,945.9
Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 ⁴ / Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 ⁴										
2016	14,163.7	658.5	1,755.2	1,453.5	1,163.8	3,176.3	872.0	1,570.3	1,669.8	1,844.2
2017	14,476.8	690.3	1,771.6	1,522.9	1,236.5	3,212.6	898.9	1,517.1	1,766.5	1,860.4
2018	14,776.0	660.5	1,824.4	1,536.7	1,247.7	3,422.8	921.9	1,545.5	1,787.9	1,828.7
2019	15,073.4	694.5	1,883.5	1,573.9	1,272.1	3,411.6	932.8	1,577.1	1,865.4	1,862.5
2020	14,719.4	826.1	1,944.4	1,591.3	1,258.3	3,472.2	874.3	1,417.2	1,667.7	1,667.9
2021	14,825.2	704.4	2,048.6	1,867.8	1,517.1	3,438.4	673.1	1,258.6	1,537.1	1,780.3
Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 ⁵ / Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 ⁵										
2022	15,155.2	725.2	2,045.6	1,855.6	1,512.1	3,619.8	691.0	1,379.6	1,575.0	1,751.4
2023	15,813.4	762.5	2,141.5	1,906.8	1,562.9	3,744.0	703.1	1,402.3	1,634.1	1,956.2
2024	16,369.4	808.9	2,175.3	1,959.6	1,605.9	3,790.7	678.4	1,446.7	1,734.8	2,169.1
2025	16,580.9	820.8	2,189.1	1,978.3	1,647.7	3,857.4	695.8	1,474.9	1,770.6	2,146.3

- Nota/ Notes:
1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2019 dan sebelumnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
 2. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2020 dan seterusnya dianggar berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
 3. 'Bagi 1982 - 2000, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut "Kamus Pengelasan Pekerjaan, 1980" seperti berikut
'For 1982 - 2000, category of occupation are classified according to the "Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980" as follows:
 - 1: Pekerja profesional, teknik dan yang berkaitan/ Professional, technical and related workers
 - 2: Pekerja pentadbiran dan pengurusan/ Administrative and managerial workers
 - 3: Pekerja perkeranian dan yang berkaitan/ Clerical and related workers
 - 4: Pekerja jualan/ Sales workers
 - 5: Pekerja perkhidmatan/ Service workers
 - 6: Pekerja pertanian, penternakan dan perhutanan, nelayan dan pemburu/ Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters
 - 7: Pekerja pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan, operator peralatan pengangkutan dan buruh/ Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers
 4. 'Bagi 2001 - 2010, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi "Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 1998" seperti berikut:
'For 2001 - 2010, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 1998" as follows:
 - 1: Penggubal undang-undang, pegawai kanan dan pengurus/ Legislators, senior officials and managers
 - 2: Profesional/ Professionals
 - 3: Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu/ Technicians and associate professionals
 - 4: Pekerja perkeranian/ Clerical workers
 - 5: Pekerja perkhidmatan dan pekerja kedai dan jurujual/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers
 - 6: Pekerja mahir pertanian dan perikanan/ Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
 - 7: Pekerja pertukangan dan yang berkaitan/ Craft and related trade workers
 - 8: Pekerja loji dan mesin serta pemasang/ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
 - 9: Pekerjaan asas/ Elementary occupations
 5. 'Bagi 2011 - 2015, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi "Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2008" seperti berikut:
'For 2011 - 2015, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008" as follows:
 - 1: Pengurus/ Managers
 - 2: Profesional/ Professionals
 - 3: Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu/ Technicians and associate professionals
 - 4: Pekerja sokongan perkeranian/ Clerical support workers
 - 5: Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers
 - 6: Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan/ Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker
 - 7: Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan/ Craft and related trades workers
 - 8: Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang/ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
 - 9: Pekerjaan asas/ Elementary occupations
 6. 'Bagi 2016 - 2021, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi "Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2013" seperti berikut:
'For 2016 - 2021, category of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013" as follows:
 - 1: Pengurus/ Managers
 - 2: Profesional/ Professionals
 - 3: Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu/ Technicians and associate professionals
 - 4: Pekerja sokongan perkeranian/ Clerical support workers
 - 5: Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan/ Service workers and shop and market sales workers
 - 6: Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan/ Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers
 - 7: Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan/ Craft and related trades workers
 - 8: Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang/ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
 - 9: Pekerjaan asas/ Elementary occupations
 7. 'Bagi tahun 2022 dan seterusnya, kategori pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi "Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan, Malaysia (MASCO) 2020"
'For 2022 onwards, categories of occupation are classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020"

Jadual E: Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia 1982 - 2025

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Industri/ Industry									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		Buku Penjenisan Perusahaan Malaysia (Dikemaskini) 1972 ¹ / Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹									
1982	5,249.0	1,635.8	51.7	816.0	34.9	377.5	860.9	223.1	202.1	1,046.9	n.a
1983	5,457.0	1,670.9	55.1	894.1	39.3	425.6	897.3	235.9	197.7	1,041.0	n.a
1984	5,566.7	1,695.0	46.5	858.4	32.9	428.0	956.6	242.8	200.5	1,106.0	n.a
1985	5,653.4	1,717.4	44.4	850.4	31.5	419.4	994.3	244.3	218.9	1,132.7	n.a
1986	5,760.1	1,764.5	40.6	874.0	32.4	369.4	1,035.1	242.0	234.6	1,167.6	n.a
1987	5,983.9	1,846.4	33.0	928.9	35.9	336.3	1,091.7	252.0	241.6	1,218.0	n.a
1988	6,157.2	1,883.8	30.7	978.1	41.3	339.9	1,112.6	265.1	229.4	1,276.1	n.a
1989	6,390.9	1,832.5	33.1	1,171.1	40.6	376.9	1,143.9	277.6	253.2	1,262.0	n.a
1990	6,685.0	1,737.6	36.8	1,332.8	46.7	423.9	1,217.8	301.9	258.4	1,329.0	n.a
1992	7,047.8	1,535.8	36.3	1,639.6	45.9	506.7	1,254.5	326.2	299.8	1,403.1	n.a
1993	7,383.4	1,558.6	37.6	1,726.9	60.3	538.8	1,266.2	344.0	330.1	1,520.9	n.a
1995	7,645.0	1,526.8	32.5	1,780.5	48.0	611.3	1,370.7	359.2	363.7	1,552.2	n.a
1996	8,399.3	1,626.2	35.0	1,912.1	44.1	716.5	1,566.7	400.7	412.0	1,686.0	n.a
1997	8,569.2	1,481.3	38.5	2,002.5	50.9	793.0	1,577.9	423.3	447.2	1,754.5	n.a
1998	8,599.6	1,616.5	28.4	1,907.8	50.0	745.9	1,616.0	421.7	425.8	1,787.5	n.a
1999	8,837.8	1,623.7	37.8	1,990.7	50.2	722.8	1,660.6	420.3	466.2	1,865.4	n.a
2000	9,269.2	1,552.4	27.7	2,174.2	49.3	759.9	1,787.2	433.9	474.3	2,010.3	n.a
Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000 ² / Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000 ²											
2001	9,357.0	1,288.2	127.7	26.7	2,184.1	57.3	829.8	1,458.1	585.1	468.3	225.3
2002	9,542.6	1,316.8	107.7	27.5	2,068.9	50.6	905.1	1,497.0	616.1	496.8	240.5
2003	9,869.7	1,301.2	107.0	29.5	2,131.0	57.6	942.5	1,592.2	644.2	481.6	223.4
2004	9,979.5	1,326.5	126.1	34.7	2,023.0	57.9	890.8	1,607.2	698.2	532.9	236.1
2005	10,045.4	1,355.2	115.2	36.1	1,989.3	56.6	904.4	1,620.3	671.8	544.7	247.4
2006	10,275.4	1,375.3	128.2	42.0	2,082.8	75.4	908.9	1,650.5	721.3	539.7	242.3
2007	10,538.1	1,437.3	120.9	39.4	1,977.3	60.8	922.5	1,712.1	760.7	538.2	282.2
2008	10,659.6	1,365.6	122.1	54.5	1,944.7	60.5	998.0	1,729.4	783.6	583.4	276.0
2009	10,897.3	1,349.6	121.5	62.7	1,807.1	58.1	1,015.9	1,831.8	800.5	592.0	271.5
Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 ³ / Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 ³											
2010	11,899.5	1,614.9	57.2	2,108.5	55.5	66.7	1,082.7	1,887.8	554.7	856.7	178.9
2011	12,351.5 ⁴	1,421.7	73.5	2,244.0	51.0	71.9	1,151.5	2,005.4	604.0	951.1	206.5
2012	12,820.5 ⁴	1,628.2	80.8	2,263.7	61.9	81.0	1,174.7	2,125.6	624.3	965.1	208.8
2013	13,545.4 ⁴	1,758.9	87.9	2,315.8	61.5	83.7	1,292.1	2,261.4	626.5	1,041.5	194.1
2014	13,852.6 ⁴	1,694.2	84.7	2,372.5	65.6	81.2	1,277.7	2,324.4	598.2	1,149.3	213.2
2015	14,067.7 ⁴	1,753.9	104.4	2,322.7	61.7	72.1	1,309.9	2,361.4	615.0	1,150.8	214.2
2016	14,163.7 ⁴	1,609.9	96.3	2,390.6	77.9	76.4	1,251.7	2,428.5	630.4	1,260.7	208.7
2017	14,476.8 ⁴	1,635.0	97.2	2,513.3	62.2	81.0	1,258.9	2,485.4	658.2	1,323.2	220.3
2018	14,776.0 ⁴	1,570.3	90.8	2,499.9	68.8	88.6	1,257.8	2,544.6	697.9	1,473.4	216.4
2019	15,073.4 ⁴	1,541.1	91.0	2,612.0	75.4	88.8	1,246.7	2,604.6	677.8	1,549.7	223.9
2020	14,719.4	1,454.6	82.1	2,469.7	75.2	82.2	1,180.6	2,662.5	692.1	1,473.9	237.6
2021	14,825.2 ⁴	1,408.8	82.8	2,476.4	77.1	86.3	1,165.8	2,732.7	693.6	1,447.2	241.7
2022	15,155.2 ⁴	1,408.1	84.1	2,507.3	78.8	85.0	1,245.4	2,840.6	707.2	1,482.7	252.7
2023	15,813.4 ⁴	1,437.4	88.8	2,597.8	81.5	85.5	1,284.5	2,991.5	735.3	1,592.8	268.1
2024	16,369.4 ⁴	1,478.5	88.7	2,664.6	76.8	93.0	1,393.4	3,063.3	751.4	1,617.1	286.3
2025	16,580.9 ⁴	1,480.3	95.9	2,695.7	82.8	95.1	1,356.9	3,107.4	762.0	1,681.9	287.5

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2019 dan sebelumnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2020 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

3. ¹Bagi 1982 - 2000, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Buku Penjenisan Perusahaan Malaysia (Dikemaskini) 1972" seperti berikut:
¹For 1982 - 2000, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972" as follows:

A: Pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan/ Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing
B: Perlombongan dan kuari/ Mining and quarrying
C: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
D: Elektrik, gas dan air/ Electricity, gas and water
E: Pembinaan/ Construction
F: Perdagangan borong dan runcit, restoran dan hotel/ Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
G: Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan perhubungan/ Transport, storage and communications
H: Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perniagaan/ Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
I: Perkhidmatan masyarakat, sosial dan persendirian/ Community, social and personal services

4. ²Bagi 2001 - 2009, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000" seperti berikut:
²For 2001 - 2009, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000" as follows:

A: Pertanian, pemburuan dan perhutanan/ Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B: Perikanan/ Fishing
C: Perlombongan dan kuari/ Mining and quarrying
D: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
E: Bekalan elektrik, gas dan air/ Electricity, gas and water supply
F: Pembinaan/ Construction
G: Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor, motosikal dan barangan persendirian dan isi rumah/ Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H: Hotel dan restoran/ Hotels and restaurants
I: Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi/ Transport, storage and communications
J: Pengantaraan kewangan/ Financial intermediation
K: Aktiviti hartanah, penyewaan dan perniagaan/ Real estate, renting and business activities
L: Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; keselamatan sosial wajib/ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
M: Pendidikan/ Education
N: Kesihatan dan kerja sosial/ Health and social work
O: Aktiviti perkhidmatan komuniti, sosial dan persendirian lain/ Other community, social and personal service activities
P: Isi rumah persendirian dengan pekerja bergaji/ Private households with employed persons

5. ³Bagi 2010 - 2022, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008" seperti berikut:
³For 2010 - 2022, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

A: Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan/ Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B: Perlombongan dan pengkuari/ Mining and quarrying
C: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
D: Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara/ Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E: Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan/ Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F: Pembinaan/ Construction
G:Perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal/ Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H: Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan/ Transportation and storage
I: Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman/ Accommodation and food service activities
J: Maklumat dan komunikasi/ Information and communication
K: Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takafu/ Financial and insurance/takaful activities
L: Aktiviti hartanah/ Real estate activities
M: Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal/ Professional, scientific and technical activities
N: Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan/ Administrative and support service activities
O: Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib/ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P: Pendidikan/ Education
Q: Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial/ Human health and social work activities
R: Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi/ Human health and social work activities
S: Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain/ Others service activities
T: Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan/ Activities of households as employers

6. ⁴Bagi tahun 2011-2019 & 2021-2025, jumlah termasuk 'Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah'
⁴For year 2011-2019 & 2021-2022, total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Jadual E: Penduduk bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia 1982 - 2025 (samb.)

Table E: Employed person by industry, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025 (cont'd)

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Industri/ Industry									
		K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
		Buku Penjenisan Perusahaan Malaysia (Dikemaskini) 1972 ¹ / Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972 ¹									
1982	5,249.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1983	5,457.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1984	5,566.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1985	5,653.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1986	5,760.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1987	5,983.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1988	6,157.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1989	6,390.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1990	6,685.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1992	7,047.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1993	7,383.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1995	7,645.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1996	8,399.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1997	8,569.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1998	8,599.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
1999	8,837.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2000	9,269.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000 ² / Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000 ²											
2001	9,357.0	348.6	664.6	508.6	173.3	190.4	219.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	9,542.6	397.1	663.6	508.6	189.3	192.5	262.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2003	9,869.7	404.2	666.5	594.3	217.3	216.1	258.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2004	9,979.5	458.5	684.3	610.7	198.2	231.3	260.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2005	10,045.4	459.0	728.5	607.1	212.6	234.9	260.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2006	10,275.4	508.4	674.1	600.1	223.2	247.1	254.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2007	10,538.1	558.1	716.1	632.7	238.9	266.5	272.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2008	10,659.6	553.2	751.1	656.5	252.6	274.2	253.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2009	10,897.3	601.9	813.9	731.4	271.7	303.3	262.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 ³ / Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 ³											
2010	11,899.5	323.4	58.5	285.6	359.2	787.7	779.3	280.0	91.6	182.9	285.4
2011	12,351.5 ⁴	319.3	61.2	328.4	448.0	750.2	782.3	384.1	87.5	181.8	225.8
2012	12,820.5 ⁴	322.1	68.9	307.3	532.2	696.4	784.9	414.3	84.8	190.5	202.7
2013	13,545.4 ⁴	318.9	72.7	306.8	566.9	761.4	816.6	490.0	79.4	192.4	214.8
2014	13,852.6 ⁴	329.1	79.7	328.8	654.3	741.7	871.4	532.9	94.1	199.1	159.1
2015	14,067.7 ⁴	354.4	71.2	359.3	634.8	751.0	899.0	573.1	81.7	233.1	142.3
2016	14,163.7 ⁴	346.9	82.4	361.8	657.0	748.2	928.7	570.3	80.9	230.8	124.7
2017	14,476.8 ⁴	369.0	84.5	348.1	677.2	742.2	880.3	588.0	84.3	260.1	106.9
2018	14,776.0 ⁴	338.6	97.2	367.7	747.6	720.2	988.7	551.2	85.6	264.8	103.9
2019	15,073.4 ⁴	355.1	90.3	394.7	809.2	737.1	992.1	527.7	84.0	266.1	104.3
2020	14,719.4	389.3	87.1	397.1	784.6	773.2	958.9	562.1	56.3	250.9	49.3
2021	14,825.2 ⁴	428.3	90.6	379.0	803.3	782.9	963.0	601.1	67.9	255.8	40.6
2022	15,155.2 ⁴	410.4	90.5	380.0	834.3	783.6	944.5	596.1	70.9	258.2	94.5
2023	15,813.4 ⁴	434.2	92.8	390.3	886.3	797.1	989.5	626.4	72.5	261.6	96.5
2024	16,369.4 ⁴	444.6	101.5	396.6	888.0	854.4	1,042.5	683.5	73.5	264.5	103.6
2025	16,580.9 ⁴	451.9	101.5	410.4	892.2	869.3	1,051.3	699.9	73.1	268.5	113.9

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2019 dan sebelumnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

2. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2020 dan seterusnya dianggar berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

3. 'Bagi 1982 - 2000, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Buku Penjenisan Perusahaan Malaysia (Dikemaskini) 1972" seperti berikut:
'For 1982 - 2000, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Industrial Classification, (Updated) 1972" as follows:

A: Pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan/ Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing
B: Perlombongan dan kuari/ Mining and quarrying
C: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
D: Elektrik, gas dan air/ Electricity, gas and water
E: Pembinaan/ Construction
F: Perdagangan borong dan runcit, restoran dan hotel/ Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
G: Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan perhubungan/ Transport, storage and communications
H: Perkhidmatan kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perniagaan/ Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
I: Perkhidmatan masyarakat, sosial dan persendirian/ Community, social and personal services

4. 'Bagi 2001 - 2009, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000" seperti berikut:
'For 2001 - 2009, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000" as follows:

A: Pertanian, pemburuan dan perhutanan/ Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B: Perikanan/ Fishing
C: Perlombongan dan kuari/ Mining and quarrying
D: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
E: Bekalan elektrik, gas dan air/ Electricity, gas and water supply
F: Pembinaan/ Construction
G: Perdagangan borong dan jual runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor, motosikal dan barangan persendirian dan isi rumah/ Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
H: Hotel dan restoran/ Hotels and restaurants
I: Pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan komunikasi/ Transport, storage and communications
J: Pengantaraan kewangan/ Financial intermediation
K: Aktiviti hartanah, penyewaan dan perniagaan/ Real estate, renting and business activities
L: Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; keselamatan sosial wajib/ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
M: Pendidikan/ Education
N: Kesihatan dan kerja sosial/ Health and social work
O: Aktiviti perkhidmatan komuniti, sosial dan persendirian lain/ Other community, social and personal service activities
P: Isi rumah persendirian dengan pekerja bergaji/ Private households with employed persons

5. 'Bagi 2010 - 2022, industri dikelaskan mengikut "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008" seperti berikut:
'For 2010 - 2022, industry was classified according to the "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008" as follows:

A: Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan/ Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B: Perlombongan dan pengkuari/ Mining and quarrying
C: Pembuatan/ Manufacturing
D: Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara/ Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E: Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan/ Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F: Pembinaan/ Construction
G: Perdagangan borong dan runcit, pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal/ Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H: Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan/ Transportation and storage
I: Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman/ Accommodation and food service activities
J: Maklumat dan komunikasi/ Information and communication
K: Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful/ Financial and insurance/takaful activities
L: Aktiviti hartanah/ Real estate activities
M: Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal/ Professional, scientific and technical activities
N: Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan/ Administrative and support service activities
O: Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib/ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P: Pendidikan/ Education
Q: Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial/ Human health and social work activities
R: Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi/ Human health and social work activities
S: Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain/ Others service activities
T: Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan/ Activities of households as employers

6. 'Bagi tahun 2011-2019 & 2021-2025, jumlah termasuk 'Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah'
'For year 2011-2019 & 2021-2025, total includes 'Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies'

Jadual F: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025
Table F: Employed person by status of employment, Malaysia, 1982 - 2025

('000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Jumlah Total	Taraf Pekerja/ Employment status			
		Majikan Employer	Pekerja Employees	Bekerja sendiri Own account workers	Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Unpaid family workers
1982	5,249.0	158.1	3,320.7	1,159.8	610.4
1983	5,457.0	175.4	3,447.2	1,242.6	591.7
1984	5,566.7	141.4	3,673.4	1,130.1	621.8
1985	5,653.4	167.8	3,636.1	1,189.8	659.5
1986	5,760.1	180.4	3,560.7	1,308.2	710.6
1987	5,983.9	167.9	3,747.9	1,280.1	788.1
1988	6,157.2	204.7	3,799.1	1,377.1	776.3
1989	6,390.9	154.2	4,164.7	1,324.3	747.4
1990	6,685.0	194.6	4,412.4	1,383.9	694.0
1992	7,047.8	158.5	5,047.7	1,277.3	564.2
1993	7,383.4	209.5	5,272.8	1,350.7	550.1
1995	7,645.0	188.1	5,553.3	1,396.4	506.9
1996	8,399.3	251.1	6,071.4	1,514.2	562.6
1997	8,569.2	222.7	6,380.7	1,449.6	516.1
1998	8,599.6	252.7	6,307.9	1,521.6	517.4
1999	8,837.8	202.2	6,602.5	1,489.1	543.9
2000	9,269.2	275.8	6,882.6	1,586.0	524.8
2001	9,357.0	306.8	7,056.2	1,514.9	478.5
2002	9,542.6	288.6	7,320.2	1,479.8	453.9
2003	9,869.7	333.0	7,523.8	1,536.3	476.3
2004	9,979.5	354.7	7,445.0	1,678.1	501.7
2005	10,045.4	337.0	7,583.4	1,671.7	453.2
2006	10,275.4	396.9	7,632.9	1,733.4	512.2
2007	10,538.1	362.5	7,824.0	1,831.5	520.1
2008	10,659.6	371.4	7,951.1	1,851.1	486.0
2009	10,897.3	399.4	8,153.6	1,862.7	481.7
2010	11,899.5	439.3	9,010.2	1,954.7	495.4
2011	12,351.5	446.1	9,483.7	1,907.4	514.3
2012	12,820.5	476.2	9,620.0	2,117.3	607.0
2013	13,545.4	523.9	10,073.5	2,316.8	631.3
2014	13,852.6	511.5	10,447.6	2,267.2	626.3
2015	14,067.7	568.6	10,395.5	2,476.2	627.4
2016	14,163.7	486.4	10,534.2	2,522.3	620.9
2017	14,476.8	553.5	10,710.1	2,606.7	606.4
2018	14,776.0	547.2	10,700.4	2,859.2	669.1
2019	15,073.4	552.9	11,218.3	2,724.2	578.1
2020	14,719.4	499.8	11,443.3	2,309.9	466.3
2021	14,825.2	504.5	11,696.2	2,158.1	466.4
2022	15,155.2	535.5	11,904.7	2,257.4	457.6
2023	15,813.4	578.2	12,419.7	2,375.2	440.3
2024	16,369.4	609.8	12,857.5	2,516.4	385.6
2025	16,580.9	633.1	12,997.6	2,606.3	343.8

Nota/ Notes:

1. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2019 dan sebelumnya dianggar berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2019 and preceding years are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010
2. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi tahun 2020 dan seterusnya dianggar berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020
The Labour Force Survey statistics for 2020 and onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Jadual G: Indikator tenaga buruh bagi negara terpilih, Jun 2025 - Jun 2026
 Table G: Labour force indicators for selected countries, June 2025 - June 2026

Indikator Indicators	2025							2026						Sumber data Data Source
	Jun June	Jul July	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei May	Jun June	
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)/ Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)														
Asia Tenggara/ South East Asia														
Malaysia	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.8 [*]	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	DOSM
Filipina/ Philippines	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	63.6	64.0	64.4	62.3	63.8	63.3	62.7	63.8	65.1	Philippine Statistics Authority
Asia Timur/ East Asia														
Hong Kong	56.7	57.0	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.1	56.2	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.6	National Statistics Republic of China
Korea Selatan/ South Korea	64.6	64.5	64.6	64.8	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.4	Statistics Korea
Jepun/ Japan	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.5	63.5	63.6	64.4	64.6	64.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	67.0	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.7	67.0	ABS
Amerika Utara/ North America														
Amerika Syarikat/ United States of America	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.4	n.a	62.5	62.4	62.1	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.5	BLS
Kanada/ Canada	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.0	65.0	65.0	Statistics Canada
Eropah/ Europe														
United Kingdom	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.2	79.1	79.3	79.0	79.1	79.0	79.1	n.a	ONS
Sweden	75.3	75.3	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.1	76.2	75.5	76.0	76.0	75.2	76.2	75.6	Statistics Sweden
Finland	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	69.2	68.1	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.0	69.5	71.3	70.9	Statistics Finland
Rusia/ Russia	63.0	63.3	63.2	63.0	63.2	63.1	63.1	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	n.a	Trading economics
Itali/ Italy	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.8	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	76.1	76.2	76.3	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.3	76.3	76.2	76.2	76.1	76.0	Statistics Netherlands
Kadar Pengangguran/ Unemployment rate (%)														
Asia Tenggara/ South East Asia														
Malaysia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9 [*]	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	DOSM
Filipina/ Philippines	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	Philippine Statistics Authority
Asia Timur/ East Asia														
Hong Kong	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	Census and Statistics Department
Taiwan	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	National Statistics Republic of China
Korea Selatan/ South Korea	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	Statistics Korea
Jepun/ Japan	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
Oceania														
Australia	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	ABS
Amerika Utara/ North America														
Amerika Syarikat/ United States of America	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	n.a	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	BLS
Kanada/ Canada	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	Statistics Canada
Eropah/ Europe														
United Kingdom	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	n.a	ONS
Sweden	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.1	8.4	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.9	Statistics Sweden
Finland	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.9	11.1	11.6	12.7	10.0	Statistics Finland
Rusia/ Russia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	Trading economics
Itali/ Italy	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.7	National Institute of Statistics
Netherland	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	Statistics Netherlands

Nota/ Notes:
 1. n.a. tiada maklumat/ n.a. not available
 2. * Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh Malaysia bulanan bagi Disember 2025 disemak semula berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
 * The monthly Malaysian Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates
 3. Statistik Survei Tenaga Buruh Malaysia bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini
 The monthly Malaysian Labour Force Survey statistics for 2026 are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

3

Nota Teknikal *Technical Notes*



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1. Pengenalan

- 1.1 Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). STB dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor *International Labour Organization (ILO)* dengan merujuk kepada *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods*.
- 1.2 Survei yang dijalankan setiap bulan melalui pendekatan isi rumah ini menyediakan statistik tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran di peringkat nasional.
- 1.3 Pengumpulan dan prosesan data mengekalkan pendekatan yang menyeluruh dan sistematik dari semasa ke semasa untuk mendapatkan perbandingan statistik siri masa.
- 1.4 Maklumat yang dikumpul melalui STB adalah mengikut peruntukan **Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak 1989)**. **Seksyen 6** dibawah Akta ini mengkehendaki mana-mana individu perlu memberikan butiran maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada DOSM. Sementara itu, **Seksyen 7** dalam Akta yang sama memperuntukan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberi kerjasama dalam pelaksanaan penyiasatan oleh DOSM. Mengikut Akta ini, maklumat terperinci yang dikumpul adalah sulit dan hanya angka agregat diterbitkan.
- 1.5 Nota teknikal ini menyediakan penerangan terperinci mengenai metodologi yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan STB bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan maklumat pasaran buruh yang dipungut melalui pendekatan isi rumah.

2. Objektif survei

- 2.1 Objektif utama STB ialah:
 - i. Mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran; dan
 - ii. Menyediakan statistik terkini berkaitan situasi pasaran buruh dari aspek penawaran tenaga buruh
- 2.2 Statistik daripada survei ini digunakan terutamanya oleh kerajaan sebagai input dalam merangka strategi pembangunan negara; begitu juga ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, sektor swasta dan individu sebagai tujuan penyelidikan dan analisis.

3. Kaedah pengumpulan data

- 3.1 STB menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dengan responden. Dalam tempoh survei, penemuramah terlatih melawat isi rumah di tempat kediaman (TK) yang terpilih untuk memperolehi maklumat demografi semua ahli isi rumah dan maklumat terperinci berkaitan butir-butir tenaga buruh bagi ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih.

- 3.2 Semakan kerja luar dibuat untuk mengesan dan memperbaiki kemungkinan maklumat yang salah atau tertinggal semasa penyiasatan ini dijalankan. Di samping itu, isi rumah terpilih juga ditemuramah semula untuk menyemak kualiti operasi pungutan data.
- 3.3 Sebanyak 25 peratus daripada panel ulangan terpilih ditemuramah menggunakan **kaedah Temuramah Melalui Telefon**.

4. Skop dan liputan

- 4.1 STB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi daerah pentadbiran dalam semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 4.2 Definisi populasi survei meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di TK persendirian dan **tidak termasuk** mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.
- 4.3 Tiada penyelarasan dilakukan kepada penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi untuk diasingkan daripada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun selepas banci walaupun STB tidak meliputi penduduk tersebut. Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan semasa, penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi adalah kurang daripada empat peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Peratusan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik tenaga buruh.
- 4.4 STB merangkumi penduduk yang aktif dan tidak aktif dalam ekonomi yang berumur **15 hingga 64 tahun**¹. Penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja atau menganggur, manakala mereka yang tidak aktif dikelaskan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh.

5. Rangka dan pensampelan

- 5.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel STB bulanan adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada blok penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 dan dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa.
- 5.2 BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi pungutan data yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam mukim atau kawasan majlis tempatan.
- 5.3 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar².
 - i. **Kawasan bandar**
Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020.

1. Had umur bekerja bagi sesebuah negara ditentukan berdasarkan struktur umur penduduk negara tersebut.

2. Taburan Penduduk dan Ciri-Ciri Asas Demografi, Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020.

- **Kawasan tepu bina**

Kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenal pasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi 5 km dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

- ii. **Kawasan luar bandar**

Kawasan selain yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan.

- 5.4 Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

6. Prosedur penganggaran

- 6.1 Anggaran penduduk semasa mengikut ciri-ciri kumpulan umur, jantina, kewarganegaraan, etnik dan negeri digunakan sebagai penanda aras dalam penyediaan statistik tenaga buruh melalui **kaedah anggaran nisbah bergabung** iaitu *adjusted weight* dan faktor penduduk.

- i. ***Adjusted weight***

Adjusted weight digunakan bagi mengambil kira kes tidak respons.

- ii. **Faktor penduduk**

Dalam reka bentuk pensampelan berperingkat, saiz sampel adalah pembolehubah rawak dan jumlah agregat yang dianggar daripada survei boleh menghasilkan ralat pensampelan yang tinggi. Wajaran *external* digunakan untuk memberikan ralat pensampelan yang minimum. Wajaran *external* yang digunakan dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh ialah faktor penduduk. Faktor penduduk diperolehi melalui anggaran terkini jumlah penduduk yang mana ia digunakan untuk mengubahsuai kadar dan nisbah yang dianggarkan daripada survei.

- 6.2 Dua jenis statistik penduduk disediakan oleh DOSM iaitu:

- i. **unjuran penduduk** bagi menunjukkan saiz dan struktur penduduk jangka panjang berasaskan andaian tertentu mengenai trend kesuburan, mortaliti dan migrasi. Statistik ini digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar pada masa hadapan.
- ii. **anggaran penduduk** semasa bagi menggambarkan saiz populasi pada masa kini dan disediakan secara tahunan berasaskan data semasa kelahiran, kematian dan migrasi.

- 6.3 STB Bulanan bagi tahun 2026 dianggar menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020.

Justeru, semakan semula bagi statistik tenaga buruh bulanan bagi tahun 2020 sehingga 2025 perlu dilaksanakan bagi memastikan statistik tenaga buruh yang diterbitkan selari dengan maklumat demografi dan sosio-ekonomi semasa penduduk Malaysia.

Sehubungan dengan itu, pelaksanaan semakan semula STB bulanan akan dilaksanakan secara berperingkat. Pelarasan semula telah dilaksanakan bagi data STB bulanan bagi tahun 2025 bermula dengan data Disember 2025 berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa yang terkini.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The statistics published in this report is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The implementation of the LFS is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** with reference to the **Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Method**.
- 1.2 The survey is carried out every month through a household approach to provide statistics of labour force, employment and unemployment at the national.
- 1.3 The comprehensive and systematic approach in data collection and processing has been maintained over a period of time in order to obtain comparable time series statistics.
- 1.4 The information obtained from LFS is gathered under the provisions of the **Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989)**. **Section 6** of this Act requires any individuals to provide actual information or best estimates to DOSM. Meanwhile, **Section 7** of this Act allows respondents whom refuse to cooperate in the undertaking of the survey to be penalised. The Act stipulated that the detailed information gathered is confidential and only aggregated figures are published.
- 1.5 This technical note comprises of detailed explanation on concepts, definition and methodology used to conduct LFS to assist users to better understand labour market information obtained via household approach.

2. Objectives of the survey

- 2.1 The main objectives of LFS are:
 - i. To collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment; and
 - ii. To provide the latest statistics in relation to labour market situation from the perspective of labour supply.
- 2.2 The statistics from this survey is utilised especially by the government as input in planning national developments strategies; as well as by economists, academicians, private sector and individuals for the purpose of research and analysis.

3. Method of data collection

- 3.1 The LFS used the personal interview method. During the survey period, trained interviewers visit households in selected living quarters (LQs) to collect demographic information on all household members and labour force particulars of household members aged 15 years and over.
- 3.2 Field checks are undertaken to identify and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time when the survey is conducted. In addition to this, selected households are interviewed again to check the quality of data collection operation.

- 3.3 A total of 25 per cent of the selected repeated panels were interviewed using the **Telephone Interviewing method**.

4. Scope and coverage

- 4.1 The LFS covers both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within all states in Malaysia.
- 4.2 The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private LQs; hence **excludes** persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses, and workers residing in construction work site.
- 4.3 There is no attempt was made to adjust the exclusion of the population living in institutional LQs from the independent mid-year post census population estimates, although the LFS did not cover that population. Based on the current Population and Housing Census, those living in institutional LQs was less than four per cent of the total population. This percentage was small and did not affect the estimates of labour force statistics.
- 4.4 This survey comprises the economically active and inactive population between the age of **15 to 64 years**¹. The economically active population are those who are either employed or unemployed while those who are inactive are classified as outside labour force.

5. Sampling frame

- 5.1 The frame used for the selection of sample for monthly LFS is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of renumeration blocks (EBs) created for the 2020 Population and Housing Census and was updated from time to time.
- 5.2 EBs are geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contains about 80 to 120 LQs. All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within mukim or local authority areas.
- 5.3 The EBs in the sampling frame are also classified into urban and rural areas².

i. Urban areas

Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas with combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2020 Population and Housing Census.

- **Built-up areas**

Areas contiguous to a gazetted area with at least 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development area namely the development area which is not gazetted and can be identified and separated from the gazetted area or built-up area of more than 5 km with

1. Working age limit for a country is determined based on the age structure of the population of the country.

2. Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics, 2020 Population and Housing Census.

population of at least 10,000 persons where 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) were involved in non-agricultural activities.

ii. Rural areas

All other gazetted areas with population of less than 10,000 persons and non-gazetted areas.

- 5.4 Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the Population and Housing Census conducted by DOSM do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.

6. Estimation Procedures

- 6.1 Current population estimates by age group, sex, citizenship, ethnicity and state were used as the benchmark to produce labour statistics through **combined ratio estimated method** which are adjusted weight and population factor.

i. Adjusted weight

Adjusted weight is used to take into account the non-response cases.

ii. Population factor

In multi-stage sampling design, the sample size is a random variable and aggregates directly estimated from the survey can have large sampling errors. External weight is used to minimise sampling error. The external weight used in Labour Force Survey is the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used to inflate the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

- 6.2 Two types of population statistics produced by DOSM are:

- i. population projection** to indicate the size and structure of the population in the long term based on certain assumption on the trend of fertility, mortality and migration. These statistics are used as input to formulate future plans and policies.
- ii. current population** estimates to illustrate the size of the current population and is prepared annually based on the recent data on birth, death and migration.

- 6.3 The monthly LFS statistics for 2026 statistics are estimated using the current population estimates based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020.

Therefore, rebasing of the monthly labour force statistics for 2020 until 2025 needs to be implemented to ensure that the published labour force statistics are in line with the current demographic and socio-economic information of the Malaysian population.

In this regard, the implementation of the revision of monthly LFS statistics will be implemented in stages. The revisions are carried out on the monthly LFS data for 2025, beginning with the December 2025 data based on the latest current population estimates.

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