

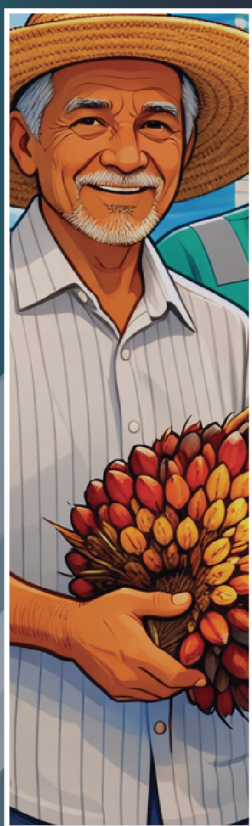


KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

SOROTAN 20 PASARAN BURUH 26

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

SUKU TAHUN
QUARTER 2





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH *LABOUR MARKET REVIEW*

SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2026 *SECOND QUARTER 2026*

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.

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>.

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.

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>.

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Edisi Suku Tahun Kedua 2026 diterbitkan pada Ogos 2026 /

Second Quarter Edition 2026 Edition published in August 2026

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Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.”

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Sorotan Pasaran Buruh (LMR) merupakan penerbitan suku tahunan oleh Biro Statistik Buruh Malaysia (MBLS), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Laporan ini bertujuan untuk membawa penghayatan statistik rasmi dalam kehidupan melalui ulasan dan perihalan trend semasa pasaran buruh. Justeru, statistik suku tahunan digabungkan dalam naratif supaya pengguna memperoleh gambaran yang komprehensif berkaitan pasaran buruh Malaysia.

Bahagian pertama LMR membentangkan kedudukan pasaran buruh Malaysia pada suku tahun kedua 2026 serta perkaitannya dengan prestasi ekonomi dan senario sosial negara dalam tempoh tersebut. Sorotan ini meliputi empat dimensi utama berkaitan maklumat pasaran buruh negara yang merangkumi penawaran, permintaan, produktiviti buruh dan upah pekerja. Satu segmen khusus yang memberi fokus kepada isu atau tema terpilih berkenaan dengan situasi pasaran buruh global dan nasional turut dimuatkan dalam laporan ini. Istimewanya dalam setiap edisi LMR suku tahunan, turut diketengahkan satu atau lebih artikel berkaitan isu-isu pasaran buruh melalui statistik, atau metodologi bagi memperkukuh statistik pasaran buruh. Jadual terperinci statistik siri masa suku tahunan yang berkaitan dengan empat dimensi pasaran buruh turut disertakan.

Laporan ini akan menghuraikan perubahan tahun ke tahun selain perubahan jangka pendek dari suku sebelumnya bagi mengkaji kesan langsung daripada peristiwa terkini. Pengguna dinasihatkan untuk mentafsirkan perubahan suku tahunan dengan berhati-hati kerana statistik ini tidak dibuat pelarasan musim. LMR boleh digunakan oleh penggubal dasar, ahli akademik, ahli ekonomi, penyelidik dan pengguna lain dalam kajian berkaitan pasaran buruh.

DOSM merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan terhadap kerjasama dan sumbangan yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam menjayakan laporan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai. Diharapkan laporan ini dapat memenuhi keperluan terhadap statistik pasaran buruh yang semakin meningkat.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2026

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

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the second quarter of 2026 by contextualizing its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covers four main aspects of national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand, productivity and employee wages. A dedicated segment on a selected issue or theme related to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. A special feature of the LMR is that each quarter include one or more article(s) highlighting labour market issues through statistics; or delving into methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. Detailed quarterly time series statistical tables pertaining to the four topics are also included.

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

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

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

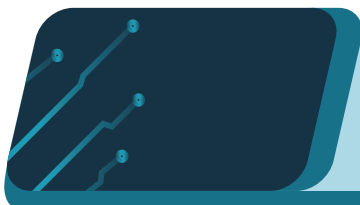
Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2026

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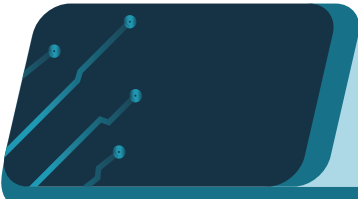


Glosari / Glossary

Aktiviti ekonomi / <i>Economic activity</i>	: Merujuk kepada klasifikasi industri mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Manakala sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan dibahagikan kepada subsektor. <i>Refers to classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.</i>
Belia / <i>Youth</i>	: Penduduk yang berumur antara 15 hingga 24 tahun. <i>All persons between the aged of 15 and 24 years.</i>
Bekerja / <i>Employed</i>	: Penduduk yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji). Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika 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 dan tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula. <i>All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to and those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.</i>
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran / <i>Skill-related underemployment</i>	: Merujuk kepada mereka yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. <i>Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.</i>
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa / <i>Time-related underemployment</i>	: Merupakan kumpulan yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. <i>People employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work.</i>

Glosari / Glossary

- Jawatan / Jobs** : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.
Total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services at a given point in time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies.
- Jawatan diisi / Filled jobs** : Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa dan sambilan); tidak termasuk pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji dan pekerja yang bercuti tanpa gaji.
Paid employee (full-time and part-time); and thus, exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers and employees on unpaid leave.
- Jumlah jam bekerja / Total hour worked** : Agregat jam bekerja sebenar bagi tempoh satu suku tahunan ialah hasil darab pekerja dengan purata jam bekerja seminggu yang kemudiannya didarabkan dengan 13 minggu.
The aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks.
- Kadar pengangguran / Unemployment rate** : Perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh, dalam bentuk peratusan.
The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed as a percentage.
- Kategori kemahiran / Category of skills** : Untuk tujuan pelaporan, kategori pekerjaan di kelaskan kepada tiga tahap kemahiran mengikut Piawai Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 mengikut. Mahir - 1. Pengurus; 2. Profesional; 3. Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu; Separuh mahir - 4. Pekerja sokongan pengkeranian; 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan penjualan; 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, dan perikanan; 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; 8. Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasangan; Berkemahiran rendah - 9. Pekerjaan asas.
For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Service and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; and Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations.



Glosari / Glossary

- Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh / *Labour force participation rate* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.
The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.
- Kekosongan / *Vacancies* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.
Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.
- Luar tenaga buruh / *Outside labour force* : Jumlah buruh yang diperlukan oleh pertubuhan untuk mengeluarkan barang dan perkhidmatan pada satu masa tertentu, merangkumi jawatan diisi dan kekosongan.
All persons not classified as employed or unemployed which includes housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.
- Majikan / *Employer* : Merujuk kepada orang yang telah menerima pekerja melalui kontrak perkhidmatan atau perantisan termasuk; (i) pengurus, ejen atau orang yang bertanggungjawab bagi pembayaran gaji atau upah kepada pekerja; (ii) mana-mana badan sama ada berkanun atau tidak diperbadankan; dan (iii) mana-mana badan Kerajaan, Jabatan Kerajaan, badan berkanun, pihak berkuasa tempatan atau badan lain yang dinyatakan dalam Jadual Kedua dan, jika seseorang pekerja bekerja dengan mana-mana Kerajaan, jabatan, pihak berkuasa atau badan itu atau dengan mana-mana pegawai bagi pihak mana-mana Kerajaan, jabatan, pihak berkuasa atau badan, pegawai yang mempunyai pekerja dibawahnya dikira sebagai majikan: Dengan syarat bahawa tiada pegawai boleh bertanggungjawab secara peribadi di bawah Akta bagi perkara-perkara yang dilakukan oleh seorang pekerja majikan tersebut.
Refer to the person with whom an employee has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship and includes; (i) a manager, agent or person responsible for the payment of salary or wages to an "employee"; (ii) any body of persons, whether or not statutory or incorporated; and (iii) any Government, Department of Government, statutory bodies, local authorities or other bodies specified in the Second Schedule and, where an employee is employed with any such Government, department, authority or body or with any officer on behalf of any such Government, department, authority or body, the officer under whom such employee is working shall be deemed to be an employer: Provided that no such officer shall be personally liable under this Act for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith by him as an officer of the such employer.

Glosari / Glossary

Menganggur / <i>Unemployed</i>	: Mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan tetapi berminat untuk bekerja dan sedang mencari pekerjaan. Dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif. <i>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.</i>
Nilai ditambah / <i>Value added</i>	: Perbezaan di antara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Ia merupakan nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi. Oleh itu, ia hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima. <i>The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.</i>
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Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk / <i>Employment-to- population ratio</i>	: Perkadaran penduduk yang bekerja kepada jumlah penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja, dalam bentuk peratusan. <i>The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.</i>
Pekerja / <i>Employees</i>	: Merujuk kepada orang yang bekerja sama ada melalui kontrak perkhidmatan atau perantisan, sama ada bertulis atau lisan dan sama ada tersurat atau tersirat, untuk bekerja dengan majikan. <i>Refers to any person who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether written or oral and whether expressed or implied, to work for an employer.expressed as a percentage.</i>
Pencapaian pendidikan / <i>Educational attainment</i>	: Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. <i>Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education.</i>

Glosari / Glossary

- Pewujudan jawatan /
Jobs created : Jawatan yang diwujudkan dalam sesebuah organisasi yang mana jawatan tersebut belum pernah tersedia sebelum ini, termasuk skim perkhidmatan yang baru digubal, jawatan yang diwujudkan untuk kenaikan pangkat pekerja sedia ada dan pertambahan bilangan jawatan daripada struktur sedia ada.
Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.
- Produktiviti buruh /
Labour productivity : Merujuk kepada kecekapan dan keberkesanan setiap pekerja untuk menjana nilai ditambah atau output keseluruhan. Ia dikira menggunakan nisbah nilai ditambah kepada jumlah jam bekerja atau pekerja mengikut sektor di Malaysia.
Refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.
- Taraf pekerjaan /
Status in employment : Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja dan disesuaikan berdasarkan International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).
Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).
- Tenaga buruh /
Labour force : Penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja (dalam tahun mengikut ulang tahun kelahiran yang lepas), sama ada bekerja atau menganggur, dalam minggu rujukan.
The population in the working-age group (in completed years at last birthday), either employed or unemployed in the reference week.
- Umur bekerja /
Working age : Penduduk yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh.
All persons aged between 15 to 64 years who are either in the labour force or outside labour force

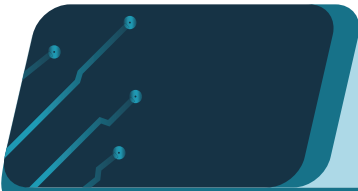


Glosari / Glossary

Upah / Wages

: Merujuk kepada semua ganjaran dalam bentuk wang yang dibayar sepanjang tempoh rujukan kepada pekerja. Anggaran upah termasuk bonus, komisen, dan elaun mengikut definisi sumber data. Tidak termasuk: (i) caj perkhidmatan; (ii) bayaran kerja lebih masa; (iii) ganjaran; (iv) faedah persaraan; (v) faedah pengurangan pekerja, pemberhentian atau penamatan; (vi) mana-mana elaun perjalanan atau nilai mana-mana konsesi perjalanan; atau (vii) mana-mana saraan atau bayaran lain sebagaimana yang dikecualikan oleh Menteri.

All remuneration in money payable to the employees due to his contract of service or apprenticeship, whether agreed to be paid monthly, weekly, daily or otherwise and includes any bonus, commission or allowance payable by the employer to the employee whether such bonus, commission or allowance is payable under his contract of service, apprenticeship or otherwise, but does not include: (i) service charge; (ii) overtime payment; (iii) gratuity; (iv) retirement benefit; (v) retrenchment, lay-off or termination benefits; (vi) any travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession; or (vii) any other remuneration or payment as may be exempted by the Minister.



Akronim / Acronyms

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

SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH, SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2026

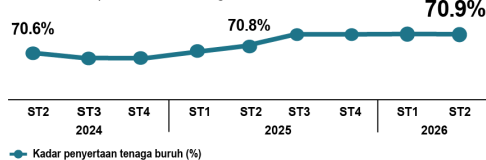
Penawaran dan permintaan buruh terus berkembang pada ST2 2026, dengan KPTB 70.9 peratus dan permintaan buruh mencecah 9.25 juta jawatan.

PENAWARAN BURUH

17.28 juta
tenaga buruh

▲ **1.0%** YoY
▲ **0.3%** QoQ

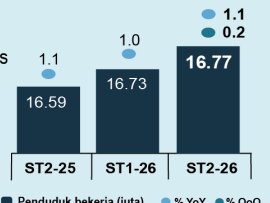
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)
naik 0.1 mata peratus berbanding ST2 2025



Jumlah jam bekerja
pada ST2, **9.58** bilion jam

▲ **0.5%** YoY
▼ **0.5%** QoQ

Penduduk bekerja terus mencatatkan peningkatan, kepada
16.77
juta orang



*85.3 peratus tidak mencari kerja disebabkan:

7.08 juta
luar tenaga buruh

▲ **0.5%** YoY
▼ **0.0%** QoQ



45.2%
*Kerja rumah/
tanggungjawab keluarga



40.1%
*Bersekolah/
program latihan

14.7%
Lain-lain



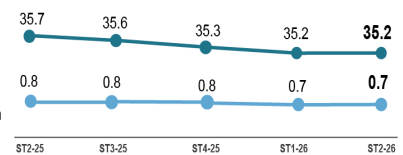
Kurang upaya
Bersara/
lanjut umur



Tidak berminat
Baru tamat/
lanjut pengajian

Kedudukan guna tenaga tidak penuh

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (%)
menurun ▼ **0.5%**
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (%)
menurun ▼ **0.1%**

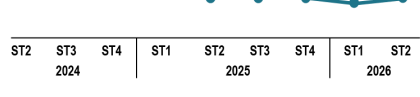


Pengangguran

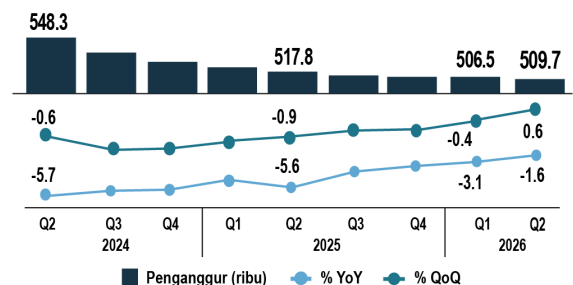


Kadar pengangguran
kekalkan pada 3.0 peratus,
bagi perubahan
tahun ke tahun.

3.2% 3.0% 3.0%



Penganggur berkurang pada ST2 2026 kepada **509.7** ribu orang



Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

PERMINTAAN BURUH

9.25
juta jawatan

Jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi meningkat 1.7 peratus berbanding Suku Tahun Kedua 2025



9.05 juta
jawatan diisi
▲ **1.7%** YoY
▲ **0.2%** QoQ



195.7 ribu
kekosongan
▲ **0.4%** YoY
▲ **0.5%** QoQ

31.5
ribu perwujudan
jawatan

▼ **1.2%** YoY
▼ **3.6%** QoQ



25.2%



66.1%



8.7%

Lebih separuh (**58.3%**) peluang pekerjaan pada ST2 2026 adalah dalam sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 114.0 ribu kekosongan



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SOROTAN PASARAN BURUH, SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2026

PRODUKTIVITI BURUH

Kedua-dua pengukuran produktiviti buruh mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya

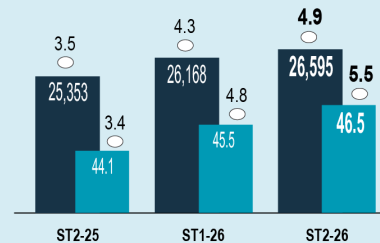


RM46.5
per jam

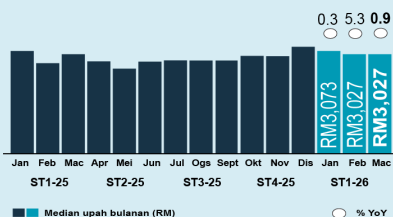


RM26,595
seorang

■ Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja (RM)
■ Nilai ditambah per pekerja (RM) ○ % YoY



STATISTIK UPAH PEKERJA (SEKTOR FORMAL)

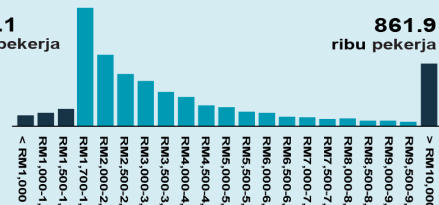


Pada Mac 2026,
7.05 juta
pekerja formal
warganegara
Pertumbuhan YoY:
3.8%

559.1
ribu pekerja

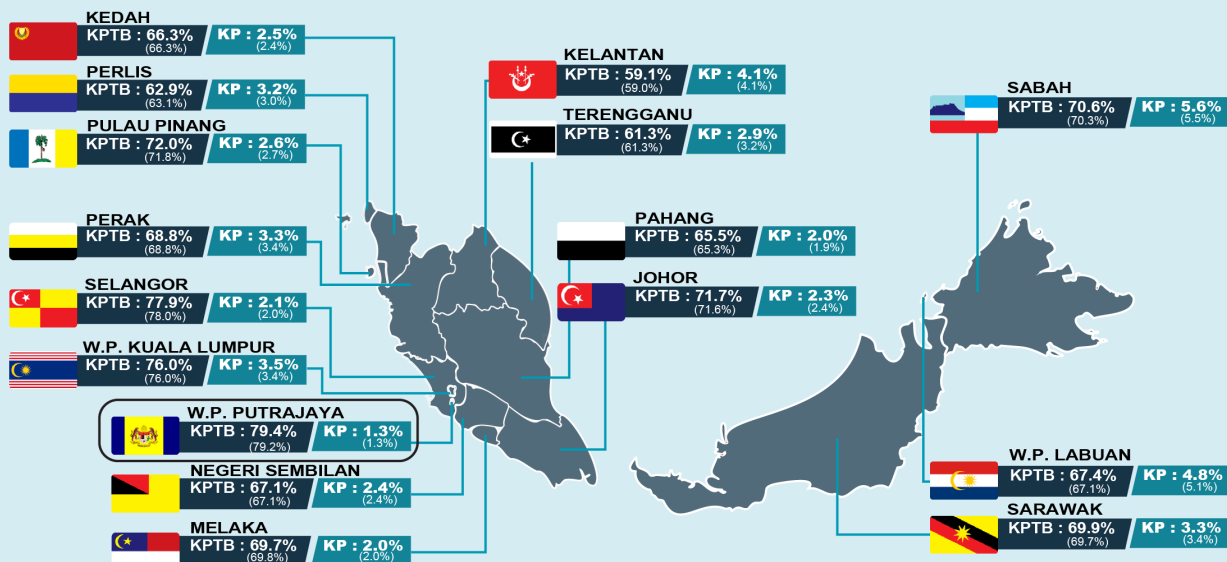
7.9% (559.1 ribu) pekerja sektor formal Malaysia berpendapatan di bawah RM1,700 pada Jan 2026

861.9
ribu pekerja



PRESTASI PASARAN BURUH MENGIKUT NEGERI

W.P Putrajaya merekodkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh **tertinggi** sebanyak **79.4 peratus** serta kadar pengangguran **terendah** dicatatkan sebanyak **1.3 peratus**.



KPTB : ST2 2026 **KP : ST2 2026**
(ST1 2026) (ST1 2026)

*Nota:
KPTB : Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)
KP : Kadar pengangguran (%)




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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER 2026

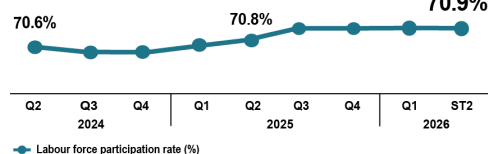
Labour supply and demand expanded further in Q2 2026, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent and labour demand reaching 9.25 million jobs.

LABOUR SUPPLY

17.28 million
labour force

↑ **1.0%** YoY
↑ **0.3%** QoQ

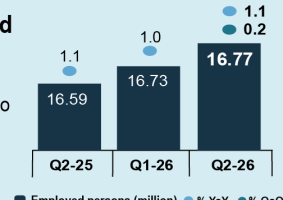
Labour force participation rate (LFPR)
went up by 0.1 percentage points compared to Q2 2025



Total hours worked
during Q2, **9.58 billion hours**

↑ **0.5%** YoY
↓ **0.5%** QoQ

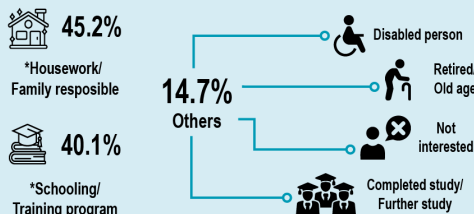
Employed person
continue to
increased, to
16.77 million
persons



7.08 million
outside
labour force

↑ **0.5%** YoY
↓ **0.0%** QoQ

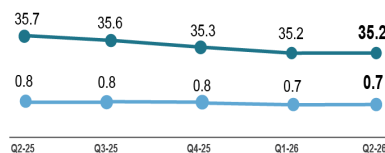
*85.3 per cent did not seek for work due to:



Underemployment situation

Skill-related underemployment rate (%)
decreased **0.5%**

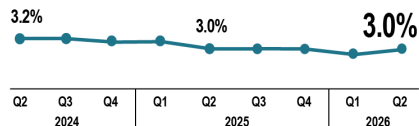
Time-related underemployment rate (%)
decreased **0.1%**



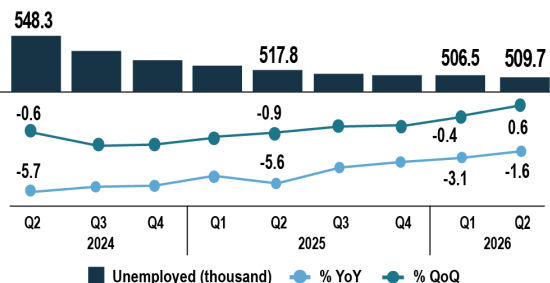
Unemployment



Unemployment rate
remained at 3.0 per cent
year-on-year.



Unemployed decreased during Q2 2026 to **509.7 thousand persons**



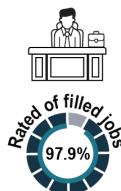
LABOUR DEMAND

9.25 million
jobs

Jobs in economic sector
increased by 1.7 per cent
compared to Second Quarter 2025

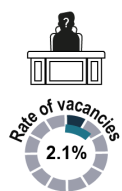
31.5 thousand
jobs created

 **Skilled** 25.2%
 **Semi-skilled** 66.1%
 **Low-skilled** 8.7%



9.05 million
filled jobs

↑ **1.7%** YoY
↑ **0.2%** QoQ



195.7 thousand
vacancies

↑ **0.4%** YoY
↑ **0.5%** QoQ



↓ **1.2%** YoY
↓ **3.6%** QoQ

More than half (**58.3%**) of jobs opening during Q2 2026 were in the **Manufacturing sector** with a total of 114.0 thousand vacancies




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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER 2026

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

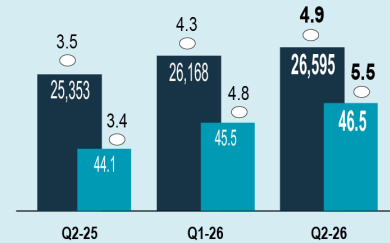


RM46.5
per hour



RM26,595
per person

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



EMPLOYEE WAGES STATISTICS (FORMAL SECTOR)

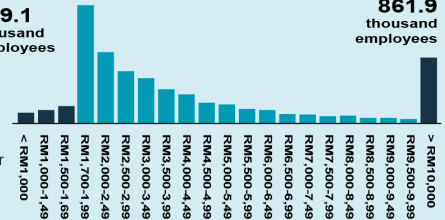


In March 2026,
7.05 million
citizen formal
employees

Growth YoY:
3.8%

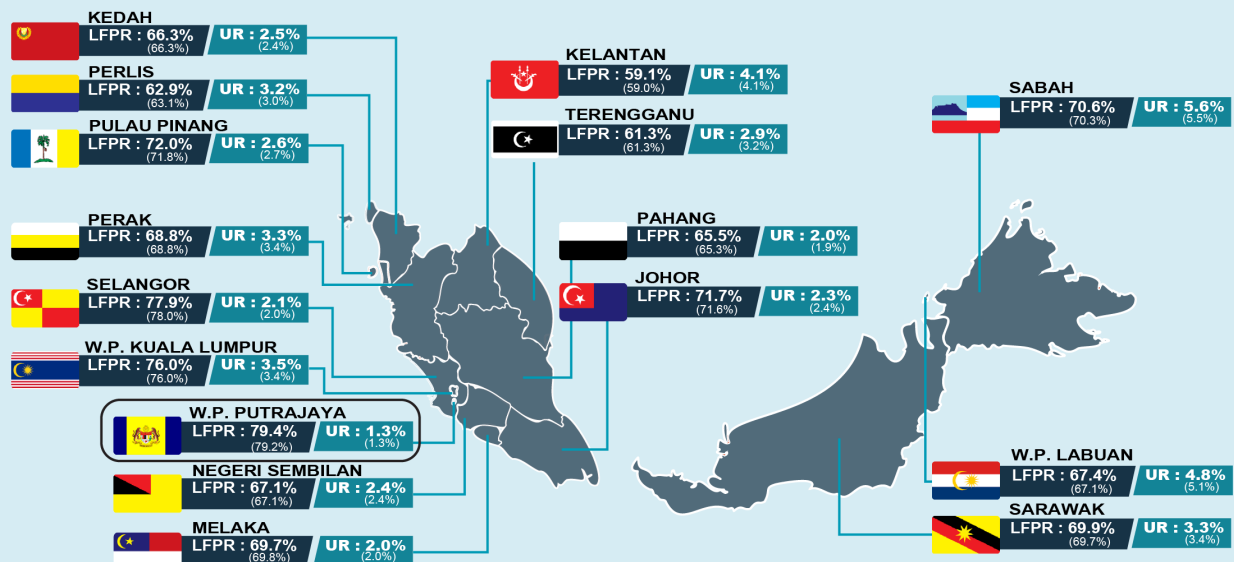
559.1
thousand
employees

7.9% (559.1 thousand)
of Malaysian formal sector
employee earned below
RM1,700 in Mar 2026



LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE AT STATE LEVEL

W.P. Putrajaya recorded the **highest** labour force participation rate of **79.4 per cent** and the **lowest** unemployment rate was recorded at **1.3 per cent**.



LFPR : Q2 2026
 (ST1 2026)

UR : Q2 2026
 (ST1 2026)

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




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Sorotan Utama ST2 2026

- ▶ ***Penawaran dan permintaan buruh terus berkembang pada ST2 2026, dengan KPTB 70.9 peratus dan permintaan buruh mencecah 9.25 juta jawatan.***
- ▶ Pada ST2 2026, penawaran buruh kekal kukuh berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya dengan peningkatan sebanyak 1.0 peratus tahun ke tahun merekodkan 17.28 juta orang. Justeru, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 70.9 peratus.
- ▶ Bilangan penduduk bekerja terus bertambah sebanyak 1.1 peratus kepada 16.77 juta orang, dengan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk meningkat kepada 68.9 peratus. Pada masa yang sama, bilangan penganggur menurun sebanyak 1.6 peratus (-8.1 ribu) kepada 509.7 ribu orang dengan kadar pengangguran kekal 3.0 peratus berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.
- ▶ Bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu terus menurun sebanyak 4.8 peratus daripada ST2 2025 kepada 230.0 ribu orang. Kadar guna tenaga berkaitan masa menurun kepada 0.7 peratus. Sementara itu, guna tenaga berkaitan kemahiran, yang merangkumi lebih daripada satu pertiga daripada penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan tertiar juga menurun sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus kepada 35.2 peratus pada ST2 2026.
- ▶ Melihat kepada permintaan buruh dalam sektor ekonomi, bilangan jawatan meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus tahun ke tahun untuk mencatatkan sejumlah 9.25 juta jawatan. Jawatan diisi yang merangkumi 97.9 peratus juga meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya kepada 9.05 juta. Sementara itu, peluang pekerjaan dalam sektor ekonomi yang ditunjukkan oleh bilangan kekosongan jawatan meningkat sebanyak 0.4 peratus kepada 195.7 ribu kekosongan pada ST2 2026. Di samping itu, bilangan pewujudan jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi menurun 1.2 peratus tahun ke tahun untuk merekodkan 31.5 ribu jawatan.
- ▶ Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 6.0 peratus seiring dengan guna tenaga yang mengekalkan pertumbuhannya, produktiviti buruh yang diukur dengan nilai ditambah per pekerja mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 4.9 peratus merekodkan RM26,595 per pekerja pada ST2 2026. Pada tempoh yang sama, jumlah jam bekerja meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 9.58 bilion jam. Justeru, produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja juga meningkat 5.5 peratus untuk merekodkan nilai produktiviti kepada RM46.5 per jam.

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1 Penawaran dan permintaan buruh terus berkembang pada ST2 2026, dengan KPTB 70.9 peratus dan permintaan buruh mencecah 9.25 juta jawatan

Konflik ketenteraan yang melibatkan Iran, Amerika Syarikat (AS), dan Israel sejak akhir Februari 2026 telah meningkatkan ketidakpastian geopolitik global, dengan kesan ekonomi melangkaui Timur Tengah ke ekonomi di seluruh dunia. Walaupun konflik negara ini jauh dari segi geografi, kesannya tidak terhad kepada rantau berkenaan tetapi juga menjejaskan ekonomi dunia melalui gangguan kepada perdagangan antarabangsa, rantaian bekalan, aliran pelaburan dan pasaran tenaga seperti minyak dan gas. Sehingga awal April 2026, konflik ini masih berterusan, tanpa garis masa yang jelas daripada Israel atau AS mengenai penyelesaian operasi ketenteraan¹.

Walaupun berdepan konflik geopolitik, prestasi ekonomi Malaysia terus mencatat pertumbuhan kukuh pada suku kedua 2026, berkembang sebanyak 6.0 peratus, berbanding 5.4 peratus pada suku sebelumnya yang disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang mampan, pelaburan berterusan dan langkah-langkah intervensi kerajaan untuk memperkukuh daya tahan ekonomi serta mengurangkan kos sara hidup rakyat. Kerajaan MADANI telah melaksanakan pelbagai polisi untuk meningkatkan ketahanan ekonomi, mengurangkan kos sara hidup, mengekalkan peluang pekerjaan dan memastikan pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia kekal berdaya saing. Antara polisi yang dilaksanakan ialah penyasaran semula subsidi dengan cara yang lebih bersasar, pelaksanaan program bantuan tunai untuk golongan yang layak, insentif untuk menggalakkan pelaburan dan aktiviti perniagaan². Selain itu, bagi mengurangkan kesan krisis tenaga global, Kerajaan Malaysia telah memperkenalkan arahan kerja dari rumah (WFH) bagi sektor awam, badan berkanun dan kerajaan (GLC), berkuat kuasa 15 April, sebagai sebahagian daripada tindak balas dasar yang lebih luas untuk memperkukuh daya tahan ekonomi.

Sepanjang Januari hingga Jun, dilaporkan 42,807 orang kehilangan pekerjaan dan seramai 17,485 pekerja, atau 40.85 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja yang terjejas, diberhentikan berikutan penutupan perniagaan dan pengecilan operasi syarikat³. Kerajaan Madani, melalui Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) menyediakan Bantuan Mobiliti sehingga RM1,000 untuk menyokong pencari kerja yang perlu berpindah bagi mengambil peluang pekerjaan baharu. Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KESUMA) melalui PERKESO juga terus memperkukuhkan kerjasama dengan majikan dan pemain industri untuk memudahkan akses kepada pekerjaan berkualiti⁴. Selain itu, kerajaan juga terus mengukuhkan pasaran buruh melalui pelbagai program peningkatan kemahiran, latihan semula dan pepadanan kerja untuk meningkatkan kebolehpasaran tenaga kerja. Langkah-langkah ini adalah usaha Kerajaan untuk mengekalkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan momentum aktiviti ekonomi sepanjang suku kedua tahun 2026⁵.

¹April 7, 2026: Iran-Israel War 2026 - Live Updates. (2026). IDF. <https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/iran-israel-war-2026/live-updates-iran-israel-war-2026/april-7-2026-iran-israel-war-2026-live-updates/>

²Star. (2026, May 15). Madani reforms continue to drive economic momentum - PM. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/05/15/madani-reforms-continue-to-drive-economic-momentum---pm>

³Mutalib, Z. A. (2026, June 24). Lebih 42,000 hilang pekerjaan sejak Januari. Berita Harian. <https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/nasional/2026/06/1576991/lebih-42000-hilang-pekerjaan-sejak-januari>

⁴Star. (2026b, July 22). KESUMA remains committed to empowering career opportunities for the people. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2026/07/22/kesuma-remains-committed-to-empowering-career-opportunities-for-the-people>

⁵Bernama. (2026, June 14). Human Resources Ministry expands job, skills interventions to strengthen labour market resilience, says Ramanan. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2026/06/14/human-resources-ministry-expands-job-skills-interventions-to-strengthen-labour-market-resilience-says-ramanan>

Pada suku kedua tahun 2026, sektor Perkhidmatan kekal menjadi pemacu utama pertumbuhan ekonomi sepanjang suku tersebut, dengan semua sektor mencatat pertumbuhan kecuali Pertanian. Kerajaan mengumumkan langkah subsidi yang dinaikkan dan bantuan tunai untuk petani, pekebun kecil dan pengguna diesel bagi meredakan kesan gangguan berterusan di pasaran tenaga global. Kerajaan juga telah meningkatkan bantuan kewangan untuk petani padi dan pengguna diesel sebagai langkah untuk mengurangkan tekanan kos yang meningkat. Bantuan tunai bulanan di bawah skim Budi Agri-Komoditi dan Budi Madani Diesel (Budi Diesel) juga dinaikkan daripada RM300 kepada RM400 untuk April 2026⁶.

Kerajaan terus mengukuhkan pasaran buruh dengan menyokong pekerja untuk mendapatkan dan mengekalkan pekerjaan, meningkatkan kemahiran, serta memperluas akses kepada peluang pekerjaan yang berkualiti. Usaha-usaha ini penting untuk mengekalkan tenaga kerja yang kompetitif dan memastikan pasaran buruh yang kukuh dan stabil di tengah-tengah perubahan keadaan ekonomi.

Sorotan Pasaran Buruh Suku Tahun Kedua 2026 menyediakan penilaian komprehensif mengenai Penawaran Buruh, Permintaan Buruh, Produktiviti Buruh, dan Upah Pekerja. Ia juga merangkumi artikel khas mengenai trend semasa pasaran buruh, menyokong penggubalan dasar yang berkesan serta menunjukkan kemajuan Malaysia dalam membina tenaga kerja yang berdaya tahan, adaptif, dan bersedia menghadapi cabaran masa.

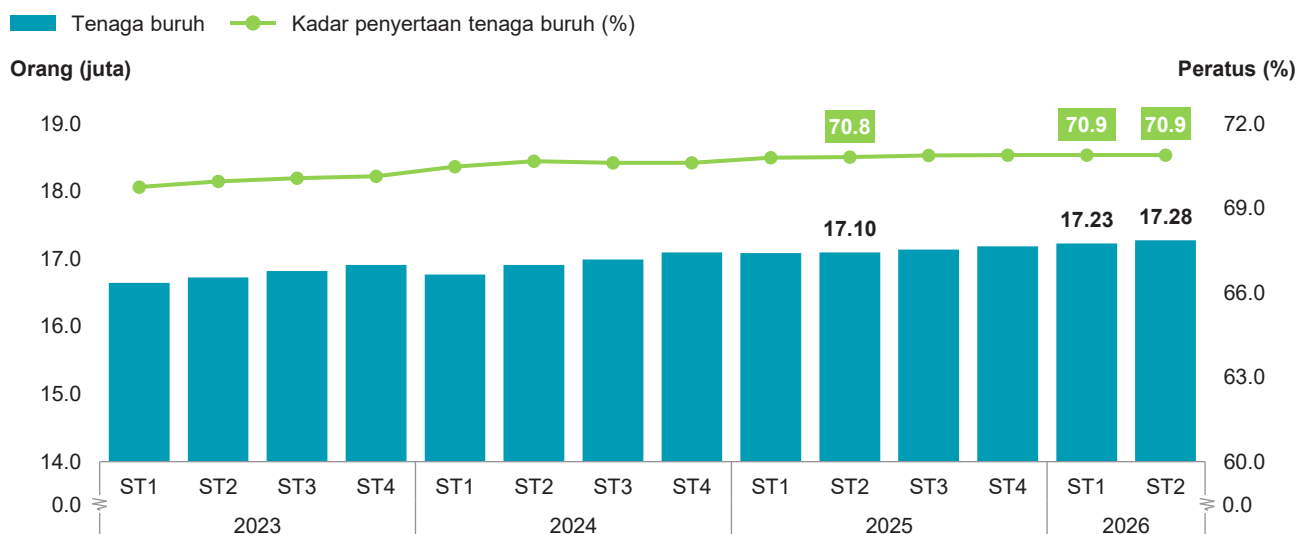
⁶Mail, M. (2026, April 14). Govt raises paddy aid, diesel cash support as fuel crisis bites; payouts April 21. Malay Mail. <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2026/04/14/govt-raises-paddy-aid-diesel-cash-support-as-fuel-crisis-bites-payouts-april-21/216316>

2.1 Tenaga Buruh

Pada suku tahun kedua 2026, penawaran buruh terus mengekalkan peningkatan berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun 2025. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) berada pada 70.9 peratus pada ST2 2026, kekal tidak berubah berbanding suku sebelumnya. Sepanjang tempoh suku tersebut, bilangan tenaga buruh mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.0 peratus (+171.1 ribu orang) pada ST2 2026. Berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya, bilangan tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 17.28 juta orang dengan peratus perubahan kekal tidak berubah pada 0.3 peratus (+43.8 ribu orang), manakala KPTB kekal pada 70.9 [Carta 2.1 & 2.2].

Carta 2.1:

Tenaga buruh dan kadapenyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB), ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

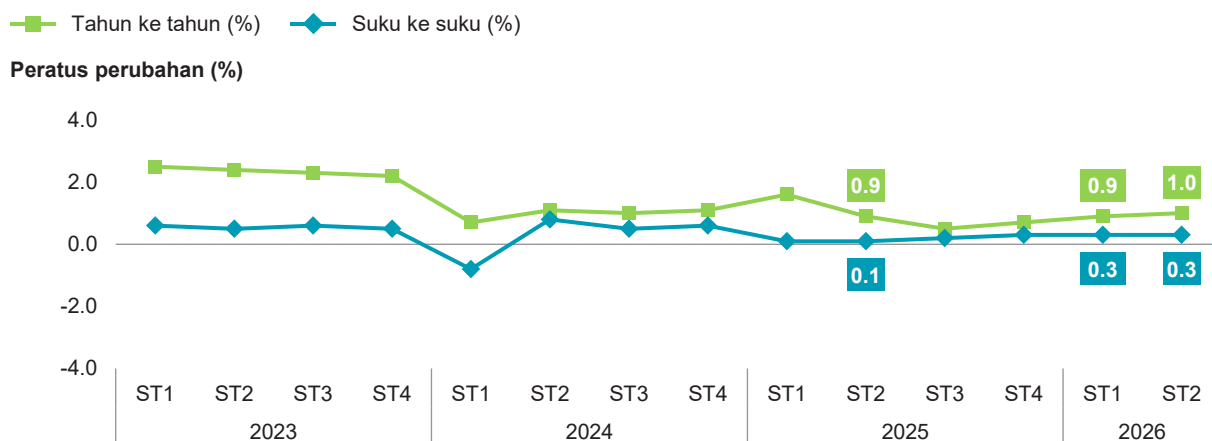


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.2:

Peratus perubahan tenaga buruh, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

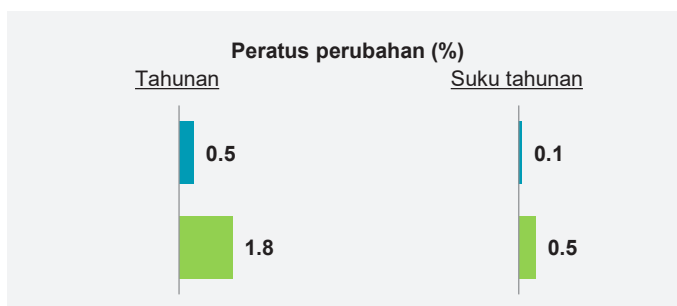
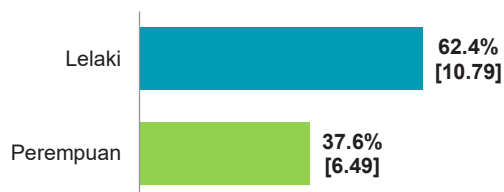
Mengikut pecahan jantina, lelaki menyumbang hampir dua pertiga daripada tenaga buruh pada ST2 2026 dengan sumbangan sebanyak 62.4 peratus, bersamaan 10.79 juta orang. Tenaga buruh lelaki telah mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan 0.5 peratus (+58.2 ribu orang). Sebaliknya tenaga buruh perempuan menyumbang 37.6 peratus, meningkat 1.8 peratus (+112.9 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun kepada 6.49 juta orang. Secara suku tahunan, kedua-dua tenaga buruh lelaki dan perempuan bertambah 0.1 peratus dan 0.5 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya **[Carta 2.3]**.

Carta 2.3:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, ST2 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Mengikut pecahan kumpulan umur bagi tenaga buruh, mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 30.5 peratus atau 5.27 juta orang pada ST2 2026. Sementara itu, tenaga buruh bagi kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun menyumbang 27.0 peratus, diikuti 17.8 peratus bagi yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun dan 16.6 peratus bagi yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun. Kumpulan umur 55 tahun hingga 64 tahun merupakan penyumbang pecahan paling rendah bagi tenaga buruh iaitu 8.2 peratus.

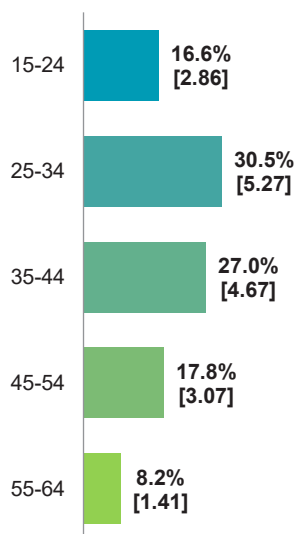
Pada ST2 2026, semua kumpulan umur menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif tahun ke tahun dalam tenaga buruh kecuali kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun, berkurang 2.7 peratus (-39.6 ribu orang). Kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam tenaga buruh sebanyak 3.2 peratus (+94.7 ribu orang) kepada 3.07 juta orang. Pada masa yang sama, kumpulan umur lain yang menunjukkan pertumbuhan ketara dalam tenaga buruh pada suku tersebut adalah mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat sebanyak 1.3 peratus (+37.8 ribu orang) kepada 2.86 juta orang. Selain itu, tenaga buruh bagi kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 tahun masing-masing mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 1.1 peratus dan 0.4 peratus **[Carta 2.4]**.

Carta 2.4:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

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

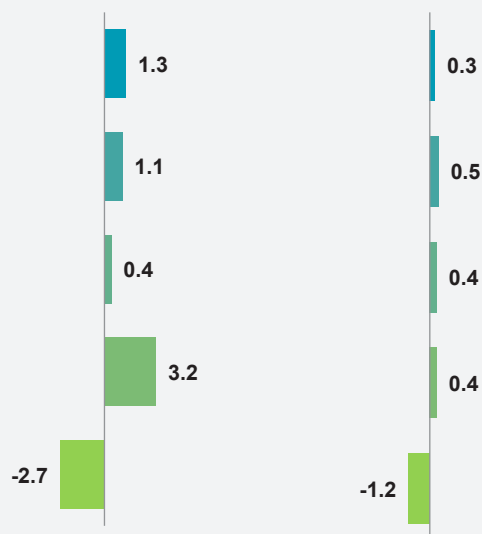
Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Peratus perubahan (%)

Tahunan

Suku tahunan



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Bagi penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, KPTB lelaki kekal pada 83.3 peratus, manakala KPTB perempuan meningkat sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus kepada 57.0 peratus pada ST2 2026 berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada masa yang sama, data menunjukkan bahawa KPTB lelaki secara purata kekal melebihi 80.0 peratus, hampir dua kali ganda kadar yang dicatatkan oleh perempuan. Dari segi penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, dua kumpulan umur menunjukkan KPTB melebihi 80.0 peratus. Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) tertinggi dicatatkan oleh kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun pada 86.8 peratus, diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun pada 83.6 peratus. Tambahan pula, mereka berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun turut merekodkan KPTB yang agak tinggi pada 78.4 peratus, melebihi KPTB nasional. Sebaliknya, kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) terendah masing-masing pada 48.7 peratus dan 48.5 peratus.

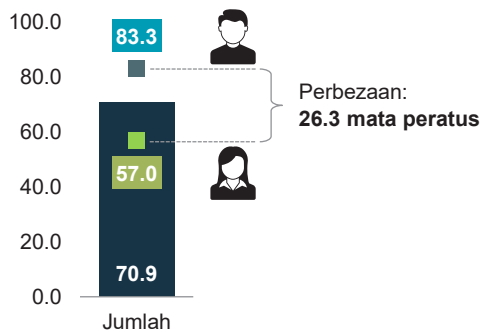
Pecahan lanjut mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur menunjukkan bahawa lelaki dan wanita mempunyai puncak KPTB yang berbeza. KPTB lelaki melonjak melebihi 90.0 peratus bagi kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dan kekal tinggi sehingga kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun sebelum menurun pada kumpulan umur tertua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun. Pada ST2 2026, KPTB lelaki memuncak pada 98.1 peratus bagi kumpulan berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun dan KPTB wanita pada 74.5 peratus bagi kumpulan berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, KPTB Wanita menurun untuk kumpulan umur yang lebih muda berbanding lelaki dan terus berkurang selaras dengan peningkatan umur [Carta 2.5].

Carta 2.5:

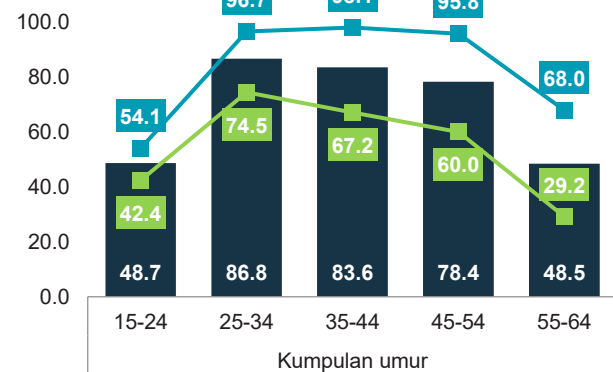
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

Jumlah Lelaki Perempuan

Peratus (%)



Peratus (%)



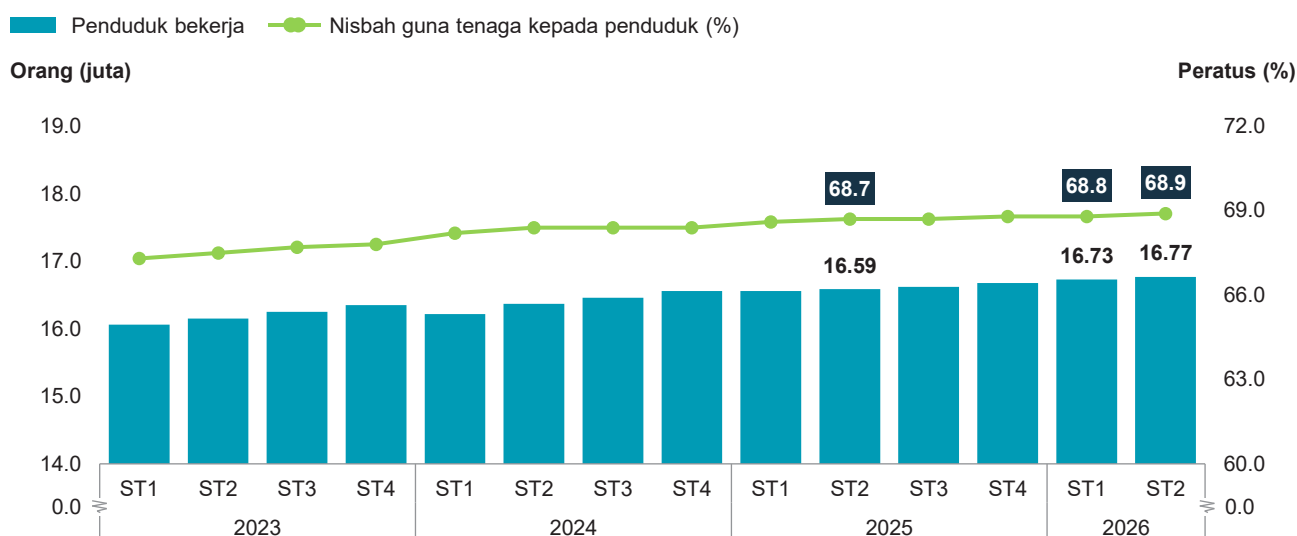
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

2.2 Guna Tenaga

Pada ST2 2026, bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus tahun ke tahun (+179.2 ribu orang) kepada 16.77 juta orang berbanding pertumbuhan 1.0 peratus yang direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya. Sehubungan itu, nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang mengukur keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, meningkat sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus berbanding suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya kepada 68.9 peratus. Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk bekerja bertambah sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+40.5 ribu orang), manakala nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk meningkat 0.1 mata peratus kepada 68.9 peratus [Carta 2.6 & 2.7].

Carta 2.6:

Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

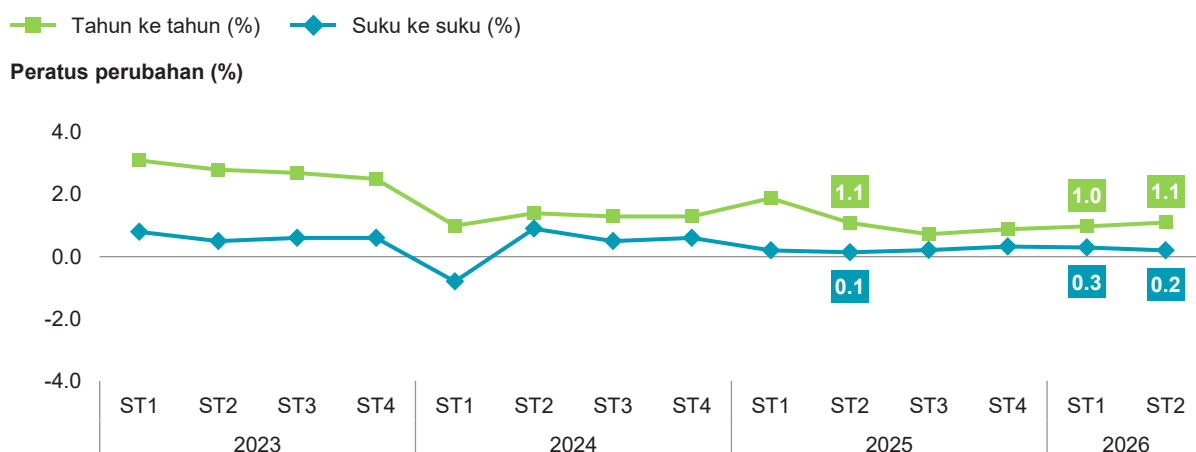


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.7:

Peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

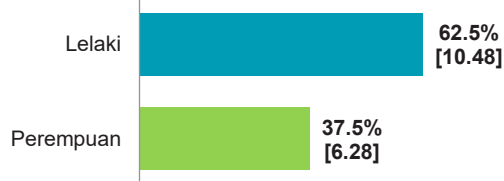
Lelaki merangkumi lebih daripada separuh penduduk bekerja pada ST2 2026, mewakili 62.5 peratus atau 10.48 juta orang, manakala perempuan pula terdiri daripada 37.5 peratus atau 6.28 juta orang. Peningkatan bilangan penduduk bekerja dari suku sama tahun sebelumnya disokong oleh kenaikan bagi kedua-dua jantina lelaki dan perempuan iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 0.6 peratus (+63.8 ribu orang) dan 1.9 peratus (+115.4 ribu orang). Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk bekerja bagi lelaki dan perempuan mencatatkan peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 0.1 peratus dan 0.5 peratus [Carta 2.8].

Carta 2.8:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, ST2 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Peratus perubahan (%)

Tahunan

Suku tahunan

0.6

1.9

0.1

0.5

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pada ST2 2026, kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun merekodkan sumbangan terbesar dalam penduduk bekerja, seramai 30.6 peratus atau 5.13 juta orang. Ini diikuti kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun yang berada pada kedudukan kedua dengan 27.6 peratus atau 4.63 juta orang. Hasil gabungan kedua-dua kategori ini merangkumi hampir tiga per empat daripada jumlah guna tenaga. Sementara itu, belia bekerja berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun menyumbang 15.4 peratus atau bersamaan 2.58 juta orang, manakala kumpulan umur yang lebih tua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun menyumbang 1.39 juta orang, merangkumi 8.3 peratus pada suku tahun ini.

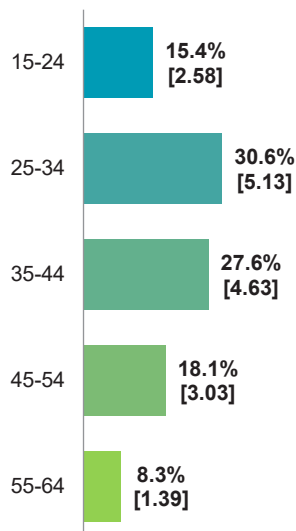
Analisis mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat merentas semua kategori pada ST2 2026, kecuali bagi kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun. Pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja dicatatkan oleh kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.4 peratus (+101.1 ribu orang), diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, meningkat 1.0 peratus (+48.7 ribu orang). Kategori lain yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan signifikan dalam penduduk bekerja bagi suku tahun tersebut adalah mereka berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, meningkat 1.2 peratus (+31.8 ribu orang). Sementara itu, mereka yang berumur 55 hingga 64 tahun mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 1.7 peratus sepanjang suku tahun tersebut [Carta 2.9].

Carta 2.9:

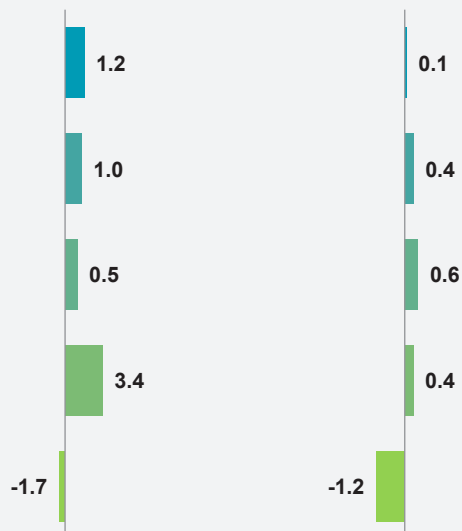
Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

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

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Peratus perubahan (%)
Tahunan Suku tahunan



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Dari segi pecahan mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, majoriti daripada penduduk bekerja mempunyai pendidikan menengah yang merangkumi seramai 56.8 peratus atau 9.52 juta orang, diikuti oleh pendidikan tertiar seramai 33.0 peratus atau 5.54 juta orang. Sementara itu, penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan rendah dan tiada Pendidikan formal masing-masing mewakili 8.7 peratus dan 1.4 peratus.

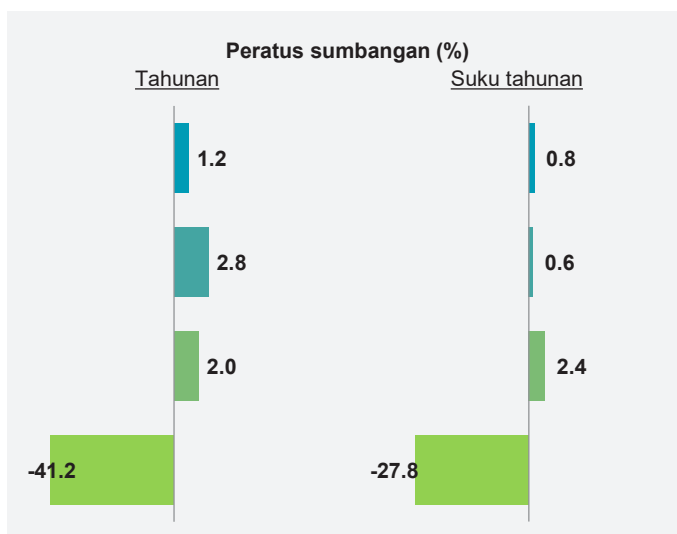
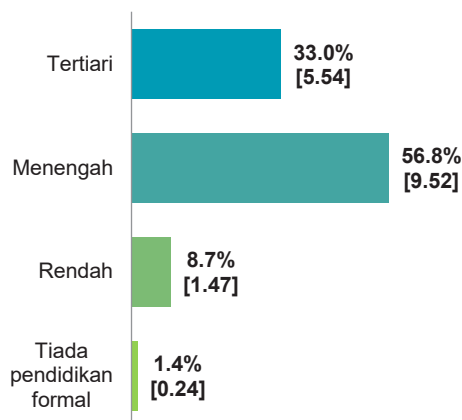
Berdasarkan perbandingan tahun ke tahun, penduduk bekerja yang tiada Pendidikan formal mencatatkan pengurangan yang ketara 41.2 peratus (-168.0 ribu orang) dan mereka yang berpendidikan menengah mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 2.8 peratus (+255.6 ribu orang). Di samping itu, bilangan penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan tertiar meningkat 1.2 peratus (+63.1 ribu orang), diikuti oleh penduduk bekerja yang mempunyai Pendidikan rendah, meningkat 2.0 peratus (+28.5 ribu orang) [Carta 2.10].

Carta 2.10:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, ST2 2026

■ Tertiar ■ Menengah ■ Rendah ■ Tiada pendidikan formal

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

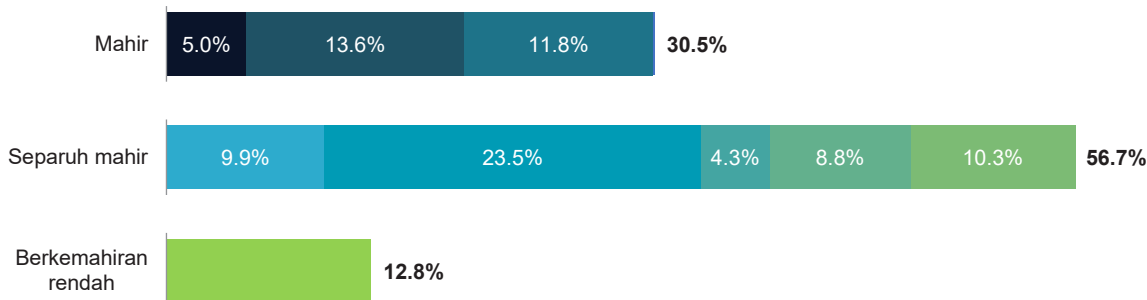
Melihat kepada penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran, kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir, yang merangkumi 56.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 0.9 peratus (+86.7 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, merekodkan jumlah seramai 9.52 juta orang pada ST2 2026. Kebanyakan daripada penduduk bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir tertumpu dalam Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan iaitu 23.5 peratus, merangkumi 3.95 juta orang [Carta 2.11 & Jadual 2.1].

Carta 2.11:

Taburan penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, ST2 2026

■ Pengurus ■ Profesional ■ Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu ■ Pekerja sokongan perkeranian ■ Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
■ Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan ■ Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan ■ Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang ■ Pekerjaan asas

Percentage share (%)



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Jadual 2.1:

Bilangan, peratus sumbangan & peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, ST2 2026

Tahap kemahiran	Pekerjaan	Penduduk bekerja ('000)	Peratus sumbangan kepada tahap kemahiran (%)	Peratus perubahan (%)	
				Tahunan	Suku tahunan
Mahir		5,107.2	100.0	1.5	0.2
	Pengurus	836.0	16.4	2.4	0.1
	Profesional	2,284.9	44.7	2.0	0.2
	Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu	1,986.3	38.9	0.6	0.2
Separuh mahir		9,516.4	100.0	0.9	0.3
	Pekerja sokongan perkeranian	1,655.0	17.4	1.7	0.2
	Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan	3,946.3	41.5	0.5	0.5
	Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan	716.9	7.5	1.3	0.1
	Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan	1,469.6	15.4	0.6	0.3
	Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang	1,728.6	18.2	1.2	0.6
Berkemahiran rendah		2,142.4	100.0	0.8	0.2
	Pekerja asas	2,142.4	100.0	0.8	0.2

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Selain itu, kategori pekerjaan mahir menyumbang 30.5 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga. Bilangan penduduk bekerja bagi kategori ini meningkat 1.5 peratus (+75.4 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, mencapai 5.11 juta orang pada ST2 2026. Namun begitu, penduduk bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah yang merangkumi baki sumbangan 12.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 0.8 peratus (+17.0 ribu orang) kepada 2.14 juta penduduk bekerja. Begitu juga, perbandingan suku ke suku mendapati bahawa bilangan penduduk bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir meningkat 0.2 peratus (+9.8 ribu orang) dari ST1 2025. Sementara itu, penduduk bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+27.2 ribu orang) dan 0.2 peratus (+3.3 ribu orang).

Pecahan lanjut mengikut taraf pekerjaan menunjukkan bahawa kategori pekerja, yang terdiri daripada pekerja bergaji dalam sektor awam dan swasta, merupakan segmen terbesar dalam penduduk bekerja. Kumpulan ini merangkumi 76.2 peratus daripada penduduk bekerja dan mengalami kenaikan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 0.7 peratus (+90.8 ribu orang), menyumbang kepada 12.78 juta orang pada ST2 2026. Di samping itu, kategori majikan meliputi 3.8 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga meningkat 1.5 peratus (+9.4 ribu orang), menjadikan jumlahnya kepada 644.9 ribu orang pada suku tahun ini.

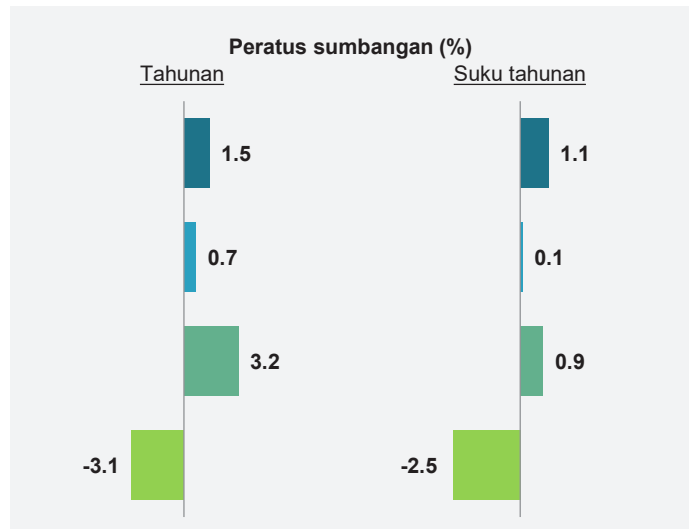
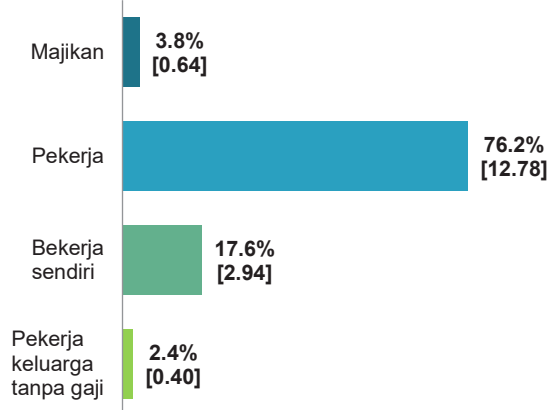
Mereka yang bekerja sendiri meliputi pelbagai peranan, daripada pekerjaan tradisional sebagai petani, peruncit dan penjaja sehingga pekerjaan profesional seperti perunding dan bekerja bebas (*freelancers*), merangkumi 17.6 peratus atau 2.94 juta orang. Kategori ini mengekalkan pertumbuhan positif sebanyak 3.2 peratus (+91.8 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun. Sebaliknya, baki 2.4 peratus mewakili kategori pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, kekal sama dengan menyumbang kepada 397.7 ribu orang. Berdasarkan perbandingan suku tahunan, semua kategori bagi taraf pekerjaan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif pada ST2 2026 kecuali kategori pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji berkurang 2.5 peratus (-10.2 ribu orang) [Carta 2.12].

Carta 2.12:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, ST2 2026

■ Majikan ■ Pekerja ■ Bekerja sendiri ■ Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



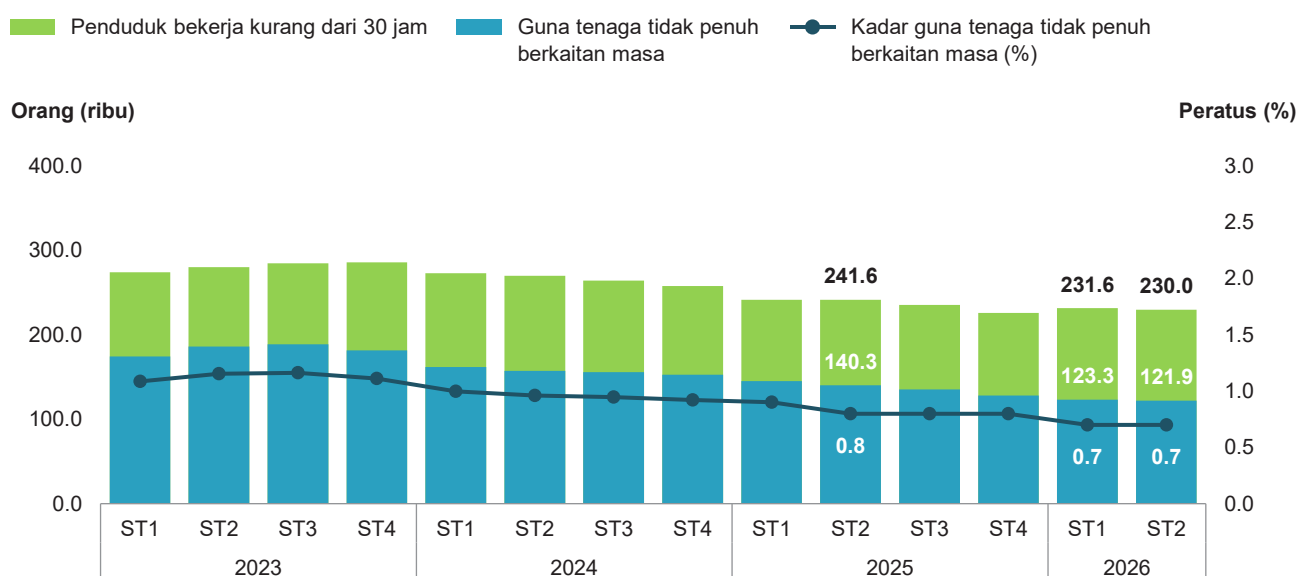
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

2.3 Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh

Bilangan penduduk dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merujuk kepada mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu serta sanggup dan boleh menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa menunjukkan trend menurun daripada suku yang sama tahun 2025, dengan penurunan sebanyak 13.1 peratus (-18.4 ribu orang) kepada 121.9 ribu orang. Sehubungan itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merekodkan 0.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk bekerja, kekal tanpa perubahan berbanding dengan suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Trend yang sama juga dapat diperhatikan secara suku tahunan apabila kumpulan ini menurun 1.1 peratus (-1.4 ribu orang) manakala kadar tersebut kekal stabil pada 0.7 peratus bagi ST2 2026 [Carta 2.13 & 2.14].

Carta 2.13:

Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

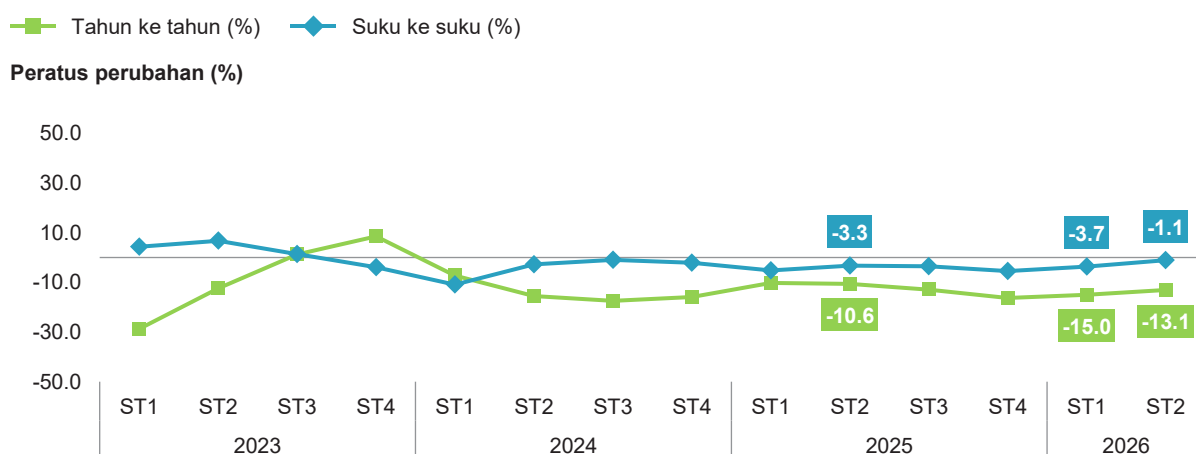


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.14:

Peratus perubahan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

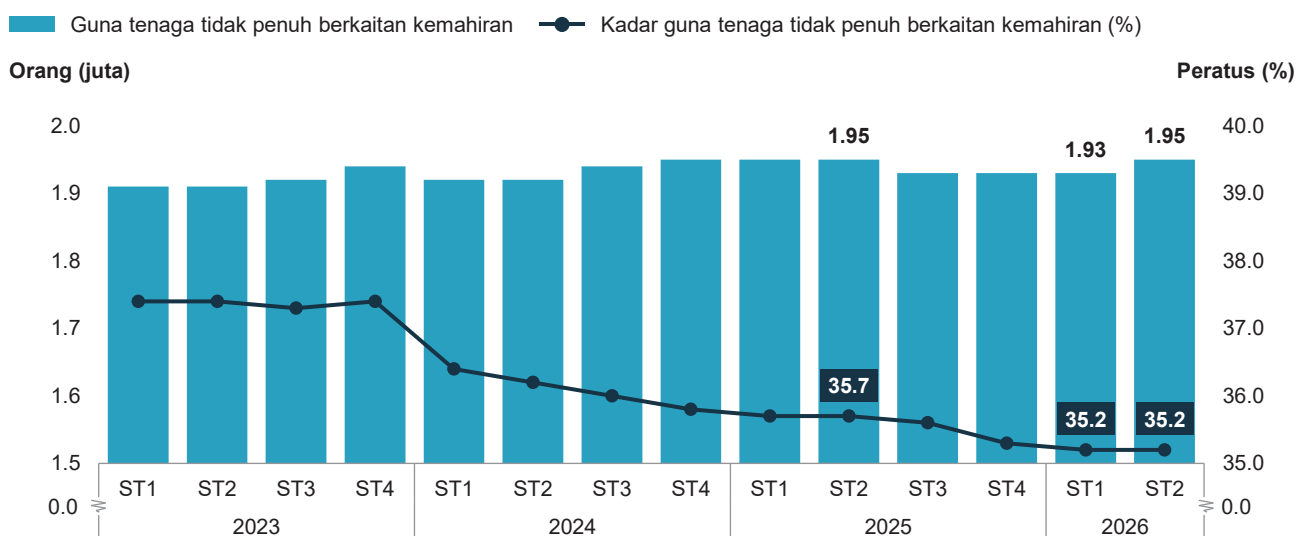
Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Sementara itu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran terdiri daripada penduduk bekerja yang berpendidikan tertiar tetapi bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Berdasarkan ketersediaan data dari Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB), indikator ini diukur menggunakan proksi pemboleh ubah pekerjaan dan pencapaian pendidikan. Pada ST2 2026, bilangan penduduk dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran menurun 0.3 peratus (-5.5 ribu orang) tahun ke tahun, untuk merekodkan 1.95 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, peratus sumbangan penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertiar yang bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah terus berkurang sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus kepada 35.2 peratus.

Begitu juga, berbanding dengan ST1 2026, bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran pada ST2 2026 meningkat sebanyak 0.7 peratus (+13.5 ribu orang) [Carta 2.15 & 2.16].

Carta 2.15:

Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

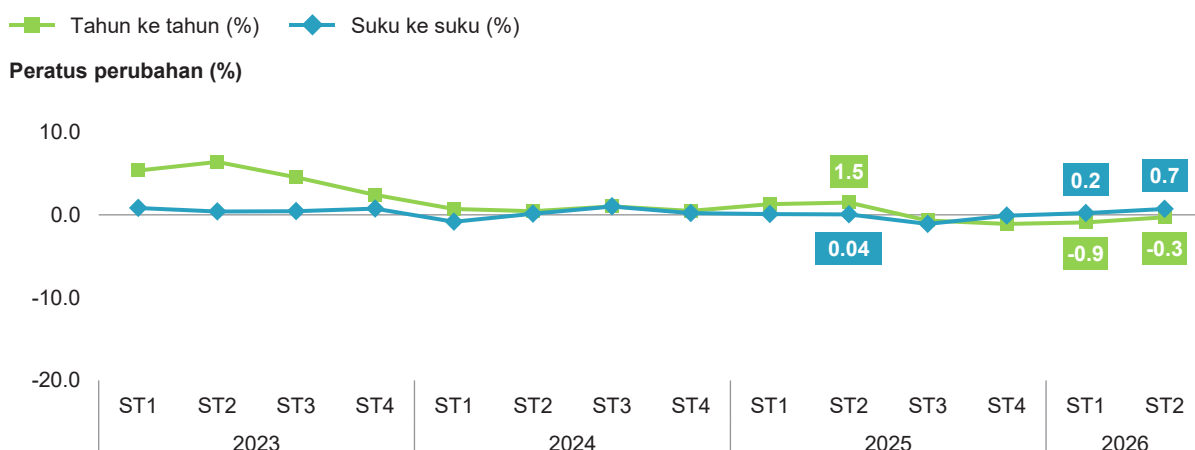


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.16:

Peratus perubahan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

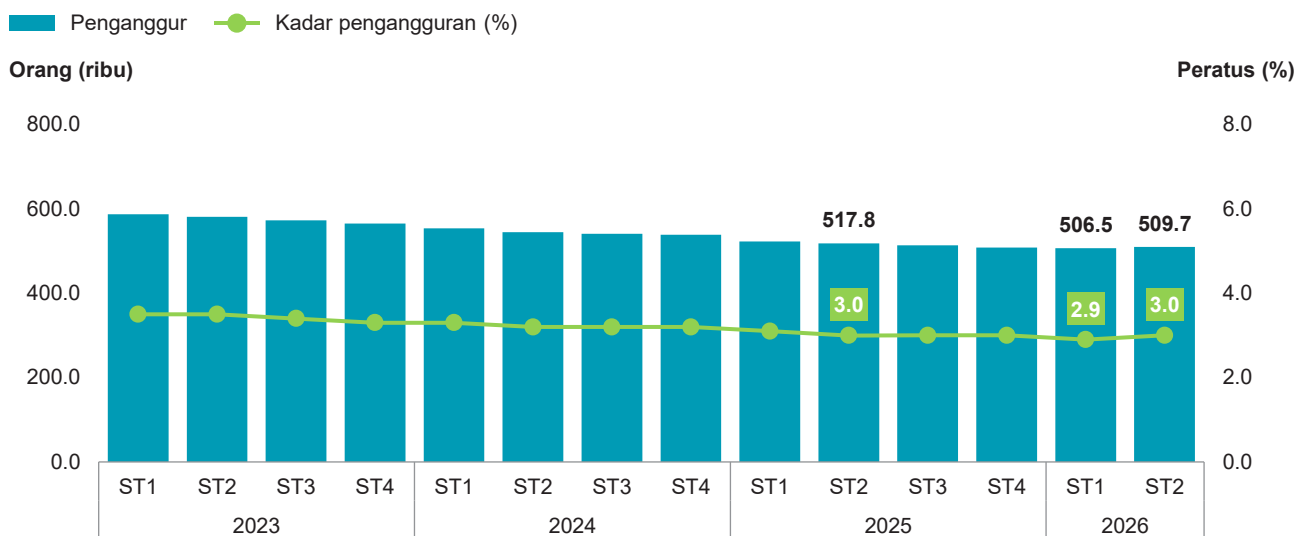
Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

2.4 Pengangguran

Pada ST2 2026, bilangan penganggur berkurang 1.6 peratus (-8.1 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya kepada 509.7 ribu orang. Oleh itu, kadar pengangguran negara berada pada 3.0 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Walaubagaimanapun, bilangan penganggur mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif suku tahunan 0.6 peratus (+3.2 ribu orang) dan kadar pengangguran meningkat 0.1 mata peratus kepada 3.0 peratus pada suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.17 & 2.18].

Carta 2.17:

Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

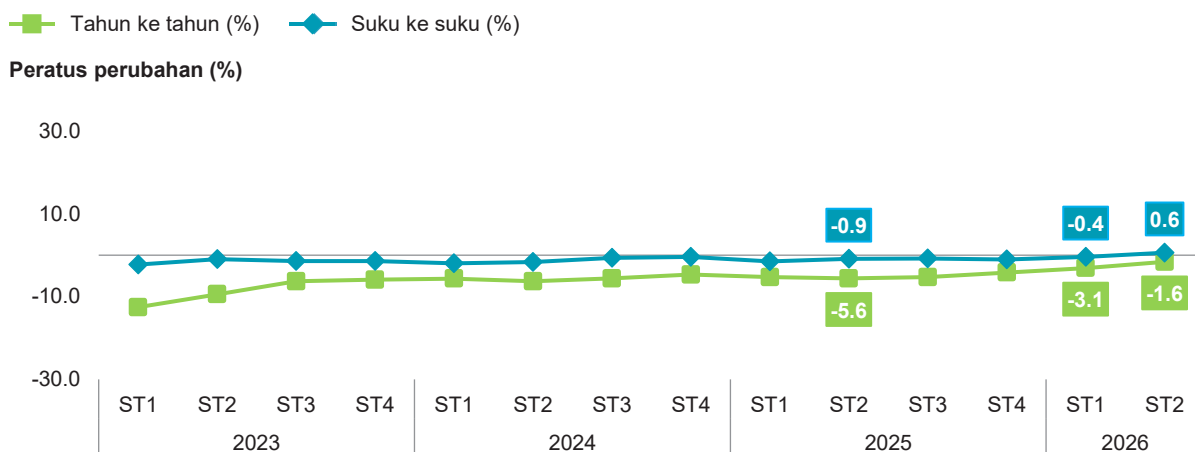


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Carta 2.18:

Peratus perubahan penganggur, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

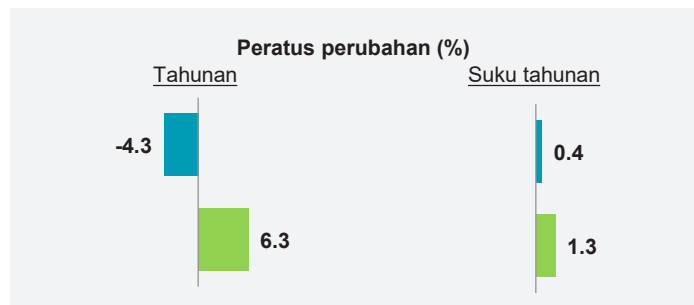
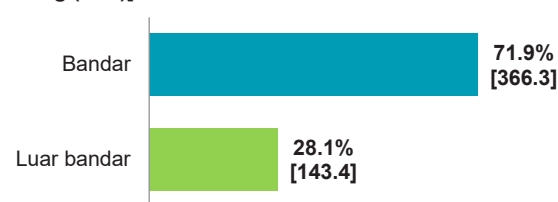
Pada ST2 2026, kebanyakan penganggur berada di kawasan bandar, mencatatkan sumbangan 71.9 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur, sementara kawasan luar bandar menyumbang 28.1 peratus. Berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun lalu, bilangan penganggur di kawasan bandar menurun 4.3 peratus (-16.6 ribu orang) kepada 366.3 ribu orang, dengan kadar pengangguran pada 2.7 peratus. Di kawasan luar bandar, bilangan penganggur meningkat sebanyak 6.3 peratus (+8.5 ribu orang) kepada 143.4 ribu orang, dan kadar pengangguran pada 3.7 peratus. Secara suku ke suku, strata bandar dan luar bandar masing-masing menunjukkan peningkatan bilangan pengangguran sebanyak 0.4 peratus (+1.4 ribu orang) dan 1.3 peratus (+1.9 ribu orang) [Carta 2.19].

Carta 2.19:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut strata, ST2 2026

■ Bandar ■ Luar bandar

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (ribu)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

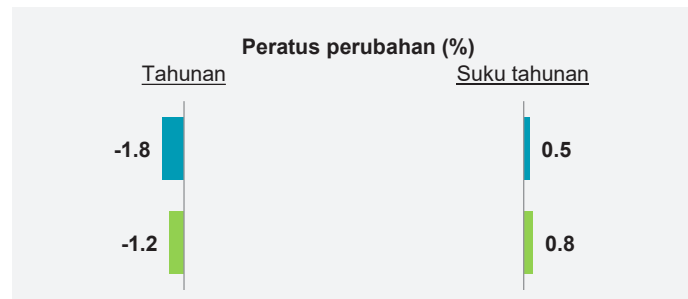
Penganggur lelaki merangkumi lebih separuh (59.5 peratus) daripada jumlah pengangguran berbanding 40.5 peratus penganggur perempuan. Penurunan tahun ke tahun bagi pengangguran pada ST2 2026 disumbangkan oleh kedua-dua jantina, di mana bilangan penganggur lelaki turun 1.8 peratus (-5.6 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun 2025, merekodkan seramai 303.3 ribu orang. Sementara itu, penganggur perempuan berkurang 1.2 peratus tahun ke tahun (-2.6 ribu orang) kepada 206.3 ribu orang. Perbandingan secara suku ke suku, pengangguran lelaki dan perempuan masing-masing meningkat kepada 0.5 peratus dan 0.8 peratus berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.20].

Carta 2.20:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut jantina, ST2 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (ribu)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Penganggur sebahagian besarnya tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur belia 15 hingga 24 tahun, meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 56.0 peratus atau bersamaan 285.6 ribu orang pada ST2 2026, diikuti 26.6 peratus atau 135.7 ribu orang dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun. Gabungan kedua-dua kategori ini meliputi lebih daripada 80 peratus pengangguran dalam kumpulan umur muda. Sementara itu, penganggur berumur 55 hingga 64 tahun merekodkan sumbangan paling rendah sebanyak 3.5 peratus atau 18.0 ribu orang pada suku tahun tersebut.

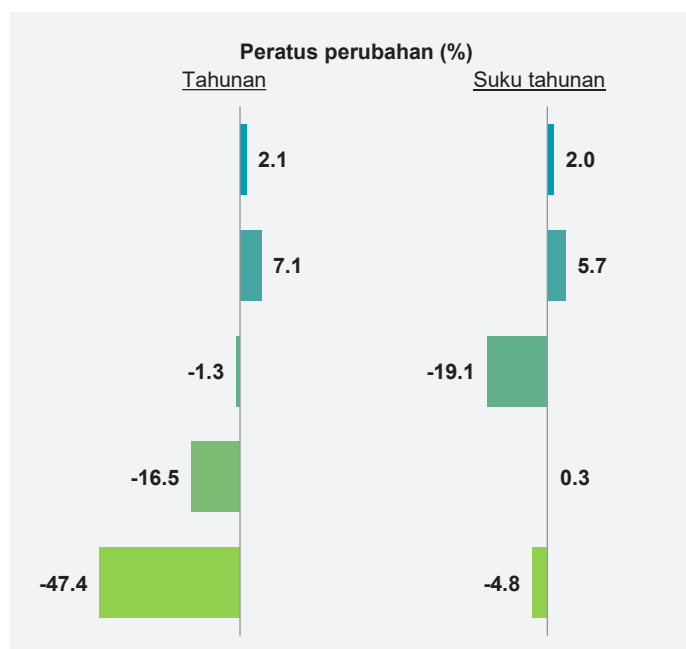
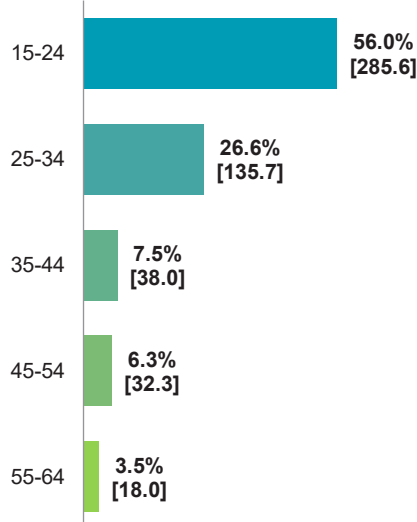
Perbandingan dengan suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya, tiga kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan dari segi bilangan penganggur secara tahunan. Penurunan yang paling ketara dicatatkan dalam kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun yang menurun sebanyak 47.4 peratus (-16.2 ribu orang), diikuti dengan penurunan bagi kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun dan 35 hingga 44 sebanyak 16.5 peratus (-4.8 ribu orang) dan 1.3 peratus (-0.5 ribu orang) pada ST2 2026. Dalam tempoh yang sama, kumpulan umur yang lebih muda iaitu 15 hingga 24 tahun dan 25 hingga 34 tahun masing-masing menunjukkan peningkatan dalam bilangan penganggur, yang meningkat sebanyak 2.1 peratus (+5.9 ribu orang) dan 7.1 (+9.0 ribu orang). Sementara itu, perbandingan suku tahunan menunjukkan kenaikan bilangan penganggur dilihat dalam kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24, 25 hingga 34 tahun dan 45 hingga 54 tahun, manakala dua kumpulan umur lain mencatatkan penurunan suku ke suku [Carta 2.21].

Carta 2.21:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur mengikut kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

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

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



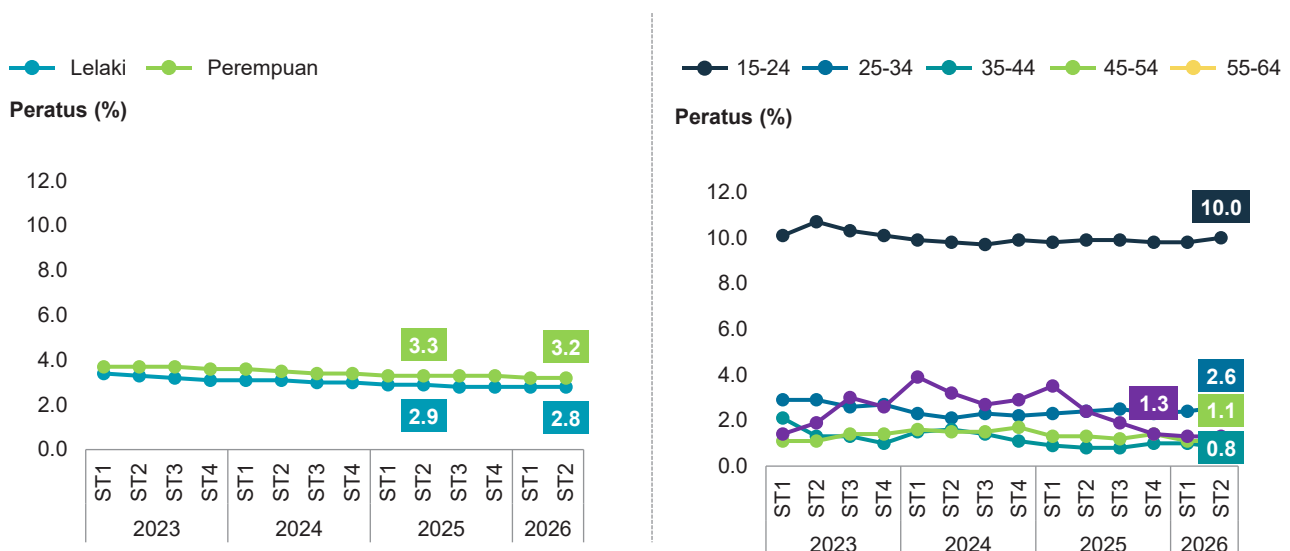
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Walaupun bilangan penganggur lelaki lebih ramai berbanding perempuan, kadar pengangguran bagi perempuan adalah lebih tinggi daripada lelaki. Pada ST2 2026, kadar pengangguran perempuan adalah 3.2 peratus, 0.4 mata peratus lebih tinggi daripada lelaki iaitu pada kadar 2.8 peratus. Kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan mencatatkan kadar yang lebih rendah, di mana kadar pengangguran jatuh 0.1 mata peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Berbanding suku sebelumnya, kadar pengangguran bagi lelaki dan perempuan masing-masing kekal pada 2.8 peratus dan 3.2 peratus.

Merentasi semua kumpulan umur, kadar pengangguran pada ST2 2026 bagi mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun adalah kekal sama pada 0.8 peratus. Kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun dan 25 hingga 34 tahun menunjukkan peningkatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun 2025, masing-masing mencatatkan kadar 10.0 peratus dan 2.6 peratus. Kadar pengangguran bagi mereka yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun menunjukkan penurunan dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pada kadar 1.1 peratus dan 1.3 peratus pada suku tahun ini [Carta 2.22].

Carta 2.22:

Kadar pengangguran mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

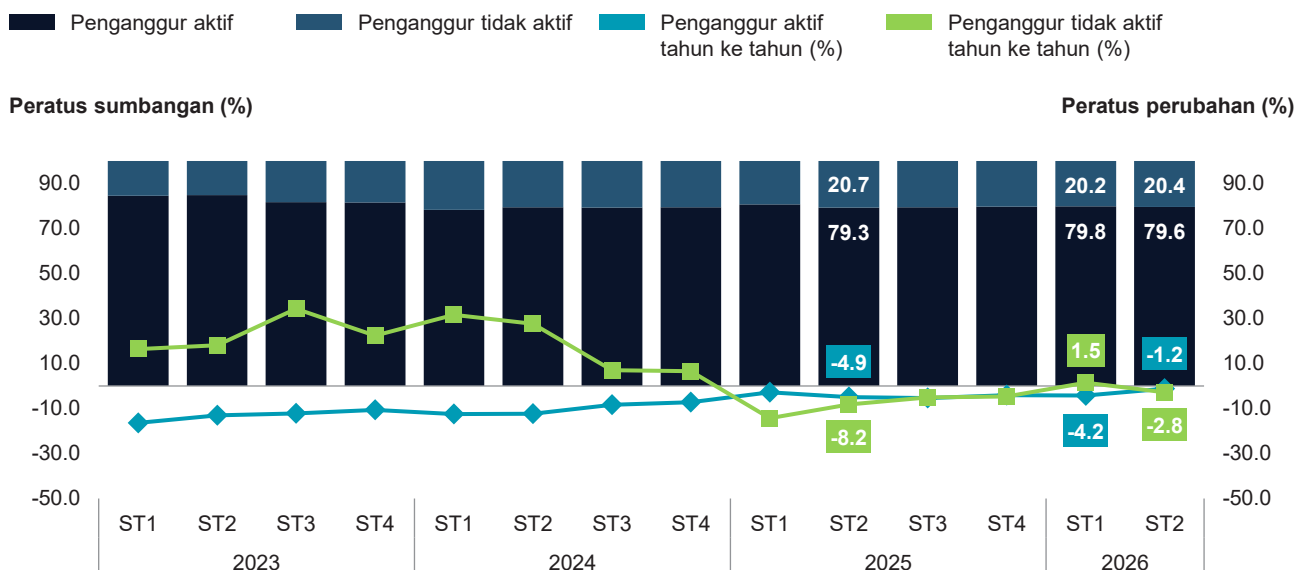


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

Secara keseluruhan, penganggur aktif adalah sekitar 79 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur di Malaysia. Pada ST2 2026, sumbangannya adalah sebanyak 79.6 peratus yang bersamaan 405.5 ribu orang. Kategori ini mengalami penurunan 1.2 peratus (-5.1 ribu orang) berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur tidak aktif berkurang 2.8 peratus (-3.0 ribu orang) kepada 104.1 ribu orang [Carta 2.23].

Carta 2.23:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur aktif dan tidak aktif, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

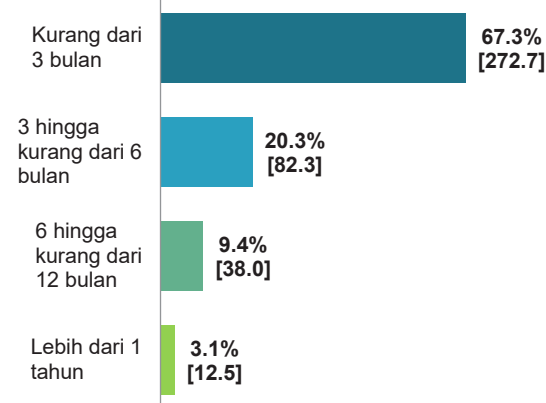
Bagi tempoh menganggur, lebih separuh daripada penganggur aktif menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, dengan sumbangan 67.3 peratus atau bersamaan 272.7 ribu orang. Sementara itu, mereka yang menganggur jangka panjang atau menganggur lebih daripada setahun merangkumi 3.1 peratus atau 12.5 ribu orang pada ST2 2026. Secara keseluruhan, bilangan penganggur aktif mengikut tempoh pengangguran mencatatkan penurunan tahunan kecuali bagi kategori yang menganggur 3 hingga kurang dari 6 bulan. Bagi perbandingan suku tahunan, semua kategori penganggur aktif menunjukkan peningkatan kecuali bagi kategori yang menganggur lebih dari 1 tahun menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 13.2 peratus berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.24].

Carta 2.24:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan penganggur aktif mengikut tempoh menganggur, ST2 2026

■ Kurang dari 3 bulan
 ■ 3 hingga kurang dari 6 bulan
 ■ 6 hingga kurang dari 12 bulan
 ■ Lebih dari 1 tahun

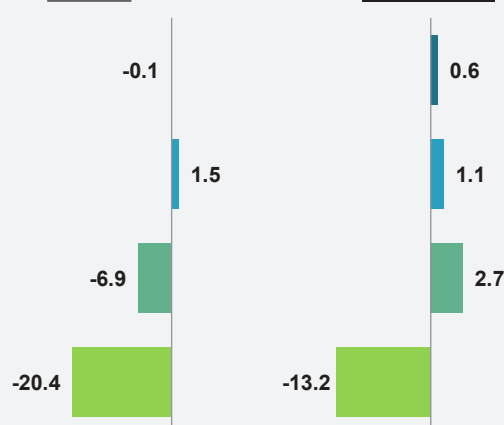
Peratus sumbangan (%)
 [Orang (ribu)]



Peratus perubahan (%)

Tahunan

Suku tahunan



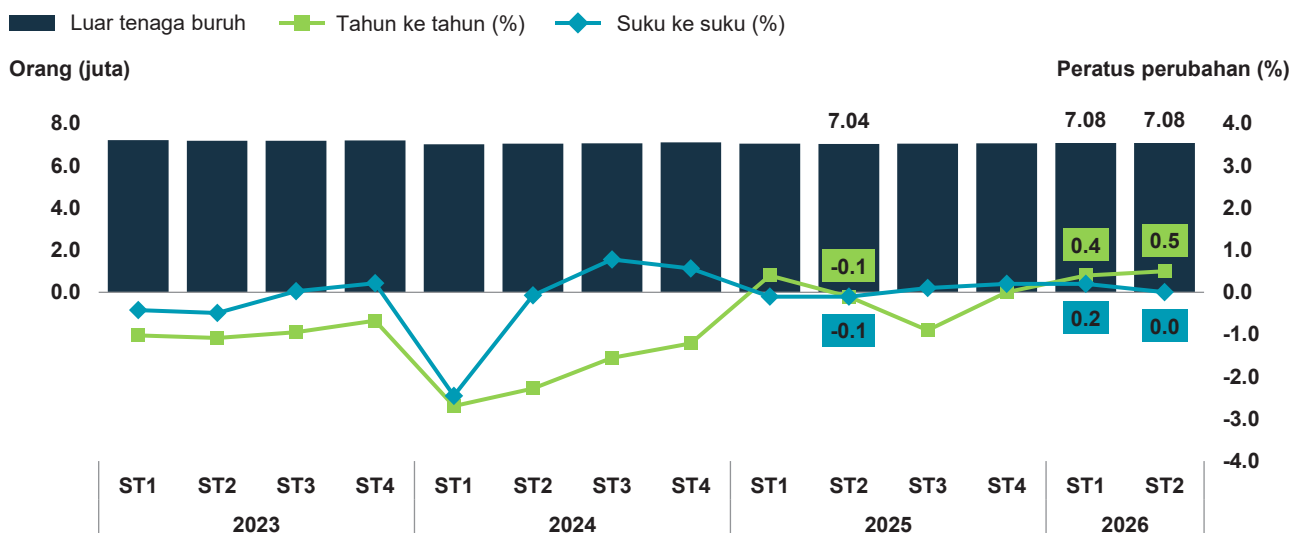
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

2.5 Luar Tenaga Buruh

Bilangan penduduk luar tenaga buruh pada ST2 2026 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.5 peratus (+36.7 ribu orang) kepada 7.08 juta orang berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Secara suku tahunan, bilangan penduduk luar tenaga buruh menurun sebanyak 0.3 ribu orang berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 2.25].

Carta 2.25:

Luar tenaga buruh, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini

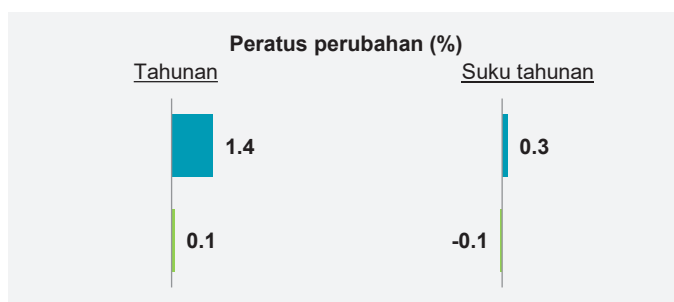
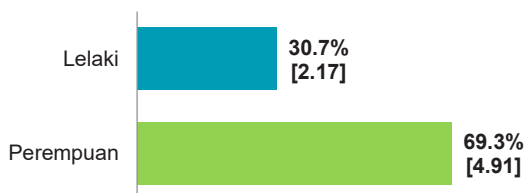
Pada ST2 2026, majoriti penduduk luar tenaga buruh terdiri daripada perempuan merangkumi 69.3 peratus atau 4.91 juta orang, manakala lelaki menyumbang 30.7 peratus atau 2.17 juta orang. Berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya, bilangan lelaki luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus (+29.5 ribu orang), manakala perempuan mencatatkan pertambahan sebanyak 0.1 peratus (+7.2 ribu orang). Corak yang sama diperhatikan bagi perubahan suku tahunan, di mana bilangan lelaki meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+6.1 ribu orang), manakala bilangan perempuan menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 0.1 peratus (-6.4 ribu orang) pada ST2 2026 [Carta 2.26].

Carta 2.26:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut jantina, ST2 2026

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Melihat kepada taburan luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur pada ST2 2026, hampir separuh adalah belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun, dengan kategori ini merangkumi 42.7 peratus atau bersamaan 3.02 juta orang. Umumnya, kumpulan ini sebahagian boleh dikaitkan dengan mereka yang belum menamatkan pengajian atau sedang menjalani program latihan. Satu lagi sumbangan besar yang signifikan iaitu 21.1 peratus atau 1.50 juta orang adalah dalam kumpulan umur 55 hingga 64 tahun yang berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh persaraan atau usia tua.

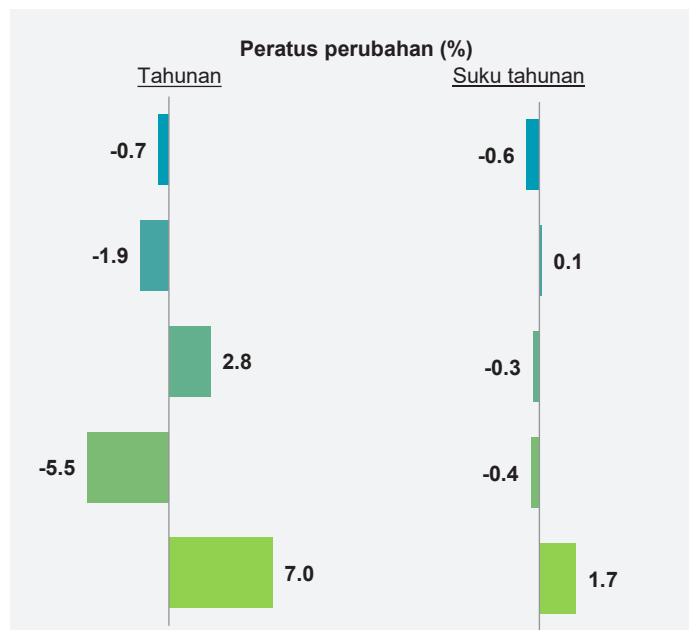
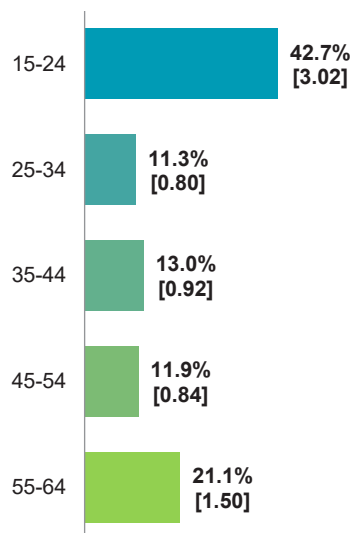
Semua kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun dalam bilangan luar tenaga buruh pada ST2 2026, kecuali mereka berumur 35 hingga 44 dan 55 hingga 64 tahun, yang masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 2.8 peratus (+24.8 ribu orang) dan 7.0 peratus (+97.4 ribu orang). Tiga kumpulan umur mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun dalam bilangan luar tenaga buruh, dengan penurunan tertinggi direkodkan oleh kumpulan umur 45 hingga 54 tahun sebanyak 5.5 peratus (-49.1 ribu orang). Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 1.9 peratus (-15.7 ribu orang), diikuti kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun juga mencatatkan penurunan kecil sebanyak 0.7 peratus (-20.6 ribu orang). Namun begitu, secara suku tahunan, penurunan bilangan luar tenaga buruh direkodkan dalam kalangan kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun, 35 hingga 44 tahun dan 45 hingga 54 tahun. Sebaliknya, dua kumpulan umur lain mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif dari suku ke suku [Carta 2.27].

Carta2.27:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

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

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (juta)]



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Analisis lanjut mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan corak yang berbeza antara luar tenaga buruh bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Sesuatu yang menarik untuk diperhatikan bahawa belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun merangkumi lebih separuh (66.9 peratus) daripada luar tenaga buruh lelaki pada ST2 2026, diikuti oleh 21.4 peratus dalam kumpulan umur lebih tua iaitu 55 hingga 64 tahun. Hal ini berkemungkinan kerana kemasukan lelaki ke dalam pasaran pekerjaan lebih lewat disebabkan faktor pendidikan, manakala kebanyakan mereka yang keluar dari pasaran pekerjaan adalah disebabkan persaraan.

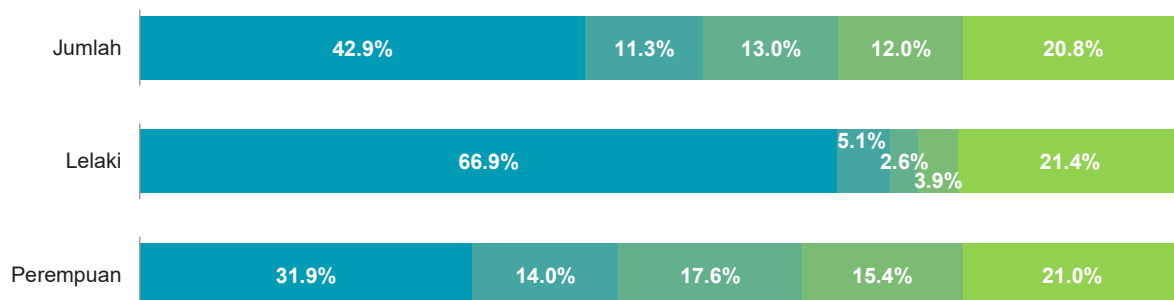
Begitu juga, kumpulan umur belia mempunyai komposisi yang tinggi bagi luar tenaga buruh perempuan iaitu 31.9 peratus, diikuti dengan kumpulan umur yang lebih tua 55 hingga 64 tahun (21.0 peratus). Namun begitu, gabungan peratus sumbangan kedua-duanya, iaitu 52.9 peratus adalah jauh lebih rendah berbanding sumbangan lelaki dalam kumpulan umur yang sama (88.3 peratus). Hal ini mendorong kepada peratus sumbangan yang ketara bagi luar tenaga buruh perempuan merentasi kumpulan umur lain, iaitu antara 14.0 peratus hingga 17.6 peratus, justeru menunjukkan bahawa perempuan lebih cenderung untuk keluar daripada pasaran pekerjaan lebih awal berbanding lelaki [Carta 2.28].

Carta 2.28:

Taburan luar tenaga buruh mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, ST2 2026

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

Peratus sumbangan (%)



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Dalam kalangan luar tenaga buruh, komposisi terbesar, iaitu sebanyak 45.2 peratus adalah mereka yang tidak mencari pekerjaan pada ST2 2026 disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga. Bilangan dalam kategori ini menyaksikan peningkatan 0.8 peratus tahun ke tahun (+26.1 ribu orang) merekodkan 3.20 juta orang. Satu lagi kumpulan yang menyumbang peratus yang agak ketara iaitu 40.1 peratus atau bersamaan 2.83 juta orang luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh masih bersekolah atau masih dalam program latihan. Berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun 2025, bilangan dalam kategori ini menurun 0.1 peratus (-3.7 ribu orang).

Selain itu, sumbangan sebanyak 1.9 peratus luar tenaga buruh yang tidak mencari kerja kerana mereka akan melanjutkan pelajaran meningkat 17.0 peratus tahun ke tahun (+19.8 ribu orang) kepada 136.2 ribu orang, menunjukkan kumpulan ini berpotensi menyertai tenaga buruh apabila menamatkan pengajian atau program latihan mereka. Peratus terendah sebab tidak mencari kerja adalah disebabkan tidak berminat atau baru tamat pengajian, yang menyumbang 1.2 peratus atau 83.3 ribu orang pada ST2 2026 [Paparan 2.1].

Paparan 2.1:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari kerja, ST2 2026

		ST2 2026	Peratus perubahan (tahun ke tahun)		
		Orang ('000)	Peratus perubahan (suku ke suku)		
		(Peratus sumbangan)			
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga		3,197.7 (45.2%)	▲ 0.8%	ST2 2025: 3,171.6 (45.1%)	
			▲ 0.1%	ST1 2026: 3,194.1 (45.1%)	
Bersekolah/ program latihan		2,833.5 (40.0%)	▼ -0.1%	ST2 2025: 2,837.2 (40.3%)	
			▼ -0.1%	ST1 2026: 2,835.7 (40.1%)	
Bersara/ lanjut usia		603.9 (8.5%)	▼ -1.4%	ST2 2025: 612.7 (8.7%)	
			▼ -0.3%	ST1 2026: 605.5 (8.6%)	
Kurang upaya		220.5 (3.1%)	▼ -2.9%	ST2 2025: 227.1 (3.2%)	
			▼ -4.3%	ST1 2026: 230.4 (3.3%)	
Melanjutkan pelajaran pelajaran		136.2 (1.9%)	▲ 17.0%	ST2 2025: 116.4 (1.7%)	
			▲ 6.3%	ST1 2026: 128.1 (1.8%)	
Tidak berminat/ baru tamat pengajian		83.3 (1.2%)	▲ 13.5%	ST2 2025: 73.4 (1.0%)	
			▲ 2.0%	ST1 2026: 81.7 (1.2%)	

Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

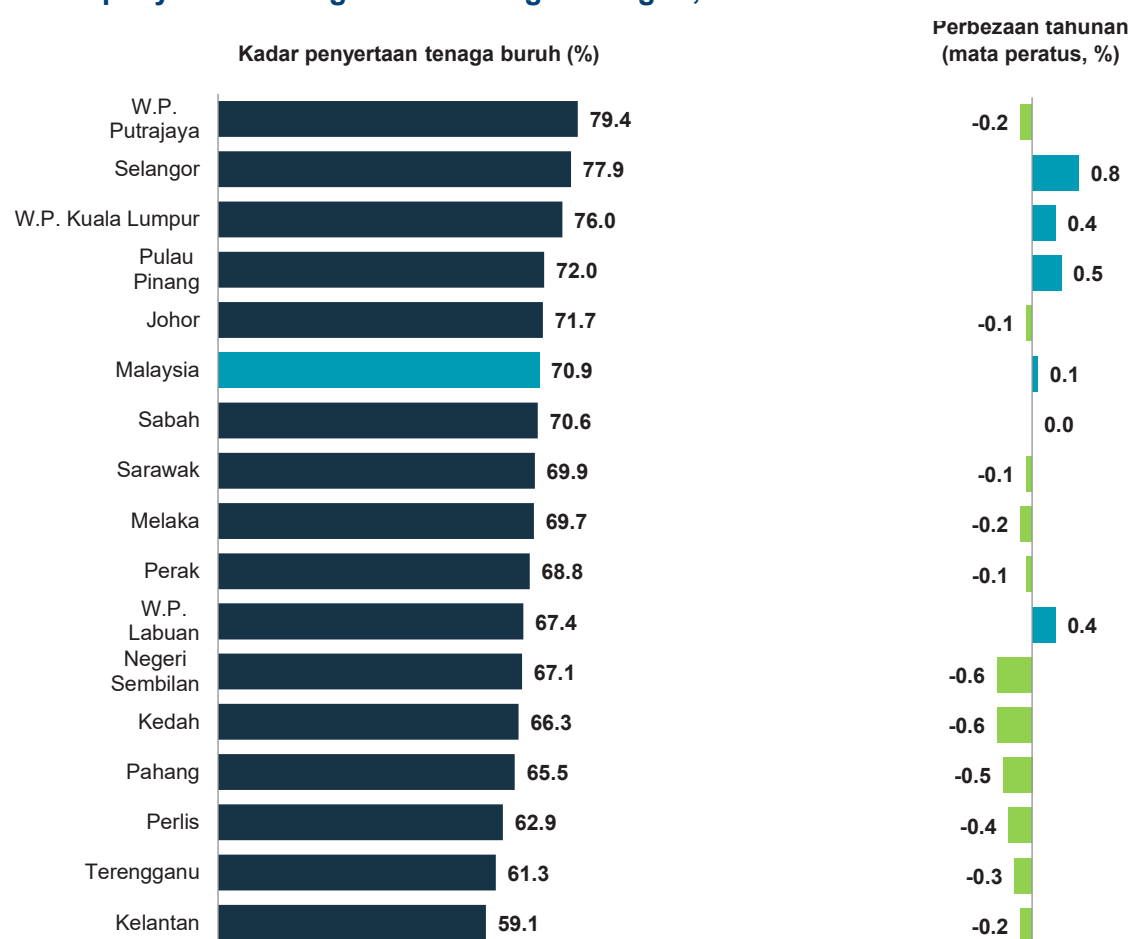
2.6 Tenaga Buruh Mengikut Negeri

Tenaga buruh di peringkat negeri pada ST2 2026 menunjukkan lima negeri mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) yang lebih tinggi daripada 70.9 peratus yang direkodkan di peringkat nasional, iaitu W.P. Putrajaya (79.4 peratus), Selangor (77.9 peratus), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (76.0 peratus), Pulau Pinang (72.0 peratus) dan Johor (71.7 peratus).

Jika dibandingkan dengan suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, terdapat tiga negeri yang mencatatkan peratus penurunan tertinggi dalam KPTB iaitu Kedah dan Negeri Sembilan mencatatkan penurunan pada kadar 0.6 mata peratus manakala Pahang penurunan sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus. Pada ST2 2026, negeri Selangor mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan tertinggi dalam KPTB, iaitu meningkat sebanyak 0.8 mata peratus kepada 77.9 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, negeri-negeri lain merekodkan peningkatan antara 0.4 hingga 0.5 mata peratus. Trend ini menunjukkan peningkatan penyertaan penduduk umur bekerja di negeri masing-masing dalam tenaga buruh, sama ada yang sedang bekerja atau sedang mencari pekerjaan [Carta 2.29].

Carta 2.29:

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, ST2 2026

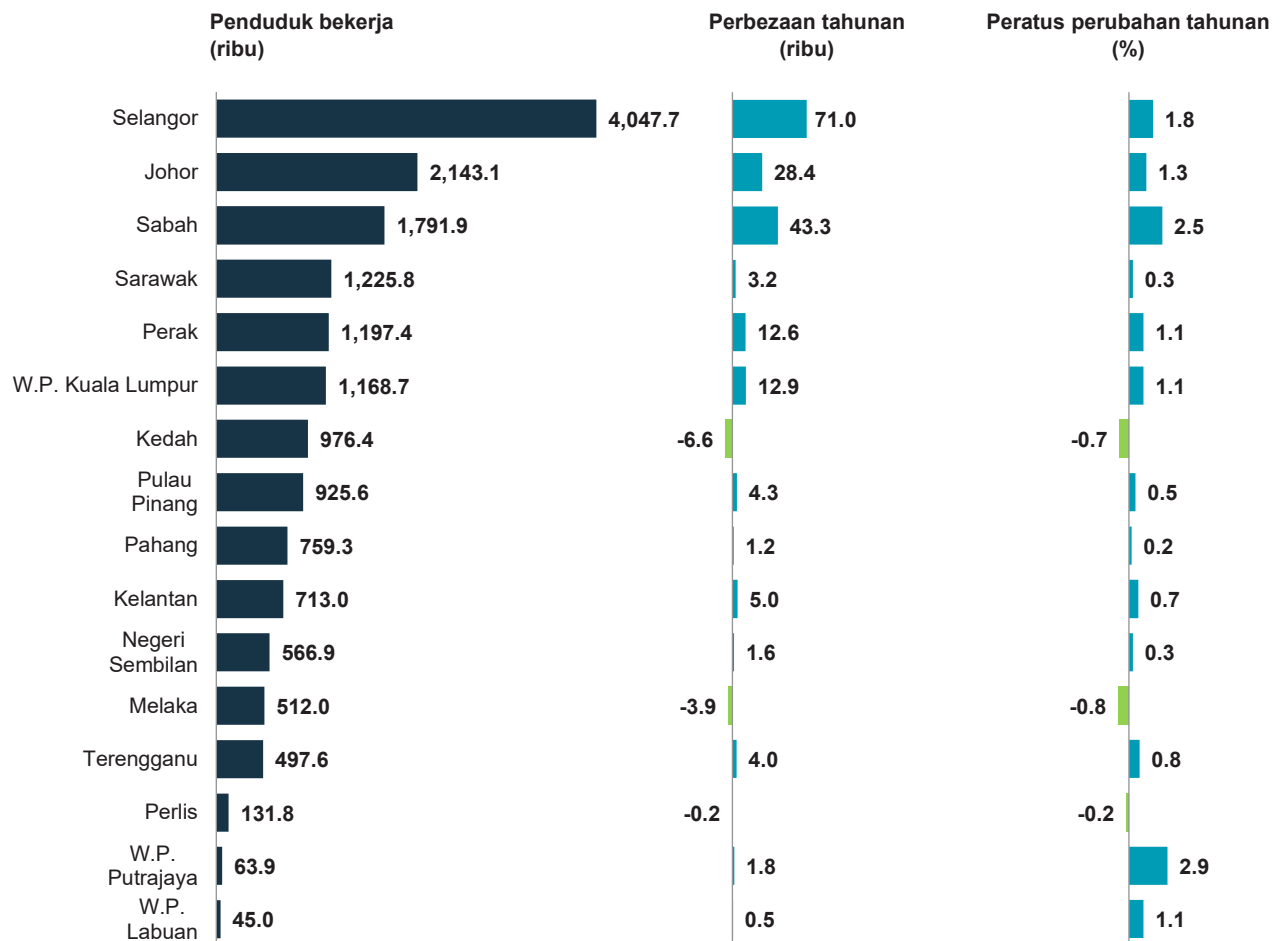


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pada ST2 2026, jumlah guna tenaga di Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 1.1 peratus. Peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja sepanjang suku ini menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan tahunan positif yang dicatatkan oleh semua negeri kecuali Kedah, Melaka dan Perlis. Selangor yang merangkumi 24.1 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga mencatatkan peningkatan paling ketara dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja sebanyak 1.8 peratus (+71.0 ribu orang) kepada 4.05 juta orang. Ini diikuti oleh Johor dengan sumbangan sebanyak 12.8 peratus atau 2.14 juta penduduk bekerja selepas peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.3 peratus (+28.4 ribu orang) [Carta 2.30].

Carta 2.30:

Guna tenaga mengikut negeri, ST2 2026



Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Manakala pengangguran mengikut negeri pada ST2 2026, kadar pengangguran terendah dicatatkan di W.P. Putrajaya pada kadar 1.3 peratus. Selain itu, lapan negeri lain mencatatkan kadar pengangguran yang lebih rendah daripada kadar nasional (3.0 peratus), dengan julat antara 2.0 peratus hingga 2.9 peratus. Sementara itu, dalam kalangan tujuh negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pengangguran melebihi 3.0 peratus, Sabah terus merekodkan kadar tertinggi pada 5.6 peratus walaupun merekodkan penurunan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 1.1 mata peratus dalam suku tahun tersebut.

Enam negeri mencatatkan penurunan dalam bilangan penganggur berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Sabah merekodkan pengurangan paling ketara, menurun sebanyak 15.6 peratus (-19.7 ribu orang) kepada 106.6 ribu orang. Walaupun terdapat penurunan keseluruhan dalam pengangguran, sepuluh negeri mengalami peningkatan dalam bilangan penganggur berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan di W.P Kuala Lumpur, yang meningkat sebanyak 21.5 peratus (+7.4 ribu orang) kepada 41.8 ribu orang, diikuti oleh Melaka yang mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 14.4 peratus (+1.3 ribu orang) kepada 10.3 ribu orang penganggur pada ST2 2026 [Jadual 2.2].

Jadual 2.2:

Pengangguran mengikut negeri, ST2 2026

Negeri	Kadar pengangguran		Penganggur		
	Peratus (%)	Perbezaan mata peratus tahunan (%)	Orang ('000)	Peratus perubahan tahunan (%)	Perbezaan tahunan ('000)
Sabah	5.6	-1.1	106.6	-15.6	-19.7
W.P. Labuan	4.8	-0.9	2.3	-14.8	-0.4
Kelantan	4.1	0.1	30.7	3.4	1.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.5	0.6	41.8	21.5	7.4
Perak	3.3	0.1	40.8	3.6	1.4
Sarawak	3.3	0.1	41.5	2.2	0.9
Perlis	3.2	-0.3	4.4	-6.4	-0.3
Malaysia	3.0	0.0	509.7	-1.6	-8.1
Terengganu	2.9	0.1	14.6	3.5	0.5
Pulau Pinang	2.6	0.3	25.1	13.6	3.0
Kedah	2.5	0.1	24.7	2.1	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	-0.3	14.1	-9.0	-1.4
Johor	2.3	0.1	51.3	8.5	4.0
Selangor	2.1	-0.2	85.2	-8.2	-7.6
Melaka	2.0	0.3	10.3	14.4	1.3
Pahang	2.0	0.2	15.4	10.0	1.4
W.P. Putrajaya	1.3	-0.1	0.8	-11.1	-0.1

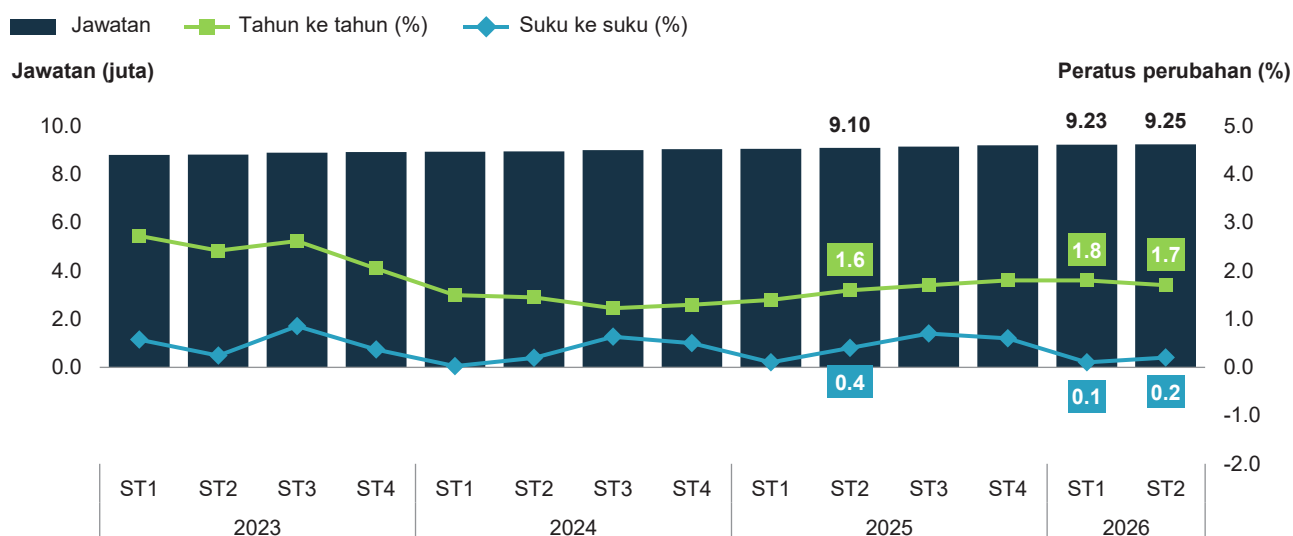
Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

3.1 Jawatan Dalam Sektor Ekonomi

Pada ST2 2026, permintaan buruh terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil, dengan bilangan jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi berkembang sebanyak 1.7 peratus (+152.3 ribu) berbanding tahun sebelumnya untuk mencatatkan sejumlah 9.25 juta jawatan. Secara perbandingan suku tahunan, bilangan jawatan meningkat sederhana sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+22.8 ribu), menunjukkan kestabilan dalam pertumbuhan permintaan buruh sepanjang suku tersebut [Carta 3.1].

Carta 3.1:

Bilangan dan peratus perubahan jawatan, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



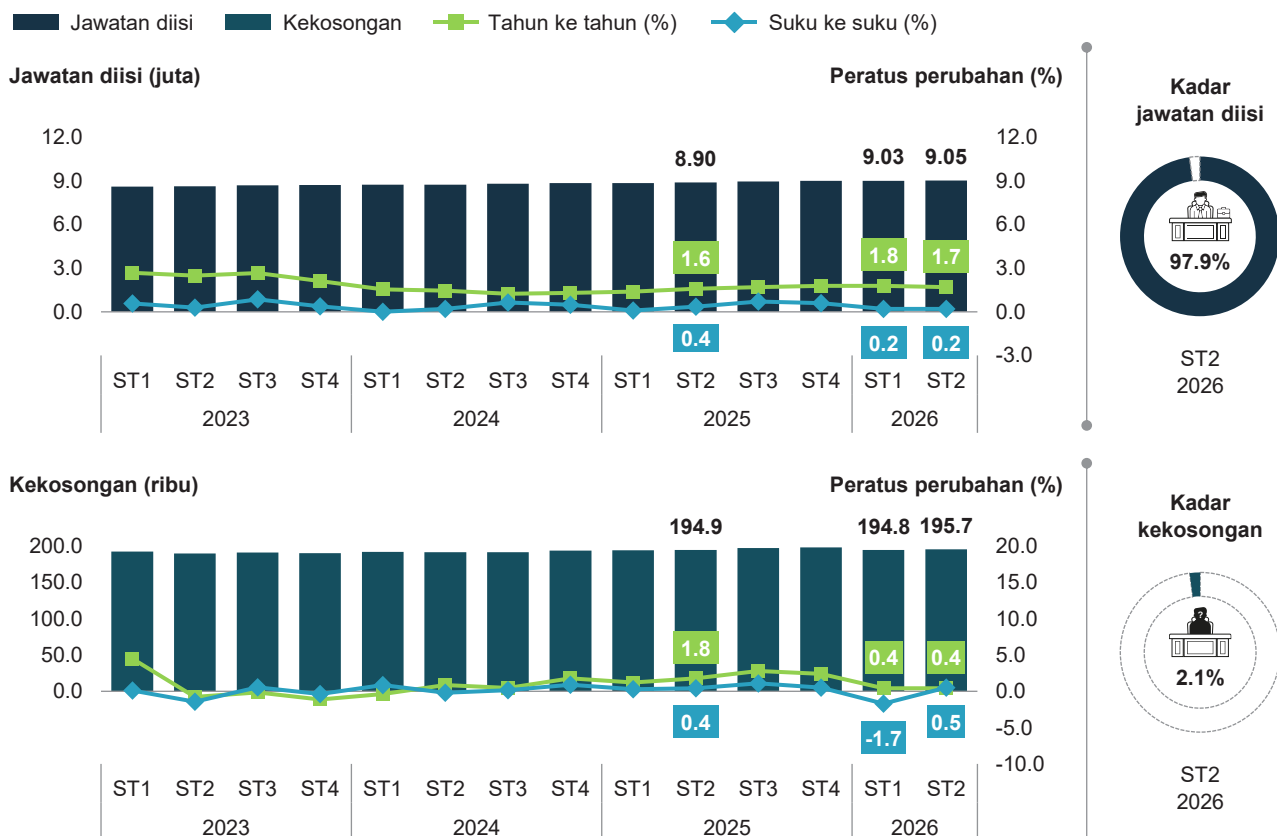
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pada ST2 2026, jawatan diisi meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus (+151.4 ribu) berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya, menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan kepada 9.05 juta jawatan diisi. Jumlah ini juga menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.2 peratus (+21.9 ribu) secara suku tahunan berbanding suku sebelumnya.

Dari segi peluang pekerjaan dalam ekonomi, bilangan kekosongan jawatan meningkat secara marginal 0.4 peratus (+0.9 ribu) berbanding tahun sebelumnya, dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebanyak 195.7 ribu pada ST2 2026. Selain itu, kekosongan jawatan meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus (+0.9 ribu) berbanding suku sebelumnya.

Kadar jawatan diisi mencatat 97.9 peratus pada ST2 2026, kekal sama berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, kadar kekosongan kepada jumlah pekerjaan kekal pada 2.1 peratus, tidak berubah berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya [Carta 3.2].

Carta 3.2:

Bilangan, peratus perubahan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

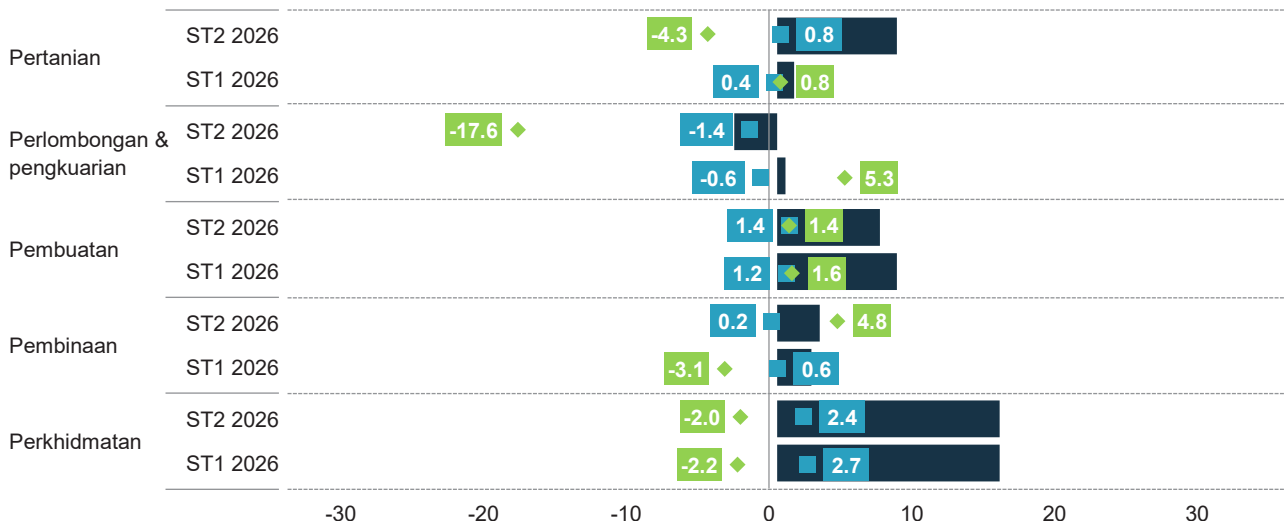
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Analisis lebih terperinci mengikut sektor ekonomi menunjukkan bahawa pertumbuhan tahunan positif didorong oleh peningkatan bilangan jawatan dan jawatan diisi dalam semua sektor kecuali jawatan diisi bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian. Pertumbuhan positif dalam permintaan buruh ini digambarkan melalui peningkatan bilangan kekosongan dalam semua sektor kecuali sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Perkhidmatan [Carta 3.3].

Carta 3.3:

Peratus perubahan tahunan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST1 2026 & ST2 2026

■ Jawatan ■ Jawatan diisi ■ Kekosongan

Peratus perubahan (%)

Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pada ST2 2026, sebahagian besar jawatan tertumpu dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, merangkumi 52.5 peratus atau 4.86 juta jawatan, dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.4 peratus (+111.9 ribu). Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan jawatan dalam semua subsektor, terutama subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit yang meningkat sebanyak 2.9 peratus (+50.6 ribu). Dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, lebih 70 peratus jawatan tertumpu di tiga subsektor utama iaitu Perdagangan borong & runcit (37.6%), Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (19.8%), dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (17.4%).

Daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, jawatan diisi merangkumi 53.4 peratus atau bersamaan 4.83 juta jawatan diisi dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 2.4 peratus (+112.4 ribu) pada ST2 2026. Semua subsektor mencatatkan kadar melebihi 99.0 peratus, dengan subsektor Makanan & minuman dan penginapan mencatatkan kadar tertinggi (99.8%), manakala subsektor Kewangan, insurans, harta tanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan mencatatkan kadar terendah (99.0%). Kekosongan jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan merangkumi 12.4 peratus daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan atau 24.3 ribu kekosongan, mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 2.0 peratus (-0.5 ribu) berbanding suku yang sama tahun lalu. Sebahagian besar kekosongan jawatan didapati dalam subsektor Kewangan, insurans, harta tanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (40.1%) dan Perdagangan borong & runcit (36.0%).

Sementara itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan, yang meliputi 27.4 peratus atau 2.53 juta jawatan, berada di kedudukan kedua selepas sektor Perkhidmatan. Sektor ini mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.4 peratus (+36.1 ribu) pada ST2 2026, dengan pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektor kecuali Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik. Pertambahan jawatan tertinggi dalam sektor Pembuatan berlaku dalam subsektor Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka dengan kenaikan 2.7 peratus (+10.5 ribu) tahunan. Selain itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan kebanyakannya tertumpu dalam subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (26.4%), diikuti Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (17.7%), dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka (15.7%). Ketiga-tiga subsektor menyumbang hampir dua pertiga daripada jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan.

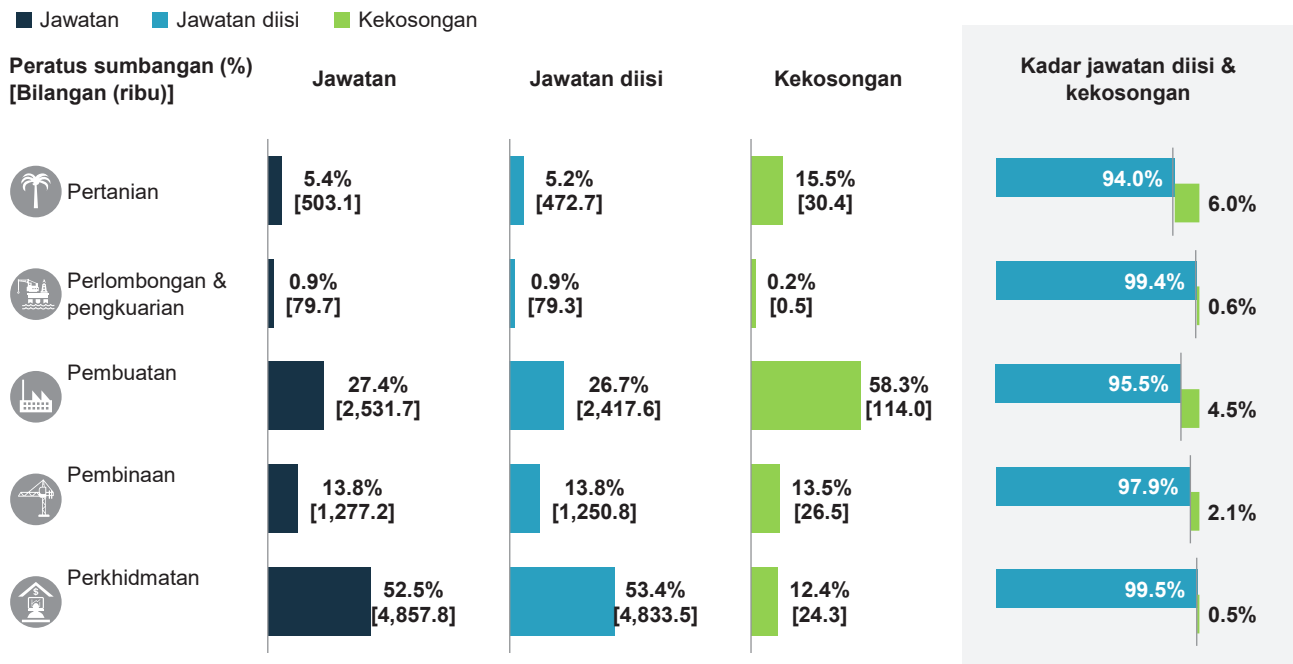
Kadar jawatan diisi dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan 95.5 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada tempoh yang sama, bilangan ini meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus (+34.5 ribu) untuk mencatat 2.42 juta jawatan diisi. Subsektor Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit mencatatkan kadar jawatan diisi tertinggi pada 96.6 peratus, manakala subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal menyumbang mencatat kadar terendah sebanyak 94.7 peratus. Jawatan kosong dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan sebanyak 114.0 ribu, merangkumi 4.5 peratus daripada jumlah jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan. Bilangan kekosongan dalam sektor ini meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus (+1.6 ribu), dengan peningkatan dalam semua subsektor kecuali Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik. Sebahagian besar daripada kekosongan jawatan tertumpu dalam dua subsektor, iaitu Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (30.8%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (16.7%).

Jawatan dalam sektor Pembinaan merangkumi 13.8 peratus daripada bilangan jawatan pada ST2 2026, meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+3.3 ribu) kepada 1.28 juta jawatan berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Kadar jawatan diisi dalam sektor ini adalah 97.9 peratus, manakala kadar kekosongan adalah 2.1 peratus pada suku tahun tersebut. Selain itu, jawatan dalam sektor Pertanian menyumbang 5.4 peratus atau 503.1 ribu jawatan dan

sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatat sumbangan terendah sebanyak 0.9 peratus atau bersamaan 79.7 ribu jawatan. Sektor ini masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.4 peratus (+2.2 ribu), manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun sebanyak 1.5 peratus (-1.2 ribu) berbanding ST2 2026. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian secara konsisten mencatat kadar jawatan diisi kedua tertinggi sebanyak 99.4, menunjukkan bilangan kekosongan kedua terendah pada suku tahun tersebut. Sebaliknya, sektor Pertanian mencatat kadar jawatan diisi sebanyak 94.0 peratus, menunjukkan kadar kekosongan tertinggi sebanyak 6.0 peratus pada ST2 2026 [Carta 3.4].

Carta 3.4:

Peratus sumbangan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST2 2026

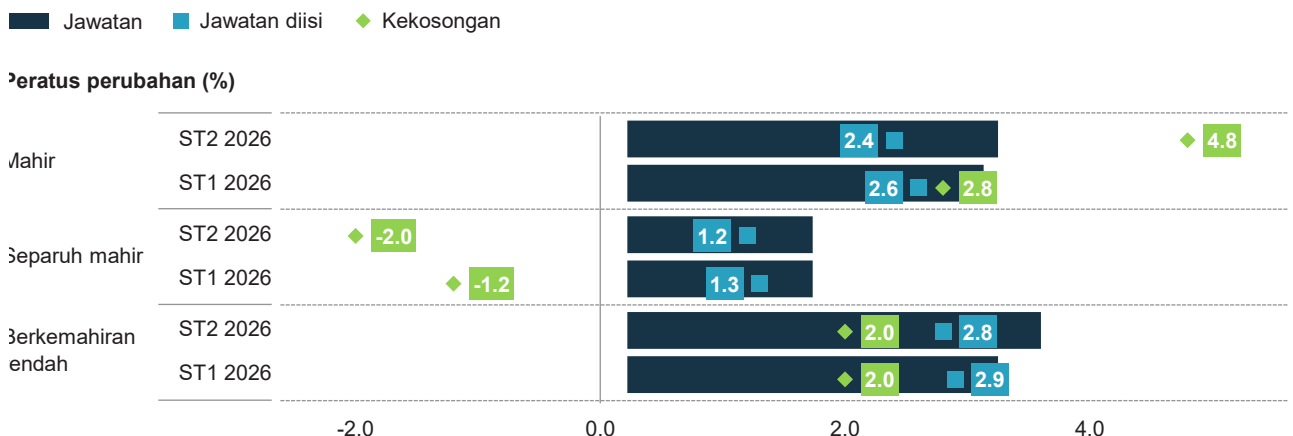


Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Berdasarkan permintaan buruh mengikut tahap kemahiran pada ST2 2026, jumlah jawatan dalam semua kategori kemahiran meningkat berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Fenomena yang sama turut berlaku pada bilangan jawatan diisi, menunjukkan kenaikan dalam semua kategori [Carta 3.5].

Carta 3.5:

Peratus perubahan tahunan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST1 2026 & ST2 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Majoriti jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi berada dalam kategori separuh mahir, merangkumi 62.0 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 5.74 juta jawatan pada ST2 2026. Lima pekerjaan dalam kategori ini terdiri daripada Pekerja sokongan perkeranian; Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan; Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, ternakan dan perikanan; Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; dan Operator mesin dan loji. Berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya, jawatan dalam kategori ini meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus (+64.1 ribu). Oleh itu, kadar jawatan diisi bagi kategori separuh mahir adalah 98.1 peratus, melibatkan 5.63 juta jawatan diisi, dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.2 peratus (+66.3 ribu). Pada tempoh yang sama, bilangan kekosongan jawatan dalam kategori ini menurun 2.0 peratus (-2.2 ribu), dengan jumlah keseluruhan 107.3 ribu kekosongan dan kadar kekosongan sebanyak 1.9 peratus.

Jawatan mahir pula merangkumi sumbangan sebanyak 25.4 peratus pada ST2 2026, melibatkan tiga kategori pekerjaan, iaitu Pengurus; Profesional; dan Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu. Bilangan jawatan mahir meningkat sebanyak 2.5 peratus (+57.0 ribu) secara tahunan kepada 2.35 juta jawatan pada suku tersebut. Sehubungan itu, bilangan jawatan diisi dalam kategori mahir meningkat sebanyak 2.4 peratus (+54.7 ribu) kepada 2.30 juta jawatan diisi. Walau bagaimanapun, kekosongan jawatan mahir juga turut meningkat sebanyak 4.8 peratus (+2.3 ribu), mencatatkan sebanyak 50.2 ribu kekosongan. Kadar jawatan diisi dalam kategori mahir adalah 97.9 peratus, manakala kadar kekosongan adalah 2.1 peratus.

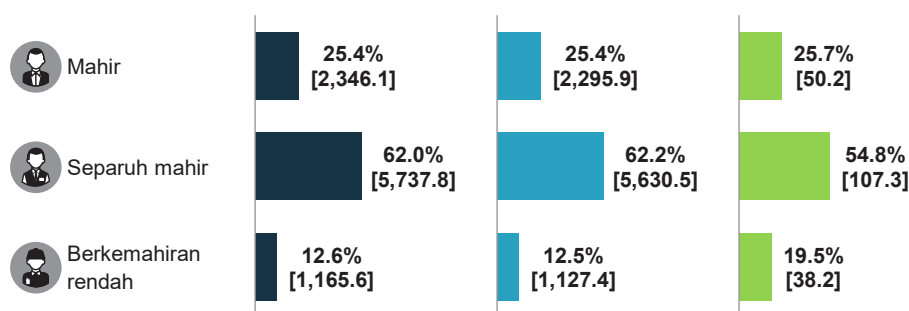
Namun begitu, baki 12.6 peratus jawatan berada dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah, yang meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus (+31.2 ribu) kepada 1.17 juta jawatan. Selari dengan itu, bilangan jawatan diisi berkemahiran rendah meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus (+30.5 ribu) kepada 1.13 juta, merekodkan kadar jawatan diisi sebanyak 96.7 peratus pada ST2 2026. Tambahan pula, kekosongan jawatan berkemahiran rendah meningkat sebanyak 2.0 peratus (+0.8 ribu) kepada 38.2 ribu, mencatatkan kadar kekosongan sebanyak 3.3 peratus [Carta 3.6].

Carta 3.6:

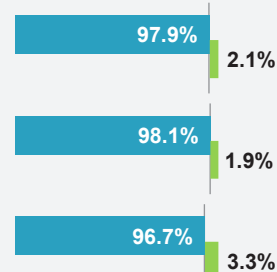
Peratus sumbangan jawatan, jawatan diisi & kekosongan dan kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST2 2026

■ Jawatan ■ Jawatan diisi ■ Kekosongan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Bilangan (ribu)]



Kadar jawatan diisi & kekosongan



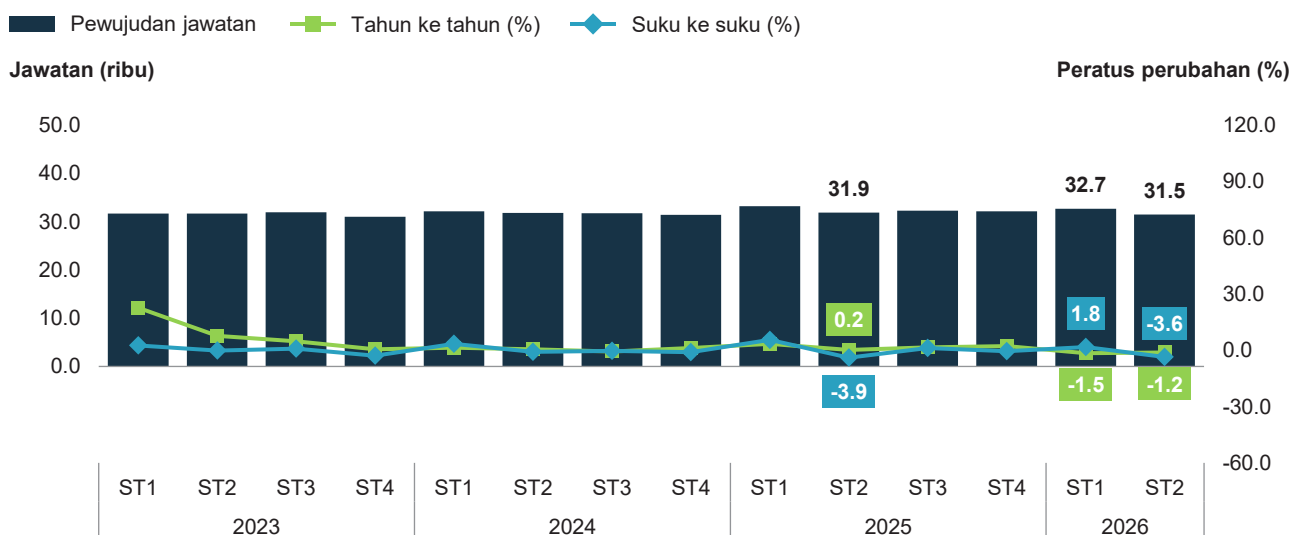
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

3.2 Pewujudan Jawatan

Pada ST2 2026, bilangan pewujudan jawatan dalam sektor ekonomi menurun sebanyak 1.2 peratus (-0.4 ribu) tahun ke tahun berbanding -1.5 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Jumlah keseluruhan jawatan yang diwujudkan adalah sebanyak 31.5 ribu. Sementara itu, bilangan ini mencatatkan penurunan suku tahunan sebanyak 3.6 peratus (-1.2 ribu) daripada 32.7 ribu pada ST1 2026 [Carta 3.7].

Carta 3.7:

Bilangan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pewujudan jawatan sebahagian besarnya adalah dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, merangkumi 45.7 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 14.4 ribu jawatan, mencatatkan penurunan 3.3 peratus (-0.5 ribu) pada ST2 2026. Dalam sektor ini, subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit memainkan peranan penting dengan menyumbang 8.6 ribu pewujudan jawatan, diikuti subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan dengan 2.3 ribu jawatan.

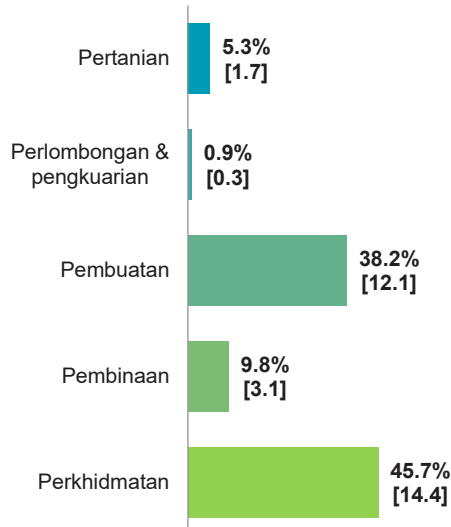
Sektor Pembuatan di kedudukan kedua dengan sumbangan 38.2 peratus daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan pada ST2 2026, meningkat 0.9 peratus (+0.1 ribu) mencatatkan 12.1 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Gabungan sumbangan dua subsektor yang meliputi lebih separuh daripada pewujudan jawatan dalam sektor Pembuatan adalah subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (32.1%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (25.8%).

Di samping itu, terdapat peningkatan 26.0 peratus tahunan dalam pewujudan jawatan bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan 0.3 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Pertanian merangkumi 5.3 peratus pewujudan jawatan pada suku tahun ini, bersamaan dengan 1.7 ribu jawatan, mencatatkan kenaikan 26.6 peratus (+0.4 ribu) berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Pada tempoh yang sama, sektor Pembinaan yang menyumbang 9.8 peratus mencatatkan penurunan ketara 11.3 peratus (-0.4 ribu) [Carta 3.8].

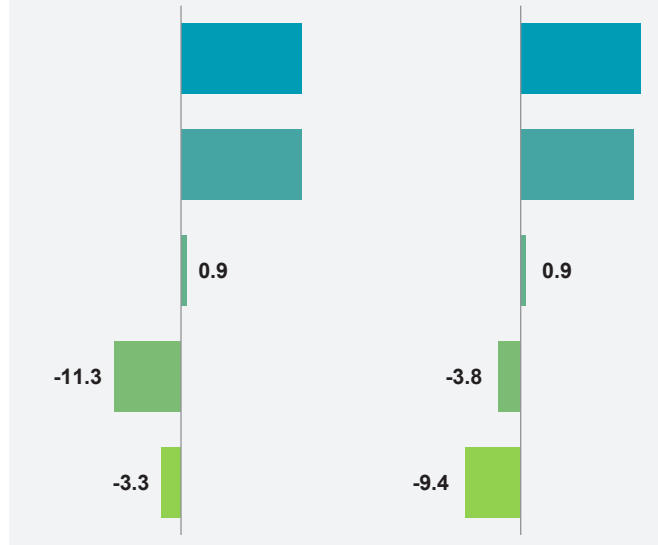
Carta 3.8:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST2 2026

■ Pertanian ■ Perlombongan & pengkuarian ■ Pembuatan ■ Pembinaan ■ Perkhidmatan

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Jawatan (ribu)]**Peratus perubahan (%)**

Tahunan Suku tahunan



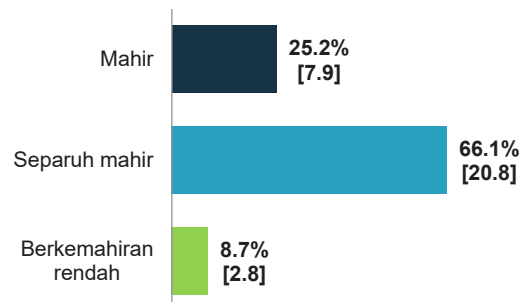
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Melihat kepada pewujudan jawatan mengikut tahap kemahiran, lebih separuh atau 66.1 peratus daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan pada ST2 2026 tertumpu dalam kategori separuh mahir, yang menyumbang 21.0 ribu jawatan. Dari segi perubahan tahunan, bilangan pewujudan jawatan dalam kategori ini meningkat 1.0 peratus (+0.2 ribu). Kategori mahir berada di kedudukan kedua dengan komposisi hampir satu pertiga (25.2%) daripada jumlah pewujudan jawatan, mencatatkan penurunan tahunan sebanyak 0.2 peratus (-0.01 ribu) kepada 7.9 ribu pewujudan jawatan. Sementara itu, pewujudan jawatan dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah yang menyumbang 8.7 peratus daripada keseluruhan pewujudan jawatan, menurun sebanyak 17.0 peratus (-0.6 ribu) untuk mencatatkan 2.8 ribu jawatan pada ST2 2026 [Carta 3.9].

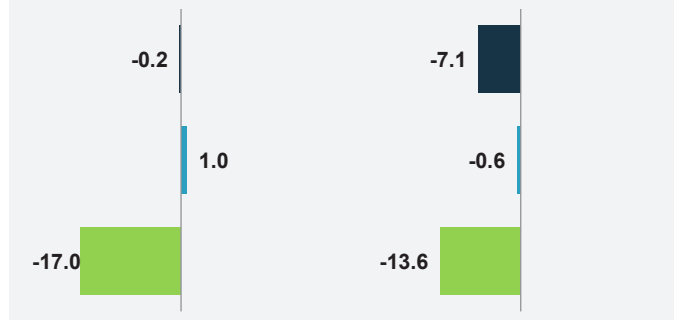
Carta 3.9:

Taburan dan peratus perubahan pewujudan jawatan mengikut tahap kemahiran, ST2 2026

■ Mahir ■ Separuh mahir ■ Berkemahiran rendah

Peratus sumbangan (%)
[Orang (ribu)]**Peratus perubahan (%)**

Tahunan Suku tahunan



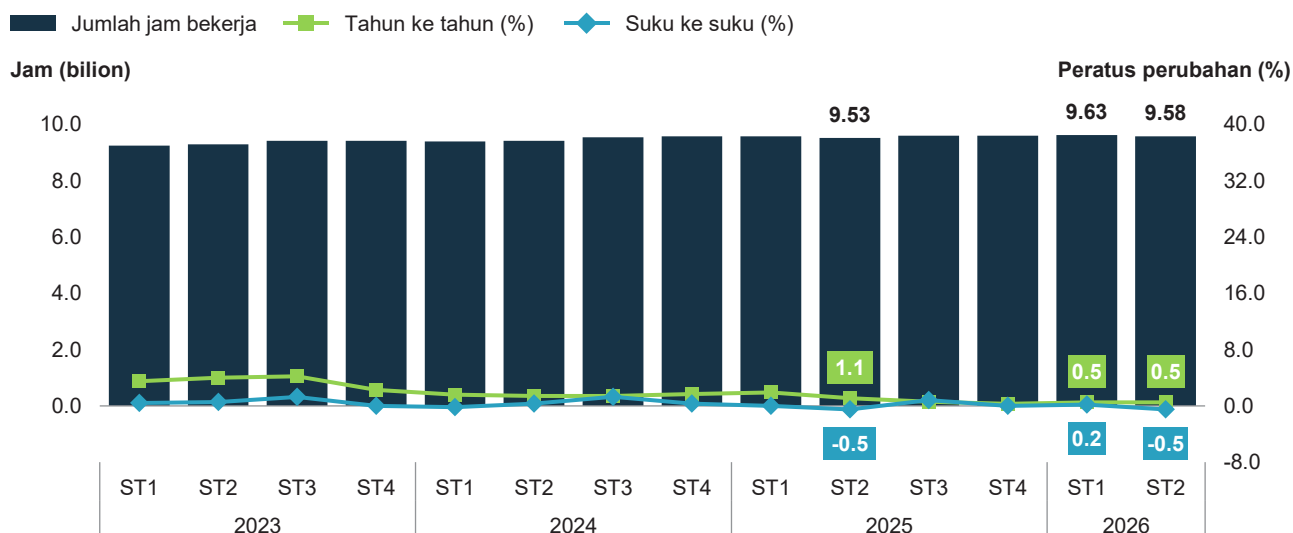
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

4.1 Produktiviti Buruh Per Jam Bekerja

Pada ST2 2026, ekonomi Malaysia terus berkembang 6.0 peratus tahun ke tahun berbanding 4.6 peratus pada suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, berlaku sedikit peetambahan dalam jumlah jam bekerja, bertambah sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 9.58 bilion jam. Perbandingan secara suku tahunan, jumlah jam bekerja menurun pada 0.5 peratus berbanding dengan ST1 2026 [Carta 4.1].

Carta 4.1:

Jumlah jam bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Di Malaysia, sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang hampir dua pertiga atau 62.5 peratus daripada jumlah jam bekerja, menjadikannya penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi negara. Manakala sumbangan kedua tertinggi bagi jumlah jam bekerja adalah di sektor Pembuatan yang merangkumi 17.5 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian dengan sumbangan 10.7 peratus pada ST2 2026. Pada suku yang sama, sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 8.8 peratus, dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian meliputi 0.5 peratus daripada jumlah jam bekerja.

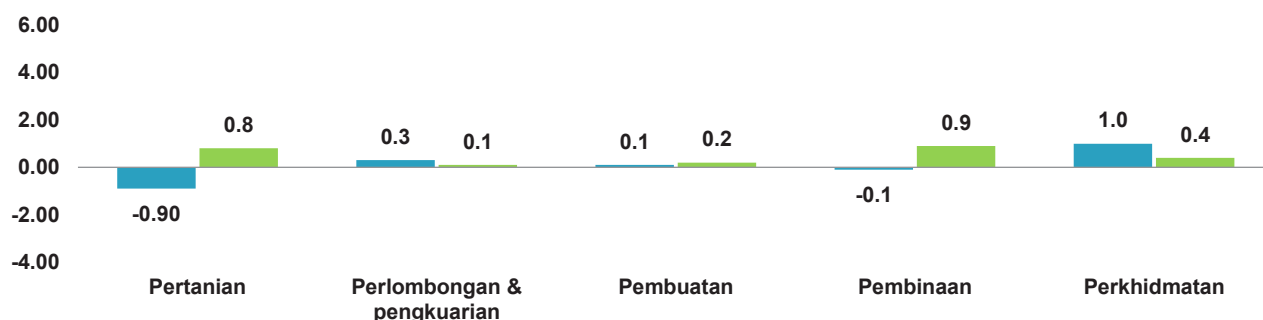
Kesemua sektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif tahun ke tahun bagi jumlah jam bekerja pada ST2 2026. Sektor Pembinaan merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam jumlah jam bekerja, meningkat sebanyak 0.9 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, jumlah jam bekerja dalam sektor Pertanian menyumbang peningkatan sebanyak 0.8 peratus tahun ke tahun pada suku yang sama. Sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian juga menunjukkan kenaikan masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 0.4, 0.2 dan 0.1 peratus pada ST2 2026 [Carta 4.2].

Carta 4.2:

Peratus perubahan tahunan jumlah jam bekerja mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST1 2026 & ST2 2026

ST1 2026 ST2 2026

Peratus perubahan (%)



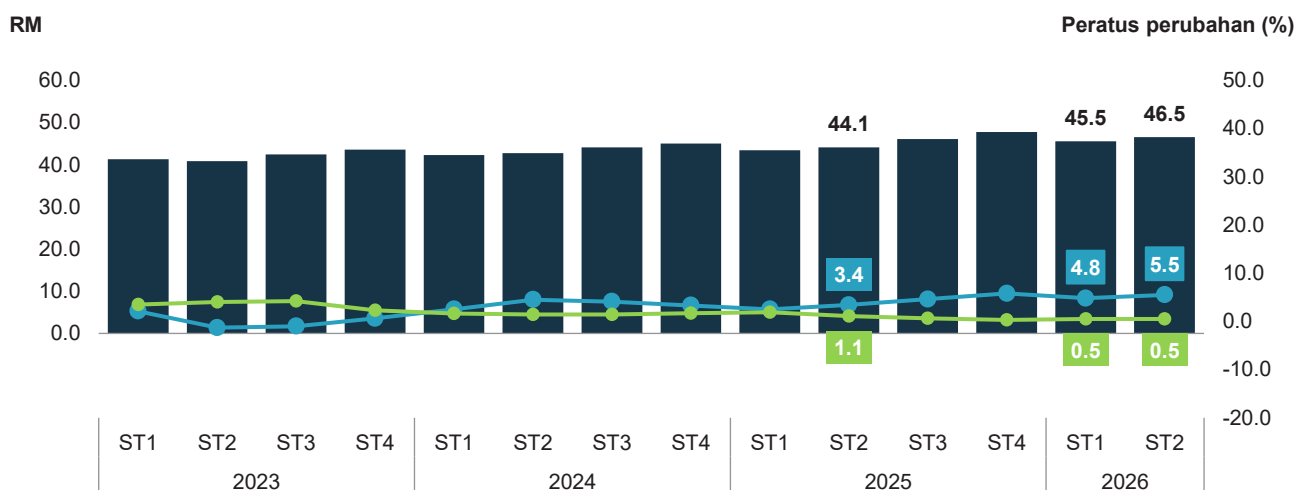
Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Secara keseluruhannya, produktiviti buruh yang diukur melalui nilai tambah per jam bekerja meningkat 5.5 peratus pada ST2 2026 selepas mencatatkan peningkatan 4.8 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya, membawa nilai produktiviti kepada RM46.5 per jam [Carta 4.3].

Carta 4.3:

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja (RM) Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja (Tahun ke tahun, %) Jumlah jam bekerja (Tahun ke tahun, %)



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Melihat kepada produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja mengikut sektor ekonomi pada ST2 2026, semua sektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan positif, kecuali sektor Pertanian. Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian meningkat paling tinggi dengan 9.1 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja berbanding suku yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

Pada suku tahun yang sama, sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan kenaikan 7.1 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja. Kesemua subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan, dengan pertumbuhan subsektor tertinggi Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (14.9%) dan Minuman & produk tembakau (13.7%). Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan meningkat sebanyak 5.6 peratus tahun ke tahun pada ST2 2026 [Jadual 4.1].

Jadual 4.1:

Peratus perubahan tahunan produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja, nilai ditambah & jumlah jam bekerja, ST2 2026

Aktiviti ekonomi	Produktiviti buruh per jam bekerja	Nilai ditambah	Jumlah jam bekerja
Pertanian	-4.4	-3.7	0.8
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	9.1	9.2	0.1
Pembuatan	7.1	7.3	0.2
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	3.6	2.9	-0.7
Minuman & produk tembakau	13.7	6.3	-6.5
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	1.9	1.2	-0.7
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	2.2	4.9	2.7
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	4.1	3.2	-0.9
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	4.3	5.5	1.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	14.9	14.4	-0.4
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	2.0	4.5	2.4
Pembinaan	5.6	6.5	0.9
Perkhidmatan	5.4	5.9	0.4
Utiliti	2.4	6.3	3.9
Perdagangan borong & runcit	3.0	4.7	1.7
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	9.2	6.5	-2.4
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	5.9	7.0	1.1
Maklumat & komunikasi	3.8	8.3	4.3
Kewangan & insurans	1.9	3.8	1.8
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	6.2	6.9	0.7
Perkhidmatan lain	6.0	6.1	0.1
Jumlah	5.5	6.0	0.5

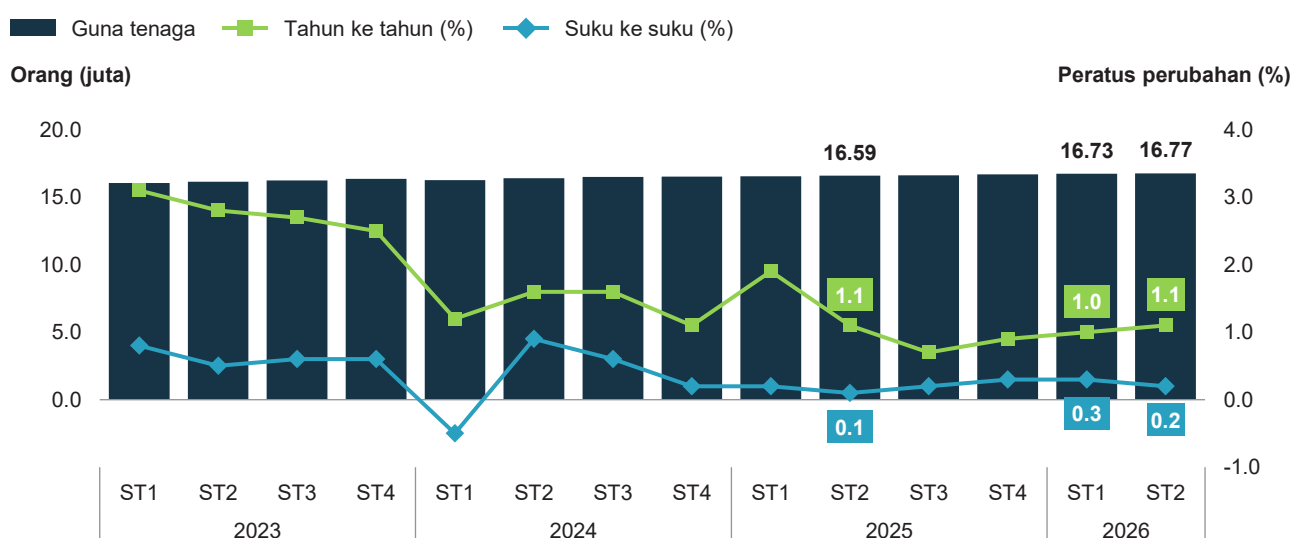
Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

4.2 Produktiviti Buruh Per Pekerja

Dengan situasi pasaran buruh Malaysia yang terus bertambah baik pada ST2 2026, guna tenaga meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus tahun ke tahun untuk mencatatkan jumlah 16.77 juta orang. Dari segi suku tahunan, guna tenaga mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 0.2 peratus, berbanding suku sebelumnya [Carta 4.4].

Carta 4.4:

Guna tenaga, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Pada ST2 2026, guna tenaga berkembang dalam semua sektor ekonomi, dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi khususnya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Guna tenaga dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus untuk mencapai bilangan seramai 10.54 juta orang, dengan setiap subsektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif berbanding suku sama tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan yang paling ketara dilihat dalam subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi (3.5%) dan diikuti oleh Makanan & minuman dan penginapan (2.4%).

Dalam sektor Pembuatan, guna tenaga meningkat sebanyak 0.1 peratus pada ST2 2026 untuk merekodkan 2.84 juta orang. Kebanyakan subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan, kecuali subsektor Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik menurun sebanyak 2.3 peratus pada ST2 2026. Peningkatan terbesar dapat diperhatikan dalam subsektor Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka (0.9%), diikuti oleh subsektor Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan (0.8%), serta Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan dan Minuman dan produk tembakau (0.7%).

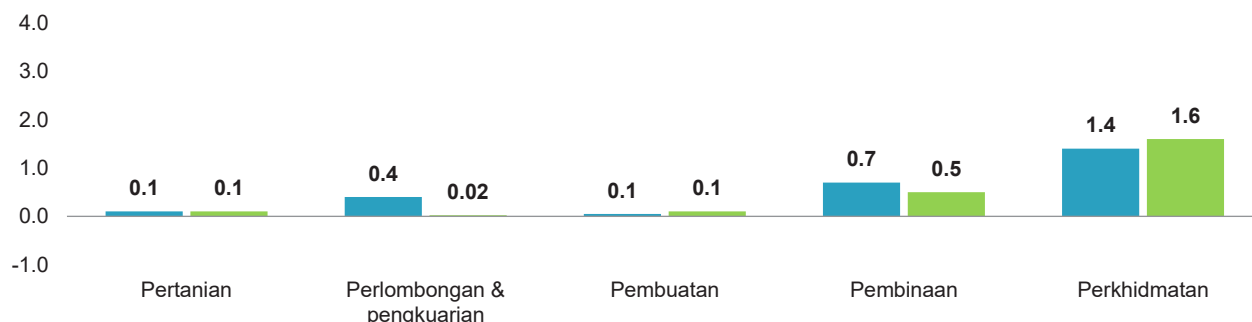
Selain itu, guna tenaga dalam sektor Pertanian mencatatkan 1.89 juta orang pada ST2 2026 meningkat 0.1 peratus berbanding suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing merekodkan pertumbuhan guna tenaga sebanyak 0.5 peratus dan 0.02 peratus [Carta 4.5].

Carta 4.5:

Peratus perubahan tahunan guna tenaga mengikut sektor ekonomi, ST1 2026 & ST2 2026

■ ST1 2026 ■ ST2 2026

Peratus perubahan (%)



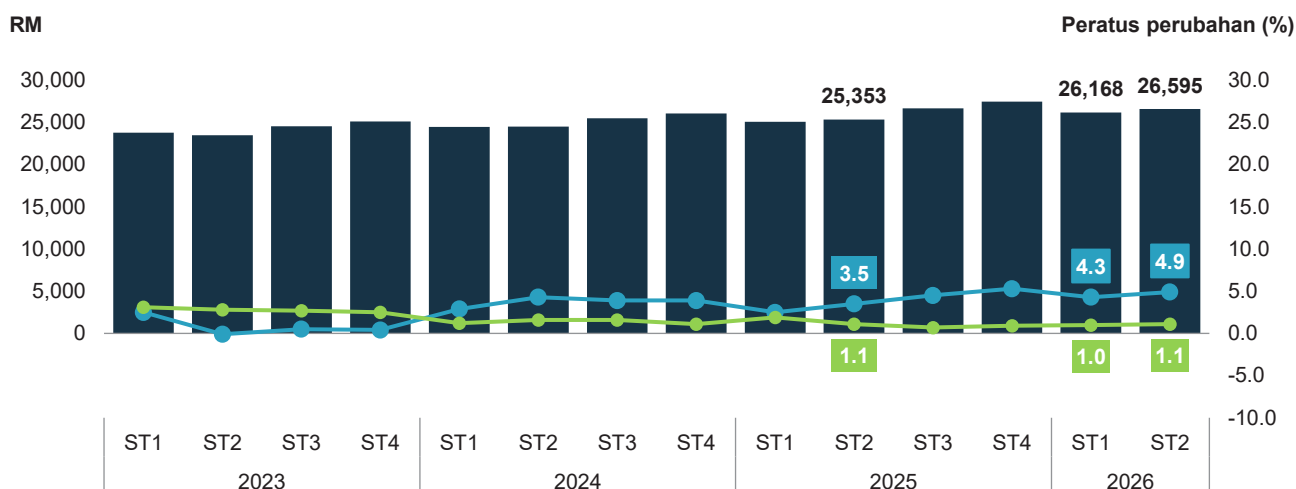
Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Produktiviti buruh yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja terus meningkat 4.9 peratus untuk mencapai RM 26,595 seorang pada ST2 2026 [Carta 4.6].

Carta 4.6:

Produktiviti buruh per pekerja, ST1 2023 – ST2 2026

■ Produktiviti buruh per pekerja (RM) ● Produktiviti buruh per pekerja (Tahun ke tahun, %) ● Guna tenaga (Tahun ke tahun, %)



Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

Mengikut sektor ekonomi, produktiviti buruh per pekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 4.2 peratus pada ST2 2026, disokong oleh prestasi positif dalam kesemua subsektor.

Pada masa yang sama, produktiviti buruh per pekerja dalam sektor Pembuatan meningkat sebanyak 7.3 peratus tahun ke tahun pada ST2 2026. Antara pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam sektor ini dicatatkan oleh subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (14.2%) dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (5.7%).

Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan peningkatan yang ketara sebanyak 9.2 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh per pekerja. Sektor Pembinaan juga mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 6.0 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian menurun sebanyak 3.7 peratus pada ST2 2026 [Jadual 4.2].

Jadual 4.2:

Peratus perubahan tahunan produktiviti buruh per pekerja, nilai ditambah & guna tenaga, ST2 2026

Aktiviti ekonomi	Produktiviti buruh per pekerja	Nilai ditambah	Guna tenaga
Pertanian	-3.7	-3.7	0.1
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	9.2	9.2	0.02
Pembuatan	7.3	7.3	0.1
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2.4	2.9	0.5
Minuman & produk tembakau	5.6	6.3	0.7
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	0.8	1.2	0.4
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	4.2	4.9	0.7
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	5.7	3.2	-2.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	4.5	5.5	0.9
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	14.2	14.4	0.2
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	3.6	4.5	0.8
Pembinaan	6.0	6.5	0.5
Perkhidmatan	4.2	5.9	1.6
Utiliti	4.5	6.3	1.7
Perdagangan borong & runcit	3.3	4.7	1.4
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	4.1	6.5	2.4
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	5.7	7.0	1.3
Maklumat & komunikasi	4.7	8.3	3.5
Kewangan & insurans	1.7	3.8	2.1
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	4.7	6.9	2.1
Perkhidmatan lain	5.1	6.1	0.9
Jumlah	4.9	6.0	1.1

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, ST2 2026, DOSM

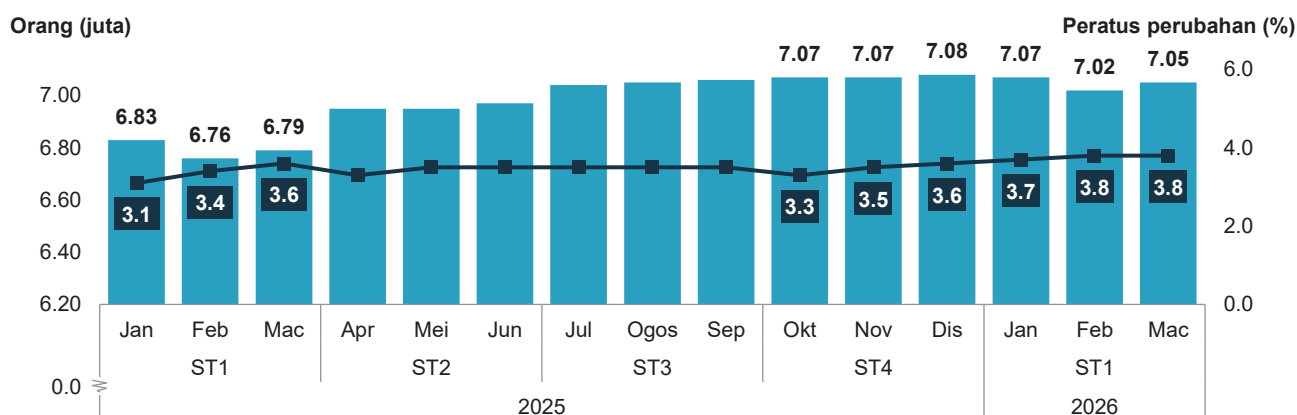
5.1 Median upah bulanan pekerja formal

Jumlah bilangan pekerja formal warganegara berjumlah 7.05 juta orang pada Mac 2026, meningkat sebanyak 3.8 peratus (+261.3 ribu orang) berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya berdasarkan Statistik Upah Pekerja yang disusun menggunakan sumber data pentadbiran. Bilangan ini merangkumi 65.4 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja bergaji warganegara dalam kedua-dua sektor swasta dan awam [Carta 5.1].

Carta 5.1:

Pekerja formal warganegara, Jan 2025 – Mac 2026

■ Pekerja formal warganegara ● Tahun ke tahun (%)



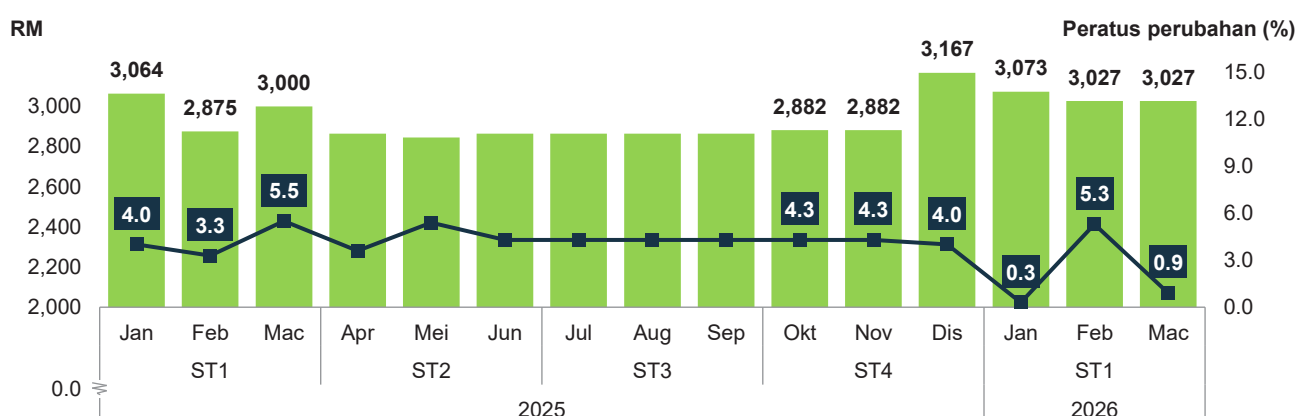
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Pada Mac 2026, median upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara adalah RM 3,027, mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 0.9 peratus pada bulan tersebut (Februari 2026: RM 3,027; Januari 2026: RM 3,073) [Carta 5.2].

Carta 5.2:

Median upah bulanan, Jan 2025 – Mac 2026

■ Median upah bulanan ● Tahun ke tahun (%)



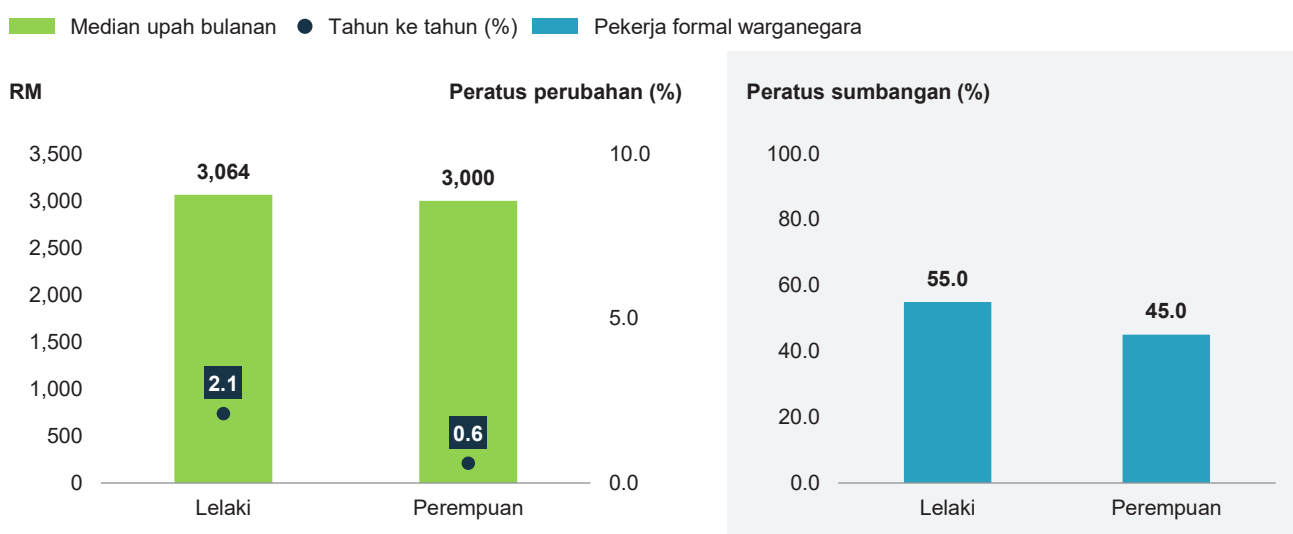
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Dari segi pecahan mengikut jantina, median upah bulanan bagi lelaki meningkat 2.1 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM3,064, mewakili 55.0 peratus (3.88 juta orang) daripada keseluruhan pekerja formal warganegara pada Mac 2026. Sementara itu, perempuan merangkumi 45.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja formal warganegara, mencatatkan peningkatan 0.6 peratus bagi median upah bulanan kepada RM3,000.

Berdasarkan perbandingan bulan ke bulan, median upah bulanan bagi lelaki menunjukkan trend peningkatan kepada RM3,064 pada Mac, berbanding RM3,056 pada Februari, selepas merekodkan RM3,089 pada Januari 2026. Median upah bulanan bagi pekerja perempuan mencatatkan penurunan, daripada RM3,055 pada Januari kepada RM3,000 pada Februari dan Mac 2026. Pekerja lelaki secara konsisten memperoleh gaji median yang lebih tinggi berbanding pekerja perempuan [Carta 5.3].

Carta 5.3:

Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut jantina, Mac 2026



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

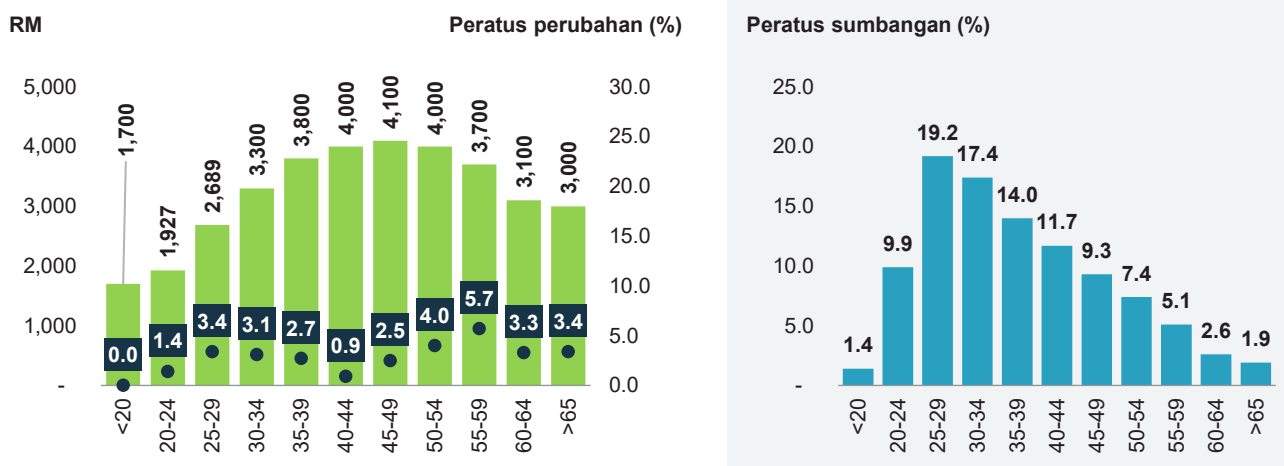
Dari segi kumpulan umur, pekerja formal warganegara berumur antara 45 dan 49 tahun merekodkan median upah bulanan tertinggi, iaitu RM4,100 pada Mac 2026, merangkumi 9.3 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara. Sebaliknya, kumpulan umur bawah 20 tahun mencatatkan median upah bulanan paling rendah dengan RM1,700. Trend ini selari dengan bulan-bulan sebelumnya, menunjukkan taburan upah bagi pekerja formal dipengaruhi oleh kumpulan umur yang berkait rapat dengan tahap pendidikan dan juga pengalaman bekerja.

Pada Mac 2026, median upah bulanan pekerja formal warganegara bagi semua kumpulan umur mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif. Peningkatan paling ketara dapat diperhatikan dalam kalangan pekerja berumur antara 55 dan 59 tahun yang mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.7 peratus [Carta 5.4].

Carta 5.4:

Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut kumpulan umur, Mac 2026

■ Median upah bulanan ● Tahun ke tahun (%) ■ Pekerja formal warganegara



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Dari segi aktiviti ekonomi, median upah bulanan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif bagi kesemua lima sektor utama pada Mac 2026 berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun 2025. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian terus merekodkan median tertinggi pada RM9,678, yang mencatatkan peningkatan 10.0 peratus berbanding Mac 2025 walaupun hanya menyumbang 0.5 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara.

Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan merekodkan median upah bulanan sebanyak RM2,900 pada bulan yang sama, meningkat 3.2 peratus tahun ke tahun. Dalam sektor Pembinaan, median upah bulanan meningkat 2.7 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM3,082 pada Mac 2026.

Median bulanan bagi sektor Perkhidmatan adalah RM3,064 dengan peningkatan 2.1 peratus. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi negara, pekerja formal warganegara dalam sektor ini menyumbang lebih daripada dua pertiga (68.3% atau 4.81 juta orang) pekerja formal. Dalam sektor ini juga, Kewangan & Insurans mencatatkan gaji median tertinggi sebanyak RM7,700, diikuti oleh Maklumat & Komunikasi sebanyak RM6,000 dan subsektor Utiliti sebanyak RM4,405. Sebaliknya, subsektor Makanan & minuman dan Penginapan mencatatkan yang terendah iaitu sebanyak RM2,164. Sektor Pertanian mencatatkan gaji median bulanan terendah sebanyak RM2,327, namun, sektor ini menyaksikan peningkatan sebanyak 5.8 peratus dalam gaji median berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya [Jadual 5.1].

Jadual 5.1:

Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan dan peratus sumbangan pekerja formal warganegara mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Mac 2026

Aktiviti ekonomi	Upah Bulanan		Pekerja formal
	Median (RM)	Peratus perubahan (Tahun ke tahun, %)	Peratus sumbangan (%)
Pertanian	2,327	5.8	1.8
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	9,678	10.0	0.5
Pembuatan	2,900	3.2	17.5
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2,600	2.2	2.6
Minuman & produk tembakau	3,500	-4.5	0.2
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit	2,245	2.9	0.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan	2,664	3.9	1.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik	3,100	4.0	2.8
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	2,945	2.9	2.1
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal	2,964	4.8	4.8
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan	3,045	1.5	3.4
Pembinaan	3,082	2.7	6.0
Perkhidmatan	3,064	2.1	68.3
Utiliti	4,405	-0.5	1.1
Perdagangan borong & runcit	2,600	2.1	20.9
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	2,164	5.8	4.4
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	3,382	5.7	4.3
Maklumat & komunikasi	6,000	-1.6	3.2
Kewangan & insurans	7,700	0.0	4.6
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	3,200	3.2	12.2
Perkhidmatan lain	3,000	0.9	17.6
Tidak dikelaskan			5.8
Jumlah	3,027	0.9	100.0

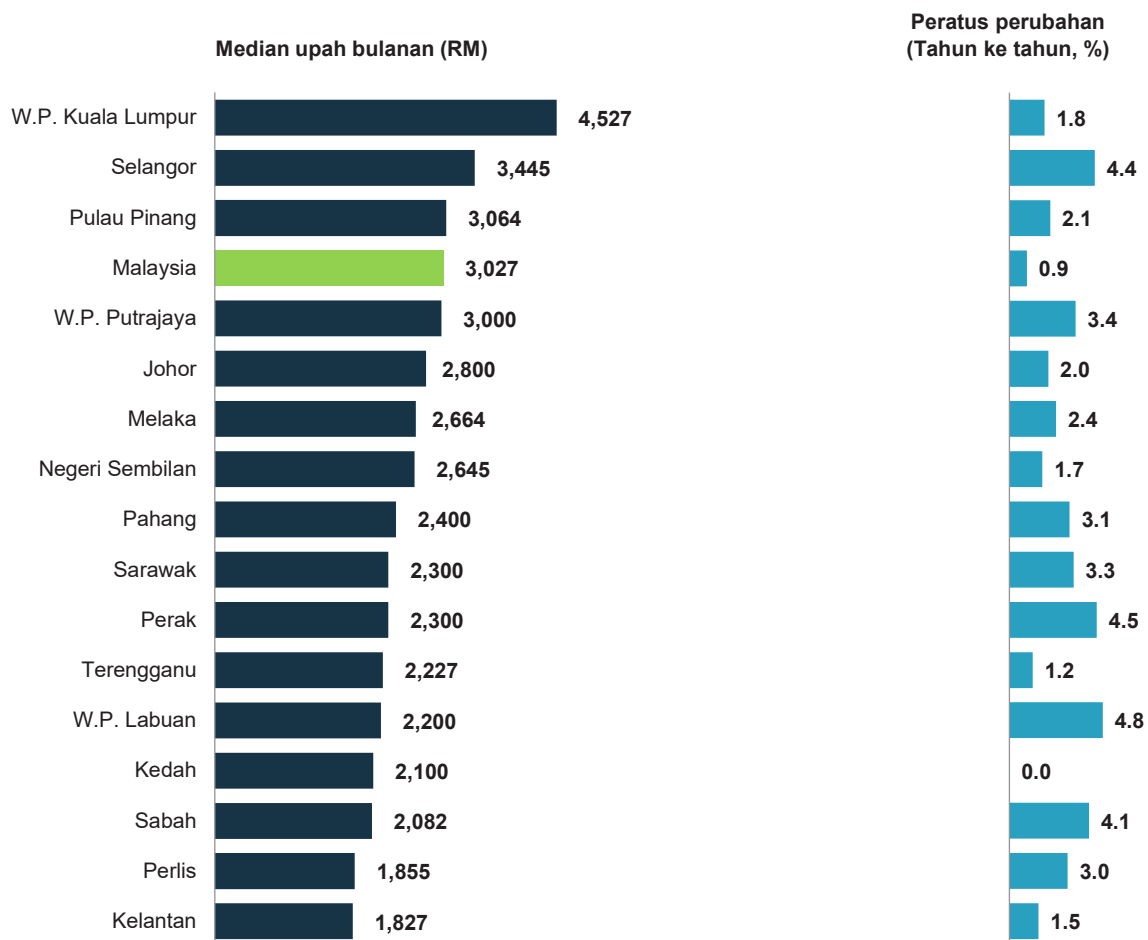
Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Berdasarkan upah pekerja formal warganegara di peringkat negeri pada Mac 2026, tiga negeri melepasi median upah bulanan peringkat nasional iaitu RM3,027. Negeri dengan median upah bulanan tertinggi adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur mendahului dengan RM4,527, diikuti Selangor sebanyak RM3,445 dan Pulau Pinang sebanyak RM3,064.

Sebaliknya, Kelantan dan Perlis merekodkan median upah bulanan terendah pada Mac 2026 dengan masing-masing sebanyak RM1,827 dan RM1,855. Ini diikuti oleh Sabah dan Kedah yang merekodkan median upah masing-masing sebanyak RM2,082 dan RM2,100 **[Carta 5.5]**.

Carta 5.5:

Median & peratus perubahan tahunan upah bulanan mengikut negeri, Mac 2026



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

5.2 Taburan Upah Bulanan

Pada Mac 2026, taburan upah menunjukkan seramai 1.8 juta orang atau 25.9 peratus daripada jumlah pekerja formal warganegara memperoleh upah bulanan di bawah RM2,000. Kumpulan ini berkurang 1.9 peratus (-34.8 ribu) berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, manakala sumbangannya berkurang 1.5 mata peratus daripada 27.4 peratus pada Mac 2025.

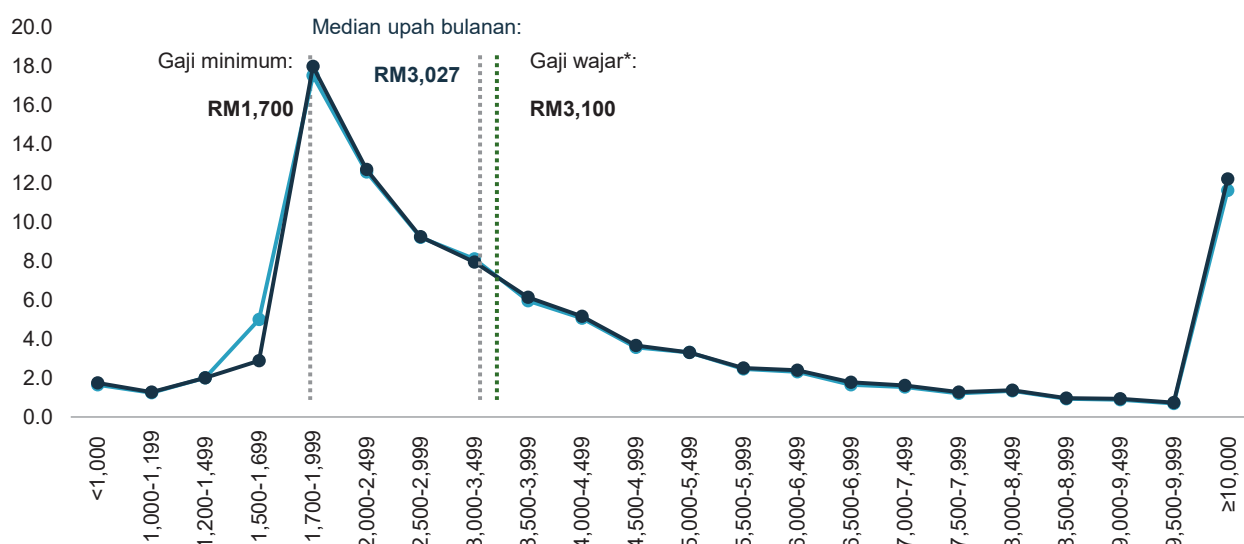
Pada tempoh yang sama, hanya 7.9 peratus pekerja formal warganegara menerima upah bulanan dibawa gaji minimum RM1,700. Sementara itu, kira-kira 12.2 peratus pekerja formal warganegara memperoleh gaji bulanan tertinggi sebanyak RM10,000 dan ke atas pada Mac 2025 [Carta 5.6].

Carta 5.6:

Taburan upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara mengikut skala upah, Mac 2025 & Mac 2026

Mac 2026 Mac 2025

Peratus sumbangan(%)



Skala upah (RM)

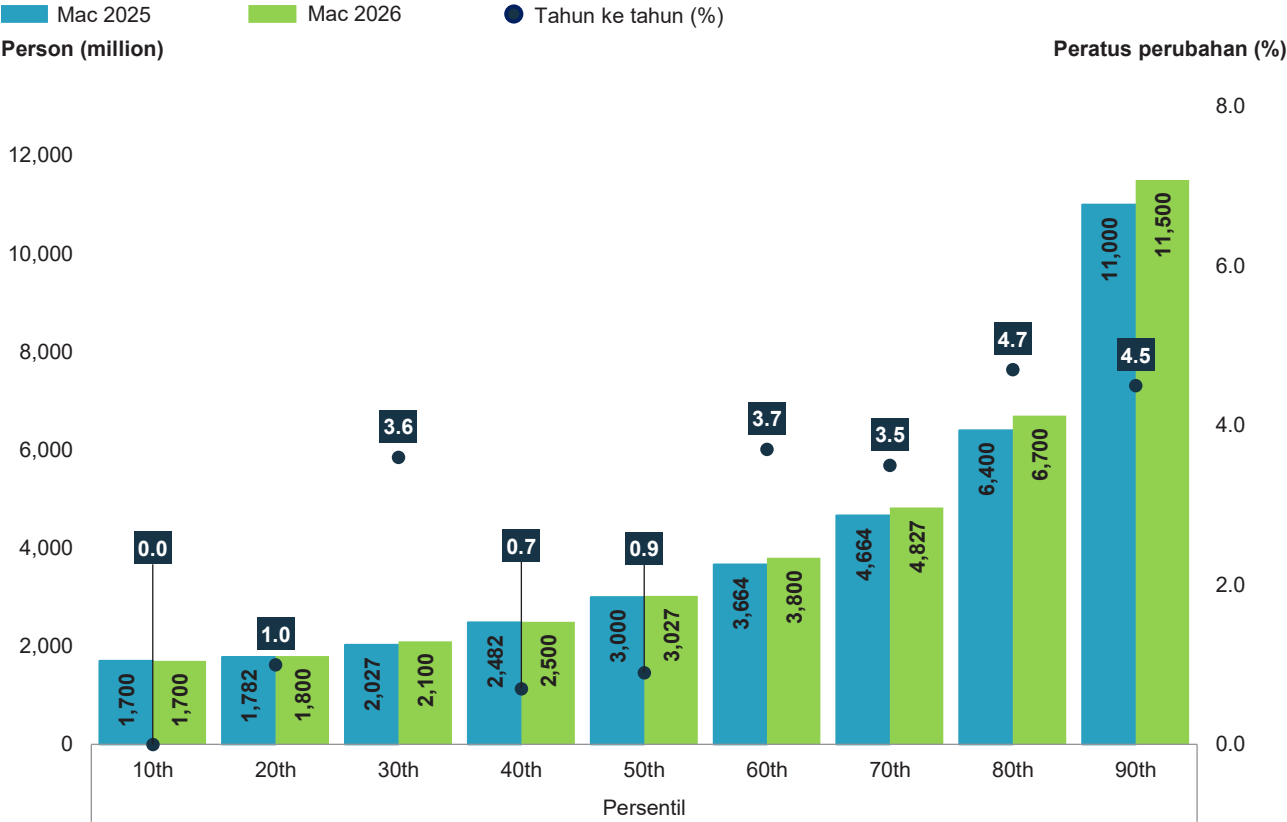
Mac -26	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	18.0	12.7	9.3	8.0	6.1	5.2	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	12.2
Mac-25	1.6	1.2	2.0	5.0	17.5	12.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	11.6

Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Nota: * Merujuk kepada gaji wajar(Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), yang diselaraskan dengan kadar inflasi

Berdasarkan analisis persentil, persentil ke-10 pekerja formal warganegara menerima upah bulanan RM1,700 atau kurang. Kumpulan ini tiada peningkatan atau penurunan pada Mac 2025 berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya iaitu kekal sebanyak RM1,700. Persentil ke-90 upah bulanan pekerja formal meningkat 4.5 peratus tahun ke tahun mencecah RM11,500 sebulan. Oleh itu, nisbah upah antara kumpulan penerima upah tertinggi (persentil ke-90) dan kumpulan penerima upah terendah (persentil ke-10) menjelaskan bahawa kumpulan penerima upah tertinggi menerima upah bulanan lebih daripada 6.8 kali ganda berbanding dengan kumpulan penerima upah paling rendah [Carta 5.7].

Carta 5.7:
Taburan upah bulanan bagi pekerja formal warganegara mengikut persentil, Mac 2025 & Mac 2026



Sumber: Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), ST1 2026, DOSM

Perkembangan pesat infrastruktur digital Malaysia melalui pembangunan pusat data, pengkomputeran awan (*cloud computing*) dan ekosistem teknologi telah menjadi asas penting kepada transformasi ekonomi digital negara, pelaburan dalam infrastruktur digital telah memperkukuh keupayaan negara dalam penyimpanan, pemprosesan dan pengurusan data berskala besar. Perkembangan ini seterusnya membuka ruang kepada penggunaan teknologi kecerdasan buatan (*Artificial Intelligence*) yang mampu menukarkan data kepada nilai ekonomi melalui automasi, analitik lanjutan dan sokongan pembuatan keputusan. Namun, peningkatan penggunaan AI turut mewujudkan cabaran baharu apabila pergantungan terhadap sistem digital yang semakin kompleks meningkatkan keperluan terhadap keselamatan siber dan perlindungan maklumat.

AI kini digunakan secara meluas dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi bagi meningkatkan kecekapan operasi dan produktiviti. Walau bagaimanapun, teknologi ini turut meningkatkan risiko ancaman siber apabila disalahgunakan untuk menghasilkan serangan *phishing* yang lebih meyakinkan, penyamaran identiti melalui *deepfake*, automasi serangan serta eksploitasi kelemahan sistem digital. Sehubungan itu, Malaysia memperkukuh keselamatan siber melalui pelaksanaan Akta Keselamatan Siber 2024 (Akta 854), termasuk pengurusan risiko dan insiden keselamatan siber bagi Infrastruktur Maklumat Kritikal Negara (NCII). *National Cyber Security Agency* (NACSA) turut berperanan menyelaraskan dasar keselamatan siber negara serta memperkukuh perlindungan NCII dan pembangunan kapasiti keselamatan siber. Pada masa yang sama, program kesedaran seperti CyberSAFE membantu meningkatkan kefahaman pengguna dan organisasi terhadap ancaman siber. Oleh itu, pengukuhan keselamatan siber perlu seiring dengan perkembangan AI bagi memastikan transformasi digital negara kekal selamat dan berdaya tahan.

Dari perspektif pasaran buruh, perkembangan AI dan peningkatan ancaman siber telah mengubah keperluan tenaga kerja dalam ekonomi digital. Organisasi bukan sahaja memerlukan tenaga kerja yang mampu membangunkan dan menggunakan teknologi AI, malah memerlukan pakar yang dapat memastikan keselamatan sistem, melindungi data serta mengurus risiko digital. Permintaan terhadap pekerjaan seperti pakar keselamatan siber, jurutera keselamatan, pakar digital forensik, pakar keselamatan awan (*cloud security*) dan pakar keselamatan AI dijangka meningkat selaras dengan keperluan melindungi infrastruktur digital yang semakin kompleks. Perkembangan ini berpotensi menyumbang kepada pewujudan jawatan baharu dan peningkatan perjawatan dalam bidang berkaitan keselamatan siber, khususnya dalam organisasi yang semakin bergantung kepada teknologi digital dan AI. Pada masa yang sama, kemahiran keselamatan siber tidak lagi terhad kepada profesional teknologi sahaja. Pekerja dalam pelbagai sektor juga perlu memahami asas keselamatan digital kerana penggunaan AI dan sistem berasaskan data semakin menjadi sebahagian daripada operasi harian organisasi.

Perubahan teknologi ini menuntut pembangunan modal insan yang lebih bersedia menghadapi keperluan ekonomi berasaskan AI. Selain kemahiran teknikal seperti pengaturcaraan, analitik data, keselamatan rangkaian dan pengurusan sistem, pekerja masa hadapan turut memerlukan kemahiran seperti pemikiran kritikal, penyelesaian masalah dan kesedaran terhadap risiko digital. Pendekatan peningkatan kemahiran (*upskilling*) dan latihan semula (*reskilling*) menjadi semakin penting bagi memastikan tenaga kerja Malaysia mampu menyesuaikan diri dengan perubahan teknologi yang pantas. Laporan *World Economic Forum* turut menekankan bahawa teknologi seperti AI dan analitik maklumat merupakan antara faktor utama yang mengubah permintaan kemahiran dan pekerjaan pada masa hadapan.

Dalam menghadapi perubahan ini, pendidikan dan latihan teknikal dan vokasional (TVET) memainkan peranan penting dalam menyediakan tenaga kerja yang mempunyai kemahiran berkaitan teknologi masa hadapan. Program latihan yang menggabungkan elemen AI, keselamatan siber, pengkomputeran awan, rangkaian digital dan analitik data dapat membantu mengurangkan jurang antara keperluan industri dengan penawaran tenaga kerja. Pendekatan ini selaras dengan keperluan ekonomi digital yang memerlukan tenaga kerja bukan sahaja sebagai pengguna teknologi, tetapi juga sebagai pembangun dan pelindung ekosistem digital.

7 Kesimpulan

Pada ST2 2026, pasaran buruh Malaysia secara keseluruhannya menunjukkan keadaan yang masih kukuh dan stabil, selaras dengan perkembangan ekonomi negara. Keadaan ini disokong oleh peningkatan guna tenaga, pengurangan bilangan penganggur dan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh yang kekal. Dari sudut permintaan buruh, jawatan diisi dan kekosongan jawatan yang wujud telah menggambarkan keperluan tenaga kerja yang berterusan dalam sektor ekonomi. Pada masa yang sama, produktiviti buruh mencatatkan peningkatan dari segi nilai ditambah bagi setiap pekerja dan setiap jam bekerja berbanding suku tahun yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya, sekali gus mencerminkan kecekapan tenaga kerja yang semakin tinggi. Perkembangan ini juga menunjukkan keseimbangan antara penawaran dan permintaan buruh dalam ekonomi.

Ekonomi Malaysia terus mencatat prestasi memberangsangkan pada suku kedua tahun 2026 apabila Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) berkembang 6.0 peratus dari tahun ke tahun. Prestasi tersebut merupakan peningkatan yang jelas berbanding pertumbuhan 5.4 peratus yang direkodkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini telah menunjukkan ketahanan ekonomi Malaysia dalam menghadapi ketidaktentuan ekonomi global, termasuk kesan daripada konflik Asia Barat. Walaupun berdepan tekanan konflik Asia Barat, perkembangan KDNK ini turut memberi kesan positif kepada pasaran buruh Malaysia apabila pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih kukuh berjaya merangsang permintaan tenaga buruh, meningkatkan peluang pekerjaan serta menyokong pertambahan guna tenaga.

Kesinambungan daripada konflik Asia Barat yang berterusan telah memberikan impak negatif terutamanya terhadap harga minyak global yang tidak menentu seterusnya memberikan penekanan terhadap pihak kerajaan untuk mengekalkan subsidi, menstabilkan harga RON95 serta pelaksanaan dasar bekerja dari rumah (BDR) bermula 15 April 2026 yang melibatkan sebahagian penjawat awam yang layak, agensi kerajaan, dan syarikat berkaitan kerajaan (GLC). Langkah ini bertujuan untuk mengurangkan penggunaan petrol dan diesel melalui pengurangan perjalanan harian ke tempat kerja, sekali gus membantu menjimatkan subsidi bahan api serta menjamin kesinambungan bekalan tenaga negara pada masa akan datang. Pelaksanaan BDR di peringkat awal telah menunjukkan kesan positif apabila berjaya menjimatkan kira-kira 334,000 liter bahan api dalam tempoh permulaan pelaksanaannya. Bukan itu sahaja, kerajaan turut melaporkan bahawa pelaksanaan BDR bagi penjawat awam telah menghasilkan penjimatan lebih 2.14 juta liter bahan api serta mengurangkan perbelanjaan subsidi bahan api sebanyak kira-kira RM4.2 juta, sekali gus membuktikan bahawa dasar ini memberi impak positif terhadap pengurusan sumber tenaga negara.

Walau bagaimanapun, pelaksanaan BDR turut berhadapan dengan isu utama yang perlu diambil berat terutamanya isu dalam mengekalkan produktiviti buruh dan pemantauan prestasi pekerja. Pemantauan prestasi, disiplin, komunikasi, dan pencapaian output pekerja telah dijadikan isu utama kerana wujud kesukaran untuk pemantauan daripada ketua jabatan. Jika pengurusan tugas lemah, keadaan ini berpotensi menjejaskan produktiviti buruh. Walau bagaimanapun, data yang telah dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menunjukkan produktiviti buruh di Malaysia meningkat 4.9 peratus pada suku kedua tahun 2026, dengan produktiviti buruh berdasarkan guna tenaga mencapai RM26,595 bagi setiap pekerja. Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa BDR tidak semestinya menyebabkan produktiviti buruh merosot, namun keberkesanan dasar ini adalah bergantung kepada pengurusan berasaskan output, pemantauan digital dan disiplin pekerja. Isu seperti ini telah dikaji oleh pihak kerajaan untuk menetapkan bahawa BDR bukan bermaksud pekerja bebas daripada tanggungjawab kerja malah ketua jabatan perlu menentukan output yang bersesuaian, manakala pegawai perlu hadir secara fizikal sekiranya diarahkan atas keperluan operasi.

Rentetan daripada isu harga minyak mentah turut mendorong kepada kadar pemberhentian kerja oleh majikan sehingga memberikan kesan kepada peningkatan kadar pengangguran. Isu pemberhentian kerja ini sememangnya memberikan impak terhadap kos sara hidup pekerja dan isi rumah kesan daripada kehilangan pendapatan utama. Pengukuran kos sara hidup pula adalah bergantung kepada Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) yang merupakan indikator utama dalam mengukur perubahan kos pembelian barangan dan perkhidmatan di Malaysia. Pada suku kedua tahun 2026, inflasi Malaysia berada pada kadar 1.9 peratus sehingga memberikan cabaran utama kepada pekerja yang hilang pekerjaan kerana mereka berdepan penurunan pendapatan ketika situasi barangan dan perkhidmatan yang masih meningkat. Dalam pada itu, pihak kerajaan sedang mempergiatkan usaha dalam memperkasakan Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional (TVET) sebagai langkah meningkatkan kebolehpasaran dan daya saing tenaga buruh. Pemerkasaan dalam kemahiran TVET berupaya untuk memperoleh kemahiran baharu (*reskilling*) atau kemahiran sedia ada (*upskilling*) supaya pekerja dapat beralih kepada sektor yang memiliki permintaan buruh yang lebih tinggi.

Kesimpulannya, pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal stabil dan berdaya tahan, disokong oleh pertumbuhan ekonomi domestik. Namun, keseimbangan di antara penggunaan tenaga, produktiviti buruh dan kemampuan ekonomi perlu diperkukuh bagi menjamin kelangsungan pasaran buruh yang lebih baik. Pada masa yang sama, usaha memperkukuh pembangunan kemahiran juga perlu dipergiat bagi memastikan pertumbuhan pasaran buruh yang lebih inklusif dan mampan dalam menghadapi ketidaktentuan ekonomi semasa.

Di Sebalik Statistik Kehilangan Pekerjaan (LOE): Memahami Dinamik Pasaran Buruh Malaysia

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Pengenalan

Pasaran buruh merupakan salah satu komponen penting dalam sesebuah ekonomi dan sentiasa berubah seiring dengan perkembangan ekonomi, perubahan struktur industri, kemajuan teknologi serta perubahan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja. Perubahan tersebut mempengaruhi pewujudan dan kehilangan pekerjaan serta pergerakan tenaga kerja antara sektor dan pekerjaan. Dalam keadaan ketidakpastian ekonomi, peningkatan kehilangan pekerjaan lazimnya dikaitkan dengan pengurangan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja dan peningkatan pengangguran. Walau bagaimanapun, kehilangan pekerjaan boleh berlaku seiring dengan keadaan pasaran buruh yang stabil atau bertambah baik, khususnya ketika ekonomi melalui proses penyesuaian dan transformasi struktur. Dalam keadaan sedemikian, kehilangan pekerjaan boleh berlaku serentak dengan pewujudan pekerjaan baharu, yang seterusnya mendorong peralihan tenaga buruh daripada sektor atau pekerjaan yang semakin mengecil kepada aktiviti ekonomi yang sedang berkembang.

Penilaian terhadap keadaan pasaran buruh juga perlu mengambil kira tahap penyerapan tenaga kerja secara keseluruhan. Kadar pengangguran merupakan antara indikator utama bagi menilai lebih penawaran tenaga buruh berbanding permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja. Oleh itu, kadar pengangguran yang rendah lazimnya dikaitkan dengan keadaan pasaran buruh yang menghampiri guna tenaga penuh. Dalam konteks antarabangsa, kadar pengangguran sekitar tiga hingga enam peratus sering digunakan sebagai penanda aras bagi keadaan pasaran buruh yang menghampiri guna tenaga penuh, walaupun pengukuran tersebut boleh berbeza mengikut struktur dan keadaan pasaran buruh sesebuah negara (ILO, 2019). Dalam pasaran buruh yang menghampiri guna tenaga penuh, peningkatan kehilangan pekerjaan boleh berlaku bersama kadar pengangguran yang stabil apabila pekerja yang terjejas berjaya memperoleh pekerjaan alternatif dalam tempoh yang relatif singkat.

Perkembangan pasaran buruh Malaysia dalam tempoh pascapandemik COVID-19 memperlihatkan keadaan yang menarik untuk diteliti. Statistik *Loss of Employment* (LOE) yang direkodkan oleh Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) menunjukkan peningkatan bilangan pekerja yang kehilangan pekerjaan selepas tahun 2022. Pada masa yang sama, indikator utama daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) menunjukkan perkembangan pasaran buruh yang relatif positif, dengan bilangan penduduk bekerja terus meningkat dan kadar pengangguran menurun ke paras sekitar tiga peratus, manakala kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh kekal pada tahap yang relatif stabil. Perbezaan antara trend kehilangan pekerjaan dengan indikator agregat pasaran buruh ini menimbulkan persoalan penting sama ada peningkatan LOE mencerminkan kemerosotan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja atau berlaku dalam konteks proses penyesuaian dan pengagihan semula tenaga buruh yang lebih luas.

Salah satu konsep yang relevan dalam menjelaskan fenomena tersebut ialah *job displacement*, iaitu kehilangan pekerjaan secara tidak sukarela yang berpunca daripada perubahan dalam

organisasi, industri atau struktur ekonomi. Dalam keadaan ini, kehilangan pekerjaan tidak semestinya menandakan pengakhiran penyertaan pekerja dalam pasaran buruh, sebaliknya boleh diikuti oleh peralihan kepada pekerjaan, industri atau sektor lain. Justeru, peningkatan LOE perlu ditafsirkan bersama-sama dengan perkembangan guna tenaga, pengangguran dan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja bagi menentukan sama ada perubahan tersebut lebih mencerminkan kemerosotan pasaran buruh atau proses penyesuaian struktur ekonomi. Pendekatan sedemikian penting kerana indikator kehilangan pekerjaan dan kadar pengangguran mengukur dimensi pasaran buruh yang berbeza dan tidak semestinya bergerak dalam arah yang sama.

Sehubungan itu, kajian ini menggabungkan tiga sumber data yang saling melengkapi, iaitu statistik LOE, Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) dan Statistik Guna Tenaga (SGT), bagi meneliti dinamik pasaran buruh Malaysia dalam tempoh 2020 hingga 2026. Statistik LOE digunakan untuk mengenal pasti pola kehilangan pekerjaan mengikut industri dan ciri demografi pekerja. STB pula memberikan gambaran mengenai prestasi keseluruhan pasaran buruh melalui indikator seperti guna tenaga dan kadar pengangguran, manakala SGT menyediakan maklumat berkaitan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja melalui kekosongan jawatan yang tersedia. Penggabungan sumber data ini membolehkan kehilangan pekerjaan dianalisis bersama-sama dengan perkembangan guna tenaga dan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja, sekali gus memberikan gambaran yang lebih menyeluruh mengenai proses perubahan dan penyesuaian pasaran buruh.

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti sama ada peningkatan LOE mencerminkan penyusutan pasaran buruh atau merupakan sebahagian daripada proses *job displacement* dan pengagihan semula tenaga buruh dalam ekonomi Malaysia. Kajian ini turut mengenal pasti industri dan demografi pekerja yang paling terkesan, di samping meneliti hubungan antara kehilangan pekerjaan dengan perkembangan guna tenaga, pengangguran dan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja. Dapatan kajian diharapkan dapat memperkukuh pemahaman mengenai dinamik perubahan dan peralihan tenaga buruh di Malaysia serta menyediakan perspektif yang lebih menyeluruh untuk pemantauan pasaran buruh, khususnya dalam menilai kehilangan pekerjaan bukan sahaja sebagai petunjuk perubahan guna tenaga, tetapi juga dalam konteks proses penyesuaian pasaran buruh.

Kajian Literatur

Kehilangan pekerjaan secara amnya merujuk kepada keadaan apabila pekerja kehilangan pekerjaan secara tidak sukarela, termasuk akibat pemecatan atau pemberhentian pekerja berikutan pengurangan tenaga kerja, penstrukturan semula, penutupan atau pemindahan operasi syarikat. *Job displacement* pula merujuk kepada bentuk khusus kehilangan pekerjaan secara tidak sukarela yang berpunca daripada keadaan ekonomi atau perniagaan yang sebahagian besarnya berada di luar kawalan individu yang terjejas. (Brand, 2016; Davis & von Wachter, 2011).

Dalam ekonomi yang dinamik, pewujudan jawatan dan penjumudan jawatan boleh berlaku secara serentak apabila syarikat menyesuaikan operasi mengikut perubahan permintaan, teknologi dan keadaan ekonomi. Keadaan ini mendorong pengagihan semula pekerjaan merentas syarikat, industri dan pekerjaan (Davis & Haltiwanger, 1992). Oleh itu, peningkatan kehilangan pekerjaan

tidak semestinya menunjukkan kemerosotan ekonomi secara keseluruhan, sebaliknya boleh mencerminkan proses pelarasan apabila permintaan terhadap sesetengah pekerjaan berkurangan dan peluang baharu diwujudkan dalam bidang lain (OECD, 2018; ILO, 2019).

Kesan kehilangan pekerjaan turut berbeza mengikut ciri pekerja dan jenis pekerjaan. OECD (2018) mendapati bahawa pekerja muda, pekerja berumur 55 hingga 64 tahun, pekerja berpendidikan rendah serta pekerja dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah mempunyai risiko yang lebih tinggi mengalami kehilangan pekerjaan secara tidak sukarela. Pada masa yang sama, keupayaan pekerja untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan baharu dipengaruhi oleh kesesuaian kemahiran dengan permintaan pekerjaan serta keadaan pasaran buruh. Oleh itu, statistik kehilangan pekerjaan perlu dianalisis bersama-sama dengan guna tenaga, pengangguran dan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja bagi memberikan gambaran yang lebih menyeluruh.

Hubungan antara kehilangan pekerjaan dengan pengangguran juga bergantung pada keadaan pasaran buruh. Dalam keadaan kadar pengangguran yang rendah dan pasaran buruh yang menghampiri full employment, kehilangan pekerjaan tidak semestinya menyebabkan peningkatan pengangguran sekiranya pekerja dapat beralih kepada pekerjaan lain dalam tempoh yang relatif singkat. Konsep pengagihan semula pekerjaan (*job reallocation*) menunjukkan bahawa perubahan dalam pewujudan dan pengurangan pekerjaan boleh berlaku serentak apabila berlaku penyesuaian dalam ekonomi (Davis & Haltiwanger, 1992).

Walaupun kajian antarabangsa telah memberikan perhatian yang luas terhadap *job displacement*, mobiliti tenaga buruh dan pengagihan semula pekerjaan, bukti empirikal dalam konteks Malaysia masih terhad, khususnya kajian yang menghubungkan kehilangan pekerjaan dengan keadaan pasaran buruh dan permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja secara bersepadu. Sehubungan itu, kajian ini menggabungkan statistik *Loss of Employment* (LOE) dengan data Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) dan Statistik Guna Tenaga (SGT) bagi menilai sama ada peningkatan LOE di Malaysia lebih mencerminkan perubahan dalam keadaan pasaran buruh atau berlaku dalam konteks *job displacement* dan pengagihan semula pekerjaan yang berkaitan dengan perubahan struktur ekonomi.

Sumber Data

Analisis *Loss of Employment* (LOE) ini menggunakan data pentadbiran berkaitan kehilangan pekerjaan yang diperoleh daripada Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO). Data LOE merangkumi maklumat mengenai bilangan individu yang kehilangan pekerjaan bagi tempoh 2020 hingga 2026, serta pecahan mengikut jantina, kumpulan umur, industri dan punca kehilangan pekerjaan. Maklumat ini digunakan bagi mengenal pasti pola dan perubahan LOE mengikut masa serta ciri-ciri pekerja yang terjejas. Bagi dapatan LOE 2026, dapatan yang digunakan hanyalah sehingga Jun 2026).

Bagi memberikan gambaran yang lebih menyeluruh mengenai keadaan pasaran buruh, data LOE dianalisis bersama Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) dan Statistik Guna Tenaga (SGT) yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Data STB digunakan untuk menilai perubahan dalam guna tenaga, pengangguran, tenaga buruh dan kadar pengangguran, manakala SGT digunakan untuk melihat perkembangan permintaan buruh melalui indikator kekosongan

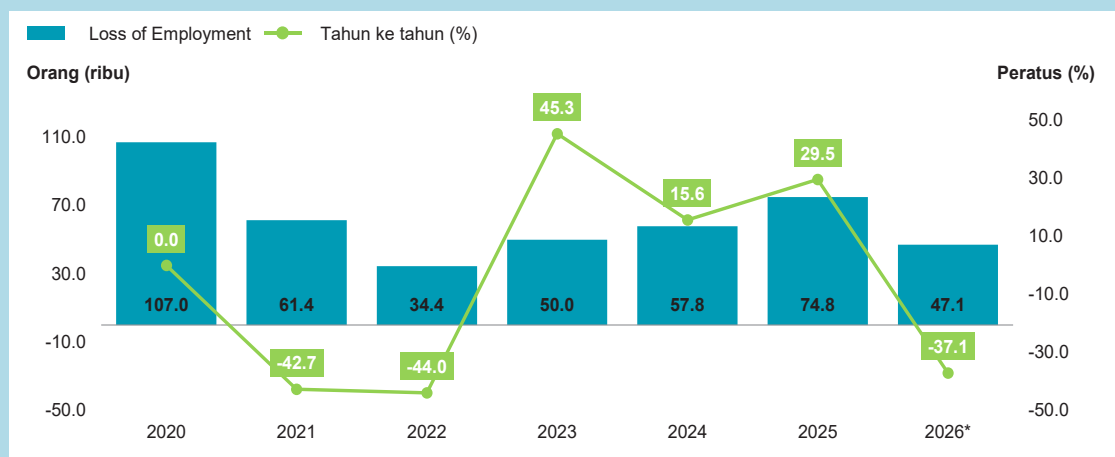
jawatan. Perbandingan antara LOE, keadaan guna tenaga dan permintaan buruh membolehkan kajian menilai sama ada peningkatan kehilangan pekerjaan mencerminkan kemerosotan pasaran buruh atau merupakan sebahagian daripada proses peralihan dan pengagihan semula pekerjaan dalam ekonomi Malaysia.

Perbincangan dan Hasil Dapatan

4.1 Peningkatan *Loss of Employment* dalam Persekitaran Pasaran Buruh yang Berdaya Tahan

Peningkatan *Loss of Employment* (LOE) di Malaysia menunjukkan perubahan yang jelas sepanjang tempoh 2020 hingga Jun 2026. Pada tahun 2020, jumlah pekerja yang mengalami LOE mencatatkan paras tertinggi sepanjang tempoh kajian, iaitu 107.0 ribu orang, selaras dengan tempoh pandemik COVID-19. Jumlah tersebut kemudiannya menurun dengan ketara pada 2021 dan 2022, masing-masing sebanyak 42.7 peratus dan 44.0 peratus, kepada 61.4ribudan34.4ribuorang.LOEkemali meningkatpada2023hingga2025,denganpertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 45.3 peratus pada 2023 kepada 50.0 ribu orang, diikuti kadar pertumbuhan yang lebih sederhana pada 2024 dan 2025, masing-masing sebanyak 15.6 peratus dan 29.5 peratus. Sehingga Jun 2026, sebanyak 47.1 ribu orang telah direkodkan mengalami LOE, bersamaan 62.9 peratus daripada jumlah tahun 2025 (74.8 ribu orang), walaupun data 2026 hanya meliputi enam bulan pertama tahun tersebut. Jumlah ini menunjukkan bahawa LOE pada separuh tahun pertama 2026 telah mencapai lebih separuh daripada jumlah keseluruhan yang direkodkan pada 2025. Dapatan ini menggambarkan bahawa LOE sehingga Jun 2026 terkumpul pada kadar yang lebih tinggi berbanding tahun sebelumnya [Carta 1].

Carta 1 :
Bilangan *Loss of Employment* (LOE), 2020 – 2026



Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

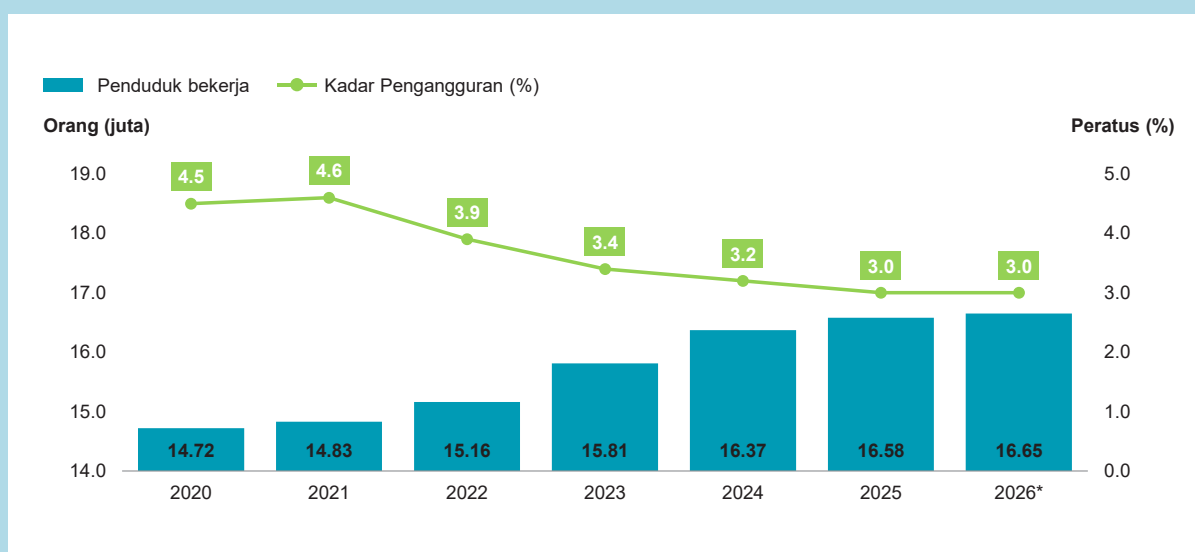
Walau bagaimanapun, data Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) menunjukkan gambaran yang berbeza. Bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat daripada 14.72 juta orang pada tahun 2020 kepada 16.58 juta orang pada tahun 2025, manakala kadar pengangguran menurun daripada 4.5 peratus kepada 3.0 peratus dalam tempoh yang sama. Sehingga Jun 2026, bilangan penduduk bekerja terus meningkat kepada 16.65 juta orang, manakala kadar pengangguran

kekalkan pada 3.0 peratus. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa kenaikan LOE tidak berlaku seiring dengan peningkatan pengangguran, sebaliknya berlaku dalam persekitaran pasaran buruh yang masih aktif **[Carta 2]**.

Situasi ini turut dapat dilihat dari perspektif permintaan buruh. Bilangan kekosongan jawatan turut menunjukkan perubahan sepanjang tempoh kajian. Kekosongan jawatan bertambah daripada 175.9 ribu pada tahun 2020 kepada 198.1 ribu pada tahun 2025, sebelum mencatatkan 195.3 ribu sehingga Jun 2026. Justeru, kenaikan LOE berlaku serentak dengan pertambahan bilangan penduduk bekerja, kadar pengangguran yang kekal rendah dan permintaan tenaga buruh yang masih berterusan. Corak ini menunjukkan bahawa peningkatan LOE tidak semestinya mencerminkan kelemahan pasaran buruh secara keseluruhan, sebaliknya selaras dengan proses perubahan dan penyesuaian yang berlaku dalam pasaran buruh Malaysia **[Carta 3]**.

Carta 2 :

Bilangan penduduk bekerja dan kadar pengangguran, 2020 – 2026

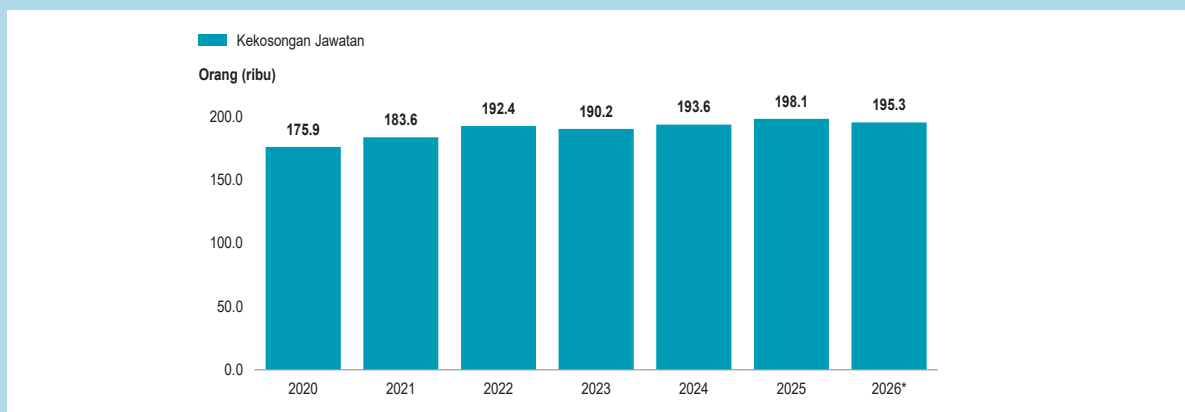


Sumber: Laporan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, 2020-2026, DOSM

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

Carta 3 :

Kekosongan jawatan, 2020 – 2026



Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, 2020-2026, DOSM

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

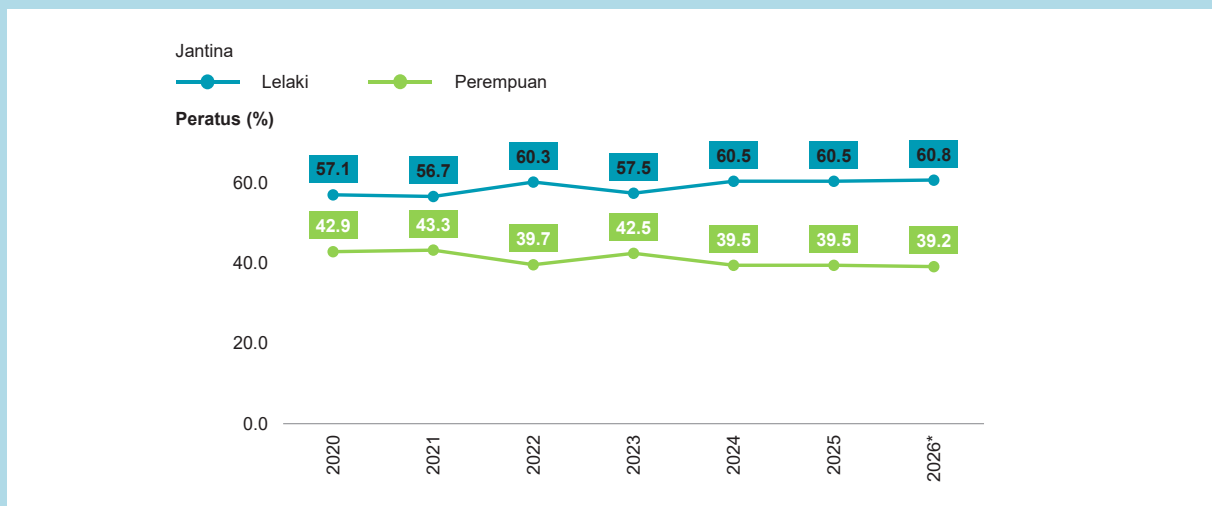
4.2 Di Sebalik Angka: Siapa yang Mengalami *Loss of Employment*

Analisis demografi menunjukkan bahawa kehilangan pekerjaan lebih banyak melibatkan lelaki, dengan peratusan LOE secara konsisten lebih tinggi berbanding perempuan, iaitu antara 56.7 peratus hingga 60.8 peratus sepanjang tempoh kajian.

Pada tahun 2025, lelaki merangkumi 60.5 peratus (45.3 ribu orang) daripada keseluruhan LOE, manakala perempuan merangkumi 39.5 peratus (29.6 ribu orang). Sehingga Jun 2026, lelaki terus mencatatkan peratusan yang lebih tinggi iaitu 60.8 peratus (28.6 ribu orang), berbanding 39.2 peratus (18.4 ribu orang) bagi perempuan. Perbezaan tersebut tidak secara langsung menunjukkan wujudnya diskriminasi terhadap lelaki dalam proses pemberhentian, sebaliknya boleh dikaitkan dengan komposisi lelaki yang lebih besar dalam kalangan penduduk bekerja dan perbezaan jenis pekerjaan yang diceburi oleh lelaki dan perempuan [**Carta 4**].

Carta 4:

Komposisi *Loss of Employment* (LOE) mengikut jantina, 2020 – 2026

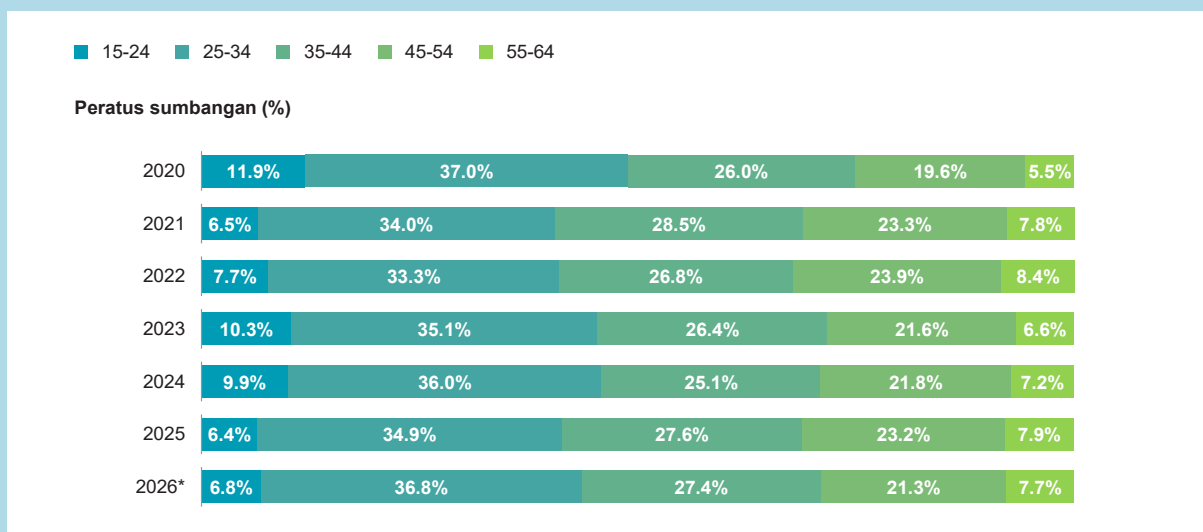


Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

Analisis mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan bahawa kes LOE sepanjang tempoh 2020 hingga Jun 2026 paling banyak melibatkan pekerja berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun dan 45 hingga 54 tahun. Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun secara konsisten mencatatkan sumbangan tertinggi setiap tahun, iaitu antara 33.3 peratus hingga 37.0 peratus, manakala kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun merekodkan sumbangan antara 25.1 peratus hingga 28.5 peratus. Sementara itu, kumpulan umur 15 hingga 24 tahun dan 55 hingga 64 tahun menunjukkan peratusan yang lebih rendah, dengan sumbangan masing-masing kebanyakannya berada di bawah 10.0 peratus sepanjang tempoh kajian. Secara keseluruhannya, corak ini menunjukkan bahawa LOE lebih banyak melibatkan pekerja dalam usia produktif, khususnya golongan berumur 25 hingga 54 tahun yang aktif dalam pasaran buruh [**Carta 5**].

Carta 5:

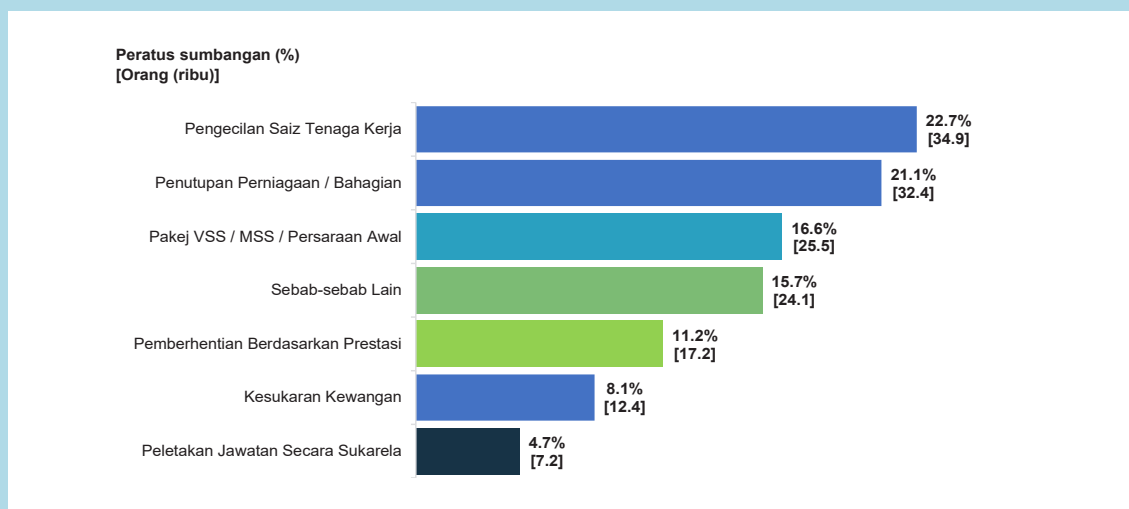
Komposisi *Loss of Employment* (LOE) mengikut Kumpulan umur, 2020 – 2026

Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

Dalam kalangan kumpulan umur yang paling terjejas, iaitu mereka yang berumur 25–34 tahun, pengecilan saiz tenaga kerja serta penutupan perniagaan atau bahagian merupakan antara sebab kehilangan pekerjaan yang paling ketara, masing-masing melibatkan 34.9 ribu dan 32.4 ribu orang bagi tempoh 2020 hingga Jun 2026. Selain itu, Pakej VSS/MSS/Persaraan Awal turut menyumbang sebanyak 25.5 ribu orang atau 16.6 peratus. Secara keseluruhannya, ketiga-tiga sebab ini merangkumi lebih daripada separuh (60.4 peratus) daripada jumlah LOE dalam kalangan pekerja berumur 25–34 tahun, menunjukkan bahawa kehilangan pekerjaan dalam kumpulan umur ini banyak berkait dengan perubahan dalam permintaan buruh dan strategi penyesuaian tenaga kerja di peringkat syarikat [Carta 6].

Carta 6:

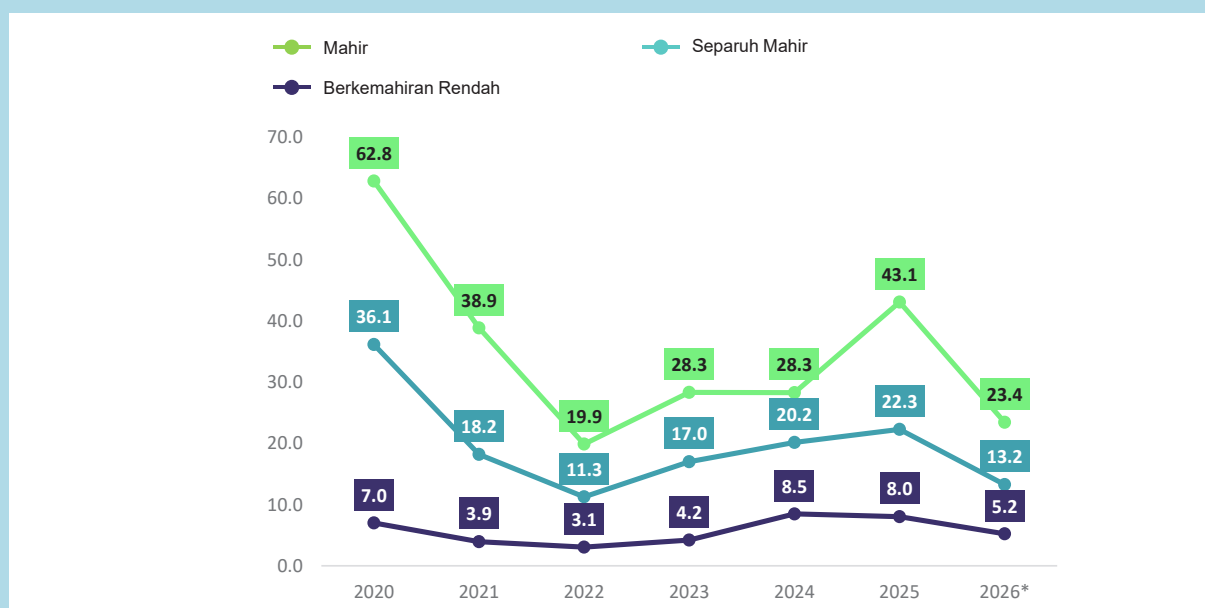
Sebab-sebab *Loss of Employment* (LOE) berdasarkan kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun, 2020 – 2026

Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Seterusnya, analisis mengikut tahap kemahiran pula menunjukkan bahawa *Loss of Employment* (LOE) didominasi oleh pekerja mahir sepanjang tempoh kajian. Pada tahun 2020, pekerja mahir merekodkan 62.8 ribu orang, berbanding 36.1 ribu bagi pekerja separuh mahir dan 7.0 ribu bagi pekerja berkemahiran rendah. Corak ini berterusan sehingga 2026, dengan pekerja mahir kekal sebagai kumpulan yang mencatatkan bilangan LOE tertinggi. Walaupun ketiga-tiga kumpulan menunjukkan penurunan ketara antara 2020 hingga 2022, pekerja mahir mengalami penurunan daripada 62.8 ribu kepada 19.9 ribu orang, sebelum kembali meningkat kepada 28.3 ribu pada 2023 dan 2024, serta 43.1 ribu pada 2025. Sehingga Jun 2026, sebanyak 23.4 ribu LOE melibatkan pekerja mahir. Sementara itu, LOE bagi pekerja separuh mahir menurun daripada 36.1 ribu pada 2020 kepada 11.3 ribu pada 2022, sebelum meningkat kepada 22.3 ribu pada 2025 dan mencatatkan 13.2 ribu sehingga Jun 2026. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah pula merekodkan bilangan LOE yang lebih rendah sepanjang tempoh kajian, iaitu daripada 7.0 ribu pada 2020 kepada 3.1 ribu pada 2022, sebelum meningkat kepada 8.5 ribu pada 2024 dan menurun kepada 5.2 ribu pada 2026. Kehilangan pekerjaan dalam kalangan pekerja berkemahiran tinggi boleh mencerminkan perubahan struktur dan keperluan industri, seiring dengan perkembangan teknologi, perubahan model perniagaan serta permintaan tenaga buruh terhadap kemahiran baharu [Carta 7].

Carta 7:

Bilangan *Loss of Employment* (LOE) mengikut tahap kemahiran



Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

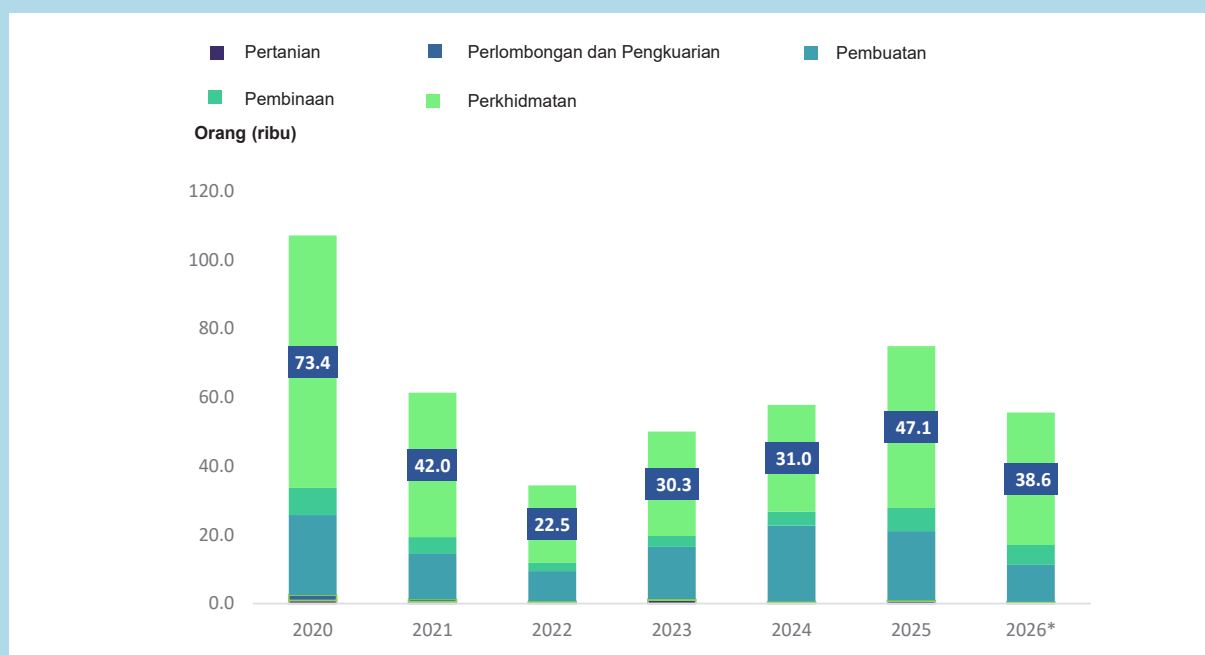
Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

4.3 Sektor Perkhidmatan sebagai Penyumbang Terbesar kepada Kehilangan Pekerjaan, Namun Permintaan Tenaga Buruh Masih Stabil

Analisis mengikut industri menunjukkan bahawa sektor perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada LOE sepanjang tempoh kajian. Pada tahun 2020, sektor ini merekodkan 73.4 ribu orang kehilangan pekerjaan, iaitu paras tertinggi sepanjang tempoh kajian, selaras dengan gangguan besar terhadap aktiviti ekonomi akibat pandemik COVID-19 dan pelaksanaan langkah pembendungan yang menjejaskan operasi perniagaan serta permintaan tenaga kerja.

Bilangan LOE dalam sektor perkhidmatan kemudiannya menurun dengan ketara kepada 42.0 ribu orang pada tahun 2021 dan terus berkurang kepada 22.5 ribu orang pada tahun 2022, seiring dengan pemulihan aktiviti ekonomi dan pasaran buruh selepas tempoh kemuncak pandemik. Analisis mengikut industri menunjukkan bahawa sektor perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada LOE sepanjang tempoh kajian. Bilangan pekerja yang kehilangan pekerjaan dalam sektor ini meningkat daripada 30.3 ribu orang pada tahun 2023 kepada 31.0 ribu orang pada tahun 2024, sebelum mencatatkan 47.1 ribu orang pada tahun 2025. Sehingga Jun 2026, sebanyak 38.6 ribu orang lagi direkodkan kehilangan pekerjaan dalam sektor tersebut **[Carta 8]**.

Carta 8:
Bilangan Loss of Employment (LOE) Mengikut Industri



Sumber: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

Walaupun sektor perkhidmatan merekodkan jumlah LOE yang tertinggi, nisbah kehilangan pekerjaan kepada kekosongan jawatan sebenarnya memberikan gambaran yang lebih menyeluruh mengenai keupayaan pasaran buruh menyerap pekerja yang terjejas. Nisbah kehilangan pekerjaan kepada kekosongan jawatan yang kurang daripada satu menunjukkan bahawa bilangan kehilangan pekerjaan adalah lebih rendah berbanding kekosongan jawatan yang tersedia. Dalam erti kata lain, bagi setiap 100 kekosongan jawatan, terdapat kurang daripada 100 kehilangan pekerjaan. Nisbah kehilangan pekerjaan kepada kekosongan jawatan menurun dengan ketara daripada 0.61 pada tahun 2020 kepada 0.18 pada tahun 2022, mencerminkan pengukuhan permintaan tenaga buruh secara beransur-ansur susulan gangguan ekonomi akibat pandemik. Nisbah tersebut kemudiannya terus meningkat bermula 0.26 pada tahun 2020 kepada 0.38 pada tahun 2025 dan merekodkan nisbah 0.29 pada tahun 2026 sehingga Jun. Corak ini menunjukkan bahawa peningkatan kehilangan pekerjaan selepas fasa awal pemulihan berlaku seiring dengan permintaan tenaga buruh yang terus wujud, sekali gus mencerminkan proses penyesuaian pasaran buruh yang berterusan dan bukannya kelemahan yang menyeluruh merentas ekonomi.

Perbezaan mengikut sektor turut menunjukkan bahawa peluang pekerjaan berpotensi kekal tersedia di luar sektor yang mencatatkan kehilangan pekerjaan. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan nisbah yang relatif lebih tinggi, iaitu 1.88 pada tahun 2025 dan 1.57 pada tahun 2026, manakala sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan nisbah yang lebih rendah, masing-masing 0.17 dan 0.09. Perbezaan ini menunjukkan bahawa kekosongan jawatan tersedia pada tahap yang berbeza merentas sektor, sekali gus berpotensi menyediakan ruang penyerapan kepada pekerja yang kehilangan pekerjaan untuk beralih ke sektor lain yang mempunyai permintaan tenaga buruh yang relatif kukuh. Dalam konteks ini, kehilangan pekerjaan boleh dilihat sebagai sebahagian daripada proses pengagihan semula tenaga kerja, apabila pekerja berpotensi beralih antara sektor sebagai tindak balas terhadap perubahan corak permintaan tenaga buruh, dan bukannya semata-mata meninggalkan pasaran pekerjaan. Dalam sektor perkhidmatan, apabila dilihat bersama kewujudan kekosongan jawatan dalam sektor lain, dengan itu memberikan petunjuk bahawa pasaran buruh Malaysia terus mengalami proses penyesuaian dan mobiliti tenaga kerja, khususnya apabila struktur permintaan buruh berubah mengikut perkembangan ekonomi [Jadual 1].

Jadual 1:

Nisbah *Loss of Employment* (LOE) kepada Kekosongan Jawatan Mengikut Industri

Aktiviti ekonomi	Tahun						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Pertanian	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	3.67	1.72	0.57	0.57	0.19	0.36	0.37
Pembuatan	0.24	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.09
Pembinaan	0.37	0.22	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.23
Perkhidmatan	2.71	1.51	0.77	1.21	1.24	1.88	1.57
Jumlah	0.61	0.33	0.18	0.26	0.30	0.38	0.29

Nota: * Menunjukkan dapatan data sehingga Jun 2026

Kesimpulan

Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa peningkatan statistik *Loss of Employment* (LOE) selepas tempoh pemulihan pandemik tidak semestinya mencerminkan kelemahan pasaran buruh Malaysia. Walaupun bilangan pekerja yang kehilangan pekerjaan meningkat semula bermula tahun 2023, indikator daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) menunjukkan bahawa bilangan penduduk bekerja terus bertambah, kadar pengangguran kekal rendah dan penyertaan tenaga buruh berada pada tahap yang stabil. Dapatan ini membuktikan bahawa kehilangan pekerjaan dan pertumbuhan guna tenaga boleh berlaku secara serentak, sekali gus menunjukkan bahawa pasaran buruh Malaysia sedang mengalami proses penyesuaian dan bukannya kemerosotan menyeluruh.

Penggabungan statistik LOE, STB dan SGT turut memberikan gambaran yang lebih komprehensif mengenai perubahan tersebut. Statistik LOE mengenal pasti industri, pekerjaan dan kumpulan pekerja yang mengalami kehilangan pekerjaan, manakala SGT menunjukkan bahawa permintaan terhadap tenaga kerja masih wujud dalam sektor ekonomi. Corak ini menunjukkan bahawa sebahagian pekerja yang kehilangan pekerjaan berkemungkinan beralih kepada peluang pekerjaan baharu yang diwujudkan dalam sektor atau kategori pekerjaan lain. Walaupun data yang digunakan tidak membolehkan laluan setiap individu dikesan secara langsung, gabungan ketiga-tiga sumber data menunjukkan corak yang konsisten dengan fenomena *job displacement*, iaitu peralihan tenaga kerja daripada pekerjaan yang semakin berkurangan kepada pekerjaan yang masih berkembang.

Dapatan kajian ini turut menunjukkan bahawa proses *job displacement* tidak berlaku secara seragam. Beberapa sektor dan kategori pekerjaan merekodkan bilangan kehilangan pekerjaan yang lebih tinggi, mencerminkan bahawa perubahan struktur ekonomi memberi kesan yang berbeza mengikut industri dan jenis pekerjaan. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa cabaran utama pasaran buruh Malaysia bukan lagi sekadar penciptaan pekerjaan baharu, tetapi memastikan tenaga kerja mempunyai kemahiran dan kebolehsuaian yang membolehkan mereka beralih kepada pekerjaan yang sedang berkembang.

Sumbangan utama kajian ini ialah memperkenalkan pendekatan yang menggabungkan statistik pentadbiran, statistik pasaran buruh dan data permintaan pekerjaan bagi menjelaskan perubahan struktur pasaran buruh Malaysia. Berbeza dengan pendekatan konvensional yang bergantung kepada kadar pengangguran sebagai petunjuk utama, kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa analisis yang menggabungkan LOE, STB dan SGT mampu memberikan gambaran yang lebih lengkap mengenai proses peralihan tenaga kerja dalam ekonomi. Pendekatan ini membolehkan perubahan dalam pasaran buruh dikenal pasti lebih awal, termasuk sektor yang sedang mengalami penyusunan semula, pekerjaan yang semakin berkurangan serta bidang yang sedang mencipta peluang pekerjaan baharu.

Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, pemantauan pasaran buruh pada masa hadapan disarankan supaya tidak hanya tertumpu kepada kadar pengangguran atau bilangan penduduk bekerja. Sebaliknya, statistik *Loss of Employment*, Survey Tenaga Buruh dan Survei Guna Tenaga perlu dianalisis secara bersepadu bagi membentuk sistem pemantauan pasaran buruh yang lebih responsif terhadap perubahan ekonomi. Pendekatan ini bukan sahaja dapat membantu penggubal dasar mengenal pasti kumpulan pekerja yang memerlukan intervensi lebih awal, malah menyokong pelaksanaan program peningkatan kemahiran, latihan semula dan padanan pekerjaan yang lebih berkesan.

Dalam konteks ini, kehilangan pekerjaan wajar ditafsirkan bukan semata-mata sebagai petunjuk kemelesetan pasaran buruh, tetapi turut dilihat dalam konteks proses penyesuaian, *job displacement* dan pengagihan semula tenaga buruh yang berlaku seiring dengan perubahan struktur ekonomi.

Penafian

Pandangan yang dinyatakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM).

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Key Reviews for Q2 2026

- ▶ ***Labour supply and demand expanded further in Q2 2026, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent and labour demand reaching 9.25 million jobs.***
- ▶ In Q2 2026, the labour supply sustained its growth as compared to the same quarter of the previous year increased 1.0 per cent year-on-year of labour force recorded 17.28 million persons. Therefore, the labour force participation rate edged up by 0.1 percentage points to 70.9 per cent.
- ▶ The number of employed persons continuously increasing 1.1 per cent to 16.77 million persons, with employment-to-population ratio trend up to 68.9 per cent. Concurrently, the number of unemployed persons declined by 1.6 per cent (-8.1 thousand) to 509.7 thousand persons as unemployment rate remaining at 3.0 per cent compared with the same quarter of the previous year.
- ▶ The number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week continued to trend down by 4.8 per cent from Q2 2025 to 230.0 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined to 0.7 per cent. In the meantime, skill-related underemployment, which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education, decreased by 0.5 percentage points to 35.2 per cent in Q2 2026.
- ▶ Looking at labour demand in the economic sector, the number of jobs grew by 1.7 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 9.25 million jobs. Filled jobs, which comprised 97.9 per cent, also increased by 1.7 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to 9.05 million. Meanwhile, job openings in the economy, as indicated by the number of vacancies, rose by 0.4 per cent to 195.7 thousand vacancies during Q2 2026. Additionally, the number of jobs created in the economic sector fell by 1.2 per cent year-on-year, reaching 31.5 thousand.
- ▶ Malaysia's economy expanded by 6.0 per cent, aligned with employment growth, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 4.9 per cent registering RM26,595 per person in Q2 2026. During the same period, total hours worked surged by 0.5 per cent to 9.58 billion hours. Consequently, labour productivity per hour worked also increased by 5.5 per cent, recording a productivity value of RM46.5 per hour.

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1 Labour supply and demand expanded further in Q2 2026, with LFPR at 70.9 per cent and labour demand reaching 9.25 million job

The military conflict involving Iran, the United States (US), and Israel since late February 2026 has increased global geopolitical uncertainty, with economic repercussions extending beyond the Middle East to economies worldwide. Although the conflict is geographically distant country, its impact is not limited to the region but also affects the world economy through disruptions to international trade, supply chains, investment flows, and energy markets such as oil and gas. As of early April 2026, the conflict is still ongoing, with neither Israel nor the United States providing a definite date for the end of military operations¹.

Even facing geopolitical conflicts, Malaysia's economic performance continued to record strong growth in the second quarter of 2026, expanding by 6.0 per cent, compared with 5.4 per cent in the preceding quarter supported by sustained domestic demand, continued investment and government intervention measures to strengthen economic resilience and ease the cost of living of the people. The MADANI Government implemented various policies to increase economic resilience, reduce the cost of living, maintain employment opportunities and ensure that Malaysia's economic growth remains sustainable. Among the policies implemented were the retargeting of subsidies in a more targeted manner, the implementation of cash assistance programmes for eligible groups, incentives to promote investment and business activities². Furthermore, to reduce the impact of the global energy crisis, the Malaysian Government introduced a work-from-home (WFH) directive for the public sector, statutory bodies and government-linked companies (GLCs), effective 15 April 2026, as part of its broader policy response to strengthen economic resilience.

From January to June, it was reported that 42,807 people lost their jobs, and about 17,485 workers, or 40.85 percent of all affected workers, were laid off due to business closures and company downsizing³. The Madani government, through the Social Security Organization (PERKESO), provides Mobility Assistance of up to RM1,000 to support job seekers who need to relocate to take up new job opportunities. The Ministry of Human Resources (KESUMA), through PERKESO, also continues to strengthen collaboration with employers and industry players to make it easier to access quality jobs⁴. In addition, the government is also continuing to strengthen the labour market through various skills enhancement programs, retraining, and job matching to improve workforce employability. These measures are part of the government's effort to maintain economic growth and the momentum of economic activities throughout the second quarter of 2026⁵.

In Q2 2026, the Services sector remained the main driver of economic growth during the quarter, with all sectors recording growth except Agriculture. The Ministry of Finance today announced enhanced subsidy measures and cash assistance for farmers, smallholders and diesel users to cushion the

¹ April 7, 2026: Iran-Israel War 2026 - Live Updates. (2026). IDF. <https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/iran-israel-war-2026/live-updates-iran-israel-war-2026/april-7-2026-iran-israel-war-2026-live-updates/>

² Star. (2026, May 15). Madani reforms continue to drive economic momentum - PM. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2026/05/15/madani-reforms-continue-to-drive-economic-momentum---pm>

³ Mutalib, Z. A. (2026, June 24). Lebih 42,000 hilang pekerjaan sejak Januari. Berita Harian. <https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/nasion-al/2026/06/1576991/lebih-42000-hilang-pekerjaan-sejak-januari>

⁴ Star. (2026b, July 22). KESUMA remains committed to empowering career opportunities for the people. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2026/07/22/kesuma-remains-committed-to-empowering-career-opportunities-for-the-people>

⁵ Bernama. (2026, June 14). Human Resources Ministry expands job, skills interventions to strengthen labour market resilience, says Ramanan. The Star. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2026/06/14/human-resources-ministry-expands-job-skills-interventions-to-strengthen-labour-market-resilience-says-ramanan>

impact of continued disruptions in global energy markets. The government has increased financial assistance for padi farmers and diesel users in a move to ease rising cost pressures. Monthly cash assistance under the Budi Agri-Commodity and Budi Madani Diesel (Budi Diesel) schemes will be increased from RM300 to RM400 for April 2026⁶.

The government continues to strengthen the labour market by supporting workers in securing and retaining employment, enhancing skills, and expanding access to quality job opportunities. These efforts are crucial to maintaining a competitive workforce and ensuring a resilient and stable labour market amid changing economic conditions.

The Labour Market Review Q2 2026 provides a comprehensive assessment of Labour Supply, Labour Demand, Labour Productivity, and Employee Wages. It also includes a feature article on current labour market trends, supporting effective policy formulation and highlighting Malaysia's progress in building a resilient, adaptive, and future-ready workforce.

⁶ Mail, M. (2026, April 14). Govt raises paddy aid, diesel cash support as fuel crisis bites; payouts April 21. Malay Mail.

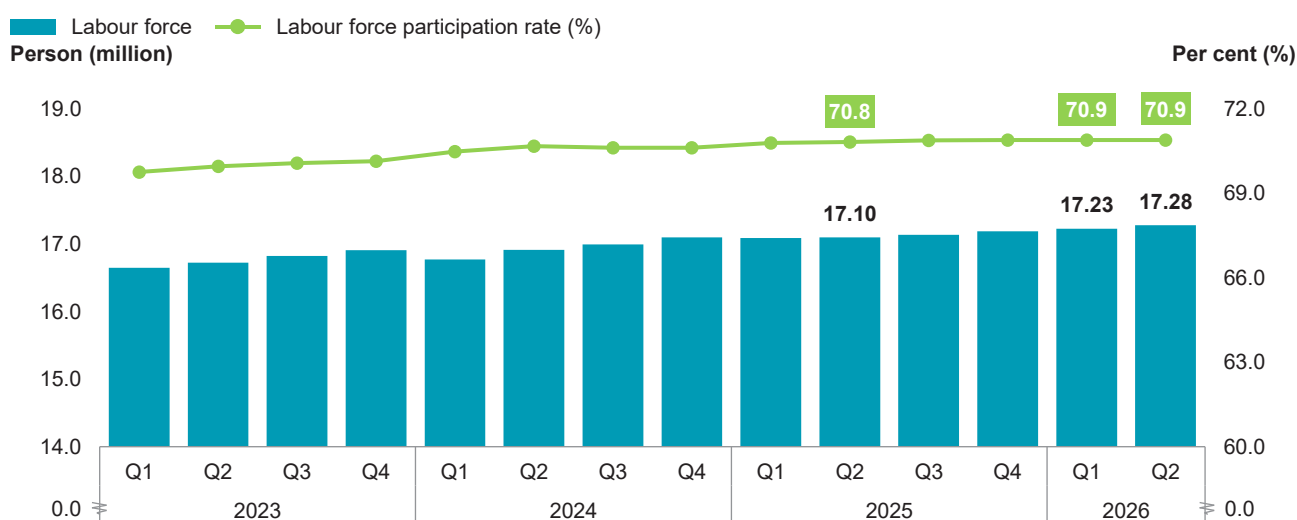
<https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2026/04/14/govt-raises-paddy-aid-diesel-cash-support-as-fuel-crisis-bites-payouts-april-21/216316>

2.1 Labour Force

In the second quarter of 2026, the labour supply sustained its growth compared to the same quarter in 2025. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) stood at 70.9 per cent in Q2 2026, remaining unchanged from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the number of labour force recorded a year-on year growth of 1.0 per cent, (+171.1 thousand persons) in Q2 2026. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of labour force increase by 17.28 million persons with the percentage change remaining unchanged at 0.3 per cent (+43.8 thousand persons), while LFPR stayed at 70.9 [Chart 2.1 & 2.2].

Chart 2.1:

Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

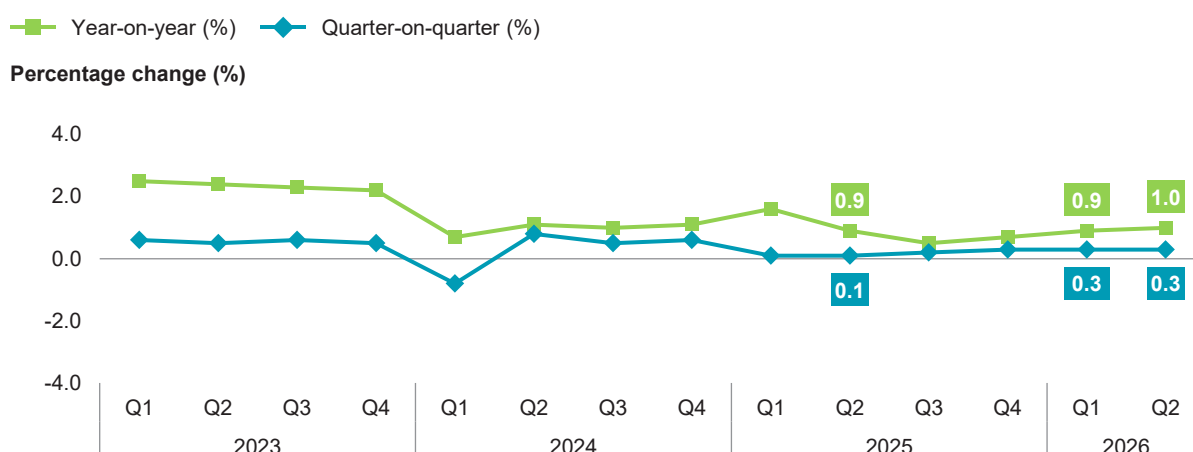


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.2:

Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

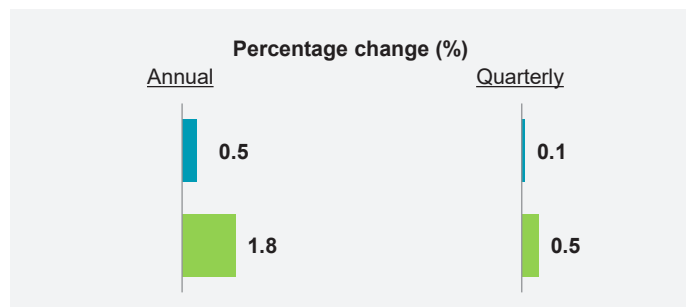
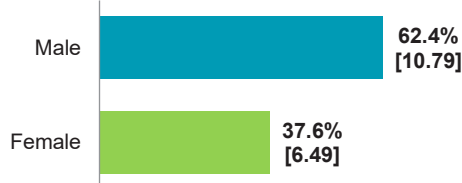
Disaggregating by sex, the male population accounted for nearly two-thirds of the labour force in Q2 2026, with a share of 62.4 per cent, equivalent to 10.79 million persons. The male labour force posted a year-on-year increase at 0.5 per cent (+58.2 thousand persons). On the other hand, the female labour force, comprising 37.6 per cent increase by 1.8 per cent (+112.9 thousand persons) year-on-year to record 6.49 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force surge by 0.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent compared to the preceding quarter respectively **[Chart 2.3]**.

Chart 2.3:

Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q2 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years comprising a share of 30.5 per cent or 5.27 million persons in Q2 2026. In the meantime, the labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years made up a share of 27.0 per cent, followed by 17.8 per cent aged 45 to 54 years and 16.6 per cent aged 15 to 24 years. The age group of 55 to 64 years is the lowest contributor share to the labour force with 8.2 percent.

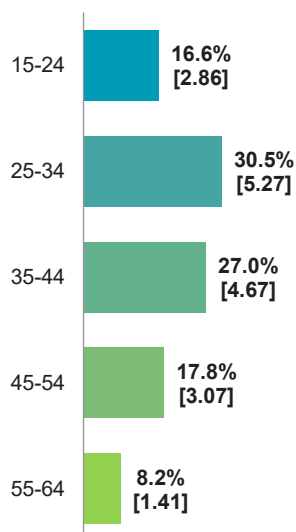
During Q2 2026, all age groups showed positive year on year growth in labour force except for the age group of 55 to 64 years, which declined by 2.7 per cent (-39.6 thousand persons). The age group of 45 to 54 years recorded the highest gain in labour force by 3.2 per cent (+94.7 thousand persons) to 3.07 million persons. Similarly, the labour force for those aged 15 to 24 years increased by 1.3 per cent (+37.8 thousand persons) to 2.86 million persons. In addition, the age group of 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years also registered growth of 1.1 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively **[Chart 2.4]**.

Chart 2.4:

Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q2 2026

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

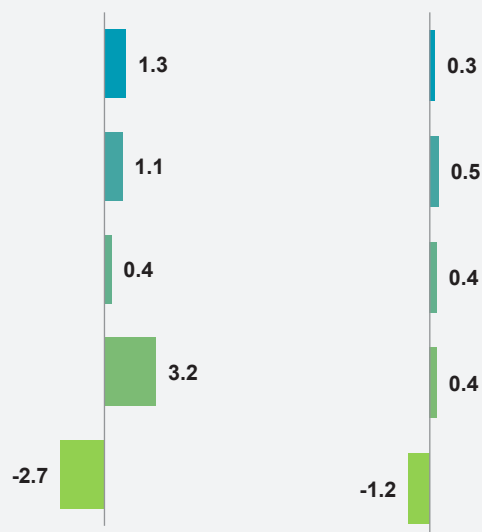
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

As for participation in the labour force by sex, the male LFPR remained unchanged at 83.3 per cent, while the female LFPR increased by 0.4 percentage points to 57.0 per cent in Q2 2026 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. In the meantime, the data indicates that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80.0 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups showed LFPR exceeding 80 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 86.8 per cent, followed by 83.6 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Additionally, those aged 45 to 54 years also recorded a relatively high LFPR at 78.4 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, the age groups of 15 to 24 years and 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest LFPR at 48.7 per cent and 48.5 per cent, respectively.

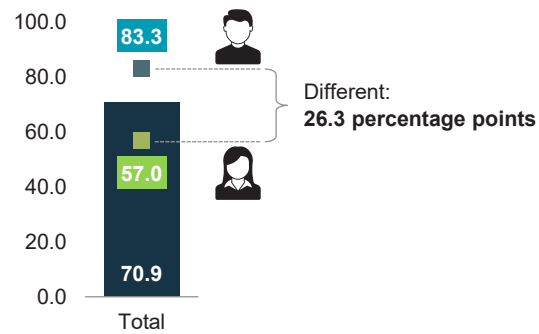
Further disaggregation by sex and age group revealed that male and female had distinct LFPR peaks. Male LFPR surged above 90.0 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up until the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. During Q2 2026, male LFPR peaked at 98.1 per cent for the aged group of 35 to 44 years and female LFPR peaked at 74.5 per cent for the aged group of 25 to 34 years. However, the female LFPR decline for a younger age group compared to male and continued to decrease in line with the increase in age [Chart 2.5].

Chart 2.5:

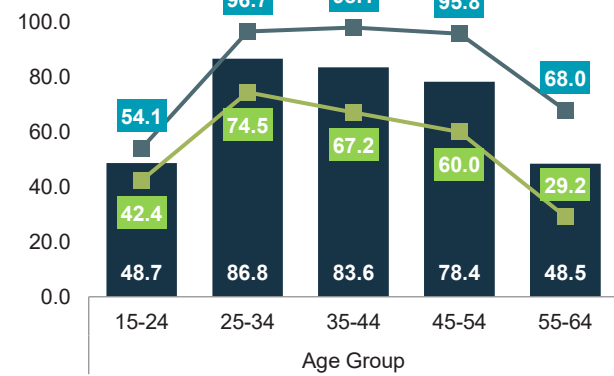
Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q2 2026

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female

Per cent (%)



Per cent (%)



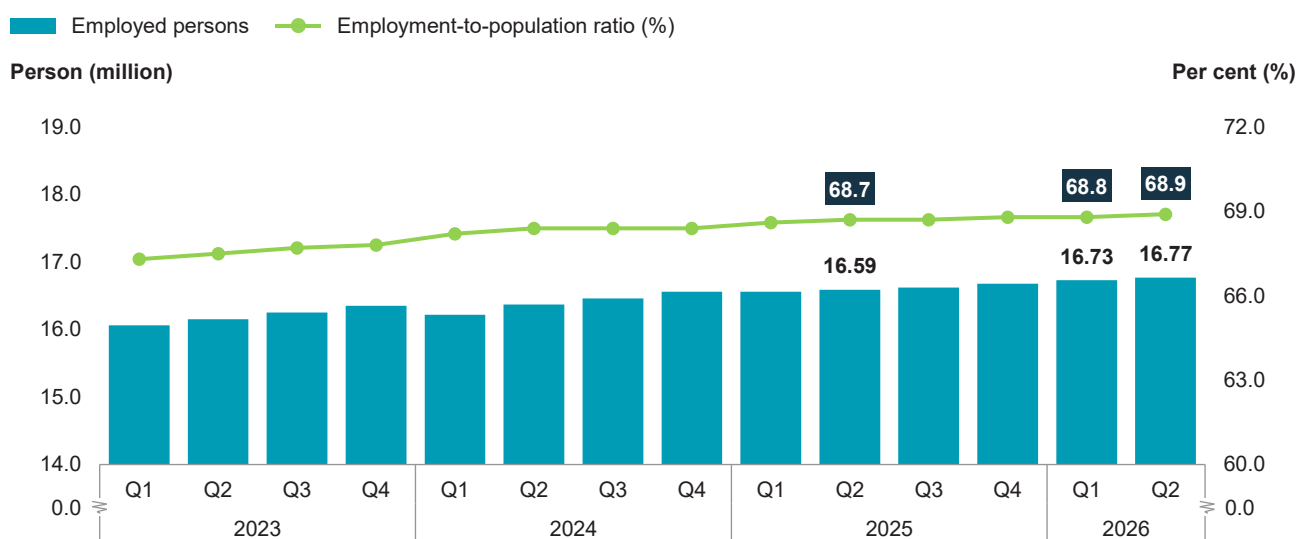
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

2.2 Employment

Regarding the employment in Q2 2026, the number of employed persons rose by 1.1 per cent year-on-year (+179.2 thousand persons) to 16.77 million persons compare to 1.0 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. Consequently, the employment-to-population ratio, which measures the economy's capacity to create employment, increased by 0.2 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to 68.9 per cent. On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons grew by 0.2 per cent (+40.5 thousand persons), while the employment to-population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage point to 68.9 per cent [Chart 2.6 & 2.7].

Chart 2.6:

Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

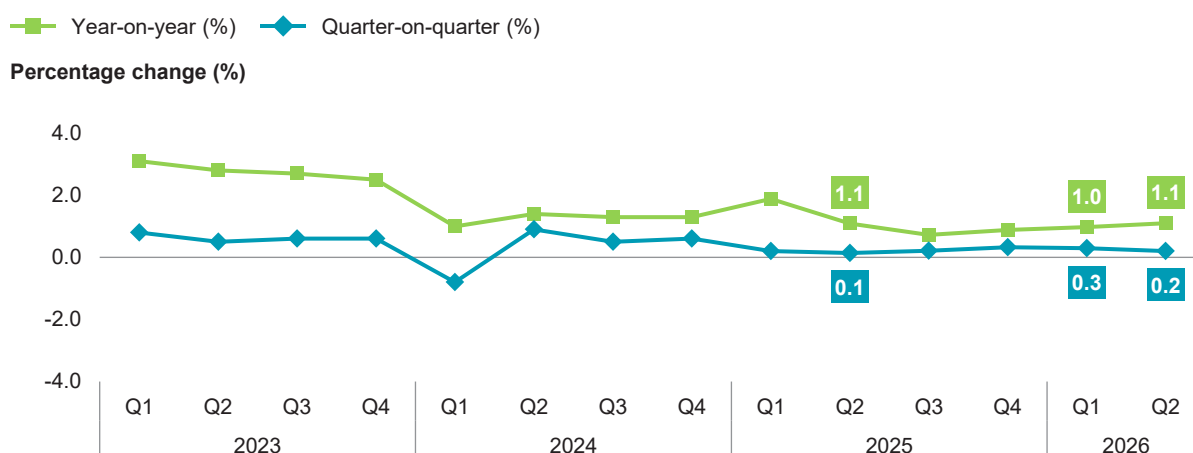


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.7:

Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

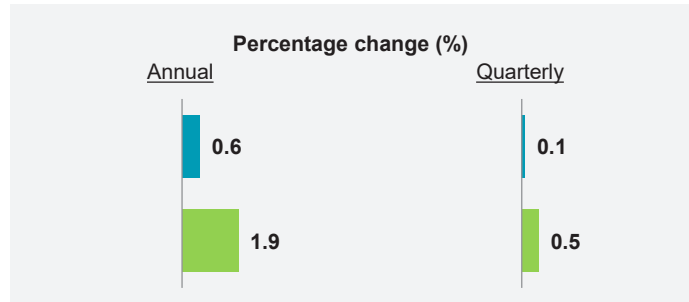
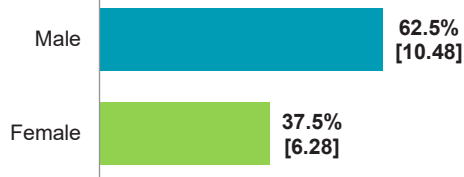
Male accounted for more than half of employed persons in Q2 2026, representing 62.5 per cent or 10.48 million persons, while female made up 37.5 per cent or 6.28 million persons. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter annually is 0.6 per cent (+63.8 thousand persons) for male and 1.9 per cent for female (+115.4 thousand persons). Both male and female employment showed an increased quarterly growth which are 0.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent **[Chart 2.8]**.

Chart 2.8:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q2 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

In Q2 2026, the age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest contribution of employed persons, registering 30.6 per cent or 5.13 million persons. This was followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 27.6 per cent or 4.63 million persons. These two categories represented nearly three-quarters of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 15.4 per cent or equivalent to 2.58 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.39 million persons, which comprised 8.3 per cent during the quarter.

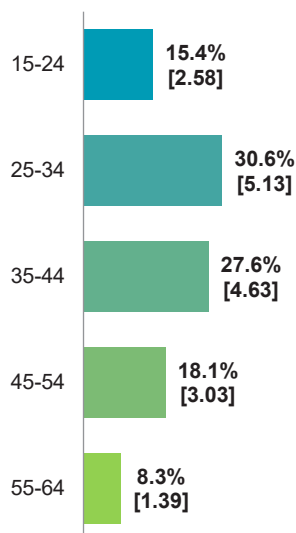
Analysis by age group showed that the number of employed persons increased across all categories in Q2 2026, except for those aged of 55 to 64 years. The highest growth in the number of employed persons was recorded by age group of 45 to 54, with a growth of 3.4 per cent (+101.1 thousand persons), followed by age group of 25 to 34 years, which improved by 1.0 per cent (+48.7 thousand persons). Another category that had significant growth in employed persons during the quarter was those aged 15 to 24 years, which increased by 1.2 per cent (+31.8 thousand persons). Meanwhile, those aged 55 to 64 recorded a decline of 1.7 per cent during the quarter **[Chart 2.9]**.

Chart 2.9:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q2 2026

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

In terms of distribution by educational attainment, most employed persons were pursuing secondary education, registering 56.8 per cent or 9.52 million persons, followed by tertiary education at 33.0 per cent or 5.54 million persons. Meanwhile, the employed person with primary and no formal education represented by 8.7 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

Based on year-on-year comparison, the employed persons with no formal education recorded significant reduction by 41.2 per cent (-168.0 thousand persons), while those with secondary education also posted a rise of 2.8 per cent (+255.6 thousand persons). In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 1.2 per cent (+63.1 thousand persons), followed by employed persons with primary education, rose by 2.0 per cent (+28.5 thousand persons)

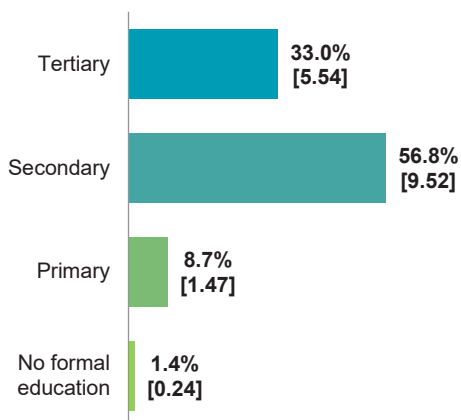
[Chart 2.10].

Chart 2.10:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q2 2026

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

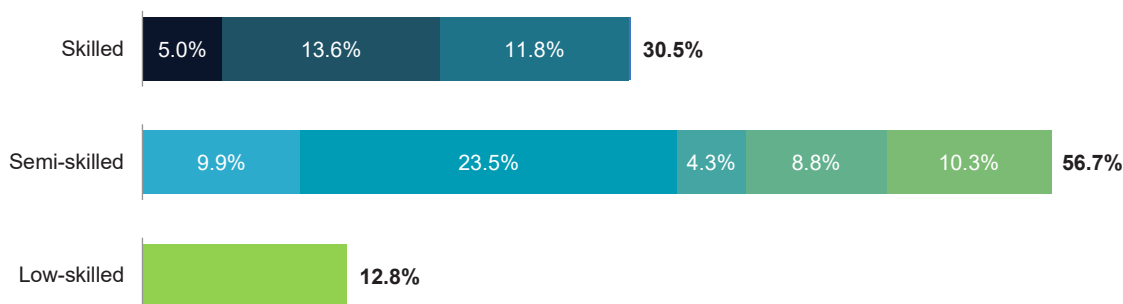
Looking at the employed persons by skill level, the semi-skilled occupations category which comprised 56.7 per cent of total employment, grew by 0.9 per cent (+86.7 thousand persons) year on-year, recording a total of 9.52 million persons in Q2 2026. Most of the employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers for 23.5 per cent, encompassing 3.95 million persons [Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1].

Chart 2.11:

Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q2 2026

■ Managers ■ Professionals ■ Technicians and associate professionals ■ Clerical support workers ■ Service and sales workers
■ Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers ■ Craft and related trades workers ■ Plant and machine-operators and assemblers ■ Elementary occupations

Percentage share (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Table 2.1:

Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q2 2026

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons (‘000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
Skilled		5,107.2	100.0	1.5	0.2
	Manager	836.0	16.4	2.4	0.1
	Professionals	2,284.9	44.7	2.0	0.2
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,986.3	38.9	0.6	0.2
Semi-skilled		9,516.4	100.0	0.9	0.3
	Clerical support workers	1,655	17.4	1.7	0.5
	Service and sales workers	3,946.3	41.5	0.5	0.1
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	716.9	7.5	1.3	0.3
	Craft and related trades workers	1,469.6	15.4	0.6	0.3
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,728.6	18.2	1.2	0.6
Low-skilled		2,142.4	100.0	0.8	0.2
	Elementary occupations	2,142.4	100.0	0.8	0.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Additionally, the skilled occupations category made up a share of 30.5 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased 1.5 per cent (+75.4 thousand persons) year-on-year, reaching 5.11 million persons during Q2 2026. Nevertheless, employed persons in the low-skilled occupation category which comprised the remaining share of 12.8 per cent of total employment grew by 0.8 per cent (+17.0 thousand persons) to 2.14 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.2 per cent (+9.8 thousand persons) from Q1 2025. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.3 per cent (+27.2 thousand persons) and 0.2 per cent (+3.3 thousand persons), respectively.

Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. This group encompassed 76.2 per cent of employed persons and experienced a year-on-year increase of 0.7 per cent (+90.8 thousand persons) and accounted for 12.78 million persons in Q2 2026. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.8 per cent of total employment, increased by 1.5 per cent (+9.4 thousand persons), bringing the number to 644.9 thousand persons during the quarter.

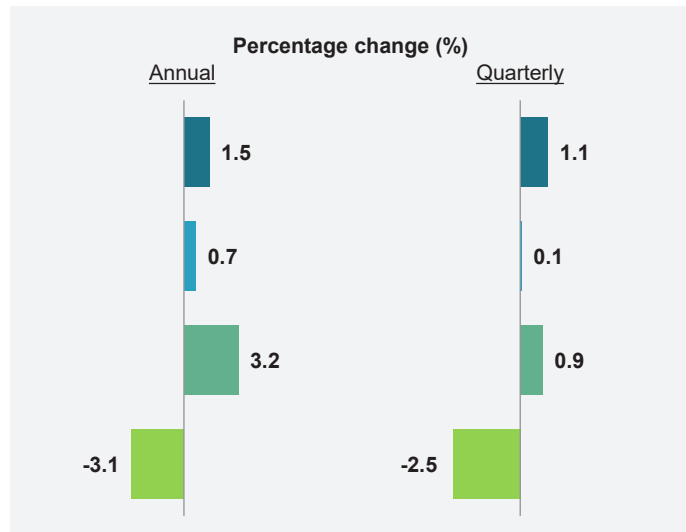
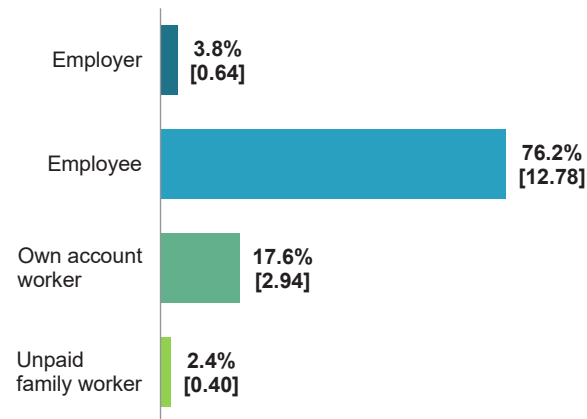
Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 17.6 per cent or 2.94 million persons. This category maintained a growth of 3.2 per cent (+91.8 thousand persons) year-on-year. On the other hand, the remaining 2.4 per cent represent the unpaid family worker category reaching 397.7 thousand persons. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated growth during Q2 2026 except for unpaid family worker categories, which declined by 2.5 per cent (-10.2 thousand persons) [Chart 2.12].

Chart 2.12:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q2 2026

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



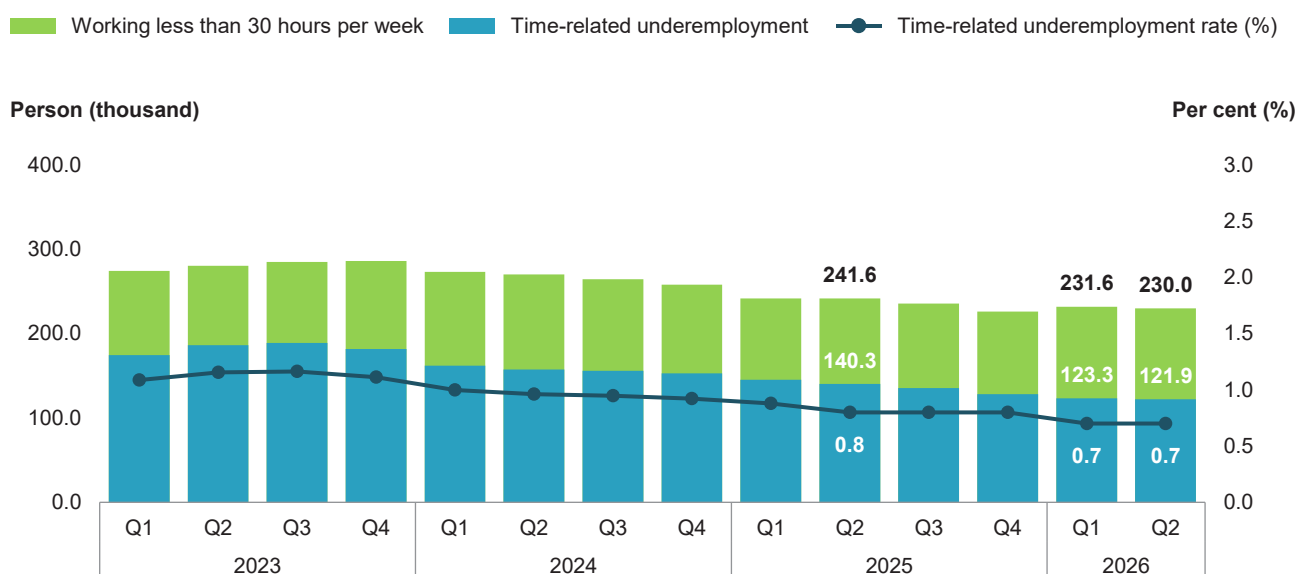
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

2.3 Highlight on Underemployment

The number of persons in time-related underemployment referring to those who were employed for less than 30 hour per week but were able and willing to work additional hours. Time-related underemployment showed a downward trend from the same quarter of 2025, with a decline of 13.1 per cent (-18.4 thousand persons) to 121.9 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment comprised 0.7 per cent from total of persons who were employed, remained unchanged as compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as this group decreased by 1.1 per cent (-1.4 thousand persons) while the rate remained steady at 0.7 per cent in Q2 2026 [Chart 2.13 & 2.14].

Chart 2.13:

Time-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

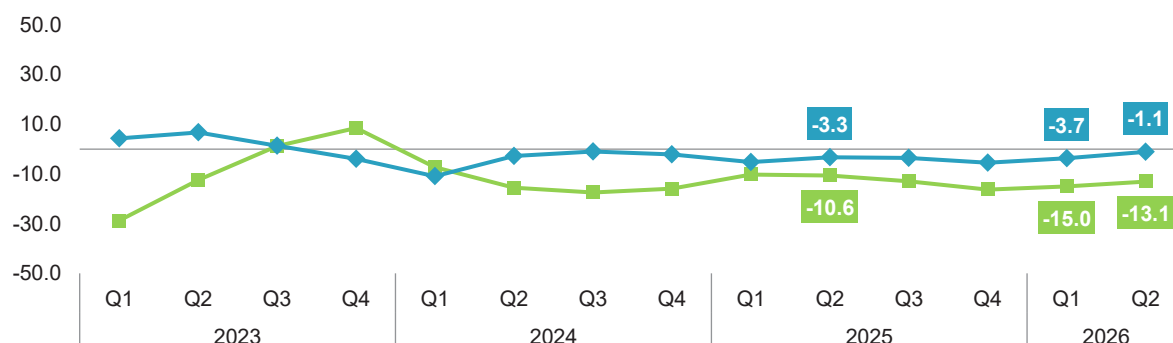
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.14:

Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

Legend: Year-on-year (%) (Green line with squares), Quarter-on-quarter (%) (Blue line with diamonds)

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

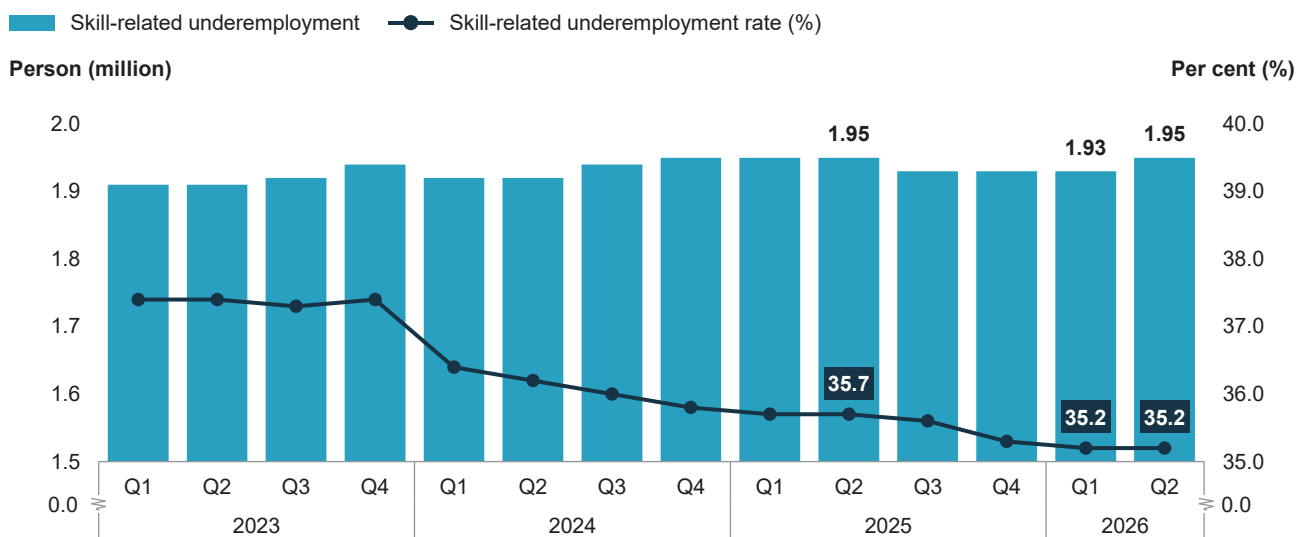
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment comprised employed person with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. As of Q2 2026, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment decreased by 0.3 per cent (-5.5 thousand persons) year-on-year, to record 1.95 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations continued to trend downward by 0.5 percentage points to 35.2 per cent.

Similarly, compared with Q1 2026, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment rose marginally by 0.7 per cent (+13.5 thousand persons) [Charts 2.15 & 2.16].

Chart 2.15:

Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

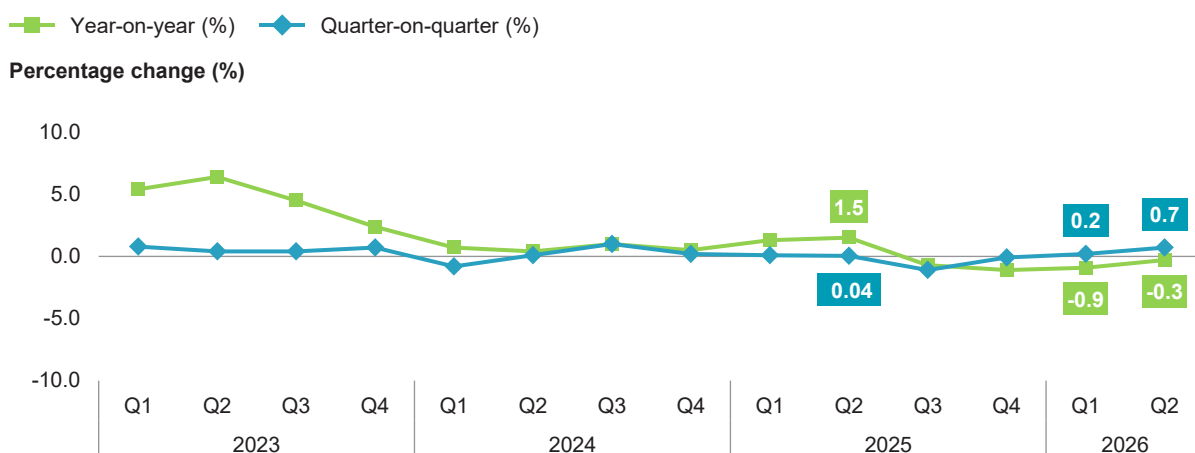


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.16:

Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

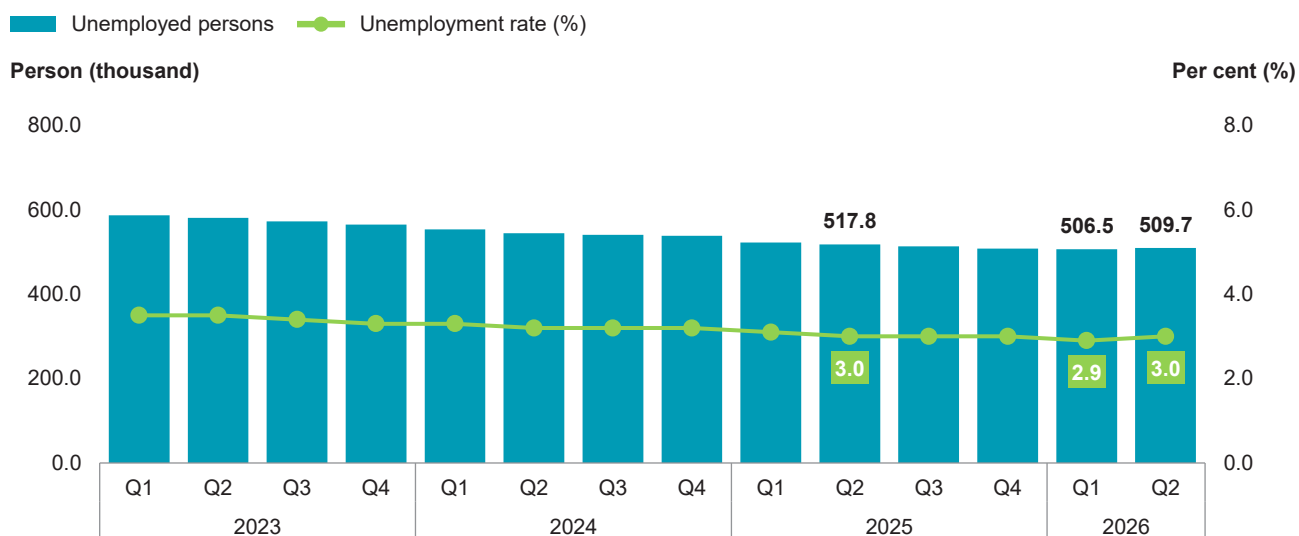
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

2.4 National Unemployment

In Q2 2026, the number of unemployed persons declined 1.6 per cent (-8.1 thousand persons) from the same quarter in the previous year to 509.7 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 3.0 per cent as compared to the previous year. However, the number of unemployed persons registered a quarterly positive growth of 0.6 per cent (+3.2 thousand persons), while the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 3.0 per cent in the preceding quarter [Chart 2.17 & 2.18].

Chart 2.17:

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

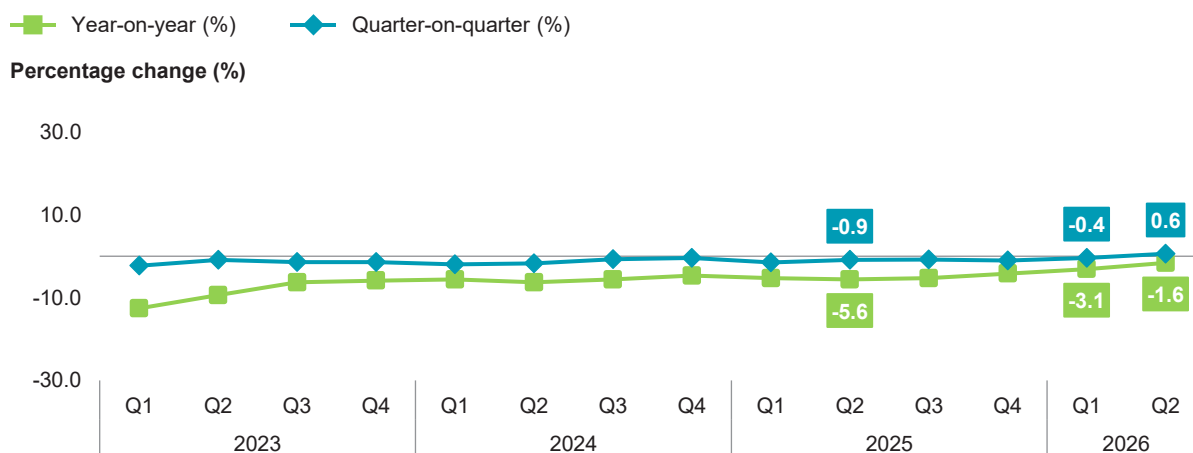


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Chart 2.18:

Percentage change of unemployed persons, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

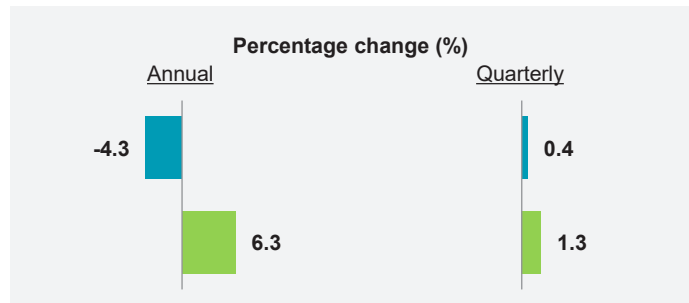
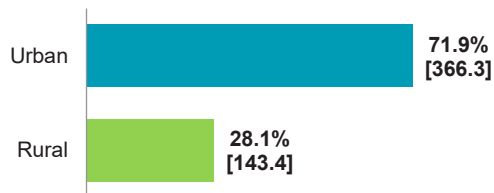
Most unemployed persons were in urban areas for Q2 2026, made up 71.9 per cent of total unemployment, while rural areas accounted for 28.1 per cent. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, urban unemployment decreased by 4.3 per cent (-16.6 thousand persons) to 366.3 thousand people, with the unemployment rate at 2.7 per cent. In rural areas, the number of unemployed persons increased by 6.3 per cent (+8.5 thousand persons) to 143.4 thousand people, and the unemployment rate at 3.7 per cent. As quarter-on-quarter, both urban and rural strata recorded increases in the number of unemployed persons by 0.4 per cent (+1.4 thousand persons) and 1.3 per cent (+1.9 thousand persons) respectively [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by strata, Q2 2026

■ Urban ■ Rural

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

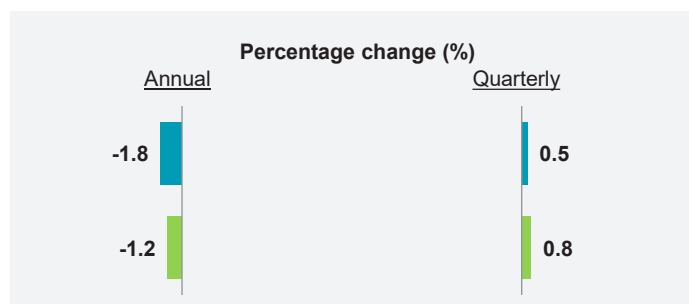
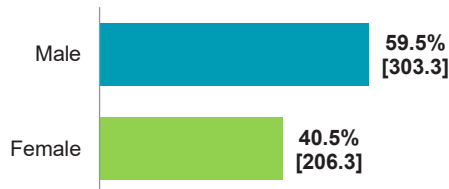
Male unemployed made up more than half (59.5 per cent) of total unemployment as opposed to 40.5 per cent of unemployed female. The year-on-year decline in unemployment during Q2 2026 was constituted by both male and female, with the number of male unemployed persons dropped 1.8 per cent (-5.6 thousand persons) compared to the same quarter of 2025, which accounted for 303.3 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 1.2 per cent year-on-year (-2.6 thousand persons) to 206.3 thousand persons. On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, both male and female unemployment rose by 0.5 per cent and 0.8 per cent as compared to the previous quarter respectively [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by sex, Q2 2026

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 56.0 percent or 285.6 thousand persons, during Q2 2026, followed by 26.6 percent or 135.7 thousand persons in the age group of 25 to 34 years. The combination of these two categories accounted for more than 80 percent of unemployment in the young age group. In the meantime, the unemployed aged 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest contribution of 3.5 percent or 18.0 thousand persons during the quarter.

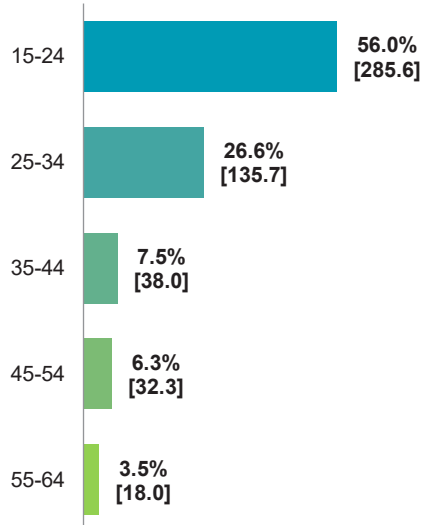
Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, three age groups recorded a year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons. The most significant decrease was recorded in the age group 55 to 64 years which decreased by 47.4 percent (-16.2 thousand persons), followed by a decreased in the age group of 45 to 54 years and 35 to 44 years by 16.5 percent (-4.8 thousand persons) and 1.3 per cent (-0.5 thousand persons) in Q2 2026 respectively. During the same period, the younger age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years respectively showed an increase in the number of unemployed, which increased by 2.1 percent (+5.9 thousand persons) and 7.1 percent (+9.0 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the quarterly comparison shows that the increase in the number of unemployed is seen in the age groups 15 to 24, 25 to 34 years and 45 to 54 years, while the other two age groups recorded a negative quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by age group, Q2 2026

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

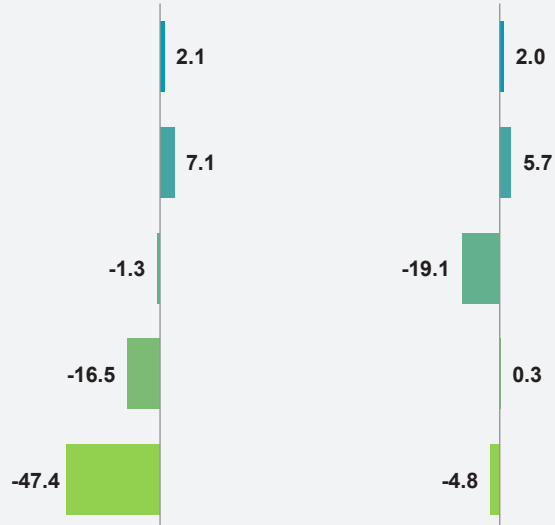
Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



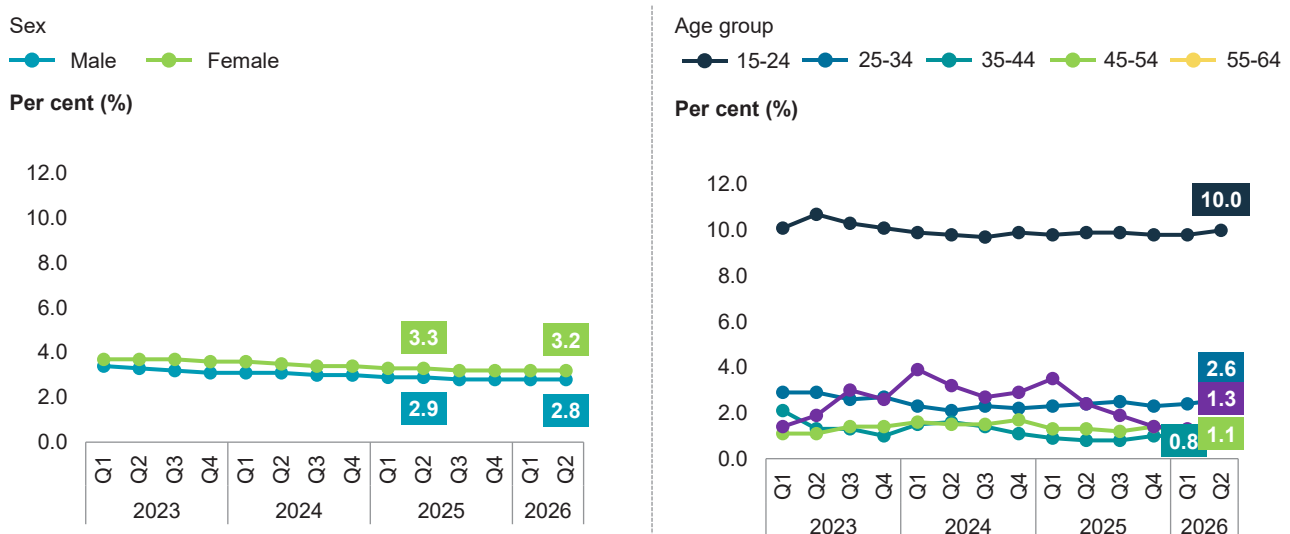
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q2 2026, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.2 per cent, 0.4 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 2.8 per cent. Both male and female registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, as the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for both males and females remained at 2.8 and 3.2 per cent respectively.

Across all age groups, the unemployment rate in Q2 2026 for those aged 35 to 44 remained the same at 0.8 per cent. The age groups of 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups showed an increase compared to the same quarter in 2025, recording rates of 10.0 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. The unemployment rates for those aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 showed a decrease, recording rates of 1.1 percent and 1.3 percent respectively in this quarter **[Chart 2.22]**.

Chart 2.22:

Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



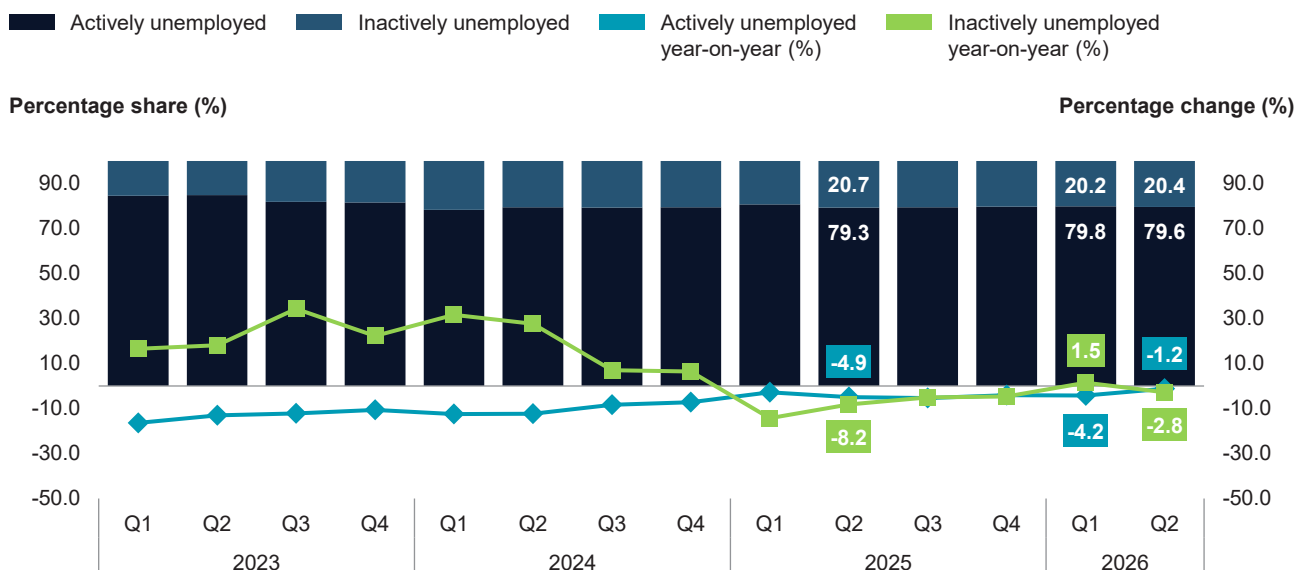
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Overall, actively unemployed made up around 79 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q2 2026, the share was 79.6 per cent which was equivalent to 405.5 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 1.2 per cent (-5.1 thousand persons) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed decreased 2.8 per cent (-3.0 thousand persons) to 104.1 thousand persons **[Chart 2.23]**.

Chart 2.23:

Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

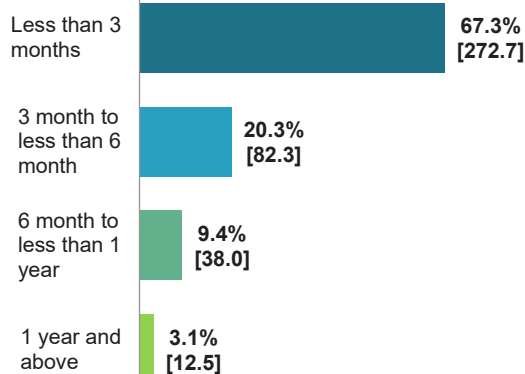
As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed persons were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 67.3 per cent or equivalent to 272.7 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 3.1 per cent or 12.5 thousand persons during Q2 2026. Overall, the number of actively unemployed persons by duration of unemployment recorded a decrease on an annual basis, except for the category of those unemployed for 3 months to less than 6 months. As for quarterly basis, all categories of those unemployed recorded a growth except for the category of those unemployed 1 year and above, which showed a decline of 13.2 percent compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24:

Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q2 2026

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

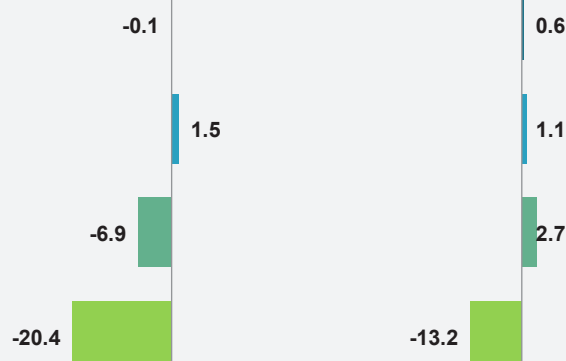
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



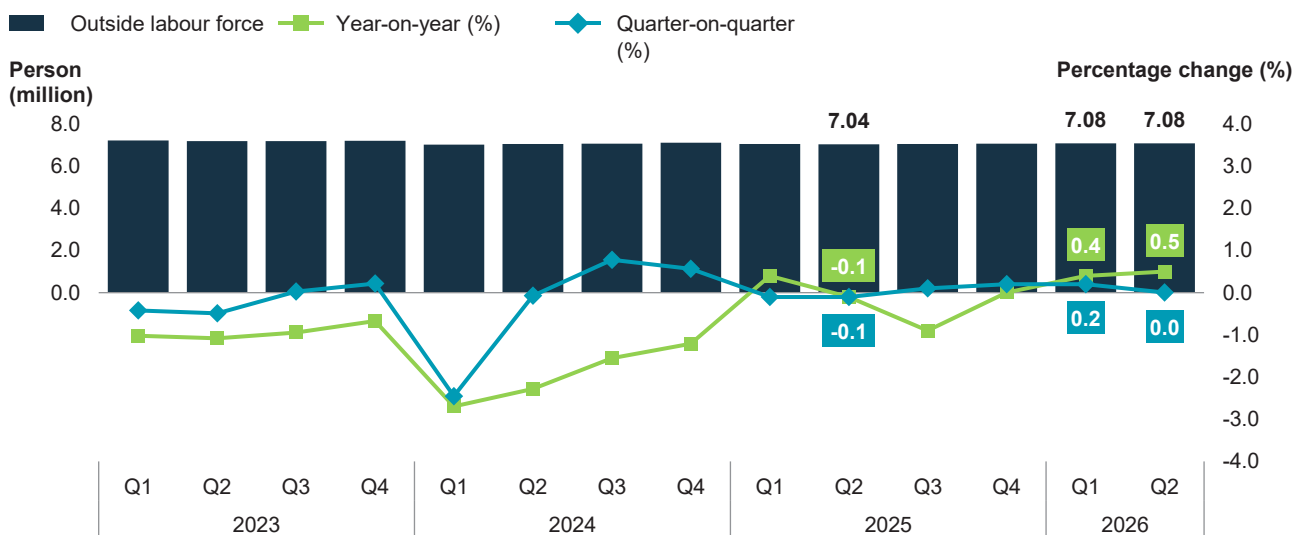
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

2.5 Outside Labour Force

The outside labour force in Q2 2026 recorded an increase of 0.5 per cent (+36.7 thousand persons) to 7.08 million persons as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, the number of outside labour force declined by 0.3 thousand persons as compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25:

Outside Labour Force, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

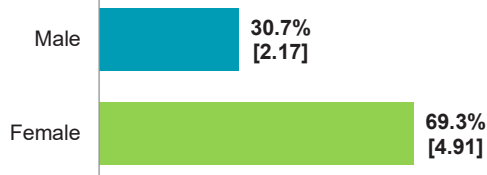
In Q2 2026, most of the outside labour force population comprised female who made up 69.3 per cent or 4.91 million persons, while male accounted for 30.7 per cent or 2.17 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the number of males in the outside labour force increased by 1.4 per cent (+29.5 thousand persons), whereas females recorded a growth of 0.1 per cent (+7.2 thousand persons). A similar trend was observed for quarterly changes, where the number of males increased by 0.3 per cent (+6.1 thousand persons), whereas the number of female showed a decrease of 0.1 percent (-6.4 thousand persons) in Q2 2026 [Chart 2.26].

Chart 2.26:

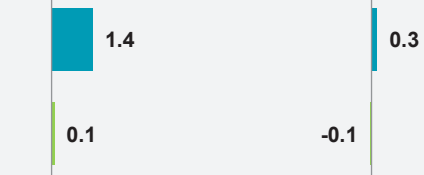
Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q2 2026

Male Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

The distribution of outside labour force by age group during Q2 2026 recorded nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, within this category comprising 42.7 per cent or equivalent to 3.02 million persons. In general, this group are primarily associated with those who had not yet completed their education or involved in training programme. The next significantly share in outside labour force contributed 21.1 per cent or 1.50 million persons was the age group of 55 to 64 years, which due to retirement or in old age.

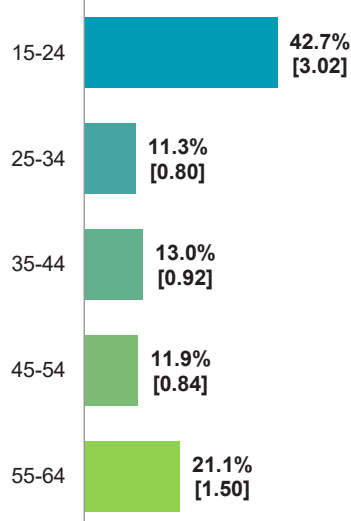
All age groups posted a negative year-on-year growth in the number of outside labour force during Q2 2026, except for those aged 35 to 44 and 55 to 64, who recorded an increase of 2.8 per cent (+24.8 thousand persons) and 7.0 percent (+97.4 thousand persons) respectively. Three age groups recorded a year-on-year decrease in the number of people outside the labour force, with the highest decrease recorded by the age group of 45 to 54 of 5.5 percent (-49.1 thousand persons). The age group of 25 to 34 recorded a decrease of 1.9 percent (-15.7 thousand persons), followed by the age group of 15 to 24 also recording a small decrease of 0.7 percent (-20.6 thousand persons). However, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, a decline in the number of outside labour force was observed for those aged 15 to 24 years, 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 years. In contrast, the other two age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.27].

Chart2.27:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q2 2026

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

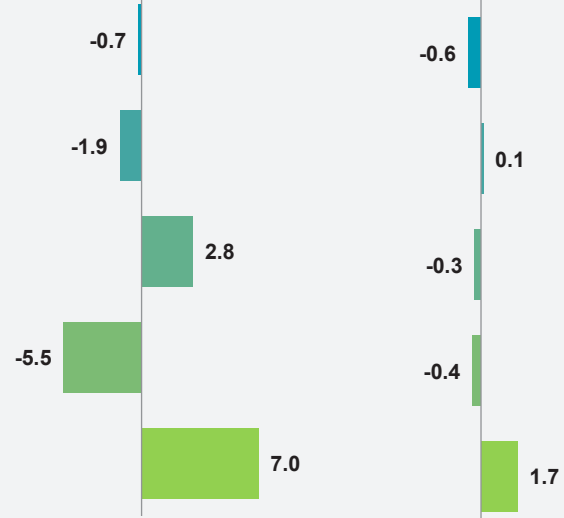
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Further analysis by age group revealed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. It was interesting to observe that youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (66.9 per cent) of the male outside labour force during Q2 2026, followed by 21.4 per cent in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could suggest that a late entrant of male into the job market was due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

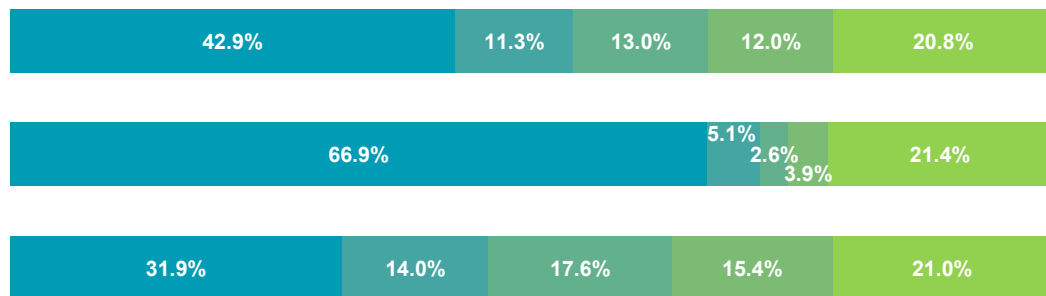
Likewise, the youth age group exhibited the highest proportion of female outside labour force, which was 31.9 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (21.0 per cent). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 52.9 per cent was notably lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (88.3 per cent). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 14.0 per cent to 17.6 per cent, hence indicating that female tend to leave the job market earlier compared to male **[Chart 2.28]**.

Chart 2.28:

Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q2 2026

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

Peratus sumbangan (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 45.2 per cent were those who did not seek for work during Q2 2026 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category experienced an increase of 0.8 per cent year-on-year (+26.1 thousand persons) to record 3.20 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 40.1 per cent or equivalent to 2.83 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2025, the number in this category declined by 0.1 per cent (-3.7 thousand persons).

Additionally, a share of 1.9 per cent outside labour force who did not seek for work were because they were going on to further their studies increased by 17.0 per cent year-on-year (+19.8 thousand persons) to 136.2 thousand persons, suggesting this group's potential to enter the labour force once completing their education or training programs. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, which accounted for 1.2 per cent or 83.3 thousand persons in Q2 2026 **[Exhibit 2.1]**.

Exhibit 2.1:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q2 2026

		Q2 2026			Percentage change (year-on-year)
		Person ('000)			Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)
		(Percentage share)			
Housework/ family responsibility		3,197.7 (45.2%)	▲	0.8%	Q2 2025: 3,171.6 (45.1%)
			▲	0.1%	Q1 2026: 3,194.1 (45.1%)
Schooling/ training program		2,833.5 (40.0%)	▼	-0.1%	Q2 2025: 2,837.2 (40.3%)
			▼	-0.1%	Q1 2026: 2,835.7 (40.1%)
Retired/ old age		603.9 (8.5%)	▼	-1.4%	Q2 2025: 612.7 (8.7%)
			▼	-0.3%	Q1 2026: 605.5 (8.6%)
Disabled		220.5 (3.1%)	▼	-2.9%	Q2 2025: 227.1 (3.2%)
			▼	-4.3%	Q1 2026: 230.4 (3.3%)
Going for further study		136.2 (1.9%)	▲	17.0%	Q2 2025: 116.4 (1.7%)
			▲	6.3%	Q1 2026: 128.1 (1.8%)
Not interested/ just completed study		83.3 (1.2%)	▲	13.5%	Q2 2025: 73.4 (1.0%)
			▲	2.0%	Q1 2026: 81.7 (1.2%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

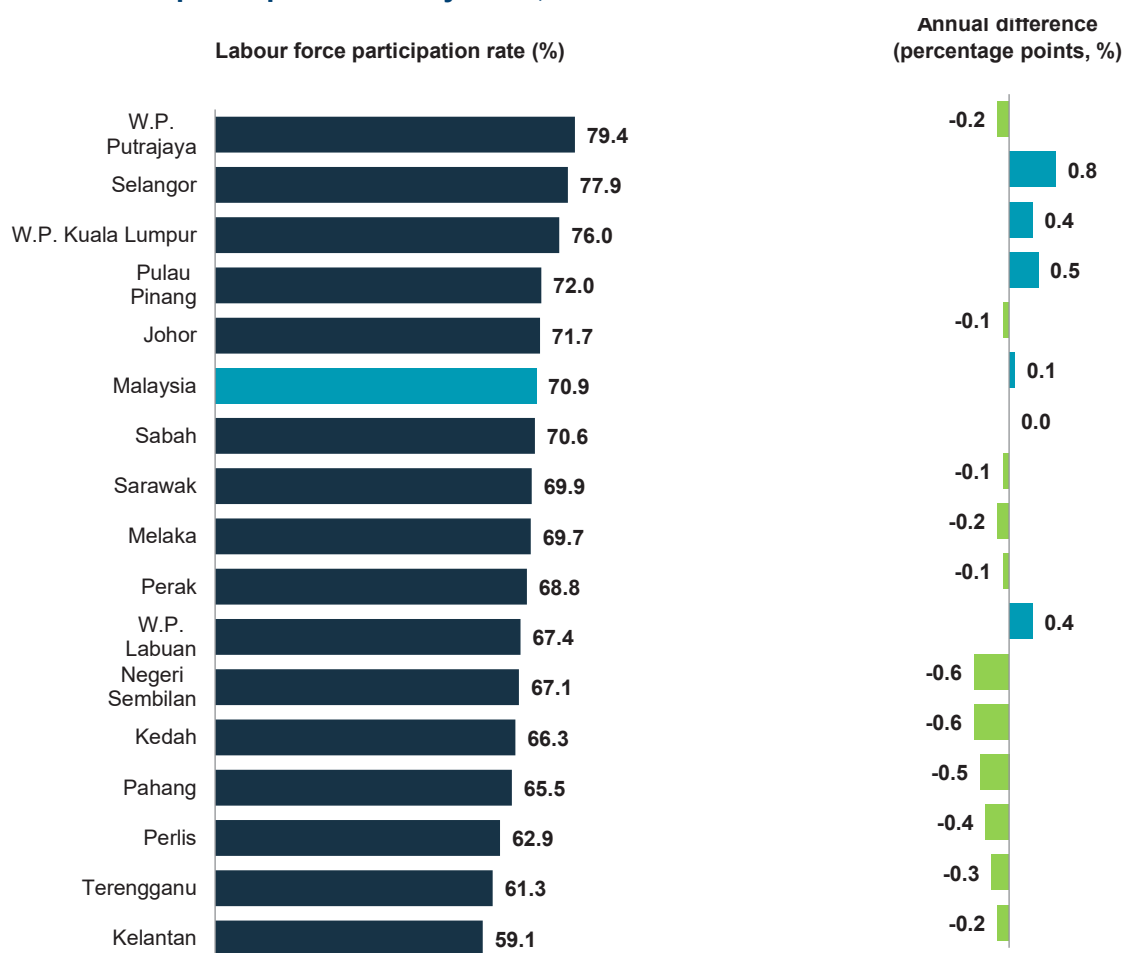
2.6 Labour Force at State Level

The labour force by state in Q2 2026 shows five states registered LFPR higher than 70.9 per cent recorded at the national level, namely W.P. Putrajaya (79.4 per cent), Selangor (77.9 per cent), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (76.0 per cent), Pulau Pinang (72.0 per cent) dan Johor (71.7 per cent).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, three states that recorded the highest percentage decline in LFPR, namely Kedah and Negeri Sembilan, which recorded a decrease of 0.6 percentage points, while Pahang recorded a decrease of 0.5 percentage points. In Q2 2026, Selangor recorded the highest annual increase in LFPR, rising by 0.8 percentage points to 77.9 per cent. Meanwhile, other states recorded an increase between 0.4 to 0.5 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs **[Chart 2.29]**.

Chart 2.29:

Labour force participation rate by state, Q2 2026

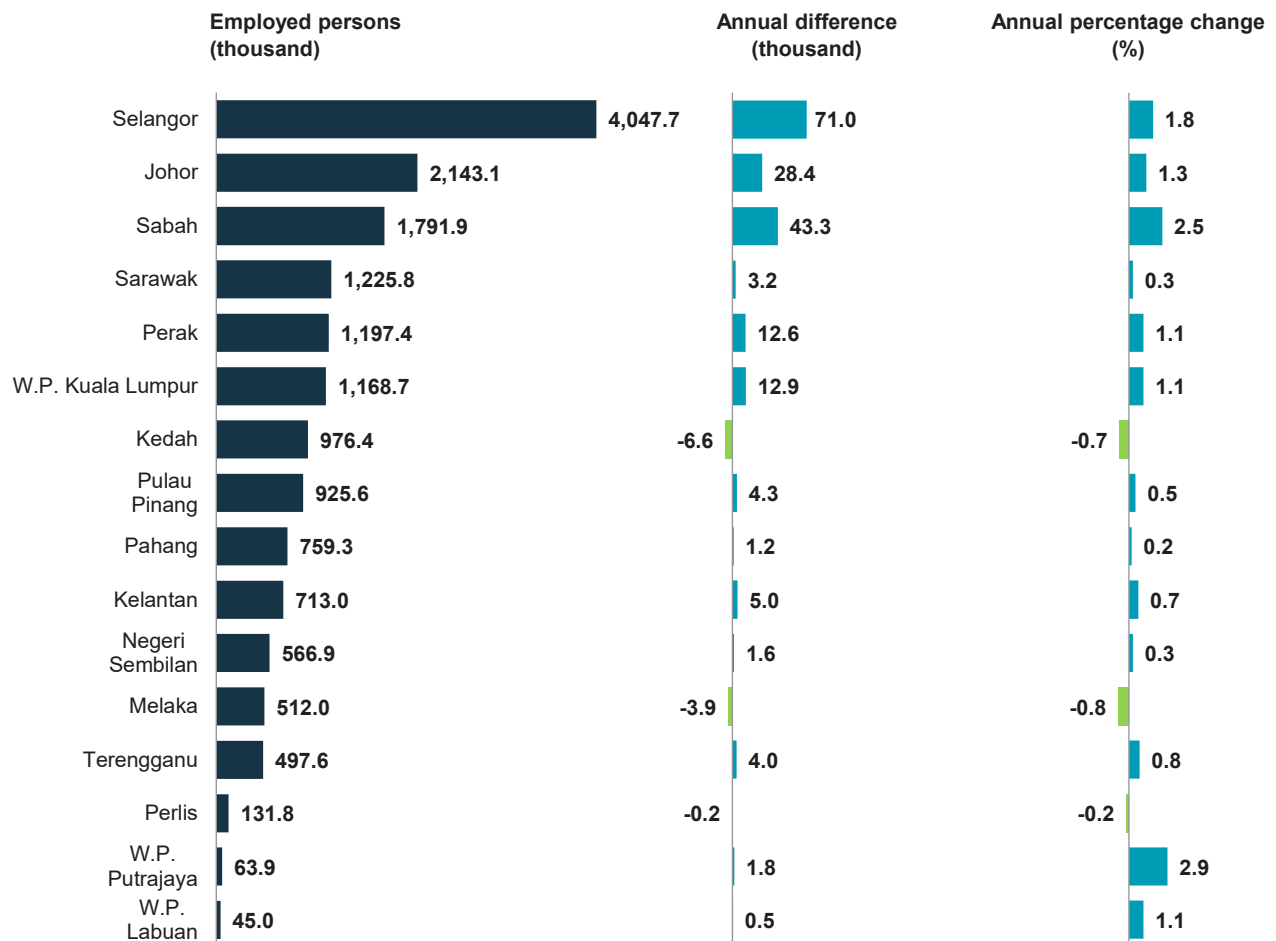


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

In Q2 2026, total employment in Malaysia grew by 1.1 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by all states except for Kedah, Melaka and Perlis. Selangor which comprised 24.1 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 1.8 per cent (+71.0 thousand persons) to 4.05 million persons. This was followed by Johor with a share of 12.8 per cent or 2.14 million employed persons after an increase of 1.3 per cent (+28.4 thousand persons) year-on-year **[Chart 2.30]**.

Chart 2.30:

Employment by state, Q2 2026



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

The unemployment by state during Q2 2026, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in W.P. Putrajaya at 1.3 per cent. Besides that, other eight states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (3.0 per cent), ranging between 2.0 per cent to 2.9 per cent. Meanwhile, among seven states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 3.0 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 5.6 per cent despite registering a year-on-year decrease of 1.1 percentage points during the quarter.

Six states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Sabah recorded the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed persons, lessened by 15.6 per cent (-19.7 thousand persons) to 106.6 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, ten states registered increases in the number of unemployed persons as opposed to a year ago. The highest increase was recorded in W.P. Kuala Lumpur, which grew by 21.5 per cent (+7.4 thousand persons) to 41.8 thousand persons, followed by Melaka with an increase of 14.4 per cent (+1.3 thousand persons) to record 10.3 thousand unemployed persons in Q2 2026 [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2:

Unemployment by state, Q2 2026

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	5.6	-1.1	106.6	-15.6	-19.7
W.P. Labuan	4.8	-0.9	2.3	-14.8	-0.4
Kelantan	4.1	0.1	30.7	3.4	1.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.5	0.6	41.8	21.5	7.4
Perak	3.3	0.1	40.8	3.6	1.4
Sarawak	3.3	0.1	41.5	2.2	0.9
Perlis	3.2	-0.3	4.4	-6.4	-0.3
Malaysia	3.0	0.0	509.7	-1.6	-8.1
Terengganu	2.9	0.1	14.6	3.5	0.5
Pulau Pinang	2.6	0.3	25.1	13.6	3.0
Kedah	2.5	0.1	24.7	2.1	0.5
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	-0.3	14.1	-9.0	-1.4
Johor	2.3	0.1	51.3	8.5	4.0
Selangor	2.1	-0.2	85.2	-8.2	-7.6
Melaka	2.0	0.3	10.3	14.4	1.3
Pahang	2.0	0.2	15.4	10.0	1.4
W.P. Putrajaya	1.3	-0.1	0.8	-11.1	-0.1

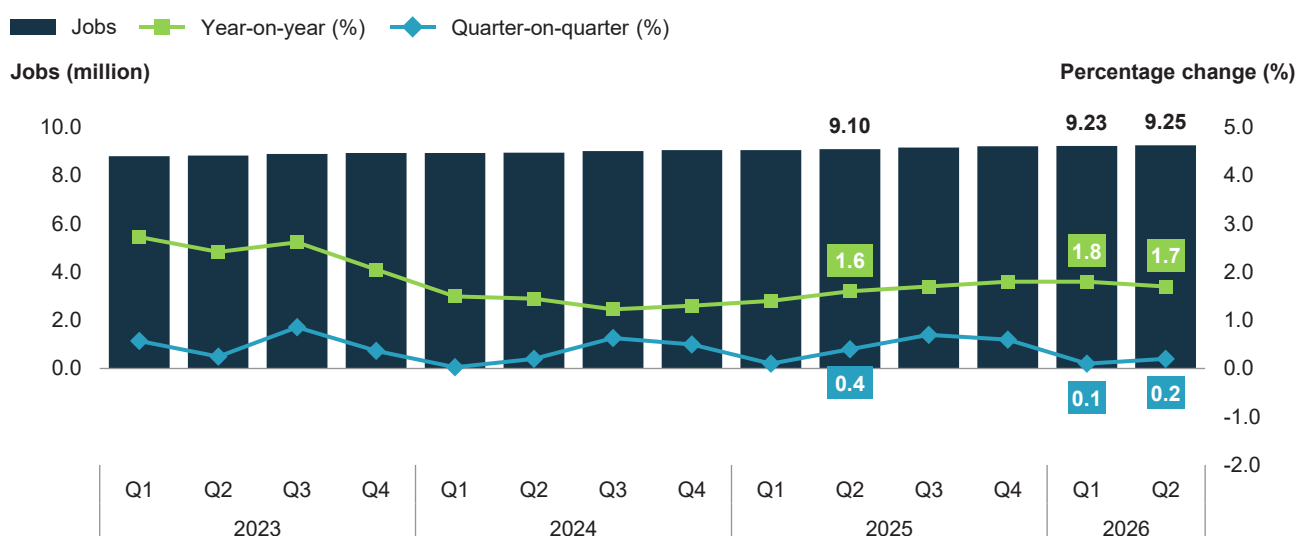
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

3.1 Jobs in the Economic Sector

During Q2 2026, labour demand continued its stable growth, with job numbers in the economic sector increased by 1.7 per cent (+152.3 thousand) year-on-year, to register a total of 9.25 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.2 per cent (+22.8 thousand), indicating stability in the growth of labour demand throughout the quarter **[Chart 3.1]**.

Chart 3.1:

Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

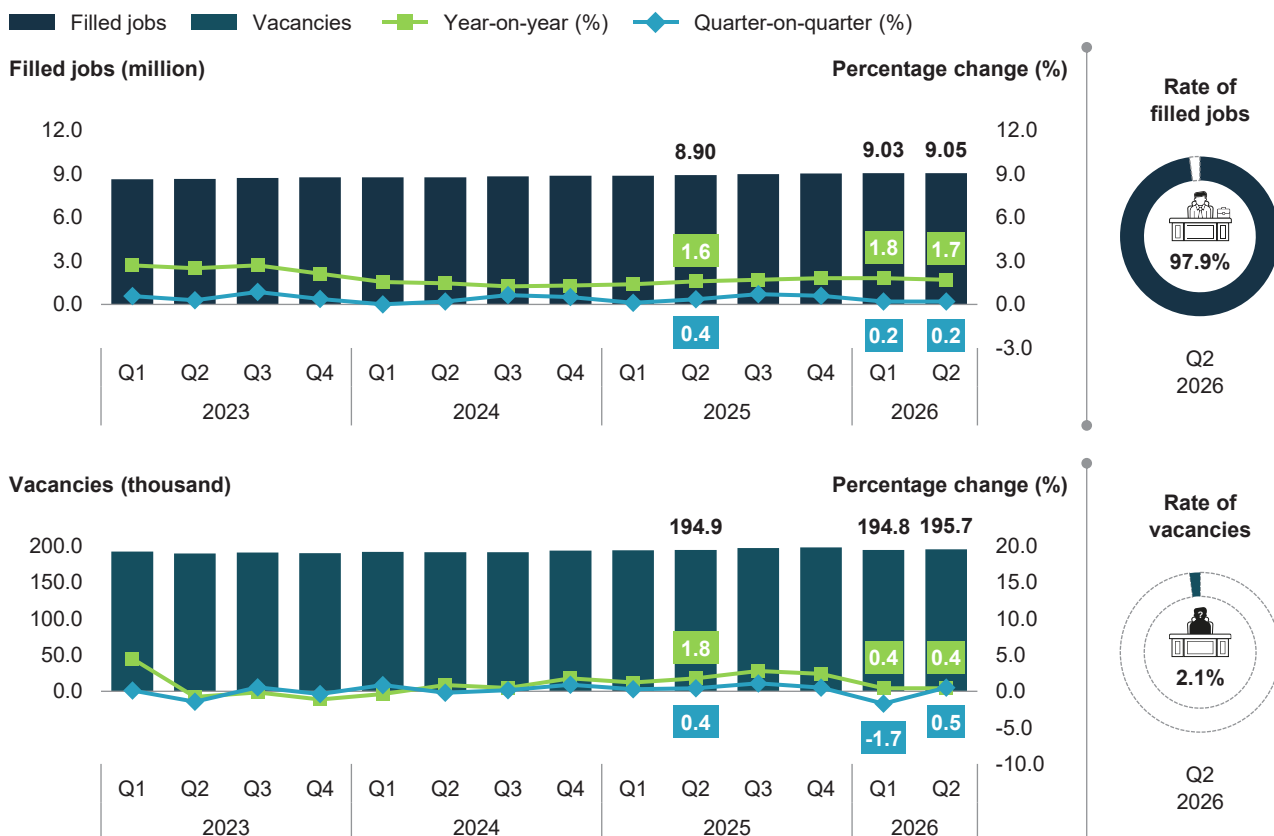
In Q2 2026, the number of filled jobs rose by 1.7 per cent (+151.4 thousand) year-on-year to 9.05 million filled jobs. This figure also shows an increase of 0.2 per cent (+21.9 thousand) on a quarter on-quarter basis compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies increased marginally by 0.4 per cent (+0.9 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 195.7 thousand in Q2 2026. In addition, job vacancies increased by 0.5 per cent (+0.9 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

The filled jobs rate remained at 97.9 per cent in Q2 2026, unchanged from the previous quarter. The job vacancies rate of total jobs also remained at 2.1 per cent **[Chart 3.2]**.

Chart 3.2:

Number, percentage change and rate of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

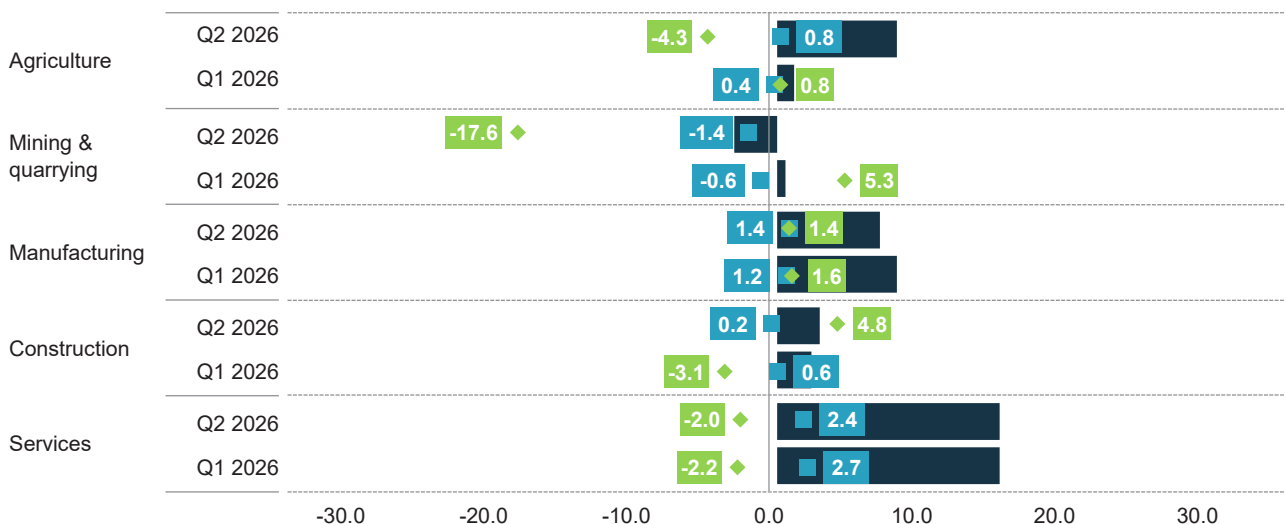
A closer analysis by economic sector shows that the positive annual growth was driven by an increase in job numbers and filled jobs across all sectors, except for filled jobs in Mining & quarrying sector. This positive growth in labour demand was illustrated by the increase in the number of vacancies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

Chart 3.3:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q1 2025 & Q2 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

In Q2 2026, most of the jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 52.5 per cent or 4.86 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 2.4 per cent (+111.9 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by an increase in jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 2.9 per cent (+50.6 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors; Wholesale & retail trade (37.6%), Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (19.8%), and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.4%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 53.4 per cent or equivalent to 4.83 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 2.4 per cent (+112.4 thousand) in Q2 2026. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99.0 per cent, with Food & beverages and accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.0%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 12.4 per cent of total jobs in Services sector or 24.3 thousand vacancies, decrease by 2.0 per cent (-0.5 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were found in the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (40.1%) and Wholesale & retail trade (36.0%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, encompassing 27.4 per cent or 2.53 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.4 per cent (+36.1 thousand) in Q2 2026, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors except Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products. The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products sub-sector with an increase of 2.7 per cent (+10.5 thousand) annually. Besides, jobs in Manufacturing sector were concentrated mainly in the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic & optical products (26.4%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (17.7%), and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (15.7%). These three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-thirds of jobs in the Manufacturing sector.

The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector recorded at 95.5 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.4 per cent (+34.5 thousand) to record 2.42 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.6 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.7 percent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 114.0 thousand, comprising 4.5 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew by 1.4 per cent (+1.6 thousand) as most of the sub-sectors observed an increase in jobs except Textiles, wearing apparel & leather product, Food processing, beverages and tobacco products, as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products. Most job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.8%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (16.7%).

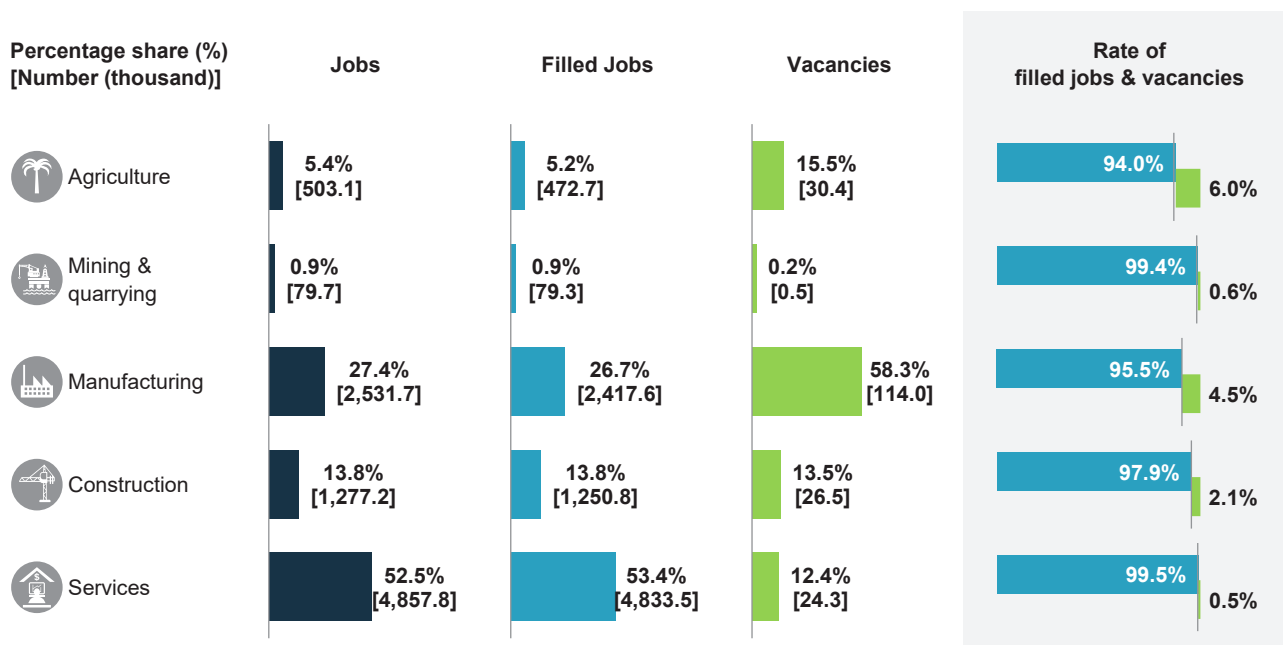
Jobs in the Construction sector made up 13.8 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2026, which increased by 0.3 per cent (+3.3 thousand) to record 1.28 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.4 per cent or 503.1 thousand jobs in Q2 2026, and the Mining & quarrying sector made up

the lowest share at 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 79.7 thousand jobs. Agriculture sectors saw an increase of 0.4 per cent (+2.2 thousand) while Mining & quarrying sector declined 1.5 per cent (-1.2 thousand) as compared to Q2 2026 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the second highest rate of filled jobs at 99.4 per cent, indicating the second lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In contrast, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 94.0 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.0 per cent in Q2 2026 [Chart 3.4].

Chart 3.4:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q2 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

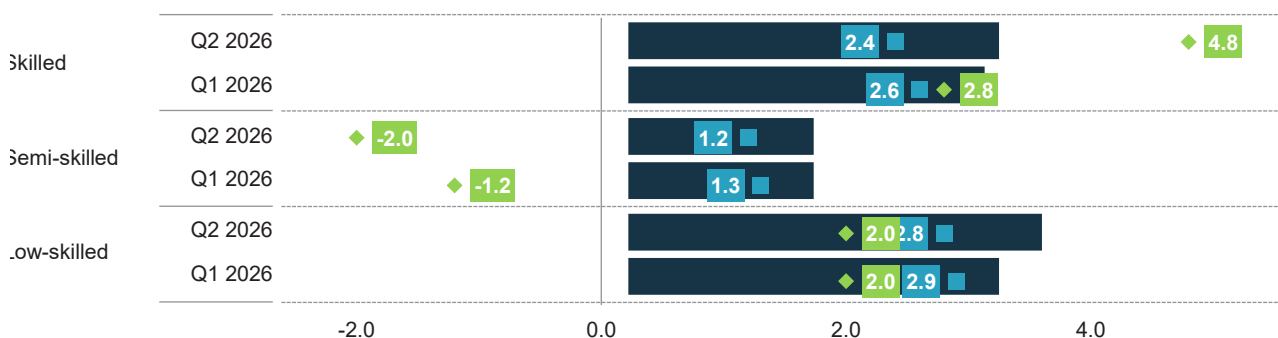
Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q2 2026, the number of jobs in all skill categories increased compared to the previous year. The same phenomenon occurred in the number of filled positions, showing an increase across all categories [Chart 3.5].

Chart 3.5:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q1 2025 & Q2 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

The majority of jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.0 per cent or equivalent to 5.74 million jobs in Q2 2026. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assembler. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.1 per cent (+64.1 thousand). Therefore, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.63 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.2 per cent (+66.3 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category decline 2.0 per cent (-2.2 thousand) to record 107.3 thousand vacancies with a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent.

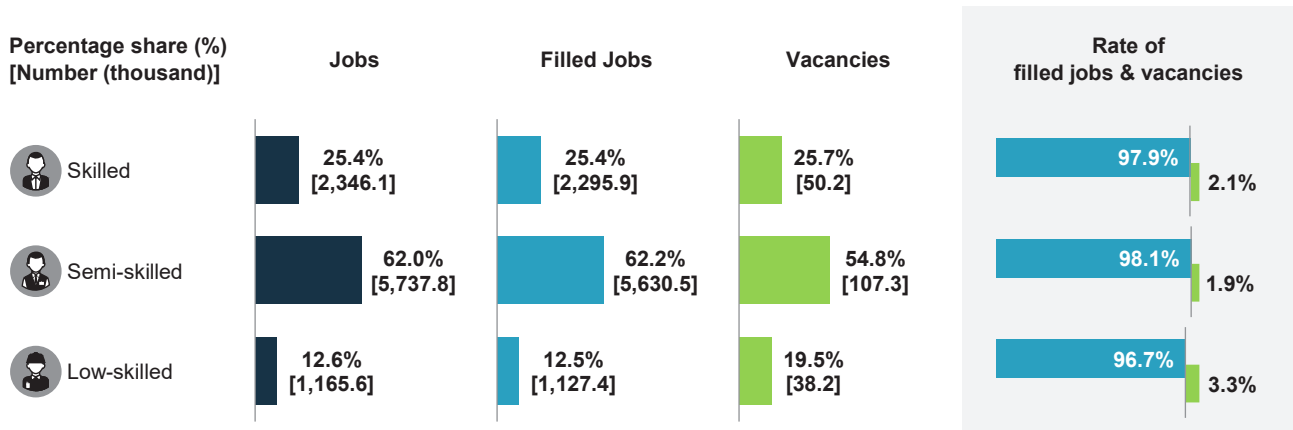
The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.4 per cent in Q2 2026, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 2.5 per cent (+57.0 thousand) year-on-year to 2.35 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 2.4 per cent (+54.7 thousand) to record 2.30 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies increased by 4.8 per cent (+2.3 thousand), registering 50.2 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, the remaining 12.6 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 2.8 per cent (+31.2 thousand) to 1.17 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 2.8 per cent (+30.5 thousand) to 1.13 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q2 2026. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 2.0 per cent (+0.8 thousand) to 38.2 thousand, indicating a vacancy rate of 3.3 per cent [Chart 3.6].

Chart 3.6:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q2 2026

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



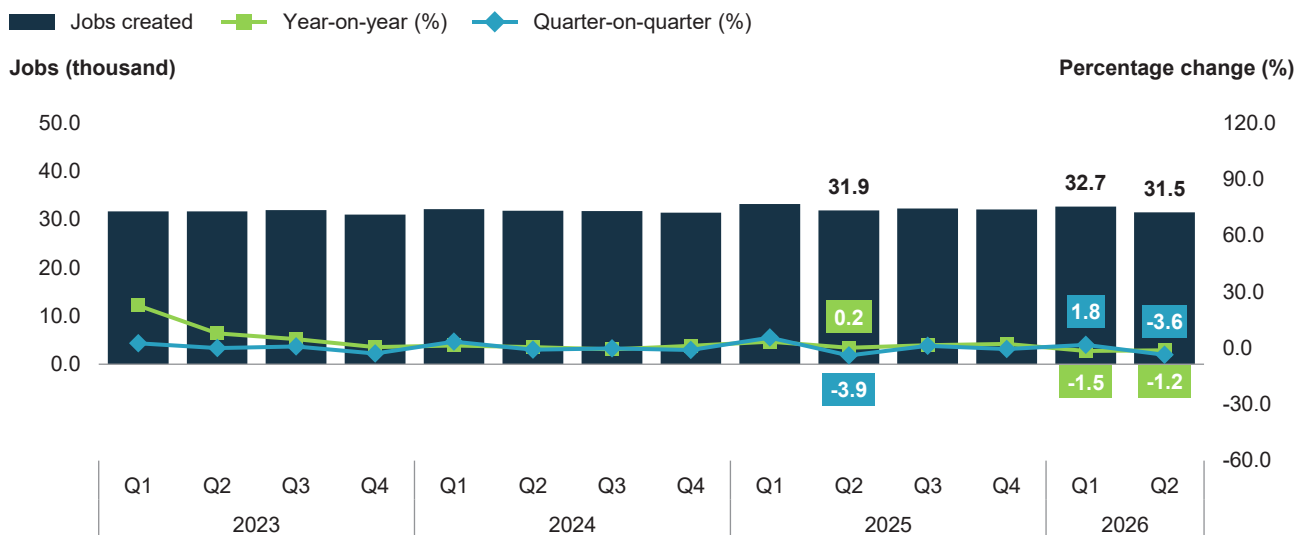
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

3.2 Jobs Creation

In Q2 2026, the number of jobs created in the economic sector decreased by 1.2 per cent (-0.4 thousand) year-on-year, compared to -1.5 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The total number of jobs created stood at 31.5 thousand. In the meantime, jobs created registered a quarterly decrease of 3.6 per cent (-1.2 thousand) from 32.7 thousand during Q1 2026 [Chart 3.7].

Chart 3.7:

Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 45.7 per cent or equivalent to 14.4 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 3.3 per cent (-0.5 thousand) in Q2 2026. Within this sector, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 8.6 thousand jobs created, followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.3 thousand jobs.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 38.2 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2026, increase by 0.9 per cent (+0.1 thousand) to register 12.1 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products (32.1%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (25.8%) sub-sectors.

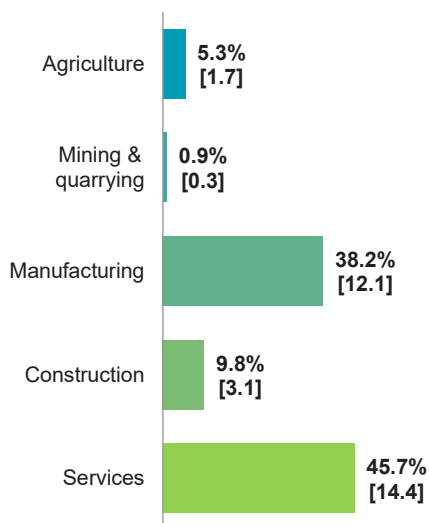
Furthermore, there was a increase of 26.0 per cent in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying sector recording 0.3 thousand jobs created. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 5.3 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.7 thousand jobs, posting a rise of 26.6 per cent (+0.4 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, the Construction sector, which contributed 9.8 per cent, recorded a significant decline of 11.3 per cent (-0.4 thousand) [Chart 3.8].

Chart 3.8:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q2 2026

■ Agriculture ■ Mining & quarrying ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Services

Percentage share (%)
[Jobs (thousand)]



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

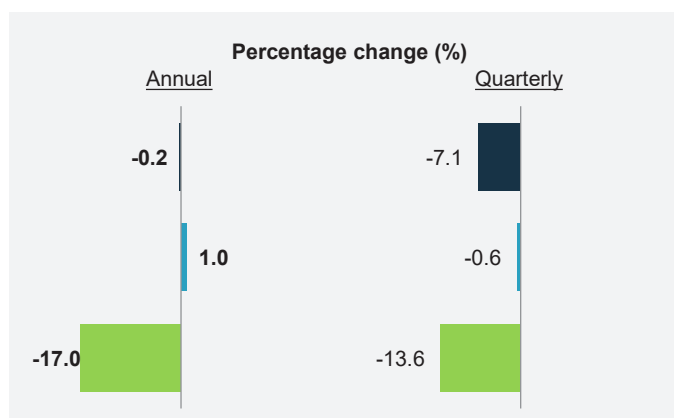
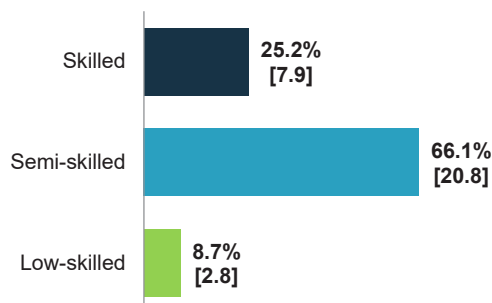
Looking at the jobs created by skill level, more than half or 66.1 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2026 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 20.8 thousand jobs. In terms of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 1.0 per cent (+0.2 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (25.2%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 0.2 per cent (-0.01 thousand) to 7.9 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 8.7 per cent of all jobs created, decrease by 17.0 per cent (-0.6 thousand) to record 2.8 thousand jobs in Q2 2026 [Chart 3.9].

Chart 3.9:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q2 2026

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)
[Jobs (thousand)]



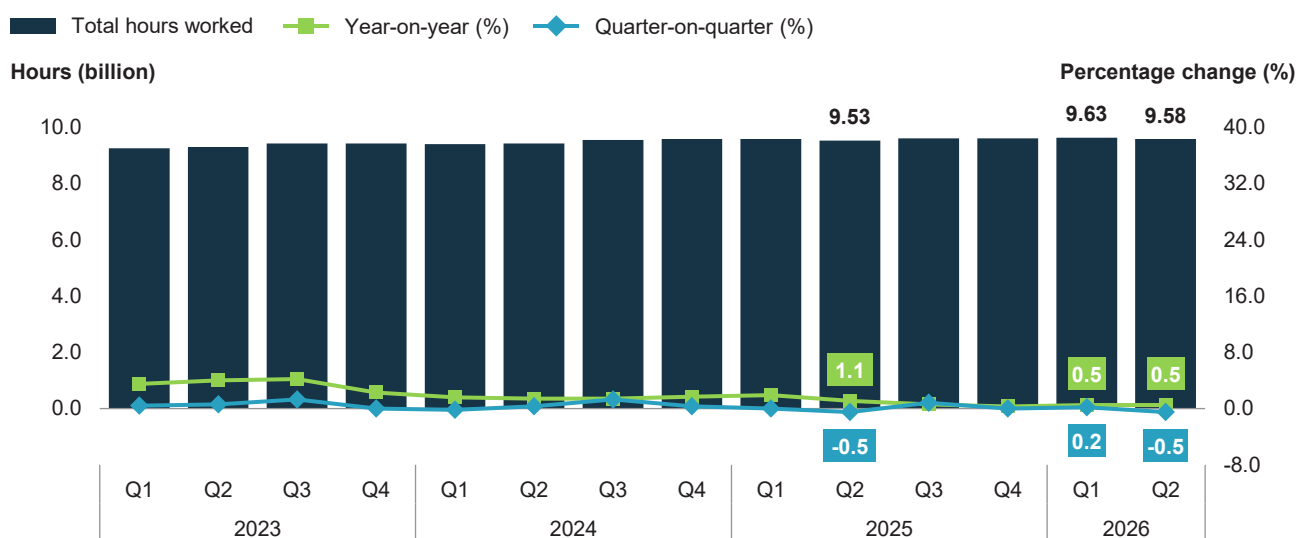
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

4.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

During Q2 2026, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 6.0 per cent year-on-year as compared to 4.6 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. However, total hours worked increased marginally by 0.5 per cent to 9.58 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked decreased at 0.5 per cent, compared to Q1 2025 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1:

Total hours worked, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 62.5 per cent of total hours worked, making it the dominant contributor to the country's economy. While the second highest share of total hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector, which encompassed 17.5 per cent, followed by Agriculture with a share of 10.7 per cent in Q2 2026. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.8 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

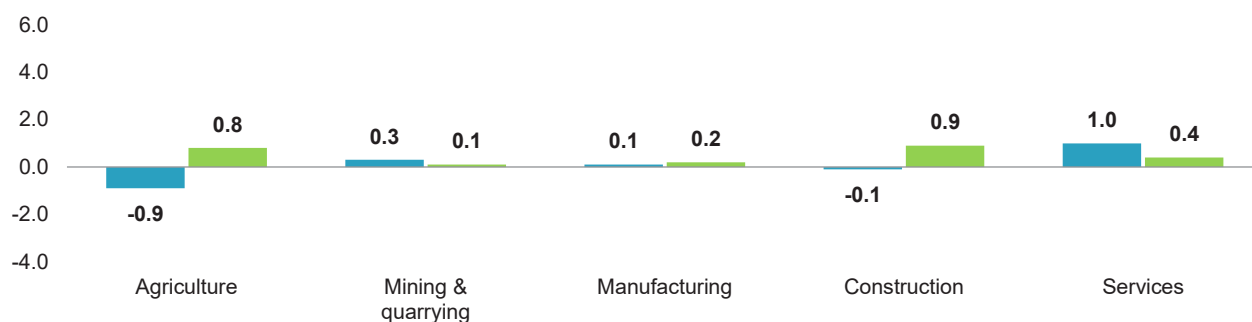
All sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked in Q2 2026. The Construction sector observing the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 0.9 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Agriculture sector contributed an increase of 0.8 per cent year-on-year during the same quarter. Services, Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying sector also showed a positive momentum, increasing by 0.4, 0.2 and 0.1 per cent respectively in Q2 2026 [Chart 4.2]

Chart 4.2:

Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q1 2026 & Q2 2026

Q1 2026 Q2 2026

Percentage change (%)



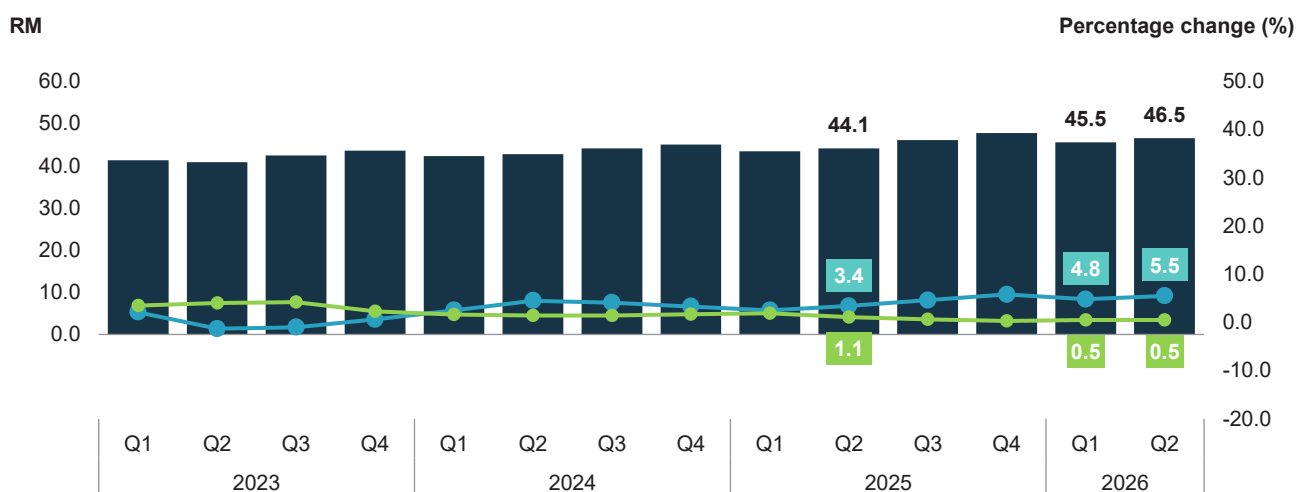
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 5.5 per cent in Q2 2026 after registering an increase of 4.8 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM46.5 per hour [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3:

Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

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



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q2 2026, all sectors recorded positive year-on-year growth except Agriculture. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying sector posted the highest increase, with labour productivity per hour worked rising by 9.1 per cent as compared to previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector continued its upward trend with an increase of 7.1 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked. All sub-sectors posted growth, with the highest sub-sectors Electrical, electronic & optical products (14.9%) and Beverages & tobacco products (13.7%). Labour productivity per hour worked in the Construction sector increased by 5.6 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2026 [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q2 2026

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	-4.4	-3.7	0.8
Mining & quarrying	9.1	9.2	0.1
Manufacturing	7.1	7.3	0.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	3.6	2.9	-0.7
Beverages & tobacco products	13.7	6.3	-6.5
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	1.9	1.2	-0.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2.2	4.9	2.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	4.1	3.2	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	4.3	5.5	1.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	14.9	14.4	-0.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2.0	4.5	2.4
Construction	5.6	6.5	0.9
Services	5.4	5.9	0.4
Utilities	2.4	6.3	3.9
Wholesale & retail trade	3.0	4.7	1.7
Food & beverages and accommodation	9.2	6.5	-2.4
Transportation & storage	5.9	7.0	1.1
Information & communication	3.8	8.3	4.3
Finance & insurance	1.9	3.8	1.8
Real estate & business services	6.2	6.9	0.7
Other services	6.0	6.1	0.1
Total	5.5	6.0	0.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

4.2 Labour Productivity per Employment

As the Malaysian labour market situation improved further in Q2 2026 employment increased by 1.1 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 16.77 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment registered a growth of 0.2 per cent, as compared to the previous quarter **[Chart 4.4]**.

Chart 4.4:

Employment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

In Q2 2026, employment expanded across all economic sectors, with particularly highest gains in the Services sector. Employment in the Services sector increased by 1.6 per cent to reach 10.54 million persons, with every sub-sector showing growth over the same quarter of the previous year. The most notable rise was observed in the Information & communication (3.5%), followed by Food & beverages and accommodation (2.4%).

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 0.1 per cent in Q2 2026 to record 2.84 million persons. Mostly sub-sectors registered growth, except sub-sector Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products fell by 2.3 per cent in Q2 2026. The largest increase was observed in the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals & fabricated metal products subsector (0.9%), followed by the Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair subsector (0.8%), as well as Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing and Beverages and tobacco products (0.7%).

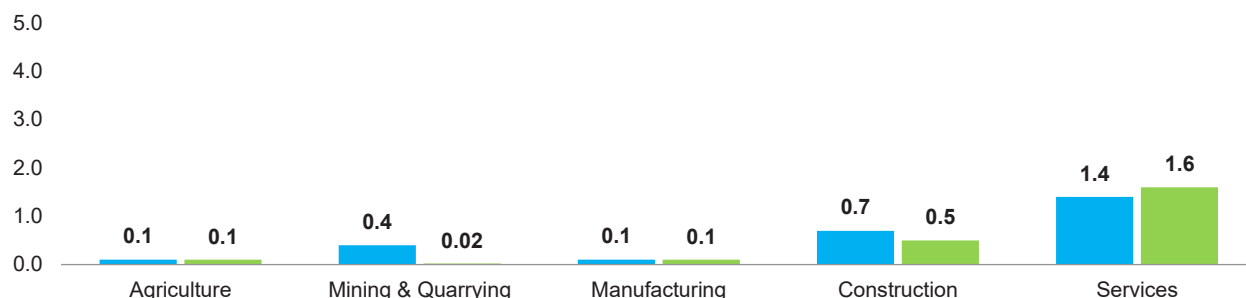
Additionally, employment in the Agriculture sector stood at 1.89 million persons in Q2 2026, an increase of 0.1 per cent compared with the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors recorded employment growth of 0.5 per cent and 0.02 per cent, respectively **[Chart 4.5]**.

Chart 4.5:

Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q1 2025 & Q2 2026

■ Q1 2025 ■ Q2 2026

Percentage change (%)



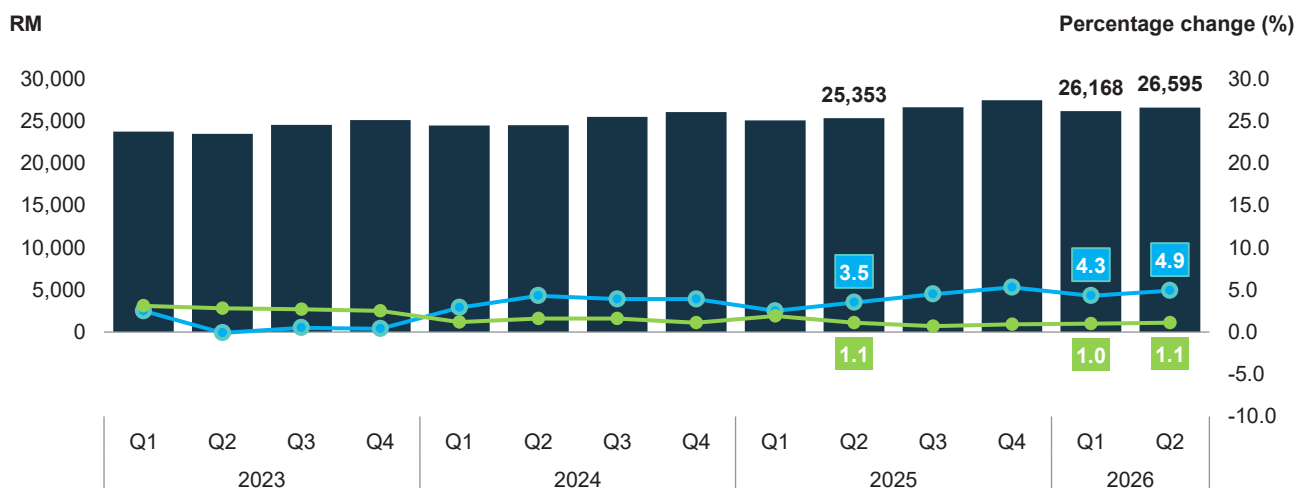
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Labour productivity, which is measured as value added per employment, increased by 4.9 per cent to reach RM26,595 per employment in Q2 2026 [Chart 4.6].

Chart 4.6:

Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2023 – Q2 2026

■ Labour productivity per employment (RM) ● Labour productivity per employment (Year-on-year, %) ● Employment (Year-on-year, %)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Notes: The quarterly Labour Productivity statistics from first quarter of 2024 were revised based on latest Labour Force Statistics estimates

By economic sector, labour productivity per employment in the Services sector registered year-on-year increase of 4.2 per cent in Q2 2026, underpinned by positive performance across most of its sub-sectors.

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 7.3 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2026. Among the highest growth within this sector was recorded by Electrical, electronic and optical products (14.2%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (5.7%).

The Mining & quarrying sector recorded a significant increase of 9.2 per cent in labour productivity per worker. The Construction sector also registered an increase of 6.0 per cent, while the Agriculture sector recorded a decline of 3.7 per cent in Q2 2026 [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q2 2026

Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	-3.7	-3.7	0.1
Mining & quarrying	9.2	9.2	0.02
Manufacturing	7.3	7.3	0.1
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2.4	2.9	0.5
Beverages & tobacco products	5.6	6.3	0.7
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	0.8	1.2	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	4.2	4.9	0.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	5.7	3.2	-2.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	4.5	5.5	0.9
Electrical, electronic & optical products	14.2	14.4	0.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	3.6	4.5	0.8
Construction	6.0	6.5	0.5
Services	4.2	5.9	1.6
Utilities	4.5	6.3	1.7
Wholesale & retail trade	3.3	4.7	1.4
Food & beverages and accommodation	4.1	6.5	2.4
Transportation & storage	5.7	7.0	1.3
Information & communication	4.7	8.3	3.5
Finance & insurance	1.7	3.8	2.1
Real estate & business services	4.7	6.9	2.1
Other services	5.1	6.1	0.9
Total	4.9	6.0	1.1

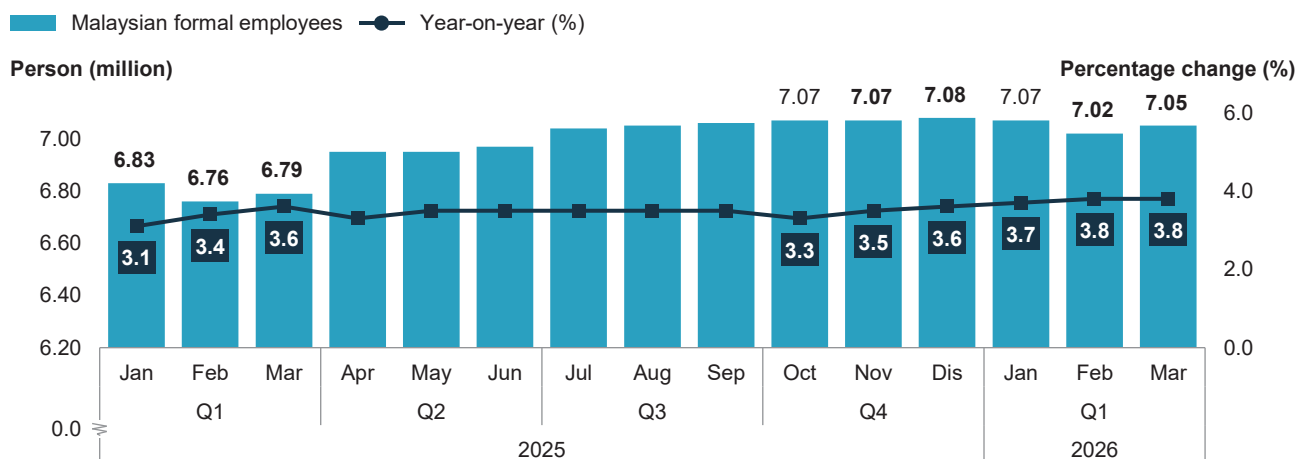
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

5.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employees

The total number of Malaysian formal employees was 7.05 million persons in March 2026, an increase of 3.8 per cent (+261.3 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year based on the Employee Wages Statistics from administrative data sources. This accounted for 65.4 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both the private and public sectors [Chart 5.1].

Chart 5.1:

Malaysian formal employees, January 2025 – March 2026

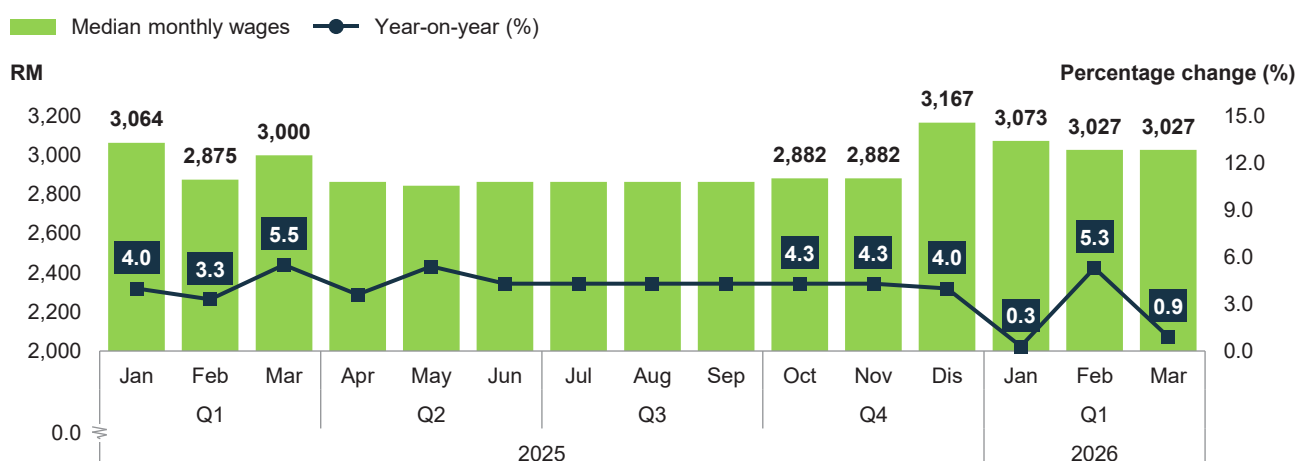


Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

As of March 2026, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees was RM3,027 registering a 0.9 per cent annual increase (February 2026: RM3,027; January 2026: RM3,073) [Chart 5.2].

Chart 5.2:

Median monthly wages, January 2025 – March 2026



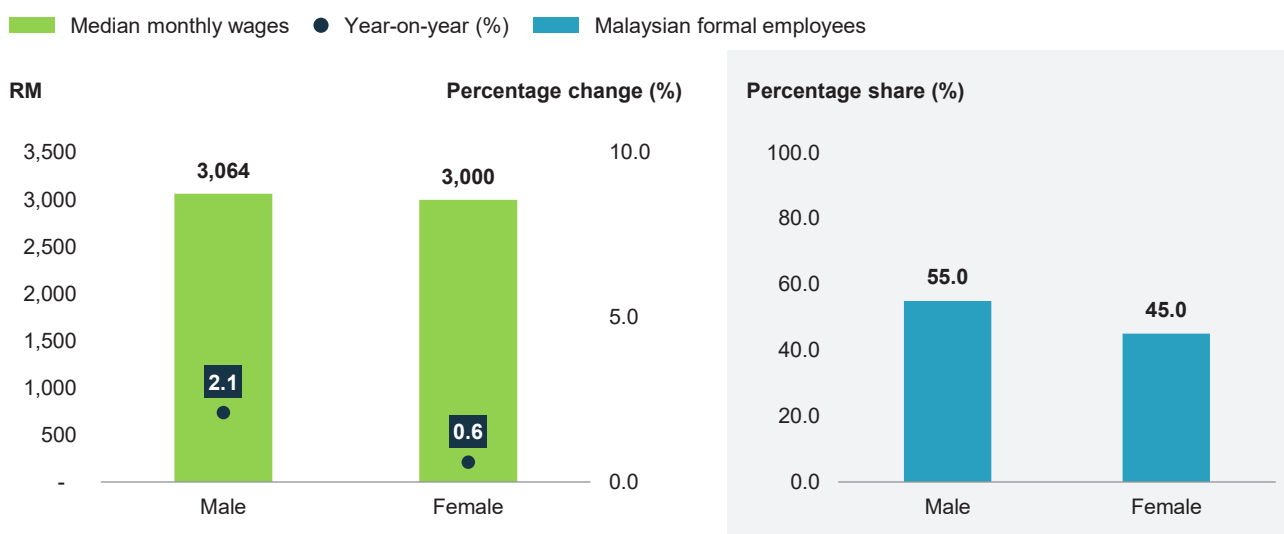
Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

In terms of sex aggregation, the median monthly wage for male employees in March 2026 increased by 2.1 per cent year-on-year to RM3,064, representing 55.0 per cent (3.88 million persons) of Malaysia's formal employees. Meanwhile, female employees, making up 45.0 per cent of the formal employees, recorded a 0.6 per cent increase in their median monthly wage, to RM3,000.

On a month-on-month basis, the median monthly wage for male employees showed an increasing trend, to RM3,064 in March, compared to RM3,056 in February, after recording RM3,089 in January 2026. The median monthly wage for female employees decreased, from RM3,055 in January to RM3,000 in February and March 2026. Male employees consistently earned a higher median wage than female **[Chart 5.3]**.

Chart 5.3:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by sex, March 2026



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

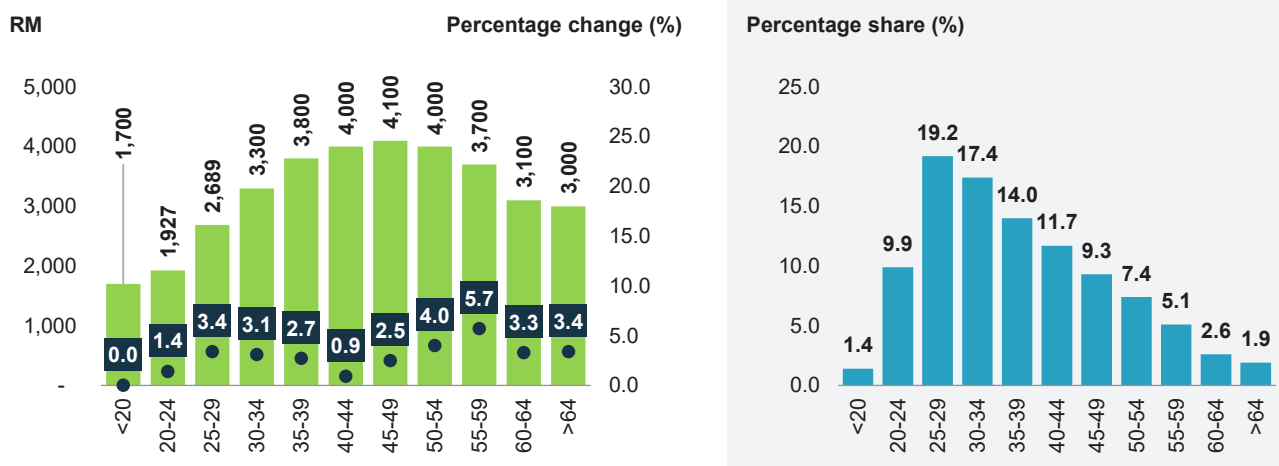
In term of age group, Malaysian formal employees aged 45 to 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM4,100 in March 2026, representing 9.3 per cent of total formal employees. In contrast, employees under the age of 20 earned the lowest median monthly wages at RM1,700. This trend consistent with previous months reflects the influenced of age, closely tied to education level and work experience on wage distribution.

In March 2026, median monthly wages across all age groups increased compared to the previous year. The most notable increase is observed in age group of 55 to 59 years with recorded growth of 5.7 per cent **[Chart 5.4]**.

Chart 5.4:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by age group, March 2026

■ Median monthly wages ● Year-on-year (%) ■ Malaysian formal employees



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

By economic activity, median monthly wages rose in all five main sectors in March 2026 compared to the same month in 2025. The Mining & Quarrying sector continued to record the highest median wage at RM9,678, registering an increase of 10.0 per cent compared to March 2025, although it represented only 0.5 per cent of Malaysian formal employees.

Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector recorded a median monthly wage of RM2,900 in the same month, shown a year-on-year increase of 3.2 per cent. In the Construction sector, median monthly wages rose by 2.7 per cent year-on-year to RM3,082 in March 2026.

The monthly median for the Services sector was RM3,064, with an increase of 2.1 per cent. As the largest contributor to the economy, the Services sector accounted for more than two-thirds (68.3% or 4.81 million persons) of formal employees. Within this sector, Finance & Insurance recorded the highest median wage at RM7,700, followed by Information & Communication at RM6,000, and Utilities at RM4,405. In contrast, the Food & Beverages and Accommodation sub-sector had the lowest median wage at RM2,164. The Agriculture sector recorded the lowest median wage among the main sectors at RM2,327, but registered the highest year-on-year growth of 5.8 per cent compared to the same month in the previous year [Table 5.1].

Table 5.1:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by economic activity, March 2026

Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
Agriculture	2,327	5.8	1.8
Mining & quarrying	9,678	10.0	0.5
Manufacturing	2,900	3.2	17.5
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,600	2.2	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	3,500	-4.5	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,245	2.9	0.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,664	3.9	1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	3,100	4.0	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2,945	2.9	2.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	2,964	4.8	4.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	3,045	1.5	3.4
Construction	3,082	2.7	6.0
Services	3,064	2.1	68.3
Utilities	4,405	-0.5	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	2,600	2.1	20.9
Food & beverages and accommodation	2,164	5.8	4.4
Transportation & storage	3,382	5.7	4.3
Information & communication	6,000	-1.6	3.2
Finance & insurance	7,700	0.0	4.6
Real estate & business services	3,200	3.2	12.2
Other services	3,000	0.9	17.6
Unclassified			5.8
Total	3,027	0.9	100.0

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

At the state level, three states reported median monthly wages above the national median of RM3,027 for formal employees in March 2026, W.P. Kuala Lumpur led with RM4,527, followed by Selangor at RM3,445 and Pulau Pinang at RM3,064.

Conversely, Kelantan and Perlis recorded the lowest median monthly wages in March 2026, at RM1,827 and RM1,855, respectively. This was followed by Sabah and Kedah, which registered median wages of RM2,082 and RM2,100, respectively [Chart 5.5].

Chart 5.5:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages by state, March 2026



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

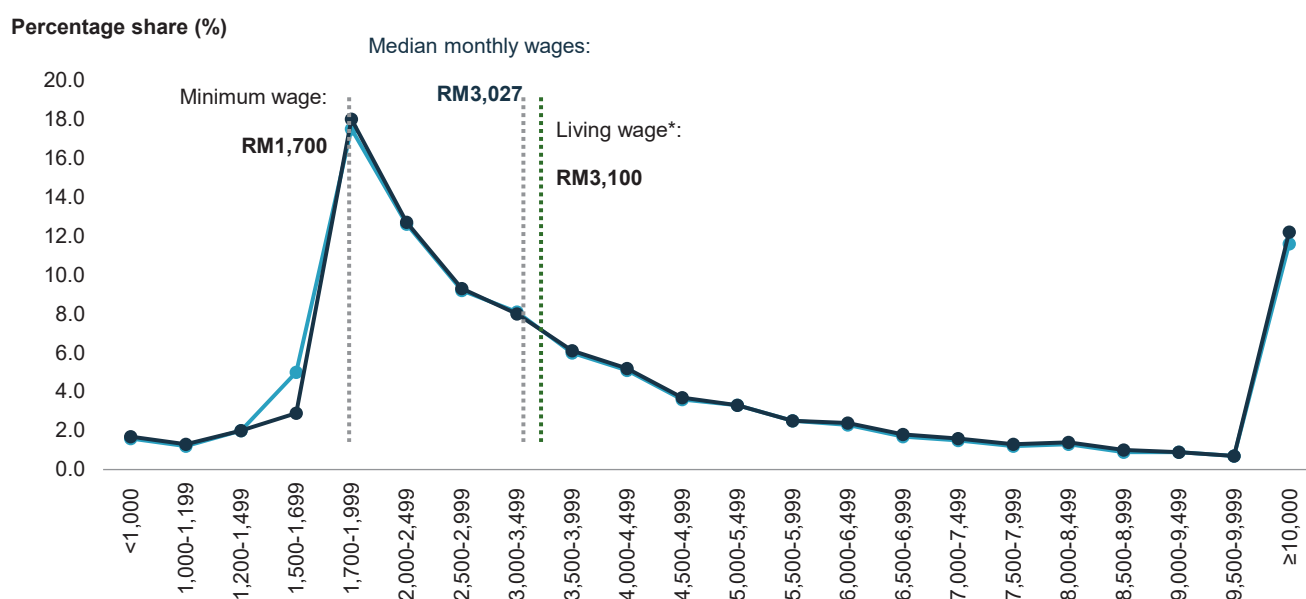
5.2 Distribution of Monthly Wages

In March 2026, the wage distribution shows that 1.8 million persons or 25.9 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group fell by 1.9 per cent (-34.8 thousand) from the same month of the previous year, meanwhile the share fell by 1.5 percentage points from 27.4 per cent in March 2025.

During the same period, only 7.9 per cent of Malaysian formal employees received monthly wages below the RM1,700 minimum wage. Meanwhile, approximately 12.2 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM10,000 and above in March 2026 [Chart 5.6].

Chart 5.6:

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



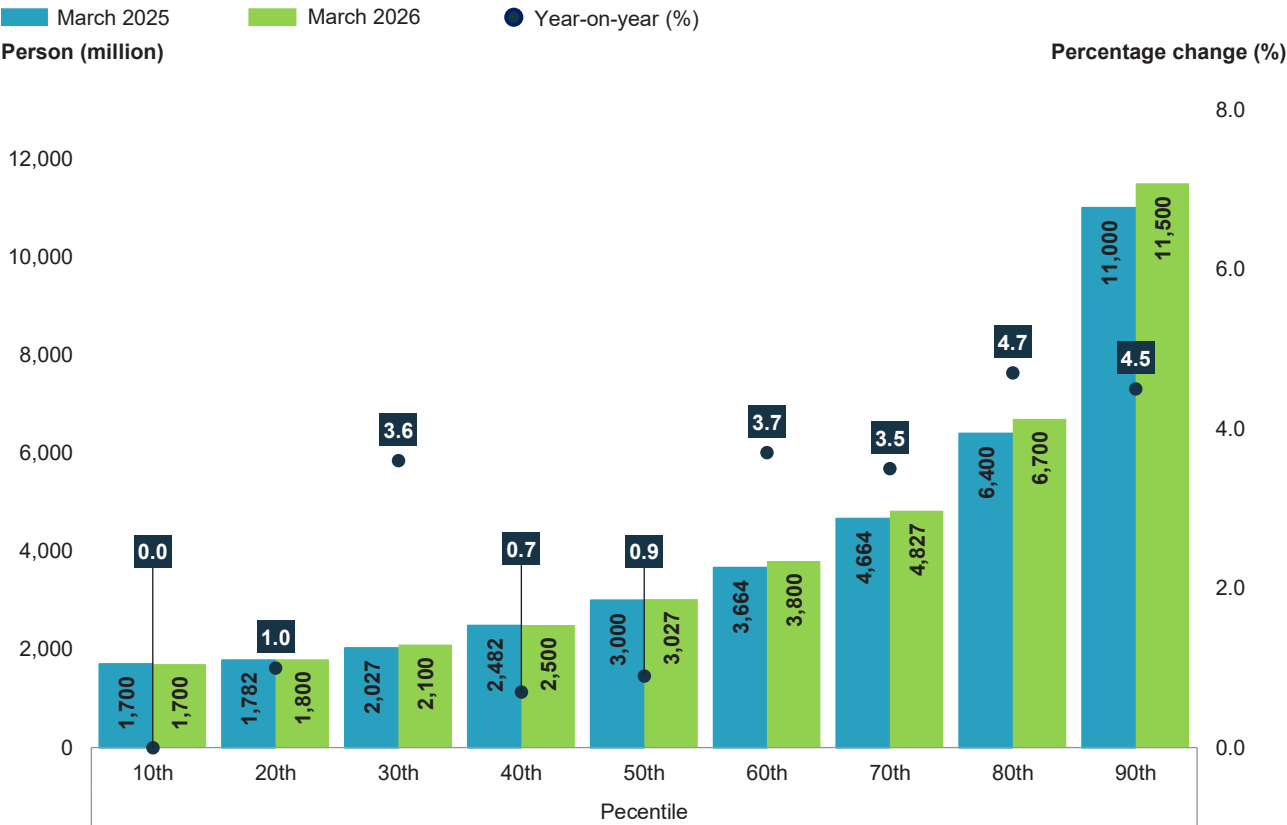
	Wages scale (RM)																				
March -25	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	18.0	12.7	9.3	8.0	6.1	5.2	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7
March -24	1.6	1.2	2.0	5.0	17.5	12.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

Notes: * Refers to the living wage (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2017), which is adjusted with the inflation rate

Based on percentile analysis, 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,700 or less. This group did not show any increase or decrease in March 2026 compared to the same month of the previous year, remaining at RM1,700. The 90th percentile monthly wages of formal employees increased 4.5 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM11,500 per month. Thus, the wage ratio between the highest (90th percentile) and lowest (10th percentile) wage earners indicates that the highest wage earners receive more than 6.8 times the monthly wage of the lowest wage earners [Chart 5.7].

Chart 5.7:
Distribution of monthly wages of formal employees by percentile, December 2024 & December 2025



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2026, DOSM

The rapid development of Malaysia's digital infrastructure through the expansion of data centres, cloud computing and the technology ecosystem has become an important foundation for the country's digital economic transformation. Investment in digital infrastructure has strengthened the country's capacity for large-scale data storage, processing and management. This development has, in turn, created opportunities for the adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, which can transform data into economic value through automation, advanced analytics and decision-making support. However, the increasing adoption of AI also presents new challenges, as greater reliance on increasingly complex digital systems has heightened the need for cybersecurity and information protection.

AI is now widely used across various economic sectors to enhance operational efficiency and productivity. However, the technology also increases cybersecurity risks when misused to generate more convincing phishing attacks, impersonate identities through deepfake technology, automate cyberattacks and exploit vulnerabilities in digital systems. In response, Malaysia has strengthened cybersecurity through the implementation of the Cyber Security Act 2024 (Act 854), including cybersecurity risk and incident management for National Critical Information Infrastructure (NCII). The National Cyber Security Agency (NACSA) also plays a role in coordinating national cybersecurity policies, strengthening NCII protection and enhancing cybersecurity capacity development. At the same time, awareness programmes such as CyberSAFE help improve users' and organisations' understanding of cybersecurity threats. Therefore, strengthening cybersecurity needs to keep pace with the development of AI to ensure that the country's digital transformation remains secure and resilient.

From a labour market perspective, the development of AI and the growing cybersecurity threats have changed workforce requirements in the digital economy. Organisations not only require workers who are capable of developing and using AI technologies, but also specialists who can ensure system security, protect data and manage digital risks. Demand for occupations such as cybersecurity specialists, security engineers, digital forensics specialists, cloud security specialists and AI security specialists is expected to increase in line with the need to protect increasingly complex digital infrastructure. This development has the potential to contribute to the creation of new positions and an expansion of employment in cybersecurity-related fields, particularly in organisations that are increasingly dependent on digital technologies and AI. At the same time, cybersecurity skills are no longer limited to technology professionals. Workers across various sectors also need to understand basic digital security practices as AI and data-driven systems become increasingly integrated into daily organisational operations.

These technological changes require the development of human capital that is better prepared to meet the needs of an AI-driven economy. In addition to technical skills such as programming, data analytics, network security and systems management, future workers will also require skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving and awareness of digital risks. Upskilling and reskilling have therefore become increasingly important to ensure that Malaysia's workforce can adapt to rapid technological changes. The World Economic Forum's report also highlights that technologies such as AI and information processing are among the major factors shaping future skills and employment demand.

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) plays an important role in developing a workforce equipped with future-oriented technological skills. Training programmes that incorporate elements of AI, cybersecurity, cloud computing, digital networking and data analytics can help reduce the gap between industry requirements and workforce supply. This approach is aligned with the needs of the digital economy, which requires workers not only to be users of technology, but also developers and protectors of the digital ecosystem.

7 Conclusion

In Q2 2026, Malaysia's labour market remained strong and stable, in line with the country's overall economic growth. This situation was supported by an increased in employment, a decreased in the number of unemployed and a stable labour force participation rate. From a labour demand perspective, the number of filled positions and vacancies reflected the continued demand for workers across economic sectors. At the same time, labour productivity recorded an increased in terms of value added per employee and per hour worked compared to the same quarter in the previous year, thus reflecting the increased efficiency of the workforce. This development also reflected a good balance between labour supply and demand in the economy.

The Malaysian economy continued to perform strongly in the second quarter of 2026, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growing by 6.0 per cent year-on-year. This performance marked a significant improvement from the 5.4 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. This growth demonstrated the resilience of the Malaysian economy amid global uncertainties, including the impact of the West Asian conflicts. Despite these challenges, the stronger GDP growth supported the labour market by increasing labour demand, creating more job opportunities and boosting employment.

The continuation of the West Asian conflict had negative impacts, particularly through volatility in global oil prices. This placed greater pressure on the Government to maintain subsidies, stabilise RON95 prices and implement the Work From Home (WFH) policy from 15 April 2026 for eligible civil servants, government agencies and Government-Linked Companies (GLCs). This measure aimed to reduce petrol and diesel consumption by reducing daily commuting to work, thereby lowering fuel subsidy costs and supporting the sustainability of the country's energy supply. The implementation of the WFH in the initial stage showed a positive impact when it successfully saved approximately 334,000 litres of fuel during the initial implementation period. Not only that, the government also reported that the implementation of WFH for civil servants resulted in savings of more than 2.14 million litres of fuel and reduced fuel subsidy expenditure by approximately RM4.2 million, thus proving that this policy has a positive impact on the management of the country's energy resources.

However, the implementation of WFH also faced major issues that need to be addressed, especially issues in maintaining labour productivity and monitoring employee performance. Monitoring performance, discipline, communication, and employee output achievement have been made a major issue because there are difficulties in monitoring from department heads. If task management is weak, this situation has the potential to affect labour productivity. However, data released by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) showed that labour productivity in Malaysia increased by 4.9 percent in the second quarter of 2026, reaching RM26,595 per employee. This shows that WFH does not necessarily cause labour productivity

to decline, but the effectiveness of this policy depended on output-based management, digital monitoring and employee discipline. Issues like this have been studied by the government to determine that WFH does not mean that employees are free from work responsibilities, but rather that department heads must determine appropriate outputs, while officers must be physically present if instructed to do so due to operational needs.

The increased in crude oil prices has led to higher layoffs by employers, which has subsequently contributed to an increased in the unemployment rate. The issue of layoffs has indeed had an impact on the cost of living of workers and households due to the loss of primary income. The measurement of the cost of living was dependent on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is the main indicator in measuring changes in the cost of purchasing goods and services in Malaysia. In the second quarter of 2026, Malaysia's inflation was at a rate of 1.9 percent, which posed a major challenge to workers who have lost their jobs because they face a decrease in income while the situation of goods and services is still increasing. In the meantime, the government intensified efforts to strengthen Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a measure to increase the marketability and competitiveness of the labour force. Strengthening TVET skills enabled workers to acquire new skills (reskilling) or existing skills (upskilling) so that workers could move to sectors with higher labour demand.

In conclusion, Malaysia's labour market remained stable and resilient, supported by domestic economic growth. However, the balance between energy consumption, labour productivity and economic sustainability need to be strengthened to ensure better labour market sustainability. At the same time, efforts to strengthen skills development need to be intensified to ensure more inclusive and sustainable labour market growth amid ongoing economic uncertainties.

Behind the Statistics of Loss of Employment (LOE): Understanding Malaysia's Labour Market Dynamics

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Introduction

The labour market is a one of the fundamental components of the economy and continued to evolve in response to economic expansion, structural changes across industries, technological advancements and shifts in labour demand. These developments influence job creation and job losses, as well as the movement of work force across sectors and occupations. Amid periods of economic uncertainty, an increase in job losses is generally associated with reduced labour demand and rising unemployment. However, job losses can occur alongside stable or improving labour market conditions, particularly when the economy is undergoing adjustment and structural transformation. Under such circumstances, job losses may occur alongside the creation of new employment opportunities, facilitating the movement of workers from contracting sectors or occupations towards expanding areas of economic activity.

The assessment of labour market conditions should also consider the economy's overall capacity to absorb labour. The unemployment rate is one of the key indicators used to assess the extent of excess labour supply relative to labour demand. Accordingly, a low unemployment rate is generally associated with labour market conditions approaching full employment. In an international context, an unemployment rate of around three to six percent is often used as a benchmark for labour market conditions approaching full employment, although the appropriate benchmark may vary according to the structure and characteristics of each country's labour market (ILO, 2019). In a labour market approaching full employment, an increase in job losses can coexist with stable unemployment when displaced workers secure alternative employment within a relatively short period.

Malaysia's post-COVID-19 labour market expansion provide an important context for examining this phenomenon. Loss of Employment (LOE) statistics recorded by the Social Security Organisation (PERKESO) indicate an increase in the number of workers experiencing job loss after 2022. At the same time, key indicators from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) point to relatively favourable labour market developments, with the number of employed persons continuing to increase and the unemployment rate declining to around three per cent, while the labour force participation rate remained relatively stable. The divergence between the trend in job losses and aggregate labour market indicators raises an important question as to whether the increase in LOE reflects weakening labour demand or forms part of a broader process of labour market adjustment and reallocation.

A relevant concept for understanding this phenomenon is job displacement, which refers to involuntary job loss arising from changes within organisations, industries or the wider economic structure. Under such circumstances, job loss does not necessarily mark the end of a worker's participation in the labour market but may instead be followed by a transition to another occupation, industry or sector. Therefore, changes in LOE need to be interpreted alongside developments in employment, unemployment and labour demand to determine whether they are

more indicative of labour market deterioration or structural adjustment within the economy. This approach is important because job loss and the unemployment rate capture different dimensions of the labour market and do not necessarily move in the same direction.

In this regard, this study combines three complementary data sources, Loss of Employment (LOE) statistics, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Employment Statistics (SGT) to examine labour market dynamics in Malaysia from 2020 to 2026. LOE statistics are used to identify patterns of job loss by industry and the demographic characteristics of affected workers. The LFS provides an overview of overall labour market performance through indicators such as employment and the unemployment rate, while SGT provides information on labour demand through job vacancy statistics. By integrating these data sources, job losses can be examined alongside the growth of employment and labour demand, providing a more comprehensive assessment of labour market changes and adjustment in Malaysia.

This study aims to examine whether the increase in LOE reflects labour market contraction or forms part of the broader processes of job displacement and labour reallocation within the Malaysian economy. It also identifies the sectors and demographic groups of workers most affected, while examining the relationship between job losses and developments in employment, unemployment and labour demand. The findings are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of labour market dynamics and labour transitions in Malaysia, while providing a more comprehensive basis for labour market monitoring. In particular, the study highlights the importance of interpreting job losses not solely as an indicator of changes in employment, but also within the broader context of labour market adjustment.

Literature Review

Job loss generally refers to involuntary separation from employment, including dismissal or layoff resulting from firm downsizing, restructuring, plant closures or relocation. Job displacement is a specific form of involuntary job loss arising from economic or business conditions largely beyond the control of the affected persons (Brand, 2016; Davis & von Wachter, 2011).

In a dynamic economy, job creation and job destruction may occur simultaneously as firms adjust their operations in response to changes in demand, technology and economic conditions. Such adjustments contribute to the reallocation of employment across firms, industries and occupations (Davis & Haltiwanger, 1992). Therefore, an increase in job loss does not necessarily indicate an overall deterioration in economic conditions but may instead reflect an adjustment process in which demand for certain jobs declines while new employment opportunities emerge in other areas (OECD, 2018; ILO, 2019).

The impact of job loss also varies according to the employment characteristics and the nature of their occupations. OECD (2018) found that younger employed persons, those aged 55 to 64 years, individuals with lower educational attainment, and those engaged in low-skilled occupations face a higher risk of involuntary job loss. At the same time, the ability of employed persons to secure new employment depends on the relevance of their skills to available job opportunities and prevailing labour market conditions. Therefore, job loss statistics should be analysed alongside employment, unemployment and labour demand indicators to provide a

broad understanding of labour market conditions.

The connection between job loss and unemployment also depends on labour market conditions. In a labour market with a low unemployment rate and approaching full employment, job loss does not necessarily result in an increase in unemployment if affected persons are able to transition to other employment within a relatively short period. The concept of job reallocation indicates that changes in job creation and job destruction may occur simultaneously as the economy undergoes adjustment (Davis & Haltiwanger, 1992).

Although international studies have widely examined job displacement, labour mobility and job reallocation, empirical evidence in the Malaysian context remains limited, particularly studies that examine the relationship between job loss, labour market conditions and labour demand jointly. In this regard, this study combines Loss of Employment (LOE) statistics with data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Employment Statistics (SGT) to examine whether the increase in LOE in Malaysia primarily reflects changes in labour market conditions or occurs in the context of job displacement and job reallocation associated with structural changes in the economy.

Data Source

This study on Loss of Employment (LOE) draws on administrative data on job losses obtained from the Social Security Organisation (PERKESO). The LOE dataset contains information on the number of individuals experiencing job loss from 2020 to 2026, disaggregated by sex, xxxage group, industry and reason for job loss. These data are used to examine patterns and trends in LOE over time and across different characteristics of affected workers. For 2026, the analysis covers data available up to June 2026.

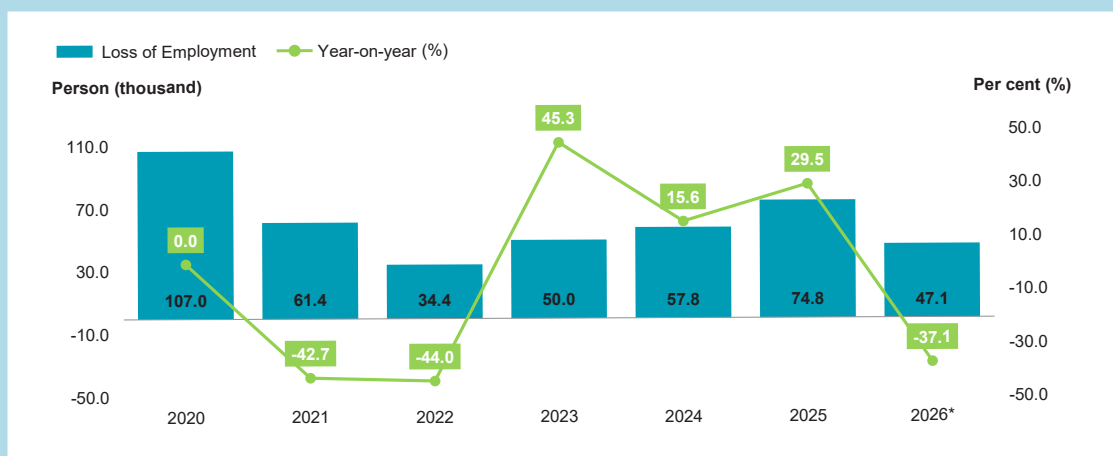
To provide a more comprehensive assessment of labour market conditions, LOE data are analysed alongside the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Employment Statistics (SGT) published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). LFS data are used to assess developments in employment, unemployment, the labour force and the unemployment rate, while SGT data provide an indication of labour demand through job vacancy statistics. By examining LOE alongside employment conditions and labour demand, the study assesses whether the increase in job losses reflects a deterioration in labour market conditions or forms part of a broader process of labour market transition and job reallocation within the Malaysian economy.

Discussion and Findings

4.1 Rising Loss of Employment amid a Resilient Labour Market

The trend of Loss of Employment (LOE) in Malaysia shows notable changes over the period from 2020 to June 2026. In 2020, the number of employed persons experiencing LOE recorded the highest level during the study period, at 107.0 thousand persons, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number subsequently declined significantly in 2021 and 2022, by 42.7 per cent and 44.0 per cent, respectively, to 61.4 thousand and 34.4 thousand persons. LOE increased again from 2023 to 2025, with annual growth of 45.3 per cent in 2023 to 50.0 thousand persons, followed by moderate growth of 15.6 per cent in 2024 and 29.5 per cent in 2025, reaching 57.8 thousand and 74.8 thousand persons, respectively. As of June 2026, a total of 47.1 thousand persons had experienced LOE, equivalent to 62.9 per cent of the total recorded in 2025 (74.8 thousand persons), given that the 2026 data comprise only the first six months of the year. This indicates that LOE reported during the first half of 2026 had already exceeded half of the total recorded in 2025. This finding shows that LOE up to June 2026 has already reached a relatively high level compared with the total recorded in the previous year [Chart 1].

Chart 1 :
Number of Loss of Employment (LOE), 2020 – 2026



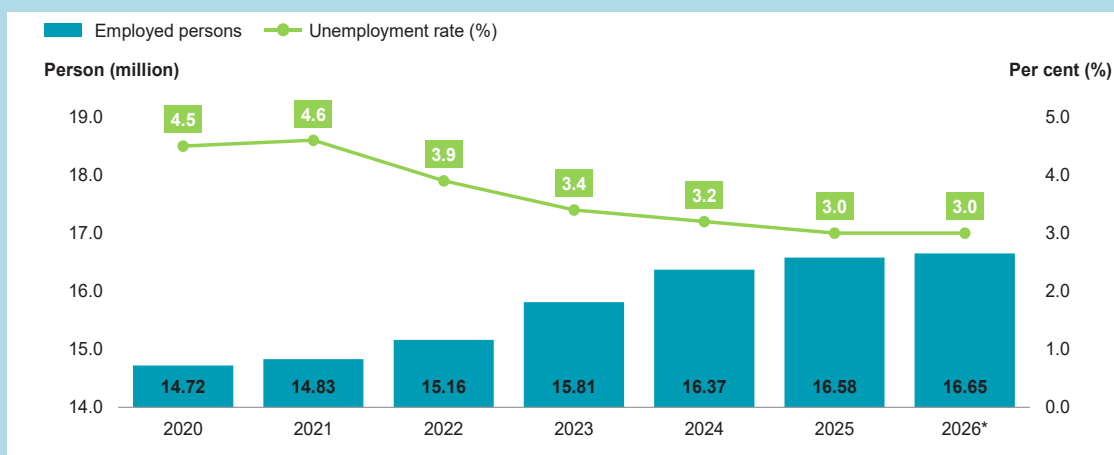
Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Notes: * For 2026, the data is up to June 2026

However, data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provide a different perspective. The number of employed persons increased from 14.72 million in 2020 to 16.58 million in 2025, while the unemployment rate declined from 4.5 per cent to 3.0 per cent over the same period. As of June 2026, the number of employed persons continued to increase to 16.65 million, while the unemployment rate remained at 3.0 per cent. This indicates that the increase in LOE occurred without a corresponding increase in unemployment, but within an active labour market environment [Chart 2].

Chart 2 :

Employed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 2020 – 2026



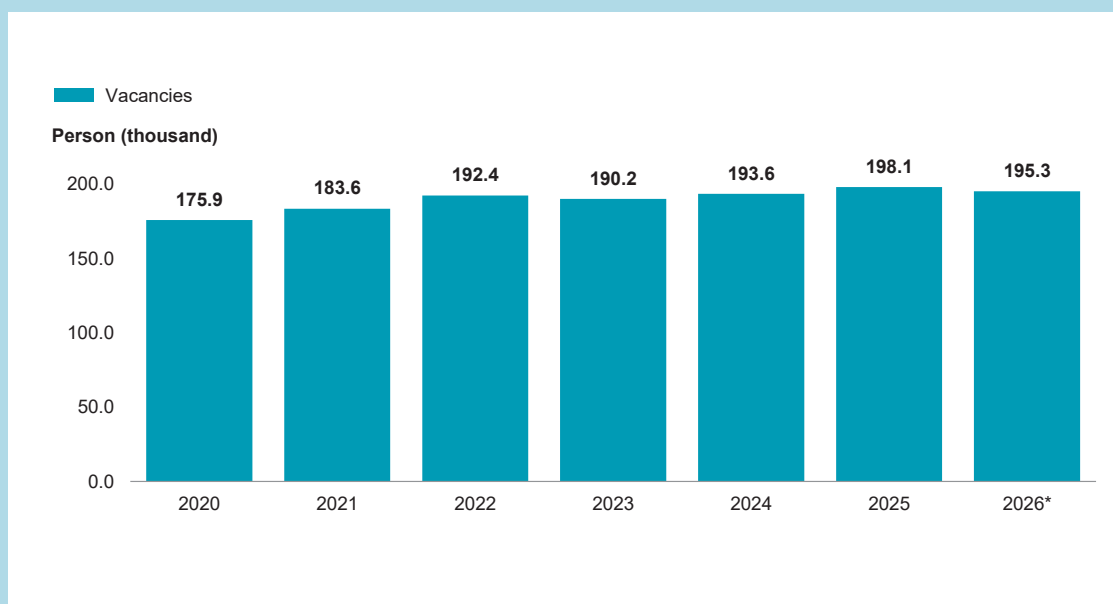
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, 2020-2026, DOSM

Notes: * for 2026, the data is up to June 2026

This pattern is also reflected from the perspective of labour demand. The number of vacancies showed changes over the study period. Vacancies increased from 175.9 thousand in 2020 to 198.1 thousand in 2025, before reaching 195.3 thousand as of June 2026. Thus, the increase in LOE occurred alongside growth in the number of employed persons, a persistently low unemployment rate and continued labour demand. This pattern suggests that the increase in LOE does not necessarily reflect an overall weakening of the labour market but may instead be associated with ongoing changes and adjustments in the Malaysian labour market **[Chart 3]**.

Chart 3 :

Vacancies, 2020 – 2026



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, 2020-2026, DOSM

Notes: * for 2026, the data is up to June 2026

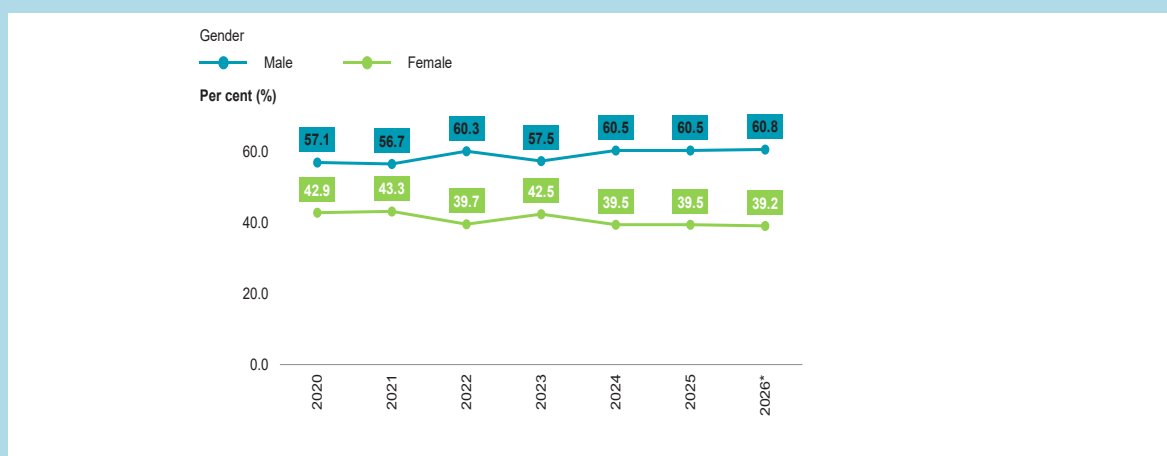
4.2 Behind the Numbers: Who Experiences Loss of Employment

Demographic analysis shows that job loss involved a higher proportion of male, who consistently recorded a higher share of LOE than female, ranging from 56.7 per cent to 60.8 per cent throughout the study period.

In 2025, male accounted for 60.5 per cent (45.2 thousand persons) of total LOE, while female accounted for 39.5 per cent (29.6 thousand persons). As of June 2026, male continued to account for a higher proportion at 60.8 per cent (28.6 thousand persons), compared with 39.2 per cent (18.4 thousand persons) for female. This difference does not necessarily indicate discrimination against male in employment termination but may instead be associated with the larger proportion of male among employed persons and differences in the types of occupations held by male and female **[Chart 4]**.

Chart 4 :

Composition of Loss of Employment (LOE) by gender, 2020 – 2026



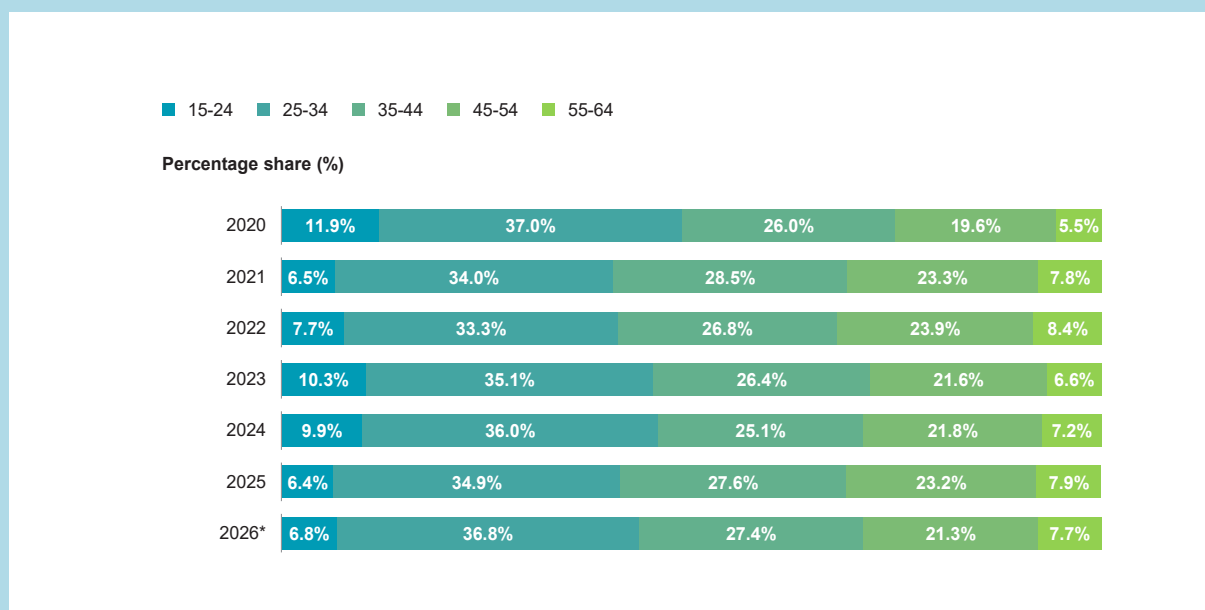
Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Note: * for 2026, the data is up to June 2026

Analysis by age group shows that LOE during the period from 2020 to June 2026 primarily involved persons aged 25 to 34 years, followed by those aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years. The 25 to 34 age group consistently accounted for the largest share each year, ranging from 33.3 per cent to 37.0 per cent, while the 35 to 44 age group accounted for between 25.1 per cent and 28.5 per cent. Meanwhile, the 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 age groups recorded lower proportions, with their respective shares generally remaining below 10.0 per cent throughout the study period. Overall, this pattern indicates that LOE primarily involved persons of working age, particularly those aged 25 to 54 years who are active in the labour market **[Chart 5]**.

Chart 5:

Composition of Loss of Employment (LOE) by age group, 2020 – 2026

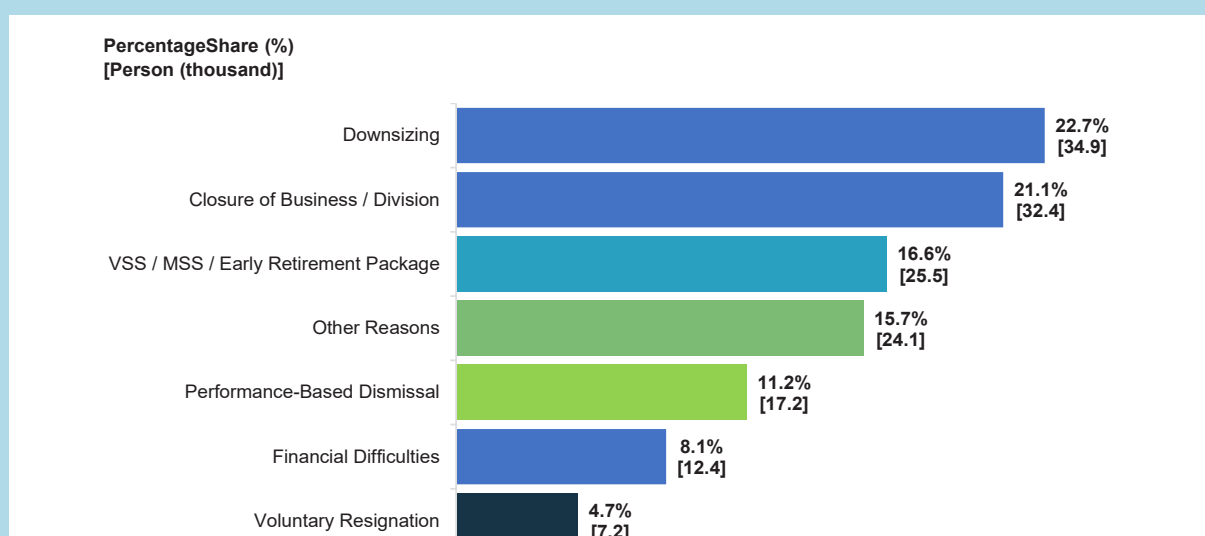


Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Among the most affected age group, those aged 25–34, downsizing and closure of business or division were among the most prominent causes of job loss, involving 34.9 thousand and 32.4 thousand persons, respectively, over the period 2020 to June 2026. In addition, VSS/MSS/Early Retirement Packages accounted for 25.5 thousand persons, or 16.6 per cent. Together, these three causes accounted for more than half (60.4 per cent) of total LOE among workers aged 25–34, indicating that job loss among this age group was largely associated with changes in labour demand and workforce adjustment strategies at the company level [Chart 6].

Chart 6:

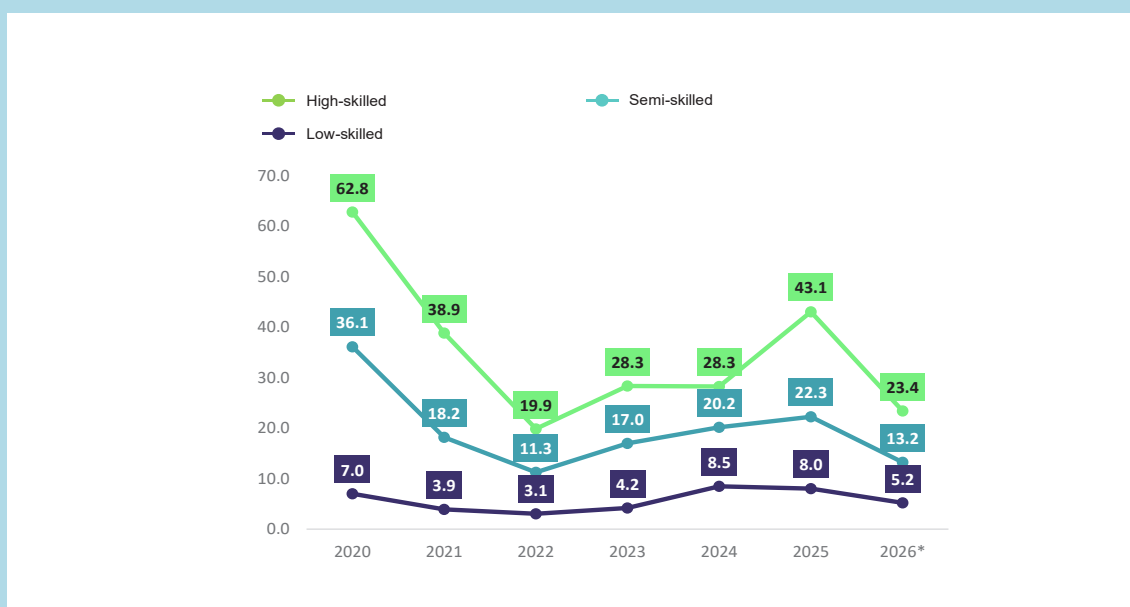
Reasons for Loss of Employment (LOE) among age group 25–34 age group, 2020-2026



Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Next, an analysis by skill level indicates that Loss of Employment (LOE) was predominantly concentrated among skilled workers throughout the study period. In 2020, skilled workers accounted for 62.8 thousand LOE cases, compared with 36.1 thousand among semi-skilled workers and 7.0 thousand among low-skilled workers. This pattern persisted through 2026, with skilled workers consistently recording the highest number of LOE cases. Although all three skill groups recorded a marked decline between 2020 and 2022, LOE among skilled workers decreased from 62.8 thousand to 19.9 thousand, before increasing to 28.3 thousand in both 2023 and 2024, and further to 43.1 thousand in 2025. As of June 2026, a total of 23.4 thousand LOE cases involved skilled workers. Meanwhile, LOE among semi-skilled workers declined from 36.1 thousand in 2020 to 11.3 thousand in 2022, before increasing to 22.3 thousand in 2025 and reaching 13.2 thousand as at June 2026. Low-skilled workers recorded comparatively fewer LOE cases throughout the study period, declining from 7.0 thousand in 2020 to 3.1 thousand in 2022, before increasing to 8.5 thousand in 2024 and subsequently declining to 5.2 thousand in 2026. The occurrence of LOE among skilled workers may reflect changes in industry structures and evolving labour requirements, in line with technological advancements, changes in business models, and shifting demand for new and emerging skills **[Chart 7]**.

Chart 7:
Loss of Employment (LOE) by Skill Level



Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

4.3 The Services Sector is the Largest Share of Job Losses, While Labour Demand Remains Resilient

Analysis by industry shows that the services sector was the largest contributor to LOE throughout the study period. In 2020, the sector recorded 73.4 thousand persons experiencing job loss, the highest level observed during the period. This coincided with the substantial disruption to economic activity arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and the containment measures implemented during that period, which affected business operations and labour demand. LOE in the services sector subsequently declined significantly to 42.0 thousand persons in 2021 and further to 22.5 thousand persons in 2022, in line with the recovery in economic activity and labour market conditions following the peak of the pandemic.

The number of workers who lost their jobs in the services sector increased from 30.3 thousand person in 2023 to 31.0 thousands person in 2024, before rising to 47.1 thousand persons in 2025. As of June 2026, a further 38.6 thousand persons had been recorded as having lost their jobs in the sector **[Chart 8]**.

Chart 8:

Reasons for Loss of Employment (LOE) among age group 25–34 age group, 2020-2026



Source: PERKESO Labour Market Exchange (LMX)

Although the services sector recorded the highest number of Loss of Employment (LOE) cases, the ratio of job losses to job vacancies provides a more comprehensive indication of the labour market's capacity to absorb affected workers. A job loss-to-vacancy ratio of less than one indicates that the number of job losses is lower than the number of available job vacancies. In other words, for every 100 job vacancies, there are fewer than 100 job losses. The job loss-to-vacancy ratio declined significantly from 0.61 in 2020 to 0.18 in 2022, reflecting the gradual strengthening of labour demand following the economic disruptions caused by the pandemic. The ratio subsequently increased from 0.26 in 2023 to 0.38 in 2025, before recording a ratio of 0.29 in 2026 as of June. This pattern suggests that the increase in job losses following the initial recovery phase occurred alongside continued labour demand, thereby reflecting an ongoing process of labour market adjustment rather than a broad-based weakening across the economy.

Differences across sectors further indicate that employment opportunities may remain available outside the sectors experiencing job losses. The services sector recorded a relatively higher ratio of 1.88 in 2025 and 1.57 in 2026, while the manufacturing sector recorded lower ratios of 0.17 and 0.09, respectively. These differences suggest that job vacancies are available at varying levels across sectors, potentially providing opportunities for workers who have lost their jobs to transition to other sectors where labour demand remains relatively strong. In this context, job losses may be viewed as part of a process of labour reallocation, whereby workers may transition between sectors in response to changes in labour demand patterns, rather than simply exiting the labour market altogether. The relatively high level of job losses in the services sector, when considered alongside the availability of job vacancies in other sectors, therefore provides an indication that Malaysia's labour market continues to undergo adjustment and labour mobility, particularly as the structure of labour demand evolves in line with economic developments [Table 1].

Table 1:

Reasons for Loss of Employment (LOE) among age group 25–34 age group, 2020-2026
Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q2 2026

Economy Activity	Year						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Agriculture	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Mining& Quarrying	3.67	1.72	0.57	0.57	0.19	0.36	0.37
Manufacturing	0.24	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.09
Construction	0.37	0.22	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.23
Services	2.71	1.51	0.77	1.21	1.24	1.88	1.57
Total	0.61	0.33	0.18	0.26	0.30	0.38	0.29

Notes: * for 2026, the data is up to June 2026

Conclusion

The findings of this study indicated that the increased in Loss of Employment (LOE) following the post-pandemic recovery period did not necessarily signal a deterioration in Malaysia's labour market. Although the number of workers experiencing job losses began to increase again from 2023 onwards, key indicators from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) continued to reflect sustained employment growth, a relatively low unemployment rate and a stable labour force participation rate.

The simultaneous occurrence of rising job losses and employment growth demonstrates that these two developments are not necessarily contradictory. Rather, the observation shows a labour market undergoing adjustment and restructuring, rather than experiencing a broad-based deterioration in labour market conditions.

The integration of LOE, LFS and Employment Statistics (SGT) provides a more comprehensive perspective on these developments. LOE statistics identify the industries and demographic groups most affected by job losses, while SGT indicates that labour demand continues to exist across the economy. Taken together, these findings suggest that some workers experiencing job loss may subsequently transition into employment opportunities in other sectors or occupational categories.

This study provides an aggregate view of labour market movements, while the combined observation from these three data sources is broadly consistent with the concept of job displacement. This refers to the movement of workers from jobs that are declining or being eliminated towards employment opportunities in areas where labour demand continues to expand.

The findings further indicate that job displacement varies across different sectors of the economy. Certain sectors and occupational groups experience substantially higher levels of job loss than others, reflecting the uneven effects of structural changes across the economy. This suggests that the challenges facing Malaysia's labour market extend beyond the creation of new employment opportunities to ensure that workers possess the skills, competencies and adaptability required to transition into occupations and sectors experiencing growing demand.

A key contribution of this study lies in its integrated use of administrative statistics, labour market indicators and labour demand data to provide a broader assessment of structural changes within Malaysia's labour market. Conventional approach relies primarily on the unemployment rate while the combined analysis of LOE, LFS and SGT provides greater insight into the processes underlying labour market transitions. This approach can facilitate the earlier identification of sectors undergoing restructuring, occupations experiencing declining demand and areas where new employment opportunities are emerging.

A more integrated monitoring framework incorporating LOE, the Labour Force Survey and Employment Statistics could provide a more comprehensive and responsive assessment of emerging labour market developments.

Such an approach would support policymakers in identifying groups of workers that may require early intervention, while facilitating more targeted upskilling, reskilling and job-matching initiatives. This is particularly important in an environment where structural changes in the economy may simultaneously result in job losses in some areas and increased labour demand in others.

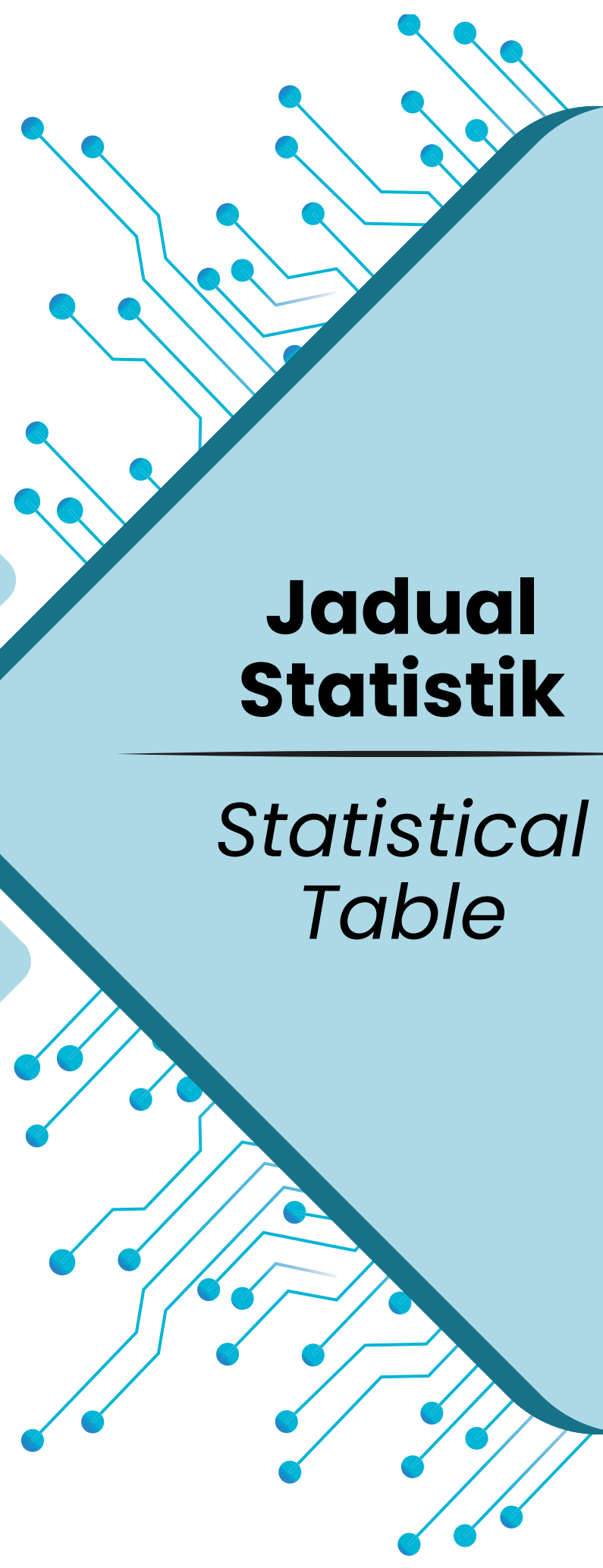
In this context, job loss should not be interpreted solely as an indicator of labour market deterioration but should also be viewed in the context of labour market adjustment, job displacement and labour reallocation arising from structural changes in the economy.

Disclaimer

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

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Jadual Statistik

Statistical Table

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Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Profil Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh
1. Labour Force Participation Rate Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(%)	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.5	83.3	83.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(%)	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.8	57.0
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	(%)	46.3	46.6	46.8	47.0	47.1	47.8	48.1	48.2	47.9	48.3	48.4	48.7
25-34	(%)	88.5	87.6	87.2	87.2	86.7	86.5	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.5	86.8	86.8
35-44	(%)	85.2	85.1	84.9	85.7	85.9	84.9	84.7	83.9	83.6	83.3	83.5	83.6
45-54	(%)	76.4	77.9	78.3	77.3	75.5	75.8	76.1	76.9	78.1	78.3	78.3	78.4
55-64	(%)	45.8	46.0	46.3	46.4	48.5	50.3	50.5	50.9	50.9	50.2	49.3	48.5
Jantina dan Kumpulan umur <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(%)	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.5	83.3	83.3
15-24	(%)	58.5	58.5	58.0	59.4	61.3	61.2	52.0	55.2	53.8	53.2	53.3	54.1
25-34	(%)	96.9	96.8	93.8	95.7	95.3	94.3	96.0	93.5	96.2	97.9	97.7	96.7
35-44	(%)	98.1	98.5	97.1	91.9	95.5	95.3	97.0	97.6	96.8	98.3	98.3	98.1
45-54	(%)	95.2	95.9	96.2	95.5	90.7	91.7	96.3	93.2	93.9	92.7	96.3	95.8
55-64	(%)	63.0	62.0	66.9	71.5	66.7	69.2	76.7	78.4	76.4	72.7	66.3	68.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(%)	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.8	57.0
15-24	(%)	32.9	33.5	33.8	32.6	30.6	32.4	43.6	40.0	41.2	42.6	42.9	42.4
25-34	(%)	79.1	77.2	79.1	76.4	75.9	76.5	74.3	77.6	73.9	72.3	72.9	74.5
35-44	(%)	71.4	70.8	71.0	78.7	75.1	73.2	70.8	68.4	68.7	66.6	66.8	67.2
45-54	(%)	57.5	60.0	59.4	57.9	59.4	58.7	54.6	59.4	61.3	62.8	59.2	60.0
55-64	(%)	28.6	29.9	25.5	21.0	30.2	31.5	24.5	23.5	25.2	28.1	32.3	29.2

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Profil Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh
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Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	(%)	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.2	68.5	68.9	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.8	69.9
Bumiputera	(%)	66.9	66.9	67.8	67.8	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	(%)	73.0	72.8	70.7	70.3	70.0	70.7	71.2	72.0	72.5	72.6	72.8	73.2
India <i>Indian</i>	(%)	69.2	69.7	67.8	67.5	67.8	68.6	70.3	71.2	71.8	72.4	72.4	72.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	(%)	67.3	73.2	61.0	59.0	62.3	65.2	66.6	68.3	70.5	69.9	74.9	72.5
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	(%)	82.4	82.4	86.9	88.0	88.2	87.3	85.5	82.4	81.4	80.8	79.2	79.0
Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	(%)	57.9	62.7	66.7	67.6	67.2	68.5	68.6	68.1	68.7	67.5	67.0	67.9
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	(%)	65.0	68.2	71.5	70.2	69.4	71.8	71.7	71.3	71.0	70.3	70.1	70.2
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	(%)	68.7	68.4	67.8	67.9	68.2	68.4	68.7	68.8	68.7	68.8	68.8	69.0
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	(%)	75.6	74.8	76.0	76.6	75.8	74.9	74.6	74.8	75.1	75.2	75.3	75.0

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

2. Profil Tenaga Buruh (samb.)
2. Labour Force Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,810.1	16,956.5	17,045.6	17,061.2	17,086.6	17,104.7	17,136.4	17,185.4	17,232.0	17,275.8
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,525.7	10,656.6	10,674.7	10,709.0	10,711.4	10,728.5	10,740.5	10,755.5	10,775.9	10,786.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,284.3	6,299.8	6,370.8	6,352.2	6,375.3	6,376.2	6,395.9	6,430.0	6,456.1	6,489.1
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,737.2	2,771.8	2,765.6	2,801.9	2,821.4	2,824.3	2,819.9	2,851.0	2,854.4	2,862.1
25-34	('000)	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,208.3	5,273.2	5,237.3	5,203.2	5,213.0	5,209.8	5,204.7	5,219.3	5,241.7	5,267.6
35-44	('000)	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,635.4	4,705.8	4,738.4	4,688.3	4,669.2	4,649.1	4,631.6	4,631.9	4,652.7	4,669.6
45-54	('000)	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,930.9	2,903.8	2,914.3	2,930.0	2,934.7	2,971.9	3,023.6	3,049.6	3,055.6	3,066.6
55-64	('000)	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,298.2	1,301.7	1,389.9	1,437.8	1,448.3	1,449.6	1,456.6	1,433.5	1,427.6	1,410.0
Jantina dan Kumpulan umur <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,525.7	10,656.6	10,674.7	10,709.0	10,711.4	10,728.5	10,740.5	10,755.5	10,775.9	10,786.7
15-24	('000)	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,818.9	1,883.8	1,933.4	1,925.4	1,640.3	1,739.5	1,695.6	1,685.6	1,681.9	1,708.6
25-34	('000)	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,096.8	3,228.2	3,201.9	3,170.7	3,233.7	3,144.3	3,230.7	3,284.6	3,298.9	3,259.8
35-44	('000)	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,816.9	2,686.9	2,779.1	2,791.6	2,824.8	2,865.6	2,837.3	2,888.0	2,901.9	2,900.7
45-54	('000)	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,852.2	1,850.5	1,802.5	1,833.9	1,916.7	1,864.7	1,878.1	1,869.2	1,935.1	1,932.0
55-64	('000)	892.7	883.8	940.9	1,007.3	957.8	987.5	1,095.9	1,114.4	1,098.8	1,028.1	958.1	985.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,284.3	6,299.8	6,370.8	6,352.2	6,375.3	6,376.2	6,395.9	6,430.0	6,456.1	6,489.1
15-24	('000)	971.1	993.5	918.4	888.1	832.3	876.5	1,181.2	1,084.7	1,124.3	1,165.4	1,172.5	1,153.5
25-34	('000)	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,111.5	2,045.1	2,035.4	2,032.5	1,979.3	2,065.6	1,974.0	1,934.7	1,942.9	2,007.8
35-44	('000)	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,818.5	2,019.0	1,959.3	1,896.7	1,844.4	1,783.4	1,794.3	1,743.9	1,750.8	1,768.9
45-54	('000)	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,078.6	1,053.4	1,111.8	1,096.1	1,018.0	1,107.3	1,145.4	1,180.5	1,120.5	1,134.6
55-64	('000)	404.7	424.2	357.3	294.4	432.0	450.3	352.5	335.2	357.8	405.5	469.5	424.2

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

2. Profil Tenaga Buruh (samb.)
2. Labour Force Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,470.0	14,483.3	14,490.1	14,601.5	14,718.8	14,863.1	14,935.9	14,985.2	15,058.0	15,112.1
Bumiputera	('000)	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,917.0	9,948.2	9,952.2	10,007.1	10,065.3	10,145.3	10,174.1	10,210.4	10,262.5	10,293.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,485.0	3,469.0	3,452.1	3,493.7	3,521.2	3,575.5	3,594.5	3,605.1	3,617.0	3,638.8
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	1,066.8	1,075.5	984.6	981.3	987.8	1,006.6	1,025.8	1,038.7	1,056.7	1,063.6	1,071.9	1,075.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	127.6	154.1	83.5	84.8	98.0	94.2	106.5	103.5	110.5	106.1	106.7	103.9
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,340.1	2,473.1	2,555.5	2,459.7	2,367.8	2,241.7	2,200.5	2,200.2	2,174.0	2,163.7
Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	('000)	428.3	431.2	454.9	449.0	402.4	424.4	425.0	430.0	369.4	350.8	347.7	251.1
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	('000)	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,437.5	1,506.9	1,561.0	1,512.1	1,514.9	1,482.3	1,474.4	1,451.5	1,461.7	1,497.2
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	('000)	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,472.0	9,542.2	9,520.7	9,522.7	9,547.0	9,573.7	9,719.4	9,758.8	9,778.2	9,831.2
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	('000)	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,445.6	5,458.3	5,561.5	5,602.0	5,599.7	5,618.7	5,573.2	5,624.3	5,644.4	5,696.3

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja
3. Employed Persons Profile

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Penduduk bekerja Employed persons	('000)	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,258.5	16,408.2	16,503.4	16,530.7	16,564.1	16,586.9	16,622.8	16,677.1	16,725.6	16,766.1
Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk Employment to population ratio	(%)	67.7	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.8	68.9
Jantina Sex													
Lelaki Male	('000)	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,202.0	10,332.7	10,350.1	10,392.9	10,398.5	10,419.6	10,434.4	10,453.2	10,474.2	10,483.4
Perempuan Female	('000)	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,056.5	6,075.4	6,153.3	6,137.8	6,165.6	6,167.3	6,188.4	6,223.9	6,251.4	6,282.7
Kumpulan umur Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,468.4	2,500.3	2,497.0	2,527.5	2,545.8	2,544.6	2,539.4	2,572.8	2,574.4	2,576.4
25-34	('000)	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,089.7	5,158.2	5,114.0	5,090.7	5,094.9	5,083.2	5,073.4	5,098.6	5,113.3	5,131.9
35-44	('000)	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,568.4	4,629.3	4,670.9	4,638.3	4,629.1	4,610.6	4,592.4	4,586.6	4,605.7	4,631.5
45-54	('000)	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,883.3	2,860.1	2,869.4	2,879.7	2,896.5	2,933.2	2,988.1	3,006.2	3,023.4	3,034.3
55-64	('000)	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,248.7	1,260.2	1,352.2	1,394.5	1,397.9	1,415.4	1,429.5	1,412.9	1,408.7	1,391.9
Jantina dan Kumpulan umur Sex and Age group													
Lelaki Male	('000)	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,202.0	10,332.7	10,350.1	10,392.9	10,398.5	10,419.6	10,434.4	10,453.2	10,474.2	10,483.4
15-24	('000)	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,667.1	1,733.8	1,772.9	1,742.8	1,470.6	1,563.6	1,524.5	1,518.9	1,501.5	1,531.9
25-34	('000)	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,025.7	3,154.0	3,132.9	3,113.3	3,172.6	3,083.2	3,161.6	3,225.1	3,234.9	3,194.2
35-44	('000)	2,463.2	2,483.6	2,781.8	2,640.5	2,740.9	2,766.4	2,795.3	2,848.0	2,817.8	2,861.7	2,875.6	2,879.2
45-54	('000)	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,826.4	1,824.3	1,765.7	1,811.6	1,888.5	1,833.5	1,849.5	1,835.3	1,918.6	1,904.5
55-64	('000)	859.3	861.1	901.0	980.2	937.6	958.6	1,071.5	1,091.3	1,081.1	1,012.2	943.6	973.6
Perempuan Female	('000)	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,056.5	6,075.4	6,153.3	6,137.8	6,165.6	6,167.3	6,188.4	6,223.9	6,251.4	6,282.7
15-24	('000)	833.6	888.6	801.2	766.5	724.0	784.7	1,075.2	981.0	1,014.9	1,053.9	1,073.0	1,044.6
25-34	('000)	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,064.0	2,004.2	1,981.1	1,977.4	1,922.2	1,999.9	1,911.8	1,873.5	1,878.4	1,937.7
35-44	('000)	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,786.6	1,988.8	1,929.9	1,871.9	1,833.8	1,762.6	1,774.6	1,724.9	1,730.1	1,752.3
45-54	('000)	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,057.0	1,035.9	1,103.6	1,068.0	1,008.0	1,099.8	1,138.6	1,170.9	1,104.8	1,129.8
55-64	('000)	399.8	412.4	347.7	280.0	414.6	435.9	326.4	324.1	348.5	400.7	465.1	418.3

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja (samb.)
3. Employed Persons Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	14,040.4	14,123.4	13,990.9	14,003.5	14,016.9	14,133.1	14,256.8	14,400.9	14,460.2	14,511.2	14,582.7	14,631.5
Bumiputera	('000)	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,559.3	9,593.3	9,604.1	9,658.1	9,716.4	9,803.4	9,822.9	9,857.2	9,904.6	9,945.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,411.5	3,394.4	3,376.5	3,422.0	3,452.6	3,501.9	3,515.4	3,527.7	3,542.2	3,552.2
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	1,017.9	1,031.7	939.8	938.3	947.2	966.4	986.2	997.0	1,016.3	1,023.7	1,031.9	1,032.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	118.8	139.6	80.3	77.5	89.2	86.6	101.7	98.6	105.7	102.6	103.9	101.4
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,267.6	2,404.6	2,486.5	2,397.5	2,307.3	2,186.0	2,162.5	2,166.0	2,142.9	2,134.7
Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>													
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	('000)	404.0	404.8	424.9	420.1	376.9	392.8	402.0	407.9	352.0	335.3	332.5	239.9
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	('000)	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,384.7	1,459.3	1,502.2	1,455.3	1,457.8	1,438.3	1,440.0	1,421.2	1,432.1	1,466.8
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	('000)	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,145.9	9,213.8	9,221.4	9,222.9	9,237.3	9,264.4	9,404.9	9,447.1	9,467.5	9,520.0
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	('000)	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,303.0	5,314.9	5,402.8	5,459.7	5,466.9	5,476.3	5,425.9	5,473.6	5,493.5	5,539.4
Taraf Pekerjaan <i>Status in Employment</i>													
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	('000)	586.1	588.6	563.9	592.1	621.3	633.5	630.4	635.5	641.9	635.6	637.8	644.9
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	('000)	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,510.4	12,579.3	12,636.7	12,660.7	12,673.5	12,688.2	12,703.9	12,738.1	12,762.2	12,779.0
Bekerja sendli <i>Own account worker</i>	('000)	2,982.8	2,998.9	2,757.1	2,802.7	2,819.6	2,825.5	2,844.9	2,852.7	2,876.6	2,903.6	2,917.7	2,944.5
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	('000)	491.9	493.7	427.1	434.1	425.7	410.9	415.3	410.5	400.3	399.9	407.9	397.7

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Profil Penduduk Bekerja (samb.)
3. Employed Persons Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>													
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	('000)	663.3	669.3	800.8	803.4	808.4	811.2	813.6	816.7	820.0	830.5	835.1	836.0
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	('000)	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,217.9	2,225.2	2,229.1	2,233.5	2,237.1	2,239.8	2,243.4	2,263.5	2,280.9	2,284.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	('000)	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,944.5	1,954.7	1,964.5	1,966.5	1,972.5	1,975.3	1,979.0	1,981.2	1,981.4	1,986.3
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	('000)	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,595.8	1,600.9	1,614.4	1,619.4	1,624.1	1,628.1	1,635.1	1,644.9	1,646.7	1,655.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	('000)	4,135.5	4,162.9	3,871.3	3,883.8	3,916.2	3,919.4	3,922.8	3,925.0	3,928.9	3,931.2	3,943.1	3,946.3
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	('000)	650.9	650.5	699.9	701.4	702.8	704.5	705.8	707.8	710.5	713.7	714.7	716.9
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	('000)	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,416.0	1,448.1	1,453.2	1,456.3	1,458.7	1,460.5	1,461.7	1,464.5	1,465.8	1,469.6
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan <i>Operators and assemblers</i>	('000)	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,643.6	1,689.3	1,698.1	1,700.9	1,706.0	1,708.4	1,711.0	1,712.3	1,718.9	1,728.6
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	('000)	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,068.7	2,101.4	2,116.6	2,119.0	2,123.5	2,125.4	2,133.3	2,135.3	2,139.1	2,142.4
Kemahiran <i>Skill</i>													
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	('000)	4,533.2	4,553.5	4,963.2	4,983.3	5,002.0	5,011.2	5,023.2	5,031.8	5,042.3	5,075.2	5,097.3	5,107.2
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	('000)	9,603.1	9,647.9	9,226.6	9,323.5	9,384.8	9,400.5	9,417.4	9,429.8	9,447.2	9,466.6	9,489.2	9,516.5
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	('000)	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,068.7	2,101.4	2,116.6	2,119.0	2,123.5	2,125.4	2,133.3	2,135.3	2,139.1	2,142.4

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

4. Profil Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh
4. Underemployment Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam <i>Employed person working less than 30 hours</i>	('000)	284.8	286.1	272.7	268.1	263.3	257.9	241.5	241.6	235.7	226.0	231.6	230.0
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	122.0	113.6	122.0	121.5	116.5	113.1	105.6	110.5	107.2	101.7	103.9	96.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	162.8	172.5	150.7	146.6	146.8	144.8	135.9	131.1	128.5	124.3	127.7	134.0
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	41.5	49.1	33.9	54.6	42.3	63.5	68.7	41.9	59.2	55.9	65.3	61.9
25-34	('000)	113.2	108.7	77.8	64.7	72.2	59.2	37.3	61.5	39.0	36.7	60.1	50.9
35-44	('000)	49.6	43.3	62.6	60.1	57.2	37.6	71.2	62.2	66.9	64.3	33.6	49.1
45 dan keatas <i>45 and above</i>	('000)	80.4	85.1	98.4	88.7	91.5	97.6	64.4	76.0	70.6	69.1	72.6	68.1
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa <i>Time-related underemployment</i>	('000)	189.0	181.6	161.5	157.0	155.5	152.9	145.1	140.3	135.4	128.0	123.3	121.9
Jantina dan Kumpulan umur <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	88.1	82.7	76.4	73.1	73.8	70.8	67.7	63.6	61.7	61.5	59.9	59.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	100.8	98.9	85.2	83.8	81.6	82.1	77.4	76.7	73.7	66.5	63.4	62.8
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	34.4	26.5	22.5	23.5	26.5	32.3	48.6	34.0	47.0	32.5	37.9	47.8
25-34	('000)	79.0	81.1	55.7	49.6	47.4	39.3	28.2	40.9	26.3	23.9	32.4	21.2
35-44	('000)	32.6	28.4	30.9	38.9	25.2	23.5	38.7	33.6	25.9	34.3	19.4	18.4
45 dan keatas <i>45 and above</i>	('000)	42.9	45.6	52.4	45.0	56.4	57.8	29.7	31.8	36.3	37.3	33.6	34.5

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

4. Profil Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh (samb.)
4. Underemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran <i>Skill-related underemployment</i>	('000)	1,922.7	1,937.1	1,928.2	1,925.2	1,945.1	1,951.9	1,952.9	1,953.7	1,932.4	1,930.2	1,934.7	1,948.2
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	941.3	996.2	867.5	867.6	881.6	881.0	888.3	882.8	882.4	887.8	895.9	914.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	981.4	940.9	1,060.7	1,057.7	1,063.5	1,070.9	1,064.6	1,070.8	1,050.1	1,042.3	1,038.8	1,033.6
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	425.5	400.2	354.0	403.4	393.0	374.5	406.9	446.0	453.9	413.1	513.9	476.3
25-34	('000)	816.1	815.3	737.6	738.4	802.6	701.2	772.8	800.2	771.2	789.3	739.3	751.1
35-44	('000)	457.8	493.7	528.0	537.6	498.8	492.3	489.3	480.4	436.5	474.5	433.0	464.7
45 dan keatas <i>45 and above</i>	('000)	223.3	227.9	308.6	245.8	250.7	383.9	283.9	227.1	270.8	253.3	248.5	256.2
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa <i>Time-related underemployment rate</i>	(%)	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran <i>Skill-related underemployment rate</i>	(%)	37.3	37.4	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.3	35.2	35.2

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

5. Profil Pengangguran
5. Unemployment Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024 ^r				2025 ^r				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	573.1	565.0	551.6	548.3	542.2	530.6	522.5	517.8	513.6	508.3	506.5	509.7
Strata													
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	('000)	447.8	435.1	388.7	391.3	389.1	381.0	378.0	382.9	381.3	379.0	364.9	366.3
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	('000)	125.3	129.9	162.9	157.0	153.0	149.5	144.5	134.9	132.3	129.3	141.5	143.4
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	331.8	326.0	323.8	323.9	324.7	316.2	312.9	308.9	306.1	302.3	301.7	303.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	241.3	239.0	227.8	224.4	217.5	214.4	209.7	208.9	207.5	206.0	204.7	206.3
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	295.1	294.4	268.9	271.5	268.7	274.4	275.6	279.7	280.5	278.2	279.9	285.6
25-34	('000)	149.2	155.6	118.6	115.0	123.4	112.5	118.1	126.7	131.3	120.7	128.4	135.7
35-44	('000)	52.8	42.0	67.0	76.5	67.5	50.0	40.1	38.5	39.2	45.3	47.0	38.0
45-54	('000)	37.7	38.6	47.5	43.7	45.0	50.3	38.2	38.7	35.5	43.4	32.2	32.3
55-64	('000)	38.3	34.4	49.5	41.5	37.7	43.3	50.5	34.2	27.0	20.6	18.9	18.0
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	491.9	482.1	479.1	479.8	473.1	468.4	462.0	462.2	475.6	474.0	475.4	480.6
Bumiputera	('000)	347.5	344.3	357.7	354.8	348.1	349.0	349.0	341.9	351.2	353.2	357.9	348.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	('000)	86.7	79.5	73.5	74.6	75.7	71.6	68.7	73.5	79.1	77.4	74.7	86.7
India <i>Indian</i>	('000)	48.9	43.8	44.8	43.0	40.6	40.2	39.6	41.7	40.4	39.9	40.0	42.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	('000)	8.8	14.5	3.2	7.4	8.8	7.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.5	2.8	2.6
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	('000)	81.2	83.0	72.5	68.5	69.0	62.2	60.5	55.6	37.9	34.3	31.1	29.0

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

5. Profil Pengangguran (samb.)
5. Unemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024 ^r				2025 ^r				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kategori menganggur <i>Unemployed category</i>													
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	('000)	468.6	460.9	433.8	431.6	430.8	422.3	421.6	410.6	407.9	405.0	404.0	405.5
Tempoh masa menganggur <i>Duration of unemployment</i>													
Kurang daripada 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	('000)	316.5	311.6	271.2	270.1	269.8	269.3	268.7	273.0	270.9	272.1	271.2	272.7
3 bulan hingga kurang daripada 6 bulan <i>3 months to less than 6 months</i>	('000)	85.8	83.4	91.7	90.5	90.0	85.8	85.5	81.1	81.4	80.4	81.4	82.3
6 bulan hingga kurang daripada 1 tahun <i>6 months to less than 1 year</i>	('000)	42.0	40.3	46.1	46.0	45.6	44.2	43.9	40.8	41.3	37.2	37.0	38.0
Lebih daripada 1 tahun <i>More than 1 year</i>	('000)	24.3	25.6	24.9	24.9	25.4	22.9	23.5	15.7	14.3	15.2	14.4	12.5
Penganggur tak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	('000)	104.5	104.1	117.8	116.7	111.3	108.3	101.0	107.2	105.7	103.4	102.5	104.1
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
Strata													
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	(%)	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	(%)	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(%)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

5. Profil Pengangguran (samb.)
5. Unemployment Profile (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024 ^r				2025 ^r				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	(%)	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0
25-34	(%)	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6
35-44	(%)	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
45-54	(%)	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1
55-64	(%)	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3
Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>													
Warganegara <i>Malaysian Citizens</i>	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bumiputera	(%)	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	(%)	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
India <i>Indian</i>	(%)	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	(%)	6.9	9.4	3.8	8.7	9.0	8.1	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.5
Bukan warganegara <i>Non-Malaysian Citizens</i>	(%)	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

6. Profil Luar Tenaga Buruh
6. Outside Labour Force Profile

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024 ^r				2025 ^r				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.3	7,046.8	7,109.1	7,056.2	7,046.5	7,038.4	7,047.3	7,057.9	7,075.4	7,075.1
Jantina <i>Sex</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,143.5	2,160.1	2,171.2	2,155.0	2,141.3	2,140.5	2,141.0	2,131.4	2,163.9	2,170.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,877.8	4,886.7	4,937.8	4,901.2	4,905.3	4,897.9	4,906.3	4,926.5	4,911.5	4,905.1
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>													
15-24	('000)	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,111.8	3,124.9	3,101.9	3,054.4	3,041.9	3,038.6	3,062.9	3,052.6	3,037.3	3,018.0
25-34	('000)	745.6	811.1	763.2	776.5	805.7	814.8	819.7	815.9	824.9	811.8	799.8	800.2
35-44	('000)	731.3	736.9	827.2	785.6	780.8	830.8	846.3	894.3	910.7	925.7	922.3	919.1
45-54	('000)	846.6	792.5	811.4	854.1	945.5	936.5	921.0	891.6	846.2	845.3	845.9	842.5
55-64	('000)	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,507.7	1,505.7	1,475.1	1,419.7	1,417.6	1,398.0	1,402.6	1,422.5	1,470.1	1,495.4
Jantina dan Kumpulan umur <i>Sex and Age group</i>													
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,143.5	2,160.1	2,171.2	2,155.0	2,141.3	2,140.5	2,141.0	2,131.4	2,163.9	2,170.0
15-24	('000)	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,314.9	1,288.4	1,218.3	1,222.7	1,511.7	1,409.8	1,457.4	1,480.2	1,474.6	1,452.4
25-34	('000)	107.7	110.1	205.7	144.1	158.5	191.4	135.1	218.4	127.5	68.9	76.3	111.3
35-44	('000)	47.6	39.4	83.7	238.3	131.8	136.8	86.6	70.0	94.1	50.5	50.5	56.8
45-54	('000)	86.9	74.0	73.8	88.2	184.9	165.4	74.2	135.6	121.9	146.6	75.1	84.7
55-64	('000)	524.9	542.6	465.4	401.2	477.7	438.7	333.6	306.6	340.0	385.2	487.4	464.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,877.8	4,886.7	4,937.8	4,901.2	4,905.3	4,897.9	4,906.3	4,926.5	4,911.5	4,905.1
15-24	('000)	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,796.9	1,836.6	1,883.6	1,831.7	1,530.2	1,628.8	1,605.5	1,572.4	1,562.7	1,565.6
25-34	('000)	637.9	701.0	557.4	632.5	647.2	623.4	684.6	597.5	697.4	742.9	723.5	688.9
35-44	('000)	683.7	697.6	743.5	547.3	649.0	694.0	759.7	824.3	816.6	875.2	871.8	862.3
45-54	('000)	759.7	718.5	737.6	765.9	760.6	771.1	846.8	756.0	724.3	698.7	770.9	757.7
55-64	('000)	1,009.9	993.7	1,042.3	1,104.4	997.4	981.0	1,084.0	1,091.3	1,062.6	1,037.3	982.7	1,030.6
Sebab tidak mencari kerja <i>Reasons for not seeking work</i>													
Bersekolah/ Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training program</i>	('000)	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,878.5	2,889.0	2,882.7	2,884.9	2,865.8	2,837.2	2,830.2	2,831.9	2,835.7	2,833.5
Kerja rumah/ keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	('000)	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,091.1	3,102.8	3,142.0	3,157.6	3,160.2	3,171.6	3,186.9	3,189.7	3,194.1	3,197.7
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	('000)	140.8	124.2	101.7	114.1	111.1	89.7	113.7	116.4	122.4	123.7	128.1	136.2
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	('000)	196.1	194.8	209.8	206.3	211.9	220.4	217.3	227.1	237.4	239.0	230.4	220.5
Tidak berminat/ baru menghabiskan pelajaran <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	('000)	40.9	33.7	75.7	85.0	87.1	88.6	86.4	73.4	75.7	76.7	81.7	83.3
Bersara/ lanjut umur <i>Retired/ old age</i>	('000)	676.8	684.1	664.6	649.4	674.3	615.0	603.1	612.7	594.6	597.0	605.5	603.9

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Malaysia													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,810.1	16,956.5	17,045.6	17,061.2	17,086.6	17,104.7	17,136.4	17,185.4	17,232.0	17,275.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,258.5	16,408.2	16,503.4	16,530.7	16,564.1	16,586.9	16,622.8	16,677.1	16,725.6	16,766.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	573.1	565.0	551.6	548.3	542.2	530.6	522.5	517.8	513.6	508.3	506.5	509.7
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.3	7,046.8	7,109.1	7,056.2	7,046.5	7,038.4	7,047.3	7,057.9	7,075.4	7,075.1
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0
Johor													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,910.2	1,936.4	2,114.6	2,129.8	2,141.0	2,147.7	2,149.7	2,162.0	2,194.4	2,172.7	2,185.0	2,194.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,863.2	1,891.8	2,067.2	2,081.6	2,092.8	2,098.2	2,093.6	2,114.7	2,147.3	2,123.8	2,132.9	2,143.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	47.0	44.6	47.4	48.2	48.2	49.6	56.1	47.3	47.1	48.9	52.1	51.3
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	795.5	788.5	846.6	837.8	862.2	857.8	863.0	849.3	848.8	855.4	867.8	866.8
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	70.6	71.1	71.4	71.8	71.3	71.5	71.4	71.8	72.1	71.8	71.6	71.7
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Kedah													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,068.4	1,082.7	990.6	992.0	991.9	998.3	1,007.5	1,007.1	1,005.8	1,001.5	999.0	1,001.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,043.8	1,060.2	964.2	966.3	966.8	975.4	983.1	983.0	981.3	976.5	974.9	976.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	24.6	22.5	26.4	25.8	25.1	22.9	24.4	24.2	24.6	25.0	24.1	24.7
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	540.0	533.6	491.5	503.0	498.6	496.7	499.5	499.2	506.0	503.5	507.4	508.0
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	66.4	67.0	66.8	66.4	66.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.3
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Kelantan													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	818.6	829.7	709.9	717.6	727.9	729.0	731.8	737.7	743.9	738.5	740.9	743.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	784.7	796.6	681.8	690.9	700.1	699.3	701.8	708.0	713.2	708.1	710.5	713.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	33.9	33.1	28.1	26.7	27.8	29.7	30.1	29.7	30.7	30.4	30.4	30.7
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	508.1	507.3	504.7	508.2	504.5	501.7	504.6	506.9	509.2	511.6	515.2	515.7
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	61.7	62.1	58.4	58.5	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.3	59.4	59.1	59.0	59.1
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Melaka													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	458.0	461.9	515.3	522.1	524.1	522.9	526.6	524.9	532.5	525.8	525.4	522.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	445.4	450.1	505.6	513.3	514.8	512.5	516.9	515.9	522.1	514.7	514.7	512.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	12.6	11.8	9.7	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.7	9.0	10.4	11.1	10.6	10.3
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	224.6	222.8	223.7	223.0	224.3	223.9	222.9	226.5	227.1	225.9	226.8	227.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	67.1	67.5	69.7	70.1	70.0	70.0	70.3	69.9	70.1	69.9	69.8	69.7
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Negeri Sembilan													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	535.7	529.6	572.4	572.0	573.8	574.9	579.4	580.9	580.8	579.8	578.1	581.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	522.7	517.1	556.2	555.7	556.7	558.3	563.3	565.3	564.2	565.1	564.1	566.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	13.0	12.5	16.2	16.3	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.5	16.6	14.6	14.0	14.1
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	255.6	262.5	273.4	278.1	279.3	281.5	277.0	276.9	281.8	284.0	284.0	284.3
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	67.7	66.9	67.7	67.3	67.3	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.3	67.1	67.1	67.1
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pahang													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	763.9	761.8	740.8	747.2	758.0	763.4	766.9	772.1	776.6	772.0	772.2	774.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	743.4	742.6	724.9	730.2	740.7	746.8	753.1	758.1	762.4	757.5	757.4	759.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	20.6	19.2	15.9	17.0	17.2	16.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.4
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	402.4	407.2	411.9	410.7	409.7	405.0	401.0	397.0	404.7	405.0	409.6	408.3
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	65.5	65.2	64.3	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.7	66.0	65.7	65.6	65.3	65.5
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Pulau Pinang													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	959.8	965.7	958.2	955.1	946.3	946.0	947.9	943.5	949.4	953.3	947.8	950.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	939.4	946.0	938.4	937.4	927.1	924.5	923.3	921.3	926.8	930.9	922.3	925.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	20.4	19.7	19.8	17.7	19.1	21.5	24.6	22.1	22.5	22.4	25.5	25.1
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	364.1	352.5	367.5	366.1	373.8	371.8	374.1	376.6	373.7	378.1	373.0	369.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	72.5	73.3	72.3	72.3	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.5	71.8	71.6	71.8	72.0
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6
Perak													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,209.7	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,216.0	1,222.8	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,232.5	1,233.0	1,238.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,168.0	1,175.1	1,176.8	1,176.8	1,182.5	1,184.8	1,194.8	1,189.5	1,190.6	1,197.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	36.6	37.8	41.7	38.6	38.6	39.2	40.3	39.4	41.9	43.0	42.4	40.8
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	610.0	604.3	554.2	558.9	559.8	563.3	556.9	553.6	551.7	558.5	560.5	560.7
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	64.8	65.2	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.7	68.9	69.2	68.8	68.7	68.8
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Perlis													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	121.2	120.0	133.9	134.8	135.7	135.6	137.0	136.7	137.3	136.5	137.0	136.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	118.4	117.6	128.7	129.5	130.6	130.8	132.5	132.0	132.7	132.2	132.8	131.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	2.9	2.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	61.4	61.9	79.5	79.5	79.2	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.0	79.8	80.1	80.4
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	66.4	66.0	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.5	63.1	63.1	62.9
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2
Selangor													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	3,904.1	3,901.2	4,025.0	4,072.5	4,126.6	4,097.1	4,080.3	4,069.5	4,023.8	4,113.0	4,136.4	4,132.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,927.6	3,965.1	4,020.7	4,004.6	3,986.8	3,976.7	3,937.7	4,026.9	4,053.9	4,047.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	89.7	88.0	97.4	107.4	105.9	92.6	93.5	92.8	86.2	86.1	82.4	85.2
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,203.4	1,222.0	1,243.7	1,208.6	1,193.4	1,211.1	1,181.1	1,174.9	1,164.1	1,175.0
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	77.0	76.2	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.2	77.4	77.1	77.3	77.8	78.0	77.9
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Terengganu													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	523.3	524.3	494.3	497.5	497.5	503.3	503.9	507.7	513.9	510.0	509.3	512.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	500.1	500.1	475.1	479.8	482.1	487.0	489.5	493.6	499.2	494.9	493.1	497.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	23.2	24.2	19.2	17.6	15.5	16.3	14.4	14.1	14.7	15.1	16.2	14.6
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	347.4	350.0	318.9	316.7	319.5	316.1	319.0	316.1	320.0	319.8	321.2	323.0
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	60.1	60.0	60.8	61.1	60.9	61.4	61.2	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.3	61.3
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Sabah													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	2,211.5	2,226.9	1,828.1	1,850.9	1,858.7	1,867.2	1,871.5	1,874.8	1,859.4	1,876.4	1,885.5	1,898.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	2,045.2	2,061.2	1,685.2	1,711.7	1,718.7	1,734.9	1,758.3	1,748.6	1,737.1	1,764.1	1,782.2	1,791.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	166.3	165.6	142.9	139.3	140.0	132.3	113.2	126.3	122.3	112.4	103.4	106.6
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	921.9	921.3	769.2	772.2	778.3	775.3	784.2	780.0	789.7	789.3	795.3	788.9
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	70.6	70.7	70.4	70.6	70.5	70.7	70.5	70.6	70.2	70.4	70.3	70.6
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.6
Sarawak													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,239.9	1,252.0	1,254.2	1,259.2	1,257.4	1,263.2	1,262.7	1,261.2	1,262.1	1,267.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,197.7	1,211.1	1,216.8	1,218.0	1,215.3	1,222.6	1,224.8	1,222.1	1,219.8	1,225.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	49.1	50.8	42.2	40.9	37.4	41.2	42.1	40.6	37.8	39.1	42.3	41.5
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	630.4	620.0	550.3	545.7	545.2	539.4	543.9	542.1	550.5	547.0	549.2	545.9
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	69.9	70.5	69.3	69.6	69.7	70.0	69.8	70.0	69.6	69.8	69.7	69.9
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	875.5	874.6	1,169.6	1,190.3	1,186.7	1,192.2	1,194.9	1,190.2	1,210.7	1,201.6	1,210.4	1,210.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	846.0	845.8	1,134.4	1,155.8	1,154.7	1,159.3	1,158.5	1,155.8	1,174.2	1,163.7	1,169.6	1,168.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	29.5	28.8	35.2	34.5	32.0	32.9	36.4	34.4	36.4	37.9	40.9	41.8
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	316.7	312.1	387.5	386.7	391.8	395.9	388.5	384.2	385.0	385.6	381.7	381.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	73.4	73.7	75.1	75.5	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.6	75.9	75.7	76.0	76.0
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual A: Penawaran Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri (samb.)
7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
W.P Labuan													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	49.4	49.4	47.5	47.5	46.6	47.0	46.8	47.2	45.5	47.3	47.2	47.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	45.8	45.9	44.3	44.3	43.6	44.2	44.2	44.5	43.1	45.0	44.8	45.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	24.6	24.5	23.1	22.6	22.8	23.2	23.0	23.2	22.8	23.1	23.1	22.9
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.8	67.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.7	67.2	67.1	67.4
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
W.P Putrajaya													
Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>	('000)	38.5	38.4	60.2	61.5	61.3	61.2	62.1	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.9	64.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	38.3	37.8	59.1	60.4	60.3	60.0	61.3	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.0	63.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Luar tenaga buruh <i>Outside labour force</i>	('000)	12.4	13.2	15.9	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.7
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>	(%)	75.6	74.4	79.1	79.6	79.0	78.7	79.3	79.6	79.5	79.4	79.2	79.4
Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i>	(%)	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3

Nota: Bermula Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 dan seterusnya, Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh Suku Tahunan dianggarkan menggunakan data unjuran berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa terkini
Notes: Starting First Quarter 2024 onwards, the Quarterly Principal Statistics of the Labour Force are estimated using projection data based on the latest current population estimates
Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Force Survey Report, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi
1. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Economics Activites

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Keseluruhan <i>Total</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	9,226.8	9,249.6
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9	9,053.8
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	194.8	195.7
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72	31.55
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economics activites</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3	502.5	503.1
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3	470.5	472.7
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.0	30.4
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39	1.40	1.68
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining & Quarrying</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6	80.4	79.7
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0	79.8	79.3
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.28

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sorces: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi (samb.)
1. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Economics Activites (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1	2,523.2	2,531.7
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3	2,410.1	2,417.6
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.5	95.5
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8	113.0	114.0
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10	11.95	12.05
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1	1,279.0	1,277.2
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,254.5	1,250.8
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1	97.9
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.6	26.5
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07	3.23	3.11
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4	4,841.7	4,857.8
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4	4,817.0	4,833.5
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	24.6	24.3
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38	15.92	14.43

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

2. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Kemahiran
2. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Skill

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Keseluruhan <i>Total</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	9,226.8	9,249.6
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9	9,053.8
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	194.8	195.7
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72	31.55
Kemahiran <i>Skill</i>													
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1	2,333.6	2,346.1
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4	2,284.9	2,295.9
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7	48.7	50.2
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.96	8.17	8.06	8.56	7.95

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

2. Jawatan, Jawatan Diisi, Kekosongan, Pewujudan Jawatan & Kadar Jawatan Diisi dan Kadar Kekosongan mengikut Kemahiran (samb.)
2. Jobs, Filled jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of filled jobs and Rate of vacancies by Skill (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8	5,729.1	5,737.8
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5	5,621.2	5,630.5
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3	107.9	107.3
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.81	20.64	20.77	20.72	20.98	20.85
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>													
Jawatan <i>Jobs</i>	('000)	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6	1,164.0	1,165.6
Jawatan diisi <i>Filled jobs</i>	('000)	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4	1,125.8	1,127.4
Kadar jawatan diisi <i>Rate of filled jobs</i>	(%)	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Kekosongan <i>Vacancies</i>	('000)	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2	38.2	38.2
Kadar kekosongan <i>Rate of vacancies</i>	(%)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pewujudan jawatan <i>Jobs created</i>	('000)	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.49	3.32	3.36	3.36	3.19	2.75

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran
3. Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Jawatan Jobs	('000)	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	9,226.8	9,249.6
Aktiviti ekonomi Economics activites													
Pertanian Agriculture	('000)	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0	502.1	502.3	502.5	503.1
Perombongan & Pengkuarian Mining & Quarrying	('000)	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	80.8	80.6	80.4	79.7
Pembuatan Manufacturing	('000)	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6	2,522.8	2,538.1	2,523.2	2,531.7
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5	353.1	354.3	354.2	360.2	360.3	361.5	362.1
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4	89.0	90.4	90.0	90.2	89.9	91.0	90.6
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8	317.5	314.6	316.5	318.9	325.5	323.5	325.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9	461.9	459.6	451.2	457.1	458.6	453.1	447.4
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8	385.5	387.4	386.5	391.9	394.4	397.0	396.9
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8	655.0	649.1	657.3	662.9	667.0	658.5	668.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9	241.6	238.3	239.9	241.7	242.3	238.5	240.8

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sorces: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)
3. Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9	1,275.7	1,277.1	1,279.0	1,277.2
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9	4,781.3	4,816.4	4,841.7	4,857.8
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0	1,748.2	1,760.8	1,774.2	1,790.7	1,805.5	1,819.6	1,824.8
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4	810.5	812.4	815.6	825.4	834.7	842.1	844.8
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0	432.8	434.8	437.1	439.8	443.5	445.5	446.9
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1	237.3	238.0	239.0	239.9	239.8	240.4	241.0
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4	942.1	943.5	949.7	952.9	958.0	957.6	962.1
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5	525.7	527.3	530.3	532.6	535.0	536.4	538.2
Kemahiran Skill													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2	2,306.0	2,323.1	2,333.6	2,346.1
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7	5,711.5	5,732.8	5,729.1	5,737.8
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,158.6	1,164.0	1,165.6

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

4. Jawatan Diisi mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran
4. Filled Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Jawatan diisi Filled Jobs	('000)	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	9,031.9	9,053.8
Aktiviti ekonomi Economics activites													
Pertanian Agriculture	('000)	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2	470.1	470.3	470.5	472.7
Perombongan & Pengkuarian Mining & Quarrying	('000)	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.2	80.0	79.8	79.3
Pembuatan Manufacturing	('000)	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2	2,408.1	2,422.3	2,410.1	2,417.6
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4	338.5	339.5	339.8	344.5	345.2	346.6	347.0
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3	85.9	87.3	86.8	87.0	86.8	87.9	87.5
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8	303.7	300.8	302.2	304.5	310.7	308.1	309.8
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2	442.3	439.4	431.2	437.4	438.1	434.2	428.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2	370.4	372.0	370.8	375.8	378.1	381.2	381.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1	620.7	615.1	622.5	627.5	631.3	623.6	633.5
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1	231.7	228.4	230.0	231.5	232.2	228.4	230.5

Nota P: Awalan
Notes P: Provisional
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sorces: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

4. Jawatan Diisi mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)
4. Filled Jobs by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6	1,250.5	1,252.3	1,254.5	1,250.8
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1	4,756.7	4,791.4	4,817.0	4,833.5
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4	1,738.5	1,751.4	1,764.8	1,781.3	1,795.7	1,809.9	1,816.0
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8	808.8	810.7	814.0	823.8	833.1	840.5	843.3
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5	431.3	433.3	435.7	438.4	442.1	444.2	445.4
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2	236.4	237.0	238.1	238.9	238.9	239.5	240.1
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4	933.0	934.1	940.6	944.0	949.0	948.6	952.4
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3	523.5	525.2	527.9	530.4	532.7	534.4	536.3
Kemahiran Skill													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2	2,257.8	2,274.4	2,284.9	2,295.9
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3	5,600.2	5,621.5	5,621.2	5,630.5
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9	1,107.7	1,120.4	1,125.8	1,127.4

Nota P: Provisional
Notes P: Awalan
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sorces: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

5. Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran
5. Vacancies by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Kekosongan Vacancies	(’000)	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	194.8	195.7
Aktiviti ekonomi Economics activites													
Pertanian Agriculture	(’000)	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.0	30.4
Perombongan & Pengkuarian Mining & Quarrying	(’000)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Pembuatan Manufacturing	(’000)	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4	114.7	115.8	113.0	114.0
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	(’000)	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.9	14.4	15.7	15.1	14.9	15.1
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(’000)	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(’000)	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.5
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(’000)	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.2	20.0	19.8	20.5	18.9	19.1
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(’000)	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.4	15.9	16.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal Electrical, electronic & optical products	(’000)	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.3	33.9	34.8	35.4	35.7	34.9	35.1
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(’000)	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2

Nota P: Provisional
Notes P: Awalan
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

5. Kekosongan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)
5. Vacancies by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	('000)	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.6	26.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	('000)	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	24.6	24.3
Perdagangan borong & runcit <i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	('000)	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.7	8.8
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	('000)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan <i>Transportation & storage</i>	('000)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Maklumat & komunikasi <i>Information & communication</i>	('000)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate & business services</i>	('000)	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.8
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	('000)	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
Kemahiran <i>Skill</i>													
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	('000)	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.7	48.7	50.2
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	('000)	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5	111.2	111.3	107.9	107.3
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	('000)	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.6	38.2	38.2	38.2

Nota ^P: Provisional
Notes ^P: Awalan
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

6. Pewujudan Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran
6. Jobs Created by Economics Activites and Skill

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Keseluruhan <i>Total</i>	('000)	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	32.72	31.55
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economics activites</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33	1.24	1.39	1.40	1.68
Perombongan & Pengkuarian <i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	('000)	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.28
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95	12.17	12.10	11.95	12.05
Prosesan makanan, minuman & produk tembakau <i>Food processing, beverages & tobacco products</i>	('000)	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66	0.64	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.22	1.28	1.15
Produk tekstil, pakaian & kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products</i>	('000)	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.45
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas & percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing</i>	('000)	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87	1.01	0.90	0.94	0.89	0.94	0.99	0.88
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products</i>	('000)	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90	2.87	3.15	2.98	3.09	3.24	3.21	3.11
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33	1.27	1.56	1.48	1.56	1.49	1.51	1.55
Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal <i>Electrical, electronic & optical products</i>	('000)	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96	3.95	4.24	4.03	4.12	3.78	3.62	3.87
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair</i>	('000)	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.94	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.90	1.03

Nota P: Provisional
Notes P: Awalan
Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sorces: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual B: Permintaan Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
 Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

6. Pewujudan Jawatan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Kemahiran (samb.)
 6. Jobs Created by Economics Activites and Skill (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50	3.11	3.07	3.23	3.11
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92	15.59	15.38	15.92	14.43
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04	9.12	8.82	8.77	8.96	9.28	9.30	8.57
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.61	0.95	0.89	0.91	0.75
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation & storage	('000)	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.35	1.30	1.41	1.38	1.33	0.96
Maklumat & komunikasi Information & communication	('000)	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.76	0.57	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.45
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46	2.28	2.77	2.09	2.40	1.97	2.58	2.27
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.40	1.34	1.42
Kemahiran Skill													
Mahir Skilled	('000)	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.96	8.17	8.06	8.56	7.95
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	('000)	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.81	20.64	20.77	20.72	20.98	20.85
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	('000)	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.49	3.32	3.36	3.36	3.19	2.75

Nota P: Provisional
 Notes P: Awalan
 Sumber: Statistik Guna Tenaga, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
 Sources: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja
1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja <i>Value added per hour worked</i>	RM	42.4	43.6	42.3	42.7	44.1	45.0	43.4	44.1	46.1	47.7	45.5	46.5
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economics activities</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	RM	27.2	25.6	23.4	24.8	28.5	25.6	23.4	25.5	28.5	27.1	24.3	24.4
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	RM	499.7	564.7	561.2	511.5	480.7	568.0	551.0	486.7	520.6	574.7	537.6	531.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	RM	55.3	56.9	54.9	55.9	57.6	58.7	56.7	58.0	60.1	62.6	60.0	62.2
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	RM	30.9	31.2	25.4	30.2	32.8	32.2	28.0	34.2	36.1	37.1	30.5	35.4
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	RM	210.5	204.4	191.1	257.4	207.3	217.5	199.9	239.2	211.4	228.5	212.6	272.0
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	RM	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.9	12.4	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.3	11.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	RM	27.3	29.0	32.3	30.8	29.7	30.5	33.0	31.5	30.5	30.8	34.0	32.2
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	RM	101.6	96.8	86.5	86.2	102.5	98.6	89.4	92.5	106.5	101.1	91.3	96.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	RM	40.2	42.9	43.6	45.0	43.2	43.2	42.6	45.4	43.5	46.5	45.0	47.3
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	RM	73.5	73.6	81.4	76.2	77.4	79.1	86.5	79.2	82.9	88.4	96.8	91.0
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	RM	64.4	83.4	60.9	73.9	63.6	80.6	56.5	72.9	63.1	77.5	53.8	74.4

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026,DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

1. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja (samb.)
1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	RM	17.5	17.2	18.6	19.6	21.0	20.5	20.9	21.5	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.7
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	RM	40.5	41.6	40.5	40.7	41.9	42.9	41.5	42.1	43.7	45.2	43.4	44.4
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	RM	159.0	160.3	163.8	167.9	163.8	166.1	150.8	163.7	162.9	161.8	154.5	167.6
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	RM	44.1	45.9	41.2	41.9	44.5	46.4	42.1	43.4	46.7	48.3	43.7	44.7
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	RM	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.5	13.0	12.8	12.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	RM	43.3	44.2	45.6	47.3	47.9	48.6	49.4	50.0	49.9	52.1	52.2	52.9
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	RM	161.7	158.0	162.2	163.1	163.2	162.6	167.8	175.1	174.5	173.8	172.8	181.7
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	RM	120.7	114.7	120.8	120.3	119.2	117.6	122.5	120.7	115.2	116.9	122.6	123.1
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	RM	25.3	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.4	28.1	28.3	28.7	29.2	29.3	30.0	30.5
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	RM	35.2	37.3	35.5	35.3	36.5	38.5	36.2	36.9	38.1	40.7	38.1	39.1

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

2. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja - Perubahan tahun ke tahun
2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Nilai ditambah per jam bekerja <i>Value added per hour worked</i>	(%)	-1.0	0.6	2.5	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.6	5.8	4.8	5.5
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	-1.4	0.3	1.6	8.1	4.8	-0.2	0.01	2.8	0.2	5.8	3.6	-4.4
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-2.4	1.2	2.2	3.2	-3.8	0.6	-1.8	-4.9	8.3	1.2	-2.4	9.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	-4.5	-2.8	-0.2	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.3	6.7	5.8	7.1
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	(%)	-3.4	3.0	-2.9	2.6	6.3	3.2	10.0	13.0	10.1	15.4	8.8	3.6
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	5.6	-3.4	-5.7	5.2	-1.6	6.4	4.6	-7.1	2.0	5.1	6.3	13.7
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	2.8	1.5	3.1	6.8	1.0	1.0	4.3	-2.6	-0.7	0.4	-1.1	1.9
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	-6.4	0.1	1.8	5.4	8.5	5.2	1.9	2.2	2.8	0.9	3.0	2.2
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-4.8	-3.0	-3.6	-2.2	0.9	1.8	3.3	7.4	3.9	2.6	2.2	4.1
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	2.5	2.7	6.0	8.3	7.3	0.7	-2.3	0.7	0.7	7.6	5.5	4.3
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-7.7	-8.2	-1.7	5.3	5.3	7.4	6.2	3.9	7.0	11.9	11.9	14.9
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	-2.0	1.2	3.1	2.3	-1.2	-3.4	-7.2	-1.4	-0.8	-3.8	-4.8	2.0

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

2. Produktiviti Buruh per Jam Bekerja - Perubahan tahun ke tahun (samb.)
2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(%)	5.5	2.4	12.0	19.2	20.4	19.3	12.4	10.0	10.3	10.8	7.8	5.6
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(%)	0.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.5	5.4
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(%)	-2.6	5.3	9.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	-7.9	-2.5	-0.6	-2.6	2.4	2.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(%)	3.4	5.2	2.1	3.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.0
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	(%)	-5.1	-5.4	3.9	3.1	5.7	4.4	2.5	3.8	9.2	13.7	8.2	9.2
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(%)	6.2	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.1	8.3	5.7	4.1	7.1	5.7	5.9
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(%)	1.5	3.2	-1.1	0.5	0.9	2.9	3.5	7.3	6.9	6.9	3.0	3.8
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(%)	-5.4	-13.6	-8.1	9.1	-1.3	2.5	1.5	0.3	-3.3	-0.6	0.02	1.9
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(%)	0.7	7.0	7.2	5.7	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.1	6.7	4.4	5.9	6.2
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(%)	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.0	3.7	3.2	2.0	4.4	4.6	5.8	5.2	6.0

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja
3. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Nilai ditambah per pekerja <i>Value added per employment</i>	RM	24,551	25,113	24,465	24,506	25,501	26,082	25,081	25,353	26,657	27,454	26,168	26,595
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	RM	14,886	13,950	12,608	13,371	15,473	13,834	12,690	13,729	15,513	14,635	13,003	13,218
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	RM	300,500	345,197	343,093	310,736	292,937	344,463	332,687	292,826	317,973	347,087	324,338	319,799
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	RM	32,815	33,757	32,730	33,206	34,385	35,014	33,763	34,174	35,746	37,042	35,725	36,653
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	RM	17,448	17,478	14,468	16,947	18,719	18,498	15,648	18,832	19,912	20,296	17,027	19,289
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	RM	118,090	126,383	123,921	156,507	126,779	132,578	125,432	158,351	134,892	140,265	132,612	167,202
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	RM	5,801	5,980	6,251	6,045	6,035	6,014	6,310	6,028	6,030	6,106	6,352	6,075
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	RM	16,882	17,708	19,374	18,417	17,875	18,393	19,723	18,808	18,496	18,994	20,271	19,595
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	RM	62,433	59,465	54,853	55,863	64,238	60,851	56,319	55,846	65,465	61,968	57,204	59,018
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	RM	24,257	25,999	26,152	26,767	25,971	26,736	26,477	27,327	26,880	28,096	27,745	28,559
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	RM	44,989	45,541	49,919	45,959	47,637	48,770	53,162	48,459	50,945	54,338	59,581	55,327
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	RM	38,620	50,478	37,283	44,799	38,502	48,787	34,148	43,688	38,529	48,023	32,983	45,274

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
 Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

3. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja (sam.)
 3. Labour Productivity per Employment (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	RM	10,485	10,247	11,054	11,476	12,507	12,315	12,539	12,767	13,866	13,576	13,420	13,529
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	RM	23,466	23,903	23,386	23,372	24,178	24,829	23,938	24,220	25,200	26,032	24,915	25,236
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	RM	95,616	95,653	96,917	97,424	97,182	95,531	89,179	95,297	96,720	95,985	91,089	99,598
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	RM	25,870	26,694	24,253	24,511	26,304	27,391	24,672	25,089	27,308	28,466	25,540	25,913
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	RM	6,270	6,218	6,538	6,425	6,504	6,593	6,795	6,874	7,101	7,238	7,163	7,154
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	RM	26,151	26,874	27,034	27,833	28,273	29,188	29,259	29,594	29,994	31,110	31,375	31,284
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	RM	95,125	93,909	96,210	96,203	96,274	95,671	98,691	101,403	103,435	103,324	103,968	106,144
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	RM	69,042	66,597	70,314	69,230	69,853	68,425	72,342	70,000	67,799	68,261	71,930	71,181
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	RM	15,262	15,532	15,841	15,978	16,404	16,706	16,945	17,133	17,412	17,688	17,734	17,940
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	RM	19,493	20,605	19,706	19,505	20,214	21,416	20,097	20,379	21,200	22,535	21,209	21,428

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
 Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

4. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Nilai ditambah per pekerja <i>Value added per employment</i>	(%)	0.5	0.4	2.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.9
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	-0.2	0.4	2.0	7.2	3.9	-0.8	0.6	2.7	0.3	5.8	2.5	-3.7
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-2.5	2.9	4.1	2.4	-2.5	-0.2	-3.0	-5.8	8.5	0.8	-2.5	9.2
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	-3.1	-3.2	0.8	3.5	4.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.3
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	(%)	-2.4	1.8	-3.4	2.5	7.3	5.8	8.2	11.1	6.4	9.7	8.8	2.4
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	0.4	2.1	4.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.6
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	3.9	-1.3	0.9	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.5	0.7	0.8
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	-3.9	-1.9	1.2	3.6	5.9	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.3	2.8	4.2
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-3.0	-3.1	-0.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	-0.03	1.9	1.8	1.6	5.7
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	2.2	2.8	5.6	6.8	7.1	2.8	1.2	2.1	3.5	5.1	4.8	4.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-5.2	-7.3	1.6	3.8	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.4	6.9	11.4	12.1	14.2
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	-1.0	1.9	2.8	3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-8.4	-2.5	0.1	-1.6	-3.4	3.6

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

4. Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (samb.)
4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(%)	6.1	2.1	11.0	16.8	19.3	20.2	13.4	11.3	10.9	10.2	7.0	6.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(%)	1.8	1.2	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.2
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(%)	1.9	2.8	6.5	1.4	1.6	-0.1	-8.0	-2.2	-0.5	0.5	2.1	4.5
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(%)	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	(%)	-3.2	-4.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	6.0	3.9	7.0	9.2	9.8	5.4	4.1
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(%)	6.9	10.2	8.6	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.2	6.3	6.1	6.6	7.2	5.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(%)	-0.9	0.02	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.6	5.4	7.4	8.0	5.3	4.7
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(%)	-2.7	-6.8	-0.5	7.9	1.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	-2.9	-0.2	-0.6	1.7
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(%)	5.9	5.5	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(%)	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.1

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

5. Jumlah Jam Bekerja
5. Total Hours Worked

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Jumlah jam bekerja <i>Total Hours Worked</i>	Juta	9,419	9,418	9,396	9,426	9,547	9,576	9,578	9,534	9,608	9,609	9,629	9,580
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Juta	1,035	1,009	1,009	1,020	1,030	1,007	1,015	1,017	1,030	1,007	1,006	1,025
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Juta	46	47	47	46	47	46	46	46	47	47	46	46
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Juta	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,669	1,692	1,692	1,687	1,670	1,689	1,681	1,688	1,673
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	Juta	299	297	300	296	303	306	297	293	294	291	298	291
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	Juta	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	Juta	136	133	138	139	141	133	134	143	142	134	137	142
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	Juta	200	199	192	193	196	198	195	195	198	203	196	200
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	Juta	272	274	283	288	281	277	281	266	269	269	271	264
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	Juta	234	238	233	231	238	246	247	238	245	240	246	241
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	Juta	393	396	388	383	394	396	394	396	399	399	396	394
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	Juta	125	126	128	128	128	126	127	127	130	133	130	130

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026,DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

5. Jumlah Jam Bekerja (samb.)

5. Total Hours Worked (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Juta	839	835	833	824	836	846	847	840	847	847	846	848
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Juta	5,830	5,854	5,834	5,866	5,942	5,983	5,982	5,961	5,995	6,026	6,043	5,987
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	Juta	66	67	65	65	67	65	69	66	68	69	70	69
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	Juta	1,653	1,653	1,673	1,672	1,706	1,705	1,706	1,683	1,706	1,735	1,726	1,712
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	Juta	1,088	1,094	1,056	1,075	1,094	1,123	1,110	1,128	1,096	1,087	1,109	1,101
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	Juta	365	371	364	364	365	374	370	375	379	380	380	380
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Juta	160	164	162	162	164	166	166	161	167	169	172	168
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	Juta	219	224	225	224	229	229	228	227	232	231	230	231
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	Juta	717	713	725	727	731	724	729	731	738	746	735	735
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	Juta	1,562	1,568	1,563	1,576	1,586	1,597	1,606	1,590	1,609	1,609	1,621	1,592

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

6. Jumlah Pekerja
6. Total Employment

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Jumlah pekerja <i>Total Employment</i>		16,251	16,347	16,258	16,408	16,503	16,531	16,564	16,587	16,623	16,677	16,726	16,766
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>	('000)												
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,890	1,895	1,864	1,876	1,887	1,893	1,863	1,878	1,889
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	('000)	76	76	76	76	76	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	2,814	2,823	2,807	2,813	2,834	2,837	2,834	2,835	2,838	2,844	2,835	2,838
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	('000)	530	529	527	528	531	532	532	531	533	533	534	534
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	('000)	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	('000)	262	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	264	264
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	('000)	324	326	321	322	326	328	326	326	326	329	329	329
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	('000)	442	445	446	445	449	448	446	441	438	439	433	431
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	388	392	389	388	395	398	398	395	396	397	399	399
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	('000)	642	641	632	636	640	642	640	647	648	649	644	648
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	('000)	208	208	209	211	211	208	209	211	213	214	213	213

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
 Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

6. Jumlah Pekerja
 6. Total Employment

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	('000)	1,398	1,403	1,402	1,405	1,407	1,411	1,411	1,416	1,418	1,420	1,421	1,423
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	('000)	10,074	10,190	10,098	10,224	10,291	10,341	10,366	10,372	10,397	10,473	10,515	10,539
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	('000)	110	112	109	112	113	114	116	114	114	117	118	116
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	('000)	2,817	2,842	2,840	2,858	2,886	2,891	2,914	2,914	2,914	2,941	2,951	2,955
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	('000)	1,880	1,933	1,863	1,905	1,926	1,955	1,932	1,940	1,931	1,959	1,979	1,986
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	('000)	604	610	615	619	619	623	625	634	631	636	632	642
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	('000)	272	276	273	275	279	282	282	278	282	284	287	287
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	('000)	382	385	387	390	390	393	386	391	394	396	392	399
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	('000)	1,190	1,197	1,195	1,211	1,219	1,216	1,218	1,226	1,236	1,235	1,243	1,251
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	('000)	2,818	2,835	2,817	2,853	2,860	2,868	2,895	2,875	2,895	2,904	2,913	2,902

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
 Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026,DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015

7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
KDNK pada harga malar 2015 <i>GDP at constant 2015 prices</i>	Juta	398,975	410,515	397,765	402,102	420,854	431,152	415,441	420,534	443,120	457,859	437,670	445,896
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Juta	28,116	25,869	23,647	25,278	29,320	25,787	23,805	25,913	29,368	27,268	24,420	24,966
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Juta	22,944	26,338	26,148	23,762	22,391	26,383	25,472	22,534	24,494	26,759	24,933	24,615
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Juta	92,330	95,295	91,868	93,393	97,463	99,336	95,682	96,893	101,444	105,344	101,295	104,007
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	Juta	9,241	9,250	7,624	8,953	9,945	9,834	8,327	10,007	10,616	10,819	9,090	10,298
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	Juta	2,194	2,359	2,373	3,017	2,411	2,548	2,447	3,141	2,634	2,759	2,619	3,340
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	Juta	1,519	1,573	1,645	1,589	1,589	1,581	1,662	1,586	1,587	1,607	1,677	1,605
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	Juta	5,470	5,775	6,224	5,939	5,827	6,036	6,420	6,136	6,038	6,242	6,673	6,439
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	Juta	27,600	26,472	24,483	24,832	28,815	27,287	25,112	24,622	28,677	27,194	24,796	25,414
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	Juta	9,406	10,196	10,174	10,398	10,269	10,629	10,536	10,798	10,636	11,154	11,060	11,391
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	Juta	28,861	29,191	31,569	29,219	30,486	31,293	34,027	31,366	33,036	35,268	38,369	35,868
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	Juta	8,038	10,479	7,776	9,446	8,120	10,127	7,150	9,237	8,219	10,301	7,012	9,653

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM

Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026
Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

7. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 (samb.)
7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Juta	14,656	14,376	15,496	16,120	17,595	17,382	17,697	18,075	19,656	19,281	19,064	19,256
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Juta	236,406	243,569	236,156	238,959	248,812	256,764	248,151	251,194	262,006	272,628	261,969	265,968
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	Juta	10,549	10,739	10,591	10,947	10,973	10,879	10,347	10,867	11,031	11,214	10,782	11,556
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	Juta	72,885	75,862	68,883	70,059	75,903	79,177	71,891	73,106	79,581	83,727	75,369	76,577
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	Juta	11,788	12,023	12,180	12,241	12,525	12,887	13,125	13,335	13,713	14,181	14,179	14,208
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	Juta	15,792	16,380	16,627	17,228	17,490	18,180	18,273	18,771	18,930	19,784	19,825	20,095
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	Juta	25,914	25,926	26,271	26,503	26,838	27,009	27,792	28,162	29,129	29,395	29,804	30,505
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	Juta	26,384	25,638	27,177	26,986	27,276	26,895	27,900	27,355	26,732	27,044	28,195	28,390
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	Juta	18,159	18,594	18,926	19,348	19,990	20,320	20,641	21,000	21,526	21,846	22,039	22,451
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	Juta	54,936	58,407	55,502	55,647	57,818	61,417	58,182	58,598	61,364	65,437	61,776	62,186
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	Juta	4,522	5,069	4,450	4,590	5,273	5,500	4,634	5,926	6,150	6,580	5,989	7,084

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
 Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual C: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST3 2023 - ST2 2026

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q2 2026

8. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan tahun ke tahun

8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - Annual change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
KDNK pada harga malar 2015 <i>GDP at constant 2015 prices</i>	(%)	3.1	2.9	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.2	5.4	6.0
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>													
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	(%)	0.3	1.2	2.1	7.9	4.3	-0.3	0.7	2.5	0.2	5.7	2.6	-3.7
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(%)	-2.0	3.1	4.1	2.7	-2.4	0.2	-2.6	-5.2	9.4	1.4	-2.1	9.2
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(%)	-0.1	-0.3	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.1	6.0	5.9	7.3
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	(%)	4.2	7.3	-0.1	5.0	7.6	6.3	9.2	11.8	6.7	10.0	9.2	2.9
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	(%)	4.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	9.9	8.0	3.1	4.1	9.3	8.3	7.0	6.3
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	(%)	0.4	-0.1	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	0.8	1.2
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	(%)	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	(%)	-2.4	-0.6	1.3	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3	3.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	(%)	5.5	6.2	7.4	9.4	9.2	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	(%)	-2.5	-6.0	0.9	3.0	5.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	8.4	12.7	12.8	14.4
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	(%)	4.5	2.3	2.2	5.6	1.0	-3.4	-8.0	-2.2	1.2	1.7	-1.9	4.5

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

8. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar 2015 - Perubahan tahun ke tahun
8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - Annual change

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2023		2024				2025				2026	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(%)	7.6	3.3	11.8	17.5	20.1	20.9	14.2	12.1	11.7	10.9	7.7	6.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(%)	5.0	4.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.9
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(%)	2.2	4.5	8.2	4.8	4.0	1.3	-2.3	-0.7	0.5	3.1	4.2	6.3
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(%)	5.6	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.8	4.7
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	(%)	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.1	6.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	8.0	6.5
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(%)	12.1	12.8	11.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	9.9	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.5	7.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(%)	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	7.2	8.3
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(%)	-1.0	-5.2	0.8	10.5	3.4	4.9	2.7	1.4	-2.0	0.6	1.1	3.8
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(%)	7.8	7.4	8.7	9.3	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.9
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(%)	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.1
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	(%)	8.5	10.7	4.8	0.9	16.6	8.5	4.1	29.1	16.6	19.6	29.2	19.5

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2026, DOSM
Sources: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026
Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal
1. Number of formal employees

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan Month		Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar
Jumlah Total	(RM)	6,825.5	6,763.5	6,786.8	6,946.8	6,952.9	6,969.7	7,035.9	7,045.8	7,056.4	7,065.2	7,070.3	7,080.5	7,074.8	7,023.9	7,048.1
Jantina Sex																
Lelaki Male	(RM)	3,769.1	3,731.8	3,742.6	3,832.4	3,834.6	3,843.0	3,883.9	3,885.3	3,889.4	3,898.5	3,898.8	3,903.4	3,901.9	3,868.3	3,879.7
Perempuan Female	(RM)	3,056.3	3,031.7	3,044.2	3,114.4	3,118.3	3,126.6	3,152.1	3,160.5	3,167.0	3,166.7	3,171.5	3,177.0	3,172.9	3,155.6	3,168.4
Kumpulan umur Age group																
Kurang daripada 20 Less than 20	(RM)	58.3	69.6	83.0	102.0	108.2	113.6	117.3	117.6	120.3	121.6	126.5	137.5	83.5	87.6	99.6
20-24	(RM)	674.0	674.5	687.7	727.2	742.9	761.6	788.6	809.9	823.4	827.9	839.0	850.8	687.3	687.9	700.4
25-29	(RM)	1,339.4	1,324.3	1,329.2	1,361.8	1,362.9	1,365.3	1,378.5	1,380.0	1,381.6	1,385.7	1,386.9	1,385.0	1,357.4	1,350.0	1,353.0
30-34	(RM)	1,199.7	1,183.2	1,181.6	1,200.8	1,197.6	1,195.6	1,202.0	1,199.4	1,198.3	1,198.8	1,197.0	1,194.4	1,242.6	1,230.8	1,229.3
35-39	(RM)	964.2	953.2	952.7	967.7	965.9	965.1	970.8	969.2	968.6	969.5	968.4	966.7	997.6	988.9	989.2
40-44	(RM)	788.4	780.3	780.2	792.4	791.3	790.7	795.5	794.7	794.6	795.8	794.8	793.9	828.0	820.9	821.5
45-49	(RM)	634.8	628.5	627.9	637.3	635.6	634.9	638.6	637.7	637.3	637.5	636.6	635.5	657.9	652.2	652.6
50-54	(RM)	507.2	501.2	499.9	507.1	505.0	503.7	506.1	504.5	503.4	503.1	501.4	500.2	526.8	521.7	521.5
55-59	(RM)	354.0	348.7	346.8	351.2	348.4	346.6	347.6	345.4	343.9	342.8	340.8	339.4	368.1	363.8	362.8
60-64	(RM)	181.9	178.2	176.7	178.0	175.1	173.3	172.4	170.1	168.2	166.6	164.5	163.4	191.0	187.6	186.4
65 dan lebih 65 and above	(RM)	123.8	121.9	121.0	121.3	120.0	119.1	118.4	117.3	116.7	115.8	114.4	113.8	134.5	132.6	131.7
Negeri State																
Johor	(RM)	729.5	724.1	726.9	744.5	746.5	749.1	756.0	759.1	760.2	759.7	760.9	763.2	762.6	757.4	760.6
Kedah	(RM)	244.4	241.0	240.9	248.1	247.7	248.0	252.0	252.1	251.7	252.8	253.3	253.3	251.7	249.6	250.3
Kelantan	(RM)	93.1	91.2	91.3	95.8	95.2	95.1	97.1	96.4	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.6	96.3	94.3	95.2
Melaka	(RM)	177.9	176.1	176.1	179.8	179.5	179.6	180.9	181.4	181.7	182.2	183.1	183.3	183.0	181.3	180.6
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	172.6	170.1	170.2	173.5	173.0	172.9	173.7	173.9	174.1	174.3	175.4	175.9	174.6	173.1	173.7
Pahang	(RM)	169.3	167.4	167.9	172.3	171.7	171.8	173.6	173.6	173.1	173.9	174.1	174.1	172.9	171.1	171.6
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	541.7	538.7	540.0	551.2	553.9	557.0	562.1	562.6	564.6	565.2	567.6	568.8	569.2	567.5	567.7
Perak	(RM)	312.3	306.0	309.5	317.8	317.6	318.0	319.1	319.5	320.4	320.7	321.4	321.9	320.9	318.1	318.4
Perlis	(RM)	18.5	18.0	18.1	19.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.4	18.5
Selangor	(RM)	1,922.7	1,905.6	1,911.4	1,958.7	1,961.9	1,967.3	1,982.3	1,986.6	1,991.2	1,991.5	1,992.7	1,996.3	1,996.5	1,982.7	1,989.6
Terengganu	(RM)	144.8	142.3	143.0	147.8	146.8	147.0	149.9	149.4	149.9	149.7	148.2	147.5	147.3	144.4	145.1
Sabah	(RM)	342.9	341.0	342.8	349.7	349.9	350.4	355.9	355.5	355.1	356.4	356.8	356.5	355.1	353.5	357.0
Sarawak	(RM)	498.6	493.7	496.7	509.1	509.7	511.0	516.6	517.2	518.6	518.9	519.4	520.0	518.6	514.7	518.5
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	1,407.5	1,398.9	1,402.2	1,428.4	1,429.8	1,432.7	1,446.6	1,448.0	1,449.5	1,453.2	1,451.0	1,453.3	1,457.3	1,447.5	1,450.4
W.P Labuan	(RM)	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.3	18.1	18.3
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.1	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.9	32.3	32.7

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026
Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal (samb.)
1. Number of formal employees (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan <i>Month</i>		Jan <i>Jan</i>	Feb <i>Feb</i>	Mac <i>Mar</i>	Apr <i>Apr</i>	Mei <i>Mei</i>	Jun <i>Jun</i>	Jul <i>Jul</i>	Ogos <i>Aug</i>	Sep <i>Sep</i>	Okt <i>Oct</i>	Nov <i>Nov</i>	Dis <i>Dec</i>	Jan <i>Jan</i>	Feb <i>Feb</i>	Mac <i>Mar</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	6,825.5	6,763.5	6,786.8	6,946.8	6,952.9	6,969.7	7,035.9	7,045.8	7,056.4	7,065.2	7,070.3	7,080.5	7,074.8	7,023.9	7,048.1
Aktiviti ekonomi <i>Economic activity</i>																
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	('000)	128.6	128.0	127.7	129.4	129.2	129.5	130.2	130.2	130.4	130.5	130.6	130.5	130.5	130.0	130.1
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	('000)	38.2	37.9	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	38.9	38.5	38.2	38.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	('000)	1,212.1	1,204.5	1,192.7	1,224.7	1,225.9	1,229.4	1,238.1	1,241.2	1,241.7	1,240.6	1,242.9	1,245.6	1,242.8	1,239.0	1,232.8
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	('000)	177.1	175.9	176.3	178.8	179.1	179.8	181.4	182.2	182.3	181.9	181.8	182.6	182.3	181.7	181.7
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	('000)	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	('000)	24.5	24.2	24.3	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.6	24.2	24.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	('000)	94.8	93.6	93.3	94.7	94.2	93.9	94.2	94.1	93.5	92.9	92.8	92.7	93.2	92.0	91.8
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	('000)	199.1	197.9	195.4	199.2	198.7	199.2	200.6	201.0	200.4	198.2	197.9	197.6	196.0	194.8	194.4
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	('000)	149.8	148.2	148.4	150.5	150.4	150.1	151.2	151.3	151.3	152.7	152.5	152.4	151.3	150.3	150.3
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	('000)	331.8	330.4	320.7	336.6	338.4	339.8	340.5	341.2	341.4	341.3	342.6	344.1	344.1	344.2	338.3
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	('000)	223.0	222.5	222.5	228.2	228.5	230.1	233.3	234.6	235.9	236.5	238.1	239.0	239.0	239.5	239.7

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026
Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

1. Bilangan Pekerja Formal (samb.)
1. Number of formal employees (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan Month		Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar
Pembinaan Construction	('000)	427.7	419.5	406.8	435.8	436.5	436.4	445.9	445.8	445.7	447.7	445.5	445.2	445.1	437.7	425.4
Perkhidmatan Services	('000)	4,617.1	4,566.7	4,618.0	4,713.2	4,714.9	4,725.4	4,780.8	4,785.1	4,793.2	4,808.8	4,811.4	4,820.0	4,807.6	4,764.8	4,811.9
Utiliti Utilities	('000)	72.1	70.7	71.7	75.7	75.7	75.6	75.9	76.0	76.3	77.2	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.4	77.6
Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	('000)	1,443.7	1,430.5	1,433.9	1,464.1	1,461.4	1,462.8	1,479.6	1,479.5	1,481.1	1,475.7	1,475.8	1,480.8	1,472.6	1,461.5	1,470.1
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	297.4	295.7	296.4	309.1	309.5	311.0	316.7	318.2	318.1	320.4	318.9	320.8	314.0	311.5	313.4
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	('000)	299.6	296.4	296.5	303.1	301.5	301.7	305.5	305.0	304.9	304.9	305.7	305.5	304.7	301.9	302.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	('000)	215.3	214.0	217.2	224.4	223.9	224.5	226.6	226.3	226.2	226.5	226.9	226.9	226.1	224.2	225.6
Kewangan dan insurans Finance and insurance	('000)	309.7	309.8	310.1	313.2	313.8	315.1	315.9	316.3	317.0	321.3	321.4	322.3	325.0	324.5	324.6
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate and business services	('000)	843.3	827.5	827.5	855.5	855.6	857.6	873.2	870.6	869.9	876.2	872.7	870.8	868.1	857.4	858.1
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	('000)	1,136.1	1,122.1	1,164.8	1,168.1	1,173.6	1,177.2	1,187.4	1,193.2	1,199.8	1,206.7	1,212.8	1,215.4	1,219.6	1,206.5	1,240.5
Tidak dikelaskan Unclassified	('000)	401.8	407.0	403.5	405.0	407.9	410.0	401.6	404.2	406.2	398.4	400.8	400.3	410.4	414.2	409.4

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026
Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal
2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan Month		Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar
Jumlah Total	(RM)	3,064	2,875	3,000	2,864	2,845	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,882	2,882	3,167	3,073	3,027	3,027
Jantina Sex																
Lelaki Male	(RM)	3,082	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,891	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,167	3,089	3,056	3,064
Perempuan Female	(RM)	3,045	2,827	2,982	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,811	2,827	3,120	3,055	3,000	3,000
Kumpulan umur Age group																
Kurang daripada 20 Less than 20	(RM)	1,527	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
20-24	(RM)	1,827	1,845	1,900	1,864	1,882	1,891	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,909	1,927	2,000	1,900	1,927	1,927
25-29	(RM)	2,645	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,527	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,582	2,582	2,800	2,664	2,645	2,689
30-34	(RM)	3,245	3,000	3,200	3,045	3,000	3,045	3,045	3,045	3,045	3,064	3,064	3,382	3,245	3,227	3,300
35-39	(RM)	3,745	3,482	3,700	3,500	3,482	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,827	3,745	3,722	3,800
40-44	(RM)	4,027	3,664	3,964	3,727	3,664	3,700	3,700	3,682	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,064	4,000	4,000	4,000
45-49	(RM)	4,264	3,800	4,000	3,845	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,827	3,845	4,245	4,156	4,145	4,100
50-54	(RM)	4,100	3,627	3,845	3,664	3,645	3,664	3,664	3,645	3,645	3,664	3,682	4,000	4,064	4,064	4,000
55-59	(RM)	3,822	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,682	3,800	3,800	3,700
60-64	(RM)	3,364	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,120	3,300	3,300	3,100
65 dan lebih 65 and above	(RM)	3,200	2,855	2,900	2,875	2,900	2,900	2,909	2,925	2,900	2,964	2,964	3,000	3,075	3,100	3,000
Negeri State																
Johor	(RM)	2,927	2,600	2,745	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,982	2,900	2,882	2,800
Kedah	(RM)	2,064	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,027	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,164	2,100	2,100	2,100
Kelantan	(RM)	1,700	1,727	1,800	1,745	1,782	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,800	1,782	1,764	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,827
Melaka	(RM)	2,700	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,564	2,864	2,682	2,700	2,664
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,600	2,482	2,600	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,482	2,500	2,482	2,664	2,645	2,600	2,645
Pahang	(RM)	2,291	2,200	2,327	2,200	2,227	2,245	2,227	2,200	2,227	2,227	2,200	2,300	2,345	2,300	2,400
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	3,300	2,909	3,000	2,945	2,900	2,927	2,900	2,927	2,927	2,945	3,000	3,500	3,182	3,145	3,064
Perak	(RM)	2,382	2,182	2,200	2,164	2,182	2,175	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,427	2,327	2,300
Perlis	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,864	1,882	1,855	1,855
Selangor	(RM)	3,445	3,145	3,300	3,178	3,100	3,145	3,127	3,100	3,127	3,145	3,145	3,400	3,427	3,382	3,445
Terengganu	(RM)	2,000	2,064	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,200	2,100	2,164	2,227
Sabah	(RM)	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,045	2,100	2,100	2,082
Sarawak	(RM)	2,382	2,182	2,227	2,182	2,227	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,182	2,300	2,400	2,345	2,300
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	4,400	4,145	4,445	4,200	4,064	4,064	4,100	4,064	4,064	4,082	4,100	4,391	4,364	4,500	4,527
W.P Labuan	(RM)	2,164	2,082	2,100	2,064	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,100	2,100	2,382	2,400	2,227	2,200
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	2,600	2,600	2,900	2,564	2,545	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,600	2,582	2,582	2,745	2,727	3,000

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal (samb.)

2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages (cont.)

Indikator Indicators	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan Month		Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar	Apr Apr	Mei Mei	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Ogos Aug	Sep Sep	Okt Oct	Nov Nov	Dis Dec	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mac Mar
Jumlah Total	(RM)	3,064	2,875	3,000	2,864	2,845	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,864	2,882	2,882	3,167	3,073	3,027	3,027
Aktiviti ekonomi Economic activity																
Pertanian Agriculture	(RM)	2,227	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,245	2,200	2,164	2,564	2,400	2,200	2,327
Perombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	(RM)	6,800	6,356	8,800	6,600	6,478	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,500	6,400	7,900	7,000	6,700	9,678
Pembuatan Manufacturing	(RM)	3,000	2,664	2,809	2,664	2,645	2,700	2,682	2,664	2,664	2,682	2,700	3,422	2,982	2,900	2,900
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,664	2,382	2,544	2,400	2,422	2,382	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,682	2,600	2,582	2,600
Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	(RM)	3,540	3,245	3,664	3,278	3,245	3,227	3,200	3,182	3,327	3,164	3,282	4,245	3,600	3,464	3,500
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(RM)	2,345	2,127	2,182	2,145	2,100	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,164	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,445	2,300	2,245
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(RM)	3,000	2,500	2,564	2,482	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,764	2,945	2,800	2,664
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(RM)	3,180	2,727	2,982	2,745	2,727	2,782	2,764	2,727	2,745	2,800	2,867	3,600	3,173	3,000	3,100
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(RM)	3,345	2,827	2,864	2,782	2,800	2,800	2,827	2,827	2,827	2,800	2,800	3,027	3,127	3,145	2,945
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	(RM)	3,100	2,800	2,827	2,782	2,700	2,845	2,764	2,782	2,755	2,764	2,782	4,164	3,027	2,945	2,964
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(RM)	2,900	2,645	3,000	2,700	2,744	2,800	2,764	2,727	2,722	2,791	2,827	3,364	2,900	2,900	3,045

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM

Jadual D: Upah Pekerja, Malaysia, ST1 2025 - ST1 2026
Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2025 - Q1 2026

2. Median Upah Bulanan Pekerja Formal (samb.)
2. Formal Sector Median Monthly Wages (cont.)

Indikator <i>Indicators</i>	Unit	2025												2026		
		I			II			III			IV			I		
Bulan <i>Month</i>		Jan <i>Jan</i>	Feb <i>Feb</i>	Mac <i>Mar</i>	Apr <i>Apr</i>	Mei <i>Mei</i>	Jun <i>Jun</i>	Jul <i>Jul</i>	Ogos <i>Aug</i>	Sep <i>Sep</i>	Okt <i>Oct</i>	Nov <i>Nov</i>	Dis <i>Dec</i>	Jan <i>Jan</i>	Feb <i>Feb</i>	Mac <i>Mar</i>
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(RM)	3,064	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,982	2,945	2,982	2,982	2,964	2,982	2,982	3,127	3,064	3,100	3,082
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	(RM)	3,064	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,120	3,073	3,064	3,064
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	(RM)	3,627	3,200	4,427	3,464	3,282	3,300	3,211	3,182	3,300	3,300	3,282	3,500	3,545	3,782	4,405
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(RM)	2,800	2,500	2,545	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,700	2,700	2,600
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	(RM)	2,064	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,045	2,100	2,082	2,164
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(RM)	3,082	3,000	3,200	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,045	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,273	3,200	3,127	3,382
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(RM)	5,600	5,356	6,100	5,400	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,700	5,537	5,500	6,000
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	(RM)	6,500	6,400	7,700	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,044	6,000	6,100	6,200	7,000	6,500	6,600	7,700
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	(RM)	3,127	3,000	3,100	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	(RM)	2,964	2,827	2,973	2,800	2,811	2,800	2,827	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

Sumber: Laporan Statistik Upah Pekerja (Sektor Formal), Malaysia, ST1 2026, DOSM
Sources: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Malaysia, Q1 2026, DOSM