



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH *LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS*

JULAI
JULY

2026



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

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

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

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

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

Announcement

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

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

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

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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

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

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

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

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

September 2026

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

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

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

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

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Chief Statistician Malaysia

September 2026

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

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

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

• GLOSSARY •

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

• GLOSSARY •

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

AKRONIM

AI	:	Kecerdasan Buatan
DGP	:	Dasar Gaji Progresif
DOSM	:	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
ILO	:	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
IP	:	Indeks Pelopor
KPTB	:	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh
MASCO	:	Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia
MSIC	:	Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia
NETR	:	Pelan Hala Tuju Peralihan Tenaga Negara
NIMP 2030	:	Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030
ODIN	:	<i>Open Data Inventory</i>
ODW	:	<i>Open Data Watch</i>
STB	:	Survei Tenaga Buruh
TVET	:	Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional

• ACRONYMS •

<i>AI</i>	:	<i>Artificial Intelligence</i>
<i>DOSM</i>	:	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
<i>ILO</i>	:	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
<i>LFPR</i>	:	<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>
<i>LFS</i>	:	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>
<i>LI</i>	:	<i>Leading Index</i>
<i>MASCO</i>	:	<i>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation</i>
<i>MSIC</i>	:	<i>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification</i>
<i>NETR</i>	:	<i>National Energy Transition Roadmap</i>
<i>NIMP 2030</i>	:	<i>New Industrial Master Plan 2030</i>
<i>ODIN</i>	:	<i>Open Data Inventory</i>
<i>ODW</i>	:	<i>Open Data Watch</i>
<i>PWP</i>	:	<i>Progressive Wage Policy</i>
<i>TVET</i>	:	<i>Technical and Vocational Education Training</i>

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TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA JULAI 2026

Kadar pengangguran Julai kekal **3.0 peratus**, dengan 520.3 ribu penganggur

TENAGA BURUH

Julai 2026



17.37
juta

▲ +0.1%

Tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan pada Julai 2026

JUN 2026

17.34
juta

KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

70.9%

↔ 0.0 mp

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) bagi Julai 2026 kekal tidak berubah pada 70.9 peratus

JUN 2026

70.9%

KPTB mengikut jantina

Lelaki



82.9%

Perempuan



57.4%

KADAR PENGANGGURAN

Julai 2026

3.0%

Kadar pengangguran Julai 2026 tidak berubah pada 3.0 peratus

↔ 0.0 mp

JUN 2026: 3.0%

PENGANGGUR



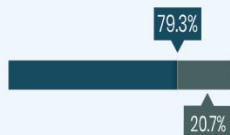
520.3
ribu

▲ +0.5%

JUN 2026

517.8
ribu

Penganggur mengikut kategori



- Penganggur aktif

JULAI 2026: 412.6 ribu

JUN 2026: 410.9 ribu

▲ +0.4%

- Penganggur tidak aktif

JULAI 2026: 107.7 ribu

JUN 2026: 106.9 ribu

▲ +0.7%

LUAR TENAGA BURUH

JUN 2026

7.11 juta



JULAI 2026

7.11 juta

▲ +0.01%

Komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh adalah kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga



Kerja rumah/
tanggungjawab keluarga

43.3%



Bersekolah/latihan

40.2%

PENDUDUK BEKERJA

Julai 2026



16.85
juta

▲ +0.1%

JUN 2026

16.83
juta

Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk

68.8%

↔ 0.0 mp

JUN 2026

68.8%

Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan

74.9%

Pekerja

▲ +0.1%

18.8%

Bekerja sendiri

▲ +0.3%

3.6%

Majikan

▲ +0.3%

2.7%

Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

▲ +0.1%

Kategori **pekerja** kekal penyumbang terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja, merangkumi **74.9 peratus** pada Julai 2026

Nota:



Mata peratus



Peratus perubahan

(bulan ke bulan)



Tidak berubah



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KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Apa itu Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB)?

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

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

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

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

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

TENAGA BURUH

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

BEKERJA

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

PENGANGGUR

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

LUAR TENAGA BURUH

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

KADAR PENGANGGURAN

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

KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH

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

PELARASAN MUSIM

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



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MALAYSIA LABOUR FORCE, JULY 2026

July's unemployment rate was **3.0 per cent**, with 520.3 thousand unemployed

LABOUR FORCE

July 2026



17.37
million

▲ +0.1%

The labour force continued its upward in June 2026

JUNE 2026
17.34
million

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

70.9%

↔ 0.0 pp

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

JUNE 2026
70.9%

LFPR by sex

Male **82.9%** Female **57.4%**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

July 2026

3.0%

The unemployment rate for July 2026 was unchanged at 3.0 per cent

↔ 0.0 pp

JUNE 2026: 3.0%

UNEMPLOYED

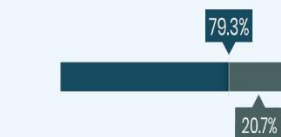


520.3
thousand

▲ +0.5%

JUNE 2026
517.8
thousand

Unemployed by category



Actively unemployed

JULY 2026: 412.6 thousand
JUNE 2026: 410.9 thousand

▲ +0.4%

Inactively unemployed

JULY 2026: 107.7 thousand
JUNE 2026: 106.9 thousand

▲ +0.7%

EMPLOYED PERSONS

July 2026



16.85
million

▲ +0.1%

JUNE 2026
16.83
million

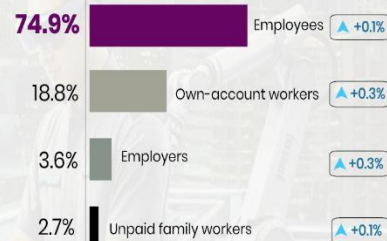
Employment-to-population ratio

68.8%

↔ 0.0 pp

JUNE 2026
68.8%

Employed persons by status in employment



The **employees'** category remained the largest share of the employed persons, accounting for **74.9 per cent** in July 2026

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 2026
7.11 million



JULY 2026
7.11 million

▲ +0.01%

The largest component of the outside labour force was housework/family responsibilities



Housework/family responsibilities
43.3%



Schooling/training
40.2%

Notes: PP Percentage point

% Percentage change (month-on-month)

↔ Unchanged



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

What is Labour Force Survey (LFS)?

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR FORCE

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

EMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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



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NOTA PENERANGAN

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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1 Ringkasan Penemuan

Summary of Findings



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SOROTAN UTAMA

- **Tenaga buruh** terus mencatatkan peningkatan pada Julai 2026, bertambah **0.1 peratus (+21.0 ribu orang)** kepada **17.37 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 17.34 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** kekal tidak berubah pada **70.9 peratus**.
- Pasaran buruh Malaysia pada Julai 2026 kekal berdaya tahan, dengan bilangan **penduduk bekerja** meningkat secara sederhana **0.1 peratus (+18.5 ribu orang)** kepada **16.85 juta orang**, berbanding 16.83 juta orang pada Jun 2026. **Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk**, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal stabil pada **68.8 peratus**, tidak berubah berbanding bulan sebelumnya.
- Sektor Perkhidmatan terus menjadi penyumbang utama kepada jumlah guna tenaga pada bulan tersebut. Pertumbuhan dalam sektor ini sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh aktiviti Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi, aktiviti Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman serta aktiviti Kewangan dan insurans/ takaful. Begitu juga, guna tenaga turut meningkat dalam semua sektor lain iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan serta Pembinaan.
- Kategori **pekerja** kekal penyumbang terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja, merangkumi **74.9 peratus** pada Julai 2026. Bilangan pekerja naik **0.1 peratus (+7.6 ribu orang)** kepada **12.62 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 12.61 juta orang). Seiring itu, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** meningkat secara marginal **0.3 peratus (+8.7 ribu orang)** kepada **3.16 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 3.15 juta orang).
- Bilangan **penganggur** pada Julai 2026 bertambah seramai **2.5 ribu orang (+0.5%)** kepada **520.3 ribu orang** (Jun 2026: 517.8 ribu orang). **Kadar pengangguran** tidak berubah pada **3.0 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya.
- Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada Julai 2026 merekodkan peningkatan marginal **0.01 peratus (+0.7 ribu orang)** kepada **7.11 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 7.11 juta orang). Komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh adalah **kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga**, merangkumi **43.3 peratus**, diikuti oleh kategori **bersekolah/latihan** yang meliputi **40.2 peratus**.
- Pasaran buruh Malaysia pada Julai 2026 kekal kukuh dan berdaya tahan dengan pertumbuhan guna tenaga yang berterusan serta kadar pengangguran yang rendah. Namun, perubahan struktur ekonomi dan kemajuan teknologi menekankan kepentingan untuk terus memperkukuh pembangunan modal insan bagi memastikan tenaga kerja negara kekal kompetitif dan berupaya memenuhi keperluan pasaran buruh masa hadapan.

1 PENGENALAN

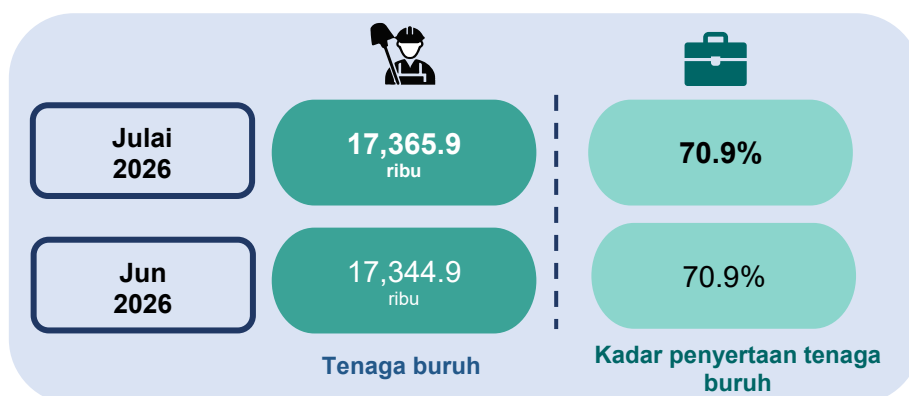
Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik tenaga buruh yang diperoleh daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh Bulanan yang dilaksanakan ke atas isi rumah. Statistik utama yang dibentangkan meliputi tenaga buruh, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh, penduduk bekerja, pengangguran dan kadar pengangguran. Statistik ini menyediakan maklumat mengenai kedudukan semasa pasaran buruh serta penyertaan penduduk dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

2 TENAGA BURUH

KPTB bagi Julai 2026 kekal tidak berubah pada 70.9 peratus

Tenaga buruh terus mencatatkan peningkatan pada Julai 2026, bertambah **0.1 peratus (+21.0 ribu orang)** kepada **17.37 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 17.34 juta orang). **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)** kekal tidak berubah pada **70.9 peratus**. Berdasarkan pelarasan bermusim, tenaga buruh mencatatkan sedikit kenaikan bulan ke bulan 0.1 peratus, manakala KPTB terus kekal pada 70.9 peratus [**Paparan 1**].

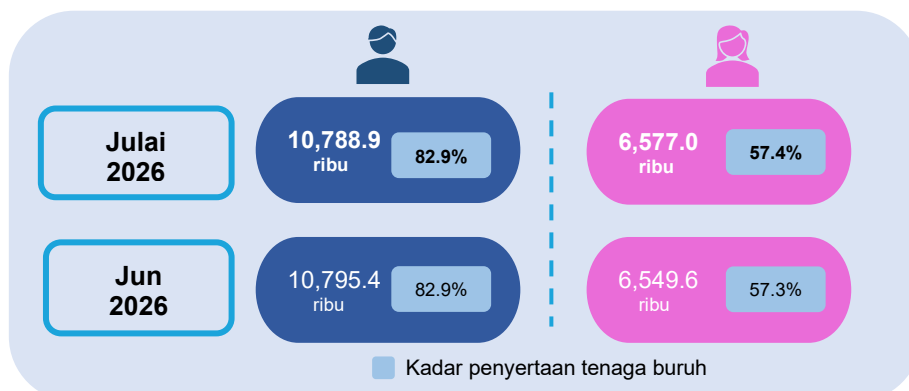
Paparan 1: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB, Jun dan Julai 2026



Tenaga buruh lelaki menurun kepada **10.79 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 10.80 juta orang), manakala tenaga buruh perempuan bertambah kepada **6.58 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 6.55 juta orang).

Sementara itu, **KPTB lelaki** kekal pada **82.9 peratus**, manakala **KPTB perempuan** meningkat secara marginal **0.1 mata peratus** kepada **57.4 peratus** (Jun 2026: 57.3%) [**Paparan 2**].

Paparan 2: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB mengikut jantina, Jun dan Julai 2026



3 PENDUDUK BEKERJA

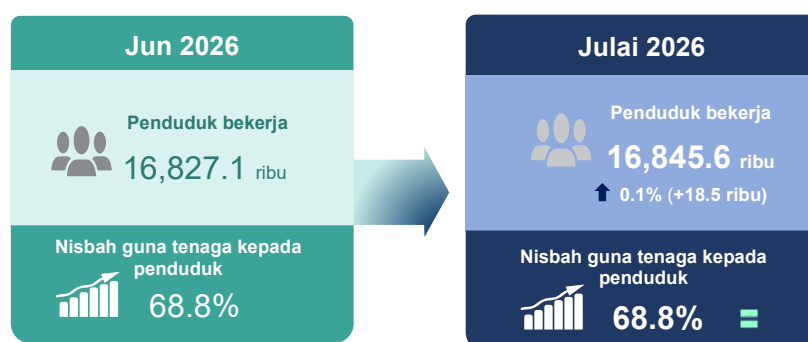
Pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan, dengan bilangan penduduk bekerja meningkat secara sederhana pada Julai 2026

Pasaran buruh Malaysia pada Julai 2026 kekal berdaya tahan, dengan bilangan **penduduk bekerja** meningkat secara sederhana **0.1 peratus (+18.5 ribu orang)** kepada **16.85 juta orang**, berbanding 16.83 juta orang pada Jun 2026. Begitu juga, berdasarkan anggaran pelarasan bermusim menunjukkan sedikit peningkatan bulan ke bulan 0.1 peratus.

Sektor Perkhidmatan terus menjadi penyumbang utama kepada jumlah guna tenaga pada bulan tersebut. Pertumbuhan dalam sektor ini sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh aktiviti Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi, aktiviti Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman serta aktiviti Kewangan dan insurans/ takaful. Begitu juga, guna tenaga turut meningkat dalam semua sektor lain iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan serta Pembinaan.

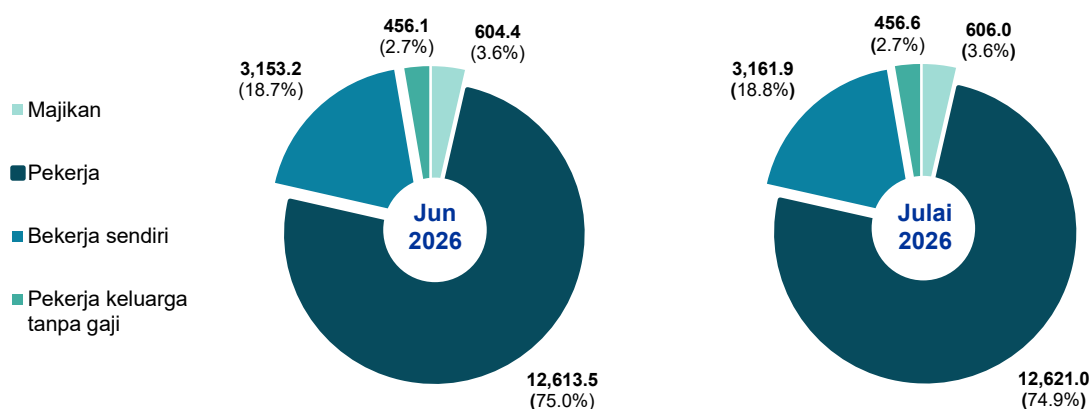
Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, kekal stabil pada **68.8 peratus**, tidak berubah berbanding bulan sebelumnya **[Paparan 3]**.

Paparan 3: Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, Jun dan Julai 2026



Kategori **pekerja** kekal penyumbang terbesar daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja, merangkumi **74.9 peratus** pada Julai 2026. Bilangan pekerja naik **0.1 peratus (+7.6 ribu orang)** kepada **12.62 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 12.61 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan **penduduk bekerja sendiri** meningkat secara marginal **0.3 peratus (+8.7 ribu orang)** kepada **3.16 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 3.15 juta orang). Kumpulan ini terdiri daripada penerima pendapatan harian yang terlibat dalam aktiviti berskala kecil seperti peruncit, penjaja, peniaga pasar dan gerai, serta pekebun kecil **[Carta 1]**.

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



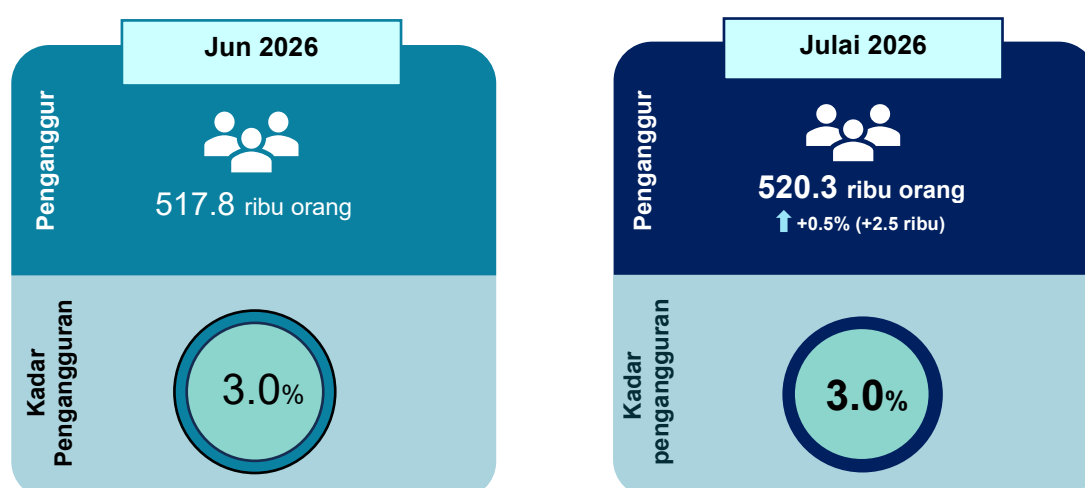
Sementara itu, bilangan **penduduk bekerja yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu** menurun **2.3 peratus (-2.3 ribu orang)** kepada **97.6 ribu orang** pada Julai 2026, berbanding 99.9 ribu orang pada bulan sebelumnya. Kumpulan ini terdiri daripada individu yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai penganggur, kerana mempunyai pekerjaan untuk kembali bekerja semula.

4 PENGANGGURAN

Kadar pengangguran Julai 2026 tidak berubah pada 3.0 peratus

Bilangan **penganggur** pada Julai 2026 bertambah seramai **2.5 ribu orang (+0.5%)** kepada **520.3 ribu orang** (Jun 2026: 517.8 ribu orang). **Kadar pengangguran** tidak berubah pada **3.0 peratus**, sama seperti bulan sebelumnya. Dari segi pelarasan bermusim, bilangan penganggur naik 0.2 peratus, manakala kadar pengangguran kekal pada 3.0 peratus [**Paparan 4**].

Paparan 4: Pengangguran dan kadar pengangguran, Jun dan Julai 2026

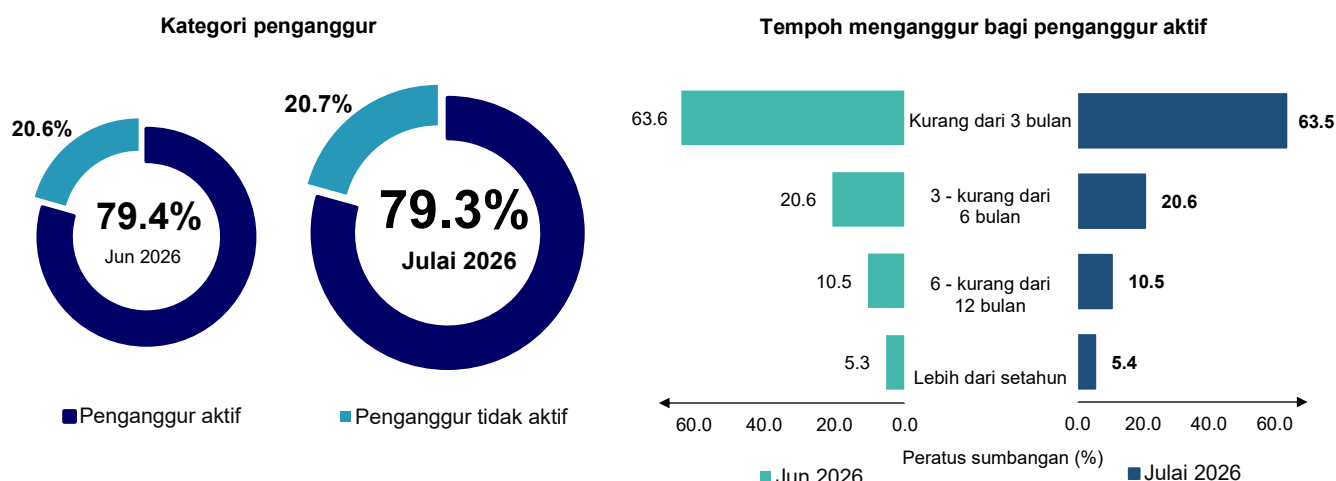


Pada Julai 2026, **79.3 peratus** daripada jumlah penganggur merupakan **penganggur aktif**, atau mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan sedang aktif mencari pekerjaan, manakala baki 20.7 peratus terdiri daripada penganggur tidak aktif. Kumpulan ini meningkat sebanyak **0.4 peratus (+1.7 ribu orang)** kepada **412.6 ribu orang** (Jun 2026: 410.9 ribu orang). Mengikut tempoh pengangguran bagi penganggur aktif, mereka yang **menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan**

merangkumi **63.5 peratus**, manakala mereka yang **menganggur melebihi setahun**¹ mencatatkan **5.4 peratus**.

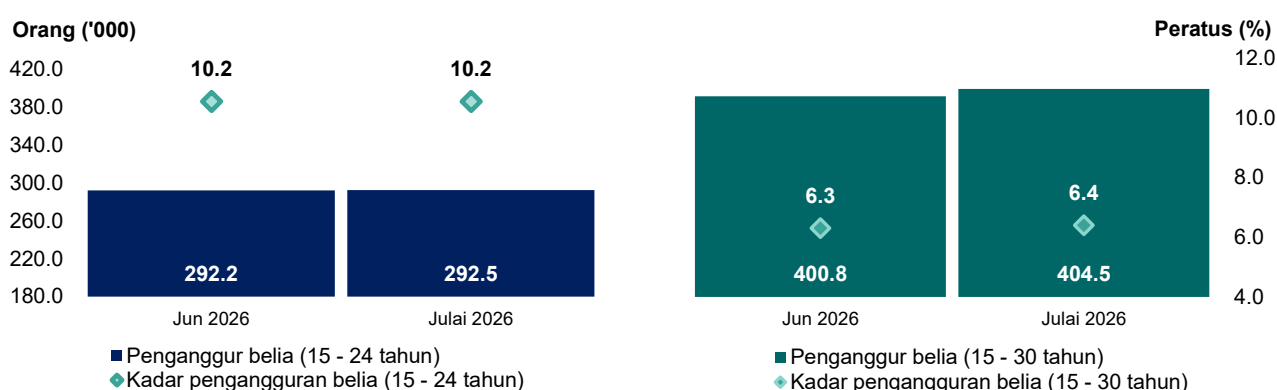
Begitu juga, mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan yang tersedia, atau **penganggur tidak aktif**, meningkat **0.7 peratus (+0.8 ribu orang)** merekodkan **107.7 ribu orang**, berbanding 106.9 ribu orang pada Jun 2026 [**Carta 2**].

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



Kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur **15 hingga 24 tahun** kekal **10.2 peratus**, dengan **292.5 ribu orang penganggur** (Jun 2026: 292.2 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur **15 hingga 30 tahun** turut meningkat **6.4 peratus**, mencatatkan **404.5 ribu orang penganggur**, berbanding 400.8 ribu orang penganggur yang direkodkan pada Jun 2026 [**Carta 3**].

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



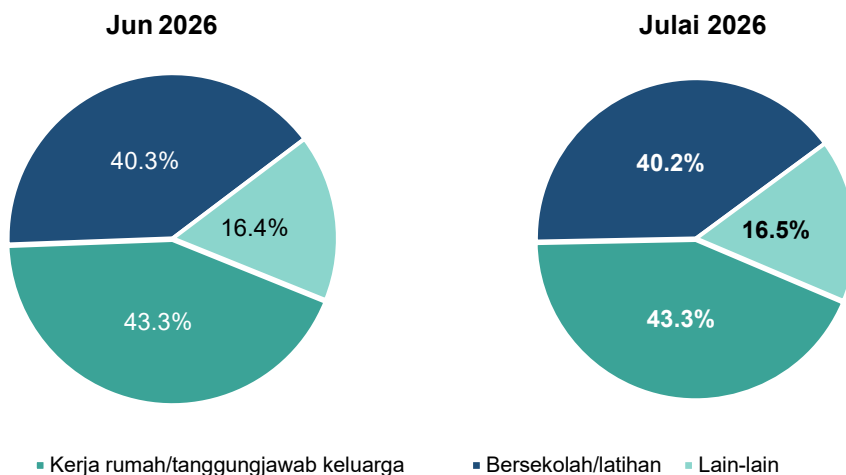
¹ Merujuk kepada orang yang menganggur selama setahun atau lebih (Sumber: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

5 LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh adalah kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga

Bilangan penduduk di **luar tenaga buruh** pada Julai 2026 merekodkan peningkatan marginal **0.01 peratus (+0.7 ribu orang)** kepada **7.11 juta orang** (Jun 2026: 7.11 juta orang). Komponen terbesar luar tenaga buruh adalah **kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga**, merangkumi **43.3 peratus**, diikuti oleh kategori **bersekolah/latihan** yang meliputi **40.2 peratus [Carta 4]**.

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



KEY REVIEWS

- The **labour force** continued its upward trajectory in July 2026, rising by **0.1 per cent (+21.0 thousand persons)** to **17.37 million persons** (June 2026: 17.34 million persons). The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** remained unchanged at **70.9 per cent**.
- Malaysia's labour market in July 2026 sustained its resilience, as the number of **employed persons** grew modestly by **0.1 per cent (+18.5 thousand persons)** to **16.85 million persons**, compared to 16.83 million in June 2026. The **employment-to-population ratio**, reflecting the economy's capacity to generate jobs, held steady at **68.8 per cent**, unchanged from the previous month.
- The Services sector continued to serve as the primary driver of total employment during the month. Growth in this sector was largely contributed by Arts, entertainment and recreation, Accommodation and food & beverage service activities as well as Financial and insurance/ takaful activities. Likewise, employment expanded across all other sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction.
- The **employees'** category remained the largest share of the employed persons, accounting for **74.9 per cent** in July 2026. The number of employees' edged up by **0.1 per cent (+7.6 thousand persons)** to **12.62 million persons** (June 2026: 12.61 million persons). Similarly, the number of **own-account workers** increased marginally of **0.3 per cent (+8.7 thousand persons)** to **3.16 million persons** (June 2026: 3.15 million persons).
- The number of **unemployed** in July 2026 went up by **2.5 thousand persons (+0.5%)** to **520.3 thousand persons** (June 2025: 517.8 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate** was unchanged at **3.0 per cent**, as in the previous month.
- The number of persons **outside the labour force** in July 2026 recorded a marginal increase of **0.01 per cent (+0.7 thousand persons)** to **7.11 million persons** (June 2026: 7.11 million persons). The largest component of the outside labour force was **housework/family responsibilities**, accounting for **43.3 per cent**, followed by the **schooling/training** category which constituted **40.2 per cent**.
- Malaysia's labour market remained stable in July 2026, supported by continued employment growth and a low unemployment rate. However, ongoing structural economic changes and technological advancements highlight the importance of strengthening human capital development to ensure that the nation's workforce remains competitive and capable of meeting future labour market demands.

1 INTRODUCTION

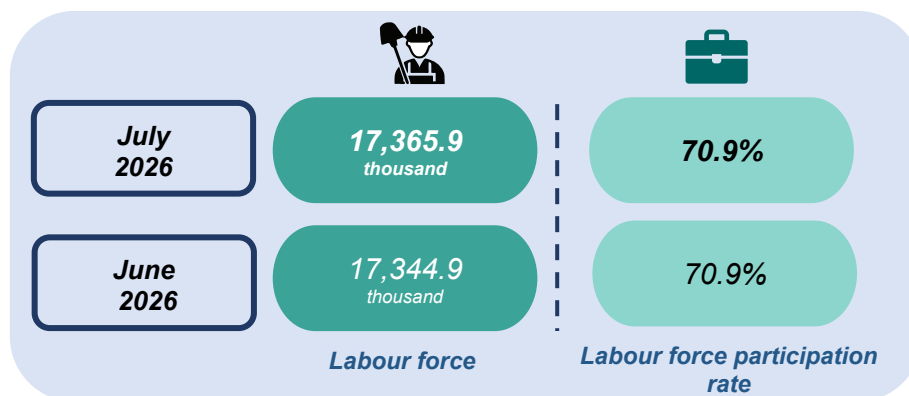
This publication presents labour force statistics derived from the Monthly Labour Force Survey conducted among households. The principal labour force indicators presented in this publication comprise the labour force, labour force participation rate, employed persons, unemployed persons, and unemployment rate. These statistics provide information on the current labour market situation as well as the participation of the population in economic activities.

2 LABOUR FORCE

The LFPR for July 2026 remained unchanged at 70.9 per cent

The **labour force** continued its upward trajectory in July 2026, rising by **0.1 per cent (+21.0 thousand persons)** to **17.37 million persons** (June 2026: 17.34 million persons). The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** remained unchanged at **70.9 per cent**. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the labour force posted a slight month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent, while the LFPR held steady at 70.9 per cent [Exhibit 1].

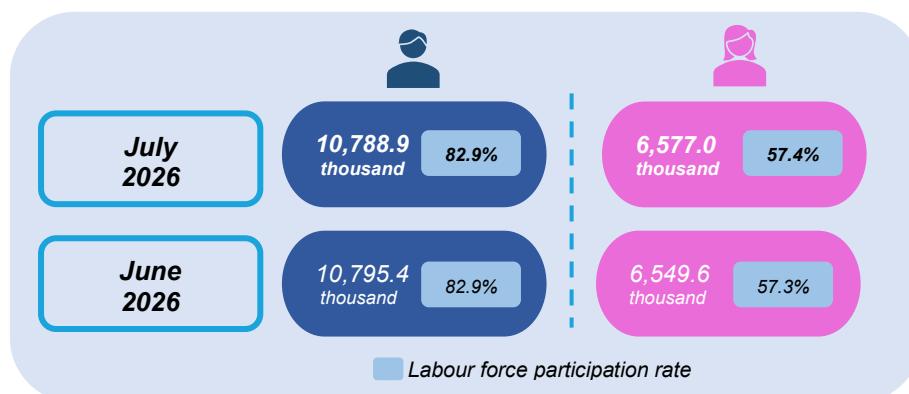
Exhibit 1: Labour force and LFPR, June and July 2026



The **male labour force** decreased to **10.79 million persons** (June 2026: 10.80 million persons), while the **female labour force** rose slightly to **6.58 million persons** (June 2026: 6.55 million persons).

In the meantime, the **male LFPR** stood at **82.9 per cent**, whereas the **female LFPR** increased marginally by **0.1 percentage point** to **57.4 per cent** (June 2026: 57.3%) [Exhibit 2].

Exhibit 2: Labour force and LFPR by sex, June and July 2026



3 EMPLOYED PERSONS

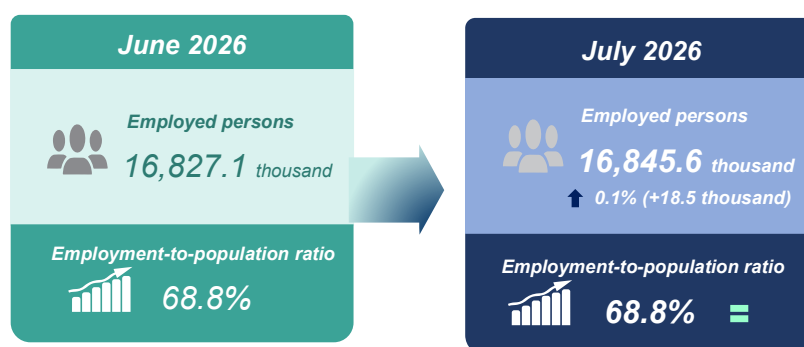
Malaysia's labour market sustained its resilience, as the number of employed persons grew modestly in July 2026

Malaysia's labour market in July 2026 sustained its resilience, as the number of **employed persons** grew modestly by **0.1 per cent (+18.5 thousand persons)** to **16.85 million persons**, compared to 16.83 million in June 2026. Similarly, seasonally adjusted figures reflected a slight month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent.

The Services sector continued to serve as the primary driver of total employment during the month. Growth in this sector was largely contributed by Arts, entertainment and recreation, Accommodation and food & beverage service activities as well as Financial and insurance/ takaful activities. Likewise, employment expanded across all other sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction.

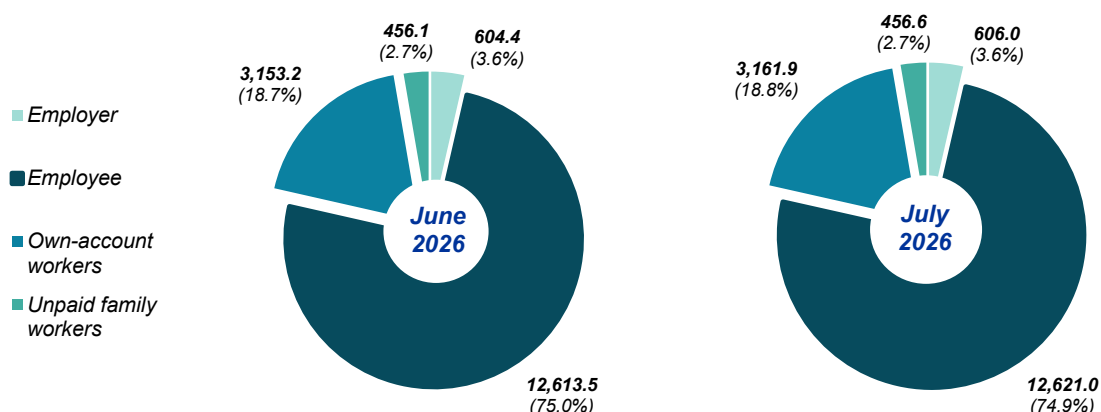
The **employment-to-population ratio**, reflecting the economy's capacity to generate jobs, held steady at **68.8 per cent**, unchanged from the previous month **[Exhibit 3]**.

Exhibit 3: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, June and July 2026



The **employees'** category remained the largest share of the employed persons, accounting for **74.9 per cent** in July 2026. The number of employees' edged up by **0.1 per cent (+7.6 thousand persons)** to **12.62 million persons** (June 2026: 12.61 million persons). Similarly, the number of **own-account workers** increased marginally of **0.3 per cent (+8.7 thousand persons)** to **3.16 million persons** (June 2026: 3.15 million persons). This group consist of daily income earners engaged in small-scale activities such as retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, and smallholders **[Chart 1]**.

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



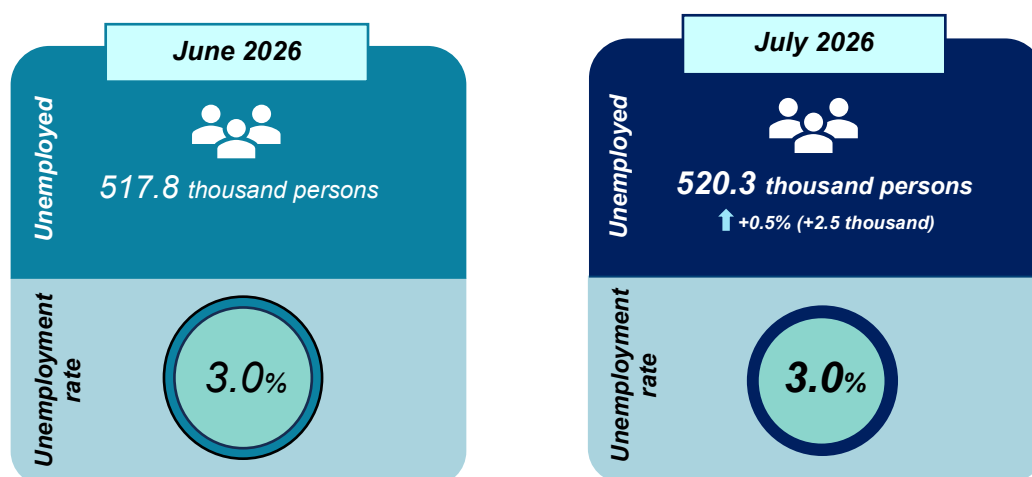
Meanwhile, the number of **employed persons who were temporarily not working** declined by **2.3 per cent (-2.3 thousand persons)** to **97.6 thousand persons** in July 2026, compared to 99.9 thousand persons in the previous month. This group consists of individuals who were temporarily not working but not classified as unemployed, as they had jobs to return to.

4 UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for July 2026 was unchanged at 3.0 per cent

The number of **unemployed** in July 2026 went up by **2.5 thousand persons (+0.5%)** to **520.3 thousand persons** (June 2026: 517.8 thousand persons). The **unemployment rate** was unchanged at **3.0 per cent**, as in the previous month. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons rose by 0.2 per cent, with an unemployment rate of 3.0 per cent [Exhibit 4].

Exhibit 4: Unemployed and unemployment rate, June and July 2026

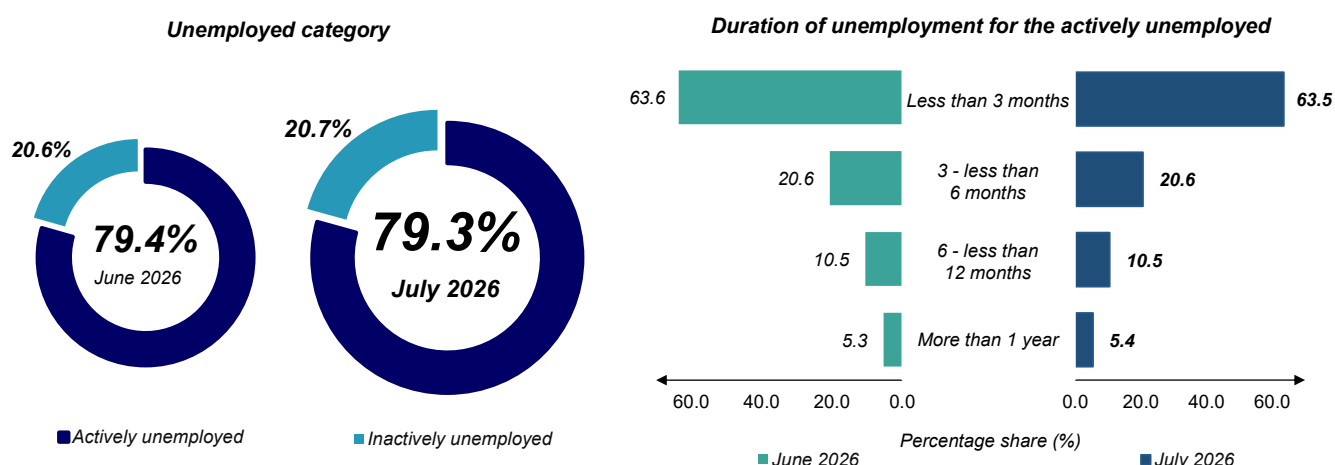


In July 2026, **79.3 per cent** of the total unemployed persons were the **actively unemployed**, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs, while the remaining 20.7 per cent comprised the **inactively unemployed**. This group increased by **0.4 per cent (+1.7 thousand persons)** to **412.6 thousand persons** (June 2026: 410.9 thousand persons). By duration of unemployment for the

actively unemployed, those who were **unemployed for less than three months** accounted for **63.5 per cent**, whereas those who were **unemployed for more than a year**⁴ were at **5.4 per cent**.

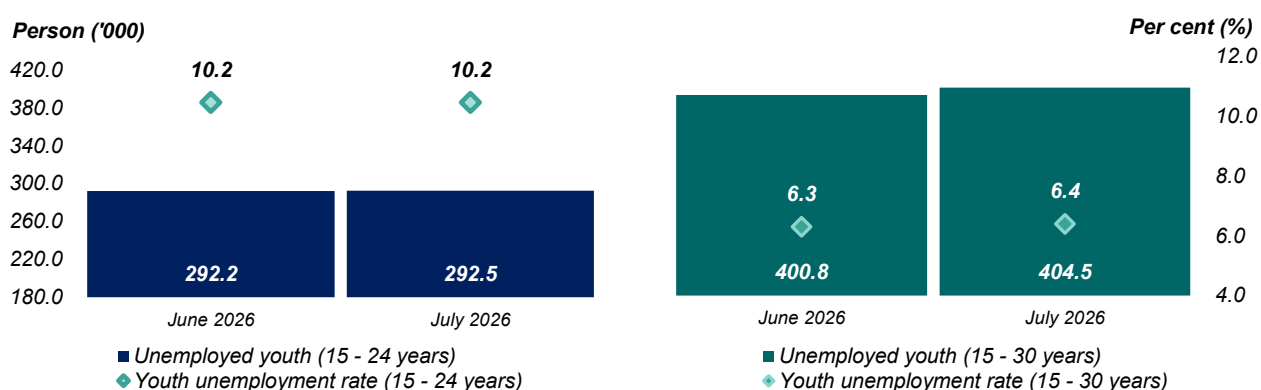
Similarly, those who believed that no jobs were available or the **inactively unemployed**, went up by **0.7 per cent (+0.8 thousand persons)** to record **107.7 thousand persons**, compared to 106.9 thousand persons in June 2026 [Chart 2].

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



The youth unemployment rate for those aged **15 to 24 years** remained at **10.2 per cent**, with **292.5 thousand unemployed persons** (June 2026: 292.2 thousand persons). In the meantime, the unemployment rate among youth aged **15 to 30 years** also increased at **6.4 per cent**, registering **404.5 thousand unemployed persons**, compared to 400.8 thousand unemployed persons recorded in June 2026 [Chart 3].

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



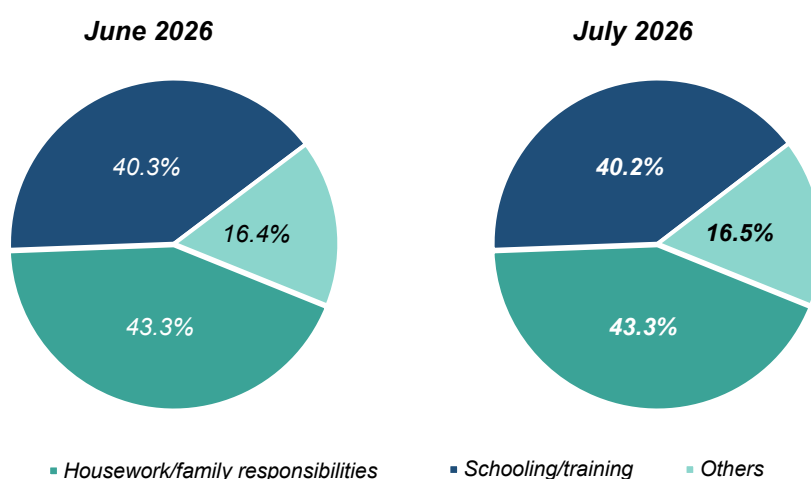
⁴ Referring to a person who has been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

5 OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

The largest component of the outside labour force was housework/family responsibilities

The number of persons **outside the labour force** in July 2026 recorded a marginal increase of **0.01 per cent (+0.7 thousand persons)** to **7.11 million persons** (June 2026: 7.11 million persons). The largest component of the outside labour force was **housework/family responsibilities**, accounting for **43.3 per cent**, followed by the **schooling/training** category which constituted **40.2 per cent** [Chart 4].

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



2

Jadual *Tables*



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Jadual A: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026
Table A: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2020 - July 2026

('000)

(%)

Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2020							
Jan/Jan	15,829.3	15,317.6	511.7	7,128.9	68.9	66.7	3.2
Feb/Feb	15,869.8	15,344.5	525.2	7,224.0	68.7	66.4	3.3
Mac/Mar	15,842.9	15,232.4	610.5	7,239.8	68.6	66.0	3.9
Apr/Apr	15,712.2	14,933.4	778.8	7,345.1	68.1	64.8	5.0
Mei/May	15,714.0	14,887.9	826.1	7,392.1	68.0	64.4	5.3
Jun/June	15,763.5	14,990.2	773.2	7,398.5	68.1	64.7	4.9
Jul/July	15,818.5	15,073.4	745.1	7,399.8	68.1	64.9	4.7
Ogos/Aug	15,895.1	15,153.5	741.6	7,351.5	68.4	65.2	4.7
Sep/Sep	15,930.6	15,193.1	737.5	7,359.8	68.4	65.2	4.6
Okt/Oct	15,955.3	15,207.1	748.2	7,347.7	68.5	65.3	4.7
Nov/Nov	15,960.5	15,196.1	764.4	7,374.8	68.4	65.1	4.8
Dis/Dec	15,988.3	15,215.4	772.9	7,372.2	68.4	65.1	4.8
2021							
Jan/Jan	16,019.8	15,237.3	782.5	7,366.2	68.5	65.2	4.9
Feb/Feb	16,048.2	15,270.6	777.5	7,371.4	68.5	65.2	4.8
Mac/Mar	16,082.5	15,329.3	753.2	7,363.7	68.6	65.4	4.7
Apr/Apr	16,094.7	15,352.0	742.7	7,376.8	68.6	65.4	4.6
Mei/May	16,098.9	15,370.8	728.1	7,398.0	68.5	65.4	4.5
Jun/June	16,066.2	15,297.5	768.7	7,456.8	68.3	65.0	4.8
Jul/July	16,072.9	15,294.8	778.2	7,475.4	68.3	65.0	4.8
Ogos/Aug	16,125.4	15,376.6	748.8	7,448.5	68.4	65.2	4.6
Sep/Sep	16,193.1	15,463.5	729.6	7,405.9	68.6	65.5	4.5
Okt/Oct	16,259.6	15,554.6	705.0	7,364.5	68.8	65.8	4.3
Nov/Nov	16,304.7	15,610.3	694.4	7,344.4	68.9	66.0	4.3
Dis/Dec	16,336.2	15,648.6	687.6	7,337.8	69.0	66.1	4.2
2022							
Jan/Jan	16,366.4	15,686.1	680.4	7,332.1	69.1	66.2	4.2
Feb/Feb	16,402.7	15,730.9	671.8	7,320.7	69.1	66.3	4.1
Mac/Mar	16,438.5	15,769.4	669.2	7,309.7	69.2	66.4	4.1
Apr/Apr	16,502.8	15,853.5	649.3	7,270.2	69.4	66.7	3.9
Mei/May	16,537.8	15,900.0	637.7	7,260.1	69.5	66.8	3.9
Jun/June	16,566.9	15,936.3	630.6	7,255.5	69.5	66.9	3.8
Jul/July	16,599.2	15,978.4	620.7	7,247.9	69.6	67.0	3.7
Ogos/Aug	16,629.7	16,017.7	612.0	7,242.0	69.7	67.1	3.7
Sep/Sep	16,657.2	16,052.2	605.0	7,239.2	69.7	67.2	3.6
Okt/Oct	16,683.5	16,081.5	602.0	7,237.3	69.7	67.2	3.6
Nov/Nov	16,709.4	16,108.6	600.9	7,235.7	69.8	67.3	3.6
Dis/Dec	16,730.0	16,130.4	599.6	7,239.5	69.8	67.3	3.6
2023							
Jan/Jan	16,755.4	16,159.3	596.1	7,238.3	69.8	67.3	3.6
Feb/Feb	16,781.2	16,189.3	591.9	7,236.7	69.9	67.4	3.5
Mac/Mar	16,811.7	16,223.0	588.7	7,230.6	69.9	67.5	3.5
Apr/Apr	16,838.4	16,251.4	586.9	7,228.2	70.0	67.5	3.5
Mei/May	16,864.1	16,279.5	584.6	7,226.8	70.0	67.6	3.5
Jun/June	16,889.4	16,307.8	581.7	7,225.7	70.0	67.6	3.4
Jul/July	16,914.2	16,335.0	579.2	7,225.0	70.1	67.7	3.4
Ogos/Aug	16,932.1	16,354.9	577.3	7,231.3	70.1	67.7	3.4
Sep/Sep	16,948.8	16,375.1	573.7	7,238.9	70.1	67.7	3.4
Okt/Oct	16,974.1	16,403.2	570.9	7,237.6	70.1	67.7	3.4
Nov/Nov	17,000.4	16,431.1	569.2	7,235.4	70.1	67.8	3.3
Dis/Dec	17,025.5	16,457.7	567.8	7,234.3	70.2	67.8	3.3

Jadual A: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026
Table A: Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2020 - July 2026

(‘000) (%)

Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Nisbah Guna Tenaga kepada Penduduk Employment to Population Ratio	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2024							
Jan/Jan	16,789.3	16,229.4	559.9	7,026.8	70.5	68.1	3.3
Feb/Feb	16,822.6	16,265.7	556.9	7,039.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
Mac/Mar	16,853.1	16,296.6	556.6	7,054.0	70.5	68.2	3.3
Apr/Apr	16,920.9	16,364.4	556.5	7,032.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
Mei/May	16,947.6	16,393.5	554.1	7,051.0	70.6	68.3	3.3
Jun/June	16,972.2	16,418.5	553.7	7,072.3	70.6	68.3	3.3
Jul/July	16,997.3	16,444.2	553.2	7,092.8	70.6	68.3	3.3
Ogos/Aug	17,034.2	16,482.8	551.4	7,102.4	70.6	68.3	3.2
Sep/Sep	17,065.1	16,516.3	548.8	7,118.3	70.6	68.3	3.2
Okt/Oct	17,095.5	16,549.8	545.7	7,134.7	70.6	68.3	3.2
Nov/Nov	17,127.5	16,585.7	541.8	7,150.3	70.5	68.3	3.2
Dis/Dec	17,168.4	16,629.9	538.5	7,156.8	70.6	68.4	3.1
2025							
Jan ⁱ /Jan ^r	17,093.4	16,561.2	532.2	7,110.5	70.6	68.4	3.1
Feb ⁱ /Feb ^r	17,118.4	16,588.2	530.2	7,104.4	70.7	68.5	3.1
Mac ⁱ /Mar ^r	17,132.2	16,604.2	528.0	7,107.4	70.7	68.5	3.1
Apr ⁱ /Apr ^r	17,148.5	16,623.2	525.4	7,105.3	70.7	68.5	3.1
Mei ⁱ /May ^r	17,166.1	16,642.1	524.0	7,101.8	70.7	68.6	3.1
Jun ⁱ /June ^r	17,185.9	16,664.2	521.7	7,096.8	70.8	68.6	3.0
Jul ⁱ /July ^r	17,190.6	16,669.5	521.1	7,105.8	70.8	68.6	3.0
Ogos/Aug	17,508.0	16,988.0	520.0	7,201.5	70.9	68.8	3.0
Sep/Sep	17,544.8	17,026.3	518.6	7,209.3	70.9	68.8	3.0
Okt/Oct	17,579.0	17,060.1	518.9	7,218.2	70.9	68.8	3.0
Nov/Nov	17,610.9	17,092.5	518.4	7,218.9	70.9	68.8	2.9
Dis ⁱ /Dec ^r	17,272.3	16,764.3	508.0	7,132.6	70.8	68.7	2.9
2026							
Jan/Jan	17,281.0	16,771.4	509.6	7,105.6	70.9	68.8	2.9
Feb/Feb	17,297.6	16,790.9	506.8	7,102.9	70.9	68.8	2.9
Mac/Mar	17,313.0	16,804.0	509.0	7,101.2	70.9	68.8	2.9
Apr/Apr	17,327.6	16,815.8	511.8	7,100.8	70.9	68.8	3.0
Mei/May	17,338.2	16,824.8	513.4	7,103.4	70.9	68.8	3.0
Jun/June	17,344.9	16,827.1	517.8	7,109.8	70.9	68.8	3.0
Jul/July	17,365.9	16,845.6	520.3	7,110.5	70.9	68.8	3.0

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

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

Jadual B: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026

Table B: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2020 - July 2026

	('000)			(%)	
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2020					
Jan/Jan	15,825.8	15,299.4	516.9	68.8	3.3
Feb/Feb	15,849.8	15,334.8	528.8	68.7	3.3
Mac/Mar	15,864.3	15,255.1	607.2	68.8	3.8
Apr/Apr	15,713.9	14,943.7	765.7	68.2	4.9
Mei/May	15,715.9	14,895.9	815.0	68.1	5.2
Jun/June	15,788.6	15,008.4	754.8	68.2	4.8
Jul/July	15,818.8	15,086.4	729.7	68.1	4.6
Ogos/Aug	15,889.1	15,167.8	733.5	68.3	4.6
Sep/Sep	15,920.9	15,179.7	740.5	68.4	4.7
Okt/Oct	15,951.2	15,189.0	764.1	68.4	4.8
Nov/Nov	15,952.4	15,183.8	784.1	68.4	4.9
Dis/Dec	15,988.9	15,194.2	795.6	68.4	5.0
2021					
Jan/Jan	16,016.3	15,219.2	790.4	68.4	4.9
Feb/Feb	16,028.0	15,261.0	782.9	68.5	4.9
Mac/Mar	16,104.2	15,352.2	749.1	68.7	4.7
Apr/Apr	16,096.5	15,362.6	730.2	68.6	4.5
Mei/May	16,100.8	15,379.1	718.3	68.6	4.5
Jun/June	16,091.8	15,316.0	750.4	68.4	4.7
Jul/July	16,073.2	15,307.9	762.1	68.3	4.7
Ogos/Aug	16,119.3	15,391.1	740.6	68.3	4.6
Sep/Sep	16,182.7	15,449.3	732.6	68.6	4.5
Okt/Oct	16,255.3	15,536.1	720.0	68.8	4.4
Nov/Nov	16,296.4	15,597.7	712.3	68.9	4.4
Dis/Dec	16,336.9	15,626.9	707.8	68.9	4.3
2022					
Jan/Jan	16,350.3	15,651.6	688.3	68.9	4.2
Feb/Feb	16,392.6	15,720.2	675.4	69.1	4.1
Mac/Mar	16,437.2	15,768.1	667.8	69.2	4.1
Apr/Apr	16,507.1	15,866.5	640.6	69.5	3.9
Mei/May	16,553.2	15,921.7	631.6	69.6	3.8
Jun/June	16,620.9	16,034.8	603.9	69.8	3.6
Jul/July	16,611.0	15,996.5	601.8	69.7	3.6
Ogos/Aug	16,647.2	16,058.0	604.7	69.7	3.6
Sep/Sep	16,640.1	16,030.1	607.5	69.7	3.7
Okt/Oct	16,656.8	16,033.7	618.8	69.6	3.7
Nov/Nov	16,686.4	16,063.3	620.1	69.7	3.7
Dis/Dec	16,719.8	16,097.7	622.2	69.7	3.7
2023					
Jan/Jan	16,739.7	16,129.0	603.3	69.7	3.6
Feb/Feb	16,770.6	16,176.4	594.3	69.8	3.5
Mac/Mar	16,804.5	16,221.9	586.8	69.9	3.5
Apr/Apr	16,829.1	16,250.4	582.9	69.9	3.5
Mei/May	16,871.2	16,293.3	578.5	70.0	3.4
Jun/June	16,933.1	16,381.7	560.3	70.2	3.3
Jul/July	16,942.3	16,368.7	565.8	70.2	3.3
Ogos/Aug	16,960.9	16,394.1	573.9	70.2	3.4
Sep/Sep	16,948.3	16,364.6	578.0	70.1	3.4
Okt/Oct	16,954.3	16,369.2	583.4	70.0	3.4
Nov/Nov	16,977.1	16,392.1	581.9	70.1	3.4
Dis/Dec	17,001.7	16,424.9	580.1	70.1	3.4

Jadual B: Statistik utama tenaga buruh pelarasan bermusim, Malaysia, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026
Table B: Seasonally adjusted principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia, January 2020 - July 2026

('000)					(%)
Siri Masa Time Series	Tenaga Buruh Labour Force	Penduduk Bekerja Employed	Penganggur Unemployed	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Labour Force Participation Rate	Kadar Pengangguran Unemployment Rate
2024 ^a					
Jan/Jan	16,785.8	16,216.3	561.1	70.5	3.3
Feb/Feb	16,820.1	16,262.3	556.2	70.5	3.3
Mac/Mar	16,848.6	16,293.2	555.7	70.5	3.3
Apr/Apr	16,909.6	16,356.7	556.6	70.6	3.3
Mei/May	16,945.7	16,393.5	552.6	70.6	3.3
Jun/June	16,988.7	16,464.4	542.6	70.7	3.2
Jul/July	17,012.8	16,466.4	547.7	70.6	3.2
Ogos/Aug	17,051.3	16,508.6	549.4	70.7	3.2
Sep/Sep	17,073.3	16,513.3	552.1	70.6	3.2
Okt/Oct	17,089.5	16,527.5	552.7	70.5	3.2
Nov/Nov	17,113.6	16,563.7	547.1	70.5	3.2
Dis/Dec	17,155.9	16,612.5	541.7	70.5	3.2
2025					
Jan ^r /Jan ^r	17,103.7	16,567.0	532.4	70.6	3.1
Feb ^r /Feb ^r	17,137.2	16,619.6	529.9	70.7	3.1
Mac ^r /Mar ^r	17,166.4	16,629.6	526.6	70.7	3.1
Apr ^r /Apr ^r	17,155.5	16,625.9	525.8	70.7	3.1
Mei ^r /May ^r	17,169.2	16,645.3	524.7	70.7	3.1
Jun ^r /June ^r	17,186.4	16,681.0	519.1	70.8	3.0
Jul ^r /July ^r	17,190.8	16,677.0	519.6	70.8	3.0
Ogos/Aug	17,498.6	16,990.2	518.6	70.9	3.0
Sep/Sep	17,530.6	17,014.2	519.3	70.9	3.0
Okt/Oct	17,555.3	17,032.3	521.1	70.9	3.0
Nov/Nov	17,595.9	17,055.7	520.2	71.0	3.0
Dis ^r /Dec ^r	17,260.4	16,746.5	508.6	70.8	2.9
2026					
Jan/Jan	17,323.4	16,800.6	512.8	70.9	3.0
Feb/Feb	17,314.0	16,798.6	506.9	70.9	2.9
Mac/Mar	17,315.4	16,809.5	507.5	70.9	2.9
Apr/Apr	17,328.8	16,815.0	510.8	70.9	2.9
Mei/May	17,333.5	16,821.8	512.5	70.9	3.0
Jun/June	17,330.2	16,816.5	517.8	70.9	3.0
Jul/July	17,351.2	16,837.2	518.8	70.9	3.0

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

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

Jadual C: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026
Table C: Employed person by status in employment, January 2016 - July 2026

('000)

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

Jadual C: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Januari 2020 - Julai 2026
Table C: Employed person by status in employment, January 2020 - July 2026

(’000)

Siri Masa Time Series	Majikan Employer	Pekerja Employees	Bekerja sendiri Own account workers	Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Unpaid family workers
2024 ^a				
Jan/Jan	535.5	12,231.9	3,010.0	452.0
Feb/Feb	540.6	12,249.4	3,024.8	450.9
Mac/Mar	543.9	12,266.2	3,036.0	450.5
Apr/Apr	548.7	12,300.3	3,065.3	450.2
Mei/May	552.2	12,315.0	3,076.3	450.1
Jun/June	554.1	12,328.6	3,086.4	449.3
Jul/July	556.4	12,341.3	3,097.8	448.8
Ogos/Aug	550.0	12,410.4	3,069.1	453.2
Sep/Sep	547.5	12,435.8	3,071.6	461.4
Okt/Oct	543.0	12,481.5	3,054.9	470.4
Nov/Nov	544.3	12,501.5	3,069.7	470.1
Dis/Dec	545.8	12,528.1	3,086.6	469.4
2025				
Jan ^r /Jan ^r	544.4	12,489.3	3,064.5	463.0
Feb ^r /Feb ^r	547.3	12,503.5	3,074.5	462.9
Mac ^r /Mar ^r	551.1	12,512.5	3,078.2	462.4
Apr ^r /Apr ^r	555.5	12,523.0	3,083.4	461.4
Mei ^r /May ^r	557.2	12,533.4	3,089.2	462.3
Jun ^r /June ^r	560.8	12,544.4	3,095.6	463.5
Jul ^r /July ^r	563.8	12,554.5	3,089.5	461.6
Ogos/Aug	572.2	12,727.0	3,224.7	464.1
Sep/Sep	579.5	12,744.9	3,237.3	464.7
Okt/Oct	584.8	12,762.1	3,249.2	463.9
Nov/Nov	589.3	12,778.7	3,260.0	464.4
Dis ^r /Dec ^r	597.6	12,582.9	3,122.8	461.0
2026				
Jan/Jan	599.2	12,587.2	3,125.2	459.8
Feb/Feb	601.5	12,594.4	3,134.7	460.2
Mac/Mar	602.6	12,599.6	3,142.6	459.3
Apr/Apr	602.8	12,605.9	3,148.8	458.3
Mei/May	604.0	12,611.0	3,152.0	457.8
Jun/June	604.4	12,613.5	3,153.2	456.1
Jul/July	606.0	12,621.0	3,161.9	456.6

Nota/ Notes:

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

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

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

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

3

Nota Teknikal *Technical Notes*



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1. Pengenalan

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

2. Objektif survei

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

3. Kaedah pengumpulan data

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

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

4. Skop dan liputan

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

5. Rangka dan pensampelan

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

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

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

- **Kawasan tepu bina**

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

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

- ii. **Kawasan luar bandar**

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

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

6. Prosedur penganggaran

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

- i. ***Adjusted weight***

Adjusted weight digunakan bagi mengambil kira kes tidak respons.

- ii. **Faktor penduduk**

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

- 6.2 Dua jenis statistik penduduk disediakan oleh DOSM iaitu:

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

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

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

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

1. Introduction

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

2. Objectives of the survey

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

3. Method of data collection

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

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

4. Scope and coverage

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

5. Sampling frame

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

i. Urban areas

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

- **Built-up areas**

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

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

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

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

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

ii. **Rural areas**

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

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

6. **Estimation Procedures**

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

i. **Adjusted weight**

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

ii. **Population factor**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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