



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

2025

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW



SECOND QUARTER

Q2



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

SECOND QUARTER 2025

Announcement:

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

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully recorded the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2025

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Glossary

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

Glossary

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

Glossary

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

Acronyms

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

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER 2025

Malaysia's labour market remained strong in the second quarter of 2025, supported by a continued increase in employed persons, reaching 16.85 million persons, with a rate of filled jobs of 97.9 per cent.

LABOUR SUPPLY

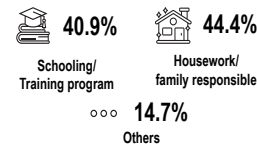
17.37 million
labour force

▲ 2.7% YoY
▲ 0.8% QoQ

7.15 million
outside
labour force

▲ 2.0% YoY
▲ 0.4% QoQ

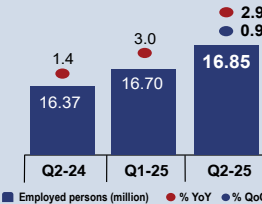
More than 85 per cent did not seek for work due to schooling and housework



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

Employed persons continued

to increase, to 16.85 million persons

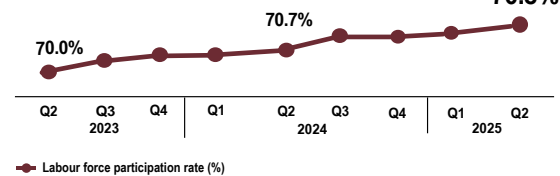


Total hours worked
during Q2, 9.70 billion hours

▲ 1.0% YoY
▲ 0.5% QoQ

Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

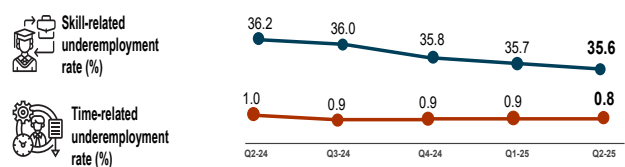
went up by 0.1 percentage points compared to Q2 2024



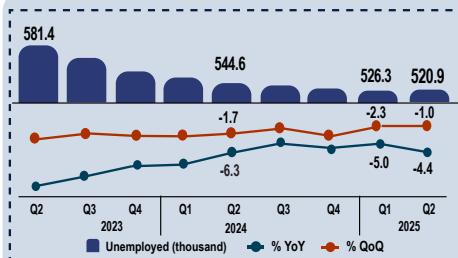
Underemployment situation

Time-related underemployment rate declined at 0.8 per cent, while

Skill-related underemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points as compared to Q2 2024



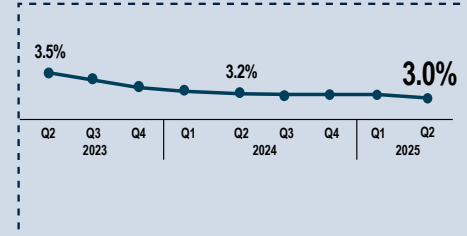
National unemployment situation



Unemployed
decreased during
Q2 2025
to
520.9 thousand
persons



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



LABOUR DEMAND

9.10
millions jobs

Jobs in economic sector

increased by 1.6 per cent compared to Q2 2024



8.90 million
filled job



▲ 1.6% YoY
▲ 0.4% QoQ



194.9 thousand
vacancies



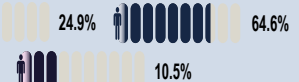
▲ 1.8% YoY
▲ 0.4% QoQ



31.9 thousand
jobs created

More than half (57.7%) of jobs opening during
Q2 2025 were in the Manufacturing sector with
a total 112.4 thousand vacancies

▲ 0.2% YoY
▼ -3.9% QoQ



Skilled Semi-skilled Low-skilled



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ASEAN
MALAYSIA 2025
INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY



MALAYSIA
MADANI
keajaibannya

ODIN
OPEN DATA INVENTORY
MALAYSIA
NUMBER ONE
IN THE WORLD



20 October

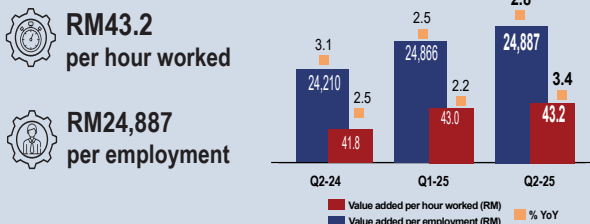
2016 - 2030

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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER 2025

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

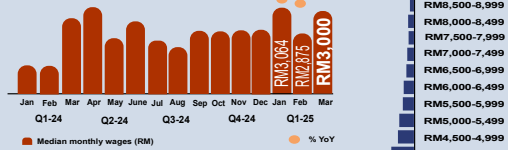
Both measures of labour productivity registered an increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year



EMPLOYEE WAGES STATISTICS (FORMAL SECTOR)

In March 2025, **6.79 million** citizen formal employees

Growth YoY: **3.6%**

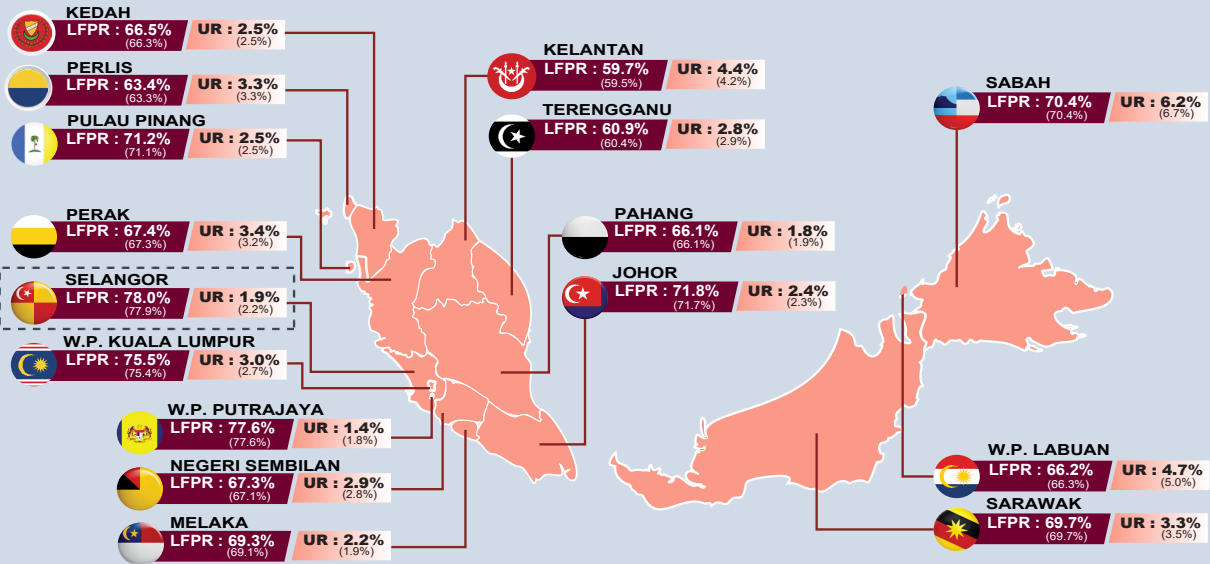


27.4% (1.9 million) of Malaysian formal employees earned below RM2,000 in Mar. 2025

1.9 million employees

LABOUR FORCE SITUATION AT STATE LEVEL

Selangor recorded the highest labour force participation rate of 78.0 per cent and the lowest unemployment rate was posted in W.P. Putrajaya at 1.4 per cent.



LFPR : Q2 2025
UR : Q2 2025

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



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Q2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

2025

Explanatory Notes:

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

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

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

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

Key Reviews for Q2 2025

- ▶ Malaysia's labour market remained strong in the second quarter of 2025, supported by a continued increase in employed persons, reaching 16.85 million persons, with a rate of filled jobs of 97.9 per cent.
- ▶ In Q2 2025, the labour supply sustained its growth momentum compared to the same quarter in 2024 with increased 2.7 per cent year-on-year of labour force recorded 17.37 million persons. Therefore, the labour force participation rate edged up by 0.1 percentage points to 70.8 per cent. The number of employed persons increase 2.9 per cent to 16.85 million persons, with employment-to-population ratio trend up to 68.7 per cent. Concurrently, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.4 per cent (-23.7 thousand) to 520.9 thousand persons, while the unemployment rate edged down slightly from 3.2 per cent to 3.0 per cent in the same quarter in preceding year.
- ▶ The number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week continued to trend down by 10.7 per cent from Q2 2024 to 241.0 thousand persons, driven by strong domestic demand throughout Q2 2025. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined to 0.8 per cent. In the meantime, skill-related underemployment, which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education, decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 35.6 per cent in Q2 2025.
- ▶ Looking at labour demand in the economic sector, the number of jobs grew by 1.6 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 9.10 million jobs. Filled jobs, which comprised 97.9 per cent, also increased by 1.6 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.90 million. Meanwhile, job openings in the economy, as indicated by the number of vacancies, rose by 1.8 per cent to 194.9 thousand vacancies during Q2 2025. Additionally, the number of jobs created in the economic sector rose by 0.2 per cent year-on-year, reaching 31.9 thousand.
- ▶ Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.4 per cent, aligned with employment sustained positive growth, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 2.8 per cent registering the level of RM24,887 per person in Q2 2025. During the same period, total hours worked surged by 3.4 per cent to 9.76 billion hours. Thus, labour productivity per hour worked grew 3.4 per cent to bring the level of productivity to RM43.2 per hour.
- ▶ Looking ahead to the third quarter of 2025, Malaysia's economy is expected to maintain its resilience, driven by stable domestic activity and sustained policy support. The performance of the labour market points towards a progressive trajectory, consistent with the nation's broader transformation into a high-income, technologically advanced, and inclusive economy. Moving forward, continued emphasis on policy adaptability, skills development, and workforce efficiency will remain key priorities in further strengthening the resilience of Malaysia's labour market.

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1 Malaysia's labour market remained strong in the second quarter of 2025, supported by a continued increase in employed persons, reaching 16.85 million persons, with a rate of filled jobs of 97.9 per cent.

In the second quarter of 2025, the global economy entered a critical juncture, marked by slowing growth, rising inflation, and escalating geopolitical trade tensions. The introduction of new reciprocal tariffs by the United States (U.S.) government in April 2025 has significantly reshaped the global trade landscape. According to recent forecasts, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) sharply revised its global Growth Domestic Products (GDP) projection for 2025, now expecting the world economy to expand by only 2.8 per cent, compared to the 3.3 per cent forecast made in January¹. This weaker outlook signals rising risks for global markets, including potential disruptions to supply chains, reduced investment flows, and heightened uncertainty for both advanced and emerging economies.

Despite these external challenges, Malaysia's economy grew by 4.4 per cent in Q2 2025, supported by robust domestic consumption, driven by public sector salary adjustments, the school holiday season, and festive spending during Hari Raya Aidil Fitri and Hari Raya Aidil Adha. This performance, while slightly below the earlier forecast range of 4.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent, reflects Malaysia's underlying economic strength. However, growth in 2025 is expected to moderate further due to rising trade tensions and policy uncertainties, which continue to weigh on export performance and investor sentiment.

From a labour market perspective, Malaysia is expected to remain resilient in the second half of 2025. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) edged up by 0.1 percentage points to 70.8 per cent, setting a new record high. Meanwhile, the number of persons outside the labour force declined by 28.9 thousand to 7.15 million persons. The number of employed persons continued its upward trend, rising by 0.9 per cent to 16.85 million persons, while the number of unemployed persons continued to drop by 1.0 per cent (5.4 thousand) or equivalent to a reduction of 5.4 thousand persons to 520.9 thousand persons. bringing the unemployment rate down to 3.0 per cent compared to 3.2 per cent in the same period of 2024, indicating continued improvement of labour markets.

Aligned with the country's improving economic performance, Malaysia's economic sector remained in a stable position in the second quarter of 2025. The number of jobs increased by 1.6 per cent year-on-year, equivalent to 142.2 thousand additional jobs bringing the total to 9.10 million jobs. This trend reflects the country's robust economic momentum, driving businesses across sectors to boost labour participation in response to rising output demands. Among the total jobs, 97.9 per cent jobs were filled, leaving 2.1 per cent vacant.

Looking ahead, exports are projected to moderate in the second half of 2025 due to a challenging external environment. However, the downturn economy is expected to be partly cushioned by sustained demand in the Electrical and electronics (E&E) industry and continued growth in the tourism sector. Malaysia has proven that, despite facing various external challenges, it can remain resilient

¹ International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook, April 2025: A Critical Juncture amid Policy Shifts. Washington, DC: IMF, 2025. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/04/22/world-economic-outlook-april-2025>.

and sustain its economic growth momentum. The successful hosting of the 46th ASEAN Summit in May further reinforced Malaysia's capability to manage high-level international events. Indirectly, such achievements strengthen Malaysia's position on the global stage while fostering long-term growth and higher national income through constructive, high-value international partnerships.

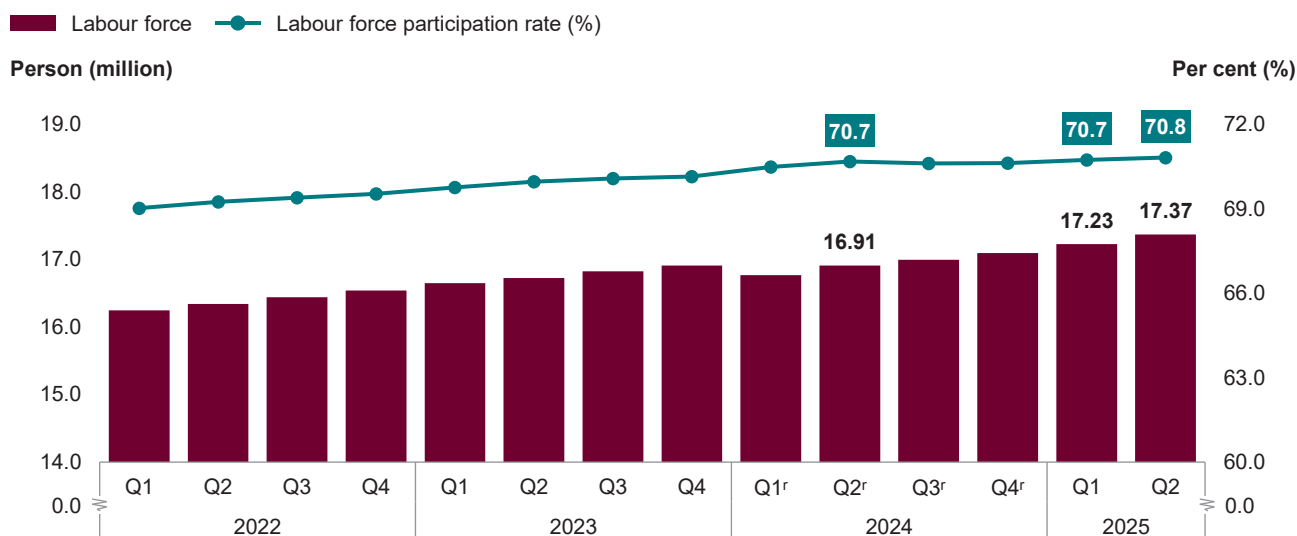
The Labour Market Review Q2 2025 provides a comprehensive analysis of Malaysia's labour market trends, structured into four key sections: Labour Supply, Labour Demand, Labour Productivity, and Employee Wages. This edition also features a special article, offering an in-depth overview of Multifactor Productivity (MFP) In Malaysia: Trends and Challenges.

2.1 Labour Force

In the second quarter of 2025, the labour supply sustained its growth momentum compared to the same quarter in 2024. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) edged up by 0.1 percentage point to 70.8 per cent, from 70.7 per cent in Q2 2024. During the quarter, the number of labour force recorded a year-on-year growth of 2.7 per cent, (+457.0 thousand persons) in Q2 2025. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of labour force rose by 0.8 per cent (+140.6 thousand persons), alongside a slight 0.1 percentage point increase in the LFPR [Chart 2.1 & 2.2].

Chart 2.1:

Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

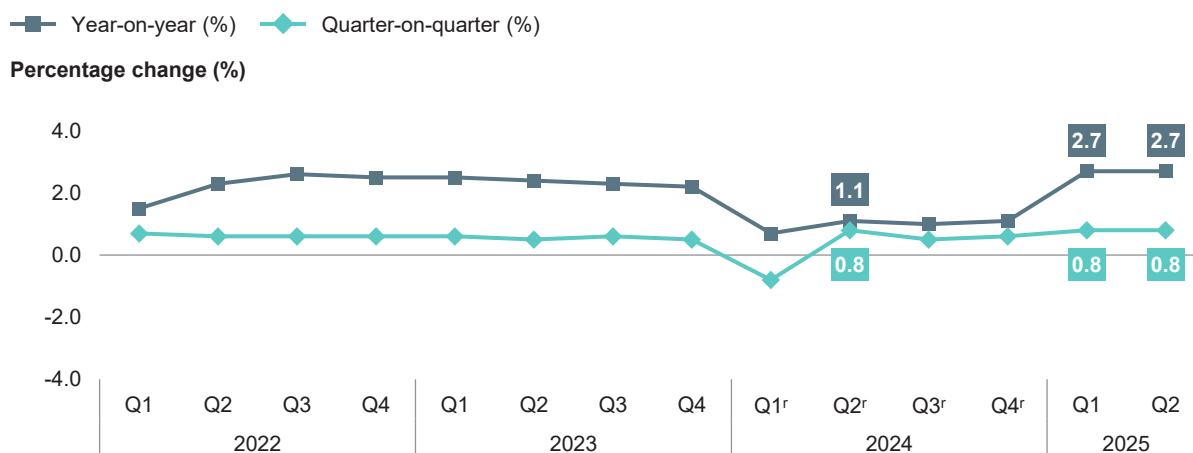


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.2:

Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

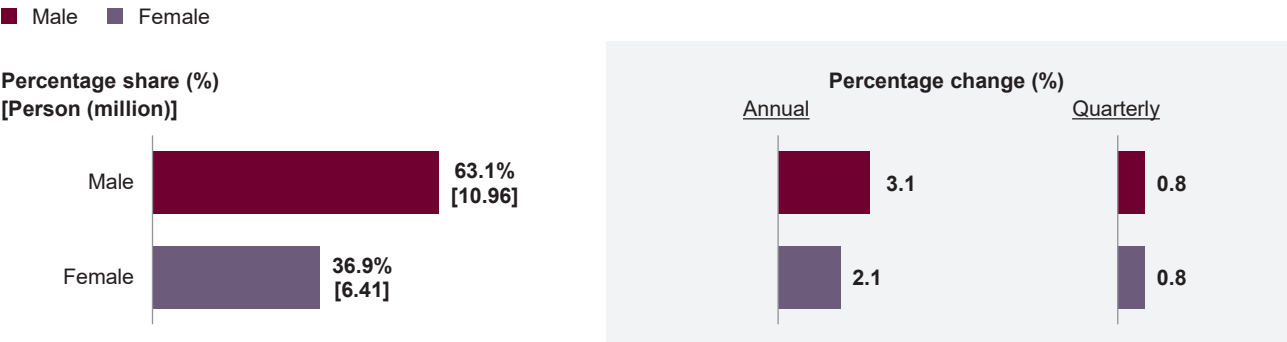


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Disaggregating by sex, the male population accounted for nearly two-thirds of the labour force in Q2 2025, with a share of 63.1 per cent, equivalent to 10.96 million persons. The male labour force posted a year-on-year increase at 3.1 per cent (+325.4 thousand persons). On the other hand, the female labour force, comprising 36.9 per cent increase by 2.1 per cent (+131.5 thousand persons) year-on-year to record 6.41 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force surge by 0.8 per cent compared to the preceding quarter respectively [Chart 2.3].

Chart 2.3:
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years comprising a share of 31.0 per cent or 5.38 million persons in Q2 2025. In the meantime, the labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years made up a share of 27.3 per cent, followed by 16.8 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 8.3 percent.

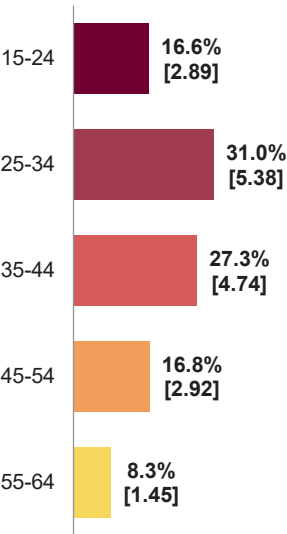
During Q2 2025, all age cohorts recorded positive year-on-year growth. The age group of 55 to 64 years record the highest gain in labour force by 11.0 per cent (+143.4 thousand persons) to record 1.45 million persons. Similarly, another age group that had significant growth in the labour force during the quarter was those aged 15 to 24 years, which increased by 4.8 per cent (+131.6 thousand persons) to register 2.89 million persons. However, a decrease was observed in the number of labour force against the previous quarter, namely 55 to 64 years by 1.1 per cent or equivalent to 15.4 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.4].

Chart 2.4:

Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q2 2025

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

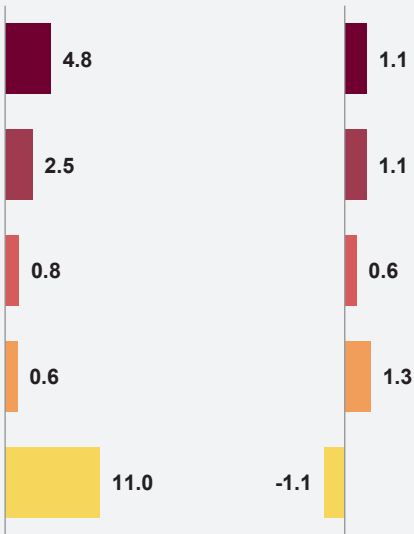
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly

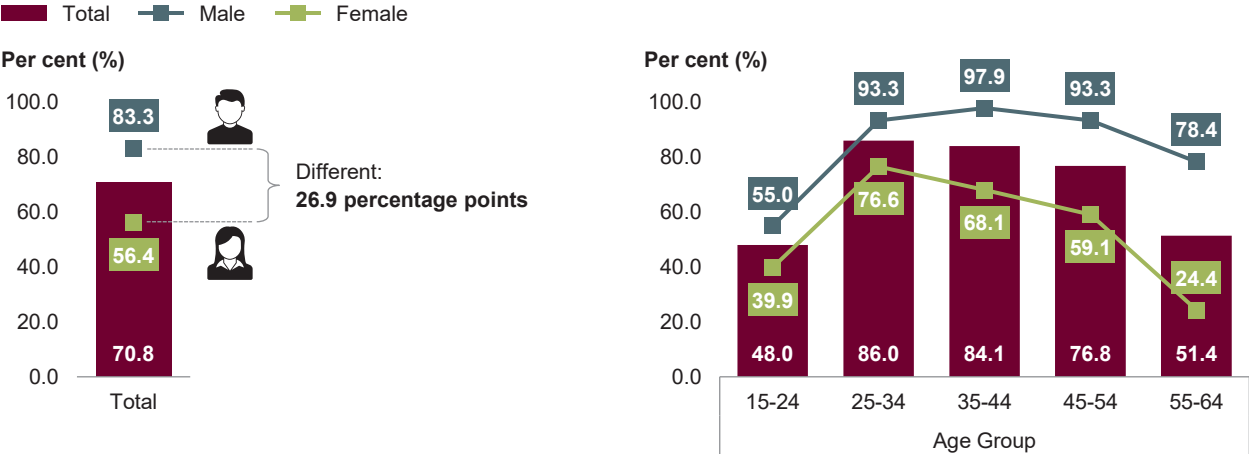


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

As for participation in the labour force by sex, both male and female LFPR grew by 0.1 percentage points to register 83.3 and 56.4 per cent respectively in Q2 2025. On a quarterly basis, the male and female LFPR remains stable. 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 80.0 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 86.0 per cent, followed by 84.1 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 76.8 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, the age group of 15 to 24 years registered the lowest rate at 48.0 per cent.

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 2025, male LFPR peaked at 97.9 per cent for the aged group of 35 to 44 years and female LFPR peaked at 76.6 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 2025



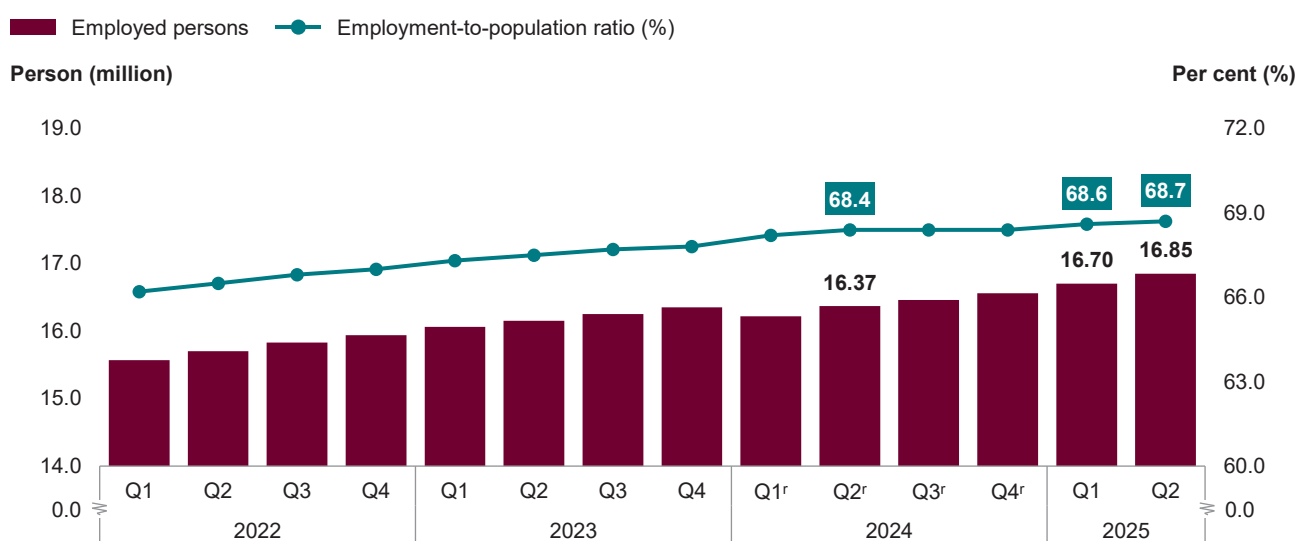
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

2.2 Employment Situation

In Q2 2025, the number of employed persons rose by 2.9 per cent year-on-year (+480.7 thousand persons) to 16.85 million persons, slightly lower than the 3.0 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 0.3 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to 68.7 per cent. On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons grew by 0.9 per cent (+146.0 thousand persons), maintaining the same growth rate as in Q1 2025, while the employment-to-population ratio edged up by 0.1 percentage point [Chart 2.6 & 2.7].

Chart 2.6:

Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

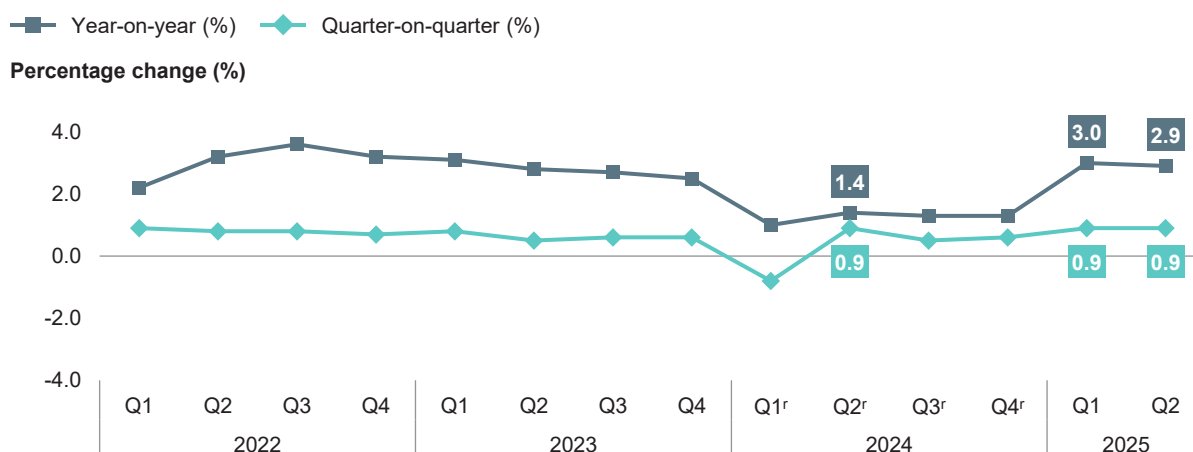


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.7:

Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

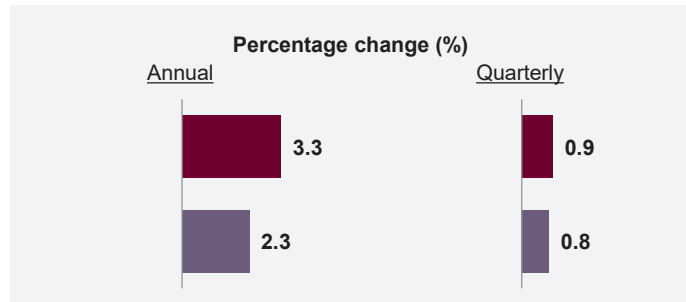
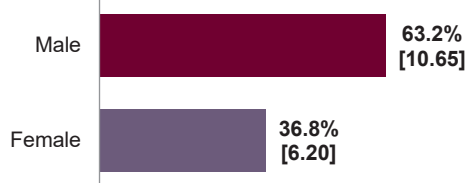
Male accounted for more than half of employed persons in Q2 2025, representing 63.2 per cent or 10.65 million persons, while female made up 36.8 per cent or 6.20 million persons. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter annually is 3.3 per cent (+343.5 thousand persons) for male and 2.3 per cent for female (+137.2 thousand persons). On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons for male increased by 0.9 per cent while female employed persons grew by 0.8 per cent [Chart 2.8].

Chart 2.8:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q2 2025

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Q2 2025, the age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest contribution of employed persons, registering 31.1 per cent or 5.25 million persons. This was followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 27.9 per cent or 4.70 million persons. These two categories represented nearly two-thirds of total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 15.5 per cent or equivalent to 2.60 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.42 million persons, which comprised 8.4 per cent during the quarter.

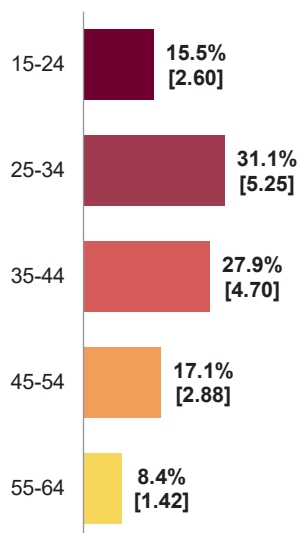
Analysis by age group showed that the number of employed persons increased across all categories in Q2 2025. The highest growth in the number of employed persons was recorded by the oldest age group of 55 to 64, with a growth of 12.5 per cent (+157.7 thousand persons), followed by the youth aged 15 to 24 years, which improved by 4.7 per cent (+115.8 thousand persons). Another category that had significant growth in employed persons during the quarter was those aged 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years, which increased by 2.2 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. While those aged 55 to 64 years recorded slight growth of 0.7 per cent during the quarter. Compared to the previous quarter, all age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth in employed persons [Chart 2.9].

Chart 2.9:

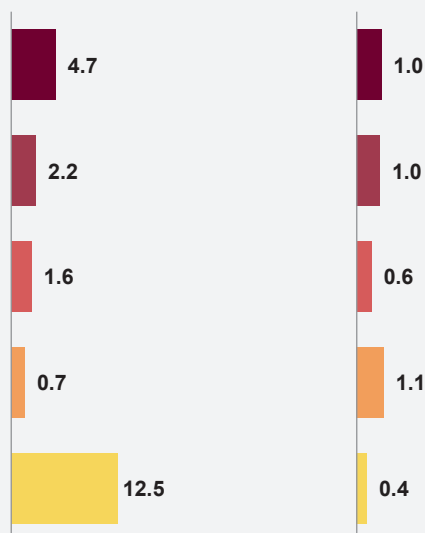
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q2 2025

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

In terms of distribution by educational attainment, the majority of employed persons were pursuing secondary education, registering 55.6 per cent or 9.36 million persons, followed by tertiary education at 32.6 per cent or 5.50 million persons. Meanwhile, the employed person with primary and no formal education represented by 9.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

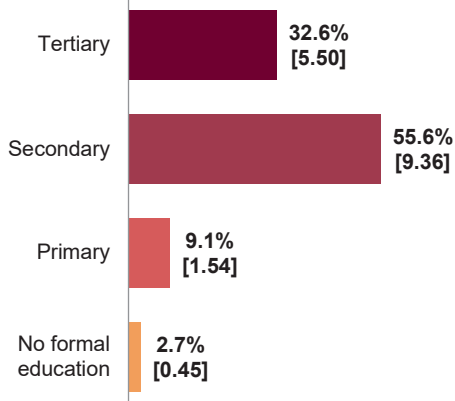
Based on year-on-year comparison, the employed persons with no formal education expanded by 9.7 per cent (+39.9 thousand persons), while those with primary education also posted a rise of 5.9 per cent (+85.3 thousand persons). In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 3.5 per cent (+184.8 thousand persons), followed by employed persons with secondary education which rose by 1.9 per cent (+170.9 thousand persons). In the meantime, the quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth for all educational attainment categories **[Chart 2.10]**.

Chart 2.10:

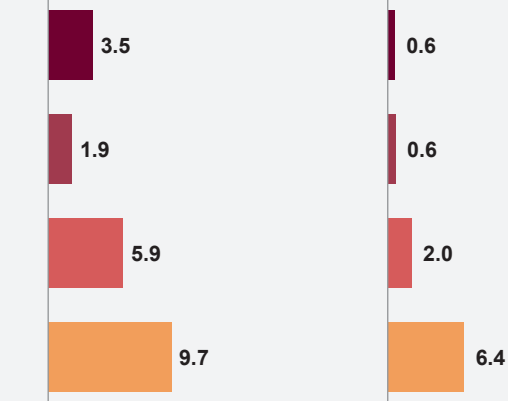
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q2 2025

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

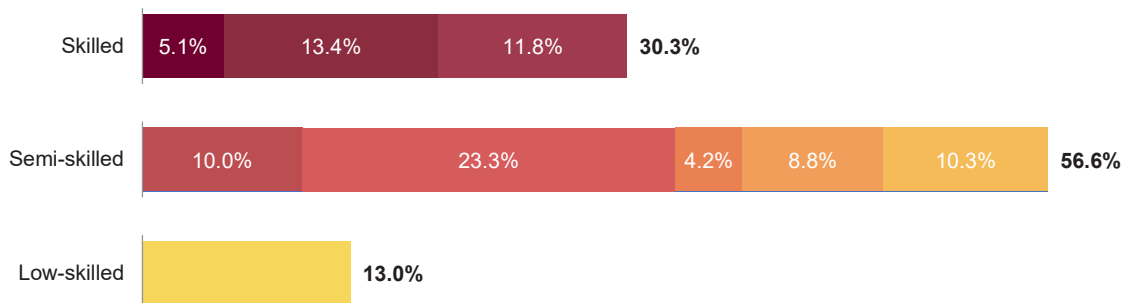
Looking at the employed persons by skill level, the semi-skilled occupations category which comprised 56.6 per cent of total employment, grew by 2.6 per cent (+245.0 thousand persons) year-on-year, recording a total of 9.54 million persons in Q2 2025. Most of the employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers for 23.3 per cent, encompassing 3.93 million persons [Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1].

Chart 2.11:

Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q2 2025

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

Percentage share (%)



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table 2.1:

Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q2 2025

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
Skilled		5,109.6	100.0	2.9	0.6
	Manager	857.0	16.8	6.9	1.1
	Professionals	2,264.0	44.3	2.5	0.7
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,988.6	38.9	1.7	0.3
Semi-skilled		9,541.2	100.0	2.6	0.7
	Clerical support workers	1,679.3	17.6	4.9	0.5
	Service and sales workers	3,933.3	41.2	1.4	0.4
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	709.0	7.4	2.3	1.5
	Craft and related trades workers	1,487.5	15.6	2.7	0.7
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,732.1	18.2	3.5	1.4
Low-skilled		2,198.3	100.0	4.4	2.1
	Elementary occupations	2,198.3	100.0	4.4	2.1

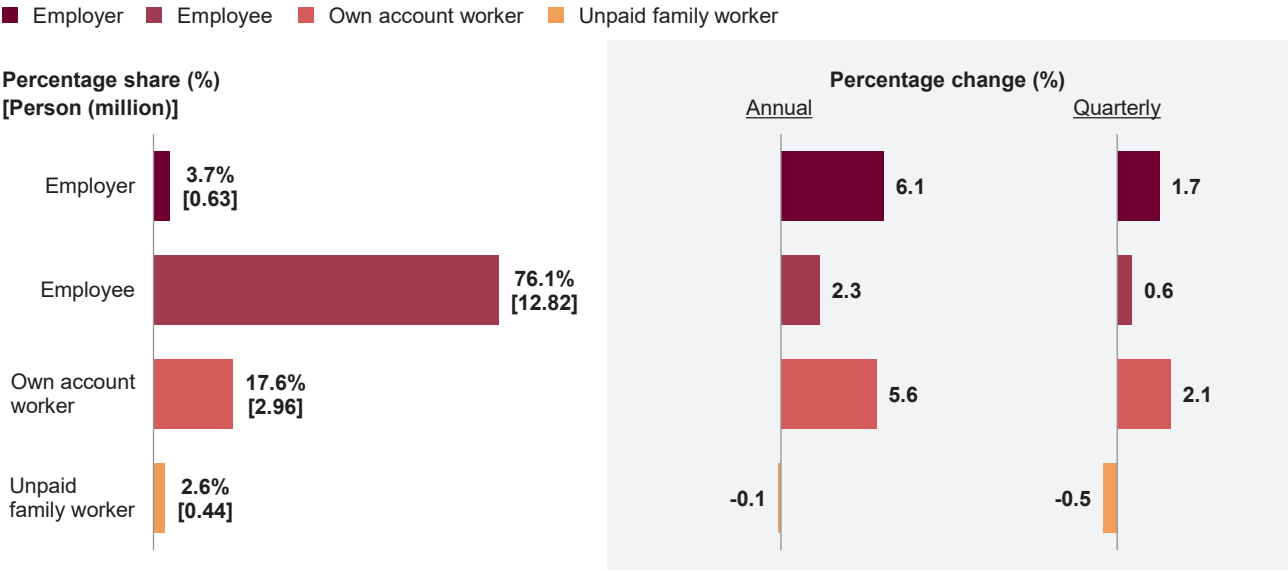
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Additionally, the skilled occupations category make up a share of 30.3 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased 2.9 per cent (+143.4 thousand persons) year-on-year, reaching 5.11 million persons during Q2 2025. Nevertheless, employed persons in the low-skilled occupation category which comprised the remaining share of 13.0 per cent of total employment grew by 4.4 per cent (+92.3 thousand persons), to 2.20 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.6 per cent (+30.5 thousand persons) from Q2 2025. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.7 per cent (+71.0 thousand persons) and 2.1 per cent (+44.7 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 76.1 per cent of employed persons and experienced a year-on year increase of 2.3 per cent (+287.4 thousand persons) and accounted for 12.82 million persons in Q2 2025. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.7 per cent of total employment, an increase by 6.1 per cent (+36.0 thousand persons), bringing the number to 627.8 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 2.96 million persons. This category maintained a positive growth of 5.6 per cent (+158.0 thousand persons) year-on-year. On the other hand, the remaining 2.6 per cent represent the unpaid family worker category, which decline by 0.1 per cent (-0.6 thousand persons), reaching 437.8 thousand persons. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated growth except for the unpaid family worker, which declined by 0.5 per cent during Q2 2025 [Chart 2.12].

Chart 2.12:
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q2 2025



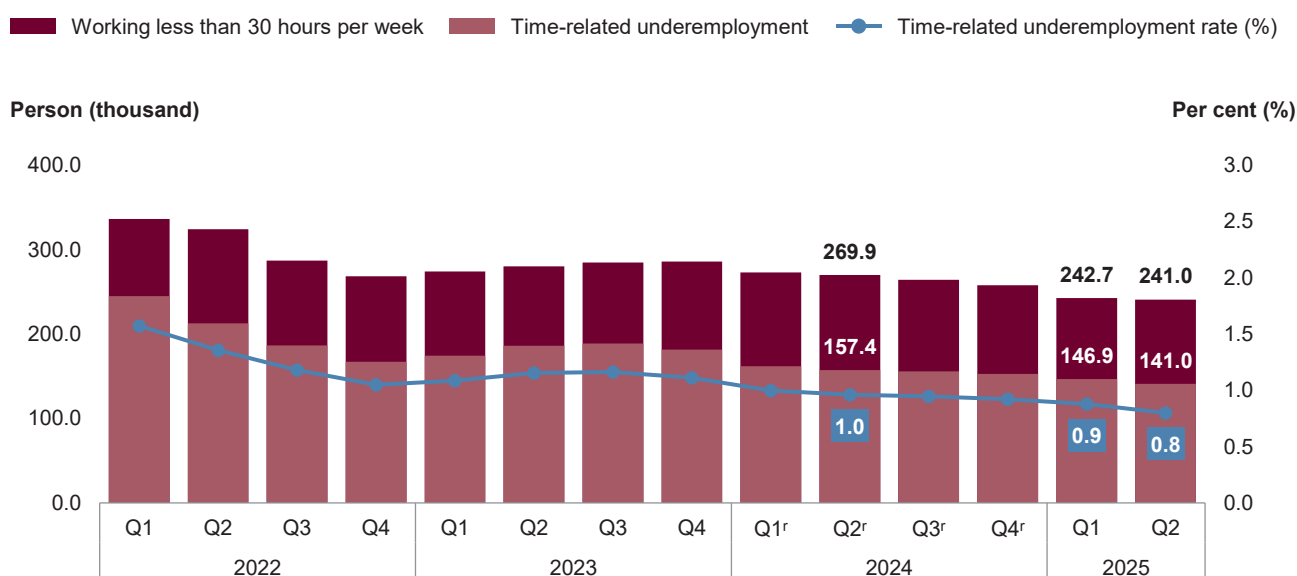
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

2.3 Highlight on Underemployment Situation

The number of persons in time-related underemployment referring to those who were employed less than 30 hour per week but were able and willing to work additional hours showed a downward trend from the same quarter of 2024, with a decline of 10.4 per cent (-16.4 thousand persons) to 141.0 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment comprised 0.8 per cent, decrease 0.2 percentage points as compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as this group decreased by 4.0 per cent (-5.9 thousand persons) while the rate reduced by less than 0.1 percentage points as the previous quarter [Chart 2.13 & 2.14].

Chart 2.13:

Time-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



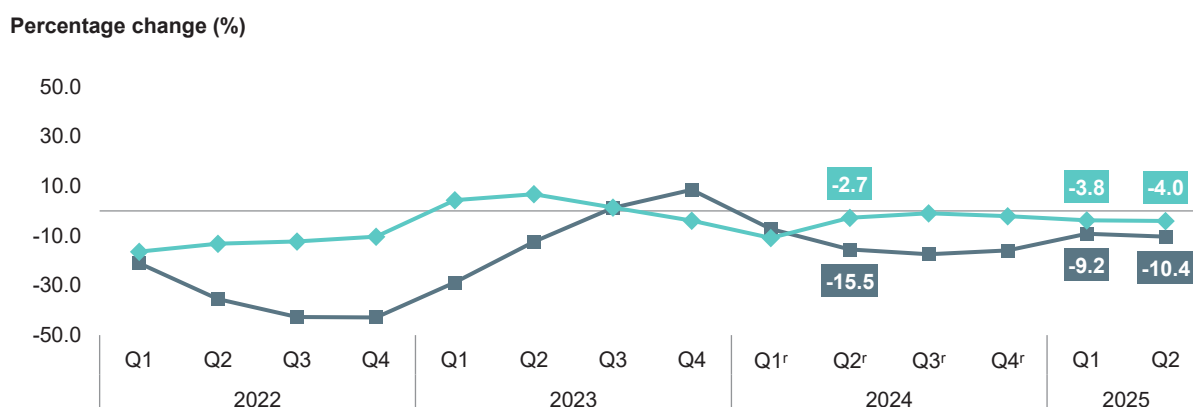
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.14:

Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

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



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

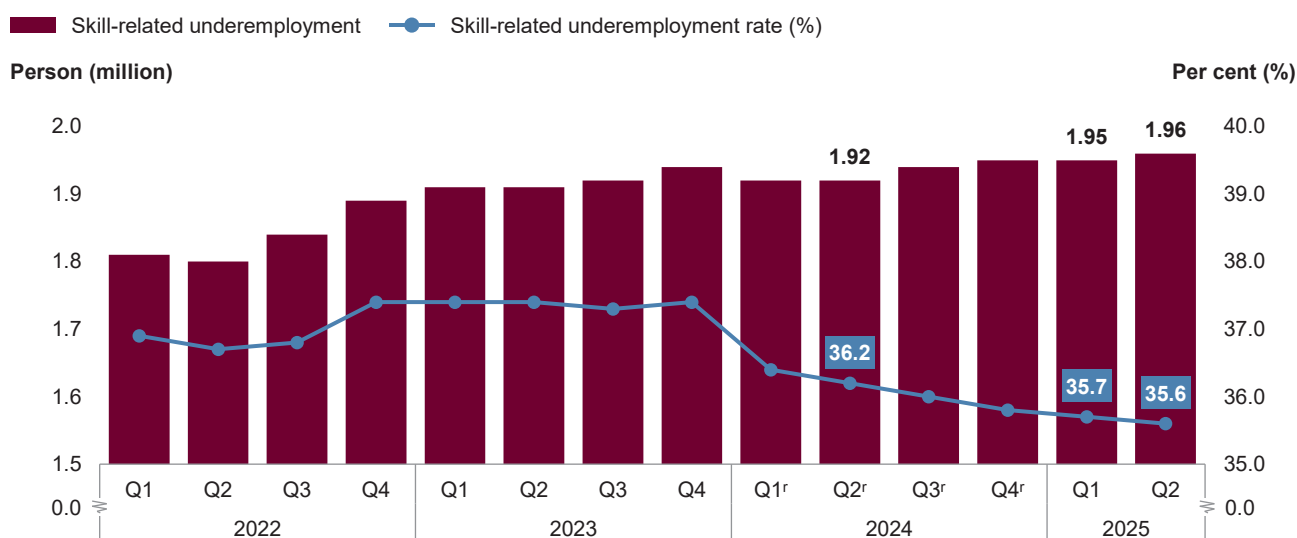
Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Another dimension of underemployment is associated with skills or generally defined as those who want to change their current employment situation in order to fully utilise their occupational skills. Given data availability from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. As of Q2 2025, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment increased by 1.7 per cent (+32.4 thousand persons) year-on-year, to record 1.96 million persons. However, the share of tertiary-educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations continued to trend downward by 0.6 percentage points to 35.6 per cent.

Similarly compared with Q1 2025, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment rose slightly by 0.1 per cent (+1.9 thousand persons), while the rate edged down by 0.1 percentage points [Chart 2.15 & 2.16].

Chart 2.15:

Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

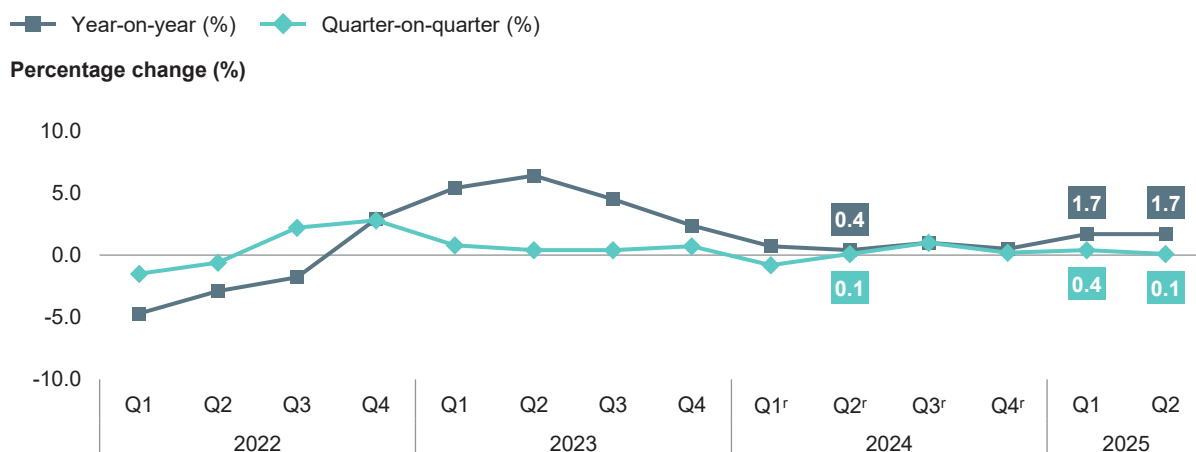


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.16:

Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

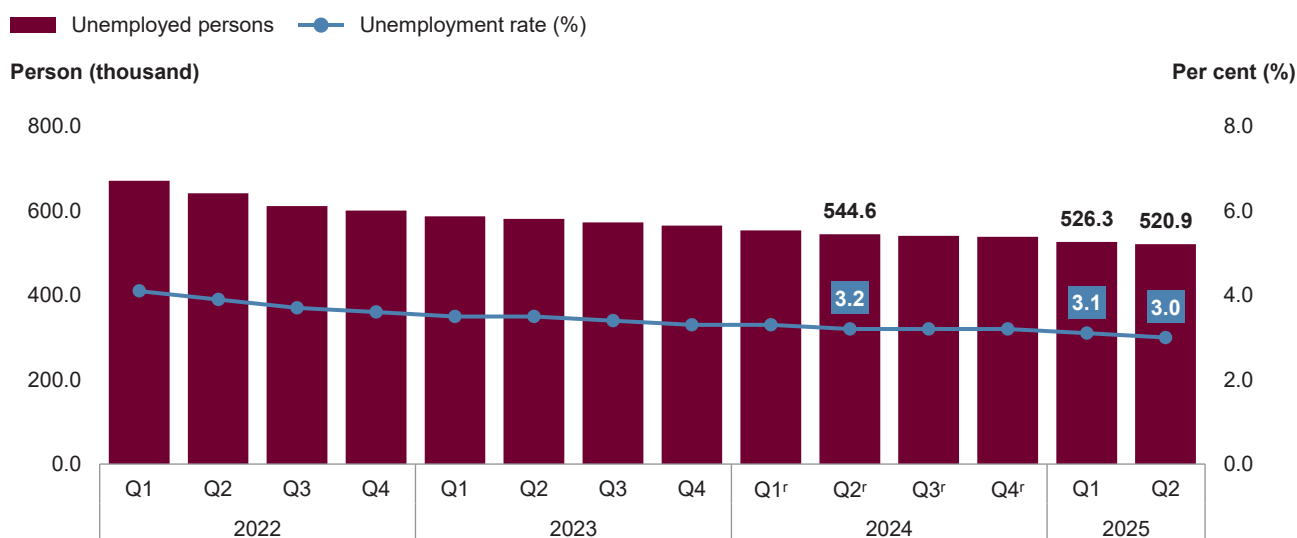
Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

2.4 National Unemployment Situation

In Q2 2025, the number of unemployed persons declined 4.4 per cent (-23.7 thousand persons) from the same quarter in the previous year to 520.9 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 3.0 per cent, after registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, where the number of unemployed persons decreased by 1.0 per cent (-5.4 thousand persons), while the unemployment rate edged down slightly from 3.1 per cent in the preceding quarter [Chart 2.17 & 2.18].

Chart 2.17:

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

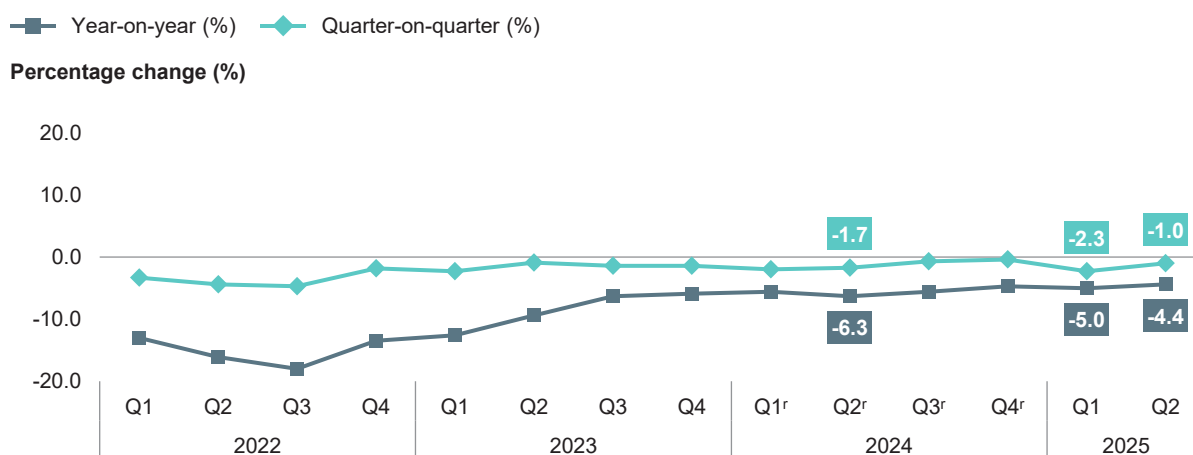


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Chart 2.18:

Percentage change of unemployed persons, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

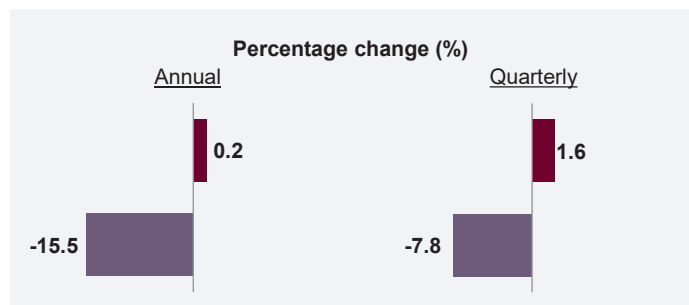
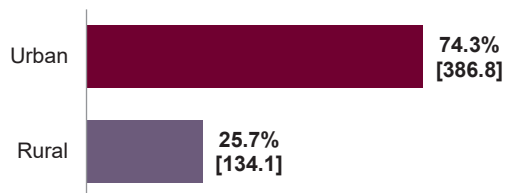
In Q2 2025, most unemployed persons were in urban areas, making up 74.3 per cent of total unemployment, while rural areas accounted for 25.7 per cent. Compared to the same period last year, the number of unemployed persons in urban areas recorded an increase, while rural areas showed a decrease. Urban unemployment increased by 0.2 per cent (+0.9 thousand persons) to 386.8 thousand people, with the unemployment rate at 2.9 per cent. In rural areas, unemployment fell by 15.5 per cent (-24.6 thousand persons) to 134.1 thousand people, and the unemployment rate declined to 3.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter, the number of unemployed persons also increased by 1.6 per cent (+6.0 thousand persons) in urban areas, while decreasing by 7.8 per cent (-11.4 thousand persons) in rural areas [Chart 2.19].

Chart 2.19:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by strata, Q2 2025

■ Urban ■ Rural

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

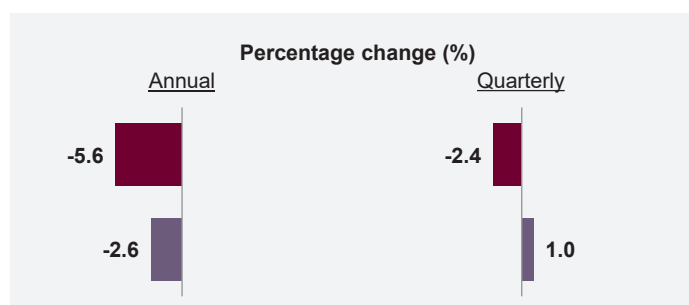
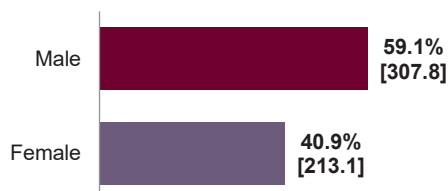
Male unemployed made up more than half (59.1%) of total unemployment as opposed to 40.9 per cent of unemployed female. The year-on-year decline in unemployment during Q2 2025 was constituted by both male and female, with the number of male unemployed persons dropped 5.6 per cent (-18.1 thousand persons) compared to the same quarter of 2024, which accounted for 307.8 thousand persons. In the meantime, female unemployed decreased by 2.6 per cent year-on-year (-5.6 thousand persons) to 213.1 thousand persons. On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, unemployed male recorded a decrease of 2.4 per cent (-7.6 thousand persons), while female showed an increase of 1.0 per cent (+2.1 thousand persons) [Chart 2.20].

Chart 2.20:

Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by sex, Q2 2025

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]

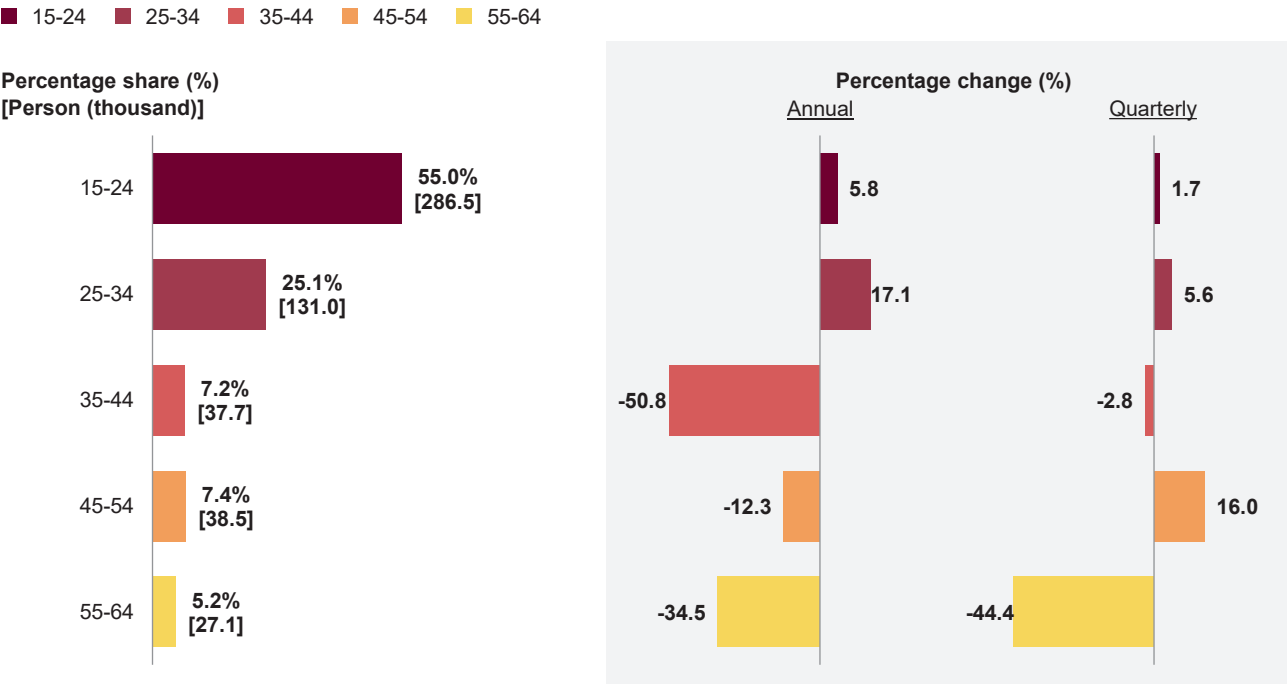


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 55.0 per cent or equivalent to 286.5 thousand persons, during Q2 2025, followed by 25.1 per cent or 131.0 thousand persons in the age group of 25 to 34 years. These two groups combined comprised more than 70 per cent of unemployment, which was observed in younger age groups. In the meantime, the unemployed aged 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest share of 5.2 per cent or 27.1 thousand persons during the quarter.

In comparison to the same quarter a year ago, three age groups recorded a year-on-year decline in the number of unemployed persons. The most significant decrease was observed in the age group of 35 to 44 years which dropped by 50.8 per cent (-39.0 thousand persons), followed by a decline of 34.5 per cent (-14.3 thousand persons) in the 55 to 64 years age group, and a reduction of 12.3 per cent (-5.4 thousand persons) among those aged 45 to 54 years during Q2 2025. During the same period, the younger age groups of 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years saw an upsurge in the number of unemployed persons, which rose by 5.8 per cent (+15.7 thousand persons) and 17.1 per cent (+19.1 thousand persons) respectively. As compared to the previous quarter, a decrease was observed in the number of unemployed persons for the age groups of 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years, while three other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth [Chart 2.21].

Chart 2.21:
Distribution and percentage change of unemployed persons by age group, Q2 2025



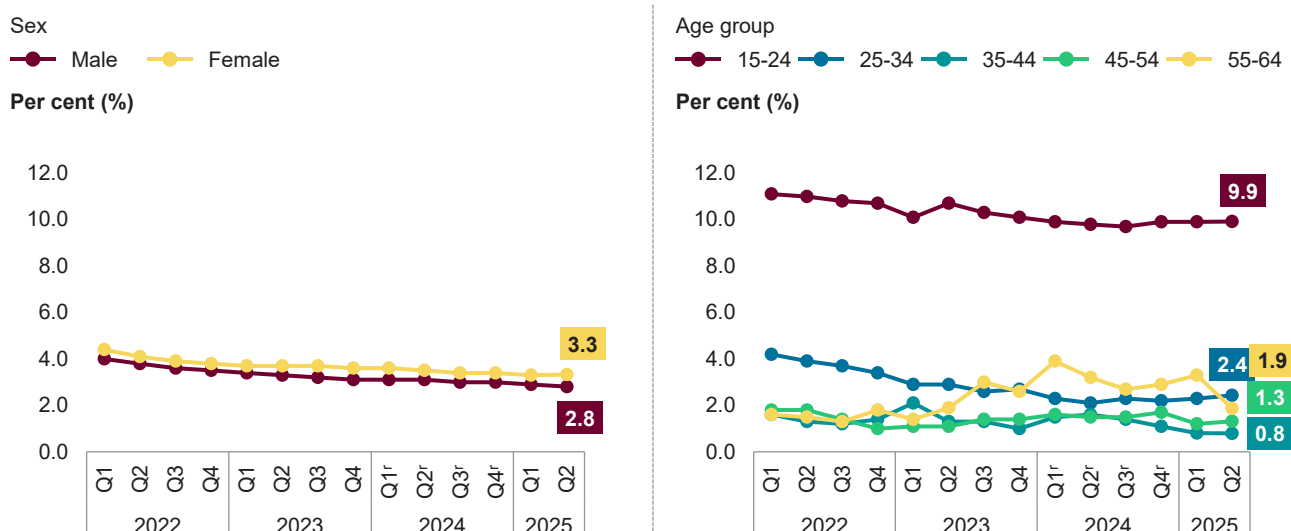
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q2 2025, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.3 per cent, 0.5 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 2.8 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, as the male unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points while female unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for males declined by 0.1 percentage points, while the unemployment rate for females remained at 3.3 per cent.

Across all age groups, the unemployment rate during Q2 2025 decreased except for those aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years, who compared to the same quarter of 2024 recording rates of 9.9 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively. The age groups of 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 years experienced the largest drops in unemployment rates over the past year. The unemployment rate for those aged 35 to 44 years fell from 1.6 per cent to 0.8 per cent, while the 55 to 64 years age group saw a decrease from 3.2 per cent to 1.9 per cent during this quarter. In the meantime, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 stood at 9.9 per cent, remaining unchanged on a quarterly basis and declining by 0.1 percentage points year-on-year **[Chart 2.22]**.

Chart 2.22:

Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



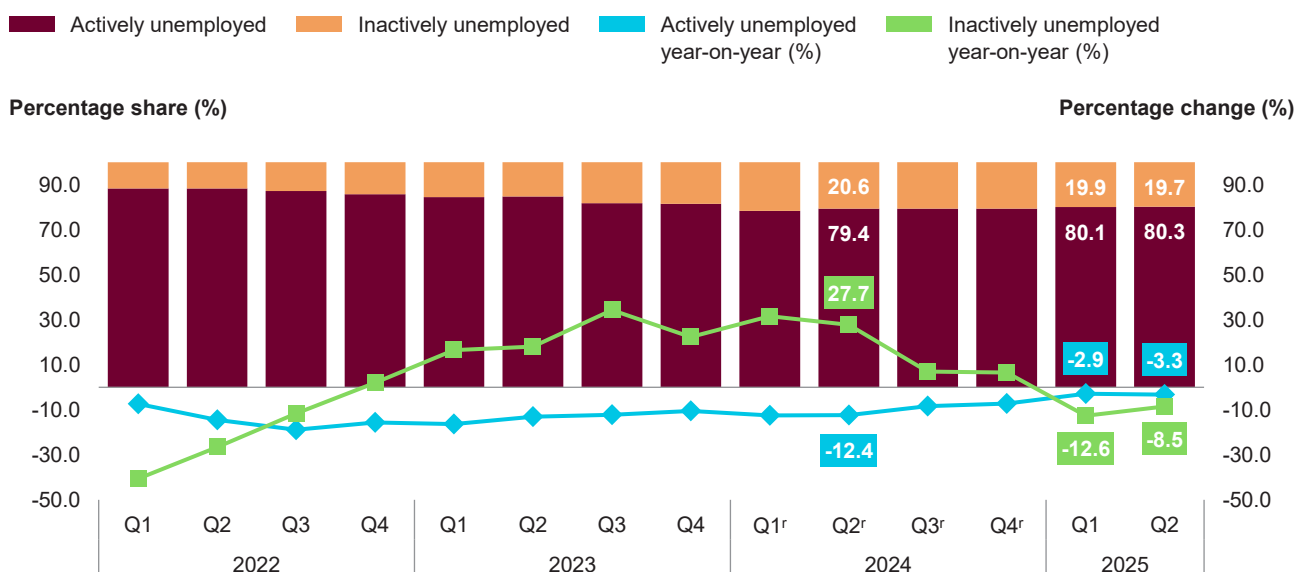
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: * Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Overall, actively unemployed made up around 80 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q2 2025, the share was 80.3 per cent which was equivalent to 418.1 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 3.3 per cent (-14.2 thousand persons) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded a decrease of 8.5 per cent (-9.5 thousand persons) to 102.8 thousand persons **[Chart 2.23]**.

Chart 2.23:

Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

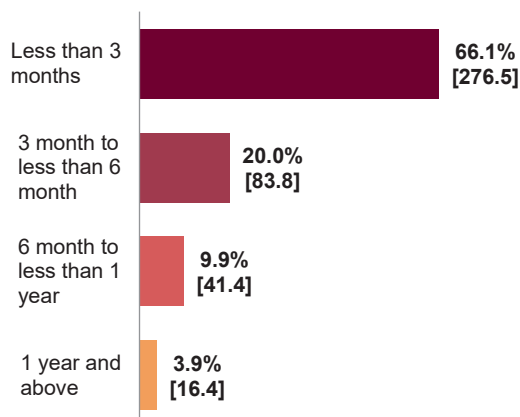
As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed persons were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 66.1 per cent or equivalent to 276.5 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised 3.9 per cent or 16.4 thousand persons during Q2 2025. Overall, the number of actively unemployed persons by duration of unemployment recorded a decrease on both an annual and quarterly basis, except for the category of those unemployed for less than 3 months [Chart 2.24].

Chart 2.24:

Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q2 2025

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

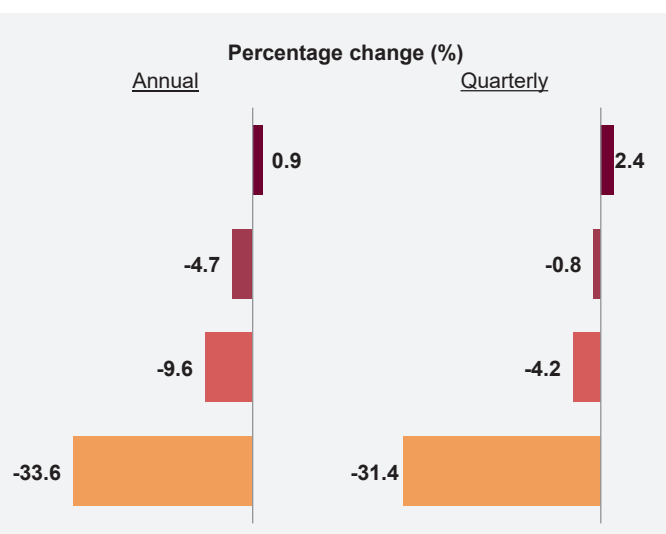
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



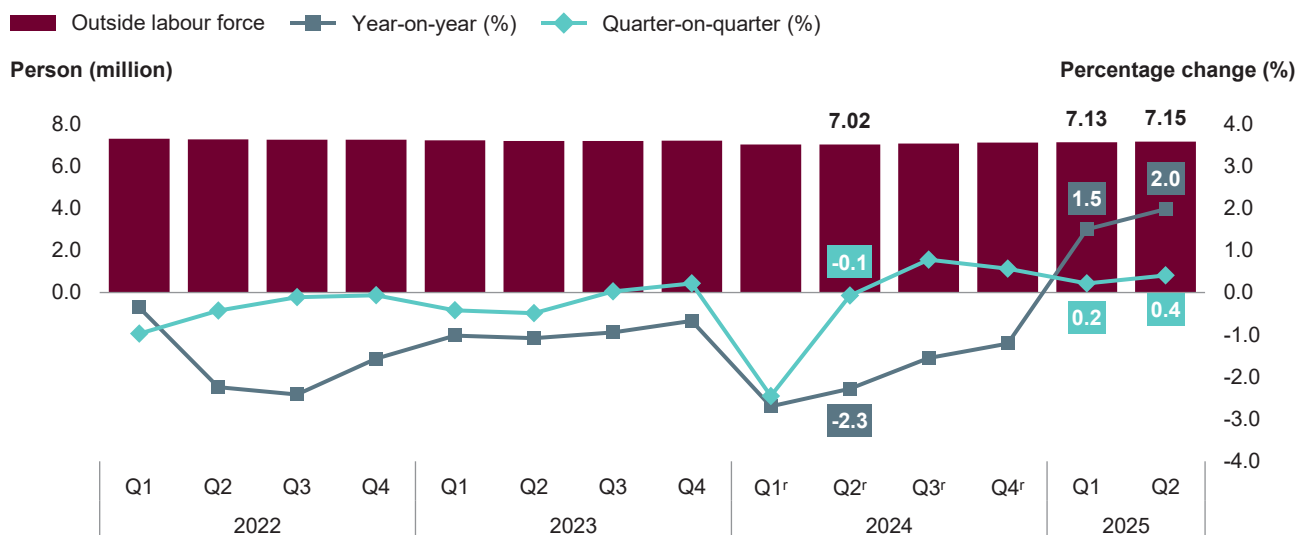
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

2.5 Outside Labour Force

Moving on to the outside labour force, Q2 2025 recorded an increase of 2.0 per cent (+138.7 thousand persons) to 7.15 million persons as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarterly basis, the number of outside labour force also rose by 0.4 per cent (+28.8 thousand persons) as compared to the previous quarter [Chart 2.25].

Chart 2.25:

Outside Labour Force, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Notes: ^r Revision based on the current population estimates from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

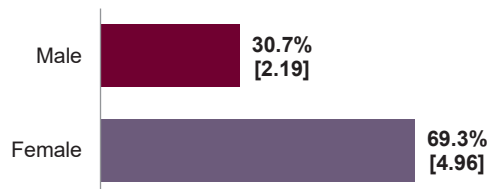
In Q2 2025, the majority of the outside labour force population comprised female who made up 69.3 per cent or 4.96 million persons, while male accounted for 30.7 per cent or 2.19 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the number of males in the outside labour force increased by 2.3 per cent (+48.9 thousand persons), whereas females recorded a growth of 1.8 per cent (+89.8 thousand persons). A similar trend was observed for quarterly changes, where the number of males increased by 0.2 per cent (+4.8 thousand persons), whereas female increased by 0.5 per cent (+24.0 thousand persons) in Q2 2025 [Chart 2.26].

Chart 2.26:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q2 2025

■ Male ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group during Q2 2025, nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24, with this category encompassing a share of 43.8 per cent or equivalent to 3.13 million persons. In general, this group could be primarily associated with those people who had not yet completed their education or had the training programme. Another significantly large share at 19.2 per cent or 1.37 million persons was in the age group of 55 to 64 years, which may be outside labour force due to retirement or in old age.

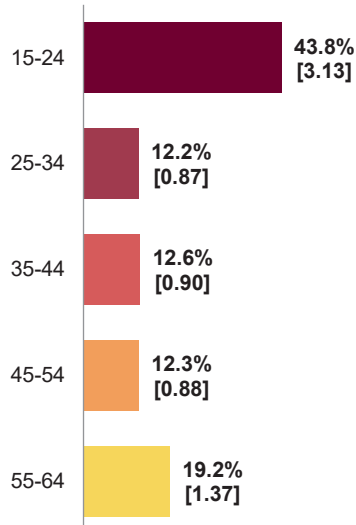
All age groups posted a positive year-on-year growth in the number of outside labour force during Q2 2025, except for those aged 55 to 64 years, which declined by 8.9 per cent (-134.4 thousand persons). Four age groups recorded year-on-year increases in the number of persons outside the labour force, with the highest increase observed in the 35 to 44 age group, at 15.8 per cent (+122.8 thousand persons). The 25 to 34 age group recorded a growth of 14.7 per cent (+112.0 thousand persons), followed by the 45 to 54 age group with an increase of 4.2 per cent (+35.7 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the 15 to 24 age group posted a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent (+2.8 thousand persons). However, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, a decline in the number of outside labour force was observed among the older age groups specifically those aged 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years. In contrast, the other three 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 2025

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

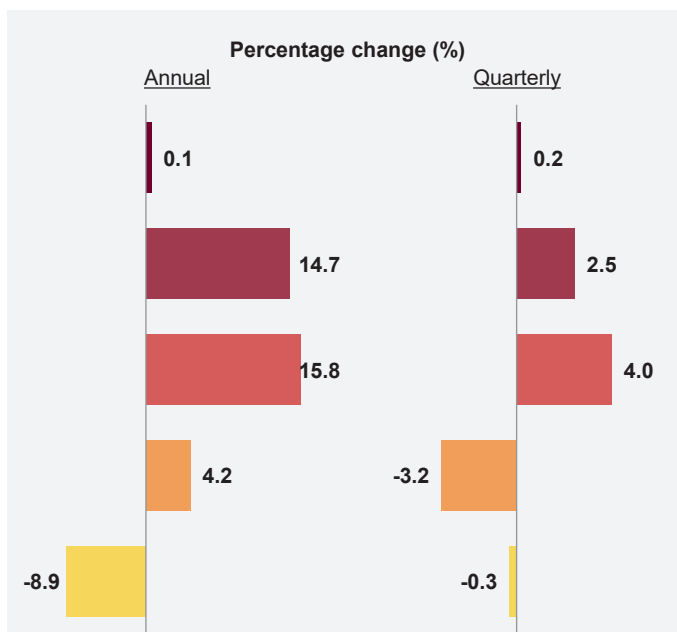
Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]



Percentage change (%)

Annual

Quarterly

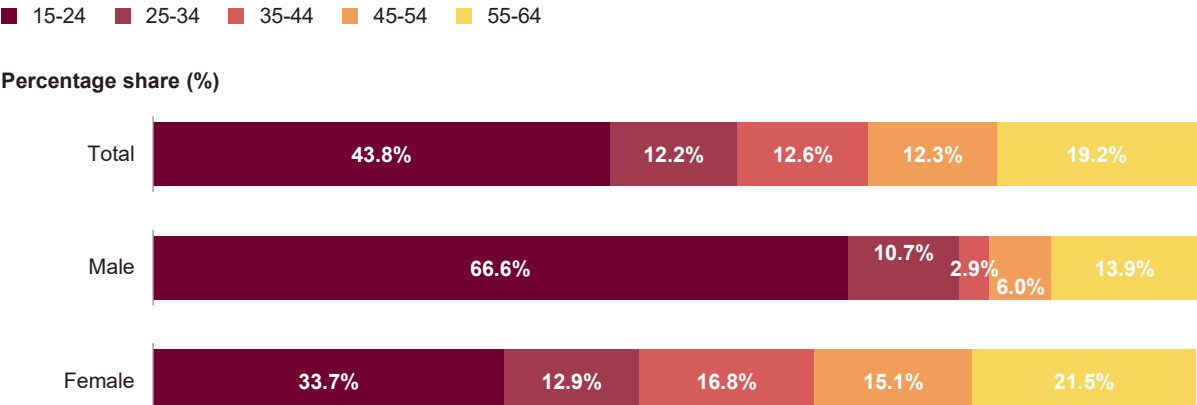


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Further analysis by age group revealed distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. It was interesting to observe that youth aged 15 to 24 made up more than half (66.6%) of the male outside labour force during Q2 2025, followed by 13.9 per cent in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could suggest that a late entrant of male into the job market were 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 33.7 per cent, followed by the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years (21.5%). Nonetheless, the combined share of both at 55.2 per cent was notably lower compared to the share of male in the same age groups (80.5%). This resulted in a significant share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 12.9 per cent to 16.8 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 2025









Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 44.4 per cent were those who did not seek for work during Q2 2025 primarily due to housework or family responsibility. The number in this category experienced an increase of 3.3 per cent year-on-year (+100.7 thousand persons) to record 3.18 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 40.9 per cent or equivalent to 2.93 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2024, the number in this category rose by 1.2 per cent (+34.0 thousand persons).

Additionally, a share of 1.6 per cent outside labour force who did not seek for work were because they were going on to further their studies increased by 3.4 per cent year-on-year (+3.8 thousand persons) to 116.0 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 1.0 per cent or 70.9 thousand persons in Q2 2025 **[Exhibit 2.1]**.

Exhibit 2.1:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q2 2025

		Q2 2025	Percentage change (year-on-year)		
		Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)		
Schooling/ training program		2,927.4 (40.9 %)	▲ 1.2%	Q2 2024: 2,893.4 (41.2%)	
			▼ -1.1%	Q1 2025: 2,961.1 (41.6%)	
Housework/ family responsibility		3,175.6 (44.4 %)	▲ 3.3%	Q2 2024: 3,074.9 (43.8%)	
			▲ 0.7%	Q1 2025: 3,152.1 (44.2%)	
Going for further study		116.0 (1.6%)	▲ 3.4%	Q2 2024: 112.2 (1.6%)	
			▲ 2.7%	Q1 2025: 113.0 (1.6%)	
Disabled		234.6 (3.3%)	▲ 14.2%	Q2 2024: 205.4 (2.9%)	
			▲ 6.8%	Q1 2025: 219.6 (3.1%)	
Not interested/ just completed study		70.9 (1.0%)	▼ -11.2%	Q2 2024: 79.8 (1.1%)	
			▼ -14.5%	Q1 2025: 82.9 (1.2%)	
Retired/ old age		630.3 (8.8%)	▼ -3.1%	Q2 2024: 650.6 (9.3%)	
			▲ 5.5%	Q1 2025: 597.3 (8.4%)	

Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

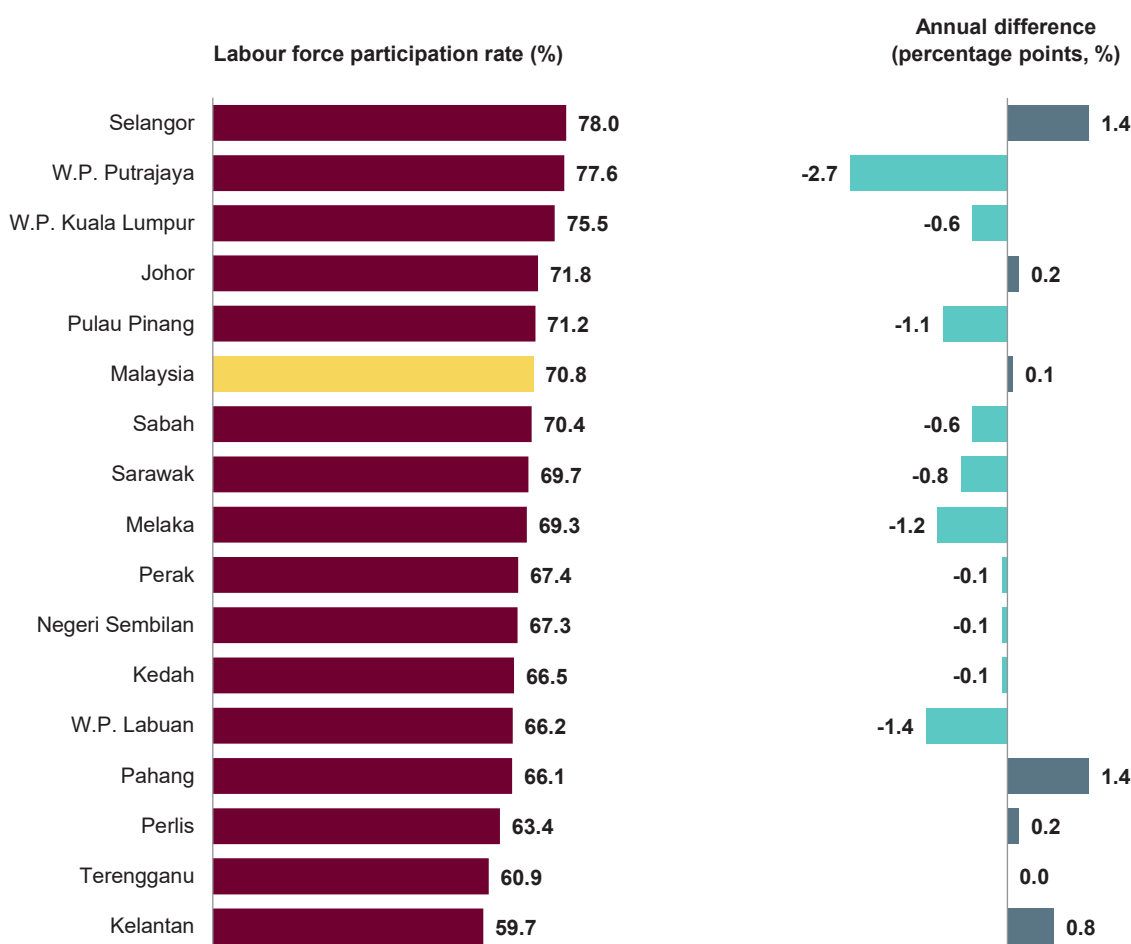
2.6 Labour Force Situation at State Level

Regarding the labour force situation at the state level in Q2 2025, five states registered LFPR higher than 70.8 per cent recorded at the national level, namely Selangor (78.0%), W.P. Putrajaya (77.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (75.5%), Johor (71.8%), dan Pulau Pinang (71.2%).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted decreases in LFPR except for Selangor, Pahang, Perlis, Terengganu and Kelantan. In Q2 2025, Pahang and Selangor recorded the highest annual increase in LFPR, rising by 1.4 percentage points to 66.1 per cent and 78.0 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the other states registered increments ranging between 0.1 and 0.8 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs [Chart 2.29].

Chart 2.29:

Labour force participation rate by state, Q2 2025

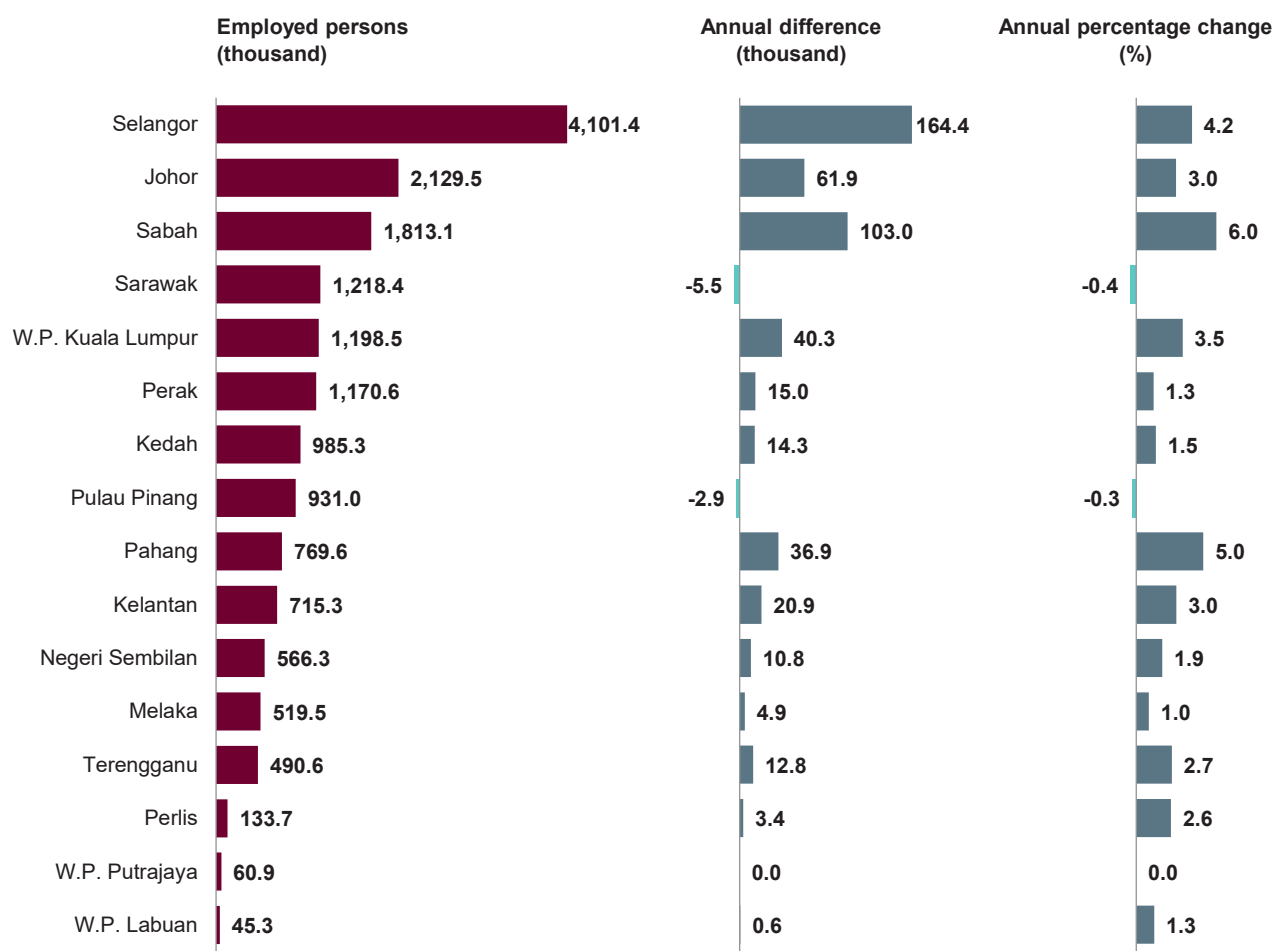


Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Q2 2025, total employment in Malaysia grew by 2.9 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by most states except Sarawak and Pulau Pinang. Selangor which comprised 24.3 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 4.2 per cent (+164.4 thousand persons) to 4.10 million persons. This was followed by Johor with a share of 12.6 per cent or 2.13 million employed persons after an increase of 3.0 per cent (+61.9 thousand persons) year-on-year.

On the other hand, the number of employed persons in Pulau Pinang, which accounted for 5.5 per cent of national employment, declined by 0.3 per cent (-2.9 thousand persons) year-on-year to 931.0 thousand persons in Q2 2025. Similarly, Sarawak, which represented 7.2 per cent of national employment, registered a 0.4 per cent decrease (-5.5 thousand persons) to 1.22 million persons over the same period [Chart 2.30].

Chart 2.30:
Employment by state, Q2 2025



Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by the state during Q2 2025, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in W.P. Putrajaya at 1.4 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Selangor and Pahang, which recorded 1.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively. Besides these three states, seven other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (3.0%), ranging between 2.2 per cent to 2.9 per cent. Meanwhile, among six states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 3.0 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 6.2 per cent despite registering a year-on-year decrease of 1.3 percentage points during the quarter.

Seven states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Selangor recorded the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed persons, lessened by 25.3 per cent (-27.4 thousand persons) to 81.1 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, nine states registered increases in the number of unemployed persons as opposed to a year ago. The highest increase was recorded in Pulau Pinang, which grew by 36.7 per cent (+6.5 thousand persons) to 24.2 thousand persons, followed by Melaka with an increase of 23.9 per cent (+2.2 thousand persons) to record 11.4 thousand unemployed persons in Q2 2025 [Table 2.2].

Table 2.2:

Unemployment by state, Q2 2025

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	6.2	-1.3	120.3	-13.9	-19.4
W.P. Labuan	4.7	-1.1	2.3	-17.9	-0.5
Kelantan	4.4	0.7	32.9	23.2	6.2
Perak	3.4	0.2	41.5	10.4	3.9
Sarawak	3.3	0.1	41.8	3.0	1.2
Perlis	3.3	-0.5	4.6	-11.5	-0.6
Malaysia	3.0	-0.2	520.9	-4.4	-23.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.0	0.1	36.5	4.3	1.5
Negeri Sembilan	2.9	0.1	16.7	2.5	0.4
Terengganu	2.8	-0.6	14.0	-18.1	-3.1
Pulau Pinang	2.5	0.6	24.2	36.7	6.5
Kedah	2.5	0.1	25.6	5.8	1.4
Johor	2.4	0.2	53.1	12.5	5.9
Melaka	2.2	0.4	11.4	23.9	2.2
Selangor	1.9	-0.8	81.1	-25.3	-27.4
Pahang	1.8	-0.3	14.0	-11.9	-1.9
W.P. Putrajaya	1.4	-0.4	0.9	-18.2	-0.2

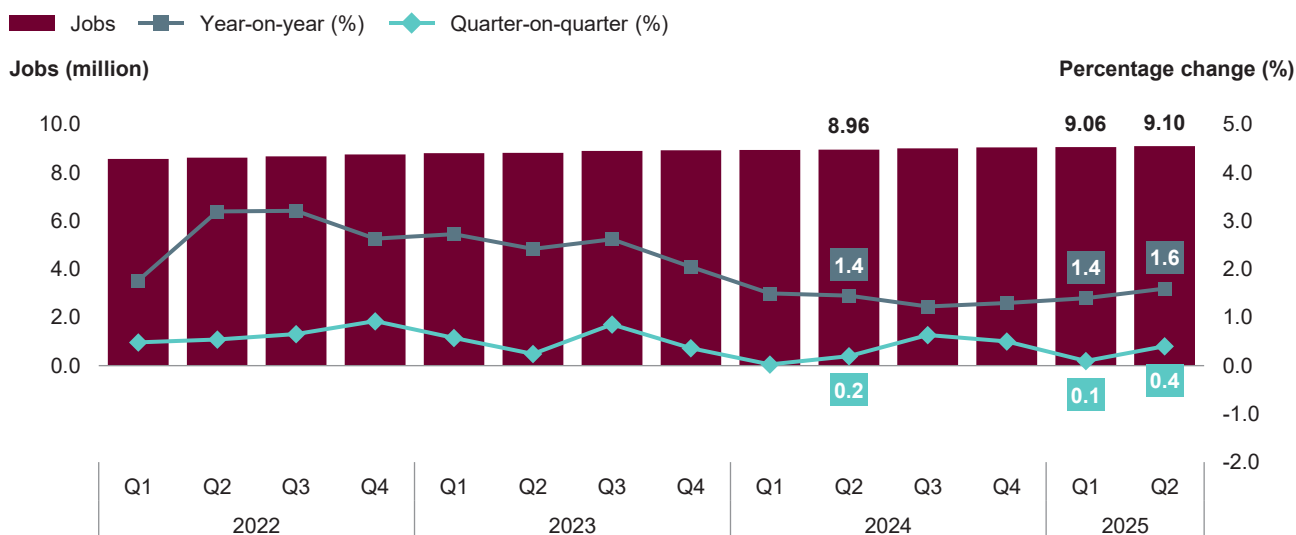
Source: Labour Force Report, Q2 2025, DOSM

3.1 Jobs in the Economic Sector

During Q2 2025, labour demand continued its upward trend, with job numbers in the economic sector rising by 1.6 per cent (+142.2 thousand) year-on-year, to register a total of 9.10 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.4 per cent (+32.9 thousand), indicating stability in the growth of labour demand throughout the quarter [Chart 3.1].

Chart 3.1:

Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Q2 2025, the number of filled jobs rose by 1.6 per cent (+138.8 thousand) year-on-year to 8.90 million filled jobs. This figure also shows an increase of 0.4 per cent (+32.1 thousand) on a quarter-on-quarter basis compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies climbed by 1.8 per cent (+3.4 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 194.9 thousand in Q2 2025. In addition, job vacancies increased marginally by 0.4 per cent (+0.8 thousand) compared to the previous quarter.

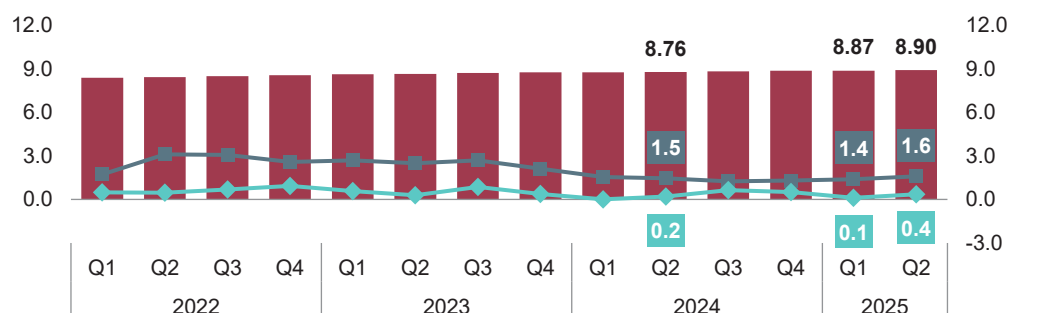
The rate of filled jobs reached 97.9 per cent in Q2 2025 and remained the same percentage year-on-year and remaining stable from the previous quarter. Similarly, the rate of vacancies to total jobs decreased by 0.03 percentage points during the quarter, settling at 2.1 per cent [Chart 3.2].

Chart 3.2:

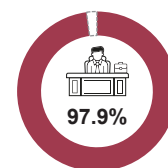
Number, percentage change and rate of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

Filled jobs Vacancies Year-on-year (%) Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Filled jobs (million)

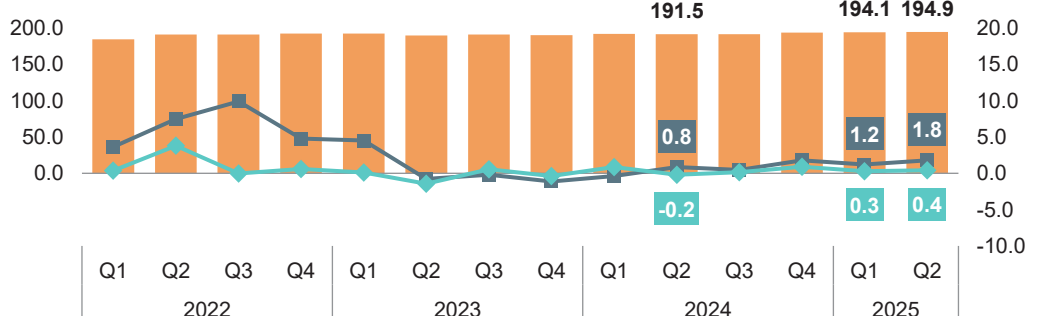


Rate of filled jobs

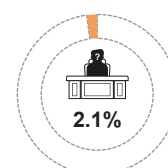


Q2 2025

Vacancies (thousand)



Rate of vacancies



Q2 2025

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

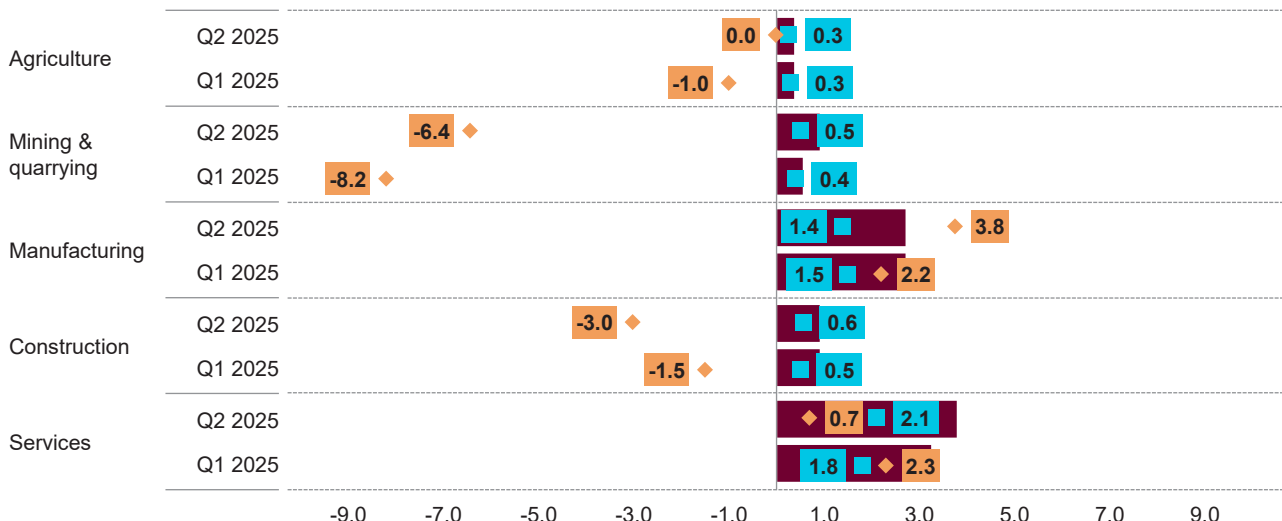
A closer analysis by economic sector shows that the positive annual growth was driven by an increase in job numbers and filled jobs across all sectors. The favourable trend of labour demand was reflected through the increased number of vacancies for all sectors except Agriculture, Mining & quarrying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

Chart 3.3:

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

Jobs Filled jobs Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Q2 2025, most of the jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 52.2 per cent or 4.75 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 2.1 per cent (+97.6 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by an increase in jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 3.0 per cent (+51.9 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors, Wholesale & Retail Trade (37.4%), Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (20.0%), and Food & Beverages and Accommodation (17.2%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 99.5 per cent or equivalent to 4.72 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 2.1 per cent (+97.4 thousand) in Q2 2025. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99.0 per cent, with Food & Beverages and Accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.0%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 0.5 per cent of total jobs in Services sector or 24.8 thousand vacancies, indicating an increase of 0.7 per cent (+0.2 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were found in the Wholesale & Retail Trade (37.8%) and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (36.8%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, encompassing 27.4 per cent or 2.50 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.5 per cent (+36.8 thousand) in Q2 2025, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors. The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in Food Processing, Beverages & Tobacco Products sub-sector with an increase of 2.7 per cent (+9.4 thousand) annually. Key sub-sectors in Manufacturing included Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products (26.3%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (18.1%), and Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (15.5%), collectively contributing nearly two-thirds of the sector's jobs.

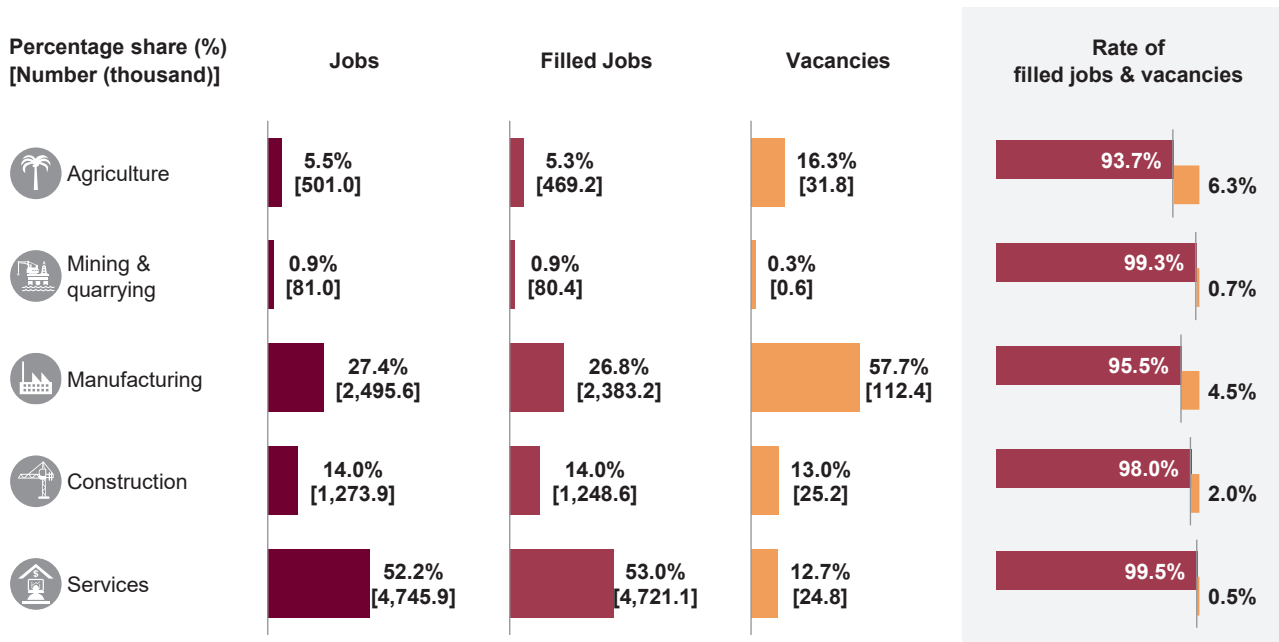
The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.5 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.4 per cent (+32.8 thousand) to record 2.38 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.5 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.7 per cent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 112.4 thousand, comprising 4.5 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew marginally by 3.8 per cent (+4.1 thousand) as all sub-sectors observed an increase in job. Most job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely the Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (30.9%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (17.8%).

Jobs in the Construction sector made up 14.0 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2025, which increased by 0.5 per cent (+6.2 thousand) to record 1.27 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.0 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.0 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.5 per cent or 501.0 thousand jobs in Q2 2025, while the Mining & quarrying sector made up the lowest share at 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 81.0 thousand jobs. These sectors saw an increase of 0.2 per cent (+1.2 thousand) and an increase of 0.5 per cent (+0.4 thousand) as compared to Q2 2024 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the second highest rate of filled jobs at 99.3 per cent, indicating the second lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In contrast, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 93.7 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent in Q2 2025 [Chart 3.4].

Chart 3.4:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q2 2025

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

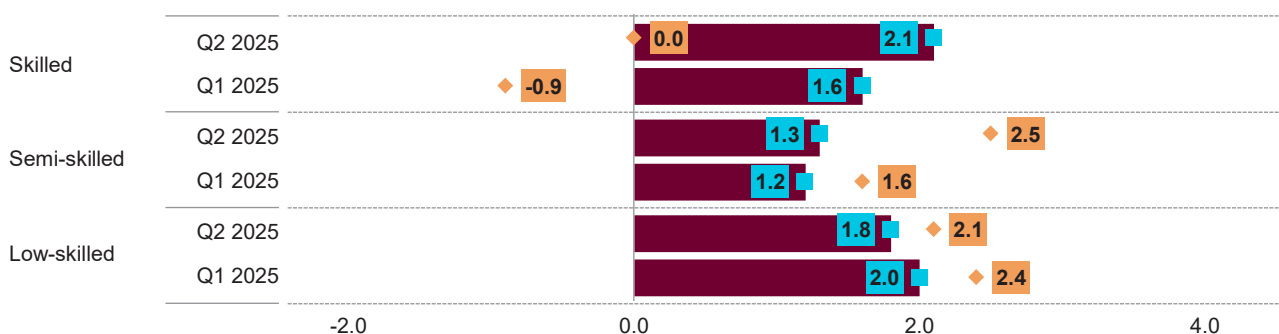
Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q2 2025, the number of jobs in all skill categories increased compared to the previous year. The same phenomenon occurred in the number of filled positions, showing an increase across all skill categories [Chart 3.5].

Chart 3.5:

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

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)



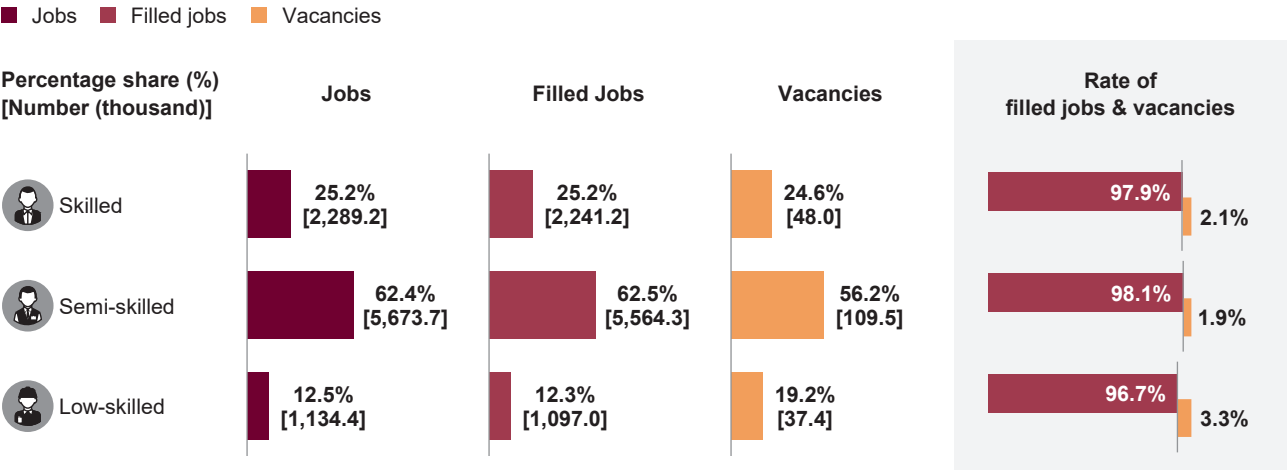
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

The majority of jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.4 per cent or equivalent to 5.67 million jobs in Q2 2025. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assembler. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.3 per cent (+75.4 thousand). Therefore, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.56 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent (+72.7 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category remained as 2.5 per cent (+2.6 thousand) to record 109.5 thousand vacancies with a vacancy rate of 1.9 per cent.

The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.2 per cent in Q2 2025, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 2.1 per cent (+46.6 thousand) year-on-year to 2.29 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 2.1 per cent (+46.6 thousand) to record 2.24 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies registered 48.0 thousand vacancies same as Q2 2024. 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 12.5 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 1.8 per cent (+20.3 thousand) to 1.13 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 1.8 per cent (+19.6 thousand) to 1.10 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q2 2025. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 2.1 per cent (+0.8 thousand) to 37.4 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 2025



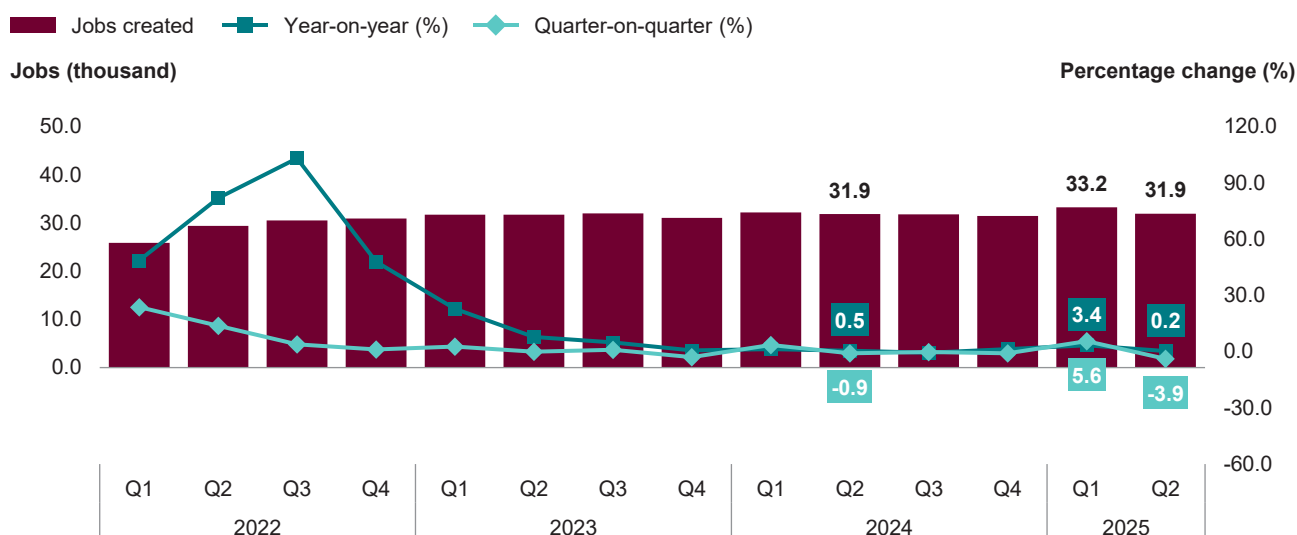
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

3.2 Jobs Creation

In Q2 2025, the number of jobs created in the economic sector increase by 0.2 per cent (+0.1 thousand) year-on-year, compared to 3.4 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The total number of jobs created stood at 31.9 thousand. In the meantime, jobs created registered a quarterly negative growth of 3.9 per cent (-1.3 thousand) from 33.2 thousand during Q1 2025 [Chart 3.7].

Chart 3.7:

Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 46.7 per cent or equivalent to 14.9 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 5.9 per cent (-0.9 thousand) in Q2 2025. Within this sector, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 8.8 thousand jobs created, followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.1 thousand jobs.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 37.4 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2025, grew by 10.5 per cent (+1.1 thousand) to register 11.9 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 (33.7%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (25.0%) sub-sectors.

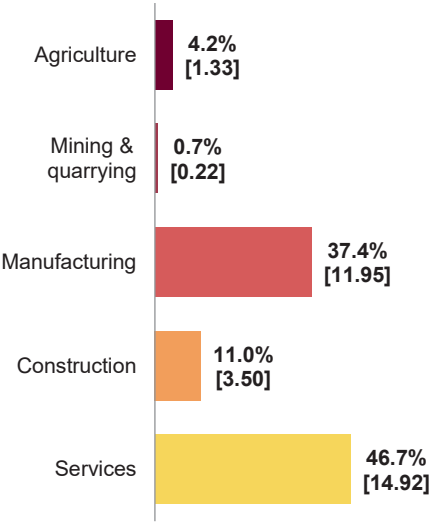
Furthermore, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying sector recording 0.2 thousand jobs created. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 4.2 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.3 thousand jobs, posting a rise of 3.6 per cent (+0.05 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, the Construction sector, which contributed 11.0 per cent, also recorded a decline of 5.3 per cent (-0.2 thousand) [Chart 3.8].

Chart 3.8:

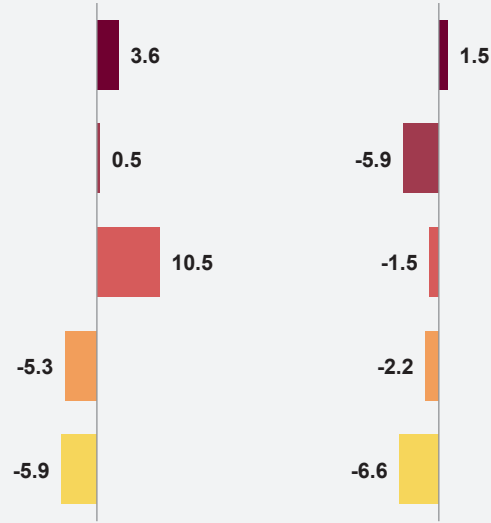
Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q2 2025

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

Percentage share (%)
[Jobs (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

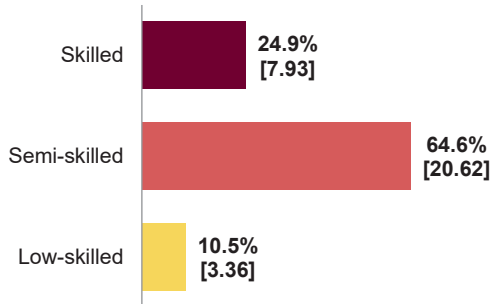
Looking at the jobs created by skill level, more than half or 64.6 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2025 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 20.6 thousand jobs. In terms of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 3.0 per cent (+0.6 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (24.9%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 6.7 per cent (-0.6 thousand) to 7.9 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 10.5 per cent of all jobs created, increased by 0.9 per cent (+0.03 thousand) to record 3.4 thousand jobs in Q2 2025 [Chart 3.9].

Chart 3.9:

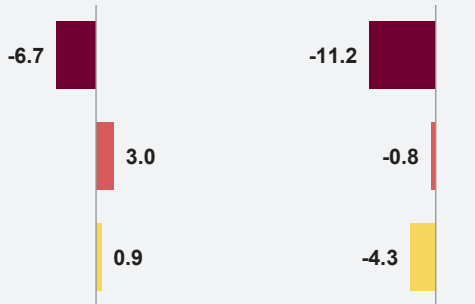
Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q2 2025

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]



Percentage change (%)
Annual Quarterly



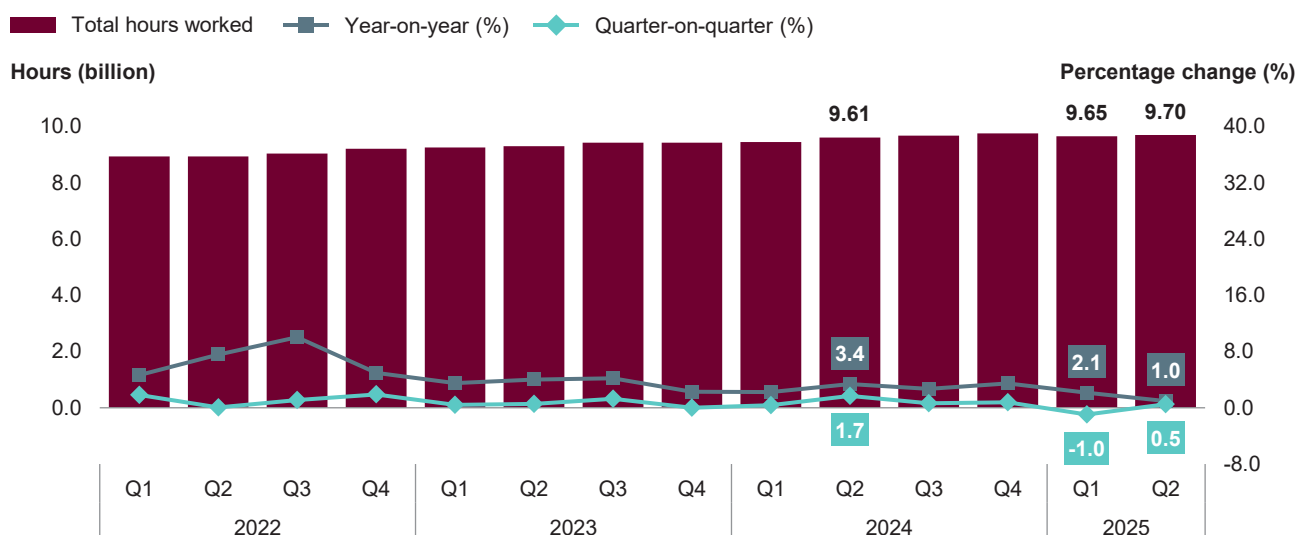
Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

4.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

During Q2 2025, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 4.4 per cent year-on-year as compared to 5.9 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. This economic growth was accompanied by an increase in total hours worked, which rose by 1.0 per cent to 9.70 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked edged up by 0.5 per cent, following a 1.0 per cent decrease in Q1 2025 [Chart 4.1].

Chart 4.1:

Total hours worked, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 63.0 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 17.3 per cent, followed by Agriculture with a share of 10.5 per cent in Q2 2025. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.7 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

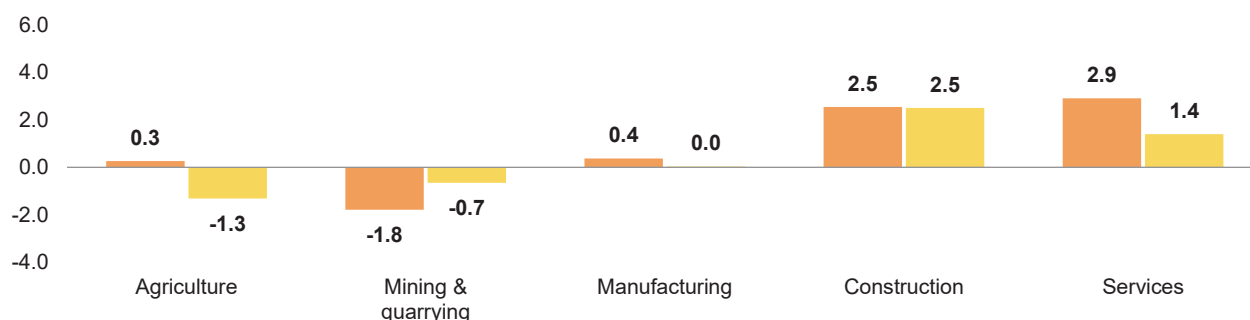
All sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked except for the Agriculture and Mining and Quarrying sector. The Construction sector observing the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 2.5 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Services sector surged by 1.4 per cent, with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Food & beverages and Accommodation (6.6%), followed by Utilities sub-sector (1.6%). During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector contributed a slight rise of 0.03 per cent year-on year. However, the Agriculture and Mining and Quarrying sector showed a negative momentum, contracting by 1.3 and 0.7 per cent respectively in Q2 2025 [Chart 4.2].

Chart 4.2:

Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2024 & Q2 2025

Q1 2025 Q2 2025

Percentage change (%)



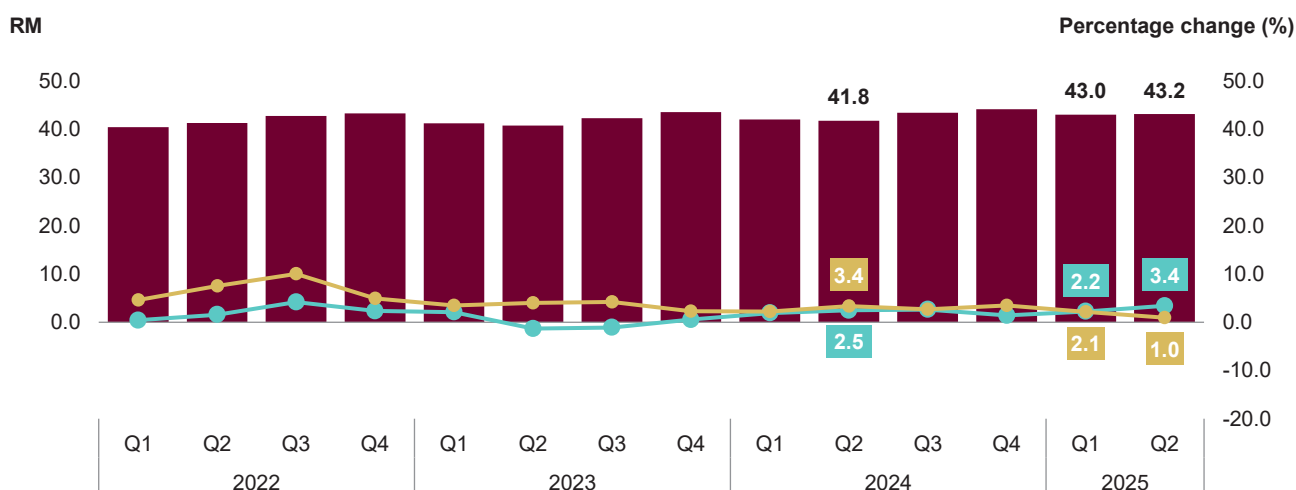
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 3.4 per cent in Q2 2025 after registering an increase of 2.2 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM43.2 per hour worked [Chart 4.3].

Chart 4.3:

Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

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 2025, DOSM

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q2 2025, labour productivity per hour worked recorded year-on-year growth across all economic sectors, except for the Mining and Quarrying sector, which declined by 4.6 per cent. The Construction sector posted the highest increase at 9.3 per cent, although lower than the 11.3 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector continued its upward trend with an increase of 3.7 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked. Most sub-sectors posted growth, except for Beverages and tobacco products (-0.3%), Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-1.9%) and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-2.2%).

Labour productivity per hour worked in the Services sector increased by 3.6 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2025, with the highest growth being recorded in both Real estate and business services (9.1%) and Transportation and storage (7.1%) sub-sectors [Table 4.1].

Table 4.1:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q2 2025

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	3.5	2.1	-1.3
Mining & quarrying	-4.6	-5.2	-0.7
Manufacturing	3.7	3.7	0.03
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	13.9	11.8	-1.9
Beverages & tobacco products	-0.3	4.1	4.4
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	-2.2	-0.2	2.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	1.4	3.3	1.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	5.4	-0.8	-5.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	0.3	3.8	3.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	5.1	7.3	2.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-1.9	-2.2	-0.3
Construction	9.3	12.1	2.5
Services	3.6	5.1	1.4
Utilities	-0.4	1.1	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade	3.5	4.3	0.8
Food & beverages and accommodation	2.3	9.0	6.6
Transportation & storage	7.1	8.6	1.4
Information & communication	3.3	3.5	0.2
Finance & insurance	0.6	1.4	0.8
Real estate & business services	9.1	8.6	-0.5
Other services	6.7	6.1	-0.5
Total	3.4	4.4	1.0

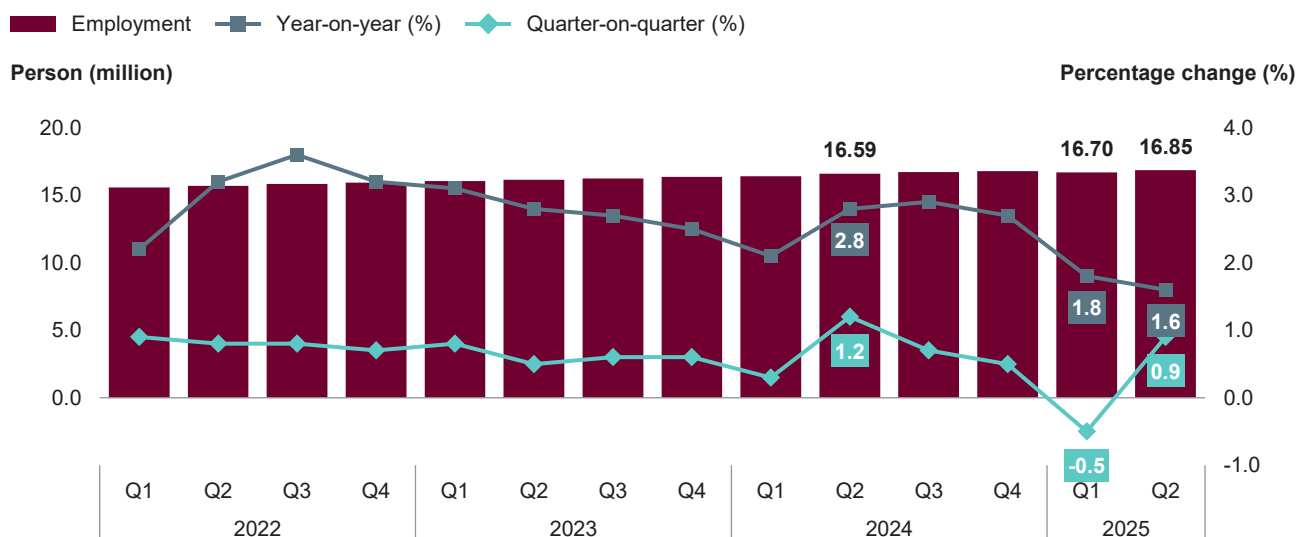
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

4.2 Labour Productivity per Employment

As the Malaysian labour market situation improved further in Q2 2025, employment increased by 1.6 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 16.85 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment registered a growth of 0.9 per cent, following a decline of 0.5 per cent in the preceding quarter [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4:

Employment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

In Q2 2025, employment expanded across all economic sectors, with particularly highest gains in the Services sector. Employment in the Services sector increased by 2.1 per cent to reach 10.60 million persons, with every sub-sector showing growth over the same quarter of the previous year. The most notable rise was observed in the Food & beverages and accommodation (3.5%), followed by Information and communication (2.6%), Utilities (2.0%) and Wholesale & Retail Trade (2.0%).

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 1.0 per cent in Q2 2025 to record 2.85 million persons. All sub-sectors registered growth, with the largest increase observed in the Beverages and tobacco products (2.9%) sub-sector, followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (2.1%) and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (1.5%) sub-sectors.

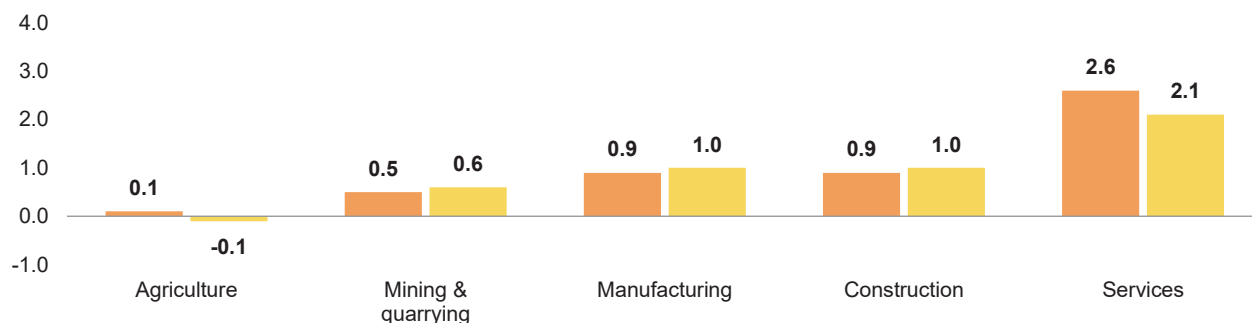
In addition, employment in the Agriculture sector posted a modest decrease of 0.1 per cent, reaching 1.90 million persons in Q2 2025. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors recorded employment growth of 0.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively [Chart 4.5].

Chart 4.5:

Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q1 2024 & Q2 2025

Q1 2025 Q2 2025

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Labour productivity, which is measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.8 per cent to reach RM24,887 per employment in Q2 2025 [Chart 4.6].

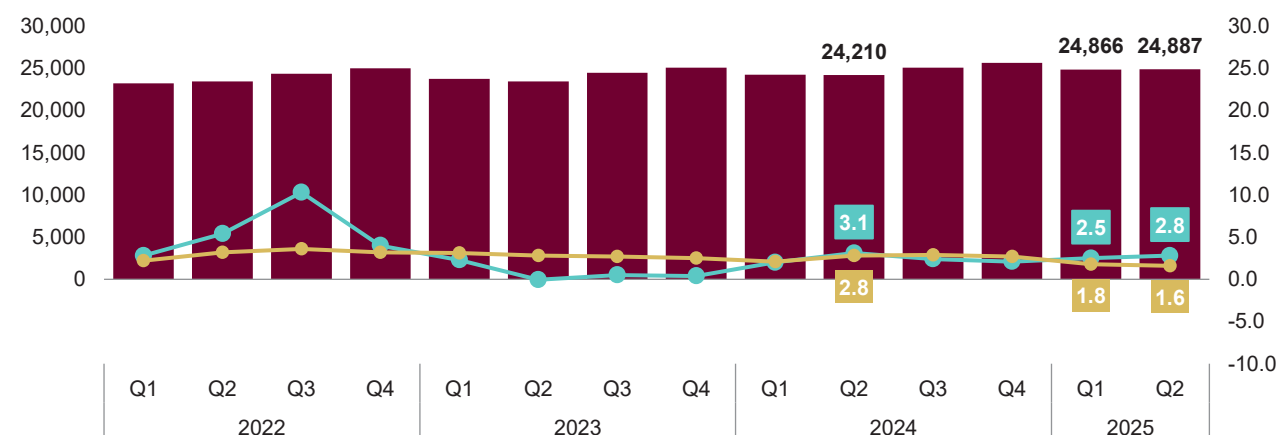
Chart 4.6:

Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

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

RM

Percentage change (%)



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

By economic sector, labour productivity per employment in the Services sector registered a year-on-year increase of 2.9 per cent in Q2 2025, underpinned by positive performance across the majority of its sub-sectors. Nonetheless, contractions were observed in the Utilities sub-sector (-0.9%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 2.8 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2025 as compared to a 3.2 per cent increase in the preceding quarter. Among the highest growth within this sector was recorded by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (9.5%) and Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.1%) sub-sectors.

The Construction sector sustained its positive momentum, recording a substantial increase of 11.0 per cent in labour productivity per employment. The Agriculture sector also posted a modest increase of 2.3 per cent, recovering from a contraction of 0.6 per cent in the previous quarter. Conversely, the Mining and Quarrying sector experienced a decline in labour productivity per employment, falling by 5.8 per cent during Q2 2025 [Table 4.2].

Table 4.2:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q2 2025

Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	2.3	2.1	-0.1
Mining & quarrying	-5.8	-5.2	0.6
Manufacturing	2.8	3.7	1.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	9.5	11.8	2.1
Beverages & tobacco products	1.2	4.1	2.9
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	-0.4	-0.2	0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	1.7	3.3	1.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	0.0	-0.8	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2.4	3.8	1.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	6.1	7.3	1.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-2.6	-2.2	0.4
Construction	11.0	12.1	1.0
Services	2.9	5.1	2.1
Utilities	-0.9	1.1	2.0
Wholesale & retail trade	2.3	4.3	2.0
Food & beverages and accommodation	5.3	9.0	3.5
Transportation & storage	6.6	8.6	1.9
Information & communication	0.8	3.5	2.6
Finance & insurance	1.2	1.4	0.2
Real estate & business services	6.8	8.6	1.7
Other services	4.3	6.1	1.7
Total	2.8	4.4	1.6

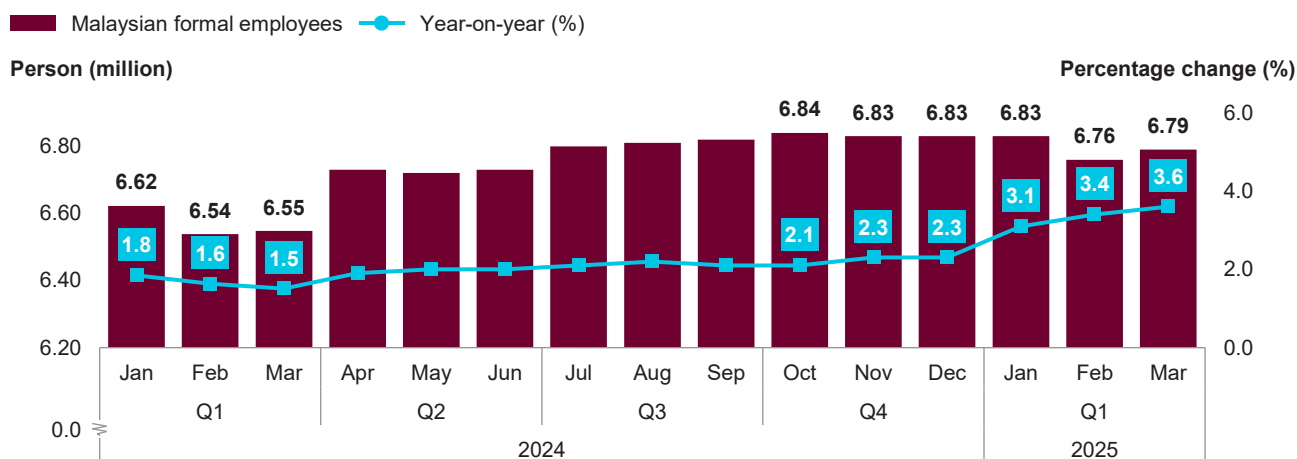
Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

5.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employees

The total number of Malaysian formal employees was 6.79 million persons in March 2025, an increase of 3.6 per cent (+238.9 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year based on the Employee Wages Statistics from administrative data sources. This accounted for 64.1 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both the private and public sectors [Chart 5.1].

Chart 5.1:

Malaysian formal employees, January 2024 – March 2025

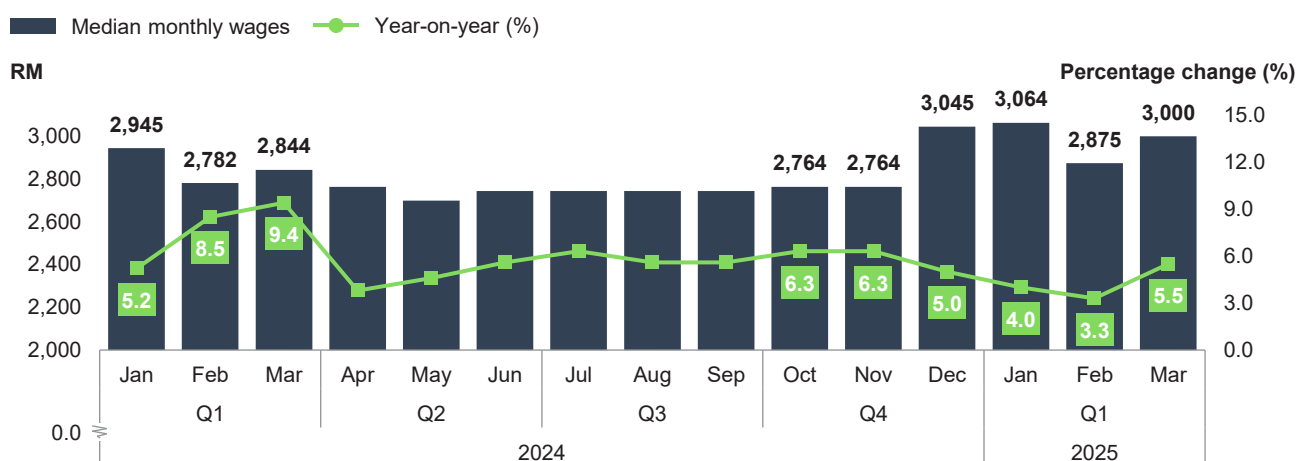


Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

As of March 2025, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees was RM3,000, registering a 5.5 per cent annual increase (February 2025: RM2,875; January 2025: RM3,064 [Chart 5.2].

Chart 5.2:

Median monthly wages, January 2024 – March 2025

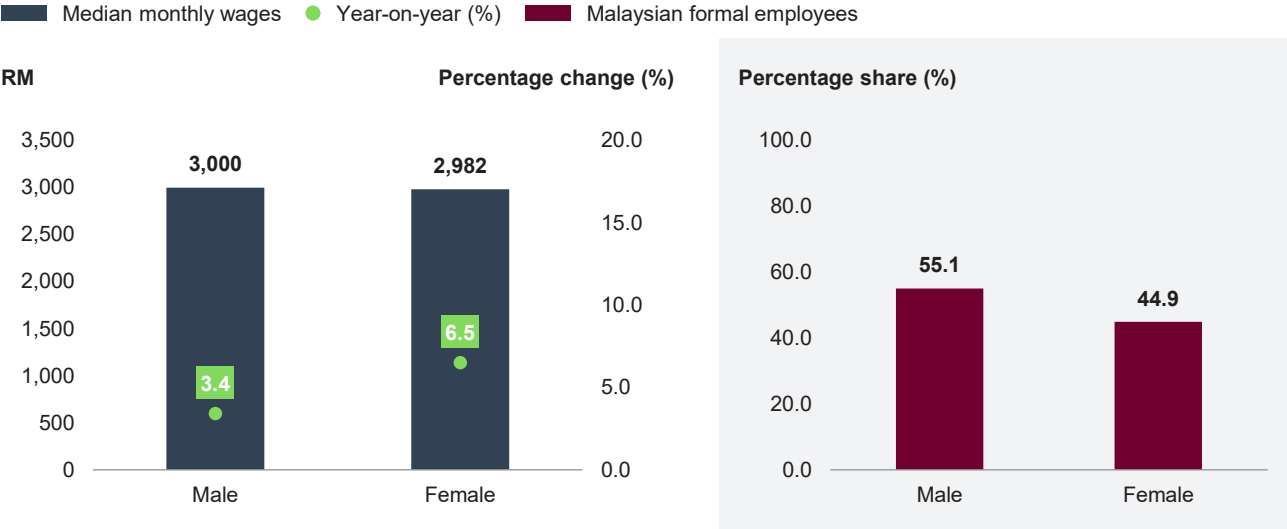


Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

In terms of sex aggregation, the median monthly wage for male employees in March 2025 increased by 3.4 per cent year-on-year to RM3,000, representing 55.1 per cent (3.74 million persons) of Malaysia’s formal employees. Meanwhile, female employees, making up 44.9 per cent of the formal employees, recorded a 6.5 per cent increase in their median monthly wage, to RM2,982.

Similarly, on a month-on-month basis, both male and female employees saw increases in their median monthly wages of 3.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively, compared to February 2025. 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 2025



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

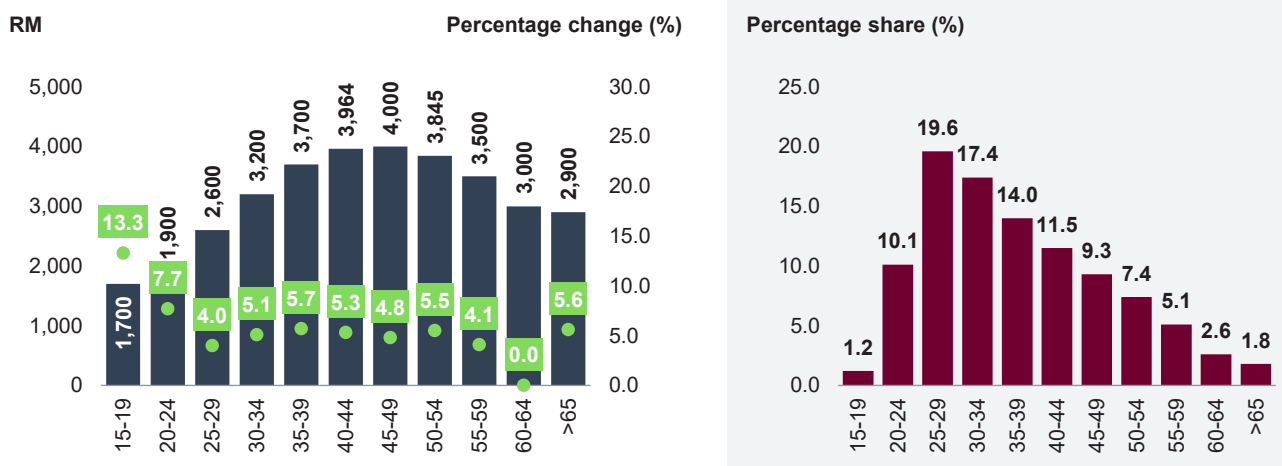
By age group, Malaysian formal employees aged 45 to 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM4,000 in March 2025, representing 9.3 per cent of total formal employees. In contrast, employees under the age of 20 earned the lowest median monthly wages at RM1,700. This pattern, consistent with previous months reflects the influenced of age, closely tied to education level and work experience on wage distribution.

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

Chart 5.4:

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

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



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

By economic activity, median monthly wages rose in all five main sectors in March 2025 compared to the same month in 2024. The Mining & Quarrying sector continued to record the highest median wage at RM8,800 (+4.8%), although it represented only 0.6 per cent of Malaysian formal employees.

The Construction and Services sectors both reported median monthly wages of RM3,000, with year-on-year increases of 1.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. As the largest contributor to the economy, the Services sector accounted for more than two-thirds (68.0% or 4.62 million persons) of formal employees. Within this sector, Finance & Insurance recorded the highest median wage at RM7,700, followed by Information & Communication at RM6,100, and Utilities at RM4,427. In contrast, the Food & Beverages and Accommodation sub-sector had the lowest median wage at RM2,045, but still posted a notable 4.2 per cent year-on-year increase.

In the Manufacturing sector, median monthly wages rose by 6.2 per cent year-on-year to RM2,809 in March 2025. The Agriculture sector recorded the lowest median wage among the main sectors at RM2,200 in March 2025. However, this sector showed a 10.0 per cent increase in median wages as compared to the same quarter 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 2025

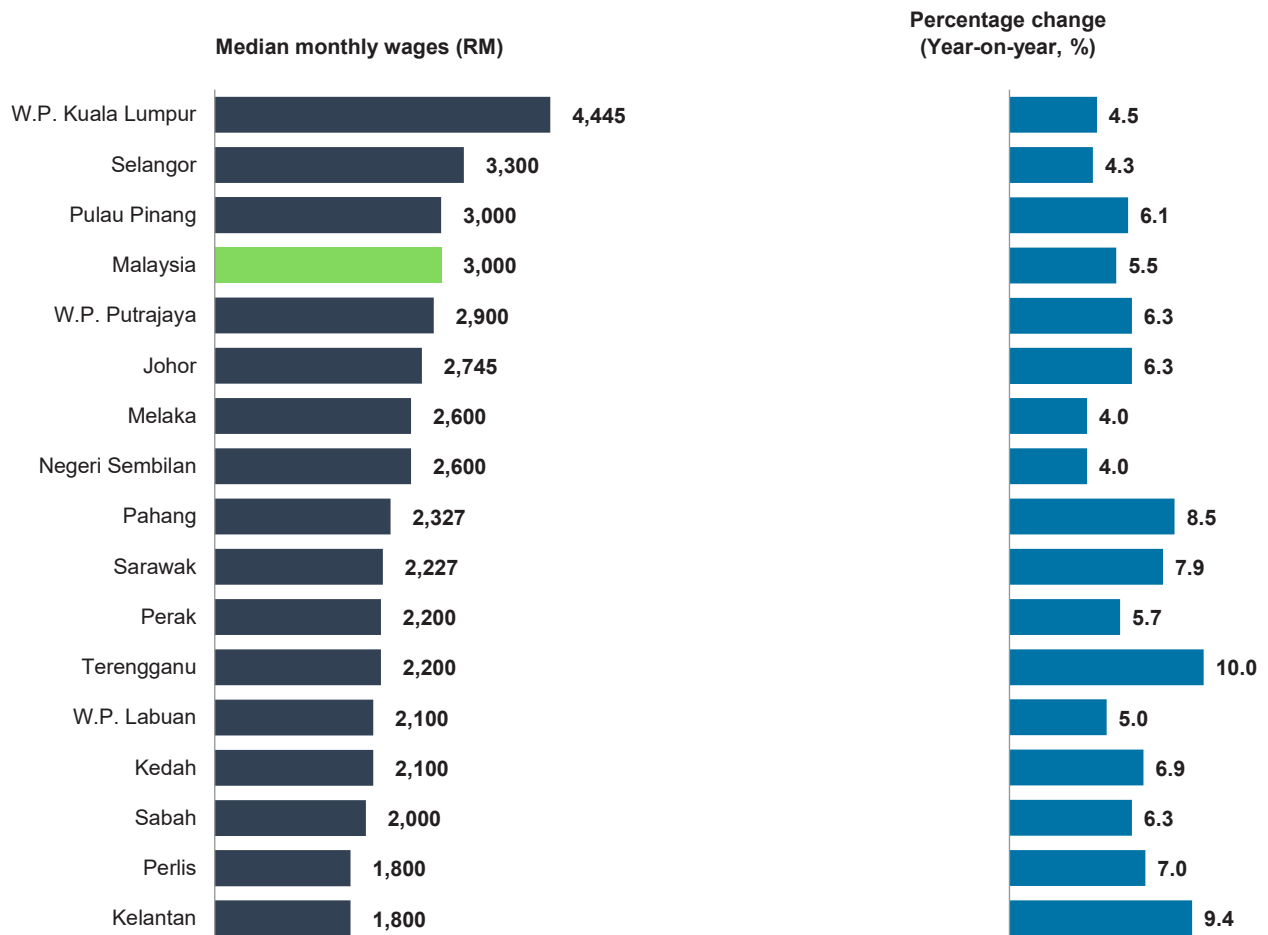
Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
Agriculture	2,200	10.0	1.9
Mining & quarrying	8,800	4.8	0.6
Manufacturing	2,809	6.2	17.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,544	10.6	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	3,664	10.1	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,182	6.7	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,564	5.6	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2,982	5.5	2.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2,864	6.1	2.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	2,827	6.1	4.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	3,000	3.8	3.3
Construction	3,000	1.2	6.0
Services	3,000	4.1	68.0
Utilities	4,427	30.2	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	2,545	3.3	21.1
Food & beverages and accommodation	2,045	4.2	4.4
Transportation & storage	3,200	5.5	4.4
Information & communication	6,100	7.0	3.2
Finance & insurance	7,700	11.6	4.6
Real estate & business services	3,100	3.3	12.2
Other services	2,973	7.6	17.2
Unclassified			5.9
Total	3,000	5.5	100.0

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

At the state level, three states reported median monthly wages above the national median of RM3,000 for formal employees in March 2025. W.P. Kuala Lumpur led with RM4,445, followed by Selangor at RM3,300 and Pulau Pinang at RM3,000. Conversely, during the same period, Sabah (RM2,000), Perlis (RM1,800) and Kelantan (RM1,800) recorded the lowest median monthly wages [Chart 5.5].

Chart 5.5:

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



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

5.2 Distribution of Monthly Wages

In March 2025, the wage distribution showed that 1.9 million persons, or 27.4 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees, earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group recorded a decrease of 8.9 per cent (-182.3 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year, while percentage share declined by 3.8 percentage points from 31.2 per cent in March 2024.

During the same period, the implementation of the new minimum wage of RM1,700 effective 1 February 2025 was clearly reflected in the wage distribution. The proportion of employees earning below RM1,500 fell from 7.4 per cent in March 2024 to 4.9 per cent in March 2025. Likewise, those earning below RM1,700 declined sharply from 22.1 per cent in March 2024 to 9.9 per cent in March 2025, highlighting the impact of this policy in uplifting lower-income workers.

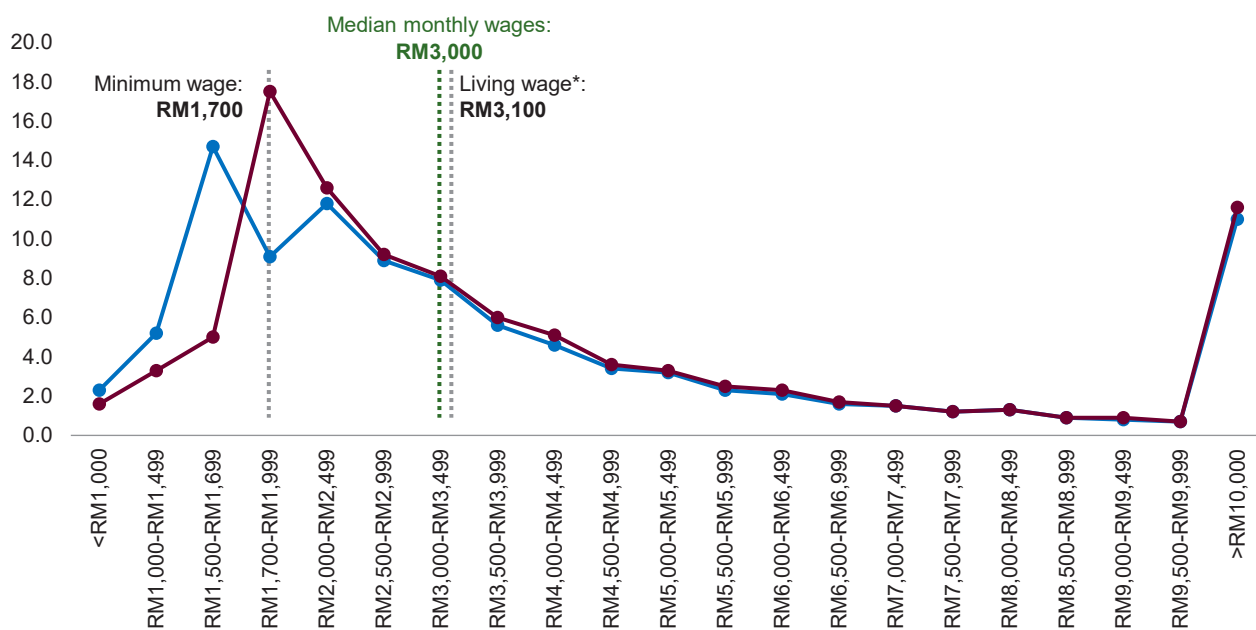
Meanwhile, approximately 11.6 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned the highest monthly wages of RM10,000 and above as of March 2025 [Chart 5.6].

Chart 5.6:

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

—●— March 2024 —●— March 2025

Percentage share (%)



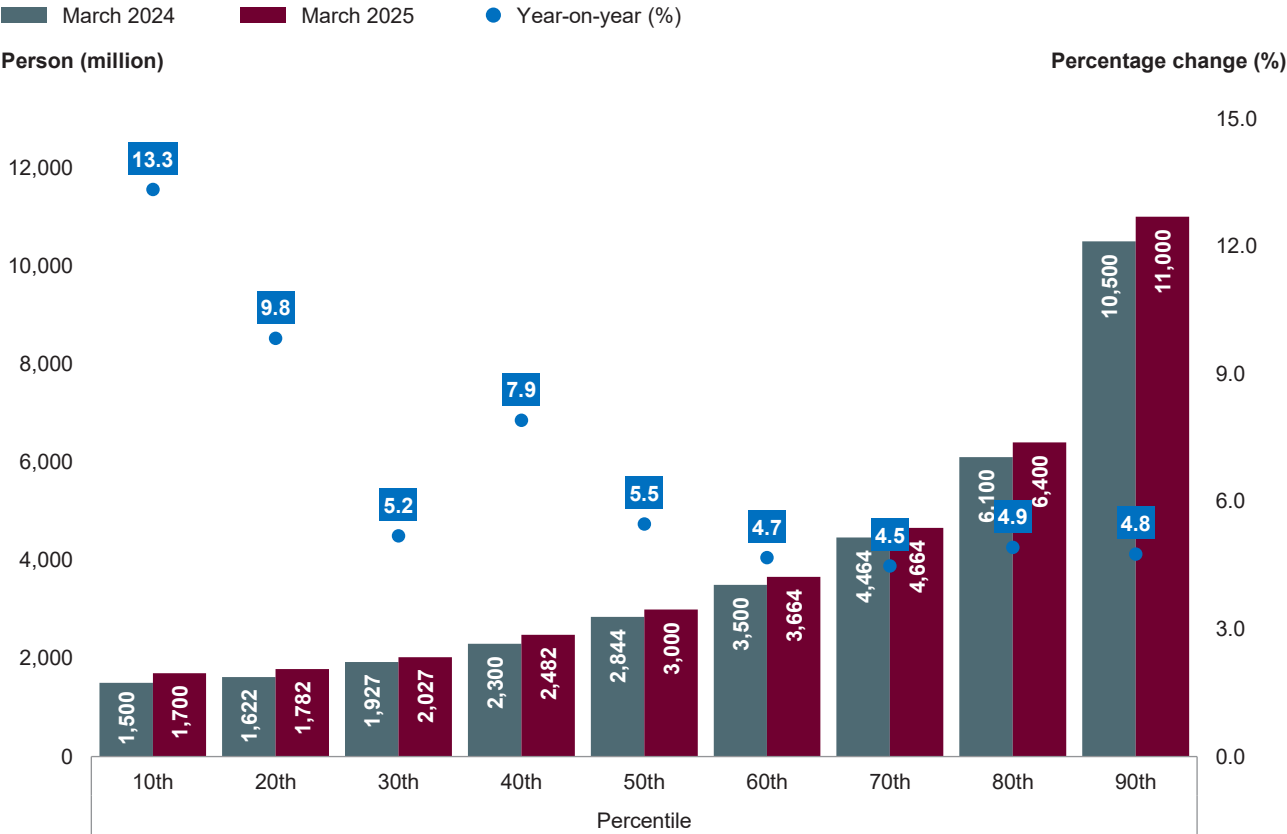
	Wages scale (RM)																				
Mac-25	1.6	3.3	5.0	17.5	12.6	9.2	8.1	6.0	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	11.6
Mac-24	2.3	5.2	14.7	9.1	11.8	8.9	7.9	5.6	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	11.0

Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

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

According to the percentile analysis, it has been observed that the 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,700 or less. However, this group experienced an increase of 13.3 per cent during March 2025 compared to the same month of the preceding year. At the 90th percentile, the monthly wages edge up by 4.8 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM11,000 per month. At these points, the wage ratio between the highest wage earner group (90th percentile) and the lowest wage earner group (10th percentile) explains that the highest wage earner group receives the monthly wage more than six times compared to the lowest wage earner group [Chart 5.7].

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



Source: Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q1 2025, DOSM

As Malaysia enters the second half of 2025, the labour market is transitioning from post-pandemic recovery to structural reforms that will shape the country's long-term competitiveness. The Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (13MP) 2026-2030, guided by the Malaysia MADANI framework and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, sets bold aspirations for Malaysia to rank among the world's top 30 economies and the top 25 countries in the Human Development Index by 2030 (Ministry of Economy, 2024). At the core of this vision is the pursuit of improve quality of life, equitable high incomes, and a sustainable environment through an inclusive labour market strategy.

A key target under the 13MP is to raise the share of Compensation of Employees (CE) from 33.1 per cent in 2023 to 45 per cent by 2030 (MIDF, 2025a). This plan highlights the important of aligning wage growth with productivity, supported by regular minimum wage reviews, the Progressive Wage Policy, and a living wage benchmark that reflects current costs. These measures are expected to reduce inequality, stimulate domestic demand, and strengthen inclusive growth (Business Today Malaysia, 2025).

At the same time, creating quality jobs remains a top priority, with targets of 700,000 new jobs in manufacturing and 500,000 in the digital economy by 2030 (MIDF, 2025b). These opportunities will be driven by technology, sustainable innovation, and high-value industries, supported by stronger technical and vocational education, targeted upskilling, and programmes to increase the participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous communities, and older workers. As Malaysia transitions into an ageing nation by 2030, lifelong learning, active ageing, and the silver economy, including long-term care, healthcare services, and retirement solutions, will be essential to sustain labour force participation and ensure demographic resilience (BERNAMA, 2025).

Reducing reliance on low-skilled foreign labour also remains a priority, with the share expected to decline to 10 per cent by 2030 (Asian News Network, 2025). The Multi-Tier Levy Mechanism, together with initiatives such as the Returning Expert Programme and competitive career pathways, will strengthen Malaysia's talent base and address brain drain. At the same time, expanding social protection for gig and informal workers will improve coverage for health, retirement, and safety benefits, ensuring greater resilience against economic shocks (Ministry of Economy, 2024).

Sustainability is central to Malaysia's labour market transformation. Growth in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and the circular economy is expected to generate high-value jobs requiring specialised skills in environmental management, clean technologies, and resource efficiency. Equipping workers with green skills will be crucial to ensure a fair and inclusive low-carbon transition, strengthening economic resilience while supporting national climate goals.

Regionally, Malaysia can benefit from ASEAN integration and broader trade frameworks such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Mutual recognition of professional qualifications will facilitate labour mobility, promote skills transfer, and enhance Malaysia's position as a competitive labour market in Asia and beyond (Asian News Network, 2025).

Overall, the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan serves as a strategic roadmap for building a more inclusive, resilient, and future-ready labour market. Its focus on fair wages, productive jobs, social protection, sustainability, demographic readiness, and talent development reflects a balanced approach to national progress. With the joint commitment from all stakeholders, Malaysia is well-positioned to achieve high-income, innovation-driven growth while ensuring the well-being of its people.

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7 Conclusion

Overall, Malaysia's labour market recorded positive performance in the second quarter of 2025, supported by sustained domestic economic growth, stronger demand across key sectors, and the implementation of progressive and inclusive government policies. Continued job creation and rising household incomes are expected to support domestic consumption, helping to cushion the economy against external uncertainties. At the same time, labour demand continued to reflect strong interest in skilled workers, aligning with the nation's aspiration to transition towards a high-income and knowledge-based economy. These developments reinforced by government initiatives aimed at addressing skills mismatches and enhancing the employability of the local workforce.

The government's proposed Progressive Wage Policy (PWP) to be implemented in stages beginning June 2025, targets more than 1.5 million low-income workers with the goal of raising average monthly wages and narrowing income gaps across sectors. This measure is expected to boost worker motivation and industry competitiveness. In addition, Talent Corporation Malaysia (TalentCorp) is implementing the MyWIRA Wanita Initiative to increase women's involvement in high-skilled and well-paid occupations. This is a significant step towards raising female labour force participation and reducing gender disparities in the labour market.

Furthermore, the Federal Government has strengthened social assistance programmes to ease the burden of living costs. Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) now benefits 5.4 million recipients, with its annual allocation raised to RM13 billion. Under this programme, households and single senior citizens receive an additional RM100 and RM50 per month, respectively. Similarly, more than 9 million Malaysians have benefited from the Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah (STR), which also saw its allocation increase to RM13 billion. Both initiatives aim to enhance the economic well-being of low-income households and mitigate the rising cost of living.

Looking ahead to the third quarter of 2025, Malaysia's economy is expected to maintain its resilience, driven by stable domestic activity and sustained policy support. The performance of the labour market points towards a progressive trajectory, consistent with the nation's broader transformation into a high-income, technologically advanced, and inclusive economy. Moving forward, continued emphasis on policy adaptability, skills development, and workforce efficiency will remain key priorities in further strengthening the resilience of Malaysia's labour market.

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Article

An Overview of Multifactor Productivity (MFP) in Malaysia: Trends and Challenges

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Introduction

Productivity is defined as the ratio of outputs to inputs, serving as a fundamental indicator of economic efficiency and overall performance (OECD, 2023). It is typically measured using two main approaches: **Single Factor Productivity (SFP)** and **Multifactor Productivity (MFP)**. SFP measures output to a single input, which accounts for the number of employees or total hours worked depending on the specific requirement. Additionally, SFP is widely adopted in production process as it can be easily interpreted and measured with both output and input expressed in physical units (Mark 1986; Foods and Agriculture Organization of the United States, 2018).

In Malaysia, SFP is commonly measured using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices as the output, while labour input (total number of employees and total hours worked) is used as a productivity indicator in line with the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint (MPB) and the Eleventh Malaysia Plan. However, as a partial measure, SFP does not conclude the overall economic performance, particularly the substitution between labour and capital, thus potentially giving misleading indications (Lieberman & Kang, 2008; Ahmed & Bhatti, 2020).

To address these limitations, Multifactor Productivity (MFP), also referred to as Total Factor Productivity (TFP), has been developed. Unlike SFP, MFP considers multiple inputs such as labour, capital dan intermediate inputs, which provides a more comprehensive picture of a long-term decision making for productivity growth (Rajamoorthy et al., 2019). Table 1 summarises the key differences between SFP and MFP:

Table 1:

Key Difference of Single Factor and Multifactor Productivity

Context	Single Factor Productivity	Multifactor Productivity
Countries	Worldwide	All OECD countries; Singapore
Input	Single input (number of workers, total hours worked, total jobs)	Multiple inputs (labour, capital, intermediate inputs)
Complexity	Simple to calculate and interpret	More complex due to combined input considerations
Scope	Narrow: focuses on one input's productivity	Broad: captures overall efficiency across all keys in

Source: Refined from OECD Measuring Productivity Manual (2001)

Although there are noticeable number of MFP studies in Malaysia, MFP has not yet officially adopted as a standard measure of productivity performance in this country. Hence, this article attempts to analyze the changing trends and structural challenges of measuring MFP in Malaysia from 2015 to 2023. Through this analysis, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers and researchers seeking to enhance productivity measurement methods beyond single factor approaches. It serves as a foundational contribution to support future initiatives in integrating MFP into the national productivity evaluation.

Literature Review

Multifactor Productivity (MFP) is rooted from economic growth theory (Solow-Swan model) developed by Robert Solow in the 1950's. The model introduced the concept of separating output growth into parts contributions from labour and capital input (Kryszak et al., 2021). MFP is also one of the indicators of sustainable economic growth and efficiency, particularly in economies transitioning from input-driven growth to knowledge-based development (Solow, 1957; OECD, 2023).

MFP is calculated as a volume index of value-added divided by a composite volume index of labour and capital input (System of National Accounts, 2025). MFP reflects the residual portion of output growth that cannot be explained only by increases in these inputs. In Malaysia, empirical studies on productivity are more on labour productivity (SFP) rather than MFP due to the data limitations and methodological challenges. Nevertheless, a growing number of studies have attempted to estimate and analyze MFP to provide insights for future studies.

For instance, Jajri (2007) believed that the openness to foreign companies in Malaysia and world economy is a major contributor to the MFP (or TFP) growth during 1971 to 2004. While using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach and the Malmquist Productivity Index, this study also found that the economy needs an enhancement of the productivity by increasing the number of skilled workers to operate more advance technology and adopting new technologies in future. However, increasing the number of technologies without upgrading them will only bring diminish to the MFP growth, especially in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors.

Meanwhile, Asid and Saiman (2003) conducted a TFP growth in Malaysia's Resource-Based Industries which evaluated the contribution of labour and capital (excluding intermediate inputs) to value-added growth between 1981 to 1997. This study applied the Solow-Residual methodology coupled with Tornqvist Index. The authors also agreed that TFP gains were modest due to the structural differences in productivity growth between sectors, particularly in broader industrial categories.

In the meantime, MFP or TFP is not only used to measure the productivity of economy but also applied in other fields. In recent years, Ahmad et al. (2025) analyzed TFP changes in Malaysian public universities during 2017 to 2021. The study used a non-parametric frontier approach by three inputs (academic staff, undergraduate student and postgraduate student) and three outputs (undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications awarded and publications). The findings revealed that Malaysian public universities recorded an average annual 1.3 per cent increase in technology along with 0.8 per cent decline in technical efficiency. This indicates that

while productivity gains were driven by technology advancement, its full potential is hindered by technical inefficiency.

While Multifactor Productivity (MFP) has its theoretical roots in classical growth models, its practical implementation in Malaysia remains limited compared to Single Factor Productivity (SFP) due to data constraints and methodological complexity. However, existing highlight MFP's growing importance in evaluating economic performance and efficiency across different sectors. For instance, Jajri (2007) emphasized the role of openness and technology in driving MFP growth, while Asid and Saiman (2003) focused on sectoral differences using the Solow residual. These studies highlight the varied productivity patterns in Malaysia's industrial landscape. More recently, the use of MFP analysis in non-traditional sectors, such as higher education (Ahmad et al., 2025), shows the flexibility of the MFP framework. Collectively, these studies indicate a growing interest in MFP research, offering a strong basis for more detailed sector specific studies, especially as Malaysia shifts toward a knowledge-based and innovation-driven economy.

Data Acquisition

The data used in this analysis were obtained from official compilations data by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) for the period 2015 to 2023. The study focuses on five primary sectors, namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used wherever possible. Some statistics are calculated by the authors based on original data sources. In addition, the authors reviewed literature from articles, journals, reports and working papers obtained from websites that document relevant information for dissemination. These sources are considered secondary data.

Methodology

a) Multifactor Productivity

In this paper, value-added approach was used to measure the Multifactor Productivity (MFP). This non-parametric approach aligns with the growth accounting framework used by the OECD in Measuring Productivity Manual which does not require specifying an aggregate production function (Ahmed & Bhatti, 2020). At the same time, the value-added approach also focuses on productivity derived only from primary inputs, which includes labour and capital by excluding intermediate inputs like materials, energy and services used in production. The use of intermediate inputs in this analysis is constrained by data availability, as Malaysia's I-O tables are compiled only at five-year intervals due to their complexity, rather than on an annual basis. Conceptually, this approach is not, generally an accurate measure of technical change, however it remains as an indicator of an industry's capacity to contribute to the economy growth of income per unit of primary inputs (OECD, 2001).

In the meantime, it is essential to ensure that input choices align with both economic objectives and data availability to produce reliable productivity assessments. The labour input for this study is represented by the number of employees, while capital input is measured using Productive Capital Stock, derived by the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) (Department of Statistics

Malaysia, 2023a). However, the capital stock may not fully reflect the quality or actual use of capital factors, which can affect the reliability of sectoral MFP indices. Despite this limitation, it remains as the most suitable and currently available measure of capital input for MFP calculations in Malaysia.

The following equation was used to calculate the MFP index for this study:

$$MFP_i = \frac{Output_i}{CompIn_i}$$

Where:

- MFP_i denotes as multifactor productivity index
- $Output_i$ represents GDP in constant value index
- $CompIn_i$ is the composite input index which combine both weighted inputs of labour (L_i^α) and capital (K_i^β) as depicted in the equation below:

$$CompIn_i = L_i^\alpha * K_i^\beta$$

The weights used in this study are the share of employee's compensation, where $\alpha + \beta = 1$. These weights play a crucial role as they reflect the relative contribution of each input to the total output.

b) Year-on-Year Growth

To assess the annual changes in productivity performance, year-on-year (YoY) growth rates were calculated for the multifactor productivity index. This method allows for the identification of fluctuations and recovery patterns.

The YoY growth is computed using the following formula:

$$YoY\ Growth\ (\%) = \left(\frac{Index_t - Index_{t-1}}{Index_{t-1}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- $Index_t$ is the MFP index for the current year
- $Index_{t-1}$ is the MFP index for the previous year

Result and Discussion

a) Malaysia's Sectoral Multifactor Productivity Trends

This section presents the sectoral Multifactor Productivity (MFP) trends in Malaysia observed over the period study. The results offer different insights into the diverse input utilization patterns adapted to the changes of economic conditions and structural shifts.

2015–2020: Gradual Growth and Pandemic-Induced Decline

Table 2:

Multifactor Productivity Index and Growth (%) Trends in Malaysia (2015 - 2023)

Sectors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Index									
Agriculture	100.0	93.1	94.3	91.2	89.9	85.8	83.7	83.9	83.5
Mining & quarrying	100.0	96.8	93.2	88.5	85.9	76.8	76.9	78.8	78.4
Manufacturing	100.0	99.3	99.2	98.9	99.0	95.0	101.8	107.0	104.7
Construction	100.0	105.4	109.5	110.3	109.2	86.4	79.7	82.0	85.0
Services	100.0	101.9	104.2	106.9	109.1	100.8	100.5	108.4	110.1
Total	100.0	100.4	101.9	102.7	103.6	95.9	97.0	102.9	103.5
Year-on-Year Growth (%)									
Agriculture		-6.9	1.3	-3.3	-1.4	-4.6	-2.4	0.2	-0.5
Mining & quarrying		-3.2	-3.7	-5.1	-2.9	-10.6	0.1	2.5	-0.6
Manufacturing		-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-4.0	7.2	5.1	-2.2
Construction		5.4	3.9	0.8	-1.0	-20.9	-7.8	3.0	3.6
Services		1.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	-7.6	-0.3	7.8	1.6
Total		0.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	-7.4	1.1	6.1	0.6

Source: 'Authors' calculation from Labour Productivity and National Accounts Capital Stock

Table 2 shows that Malaysia's overall Multifactor Productivity (MFP) index demonstrated a steady upward trend from 2015, reaching a peak of 103.6 (0.8%) in 2019. The average annual growth rate during this period remained positive with the growth recorded between 0.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent. This marginal increase reflects slight improvements in the efficiency of input utilization of all sectors mainly within the Services and Construction sectors that recorded consistent gains prior to 2020.

However, in 2020, the index declined to 95.9 which reflected a negative 7.4 per cent growth. This contraction was mainly due to the severe disruption to economic activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic by the end of 2019. The production also fell dramatically despite labour and capital inputs remained available, resulting in operational disruptions across all sectors.

The restrictions implemented during the pandemic caused significant disruptions. While other sectors also experiencing a contraction during 2020, these two sectors had the most pronounced declines. The Construction sector recorded a further dropped to negative 20.9 per cent compared to 2019, followed by the Mining and quarrying sector, which posted negative 10.6 per cent, primarily as a result of the global collapse in oil prices [Chart 1].

2021–2022: Recovery and Post-Pandemic Rebound

The year of 2021 to 2022 marked the beginning of Malaysia's recovery from the pandemic. As movement restrictions were gradually lifted and economic activities resumed, the overall Multifactor Productivity (MFP) index began to recover. While other sectors continued to decline as of 2021, the Manufacturing sector rebounded to positive growth at 7.2 per cent from negative 4.0 per cent in 2020. In the meantime, Malaysia's exports benefitted significantly after becoming one of the key engines of growth in 2021 and 2022 (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2024).

In 2022, the sector maintained its momentum and recorded 5.1 per cent growth. This was likely supported by increased external demand, the stabilization of supply chain and the industrial adaptation to post-pandemic production norms. Furthermore, the Services sector significantly contributing to the growth after posting an index of 108.4 with 7.8 per cent growth. According to Department of Statistics Malaysia (2023b), the ICT's contribution to GDP reached 2.3 per cent in 2022, with double-digit growth in ICT output and e-commerce value-added **[Chart 1]**.

2023: Transition to Normalization

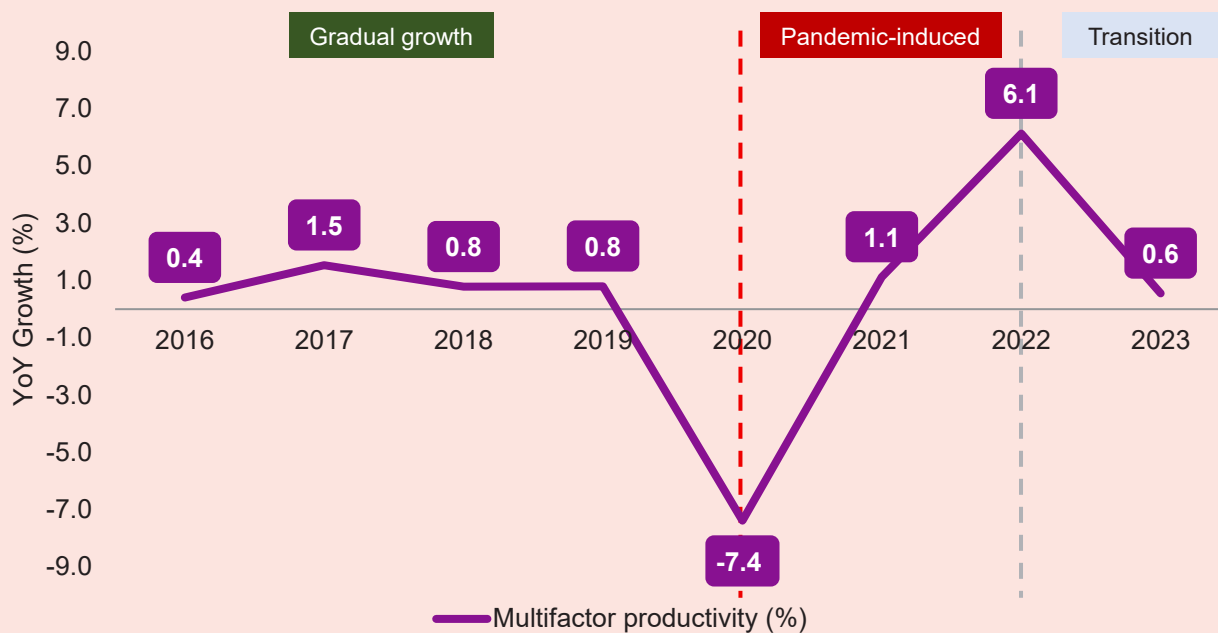
By 2023, Multifactor Productivity (MFP) growth slowed to 0.6 per cent in 2023 from 6.1 per cent in the previous year. The authors believed that this marginal growth was due to the transition stage where the initial recovery efforts shift towards restoring a more sustainable economy. With the input supply expanding more rapidly than output, efficiency gained moderated. Additionally, global inflation and weaker demand are few external factors that contributed to the slowdown in productivity.

For instance, Electric and Electrical (E&E) which is one of the Malaysia's export products contracted due to slower global semiconductor demand during 2023 (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023c). Additionally, the depreciation in Malaysian Ringgit led to an increase in import prices, thereby affecting the investment valuation, productivity and operational efficiency (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2023; MIDA, 2024). Another example can be observed through China's slower recovery and supply chain uncertainties that further dampened productivity, particularly in trade exposed sectors.

In short, the negative 7.4 per cent in 2020 and the rebound in 2022 at 6.1 per cent highlight the Malaysia's economy adaptive capacity. Meanwhile, the slowdown to 0.5 per cent in 2023 signals underlying constraints. These shifts indicate there are deeper structural and measurement challenges that continue to affect Malaysia's productivity performance. Analyzing the MFP trends can offer insights into the efficiency both inputs progress of each sector. These findings are essential for understanding the underlying factors driving economic performance and for identifying sectors with potential for productivity enhancement **[Chart 1]**.

Chart 1:

Multifactor Productivity Growth Trends



Source: 'Authors' calculation from Labour Productivity and National Accounts Capital Stock

b) Challenges of Multifactor Productivity in Malaysia

Data limitation poses a significant constraint in capturing the full range of intermediate inputs and the quality of capital stock. Currently, the Productive Capital Stock (PCS) is derived using the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM), which primarily tracks capital quantity rather than its quality (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023a). As such, productivity estimates do not account for improvements in asset efficiency, technological advancement or capital obsolescence. Many researchers suggest that adopting capital services would provide a more accurate measure of MFP.

Methodology complexity is also another key challenges in estimating and analyzing MFP as it is highly sensitive to input selection weighting assumptions. Inaccurate weight assumptions can lead to misleading productivity estimations, especially in economies like Malaysia where sectoral input structures differ significantly. When similar weights are applied across all industries, sectors with higher capital intensity may be underestimated. Thus, the determination of input weights across sectors must be conducted with methodological precision to ensure that the respective contributions of labour and capital are appropriately represented in the productivity estimations. In the meantime, a study by Statistics Canada illustrates that different MFP definitions, such as value-added versus gross output approaches yield different productivity outcomes depending on which inputs are included and at what stage of production (Baldwin & Gu, 2013). This underscores the methodological complexity inherent in calculating MFP.

The **pandemic disruptions** during 2020 have brought sudden shifts in labour supply, global demand and policy interventions which significantly distorted input and output relationships. The implementation of movement restrictions, business closures and border controls during the pandemic led to labour shortages across various sectors. In response, governments

introduced a range of fiscal and monetary measures, including stimulus packages and regulatory adjustments, which further influenced production dynamics (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021). These unprecedented and rapid changes introduced considerable volatility into the economic system, complicating the accurate measurement of inputs and outputs for productivity analysis during this period (OECD & APO, 2022).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this paper provides an overview of Multifactor Productivity (MFP) in Malaysia by examining its trends and challenges. Although MFP remains as a critical indicator of economy efficiency, its implementation in Malaysia has been relatively limited compared to labour productivity due to the data availability and methodological complexities. Nevertheless, this study finds a fluctuation in MFP trends after a significant contraction in 2020, followed by a strong rebound in 2022 driven by post-pandemic recovery, digital transformation and export growth. However, the slower growth in 2023 reflects deeper issues, such as rising input costs, external headwinds and the limitations of labour and capital efficiency.

The study also highlights key methodological and data related challenges affecting MFP assessment in Malaysia. While Productive Capital Stock reflects efficiency by asset age, it does not fully capture depreciation patterns, asset utilization rates or technological differences, which are central to capital services. Future research may benefit from constructing capital services series based on OECD methodology if disaggregated capital stock by asset class, service lives and investment deflators become available. Additionally, the sensitivity of MFP to input selection and weighting schemes highlights the need for a more refined and consistent measurement framework. As Malaysia aims to drive productivity led growth, addressing these structural and measurement challenges will be critical for informing more effective economic and sectoral policies.

Disclaimer

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

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Q2

STATISTICAL TABLES

2025

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8
Sex													
Male	(%)	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.3
Female	(%)	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	45.7	45.7	46.5	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.5	46.9	47.0	47.5	47.8	48.0
25-34	(%)	87.1	86.9	87.3	88.1	88.5	87.6	87.3	87.3	87.0	86.4	86.2	86.0
35-44	(%)	85.2	86.8	86.2	86.0	85.2	85.1	85.0	85.8	85.7	85.0	84.5	84.1
45-54	(%)	75.1	73.9	76.2	76.0	76.4	77.9	78.1	77.5	75.6	75.7	76.0	76.8
55-64	(%)	46.3	46.3	44.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	46.5	46.4	48.9	50.4	51.6	51.4
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.3
15-24	(%)	56.7	58.4	60.5	58.8	58.5	58.5	57.8	59.2	61.4	60.8	51.5	55.0
25-34	(%)	94.7	95.3	94.0	96.2	96.8	96.8	93.8	95.9	95.5	94.3	96.1	93.3
35-44	(%)	97.7	96.6	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.3	92.0	94.9	95.4	97.0	97.9
45-54	(%)	95.1	93.8	95.4	93.4	95.2	95.9	95.6	95.8	91.3	91.8	96.3	93.3
55-64	(%)	65.7	65.0	62.5	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.9	71.5	67.6	69.1	76.7	78.4
Female	(%)	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.4
15-24	(%)	33.7	31.7	31.1	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.5	32.5	30.3	32.0	43.4	39.9
25-34	(%)	78.6	77.5	79.7	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.2	76.6	76.4	76.4	73.3	76.6
35-44	(%)	72.0	76.5	74.0	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.1	78.7	75.2	73.0	70.1	68.1
45-54	(%)	55.2	53.9	57.0	58.5	57.5	60.0	59.4	58.0	59.1	58.4	54.4	59.1
55-64	(%)	26.6	27.6	25.8	25.7	28.6	29.9	25.7	21.1	30.1	31.7	26.4	24.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	67.9	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.3	68.4	68.5	69.1	69.5
Bumiputera	(%)	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.6	68.0	68.2
Chinese	(%)	72.6	73.2	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.6	70.3	70.5	71.1	72.2	72.8
Indians	(%)	68.8	69.9	70.5	69.1	69.2	69.7	68.2	68.0	68.2	68.8	70.6	71.3
Others	(%)	81.5	73.0	75.2	70.5	67.3	73.2	60.1	59.0	61.0	61.2	62.6	72.4
Non-citizens	(%)	80.6	80.8	81.2	82.0	82.4	82.4	86.5	88.7	87.6	86.2	82.1	80.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	65.2	61.7	63.5	61.7	57.9	62.7	66.5	66.9	66.8	68.8	68.9	69.2
Primary	(%)	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.1	65.0	68.2	71.6	70.2	70.0	71.6	71.8	71.5
Secondary	(%)	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.4	68.7	68.4	67.7	67.8	68.3	68.5	68.7	68.8
Tertiary	(%)	73.8	74.5	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.8	75.9	76.8	75.5	74.4	74.4	74.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.1 Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate: Quarter Percentage Points

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sex													
Male	(%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female	(%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Age group													
15-24	(%)	0.3	0.0	0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
25-34	(%)	-0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2
35-44	(%)	0.6	1.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4
45-54	(%)	-0.4	-1.2	2.3	-0.2	0.4	1.5	0.2	-0.6	-1.9	0.1	0.3	0.8
55-64	(%)	2.1	0.0	-2.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.1	2.5	1.5	1.2	-0.2
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-24	(%)	0.0	1.7	2.1	-1.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	1.4	2.2	-0.6	-9.3	3.5
25-34	(%)	-1.1	0.6	-1.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	-3.0	2.1	-0.4	-1.2	1.8	-2.8
35-44	(%)	2.4	-1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-1.2	-5.3	2.9	0.5	1.6	0.9
45-54	(%)	-0.2	-1.3	1.6	-2.0	1.8	0.7	-0.3	0.2	-4.5	0.5	4.5	-3.0
55-64	(%)	1.5	-0.7	-2.5	2.9	-2.4	-1.0	4.9	4.6	-3.9	1.5	7.6	1.7
Female	(%)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-24	(%)	0.7	-2.0	-0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	-1.0	-2.2	1.7	11.4	-3.5
25-34	(%)	-0.5	-1.1	2.2	-0.6	0.0	-1.9	2.0	-2.6	-0.2	0.0	-3.1	3.3
35-44	(%)	-1.2	4.5	-2.5	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	7.6	-3.5	-2.2	-2.9	-2.0
45-54	(%)	-0.4	-1.3	3.1	1.5	-1.0	2.5	-0.6	-1.4	1.1	-0.7	-4.0	4.7
55-64	(%)	2.4	1.0	-1.8	-0.1	2.9	1.3	-4.2	-4.6	9.0	1.6	-5.3	-2.0
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Bumiputera	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2
Chinese	(%)	-0.4	0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
Indians	(%)	2.9	1.1	0.6	-1.4	0.1	0.5	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.7
Others	(%)	4.1	-8.5	2.2	-4.7	-3.2	5.9	-13.1	-1.1	2.0	0.2	1.4	9.8
Non-citizens	(%)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	4.1	2.2	-1.1	-1.4	-4.1	-2.1
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	-2.2	-3.5	1.8	-1.8	-3.8	4.8	3.8	0.4	-0.1	2.0	0.1	0.3
Primary	(%)	0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-3.1	3.2	3.4	-1.4	-0.2	1.6	0.2	-0.3
Secondary	(%)	0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tertiary	(%)	-0.8	0.7	0.3	2.0	-1.2	-0.8	1.1	0.9	-1.3	-1.1	0.0	0.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.2 Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate : Annual Percentage Points

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Sex													
Male	(%)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Female	(%)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Age group													
15-24	(%)	3.1	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1
25-34	(%)	3.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3
35-44	(%)	-0.7	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	-1.7	-1.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-1.7
45-54	(%)	-1.7	-0.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	4.0	1.9	1.5	-0.8	-2.2	-2.1	-0.7
55-64	(%)	-2.1	3.2	0.2	1.4	-0.5	-0.3	2.3	0.8	3.1	4.4	5.1	5.0
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-24	(%)	4.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	0.1	-2.7	0.4	2.9	2.3	-6.3	-4.2
25-34	(%)	1.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	2.1	1.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3	-2.5	2.3	-2.6
35-44	(%)	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.4	1.9	-0.4	-5.9	-3.2	-3.1	-0.3	5.9
45-54	(%)	0.7	-2.8	0.4	-1.9	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	-3.9	-4.1	0.7	-2.5
55-64	(%)	-5.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	-2.7	-3.0	4.4	6.1	4.6	7.1	9.8	6.9
Female	(%)	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
15-24	(%)	1.3	2.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.8	1.8	2.4	0.4	-2.6	-1.5	9.9	7.4
25-34	(%)	5.8	-3.8	-0.9	0.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-2.5	-2.7	-0.8	-5.9	0.0
35-44	(%)	-1.8	0.6	2.8	0.0	-0.6	-5.7	-2.9	5.5	3.8	2.2	-1.0	-10.6
45-54	(%)	-4.1	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.3	6.1	2.4	-0.5	1.6	-1.6	-5.0	1.1
55-64	(%)	-0.7	4.0	-0.7	1.5	2.0	2.3	-0.1	-4.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	3.3
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.2
Bumiputera	(%)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.4
Chinese	(%)	3.9	2.0	0.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	-1.7	1.6	2.5
Indians	(%)	2.4	0.8	2.8	3.2	0.4	-0.2	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	2.4	3.3
Others	(%)	14.3	4.7	6.3	-6.9	-14.2	0.2	-15.1	-11.5	-6.3	-12.0	2.5	13.4
Non-citizens	(%)	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	5.3	6.7	5.2	3.8	-4.4	-8.7
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	4.0	-1.7	0.8	-5.7	-7.3	1.0	3.0	5.2	8.9	6.1	2.4	2.3
Primary	(%)	3.3	0.8	1.9	-0.5	-4.5	-1.0	2.8	2.1	5.0	3.4	0.2	1.3
Secondary	(%)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0
Tertiary	(%)	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-2.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2. Profile of Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force	('000)	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,770.6	16,913.0	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,500.3	10,633.3	10,662.4	10,752.6	10,869.6	10,958.7
Female	('000)	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,270.2	6,279.7	6,334.3	6,345.2	6,359.7	6,411.2
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,800.8	2,801.3	2,859.3	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,718.4	2,759.2	2,775.4	2,820.9	2,859.0	2,890.8
25-34	('000)	5,553.2	5,590.9	5,612.4	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,192.4	5,246.4	5,241.7	5,266.7	5,318.1	5,376.2
35-44	('000)	4,131.2	4,239.9	4,208.0	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,634.8	4,699.0	4,739.8	4,717.5	4,706.9	4,735.2
45-54	('000)	2,655.4	2,606.0	2,711.4	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,920.0	2,904.5	2,860.2	2,867.5	2,882.6	2,920.5
55-64	('000)	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,257.8	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,305.0	1,303.9	1,379.6	1,425.2	1,462.7	1,447.3
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,500.3	10,633.3	10,662.4	10,752.6	10,869.6	10,958.7
15-24	('000)	1,819.0	1,876.9	1,946.0	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,809.0	1,874.7	1,946.5	1,942.6	1,662.7	1,783.7
25-34	('000)	3,193.2	3,240.6	3,195.1	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,085.7	3,207.6	3,195.0	3,208.4	3,348.3	3,282.1
35-44	('000)	2,434.0	2,428.0	2,456.7	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,816.2	2,690.0	2,791.2	2,829.0	2,886.6	2,952.2
45-54	('000)	1,678.9	1,656.6	1,696.2	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,840.8	1,852.5	1,774.5	1,795.8	1,884.2	1,837.0
55-64	('000)	932.5	916.7	892.4	922.9	892.7	883.8	948.6	1,008.5	955.1	976.8	1,087.7	1,103.7
Female	('000)	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,270.2	6,279.7	6,334.3	6,345.2	6,359.7	6,411.2
15-24	('000)	981.8	924.4	913.3	946.7	971.1	993.5	909.4	884.5	828.8	878.3	1,196.2	1,107.0
25-34	('000)	2,360.1	2,350.2	2,417.2	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,106.7	2,038.9	2,046.7	2,058.4	1,969.8	2,094.1
35-44	('000)	1,697.2	1,811.9	1,751.4	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,818.5	2,009.0	1,948.6	1,888.6	1,820.2	1,783.0
45-54	('000)	976.5	949.4	1,015.1	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,079.2	1,051.9	1,085.7	1,071.7	998.4	1,083.5
55-64	('000)	369.8	387.4	365.5	363.2	404.7	424.2	356.4	295.4	424.5	448.4	375.1	343.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	14,195.0	14,296.1	14,387.6	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,477.3	14,482.8	14,522.0	14,582.1	14,757.7	14,883.0
Bumiputera	('000)	9,478.8	9,511.3	9,599.1	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,922.7	9,942.3	9,955.2	9,970.8	10,054.5	10,117.7
Chinese	('000)	3,525.8	3,557.8	3,567.5	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,482.9	3,467.0	3,479.8	3,514.1	3,571.7	3,615.9
Indians	('000)	1,052.8	1,093.9	1,075.6	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	989.1	988.3	992.6	1,009.2	1,031.0	1,039.1
Others	('000)	137.5	133.0	145.4	126.2	127.6	154.1	82.6	85.1	94.4	87.9	100.5	110.2
Non-citizens	('000)	2,247.9	2,246.1	2,261.3	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,293.3	2,430.1	2,474.6	2,515.8	2,471.6	2,486.9
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	518.4	438.4	464.8	502.4	428.3	431.2	451.7	439.3	396.1	431.6	448.1	474.8
Primary	('000)	1,452.4	1,450.6	1,487.2	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,438.0	1,498.2	1,546.1	1,528.0	1,563.1	1,583.5
Secondary	('000)	9,280.5	9,428.9	9,438.1	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,458.3	9,516.5	9,506.0	9,557.1	9,610.3	9,674.9
Tertiary	('000)	5,191.6	5,224.3	5,258.8	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,422.6	5,459.0	5,548.4	5,581.2	5,607.8	5,636.7

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.1 Profile of Labour Force: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Sex													
Male	(%)	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8
Female	(%)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	-4.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8
Age group													
15-24	(%)	1.2	0.0	2.1	-0.3	0.7	1.2	-6.4	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.1
25-34	(%)	-0.7	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	-0.3	-9.0	1.0	-0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1
35-44	(%)	0.9	2.6	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	10.5	1.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.6
45-54	(%)	-0.1	-1.9	4.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	4.3	-0.5	-1.5	0.3	0.5	1.3
55-64	(%)	5.7	0.1	-3.6	2.2	0.9	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	5.8	3.3	2.6	-1.1
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8
15-24	(%)	0.7	3.2	3.7	-2.2	-0.3	0.6	-5.3	3.6	3.8	-0.2	-14.4	7.3
25-34	(%)	-0.9	1.5	-1.4	2.4	1.0	0.8	-7.5	4.0	-0.4	0.4	4.4	-2.0
35-44	(%)	2.5	-0.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	12.4	-4.5	3.8	1.4	2.0	2.3
45-54	(%)	-0.1	-1.3	2.4	-1.6	2.3	0.8	6.9	0.6	-4.2	1.2	4.9	-2.5
55-64	(%)	4.1	-1.7	-2.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.0	7.3	6.3	-5.3	2.3	11.4	1.5
Female	(%)	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	-4.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8
15-24	(%)	2.2	-5.8	-1.2	3.7	2.6	2.3	-8.5	-2.7	-6.3	6.0	36.2	-7.5
25-34	(%)	-0.4	-0.4	2.9	-0.5	0.4	-1.9	-11.1	-3.2	0.4	0.6	-4.3	6.3
35-44	(%)	-1.4	6.8	-3.3	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9	7.5	10.5	-3.0	-3.1	-3.6	-2.0
45-54	(%)	0.0	-2.8	6.9	2.7	-1.5	5.0	0.1	-2.5	3.2	-1.3	-6.8	8.5
55-64	(%)	10.0	4.8	-5.7	-0.6	11.4	4.8	-16.0	-17.1	43.7	5.6	-16.3	-8.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8
Bumiputera	(%)	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6
Chinese	(%)	-0.5	0.9	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-2.0	-0.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.2
Indians	(%)	4.6	3.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.6	0.8	-8.0	-0.1	0.4	1.7	2.2	0.8
Others	(%)	2.3	-3.3	9.3	-13.2	1.1	20.8	-46.4	3.0	10.9	-6.9	14.3	9.7
Non-citizens	(%)	1.1	-0.1	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	-0.6	6.0	1.8	1.7	-1.8	0.6
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	2.6	-15.4	6.0	8.1	-14.7	0.7	4.8	-2.7	-9.8	9.0	3.8	6.0
Primary	(%)	-3.3	-0.1	2.5	-2.9	-7.7	5.5	2.2	4.2	3.2	-1.2	2.3	1.3
Secondary	(%)	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.7	2.6	-0.1	-2.9	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Tertiary	(%)	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.2 Profile of Labour Force: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Labour force	(%)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.7
Sex													
Male	(%)	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.1
Female	(%)	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	-3.0	-3.2	-2.9	-3.2	1.4	2.1
Age group													
15-24	(%)	7.9	4.3	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.7	-4.9	-3.2	-3.3	-2.9	5.2	4.8
25-34	(%)	4.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.1	2.0	-7.5	-7.6	-8.4	-7.7	2.4	2.5
35-44	(%)	1.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	1.7	-1.0	10.1	11.8	12.8	12.4	1.6	0.8
45-54	(%)	-1.3	-0.1	2.8	2.0	3.0	7.4	7.7	7.1	4.6	2.4	-1.3	0.6
55-64	(%)	-1.5	11.2	2.6	4.3	-0.4	0.3	3.8	1.4	6.3	9.0	12.1	11.0
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.1
15-24	(%)	9.9	2.8	5.8	5.4	4.4	1.8	-7.0	-1.5	2.5	1.7	-8.1	-4.9
25-34	(%)	1.5	3.9	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.9	-3.4	-2.0	-3.4	-3.8	8.5	2.3
35-44	(%)	2.1	2.7	1.5	4.1	2.5	3.2	14.6	8.8	11.9	12.9	2.5	9.7
45-54	(%)	1.9	-2.4	1.6	-0.7	1.7	3.9	8.5	11.0	3.9	4.3	2.4	-0.8
55-64	(%)	-0.7	7.5	4.0	3.0	-4.3	-3.6	6.3	9.3	7.0	10.5	14.7	9.4
Female	(%)	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	-3.0	-3.2	-2.9	-3.2	1.4	2.1
15-24	(%)	4.4	7.5	1.7	-1.5	-1.1	7.5	-0.4	-6.6	-14.7	-11.6	31.5	25.2
25-34	(%)	7.9	-3.9	0.1	1.6	2.3	0.8	-12.8	-15.2	-15.3	-13.1	-6.5	2.7
35-44	(%)	0.2	4.1	4.9	0.5	0.5	-6.7	3.8	16.2	14.2	11.7	0.1	-11.2
45-54	(%)	-6.3	4.3	4.9	6.7	5.1	13.6	6.3	0.9	5.7	-0.6	-7.5	3.0
55-64	(%)	-3.6	21.1	-0.6	8.0	9.4	9.5	-2.5	-18.7	4.9	5.7	5.2	16.3
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	1.9	2.8
Bumiputera	(%)	1.9	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.8
Chinese	(%)	6.2	3.0	1.5	0.2	0.9	-0.1	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	-1.1	2.5	4.3
Indians	(%)	2.4	4.3	3.2	5.3	1.3	-1.7	-8.0	-6.8	-7.0	-6.2	4.2	5.1
Others	(%)	47.7	-7.1	31.8	-6.1	-7.2	15.9	-43.2	-32.6	-26.0	-43.0	21.7	29.5
Non-citizens	(%)	-1.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.4	7.1	8.0	9.1	7.8	2.3
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	-17.0	-26.5	-16.1	-0.6	-17.4	-1.6	-2.8	-12.6	-7.5	0.1	-0.8	8.1
Primary	(%)	6.8	4.4	1.7	-3.9	-8.2	-3.0	-3.3	3.8	16.0	8.6	8.7	5.7
Secondary	(%)	5.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	5.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	-2.5	-1.8	1.6	1.7
Tertiary	(%)	-0.2	1.9	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.4	3.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3. Profile of Employed Person

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Employed	('000)	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,216.8	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0
Employment to population ratio	(%)	66.8	67.0	67.3	67.5	67.7	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.6	68.7
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,173.7	10,307.4	10,339.8	10,430.9	10,554.2	10,650.9
Female	('000)	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,043.1	6,061.0	6,115.9	6,128.3	6,148.8	6,198.2
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,499.5	2,501.9	2,570.9	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,447.9	2,488.4	2,506.5	2,541.3	2,577.3	2,604.2
25-34	('000)	5,347.1	5,399.8	5,452.0	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,074.4	5,134.5	5,119.5	5,149.8	5,194.1	5,245.2
35-44	('000)	4,079.9	4,180.0	4,118.4	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,567.4	4,622.3	4,671.6	4,666.9	4,668.1	4,697.5
45-54	('000)	2,619.1	2,579.6	2,680.8	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,872.7	2,860.6	2,816.4	2,817.9	2,849.4	2,881.9
55-64	('000)	1,285.4	1,280.4	1,240.0	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,254.4	1,262.5	1,341.7	1,383.3	1,414.0	1,420.2
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,173.7	10,307.4	10,339.8	10,430.9	10,554.2	10,650.9
15-24	('000)	1,590.8	1,667.4	1,762.9	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,655.3	1,722.5	1,785.2	1,757.0	1,491.6	1,606.0
25-34	('000)	3,120.2	3,157.4	3,092.7	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,015.0	3,133.4	3,128.0	3,147.6	3,286.5	3,222.7
35-44	('000)	2,409.1	2,402.2	2,423.8	2,442.8	2,463.1	2,483.6	2,780.8	2,643.8	2,752.7	2,803.8	2,856.8	2,935.5
45-54	('000)	1,652.4	1,637.2	1,679.5	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,815.1	1,826.4	1,738.9	1,773.9	1,856.4	1,806.0
55-64	('000)	919.4	898.9	881.8	904.4	859.3	861.1	907.4	981.3	935.0	948.5	1,063.0	1,080.6
Female	('000)	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,043.1	6,061.0	6,115.9	6,128.3	6,148.8	6,198.2
15-24	('000)	908.7	834.5	807.9	826.6	833.6	888.6	792.6	766.0	721.4	784.3	1,085.7	998.2
25-34	('000)	2,226.9	2,242.5	2,359.2	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,059.4	2,001.1	1,991.5	2,002.2	1,907.7	2,022.4
35-44	('000)	1,670.7	1,777.8	1,694.6	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,786.6	1,978.5	1,918.8	1,863.1	1,811.4	1,762.0
45-54	('000)	966.8	942.3	1,001.3	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,057.6	1,034.1	1,077.5	1,044.0	993.0	1,075.9
55-64	('000)	366.0	381.5	358.2	357.6	399.8	412.4	346.9	281.2	406.7	434.7	351.0	339.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,676.9	13,783.9	13,883.8	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	13,995.7	14,007.1	14,048.4	14,109.7	14,296.0	14,417.4
Bumiputera	('000)	9,093.1	9,147.9	9,233.7	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,564.1	9,590.0	9,605.6	9,619.3	9,706.2	9,773.0
Chinese	('000)	3,429.2	3,462.3	3,468.1	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,409.4	3,394.1	3,405.4	3,441.9	3,502.6	3,542.2
Indians	('000)	1,023.3	1,048.6	1,039.2	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	944.8	945.4	952.0	968.5	991.2	997.1
Others	('000)	131.3	125.2	142.8	122.2	118.8	139.6	77.4	77.6	85.4	79.9	96.0	105.2
Non-citizens	('000)	2,154.2	2,157.8	2,178.2	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,221.1	2,361.2	2,407.3	2,449.4	2,407.0	2,431.6
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	485.5	420.5	436.6	474.2	404.0	404.8	421.5	410.3	370.2	399.7	423.3	450.2
Primary	('000)	1,392.9	1,395.8	1,439.9	1,397.5	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,385.1	1,450.7	1,487.3	1,469.6	1,506.1	1,536.0
Secondary	('000)	8,957.7	9,062.6	9,091.8	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,129.7	9,192.7	9,204.3	9,251.1	9,304.6	9,363.6
Tertiary	('000)	4,995.0	5,062.8	5,093.7	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,280.4	5,314.5	5,393.9	5,438.8	5,469.0	5,499.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	568.7	571.8	581.7	585.2	586.1	588.6	569.8	591.8	630.1	659.0	617.6	627.8
Employee	('000)	11,934.4	12,001.9	12,056.5	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,464.0	12,533.9	12,582.4	12,627.4	12,743.6	12,821.3
Own account worker	('000)	2,836.1	2,878.2	2,935.9	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	2,754.5	2,804.2	2,818.5	2,859.7	2,901.9	2,962.2
Unpaid family worker	('000)	491.8	489.8	487.9	490.3	491.9	493.7	428.5	438.4	424.7	413.0	439.9	437.8
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	642.6	648.1	655.0	659.5	663.3	669.3	798.7	801.9	810.9	814.1	847.8	857.0
Professionals	('000)	2,046.2	2,057.9	2,078.8	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,199.9	2,209.0	2,211.2	2,228.3	2,249.0	2,264.0
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,737.3	1,745.1	1,753.1	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,949.0	1,955.3	1,967.3	1,974.6	1,982.3	1,988.6
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,762.2	1,769.8	1,774.3	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,588.4	1,600.8	1,617.6	1,657.5	1,671.1	1,679.3
Service and sales workers	('000)	4,061.7	4,079.2	4,094.1	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	3,865.9	3,880.8	3,889.6	3,894.3	3,915.9	3,933.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	626.7	628.1	641.5	645.8	650.9	650.5	694.7	692.9	690.3	695.1	698.5	709.0
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,305.8	1,312.9	1,318.0	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,412.5	1,448.1	1,462.5	1,466.7	1,476.5	1,487.5
Plant and Marhine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,666.1	1,683.2	1,689.7	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,638.5	1,673.6	1,682.5	1,697.8	1,708.2	1,732.1
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,069.3	2,106.0	2,123.8	2,130.5	2,153.6	2,198.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	4,426.1	4,451.1	4,486.9	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,947.6	4,966.2	4,989.4	5,017.0	5,079.1	5,109.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,422.5	9,473.2	9,517.6	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.8	9,200.0	9,296.2	9,342.5	9,411.4	9,470.2	9,541.2
Low-skilled	('000)	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,069.3	2,106.0	2,123.8	2,130.5	2,153.6	2,198.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.1 Profile of Employed Person: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Employed	(%)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Employment to population ratio	(%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sex													
Male	(%)	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.9
Female	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	-4.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
Age group													
15-24	(%)	1.4	0.1	2.8	-1.0	1.2	1.3	-6.2	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.0
25-34	(%)	-0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.5	-8.5	1.2	-0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
35-44	(%)	1.0	2.5	-1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	10.0	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0.0	0.6
45-54	(%)	0.3	-1.5	3.9	0.0	0.5	2.4	4.0	-0.4	-1.5	0.1	1.1	1.1
55-64	(%)	5.9	-0.4	-3.2	1.8	-0.2	1.2	-1.5	0.6	6.3	3.1	2.2	0.4
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.9
15-24	(%)	-1.9	4.8	5.7	-2.5	1.3	-1.2	-3.8	4.1	3.6	-1.6	-15.1	7.7
25-34	(%)	0.5	1.2	-2.0	3.0	1.3	1.1	-7.6	3.9	-0.2	0.6	4.4	-1.9
35-44	(%)	3.0	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	12.0	-4.9	4.1	1.9	1.9	2.8
45-54	(%)	0.1	-0.9	2.6	-1.6	1.6	1.4	6.6	0.6	-4.8	2.0	4.7	-2.7
55-64	(%)	4.3	-2.2	-1.9	2.6	-5.0	0.2	5.4	8.1	-4.7	1.4	12.1	1.7
Female	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	-4.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8
15-24	(%)	7.9	-8.2	-3.2	2.3	0.8	6.6	-10.8	-3.4	-5.8	8.7	38.4	-8.1
25-34	(%)	-1.8	0.7	5.2	-1.3	0.8	-2.6	-9.9	-2.8	-0.5	0.5	-4.7	6.0
35-44	(%)	-1.9	6.4	-4.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.8	7.0	10.7	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7
45-54	(%)	0.7	-2.5	6.3	2.8	-1.1	4.1	-0.2	-2.2	4.2	-3.1	-4.9	8.3
55-64	(%)	10.0	4.2	-6.1	-0.2	11.8	3.2	-15.9	-18.9	44.6	6.9	-19.3	-3.2
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8
Bumiputera	(%)	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7
Chinese	(%)	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-1.9	-0.4	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.1
Indians	(%)	5.1	2.5	-0.9	-1.8	-0.3	1.4	-8.4	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.6
Others	(%)	0.2	-4.6	14.1	-14.4	-2.8	17.5	-44.6	0.3	10.1	-6.4	20.2	9.6
Non-citizens	(%)	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.6	-0.1	6.3	2.0	1.7	-1.7	1.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	3.2	-13.4	3.8	8.6	-14.8	0.2	4.1	-2.7	-9.8	8.0	5.9	6.4
Primary	(%)	-2.6	0.2	3.2	-2.9	-7.7	5.0	2.3	4.7	2.5	-1.2	2.5	2.0
Secondary	(%)	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	2.7	0.0	-2.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
Tertiary	(%)	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.1 Profile of Employed Person (cont.): Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Status in employment													
Employer	(%)	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	-3.2	3.9	6.5	4.6	-6.3	1.7
Employee	(%)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6
Own account worker	(%)	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	-8.1	1.8	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.1
Unpaid family worker	(%)	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	-13.2	2.3	-3.1	-2.8	6.5	-0.5
Occupation													
Managers	(%)	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	19.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.1	1.1
Professionals	(%)	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	(%)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	9.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Clerical support workers	(%)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	-11.4	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.8	0.5
Service and sales workers	(%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	-7.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	(%)	-0.2	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.8	-0.1	6.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.5	1.5
Craft and related trades workers	(%)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	5.8	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Plant and Marhine-operators and assemblers	(%)	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	-4.0	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.4
Elementary occupations	(%)	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	-3.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.1
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.6
Semi-skilled	(%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	-4.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Low-skilled	(%)	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	-3.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	2.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.2 Profile of Employed Person: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Employed	(%)	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9
Employment to population ratio	(%)	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Sex													
Male	(%)	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.3
Female	(%)	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.7	-3.0	1.7	2.3
Age group													
15-24	(%)	9.1	5.5	5.6	3.3	3.0	4.3	-4.8	-2.2	-2.7	-2.6	5.3	4.7
25-34	(%)	5.1	1.5	2.5	2.6	4.2	2.8	-6.9	-6.9	-8.1	-7.2	2.4	2.2
35-44	(%)	1.9	3.9	2.4	2.6	1.7	-0.6	10.9	11.5	12.6	12.4	2.2	1.6
45-54	(%)	0.0	0.5	3.4	2.7	2.9	7.1	7.2	6.7	4.5	2.0	-0.8	0.7
55-64	(%)	1.3	10.5	2.8	4.0	-2.0	-0.5	1.2	0.0	6.6	8.6	12.7	12.5
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.3
15-24	(%)	7.8	2.4	10.5	5.9	9.4	3.2	-6.1	0.2	2.5	2.1	-9.9	-6.8
25-34	(%)	3.2	5.5	1.4	2.6	3.4	3.3	-2.5	-1.6	-3.1	-3.5	9.0	2.8
35-44	(%)	2.8	3.7	1.5	4.5	2.2	3.4	14.7	8.2	11.8	12.9	2.7	11.0
45-54	(%)	3.8	-1.8	1.9	0.1	1.6	4.0	8.1	10.6	3.6	4.2	2.3	-1.1
55-64	(%)	2.3	6.7	3.6	2.6	-6.5	-4.2	2.9	8.5	8.8	10.1	17.1	10.1
Female	(%)	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.7	-3.0	1.7	2.3
15-24	(%)	11.4	12.2	-3.7	-1.8	-8.3	6.5	-1.9	-7.3	-13.5	-11.7	37.0	30.3
25-34	(%)	7.9	-3.7	3.9	2.7	5.4	2.0	-12.7	-14.1	-15.1	-12.4	-7.4	1.1
35-44	(%)	0.6	4.1	3.7	0.0	0.8	-6.0	5.4	16.2	13.9	11.5	1.4	-10.9
45-54	(%)	-5.9	4.8	6.2	7.3	5.3	12.4	5.6	0.4	5.8	-1.5	-6.1	4.0
55-64	(%)	-1.3	20.5	1.0	7.5	9.2	8.1	-3.2	-21.4	1.7	5.4	1.2	20.8
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.1	2.1	2.9
Bumiputera	(%)	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9
Chinese	(%)	7.2	4.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	-1.7	-2.1	-1.9	-0.9	2.7	4.4
Indians	(%)	6.1	4.5	4.2	4.8	-0.5	-1.6	-9.1	-7.4	-6.5	-6.1	4.9	5.5
Others	(%)	45.6	-9.8	38.9	-6.7	-9.5	11.5	-45.8	-36.5	-28.1	-42.8	24.0	35.6
Non-citizens	(%)	-0.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.0	8.0	8.9	10.2	8.4	3.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	-16.7	-23.4	-15.6	0.8	-16.8	-3.7	-3.5	-13.5	-8.4	-1.3	0.4	9.7
Primary	(%)	7.1	3.3	1.7	-2.3	-7.4	-3.0	-3.8	3.8	15.4	8.6	8.7	5.9
Secondary	(%)	6.4	5.0	4.1	2.9	5.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	-2.2	-1.6	1.9	1.9
Tertiary	(%)	0.5	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.5

Note:The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.2 Profile of Employed Person (cont.): Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Status in employment													
Employer	(%)	19.3	17.4	9.9	4.8	3.1	2.9	-2.0	1.1	7.5	12.0	8.4	6.1
Employee	(%)	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.3
Own account worker	(%)	9.9	8.5	8.4	7.1	5.2	4.2	-6.2	-5.5	-5.5	-4.6	5.4	5.6
Unpaid family worker	(%)	-6.1	-7.6	-5.3	-1.2	0.0	0.8	-12.2	-10.6	-13.7	-16.3	2.7	-0.1
Occupation													
Managers	(%)	8.2	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	21.9	21.6	22.3	21.6	6.1	6.9
Professionals	(%)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.8	2.2	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	(%)	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.0	1.7	1.7
Clerical support workers	(%)	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	-10.5	-10.1	-9.6	-7.6	5.2	4.9
Service and sales workers	(%)	6.2	4.0	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	-5.6	-5.4	-5.9	-6.5	1.3	1.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	(%)	-9.8	-5.8	0.0	2.9	3.9	3.6	8.3	7.3	6.1	6.9	0.5	2.3
Craft and related trades workers	(%)	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	7.2	9.2	10.0	9.9	4.5	2.7
Plant and Marhine-operators and assemblers	(%)	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.4	-3.0	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	4.3	3.5
Elementary occupations	(%)	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.7	4.1	4.4
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	4.0	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	2.7	2.9
Semi-skilled	(%)	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	-3.3	-2.7	-2.7	-2.5	2.9	2.6
Low-skilled	(%)	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.7	4.1	4.4

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4. Profile of Underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	287.2	268.5	274.2	280.4	284.8	286.1	272.9	269.9	264.2	257.9	242.7	241.0
Sex													
Male	('000)	132.9	115.4	114.2	120.2	122.0	113.6	122.2	121.5	116.7	113.5	106.3	110.5
Female	('000)	154.3	153.0	160.0	160.2	162.8	172.5	150.7	148.4	147.5	144.4	136.5	130.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	35.3	46.1	37.4	54.0	41.5	49.1	33.9	55.9	43.0	64.5	70.4	41.7
25-34	('000)	99.5	88.0	94.4	85.3	113.2	108.7	77.8	65.2	74.1	59.8	37.7	62.4
35-44	('000)	68.4	56.2	46.5	58.6	49.6	43.3	62.6	60.0	57.4	37.9	71.4	62.4
45 and above	('000)	84.0	78.3	95.8	82.5	80.4	85.1	98.6	88.9	89.7	95.8	63.3	74.4
Time-related underemployment	('000)	186.8	167.4	174.6	186.3	189.0	181.6	161.8	157.4	155.9	152.7	146.9	141.0
Sex													
Male	('000)	92.3	79.3	78.7	86.4	88.1	82.7	76.6	74.0	73.9	70.9	68.9	64.1
Female	('000)	94.5	88.1	95.9	99.9	100.8	98.9	85.2	83.3	82.0	81.8	78.0	76.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	16.7	29.9	30.2	39.5	34.4	26.5	22.6	23.3	27.2	32.5	50.4	34.1
25-34	('000)	67.4	63.8	66.4	62.6	79.0	81.1	55.7	50.1	48.1	39.6	28.6	41.7
35-44	('000)	49.0	32.5	25.2	34.4	32.6	28.4	30.9	38.9	25.2	23.9	38.9	33.9
45 and above	('000)	53.7	41.2	52.8	49.8	42.9	45.6	52.6	45.1	55.4	56.8	29.1	31.3
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	1,839.6	1,891.4	1,907.2	1,914.6	1,922.7	1,937.1	1,920.8	1,923.1	1,942.4	1,946.3	1,953.7	1,955.6
Sex													
Male	('000)	857.9	1,022.0	944.0	873.1	941.3	996.2	864.7	868.7	879.4	880.7	885.6	882.9
Female	('000)	981.7	869.5	963.3	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	1,056.1	1,054.5	1,063.0	1,065.5	1,068.1	1,072.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	344.1	326.3	373.9	421.3	425.5	400.2	352.6	401.5	390.7	373.2	393.5	432.1
25-34	('000)	861.4	894.9	879.1	867.5	816.1	815.3	735.2	732.7	808.1	704.2	794.0	806.8
35-44	('000)	432.2	476.0	447.4	421.0	457.8	493.7	522.5	539.3	498.3	495.7	492.6	490.3
45 and above	('000)	201.9	194.2	206.8	204.8	223.3	227.9	310.6	249.6	245.3	373.1	273.6	226.3
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	36.8	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.3	37.4	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.1 Profile of Underemployment: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Working less than 30 hours	(%)	-11.5	-6.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.5	-4.6	-1.1	-2.1	-2.4	-5.9	-0.7
Sex													
Male	(%)	-14.0	-13.2	-1.0	5.3	1.5	-6.9	7.6	-0.6	-4.0	-2.7	-6.3	4.0
Female	(%)	-9.2	-0.8	4.6	0.1	1.6	6.0	-12.6	-1.5	-0.6	-2.1	-5.5	-4.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-53.8	30.6	-18.9	44.4	-23.1	18.3	-31.0	64.9	-23.1	50.0	9.1	-40.8
25-34	(%)	5.5	-11.6	7.3	-9.6	32.7	-4.0	-28.4	-16.2	13.7	-19.3	-37.0	65.5
35-44	(%)	8.6	-17.8	-17.3	26.0	-15.4	-12.7	44.6	-4.2	-4.3	-34.0	88.4	-12.6
45 and above	(%)	-7.5	-6.8	22.3	-13.9	-2.5	5.8	15.9	-9.8	0.9	6.8	-33.9	17.5
Time-related underemployment	(%)	-12.2	-10.4	4.3	6.7	1.4	-3.9	-10.9	-2.7	-1.0	-2.1	-3.8	-4.0
Sex													
Male	(%)	-17.3	-14.1	-0.8	9.8	2.0	-6.1	-7.4	-3.4	-0.1	-4.1	-2.8	-7.0
Female	(%)	-6.7	-6.8	8.9	4.2	0.9	-1.9	-13.9	-2.2	-1.6	-0.2	-4.6	-1.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-74.1	79.0	1.0	30.8	-12.9	-23.0	-14.7	3.1	16.7	19.5	55.1	-32.3
25-34	(%)	12.7	-5.3	4.1	-5.7	26.2	2.7	-31.3	-10.1	-4.0	-17.7	-27.8	45.8
35-44	(%)	32.4	-33.7	-22.5	36.5	-5.2	-12.9	8.8	25.9	-35.2	-5.2	62.8	-12.9
45 and above	(%)	4.1	-23.3	28.2	-5.7	-13.9	6.3	15.4	-14.3	22.8	2.5	-48.8	7.6
Skill-related underemployment	(%)	2.2	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Sex													
Male	(%)	-3.9	19.1	-7.6	-7.5	7.8	5.8	-13.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	-0.3
Female	(%)	8.2	-11.4	10.8	8.1	-5.8	-4.1	12.2	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-3.4	-5.2	14.6	12.7	1.0	-5.9	-11.9	13.9	-2.7	-4.5	5.4	9.8
25-34	(%)	7.8	3.9	-1.8	-1.3	-5.9	-0.1	-9.8	-0.3	10.3	-12.9	12.8	1.6
35-44	(%)	-0.3	10.1	-6.0	-5.9	8.7	7.8	5.8	3.2	-7.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5
45 and above	(%)	-4.1	-3.8	6.5	-1.0	9.0	2.1	36.3	-19.6	-1.7	52.1	-26.7	-17.3
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.2 Profile of Underemployment: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Working less than 30 hours	(%)	-38.2	-31.8	-18.5	-13.6	-0.8	6.6	-0.5	-3.7	-7.2	-9.9	-11.1	-10.7
Sex													
Male	(%)	-53.0	-16.1	1.9	-22.2	-8.2	-1.6	7.0	1.1	-4.3	-0.1	-13.0	-9.1
Female	(%)	-15.0	-40.3	-28.6	-5.8	5.5	12.7	-5.8	-7.4	-9.4	-16.3	-9.4	-12.1
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-48.8	-47.0	-4.3	-29.3	17.6	6.5	-9.4	3.5	3.6	31.4	107.7	-25.4
25-34	(%)	-40.2	-18.8	-8.9	-9.5	13.8	23.5	-17.6	-23.6	-34.5	-45.0	-51.5	-4.3
35-44	(%)	-44.7	-42.4	-40.2	-7.0	-27.5	-23.0	34.6	2.4	15.7	-12.5	14.1	4.0
45 and above	(%)	-20.3	-22.4	-17.3	-9.1	-4.3	8.7	2.9	7.8	11.6	12.6	-35.8	-16.3
Time-related underemployment	(%)	-42.7	-42.9	-28.8	-12.5	1.2	8.5	-7.3	-15.5	-17.5	-15.9	-9.2	-10.4
Sex													
Male	(%)	-60.2	-21.6	10.4	-22.6	-4.6	4.3	-2.7	-14.4	-16.1	-14.3	-10.1	-13.4
Female	(%)	0.6	-54.1	-44.8	-1.4	6.7	12.3	-11.2	-16.6	-18.7	-17.3	-8.5	-7.7
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-58.7	-63.0	38.5	-38.8	106.0	-11.4	-25.2	-41.0	-20.9	22.6	123.0	46.4
25-34	(%)	-50.8	-19.1	-12.7	4.7	17.2	27.1	-16.1	-20.0	-39.1	-51.2	-48.7	-16.8
35-44	(%)	-44.1	-53.7	-59.7	-7.0	-33.5	-12.6	22.6	13.1	-22.7	-15.8	25.9	-12.9
45 and above	(%)	-12.0	-34.8	-37.5	-3.5	-20.1	10.7	-0.4	-9.4	29.1	24.6	-44.7	-30.6
Skill-related underemployment	(%)	-1.8	2.9	5.4	6.4	4.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.7
Sex													
Male	(%)	-7.9	16.5	8.0	-2.2	9.7	-2.5	-8.4	-0.5	-6.6	-11.6	2.4	1.6
Female	(%)	4.2	-9.5	3.0	14.8	0.0	8.2	9.6	1.2	8.3	13.2	1.1	1.7
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-19.4	5.6	2.5	18.2	23.7	22.6	-5.7	-4.7	-8.2	-6.7	11.6	7.6
25-34	(%)	3.1	9.6	7.0	8.5	-5.3	-8.9	-16.4	-15.5	-1.0	-13.6	8.0	10.1
35-44	(%)	10.3	4.7	4.5	-2.8	5.9	3.7	16.8	28.1	8.8	0.4	-5.7	-9.1
45 and above	(%)	-8.1	-24.8	5.7	-2.8	10.6	17.4	50.2	21.9	9.9	63.7	-11.9	-9.3
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	-0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-0.7	-0.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployed	('000)	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9
Strata													
Urban	('000)	467.6	458.5	466.4	453.3	447.8	435.1	389.2	385.9	385.0	384.7	380.8	386.8
Rural	('000)	144.2	142	120.4	128.1	125.3	129.9	164.5	158.7	156.0	154.1	145.5	134.1
Sex													
Male	('000)	365.7	355.8	345.5	339.1	331.8	326.0	326.7	325.9	322.6	321.8	315.4	307.8
Female	('000)	246.2	244.7	241.3	242.2	241.2	239.0	227.1	218.7	218.4	217.0	211.0	213.1
Age group													
15-24	('000)	301.3	299.4	288.4	305.7	295.1	294.4	270.4	270.8	268.9	279.7	281.7	286.5
25-34	('000)	206.1	191.1	160.4	165.7	149.2	155.6	118.0	111.9	122.2	116.9	124.0	131.0
35-44	('000)	51.4	59.9	89.7	56.5	52.8	42.0	67.4	76.7	68.2	50.7	38.8	37.7
45-54	('000)	36.2	26.4	30.6	29.3	37.7	38.6	47.3	43.9	43.9	49.6	33.2	38.5
55-64	('000)	16.9	23.7	17.8	24.1	38.3	34.4	50.7	41.4	37.9	41.9	48.7	27.1
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	518.1	512.2	503.7	498.8	491.9	482.1	481.6	475.7	473.6	472.4	461.8	465.6
Bumiputera	('000)	385.7	363.4	365.4	372.6	347.5	344.3	358.6	352.4	349.6	351.5	348.3	344.7
Chinese	('000)	96.7	95.5	99.4	82.5	86.7	79.5	73.4	72.9	74.4	72.2	69.1	73.7
Indians	('000)	29.5	45.4	36.3	39.7	48.9	43.8	44.3	43.0	40.6	40.7	39.8	42.0
Others	('000)	6.2	7.9	2.6	4.0	8.8	14.5	5.2	7.5	9.0	8.0	4.5	5.1
Non-citizens	('000)	93.7	88.3	83.1	82.6	81.2	83.0	72.2	68.9	67.3	66.4	64.6	55.3
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	('000)	534.0	515.4	495.8	493.4	468.6	460.9	433.9	432.3	429.2	427.8	421.5	418.1
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	('000)	321.0	313.5	312.4	318.1	316.5	311.6	274.0	274.0	272.7	272.2	269.9	276.5
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	114.7	109.3	100.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	88.7	87.9	86.9	86.3	84.5	83.8
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	61.0	56.7	47.6	45.7	42.0	40.3	46.4	45.8	45.1	45.0	43.2	41.4
More than 1 year	('000)	37.3	35.9	35.4	34.7	24.3	25.6	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.3	23.9	16.4
Inactively unemployed	('000)	77.8	85.1	91.1	88.0	104.5	104.1	119.9	112.3	111.8	110.9	104.8	102.8

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5. Profile of Unemployment (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Strata													
Urban	(%)	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Rural	(%)	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.4
Sex													
Male	(%)	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Female	(%)	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Age group													
15-24	(%)	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9
25-34	(%)	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
35-44	(%)	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
45-54	(%)	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3
55-64	(%)	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	1.9
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Bumiputera	(%)	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Chinese	(%)	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
Indians	(%)	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
Others	(%)	4.5	5.9	1.8	3.2	6.9	9.4	6.3	8.8	9.5	9.1	4.5	4.6
Non-citizens	(%)	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.1 Profile of Unemployment: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployed	(%)	-4.7	-1.8	-2.3	-0.9	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	-2.3	-1.0
Strata													
Urban	(%)	-2.8	-1.9	1.7	-2.8	-1.2	-2.8	-10.5	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	1.6
Rural	(%)	-10.5	-1.5	-15.2	6.4	-2.2	3.7	26.6	-3.5	-1.7	-1.2	-5.6	-7.8
Sex													
Male	(%)	-4.6	-2.7	-2.9	-1.9	-2.2	-1.7	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-2.0	-2.4
Female	(%)	-4.9	-0.6	-1.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-5.0	-3.7	-0.1	-0.6	-2.8	1.0
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-0.7	-0.6	-3.7	6.0	-3.5	-0.2	-8.2	0.1	-0.7	4.0	0.7	1.7
25-34	(%)	-6.0	-7.3	-16.1	3.3	-10.0	4.3	-24.2	-5.2	9.2	-4.3	6.1	5.6
35-44	(%)	-5.3	16.5	49.7	-37.0	-6.5	-20.5	60.5	13.8	-11.1	-25.7	-23.5	-2.8
45-54	(%)	-22.3	-27.1	15.9	-4.2	28.7	2.4	22.5	-7.2	0.0	13.0	-33.1	16.0
55-64	(%)	-8.6	40.2	-24.9	35.4	58.9	-10.2	47.4	-18.3	-8.5	10.6	16.2	-44.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	-4.7	-1.1	-1.7	-1.0	-1.4	-2.0	-0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-2.2	0.8
Bumiputera	(%)	-0.4	-5.8	0.6	2.0	-6.7	-0.9	4.2	-1.7	-0.8	0.5	-0.9	-1.0
Chinese	(%)	-19.5	-1.2	4.1	-17.0	5.1	-8.3	-7.7	-0.7	2.1	-3.0	-4.3	6.7
Indians	(%)	-9.8	53.9	-20.0	9.4	23.2	-10.4	1.1	-2.9	-5.6	0.2	-2.2	5.5
Others	(%)	82.4	27.4	-67.1	53.8	120.0	64.8	-64.1	44.2	20.0	-11.1	-43.8	13.3
Non-citizens	(%)	-4.9	-5.8	-5.9	-0.6	-1.7	2.2	-13.0	-4.6	-2.3	-1.3	-2.7	-14.4
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	(%)	-5.9	-3.5	-3.8	-0.5	-5.0	-1.6	-5.9	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3	-1.5	-0.8
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	(%)	-4.7	-2.3	-0.4	1.8	-0.5	-1.5	-12.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.8	2.4
3 month to less than 6 month	(%)	-11.0	-4.7	-8.1	-5.5	-9.6	-2.8	6.4	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-2.1	-0.8
6 month to less than 1 year	(%)	-6.4	-7.0	-16.0	-4.0	-8.1	-4.0	15.1	-1.3	-1.5	-0.2	-4.0	-4.2
More than 1 year	(%)	2.2	-3.8	-1.4	-2.0	-30.0	5.3	-3.5	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	-31.4
Inactively unemployed	(%)	4.4	9.4	7.1	-3.4	18.8	-0.4	15.2	-6.3	-0.4	-0.8	-5.5	-1.9

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.1 Profile of Unemployment (cont.): Quarter Percentage Points

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Strata													
Urban	(%)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	(%)	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Sex													
Male	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Female	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
25-34	(%)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1
35-44	(%)	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
45-54	(%)	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.1
55-64	(%)	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.5	1.1	-0.4	1.3	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.4	-1.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Bumiputera	(%)	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Chinese	(%)	-0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Indians	(%)	-0.4	1.3	-0.7	0.3	0.9	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Others	(%)	2.0	1.4	-4.1	1.4	3.7	2.5	-3.1	2.5	0.7	-0.4	-4.6	0.1
Non-citizens	(%)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4

Note: Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.2 Profile of Unemployment: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployed	(%)	-18.0	-13.5	-12.6	-9.4	-6.3	-5.9	-5.6	-6.3	-5.6	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4
Strata													
Urban	(%)	-19.0	-17.7	-10.6	-5.7	-4.2	-5.1	-16.6	-14.9	-14.0	-11.6	-2.2	0.2
Rural	(%)	-14.5	3.5	-19.5	-20.5	-13.1	-8.5	36.6	23.9	24.5	18.6	-11.6	-15.5
Sex													
Male	(%)	-16.3	-14.1	-12.5	-11.5	-9.3	-8.4	-5.4	-3.9	-2.8	-1.3	-3.5	-5.6
Female	(%)	-20.5	-12.7	-12.6	-6.4	-2.0	-2.3	-5.9	-9.7	-9.5	-9.2	-7.1	-2.6
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-0.9	-4.4	-4.9	0.8	-2.1	-1.7	-6.2	-11.4	-8.9	-5.0	4.2	5.8
25-34	(%)	-16.0	-21.8	-31.6	-24.4	-27.6	-18.6	-26.4	-32.5	-18.1	-24.9	5.1	17.1
35-44	(%)	-30.0	-25.3	33.7	4.1	2.7	-29.9	-24.9	35.8	29.2	20.7	-42.4	-50.8
45-54	(%)	-48.5	-37.9	-33.9	-37.1	4.1	46.2	54.6	49.8	16.4	28.5	-29.8	-12.3
55-64	(%)	-68.2	68.1	-11.9	30.3	126.6	45.1	184.8	71.8	-1.0	21.8	-3.9	-34.5
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	-19.0	-13.3	-11.6	-8.2	-5.1	-5.9	-4.4	-4.6	-3.7	-2.0	-4.1	-2.1
Bumiputera	(%)	-14.4	-12.7	-1.2	-3.8	-9.9	-5.3	-1.9	-5.4	0.6	2.1	-2.9	-2.2
Chinese	(%)	-20.7	-23.6	-32.5	-31.3	-10.3	-16.8	-26.2	-11.6	-14.2	-9.2	-5.9	1.1
Indians	(%)	-54.0	0.9	-19.9	21.4	65.8	-3.5	22.0	8.3	-17.0	-7.1	-10.2	-2.3
Others	(%)	113.8	83.7	-65.3	17.6	41.9	83.5	100.0	87.5	2.3	-44.8	-13.5	-32.0
Non-citizens	(%)	-12.2	-14.8	-18.0	-16.1	-13.3	-6.0	-13.1	-16.6	-17.1	-20.0	-10.5	-19.7
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	(%)	-18.9	-15.6	-16.4	-13.1	-12.2	-10.6	-12.5	-12.4	-8.4	-7.2	-2.9	-3.3
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	(%)	-3.2	-11.3	-11.6	-5.6	-1.4	-0.6	-12.3	-13.9	-13.8	-12.6	-1.5	0.9
3 month to less than 6 month	(%)	-35.5	-27.0	-28.9	-26.4	-25.2	-23.7	-11.7	-7.4	1.3	3.5	-4.7	-4.7
6 month to less than 1 year	(%)	-32.7	-9.3	-19.2	-29.9	-31.1	-28.9	-2.5	0.2	7.4	11.7	-6.9	-9.6
More than 1 year	(%)	-35.8	-20.6	-10.2	-4.9	-34.9	-28.7	-30.2	-28.8	0.8	-5.1	-3.2	-33.6
Inactively unemployed	(%)	-11.7	2.0	16.5	18.1	34.3	22.3	31.6	27.6	7.0	6.5	-12.6	-8.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.2 Profile of Unemployment (cont.): Annual Percentage Points

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Strata													
Urban	(%)	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Rural	(%)	-0.7	0.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7
Sex													
Male	(%)	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Female	(%)	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.1
25-34	(%)	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.3
35-44	(%)	-0.6	-0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.8
45-54	(%)	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2
55-64	(%)	-2.7	0.6	-0.2	0.4	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	-1.3
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Bumiputera	(%)	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Chinese	(%)	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Indians	(%)	-3.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3
Others	(%)	1.4	2.9	-5.0	0.7	2.4	3.5	4.5	5.6	2.6	-0.3	-1.8	-4.2
Non-citizens	(%)	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6. Profile of Outside Labour Force

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outside labour force	('000)	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.1	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9
Sex													
Male	('000)	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,155.7	2,145.5	2,149.0	2,177.9	2,189.6	2,194.4
Female	('000)	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,865.4	4,870.7	4,922.0	4,932.8	4,936.5	4,960.5
Age group													
15-24	('000)	3,321.3	3,331.2	3,289.8	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,127.3	3,128.6	3,133.7	3,120.0	3,125.1	3,131.4
25-34	('000)	822.4	840.5	819.1	766.1	745.6	811.1	756.7	762.8	781.7	830.4	853.8	874.8
35-44	('000)	719.1	642.0	673.4	686.5	731.3	736.9	815.0	775.4	790.1	835.0	863.5	898.2
45-54	('000)	878.1	922.3	846.4	855.8	846.6	792.5	821.2	844.7	921.0	922.9	909.2	880.4
55-64	('000)	1,509.7	1,510.1	1,586.9	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,500.9	1,504.6	1,444.3	1,402.4	1,374.4	1,370.2
Sex and Age group													
Male	('000)	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,155.7	2,145.5	2,149.0	2,177.9	2,189.6	2,194.4
15-24	('000)	1,386.7	1,336.0	1,269.4	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,323.2	1,289.6	1,223.4	1,250.6	1,563.5	1,460.9
25-34	('000)	180.3	158.2	204.9	130.2	107.7	110.1	203.3	138.7	150.0	193.2	135.0	234.6
35-44	('000)	57.5	86.3	58.3	51.9	47.6	39.4	76.7	233.3	148.5	136.9	87.8	62.8
45-54	('000)	87.1	109.7	81.9	118.0	86.9	74.0	83.9	81.9	169.3	159.4	72.0	131.2
55-64	('000)	486.7	493.5	535.4	489.1	524.9	542.6	468.6	402.0	457.7	437.7	331.3	304.9
Female	('000)	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	4,865.4	4,870.7	4,922.0	4,932.8	4,936.5	4,960.5
15-24	('000)	1,934.6	1,995.2	2,020.4	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,804.1	1,839.1	1,910.3	1,869.4	1,561.6	1,670.5
25-34	('000)	642.0	682.2	614.3	635.9	637.9	701.0	553.5	624.1	631.7	637.2	718.8	640.2
35-44	('000)	661.6	555.8	615.1	634.6	683.7	697.6	738.3	542.2	641.6	698.1	775.8	835.5
45-54	('000)	791.0	812.6	764.5	737.8	759.7	718.5	737.3	762.8	751.7	763.5	837.2	749.2
55-64	('000)	1,023.0	1,016.7	1,051.5	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,032.3	1,102.6	986.6	964.7	1,043.1	1,065.2
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	2,989.0	3,043.6	3,006.8	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,888.1	2,893.4	2,902.0	2,938.8	2,961.1	2,927.4
Housework/ family	('000)	3,126.0	3,169.8	3,171.2	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,068.1	3,074.9	3,112.4	3,134.2	3,152.1	3,175.6
Going for further studies	('000)	161.6	123.5	128.3	134.2	140.8	124.2	103.5	112.2	104.6	90.8	113.0	116.0
Disabled	('000)	199.2	174.7	174.4	191.9	196.1	194.8	213.1	205.4	211.5	224.9	219.6	234.6
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	90.5	75.9	66.8	50.7	40.9	33.7	76.1	79.8	82.9	85.1	82.9	70.9
Retired/ old age	('000)	684.3	658.6	668.3	652.8	676.8	684.1	672.2	650.6	657.5	636.9	597.3	630.3

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6.1 Profile of Outside Labour Force: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outside labour force	(%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.2	-2.5	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Sex													
Male	(%)	-0.9	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	-0.4	0.3	1.7	-0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.2
Female	(%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-4.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	1.4	-0.3	-0.1	-5.8	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.2
25-34	(%)	7.0	2.2	-2.5	-6.5	-2.7	8.8	-6.7	0.8	2.5	6.2	2.8	2.5
35-44	(%)	-3.9	-10.7	4.9	1.9	6.5	0.8	10.6	-4.9	1.9	5.7	3.4	4.0
45-54	(%)	1.9	5.0	-8.2	1.1	-1.1	-6.4	3.6	2.9	9.0	0.2	-1.5	-3.2
55-64	(%)	-2.9	0.0	5.1	-3.1	-0.1	0.1	-2.3	0.2	-4.0	-2.9	-2.0	-0.3
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	-0.9	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	-0.4	0.3	1.7	-0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.2
15-24	(%)	0.7	-3.7	-5.0	4.9	1.1	0.5	-2.2	-2.5	-5.1	2.2	25.0	-6.6
25-34	(%)	26.2	-12.3	29.5	-36.5	-17.3	2.2	84.7	-31.8	8.1	28.8	-30.1	73.8
35-44	(%)	-50.9	50.1	-32.4	-11.0	-8.3	-17.2	94.7	204.2	-36.3	-7.8	-35.9	-28.5
45-54	(%)	6.0	25.9	-25.3	44.1	-26.4	-14.8	13.4	-2.4	106.7	-5.8	-54.8	82.2
55-64	(%)	-2.5	1.4	8.5	-8.6	7.3	3.4	-13.6	-14.2	13.9	-4.4	-24.3	-8.0
Female	(%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-4.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
15-24	(%)	-0.6	3.1	1.3	-0.9	-1.3	-0.5	-8.3	1.9	3.9	-2.1	-16.5	7.0
25-34	(%)	2.6	6.3	-10.0	3.5	0.3	9.9	-21.0	12.8	1.2	0.9	12.8	-10.9
35-44	(%)	4.9	-16.0	10.7	3.2	7.7	2.0	5.8	-26.6	18.3	8.8	11.1	7.7
45-54	(%)	1.4	2.7	-5.9	-3.5	3.0	-5.4	2.6	3.5	-1.5	1.6	9.7	-10.5
55-64	(%)	-3.1	-0.6	3.4	-0.3	-3.6	-1.6	3.9	6.8	-10.5	-2.2	8.1	2.1
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	(%)	0.0	1.8	-1.2	-1.7	-1.0	2.3	-3.5	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	-1.1
Housework/ family	(%)	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	-1.0	-3.1	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Going for further studies	(%)	7.5	-23.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	-11.8	-16.7	8.4	-6.8	-13.2	24.4	2.7
Disabled	(%)	-18.7	-12.3	-0.2	10.0	2.2	-0.7	9.4	-3.6	3.0	6.3	-2.4	6.8
Not interested/ just completed study	(%)	4.6	-16.1	-12.0	-24.1	-19.3	-17.6	125.8	4.9	3.9	2.7	-2.6	-14.5
Retired/ old age	(%)	-5.9	-3.8	1.5	-2.3	3.7	1.1	-1.7	-3.2	1.1	-3.1	-6.2	5.5

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6.2 Profile of Outside Labour Force: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	2.0
Sex													
Male	(%)	-4.9	-5.3	-4.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.0	0.3	1.2	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.3
Female	(%)	-1.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	-4.0	-3.7	-2.9	-2.9	1.5	1.8
Age group													
15-24	(%)	-5.1	-4.0	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-4.9	-6.2	-5.7	-6.0	-0.1	0.1
25-34	(%)	-20.6	4.4	2.6	-0.3	-9.3	-3.5	-7.6	-0.4	4.8	2.4	12.8	14.7
35-44	(%)	7.8	0.8	-9.2	-8.2	1.7	14.8	21.0	12.9	8.0	13.3	6.0	15.8
45-54	(%)	7.9	2.6	-2.8	-0.7	-3.6	-14.1	-3.0	-1.3	8.8	16.5	10.7	4.2
55-64	(%)	6.9	-2.5	1.9	-1.2	1.7	1.7	-5.4	-2.1	-5.9	-8.7	-8.4	-8.9
Sex and Age group													
Male	(%)	-4.9	-5.3	-4.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.0	0.3	1.2	1.7	2.8	1.6	2.3
15-24	(%)	-10.0	-4.9	-5.3	-3.3	-2.9	1.3	4.2	-3.1	-9.1	-7.5	18.2	13.3
25-34	(%)	-17.2	-34.7	-5.7	-8.9	-40.3	-30.4	-0.8	6.5	39.3	75.5	-33.6	69.1
35-44	(%)	-13.4	1.4	-13.9	-55.7	-17.2	-54.3	31.6	349.5	212.0	247.5	14.5	-73.1
45-54	(%)	-10.1	84.4	-7.6	43.6	-0.2	-32.5	2.4	-30.6	94.8	115.4	-14.2	60.2
55-64	(%)	25.2	-4.2	-0.5	-2.0	7.8	9.9	-12.5	-17.8	-12.8	-19.3	-29.3	-24.2
Female	(%)	-1.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	-4.0	-3.7	-2.9	-2.9	1.5	1.8
15-24	(%)	-1.3	-3.4	2.0	2.9	2.2	-1.4	-10.7	-8.2	-3.4	-5.0	-13.4	-9.2
25-34	(%)	-21.6	21.2	5.8	1.6	-0.6	2.8	-9.9	-1.9	-1.0	-9.1	29.9	2.6
35-44	(%)	10.2	0.7	-8.8	0.6	3.3	25.5	20.0	-14.6	-6.2	0.1	5.1	54.1
45-54	(%)	10.4	-3.2	-2.3	-5.4	-4.0	-11.6	-3.6	3.4	-1.1	6.3	13.5	-1.8
55-64	(%)	0.0	-1.7	3.1	-0.8	-1.3	-2.3	-1.8	5.2	-2.3	-2.9	1.0	-3.4
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	(%)	-3.0	-2.0	-0.5	-1.1	-2.1	-1.7	-3.9	-2.1	-0.9	-1.8	2.5	1.2
Housework/ family	(%)	-4.5	6.3	4.5	4.4	2.4	-0.1	-3.3	-3.8	-2.8	-1.1	2.7	3.3
Going for further studies	(%)	1.4	-52.0	-41.5	-10.7	-12.9	0.6	-19.3	-16.4	-25.7	-26.9	9.2	3.4
Disabled	(%)	59.2	-5.8	-21.0	-21.7	-1.6	11.5	22.2	7.0	7.9	15.5	3.1	14.2
Not interested/ just completed study	(%)	-64.9	-55.9	-26.2	-41.4	-54.8	-55.6	13.9	57.4	102.7	152.5	8.9	-11.2
Retired/ old age	(%)	28.7	0.0	-5.2	-10.2	-1.1	3.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.9	-6.9	-11.1	-3.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

Indicator	2022		2023				2024				2025	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Malaysia												
Labour force	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,770.6	16,913.0	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9
Employed	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,216.8	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0
Unemployed	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9
Outside labour force	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,021.1	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9
Labour force participation rate	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Johor												
Labour force	1,864.4	1,856.0	1,878.7	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	2,101.6	2,114.8	2,135.9	2,161.6	2,174.3	2,182.7
Employed	1,818.1	1,812.2	1,830.1	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	2,055.1	2,067.6	2,088.3	2,110.1	2,124.5	2,129.5
Unemployed	46.3	43.7	48.6	46.0	47.0	44.6	46.5	47.2	47.6	51.6	49.9	53.1
Outside labour force	810.7	823.7	812.8	811.5	795.5	788.5	853.3	840.6	846.3	847.4	856.7	857.8
Labour force participation rate	69.7	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.1	71.6	71.6	71.8	71.7	71.8
Unemployment rate	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
Kedah												
Labour force	1,048.5	1,057.3	1,057.1	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	990.8	995.3	984.4	989.2	1,003.3	1,010.9
Employed	1,017.3	1,022.5	1,027.3	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	964.0	971.0	960.3	965.3	978.2	985.3
Unemployed	31.2	34.8	29.8	28.0	24.6	22.5	26.8	24.2	24.1	23.8	25.1	25.6
Outside labour force	533.7	539.7	537.4	536.4	540.0	533.6	491.9	498.3	504.0	508.1	510.3	508.4
Labour force participation rate	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.8	66.6	66.1	66.1	66.3	66.5
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Kelantan												
Labour force	792.0	800.7	805.2	808.2	818.6	829.7	708.6	721.1	735.4	738.6	738.7	748.2
Employed	763.1	768.0	773.8	776.4	784.7	796.6	680.3	694.4	707.4	706.6	707.8	715.3
Unemployed	28.9	32.8	31.3	31.7	33.9	33.1	28.3	26.7	28.0	32.0	30.8	32.9
Outside labour force	504.3	505.5	506.2	510.2	508.1	507.3	505.5	503.8	492.4	495.3	503.0	505.4
Labour force participation rate	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.7	62.1	58.4	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.5	59.7
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4
Melaka												
Labour force	463.2	454.2	453.7	452.1	458.0	461.9	514.1	523.8	521.1	522.4	524.5	530.9
Employed	451.1	441.9	440.5	440.0	445.4	450.1	504.1	514.6	511.6	510.7	514.6	519.5
Unemployed	12.1	12.3	13.2	12.1	12.6	11.8	10.1	9.2	9.5	11.7	9.9	11.4
Outside labour force	207.3	222.7	226.1	227.7	224.6	222.8	224.0	219.3	223.9	228.2	234.5	235.7
Labour force participation rate	69.1	67.1	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.5	69.6	70.5	69.9	69.6	69.1	69.3
Unemployment rate	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.2
Negeri Sembilan												
Labour force	525.0	532.0	530.4	530.4	535.7	529.6	572.2	571.7	569.6	575.1	577.9	583.0
Employed	509.2	518.0	517.2	518.5	522.7	517.1	556.2	555.5	552.3	558.2	561.6	566.3
Unemployed	15.8	14.0	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	16.0	16.3	17.3	16.9	16.3	16.7
Outside labour force	266.4	259.9	257.1	261.2	255.6	262.5	272.0	276.0	278.5	282.6	283.1	282.8
Labour force participation rate	66.3	67.2	67.3	67.0	67.7	66.9	67.8	67.4	67.2	67.1	67.1	67.3
Unemployment rate	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	744.5	757.2	760.6	766.9	763.9	761.8	738.0	748.6	752.8	768.6	778.5	783.6
Employed	('000)	722.9	736.5	741.1	745.3	743.4	742.6	722.0	732.7	736.5	751.9	763.4	769.6
Unemployed	('000)	21.6	20.7	19.4	21.6	20.6	19.2	16.1	15.9	16.4	16.7	15.2	14.0
Outside labour force	('000)	406.7	397.7	395.3	395.1	402.4	407.2	413.0	407.8	410.0	404.5	400.1	402.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.7	65.6	65.8	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.1	64.7	64.7	65.5	66.1	66.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	926.4	946.1	937.4	943.6	959.8	965.7	956.7	951.6	940.5	938.2	947.3	955.2
Employed	('000)	902.3	924.4	916.0	923.5	939.4	946.0	936.7	933.9	919.0	914.1	923.2	931.0
Unemployed	('000)	24.1	21.7	21.5	20.1	20.4	19.7	20.0	17.7	21.6	24.1	24.1	24.2
Outside labour force	('000)	380.4	371.2	375.9	372.5	364.1	352.5	366.0	364.5	375.8	383.8	385.2	385.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.9	71.8	71.4	71.7	72.5	73.3	72.3	72.3	71.4	71.0	71.1	71.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	1,149.4	1,122.7	1,121.2	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,206.9	1,193.2	1,194.7	1,186.4	1,206.9	1,212.1
Employed	('000)	1,114.2	1,090.8	1,085.7	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,165.2	1,155.6	1,156.3	1,146.6	1,168.7	1,170.6
Unemployed	('000)	35.3	31.9	35.5	36.2	36.6	37.8	41.7	37.6	38.5	39.8	38.2	41.5
Outside labour force	('000)	579.2	599.1	603.3	605.9	610.0	604.3	554.6	574.3	578.8	596.6	585.8	586.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.5	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.2	68.5	67.5	67.4	66.5	67.3	67.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.7	121.2	120.0	137.2	135.5	135.5	134.8	137.6	138.3
Employed	('000)	116.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	118.4	117.6	130.8	130.3	130.4	129.9	133.0	133.7
Unemployed	('000)	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6
Outside labour force	('000)	60.6	62.6	61.5	62.2	61.4	61.9	80.1	78.8	79.1	81.0	79.8	80.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.3	65.4	65.8	65.8	66.4	66.0	63.1	63.2	63.1	62.5	63.3	63.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	3,766.9	3,809.6	3,850.6	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	4,021.2	4,045.4	4,123.0	4,120.3	4,151.6	4,182.5
Employed	('000)	3,647.1	3,697.4	3,750.9	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,926.8	3,937.0	4,018.4	4,039.6	4,061.1	4,101.4
Unemployed	('000)	119.7	112.2	99.7	95.3	89.7	88.0	94.4	108.5	104.6	80.7	90.4	81.1
Outside labour force	('000)	1,220.1	1,209.9	1,181.7	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,199.2	1,237.1	1,252.1	1,206.2	1,174.9	1,182.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	75.5	75.9	76.5	77.1	77.0	76.2	77.0	76.6	76.7	77.4	77.9	78.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.9
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	504.0	514.4	521.0	525.9	523.3	524.3	492.9	494.9	491.8	502.7	498.2	504.5
Employed	('000)	482.1	492.0	499.4	502.3	500.1	500.1	474.0	477.8	476.9	485.8	483.7	490.6
Unemployed	('000)	21.9	22.4	21.7	23.6	23.2	24.2	18.9	17.1	14.9	16.9	14.6	14.0
Outside labour force	('000)	352.4	345.3	343.7	343.4	347.4	350.0	319.6	318.3	324.4	318.3	326.8	324.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	58.8	59.8	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.7	60.9	60.3	61.2	60.4	60.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.8

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	2,122.4	2,176.5	2,198.0	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	1,818.7	1,849.7	1,861.1	1,887.3	1,902.4	1,933.4
Employed	('000)	1,948.2	1,999.8	2,028.2	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	1,674.2	1,710.1	1,720.2	1,750.7	1,775.8	1,813.1
Unemployed	('000)	174.2	176.7	169.8	165.6	166.3	165.6	144.5	139.7	140.9	136.6	126.6	120.3
Outside labour force	('000)	951.8	907.6	914.2	908.9	921.9	921.3	770.5	754.8	745.7	776.4	799.1	814.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.0	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.2	71.0	71.4	70.9	70.4	70.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.2
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	1,443.0	1,449.8	1,442.5	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,239.1	1,264.5	1,259.8	1,257.6	1,254.3	1,260.3
Employed	('000)	1,400.1	1,405.3	1,393.5	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,195.2	1,223.9	1,221.6	1,214.8	1,210.5	1,218.4
Unemployed	('000)	42.9	44.5	49.0	53.1	49.1	50.7	43.9	40.6	38.1	42.9	43.8	41.8
Outside labour force	('000)	622.9	627.8	636.8	630.1	630.4	620.0	547.4	529.6	532.3	537.6	545.7	547.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.8	69.8	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.5	69.4	70.5	70.3	70.1	69.7	69.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.3
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	888.6	859.0	886.0	873.7	875.5	874.6	1,164.7	1,193.3	1,183.7	1,208.0	1,225.9	1,235.0
Employed	('000)	857.2	831.6	857.3	844.4	846.0	845.8	1,128.9	1,158.2	1,153.3	1,171.7	1,192.4	1,198.5
Unemployed	('000)	31.3	27.4	28.7	29.4	29.5	28.8	35.8	35.0	30.5	36.3	33.4	36.5
Outside labour force	('000)	314.7	337.2	326.6	321.5	316.7	312.1	385.2	375.1	388.3	402.9	399.7	400.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	73.8	71.8	73.1	73.1	73.4	73.7	75.1	76.1	75.3	75.0	75.4	75.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.0
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	49.3	49.3	49.4	51.7	49.4	49.4	47.4	47.5	46.4	46.9	46.7	47.6
Employed	('000)	45.9	47.0	46.7	48.0	45.8	45.9	44.1	44.7	43.5	44.2	44.4	45.3
Unemployed	('000)	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3
Outside labour force	('000)	25.1	24.9	25.3	26.3	24.6	24.5	22.9	22.8	22.7	23.8	23.8	24.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.4	67.6	67.2	66.4	66.3	66.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.9	4.5	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.0	4.7
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	36.4	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.4	60.4	62.0	60.9	59.9	61.2	61.8
Employed	('000)	36.1	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	37.8	59.3	60.9	60.0	58.8	60.1	60.9
Unemployed	('000)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Outside labour force	('000)	14.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	15.8	15.2	16.4	18.0	17.6	17.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.7	77.6	76.5	76.8	75.6	74.4	79.3	80.3	78.7	76.9	77.6	77.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.1 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Malaysia													
Labour force	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Employed	(%)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Unemployed	(%)	-4.7	-1.8	-2.3	-0.9	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	-2.3	-1.0
Outside labour force	(%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.2	-2.5	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Johor													
Labour force	(%)	0.9	-0.5	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.4	8.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.4
Employed	(%)	1.3	-0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.5	8.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2
Unemployed	(%)	-13.3	-5.6	11.2	-5.3	2.2	-5.1	4.3	1.5	0.8	8.4	-3.3	6.4
Outside labour force	(%)	-0.3	1.6	-1.3	-0.2	-2.0	-0.9	8.2	-1.5	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Kedah													
Labour force	(%)	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	-8.5	0.5	-1.1	0.5	1.4	0.8
Employed	(%)	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.6	-9.1	0.7	-1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7
Unemployed	(%)	-9.0	11.5	-14.4	-6.0	-12.1	-8.5	19.1	-9.7	-0.4	-1.2	5.5	2.0
Outside labour force	(%)	-1.1	1.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.7	-1.2	-7.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	-0.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Kelantan													
Labour force	(%)	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	-14.6	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
Employed	(%)	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.5	-14.6	2.1	1.9	-0.1	0.2	1.1
Unemployed	(%)	-4.6	13.5	-4.6	1.3	6.9	-2.4	-14.5	-5.7	4.9	14.3	-3.8	6.8
Outside labour force	(%)	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-2.3	0.6	1.6	0.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4	-3.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2
Melaka													
Labour force	(%)	0.0	-1.9	-0.1	-0.4	1.3	0.9	11.3	1.9	-0.5	0.2	0.4	1.2
Employed	(%)	0.7	-2.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	1.1	12.0	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	1.0
Unemployed	(%)	-19.3	1.7	7.3	-8.3	4.1	-6.3	-14.4	-8.9	3.3	23.2	-15.4	15.2
Outside labour force	(%)	-1.8	7.4	1.5	0.7	-1.4	-0.8	0.5	-2.1	2.1	1.9	2.8	0.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.4	-2.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.3	0.3
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	(%)	2.6	1.3	-0.3	0.0	1.0	-1.1	8.0	-0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9
Employed	(%)	2.9	1.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	-1.1	7.6	-0.1	-0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Unemployed	(%)	-6.5	-11.4	-5.7	-9.8	9.2	-3.8	28.0	1.9	6.1	-2.3	-3.6	2.5
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.0	-2.4	-1.1	1.6	-2.1	2.7	3.6	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	-0.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.0	0.9	0.1	-0.3	0.7	-0.8	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.1 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.): Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Pahang													
Labour force	(%)	-0.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-3.1	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.7
Employed	(%)	-0.4	1.9	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-2.8	1.5	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.8
Unemployed	(%)	6.9	-4.2	-6.3	11.3	-4.6	-6.8	-16.1	-1.2	3.1	1.8	-9.0	-7.9
Outside labour force	(%)	0.3	-2.2	-0.6	-0.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	-1.3	0.5	-1.3	-1.1	0.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-1.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	(%)	0.0	2.1	-0.9	0.7	1.7	0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.2	1.0	0.8
Employed	(%)	0.2	2.4	-0.9	0.8	1.7	0.7	-1.0	-0.3	-1.6	-0.5	1.0	0.8
Unemployed	(%)	-9.1	-10.0	-0.9	-6.5	1.5	-3.4	1.5	-11.5	22.0	11.6	0.0	0.4
Outside labour force	(%)	1.5	-2.4	1.3	-0.9	-2.3	-3.2	3.8	-0.4	3.1	2.1	0.4	0.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	-1.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Perak													
Labour force	(%)	0.5	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.8	6.8	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	1.7	0.4
Employed	(%)	1.0	-2.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.7	6.7	-0.8	0.1	-0.8	1.9	0.2
Unemployed	(%)	-13.3	-9.6	11.3	2.0	1.1	3.3	10.3	-9.8	2.4	3.4	-4.0	8.6
Outside labour force	(%)	-1.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	-0.9	-8.2	3.6	0.8	3.1	-1.8	0.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	3.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.8	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Perlis													
Labour force	(%)	2.6	-0.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	-1.0	14.3	-1.2	0.0	-0.5	2.1	0.5
Employed	(%)	3.3	-0.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	-0.7	11.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	2.4	0.5
Unemployed	(%)	-21.1	-13.3	-3.8	8.0	7.4	-17.2	166.7	-18.8	-1.9	-3.9	-8.2	2.2
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.5	3.3	-1.8	1.1	-1.3	0.8	29.4	-1.6	0.4	2.4	-1.5	0.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.4	-0.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.4	-2.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.8	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.4	2.7	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Selangor													
Labour force	(%)	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	-0.1	3.1	0.6	1.9	-0.1	0.8	0.7
Employed	(%)	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
Unemployed	(%)	8.0	-6.3	-11.1	-4.4	-5.9	-1.9	7.3	14.9	-3.6	-22.8	12.0	-10.3
Outside labour force	(%)	1.0	-0.8	-2.3	-2.2	1.0	4.2	-1.4	3.2	1.2	-3.7	-2.6	0.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.3
Terengganu													
Labour force	(%)	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	-0.5	0.2	-6.0	0.4	-0.6	2.2	-0.9	1.3
Employed	(%)	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.6	-0.4	0.0	-5.2	0.8	-0.2	1.9	-0.4	1.4
Unemployed	(%)	-1.4	2.3	-3.1	8.8	-1.7	4.3	-21.9	-9.5	-12.9	13.4	-13.6	-4.1
Outside labour force	(%)	1.3	-2.0	-0.5	-0.1	1.2	0.7	-8.7	-0.4	1.9	-1.9	2.7	-0.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.6	0.9	-0.8	0.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.4	-0.5	-0.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.1 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.): Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Sabah													
Labour force	(%)	2.9	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	-18.3	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.6
Employed	(%)	3.3	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	-18.8	2.1	0.6	1.8	1.4	2.1
Unemployed	(%)	-1.6	1.4	-3.9	-2.5	0.4	-0.4	-12.7	-3.3	0.9	-3.1	-7.3	-5.0
Outside labour force	(%)	-4.2	-4.6	0.7	-0.6	1.4	-0.1	-16.4	-2.0	-1.2	4.1	2.9	1.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.8	0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Sarawak													
Labour force	(%)	-0.7	0.5	-0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	-16.2	2.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.5
Employed	(%)	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	-16.3	2.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.7
Unemployed	(%)	-11.0	3.7	10.1	8.4	-7.5	3.3	-13.4	-7.5	-6.2	12.6	2.1	-4.6
Outside labour force	(%)	4.1	0.8	1.4	-1.1	0.0	-1.6	-11.7	-3.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	-1.1	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.2
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	(%)	-1.1	-3.3	3.1	-1.4	0.2	-0.1	33.2	2.5	-0.8	2.1	1.5	0.7
Employed	(%)	-0.3	-3.0	3.1	-1.5	0.2	0.0	33.5	2.6	-0.4	1.6	1.8	0.5
Unemployed	(%)	-19.5	-12.5	4.7	2.4	0.3	-2.4	24.3	-2.2	-12.9	19.0	-8.0	9.3
Outside labour force	(%)	1.9	7.1	-3.1	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	23.4	-2.6	3.5	3.8	-0.8	0.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.6	-2.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.3
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	(%)	-1.0	0.0	0.2	4.7	-4.4	0.0	-4.0	0.2	-2.3	1.1	-0.4	1.9
Employed	(%)	-0.6	2.4	-0.6	2.8	-4.6	0.2	-3.9	1.4	-2.7	1.6	0.5	2.0
Unemployed	(%)	-5.6	-35.3	22.7	40.7	-5.3	-2.8	-5.7	-15.2	3.6	-6.9	-14.8	0.0
Outside labour force	(%)	6.4	-0.8	1.6	4.0	-6.5	-0.4	-6.5	-0.4	-0.4	4.8	0.0	1.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-1.6	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.3	-2.4	0.9	1.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	(%)	0.3	7.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	57.3	2.6	-1.8	-1.6	2.2	1.0
Employed	(%)	0.3	6.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-1.3	56.9	2.7	-1.5	-2.0	2.2	1.3
Unemployed	(%)	0.0	100.0	-50.0	-33.3	0.0	200.0	83.3	0.0	-18.2	22.2	0.0	-18.2
Outside labour force	(%)	-4.6	-21.5	5.3	-1.7	6.0	6.5	19.7	-3.8	7.9	9.8	-2.2	1.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.0	5.9	-1.1	0.3	-1.2	-1.2	4.9	1.0	-1.6	-1.8	0.7	0.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.1	0.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.4

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.2 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Malaysia													
Labour force	(%)	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.7
Employed	(%)	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9
Unemployed	(%)	-18.0	-13.5	-12.6	-9.4	-6.3	-5.9	-5.6	-6.3	-5.6	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	2.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Johor													
Labour force	(%)	3.1	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	4.3	11.9	12.2	11.8	11.6	3.5	3.2
Employed	(%)	4.8	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	4.4	12.3	12.4	12.1	11.5	3.4	3.0
Unemployed	(%)	-36.0	-33.1	-17.1	-13.9	1.5	2.1	-4.3	2.6	1.3	15.7	7.3	12.5
Outside labour force	(%)	-1.6	2.0	-2.6	-0.2	-1.9	-4.3	5.0	3.6	6.4	7.5	0.4	2.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.0	-0.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.5	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kedah													
Labour force	(%)	1.9	4.2	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.4	-6.3	-6.5	-7.9	-8.6	1.3	1.6
Employed	(%)	2.7	4.8	3.0	3.7	2.6	3.7	-6.2	-6.3	-8.0	-9.0	1.5	1.5
Unemployed	(%)	-19.6	-10.5	-15.3	-18.4	-21.2	-35.3	-10.1	-13.6	-2.0	5.8	-6.3	5.8
Outside labour force	(%)	0.9	-1.6	0.1	-0.6	1.2	-1.1	-8.5	-7.1	-6.7	-4.8	3.7	2.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1
Kelantan													
Labour force	(%)	5.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.6	-12.0	-10.8	-10.2	-11.0	4.2	3.8
Employed	(%)	7.5	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.7	-12.1	-10.6	-9.9	-11.3	4.0	3.0
Unemployed	(%)	-23.7	-9.4	2.3	4.6	17.3	0.9	-9.6	-15.8	-17.4	-3.3	8.8	23.2
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.5	0.9	2.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-1.3	-3.1	-2.4	-0.5	0.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	2.2	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	-3.0	-2.4	-1.8	-2.2	1.1	0.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Melaka													
Labour force	(%)	2.0	-1.5	0.1	-2.4	-1.1	1.7	13.3	15.9	13.8	13.1	2.0	1.4
Employed	(%)	2.4	-1.1	0.2	-1.8	-1.3	1.9	14.4	17.0	14.9	13.5	2.1	1.0
Unemployed	(%)	-12.3	-13.4	-2.9	-19.3	4.1	-4.1	-23.5	-24.0	-24.6	-0.8	-2.0	23.9
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.2	9.4	7.4	7.8	8.3	0.0	-0.9	-3.7	-0.3	2.4	4.7	7.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.9	-2.3	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0	0.4	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.1	-0.5	-1.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.4
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	(%)	2.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	2.0	-0.5	7.9	7.8	6.3	8.6	1.0	2.0
Employed	(%)	3.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.7	-0.2	7.5	7.1	5.7	7.9	1.0	1.9
Unemployed	(%)	-16.0	-10.8	-21.0	-29.6	-17.7	-10.7	21.2	37.0	33.1	35.2	1.9	2.5
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.7	-5.4	-6.1	-3.9	-4.1	1.0	5.8	5.7	9.0	7.7	4.1	2.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	-0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.2	-0.7	-0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020
Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.2 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.): Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Pahang													
Labour force	(%)	2.6	2.5	1.3	2.8	2.6	0.6	-3.0	-2.4	-1.5	0.9	5.5	4.7
Employed	(%)	3.6	3.2	1.2	2.7	2.8	0.8	-2.6	-1.7	-0.9	1.3	5.7	5.0
Unemployed	(%)	-18.0	-13.5	5.4	6.9	-4.6	-7.2	-17.0	-26.4	-20.4	-13.0	-5.6	-11.9
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.4	-1.6	-0.5	-2.6	-1.1	2.4	4.5	3.2	1.9	-0.7	-3.1	-1.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	-0.4	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	2.0	1.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.0	-0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	(%)	3.1	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.6	2.1	2.1	0.8	-2.0	-2.8	-1.0	0.4
Employed	(%)	4.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	-2.2	-3.4	-1.4	-0.3
Unemployed	(%)	-36.0	-33.1	-28.6	-24.2	-15.4	-9.2	-7.0	-11.9	5.9	22.3	20.5	36.7
Outside labour force	(%)	-1.6	2.0	0.0	-0.6	-4.3	-5.0	-2.6	-2.1	3.2	8.9	5.2	5.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.0	-0.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-1.2	-1.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6
Perak													
Labour force	(%)	1.9	4.2	-0.6	-2.0	-2.4	0.7	7.6	6.5	6.5	5.0	0.0	1.6
Employed	(%)	2.7	4.8	0.0	-1.7	-2.6	0.2	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.0	0.3	1.3
Unemployed	(%)	-19.6	-10.5	-16.9	-11.1	3.7	18.5	17.5	3.9	5.2	5.3	-8.4	10.4
Outside labour force	(%)	0.9	-1.6	2.0	3.5	5.3	0.9	-8.1	-5.2	-5.1	-1.3	5.6	2.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.2	1.3	-0.6	-1.2	-1.7	0.0	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.3	-1.2	-0.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.8	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2
Perlis													
Labour force	(%)	5.9	3.5	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.5	16.0	13.2	11.8	12.3	0.3	2.1
Employed	(%)	7.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	2.1	1.7	13.0	11.4	10.1	10.5	1.7	2.6
Unemployed	(%)	-23.7	-9.4	-35.9	-28.9	-3.3	-7.7	156.0	92.6	75.9	104.2	-29.7	-11.5
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.5	0.9	-2.2	-1.0	1.3	-1.1	30.2	26.7	28.8	30.9	-0.4	1.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	-2.7	-2.6	-3.3	-3.5	0.2	0.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	-1.4	-0.5
Selangor													
Labour force	(%)	2.0	-1.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.4	4.4	4.1	5.6	5.6	3.2	3.4
Employed	(%)	2.4	-1.1	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.1	4.7	3.8	5.3	5.9	3.4	4.2
Unemployed	(%)	-12.3	-13.4	-15.6	-14.0	-25.1	-21.6	-5.3	13.9	16.6	-8.3	-4.2	-25.3
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.2	9.4	-4.1	-4.3	-4.3	0.5	1.5	7.1	7.3	-0.8	-2.0	-4.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.9	-2.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	1.2	0.9	1.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8
Terengganu													
Labour force	(%)	2.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	3.8	1.9	-5.4	-5.9	-6.0	-4.1	1.1	1.9
Employed	(%)	3.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.7	1.6	-5.1	-4.9	-4.6	-2.9	2.0	2.7
Unemployed	(%)	-16.0	-10.8	-4.0	6.3	5.9	8.0	-12.9	-27.5	-35.8	-30.2	-22.8	-18.1
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.7	-5.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	1.4	-7.0	-7.3	-6.6	-9.1	2.3	1.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.4	-1.1	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

7.2 Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.): Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Sabah													
Labour force	(%)	7.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	4.2	2.3	-17.3	-16.1	-15.8	-15.2	4.6	4.5
Employed	(%)	8.0	7.4	8.4	8.1	5.0	3.1	-17.5	-16.1	-15.9	-15.1	6.1	6.0
Unemployed	(%)	-2.5	-4.1	-9.8	-6.4	-4.5	-6.3	-14.9	-15.6	-15.3	-17.5	-12.4	-13.9
Outside labour force	(%)	-7.4	-7.9	-7.0	-8.6	-3.1	1.5	-15.7	-17.0	-19.1	-15.7	3.7	7.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.6	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	-0.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	-0.8	-0.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.3
Sarawak													
Labour force	(%)	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.5	2.0	-14.1	-13.2	-13.9	-15.0	1.2	-0.3
Employed	(%)	3.4	1.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	1.6	-14.2	-12.8	-13.7	-14.9	1.3	-0.4
Unemployed	(%)	-33.7	-22.7	7.2	10.2	14.5	13.9	-10.4	-23.5	-22.4	-15.4	-0.2	3.0
Outside labour force	(%)	1.2	4.1	5.6	5.3	1.2	-1.2	-14.0	-15.9	-15.6	-13.3	-0.3	3.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.3	-0.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.6	-0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
W.P Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	(%)	-1.3	-6.4	-1.8	-2.8	-1.5	1.8	31.5	36.6	35.2	38.1	5.3	3.5
Employed	(%)	0.0	-4.7	-0.3	-1.8	-1.3	1.7	31.7	37.2	36.3	38.5	5.6	3.5
Unemployed	(%)	-27.5	-39.9	-33.1	-24.4	-5.8	5.1	24.7	19.0	3.4	26.0	-6.7	4.3
Outside labour force	(%)	-2.4	8.4	6.0	4.1	0.6	-7.4	17.9	16.7	22.6	29.1	3.8	6.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	0.2	-2.9	-1.4	-1.3	-0.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.3	-0.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.3	-1.8	-1.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	0.1
W.P Labuan													
Labour force	(%)	-3.7	-3.5	-2.2	3.8	0.2	0.2	-4.0	-8.1	-6.1	-5.1	-1.5	0.2
Employed	(%)	-2.3	-0.4	-0.6	3.9	-0.2	-2.3	-5.6	-6.9	-5.0	-3.7	0.7	1.3
Unemployed	(%)	-19.0	-43.6	-22.9	5.6	5.9	59.1	22.2	-26.3	-19.4	-22.9	-30.3	-17.9
Outside labour force	(%)	0.0	3.7	5.4	11.4	-2.0	-1.6	-9.5	-13.3	-7.7	-2.9	3.9	6.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	-0.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	-1.3	-3.1	-1.5	0.1	0.4	2.5	1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.9	-1.1
W.P Putrajaya													
Labour force	(%)	3.4	8.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	-2.0	55.3	60.2	58.2	56.0	1.3	-0.3
Employed	(%)	3.7	8.4	6.6	6.9	6.1	-2.1	53.6	58.2	56.7	55.6	1.3	0.0
Unemployed	(%)	-25.0	0.0	0.0	-33.3	-33.3	0.0	266.7	450.0	350.0	83.3	0.0	-18.2
Outside labour force	(%)	-3.4	-24.2	-22.7	-22.5	-13.9	16.8	32.8	29.9	32.3	36.4	11.4	17.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	1.5	6.7	6.2	6.1	3.9	-3.2	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.5	-1.7	-2.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	-0.4

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Source: Labour Force Report, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3
Filled jobs	('000)	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92
Economic activity													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0
Filled jobs	('000)	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.7
Vacancies	('000)	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3
Jobs created	('000)	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0
Filled jobs	('000)	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3
Vacancies	('000)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Jobs created	('000)	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6
Filled jobs	('000)	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.5
Vacancies	('000)	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Jobs created	('000)	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9
Filled jobs	('000)	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0
Vacancies	('000)	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jobs created	('000)	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50
Services													
Jobs	('000)	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9
Filled jobs	('000)	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Vacancies	('000)	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jobs created	('000)	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.1 Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Economic Activity: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Filled jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.6	0.1	-1.4	0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	3.84	1.18	2.66	0.00	0.91	-2.91	3.46	-0.87	-0.22	-1.04	5.61	-3.90
Economic activity													
Agriculture													
Jobs	(%)	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Filled jobs	(%)	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.4	2.8	0.3	-3.5	-0.6	2.0	3.2	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	-1.49	19.87	0.42	-1.26	-13.63	-0.21	3.94	-13.25	-3.27	-2.74	8.53	1.45
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	(%)	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Filled jobs	(%)	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
Vacancies	(%)	-1.6	-0.2	4.8	-10.7	25.2	6.8	2.4	10.9	-18.8	5.8	-3.6	13.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Jobs created	(%)	10.00	18.18	0.00	-7.69	66.67	10.00	-4.55	4.76	-4.55	2.38	10.23	-15.61
Manufacturing													
Jobs	(%)	1.4	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	-0.4	0.1
Filled jobs	(%)	1.4	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.6	0.2	-0.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	-0.4	0.0
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.8	-0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	8.89	3.06	4.36	-4.65	3.28	1.64	1.71	0.75	1.48	-0.03	10.63	-1.92
Construction													
Jobs	(%)	-0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Filled jobs	(%)	-0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.5	2.7	-0.2	1.9	9.1	-1.3	0.8	1.1	-2.5	1.1	-1.2	-0.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	1.42	-11.84	5.51	11.37	12.11	-8.07	2.01	-3.02	-0.68	-8.09	6.05	-2.18
Services													
Jobs	(%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Filled jobs	(%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	-2.1	-1.8	-0.1	-7.9	-3.5	-4.3	-1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	-1.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	1.81	1.14	1.32	0.81	-2.03	-4.96	5.16	-0.38	-0.76	-0.22	1.73	-6.68

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.2 Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Economic Activity: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	(%)	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Filled jobs	(%)	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	9.9	4.8	4.5	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	103.0	47.9	22.7	7.8	4.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	-0.6	1.3	3.4	0.1
Economic activity													
Agriculture													
Jobs	(%)	0.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.2
Filled jobs	(%)	0.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Vacancies	(%)	7.4	6.5	5.6	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	2.5	-1.0	0.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Jobs created	(%)	87.84	39.17	10.60	17.02	2.88	-14.97	-11.38	-22.42	-13.29	-15.00	-11.49	3.59
Mining & Quarrying													
Jobs	(%)	0.1	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Filled jobs	(%)	0.0	2.1	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.5
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Vacancies	(%)	11.5	3.1	-1.3	-8.1	16.9	25.2	22.3	51.8	-1.6	-2.6	-8.2	-6.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Jobs created	(%)	57.35	47.06	33.33	20.59	85.98	76.80	60.61	80.49	5.03	-2.71	11.79	0.45
Manufacturing													
Jobs	(%)	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
Filled jobs	(%)	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Vacancies	(%)	8.2	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.1	2.3	2.2	3.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Jobs created	(%)	48.25	26.19	22.53	11.74	5.96	4.46	1.80	7.53	5.33	3.96	13.13	10.53
Construction													
Jobs	(%)	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Filled jobs	(%)	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vacancies	(%)	11.1	6.1	4.7	4.8	13.9	9.5	10.6	9.8	-1.9	0.5	-1.5	-3.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Jobs created	(%)	48.03	8.67	-2.63	5.07	16.15	21.11	17.09	1.96	-9.67	-9.69	-6.12	-5.30
Services													
Jobs	(%)	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
Filled jobs	(%)	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	18.3	5.4	16.2	-11.6	-12.8	-15.0	-16.2	-8.9	-5.2	-0.2	2.3	0.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	199.47	81.63	31.16	5.22	1.19	-4.90	-1.29	-2.49	-1.19	3.71	0.35	-5.87

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit			2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	('000)	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3
Filled jobs	('000)	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2
Filled jobs	('000)	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7
Filled jobs	('000)	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Vacancies	('000)	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jobs created	('000)	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4
Filled jobs	('000)	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Vacancies	('000)	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jobs created	('000)	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.1 Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Filled jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.6	0.1	-1.4	0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	3.8	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.9	-2.9	3.5	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	5.6	-4.0
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	(%)	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Filled jobs	(%)	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	-2.2	0.8	1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	-1.0	0.2	-0.5	1.3
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	-8.20	1.69	-0.44	6.40	0.73	-6.92	3.01	-3.98	-1.32	0.51	5.91	-11.19
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	(%)	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Filled jobs	(%)	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.7	-0.6	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.2
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	6.49	4.28	3.77	-3.15	-0.76	-0.55	2.92	0.60	0.55	-2.16	5.48	-0.76
Low-skilled													
Jobs	(%)	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
Filled jobs	(%)	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	0.5	2.2	-1.9	-3.5	2.7	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.2
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	28.83	-17.62	4.72	2.69	12.61	-5.59	8.09	-1.39	-2.04	1.87	5.68	-4.30

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.2 Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total													
Jobs	(%)	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Filled jobs	(%)	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	9.9	4.8	4.5	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.8
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	102.99	47.85	22.74	7.82	4.80	0.57	1.34	0.49	-0.64	1.27	3.38	0.18
Skill													
Skilled													
Jobs	(%)	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1
Filled jobs	(%)	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	14.7	13.3	9.9	-1.0	0.7	-1.1	-3.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.0	-0.9	0.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	88.09	44.92	7.19	-1.11	8.51	-0.68	2.76	-7.26	-9.14	-1.89	0.87	-6.71
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	(%)	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Filled jobs	(%)	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	11.1	3.1	3.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	100.10	44.99	32.86	11.61	4.01	-0.81	-1.63	2.18	3.53	1.86	4.39	2.98
Low-skilled													
Jobs	(%)	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.8
Filled jobs	(%)	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.8
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vacancies	(%)	1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-2.8	-0.6	-3.5	-1.4	2.3	0.9	2.8	2.4	2.1
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jobs created	(%)	183.76	85.93	11.40	14.12	-0.24	14.33	18.02	13.33	-1.42	6.36	3.99	0.93

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs	('000)	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5	500.5	501.0
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0
Manufacturing	('000)	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7	2,493.7	2,495.6
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	305.3	312.8	320.8	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5	353.1	354.3	354.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	84.1	86.0	87.2	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4	89.0	90.4	90.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	306.1	308.2	309.6	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8	317.5	314.6	316.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	457.4	456.9	457.3	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9	461.9	459.6	451.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	363.5	365.9	367.2	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8	385.5	387.4	386.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	641.2	650.4	650.4	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8	655.0	649.1	657.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	232.8	233.9	237.4	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9	241.6	238.3	239.9
Construction	('000)	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0	1,272.5	1,273.9
Services	('000)	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5	4,716.8	4,745.9
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,657.1	1,668.7	1,671.1	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0	1,748.2	1,760.8	1,774.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	782.9	793.8	804.2	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4	810.5	812.4	815.6
Transportation and storage	('000)	406.0	411.0	416.5	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0	432.8	434.8	437.1
Information and communication	('000)	231.4	231.9	232.4	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1	237.3	238.0	239.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	912.8	916.1	922.1	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4	942.1	943.5	949.7
Other services	('000)	509.2	509.8	511.7	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5	525.7	527.3	530.3
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2	2,275.4	2,289.2
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3	5,657.4	5,673.7
Low-skilled	('000)	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8	1,131.6	1,134.4

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.1 Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	(%)	1.4	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.5	0.2	-0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	-0.4	0.1
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.2	3.5	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.8	-0.2	1.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6	-0.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.9	-0.1	0.9	1.5	-0.9	0.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	1.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.9	1.7	1.0	-0.9	-1.3	1.6	0.9	-0.5	-1.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.4	0.5	-0.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	-1.3	-1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	-0.9	1.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	1.1	0.5	1.5	-0.3	1.2	0.3	-1.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	-1.4	0.7
Construction	(%)	-0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Services	(%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Information and communication	(%)	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Other services	(%)	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Semi-skilled	(%)	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Low-skilled	(%)	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.2 Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs	(%)	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.2
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	0.1	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	(%)	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	5.4	7.2	8.2	8.3	10.0	8.1	6.8	6.2	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	5.3	2.9	3.5	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	4.6	3.7	2.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	5.8	4.7	4.3	4.0	2.7	-0.1	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	6.5	5.0	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	(%)	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Services	(%)	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	6.4	4.2	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	1.0	0.8	1.7	3.2	3.3	2.1	0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	8.4	6.0	5.4	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Information and communication	(%)	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other services	(%)	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1
Semi-skilled	(%)	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Low-skilled	(%)	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6	468.7	469.2
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0	80.3	80.4
Manufacturing	('000)	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2	2,382.5	2,383.2
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	291.8	299.3	307.2	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4	338.5	339.5	339.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	81.0	82.9	84.1	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3	85.9	87.3	86.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	292.7	294.7	296.0	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8	303.7	300.8	302.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	436.9	436.3	437.0	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2	442.3	439.4	431.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	349.6	352.1	353.3	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2	370.4	372.0	370.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	608.3	617.2	617.2	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1	620.7	615.1	622.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	222.9	224.1	227.4	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1	231.7	228.4	230.0
Construction	('000)	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3	1,247.2	1,248.6
Services	('000)	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5	4,691.6	4,721.1
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,646.4	1,657.7	1,660.7	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4	1,738.5	1,751.4	1,764.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	780.3	790.8	801.4	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8	808.8	810.7	814.0
Transportation and storage	('000)	404.3	409.4	415.0	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5	431.3	433.3	435.7
Information and communication	('000)	230.2	230.9	231.4	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2	236.4	237.0	238.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	901.5	905.8	910.7	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4	933.0	934.1	940.6
Other services	('000)	506.7	507.3	509.5	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3	523.5	525.2	527.9
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6	2,228.1	2,241.2
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8	5,548.2	5,564.3
Low-skilled	('000)	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2	1,094.1	1,096.9

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.1 Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Filled Jobs	(%)	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	(%)	1.4	1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.6	0.2	-0.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	-0.4	0.0
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.1	3.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	-0.2	1.5	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	1.6	-0.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	0.9	0.7	0.5	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.9	1.6	-1.0	0.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	1.7	-0.1	0.1	-1.8	1.8	0.9	-1.0	-1.2	1.6	0.9	-0.7	-1.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.9	0.3	0.4	-0.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	-1.3	-1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	-0.9	1.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	1.2	0.6	1.5	-0.2	1.3	0.2	-1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	-1.4	0.7
Construction	(%)	-0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Services	(%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Information and communication	(%)	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Other services	(%)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Semi-skilled	(%)	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Low-skilled	(%)	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.2 Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Filled Jobs	(%)	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.0	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	0.0	2.1	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	(%)	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	5.2	7.1	8.4	8.5	10.3	8.4	7.0	6.5	4.8	4.4	3.2	2.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	4.8	2.7	3.5	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	-0.1	0.6	0.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	2.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	4.3	3.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0	1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	5.8	4.8	4.3	3.9	2.7	-0.1	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	(%)	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Services	(%)	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	6.2	4.2	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	3.4	2.3	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	8.9	6.6	5.7	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Information and communication	(%)	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Other services	(%)	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1
Semi-skilled	(%)	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Low-skilled	(%)	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Vacancies	('000)	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	('000)	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5	111.2	112.4
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.9	14.4
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	20.5	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.2	20.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.7
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	32.9	33.1	33.2	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.3	33.9	34.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0
Construction	('000)	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2
Services	('000)	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.2	24.8
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.4
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Transportation and storage	('000)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Information and communication	('000)	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	11.3	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.1
Other services	('000)	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6	47.4	48.0
Semi-skilled	('000)	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5	109.2	109.5
Low-skilled	('000)	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.4

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.1 Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Vacancies	(%)	0.0	0.6	0.1	-1.4	0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.4	2.8	0.3	-3.5	-0.6	2.0	3.2	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-1.6	-0.2	4.8	-10.7	25.2	6.8	2.4	10.9	-18.8	5.8	-3.6	13.0
Manufacturing	(%)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.8	-0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.4	1.0	-2.4	0.2	1.4	0.5	3.6	2.0	-3.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-2.3	-1.1	1.0	3.2	-2.2	3.2	-2.0	0.0	0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	2.5	0.9	0.8	-0.6	0.5	1.1	-0.5	1.7	0.1	-1.0	0.0	4.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	-0.4	0.3	-0.8	-3.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	-4.2	1.9	0.0	2.8	-1.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	3.8	2.0	-1.8	0.4	3.2	2.2	2.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.9	-1.1	-2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	-1.0	2.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-0.6	-1.3	1.2	-2.5	-0.7	1.9	0.8	0.4	-0.3	1.0	-0.8	1.0
Construction	(%)	0.5	2.7	-0.2	1.9	9.1	-1.3	0.8	1.1	-2.5	1.1	-1.2	-0.5
Services	(%)	-2.1	-1.8	-0.1	-7.9	-3.5	-4.3	-1.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	-1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-2.2	3.0	-5.2	-2.2	-5.6	0.2	-0.7	-0.8	1.0	1.1	-2.7	-0.5
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	9.9	19.7	-9.0	-26.2	-21.7	-1.4	-1.8	-1.5	5.8	0.8	5.7	-8.9
Transportation and storage	(%)	-7.9	-8.0	-4.2	2.9	-1.7	-7.7	-4.4	1.0	7.9	1.2	1.6	-6.1
Information and communication	(%)	-8.6	-17.8	-1.7	-9.8	-1.0	-7.6	6.8	5.1	-3.8	0.4	10.2	-8.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	4.5	-8.8	10.8	-10.1	0.1	-8.3	-2.5	-0.1	-1.6	0.7	3.7	-3.0
Other services	(%)	-25.3	-0.8	-9.1	-6.5	4.9	-4.2	-1.6	4.1	-0.4	-0.7	-2.0	14.1
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	-2.2	0.8	1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6	0.3	-1.0	0.2	-0.5	1.3
Semi-skilled	(%)	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.7	-0.6	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.2
Low-skilled	(%)	0.5	2.2	-1.9	-3.5	2.7	-0.9	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.1	-0.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.2 Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Vacancies	(%)	9.9	4.8	4.5	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.8
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	7.4	6.5	5.6	-0.1	-1.1	-1.9	0.9	3.6	4.9	2.5	-1.0	0.0
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	11.5	3.1	-1.3	-8.1	16.9	25.2	22.3	51.8	-1.6	-2.6	-8.2	-6.4
Manufacturing	(%)	8.2	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.3	2.2	3.8
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	10.1	9.3	4.8	4.3	4.9	2.2	2.1	0.2	-0.4	5.7	7.6	2.6
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	19.2	9.0	3.9	-2.1	-3.9	-3.0	0.8	0.9	5.3	2.2	-1.0	1.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	15.8	5.8	5.1	3.5	1.5	1.8	0.5	2.9	2.4	0.3	0.7	3.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	12.3	3.2	-0.8	-4.7	-3.7	-2.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.4	-1.9	0.4	3.7
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-1.1	-2.1	-5.7	-2.0	0.5	5.0	6.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.0	8.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	5.0	3.8	3.1	5.1	2.7	-0.2	0.5	-1.8	0.0	3.7	1.7	3.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	10.1	2.7	1.1	-3.2	-3.3	-0.1	-0.5	2.5	2.8	1.9	0.3	0.8
Construction	(%)	11.1	6.1	4.7	4.8	13.9	9.5	10.6	9.8	-1.9	0.5	-1.5	-3.0
Services	(%)	18.3	5.4	16.2	-11.6	-12.8	-15.0	-16.2	-8.9	-5.2	-0.2	2.3	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	34.5	1.4	35.6	-6.6	-9.8	-12.3	-8.1	-6.8	-0.3	0.6	-1.5	-1.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	-6.1	4.4	30.2	-11.6	-37.0	-48.1	-44.0	-25.3	0.9	3.2	11.0	2.7
Transportation and storage	(%)	-46.0	-56.4	-43.2	-16.4	-10.7	-10.5	-10.8	-12.5	-4.0	5.4	12.1	4.2
Information and communication	(%)	71.2	41.7	-9.7	-33.4	-27.8	-18.9	-11.9	2.7	-0.2	8.5	11.9	-2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	32.2	31.5	20.8	-5.1	-9.1	-8.5	-19.5	-10.6	-12.1	-3.4	2.7	-0.3
Other services	(%)	10.7	23.6	-1.0	-37.0	-11.5	-14.6	-7.4	3.1	-2.2	1.3	0.9	10.6
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	14.7	13.3	9.9	-1.0	0.7	-1.1	-3.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.0	-0.9	0.0
Semi-skilled	(%)	11.1	3.1	3.9	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.7	1.6	2.5
Low-skilled	(%)	1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-2.8	-0.6	-3.5	-1.4	2.3	0.9	2.8	2.4	1.9

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category

Indicator	Unit			2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs created	('000)	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.31	1.33
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22
Manufacturing	('000)	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97	12.13	11.95
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66	0.64	0.86	1.03
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.46
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87	1.01	0.90	0.94
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	2.48	2.60	2.76	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90	2.87	3.15	2.98
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	1.18	1.22	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33	1.27	1.56	1.48
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	3.52	3.48	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96	3.95	4.24	4.03
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.77	0.81	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.94	1.02
Construction	('000)	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37	3.58	3.50
Services	('000)	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70	15.97	14.92
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	6.79	8.39	8.65	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04	9.12	8.82	8.77
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	0.88	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.61
Transportation and storage	('000)	2.01	1.26	1.36	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.35	1.30
Information and communication	('000)	1.35	0.76	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.76	0.57
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.85	2.72	2.85	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46	2.28	2.77	2.09
Other services	('000)	1.85	1.79	1.50	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.59	1.58
Skill													
Skilled	('000)	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43	8.93	7.93
Semi-skilled	('000)	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70	20.78	20.62
Low-skilled	('000)	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33	3.52	3.36

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6.1 Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs created	(%)	3.80	1.20	2.70	0.00	0.90	-2.90	3.50	-0.90	-0.20	-1.00	5.60	-3.90
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	-1.50	19.90	0.40	-1.30	-13.60	-0.20	3.90	-13.30	-3.30	-2.70	8.50	1.50
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	4.90	16.80	5.60	-6.80	61.80	11.10	-4.10	4.70	-5.90	2.90	10.20	-5.90
Manufacturing	(%)	8.90	3.10	4.30	-4.60	3.30	1.60	1.70	0.80	1.20	0.30	10.60	-1.50
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	12.10	11.70	10.60	-7.50	14.30	-12.00	11.10	-15.20	4.10	-2.60	34.00	19.90
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	3.10	2.10	-0.20	-7.00	0.20	5.60	6.90	-13.20	7.70	1.80	13.40	-7.80
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	9.10	6.20	3.10	-7.80	6.10	-16.10	-1.30	0.80	16.30	15.80	-10.70	4.70
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	6.10	5.00	6.00	-9.10	6.80	1.60	0.80	0.10	5.80	-1.00	9.60	-5.20
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	11.50	3.50	3.80	-10.00	13.20	4.90	4.60	5.30	-11.20	-4.30	22.30	-4.80
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	9.40	-1.10	0.30	1.10	-0.90	5.90	0.40	4.20	2.20	-0.30	7.20	-4.90
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	13.10	6.30	15.70	1.30	-11.00	7.50	-1.60	1.60	-14.40	0.30	19.50	9.30
Construction	(%)	1.40	-11.80	5.50	11.40	12.10	-8.10	2.00	-3.00	-0.70	-8.10	6.00	-2.20
Services	(%)	1.90	1.10	1.30	0.80	-2.00	-5.00	5.10	-0.40	-0.70	-0.20	1.70	-6.60
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	2.00	23.40	3.20	2.00	-3.10	3.90	1.20	-3.30	4.10	0.90	-3.20	-0.60
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	70.20	13.60	-4.90	25.10	-7.70	-5.60	2.90	-27.00	6.90	-10.00	-9.10	-10.10
Transportation and storage	(%)	15.10	-37.20	7.50	11.10	-7.30	-15.30	6.60	20.10	-3.40	4.00	-11.70	-3.60
Information and communication	(%)	0.40	-44.00	7.10	-30.10	2.80	-38.40	46.00	13.50	-4.70	11.80	19.20	-24.50
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	-13.00	-4.60	4.70	-0.30	-1.60	-9.80	8.50	4.60	-14.10	-7.10	21.50	-24.80
Other services	(%)	-3.10	-3.50	-16.10	-11.60	12.90	-23.30	16.40	5.50	-2.80	1.10	14.40	-0.60
Skill													
Skilled	(%)	-8.20	1.70	-0.40	6.40	0.70	-6.90	3.00	-4.00	-1.30	0.50	5.90	-11.20
Semi-skilled	(%)	6.50	4.30	3.80	-3.10	-0.80	-0.60	2.90	0.60	0.60	-2.20	5.50	-0.80
Low-skilled	(%)	28.80	-17.60	4.70	2.70	12.60	-5.60	8.10	-1.40	-2.00	1.90	5.70	-4.30

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

6.2 Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jobs created	(%)	103.0	47.9	22.7	7.8	4.8	0.6	1.3	0.5	-0.6	1.3	3.4	0.2
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	86.7	38.4	10.9	17.1	2.7	-14.5	-11.5	-22.3	-13.0	-15.2	-11.4	3.6
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	57.4	47.1	33.3	20.6	86.0	76.8	60.6	80.5	5.0	-2.7	11.8	0.5
Manufacturing	(%)	48.3	26.2	22.5	11.7	6.0	4.5	1.8	7.5	5.3	4.0	13.1	10.5
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	(%)	192.5	75.2	48.2	28.1	30.6	2.9	3.3	-5.3	-13.7	-4.5	15.2	62.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	30.5	10.3	1.9	-2.4	-5.1	-1.8	5.2	-1.7	5.6	1.8	8.0	14.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	82.4	34.8	25.2	10.1	7.2	-15.4	-19.0	-11.5	-3.0	34.0	21.2	25.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	38.0	19.7	20.0	7.2	7.9	4.5	-0.6	9.5	8.6	5.8	15.0	8.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	42.1	24.4	21.6	7.8	9.5	11.0	11.8	30.8	2.6	-6.4	9.5	-1.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	37.1	22.1	17.6	9.7	-0.7	6.5	6.6	9.8	13.3	6.6	13.9	3.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	80.2	43.8	47.2	40.9	10.8	12.2	-4.7	-4.4	-8.0	-14.2	4.2	12.2
Construction	(%)	48.0	8.7	-2.6	5.1	16.2	21.1	17.1	2.0	-9.7	-9.7	-6.1	-5.3
Services	(%)	199.5	81.6	31.2	5.2	1.2	-4.9	-1.3	-2.5	-1.2	3.7	0.3	-5.9
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	272.5	168.8	83.0	32.5	25.9	5.9	3.9	-1.5	5.7	2.6	-1.8	1.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	446.6	36.6	34.7	130.2	24.8	3.7	12.2	-34.5	-24.1	-27.7	-36.1	-21.3
Transportation and storage	(%)	357.4	39.4	-30.0	-13.5	-30.4	-6.2	-7.0	0.5	4.7	28.6	6.6	-14.4
Information and communication	(%)	86.1	-22.7	-31.8	-57.8	-56.8	-52.6	-35.4	4.9	-2.7	76.6	44.3	-4.0
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	(%)	77.2	33.1	17.0	-13.3	-1.9	-7.3	-4.0	0.8	-12.1	-9.4	1.5	-27.1
Other services	(%)	273.0	81.9	16.0	-30.6	-19.1	-35.8	-10.9	6.3	-8.5	20.7	18.6	11.8
Skill		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skilled	(%)	88.1	44.9	7.2	-1.1	8.5	-0.7	2.8	-7.3	-9.1	-1.9	0.9	-6.7
Semi-skilled	(%)	100.1	45.0	32.9	11.6	4.0	-0.8	-1.6	2.2	3.5	1.9	4.4	3.0
Low-skilled	(%)	183.8	85.9	11.4	14.1	-0.2	14.3	18.0	13.3	-1.4	6.4	4.0	0.9

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Value added per hour worked	RM	42.8	43.3	41.3	40.8	42.3	43.6	42.1	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	27.5	25.6	23.0	22.9	27.1	25.6	23.3	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.2
Mining & Quarrying	RM	511.9	558.2	549.1	495.7	499.7	564.7	556.4	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	490.5
Manufacturing	RM	58.0	58.6	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.9	55.6	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	32.0	30.3	26.2	29.5	30.8	31.2	25.6	29.3	32.2	31.7	28.4	33.4
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	199.4	211.6	202.6	244.5	210.5	204.4	183.9	258.4	205.5	213.1	199.7	257.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	10.9	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.4	11.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	29.2	29.0	31.8	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.5	30.9	29.9	30.5	33.4	31.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	106.7	99.7	89.7	88.2	101.6	96.8	87.2	87.2	100.6	97.0	88.7	91.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	39.2	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.7	45.1	43.3	43.4	42.7	45.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	79.6	80.2	82.8	72.4	73.5	73.6	80.4	75.3	77.6	78.4	86.2	79.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	65.7	82.4	59.0	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.8	74.2	62.8	81.1	57.5	72.7
Construction	RM	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4
Services	RM	40.5	41.0	39.4	39.2	40.5	41.6	40.1	39.6	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0
Utilities	RM	163.3	152.3	149.9	161.5	158.9	160.2	160.1	158.9	156.9	158.4	151.2	158.2
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	42.7	43.6	40.3	40.5	44.0	45.8	40.9	41.1	43.9	45.6	41.8	42.6
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	11.4	11.6	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.1
Transportation and storage	RM	40.8	39.7	41.4	42.7	43.6	44.0	45.8	45.8	46.9	47.3	48.4	49.0
Information and communication	RM	159.3	153.2	164.1	162.3	161.6	158.0	161.2	160.7	160.7	159.1	164.1	166.0
Finance and insurance	RM	127.6	132.8	131.6	110.6	120.8	114.8	120.7	120.0	119.2	118.5	122.8	120.7
Real estate and business services	RM	25.1	24.4	24.3	25.2	25.3	26.1	26.1	26.0	27.3	27.6	28.2	28.4
Other services	RM	34.3	36.1	34.4	34.6	35.1	37.1	35.2	34.3	36.0	37.8	36.5	36.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.1 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Value added per hour worked	RM	3.6	1.2	-4.7	-1.2	3.8	2.9	-3.4	-0.7	4.0	1.6	-2.6	0.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	16.7	-7.2	-10.0	-0.6	18.3	-5.4	-9.1	4.4	15.7	-10.6	-6.9	7.5
Mining & Quarrying	RM	-3.6	9.0	-1.6	-9.7	0.8	13.0	-1.5	-7.6	-7.4	15.6	0.1	-11.0
Manufacturing	RM	3.1	1.0	-6.1	-1.8	2.5	2.9	-3.6	1.3	2.9	1.7	-2.2	1.3
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	5.2	-5.2	-13.6	12.6	4.7	1.0	-17.9	14.6	9.6	-1.6	-10.3	17.8
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	-20.8	6.1	-4.3	20.7	-13.9	-2.9	-10.0	40.5	-20.5	3.7	-6.3	29.0
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	5.5	6.8	-0.6	-7.3	4.5	5.4	1.0	-5.0	-1.2	3.8	7.0	-10.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	-6.4	-0.8	9.6	-7.9	-6.5	6.1	12.1	-4.9	-3.3	2.0	9.6	-6.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	15.5	-6.6	-10.0	-1.7	15.3	-4.8	-9.9	-0.03	15.3	-3.5	-8.6	3.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	-2.0	6.4	-1.4	1.1	-3.3	6.6	1.9	3.2	-3.9	0.1	-1.6	5.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	1.7	0.8	3.3	-12.6	1.5	0.2	9.2	-6.4	3.0	1.1	9.9	-8.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	-13.3	25.4	-28.3	22.5	-10.9	29.5	-27.0	21.9	-15.3	29.1	-29.1	26.4
Construction	RM	4.0	1.6	-1.0	-1.1	5.6	-0.9	8.7	4.6	6.6	-2.0	1.9	2.7
Services	RM	3.1	1.1	-3.9	-0.4	3.3	2.5	-3.5	-1.3	3.9	2.0	-2.4	0.2
Utilities	RM	-0.3	-6.7	-1.5	7.7	-1.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.8	-1.2	1.0	-4.6	4.6
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	6.1	2.3	-7.7	0.5	8.9	4.1	-10.7	0.5	6.7	3.8	-8.2	1.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	0.7	1.7	-4.2	-0.5	-1.9	1.4	2.0	-3.4	1.0	-0.2	2.5	-1.1
Transportation and storage	RM	0.9	-2.6	4.1	3.3	2.1	1.0	4.0	0.03	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.3
Information and communication	RM	-4.2	-3.9	7.1	-1.1	-0.5	-2.2	2.0	-0.3	-0.03	-1.0	3.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	RM	5.7	4.1	-0.9	-16.0	9.3	-5.0	5.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	3.7	-1.7
Real estate and business services	RM	2.4	-3.0	-0.1	3.3	0.7	3.0	0.1	-0.3	4.7	1.4	2.2	0.6
Other services	RM	3.5	5.0	-4.5	0.4	1.6	5.8	-5.3	-2.5	5.0	5.1	-3.3	0.02

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

1.2 Labour Productivity per Hour Worked: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Value added per hour worked	(%)	4.2	2.3	2.1	-1.3	-1.1	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	0.5	0.8	-0.9	-3.0	-1.7	0.2	1.2	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.5
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	5.4	5.1	2.1	-6.6	-2.4	1.2	1.3	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-4.6
Manufacturing	(%)	1.4	0.4	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-4.8	-0.1	2.2	-3.0	-3.5	2.9	-2.2	-0.4	4.3	1.6	10.9	13.9
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	44.9	-5.8	5.5	-2.9	5.6	-3.4	-9.2	5.7	-2.4	4.3	8.6	-0.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	1.5	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.2	5.7	-0.02	-1.5	4.3	-2.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-3.2	-7.4	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	2.3	5.7	9.3	5.1	2.8	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	-1.3	-1.4	-0.3	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.8	-1.1	-1.1	0.3	1.8	5.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-0.1	1.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.2	8.3	7.7	1.2	-2.3	0.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	5.8	3.7	-0.9	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-2.9	4.0	5.5	6.5	7.1	5.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	19.0	-2.1	-0.004	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	3.0	2.6	-2.5	-2.7	-5.4	-1.9
Construction	(%)	-2.1	8.2	6.4	3.4	5.1	2.5	12.5	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3
Services	(%)	6.4	2.7	2.8	-0.20	0.100	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6
Utilities	(%)	-5.4	-7.9	-2.5	-1.4	-2.7	5.2	6.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	-5.6	-0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	10.9	1.7	5.2	0.7	3.3	5.1	1.6	1.7	-0.3	-0.6	2.2	3.5
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	42.9	19.0	5.4	-2.40	-4.9	-5.2	1.0	-1.9	1.0	-0.6	-0.1	2.3
Transportation and storage	(%)	20.9	6.7	7.9	5.6	6.9	10.7	10.7	7.2	7.6	7.6	5.8	7.1
Information and communication	(%)	-4.3	-3.3	-0.6	-2.4	1.4	3.2	-1.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.7	1.9	3.3
Finance and insurance	(%)	2.4	5.8	6.4	-8.4	-5.3	-13.6	-8.3	8.5	-1.4	3.3	1.7	0.6
Real estate and business services	(%)	25.0	18.5	4.8	2.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	3.5	7.6	6.0	8.2	9.1
Other services	(%)	-0.9	1.8	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	-0.8	2.5	1.8	3.9	6.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2. Labour Productivity per Employment

Indicator	Unit			2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Value added per employment	RM	24,434	25,024	23,774	23,491	24,538	25,096	24,254	24,210	25,148	25,635	24,866	24,887
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	14,923	13,898	12,338	12,450	14,846	13,946	12,571	13,249	15,235	13,686	12,646	13,550
Mining & Quarrying	RM	308,085	335,443	329,680	303,373	300,500	345,197	343,813	310,913	291,687	341,522	332,946	292,813
Manufacturing	RM	33,850	34,862	32,481	32,082	32,813	33,755	32,581	33,060	34,158	34,712	33,620	33,972
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	17,884	17,167	14,967	16,515	17,437	17,468	14,420	16,935	18,387	18,174	15,541	18,544
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	117,647	123,741	118,281	150,533	118,090	126,383	123,921	156,507	126,779	132,578	125,432	158,351
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	5,584	6,061	6,196	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,194	5,984	5,986	6,016	6,248	5,958
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	17,561	18,049	19,143	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,329	18,446	17,861	18,247	19,700	18,768
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	64,371	61,387	54,952	54,560	62,433	59,465	54,660	55,459	63,657	59,937	55,990	55,481
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	23,734	25,297	24,767	25,067	24,259	25,999	26,058	26,641	25,845	26,583	26,393	27,270
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	47,459	49,131	49,128	44,259	44,989	45,541	49,561	45,601	47,561	48,491	53,020	48,376
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	39,019	49,551	36,277	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,191	44,799	38,502	48,787	34,148	43,651
Construction	RM	9,885	10,032	9,987	9,866	10,444	10,257	11,060	11,465	12,418	12,275	12,519	12,728
Services	RM	23,049	23,618	22,656	22,493	23,459	23,877	23,097	22,975	23,761	24,298	23,650	23,642
Utilities	RM	93,799	93,075	90,931	96,018	95,529	95,566	94,222	93,364	92,941	91,619	89,353	92,553
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	24,950	26,000	23,771	23,910	25,846	26,669	24,076	24,155	25,938	26,822	24,495	24,706
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	6,474	6,481	6,340	6,215	6,286	6,234	6,306	6,162	6,225	6,308	6,479	6,492
Transportation and storage	RM	24,466	24,394	25,007	25,790	26,313	26,785	27,123	27,237	27,764	28,323	28,682	29,046
Information and communication	RM	95,993	93,887	95,234	95,078	95,058	93,909	95,729	95,408	95,566	95,036	96,564	96,183
Finance and insurance	RM	70,947	71,474	70,816	64,363	69,114	66,647	70,431	69,283	70,292	69,147	72,558	70,118
Real estate and business services	RM	14,407	14,729	14,722	14,920	15,267	15,538	15,804	15,855	16,244	16,465	16,957	16,934
Other services	RM	18,702	19,796	18,906	18,857	19,446	20,541	19,507	19,402	20,060	21,155	20,291	20,242

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.1 Labour Productivity per Employment: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q1
Value added per employment	(%)	3.8	2.4	-5.0	-1.2	4.5	2.3	-3.4	-0.2	3.9	1.9	-3.0	0.1
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	18.1	-6.9	-11.2	0.9	19.2	-6.1	-9.9	5.4	15.0	-10.2	-7.6	7.1
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-1.5	8.9	-1.7	-8.0	-0.9	14.9	-0.4	-9.6	-6.2	17.1	-2.5	-12.1
Manufacturing	(%)	2.8	3.0	-6.8	-1.2	2.3	2.9	-3.5	1.5	3.3	1.6	-3.1	1.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	4.8	-4.0	-12.8	10.3	5.6	0.2	-17.5	17.4	8.6	-1.2	-14.5	19.3
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	-19.2	5.2	-4.4	27.3	-21.6	7.0	-1.9	26.3	-19.0	4.6	-5.4	26.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	3.7	8.5	2.2	-5.7	-0.7	3.1	3.6	-3.4	0.03	0.5	3.9	-4.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	-6.7	2.8	6.1	-7.2	-5.0	4.9	9.2	-4.6	-3.2	2.2	8.0	-4.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	15.6	-4.6	-10.5	-0.7	14.4	-4.8	-8.1	1.5	14.8	-5.8	-6.6	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	-1.6	6.6	-2.1	1.2	-3.2	7.2	0.2	2.2	-3.0	2.9	-0.7	3.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	1.3	3.5	0.0	-9.9	1.6	1.2	8.8	-8.0	4.3	2.0	9.3	-8.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	-14.2	27.0	-26.8	18.9	-10.5	30.7	-26.3	20.5	-14.1	26.7	-30.0	27.8
Construction	(%)	5.4	1.5	-0.4	-1.2	5.9	-1.8	7.8	3.7	8.3	-1.1	2.0	1.7
Services	(%)	3.2	2.5	-4.1	-0.7	4.3	1.8	-3.3	-0.5	3.4	2.3	-2.7	-0.03
Utilities	(%)	0.6	-0.8	-2.3	5.6	-0.5	-0.04	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	-1.4	-2.5	3.6
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	7.0	4.2	-8.6	0.6	8.1	3.2	-9.7	0.3	7.4	3.4	-8.7	0.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	2.2	0.1	-2.2	-2.0	1.1	-0.8	1.2	-2.3	1.0	1.3	2.7	0.2
Transportation and storage	(%)	1.1	-0.3	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3
Information and communication	(%)	-0.3	-2.2	1.4	-0.2	-0.02	-1.2	1.9	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	1.6	-0.4
Finance and insurance	(%)	2.3	0.7	-0.9	-9.1	7.4	-3.6	5.7	-1.6	1.5	-1.6	4.9	-3.4
Real estate and business services	(%)	0.9	2.2	-0.1	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	1.4	3.0	-0.1
Other services	(%)	2.7	5.8	-4.5	-0.3	3.1	5.6	-5.0	-0.5	3.4	5.5	-4.1	-0.2

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

2.2 Labour Productivity per Employment: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q1
Value added per employment	(%)	10.6	4.0	2.5	-0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	3.2	3.1	-0.2	-1.4	-0.5	0.3	1.9	6.4	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.3
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	10.1	7.0	2.5	-3.0	-2.5	2.9	4.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8
Manufacturing	(%)	8.3	1.6	0.6	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.3	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-0.2	0.7	2.2	-3.2	-2.5	1.8	-3.7	2.5	5.4	4.0	7.8	9.5
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	48.7	-6.2	3.3	3.4	0.4	2.1	4.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	1.2	1.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	6.3	2.8	7.4	8.5	3.9	-1.3	-0.03	2.4	3.2	0.6	0.9	-0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	12.3	-2.6	-4.9	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	1.0	3.8	5.8	3.0	1.9	1.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.5	1.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	0.004
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	9.9	0.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.2	6.3	6.5	2.2	1.3	2.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	11.5	4.9	-2.2	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	0.9	3.0	5.7	6.5	7.0	6.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	30.8	-2.1	0.7	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.5	3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-8.2	-2.6
Construction	(%)	14.8	10.3	6.6	5.1	5.6	2.2	10.7	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0
Services	(%)	11.9	4.3	3.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9
Utilities	(%)	2.7	-3.2	0.01	2.9	1.8	2.7	3.6	-2.8	-2.7	-4.1	-5.2	-0.9
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	18.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	46.3	16.4	4.1	-1.9	-2.9	-3.8	-0.5	-0.8	-1.0	1.2	2.7	5.3
Transportation and storage	(%)	27.9	9.5	8.0	6.6	7.5	9.8	8.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.6
Information and communication	(%)	0.4	0.8	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.02	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.20	0.9	0.8
Finance and insurance	(%)	3.2	-0.5	-0.6	-7.2	-2.6	-6.8	-0.5	7.6	1.7	3.8	3.0	1.2
Real estate and business services	(%)	30.3	23.6	7.0	4.5	6.0	5.5	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.3	6.8
Other services	(%)	5.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.3

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3. Total Hours Worked

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Hours Worked	Million	9,039	9,210	9,247	9,299	9,419	9,418	9,452	9,612	9,672	9,747	9,653	9,703
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	1,017	1,000	1,005	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,012	1,034	1,033	1,022	1,015	1,020
Mining & Quarrying	Million	46	46	46	47	46	47	47	46	47	47	46	46
Manufacturing	Million	1,595	1,631	1,637	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,680	1,704	1,707	1,681	1,681
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	278	285	291	289	299	297	298	305	309	310	293	299
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	12	12	12	12	12
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	139	136	140	143	136	133	138	141	142	136	134	143
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	186	192	188	193	200	199	192	192	195	198	192	196
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	265	267	269	271	272	274	281	285	287	281	283	268
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	227	230	230	228	234	238	233	231	237	245	247	239
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	372	387	378	392	393	396	393	388	393	399	395	397
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	117	124	129	124	125	126	128	127	129	125	124	127
Construction	Million	823	827	834	836	839	835	830	823	838	849	851	844
Services	Million	5,558	5,706	5,725	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,889	6,028	6,050	6,122	6,060	6,112
Utilities	Million	63	67	65	65	66	67	66	68	69	68	69	69
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,618	1,665	1,644	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,681	1,701	1,727	1,736	1,716	1,715
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	981	995	1,041	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,086	1,129	1,144	1,179	1,171	1,204
Transportation and storage	Million	346	365	363	364	365	371	365	375	375	382	378	380
Information and communication	Million	157	164	156	158	160	164	163	165	167	170	166	165
Finance and insurance	Million	209	204	205	222	219	224	226	225	230	228	228	227
Real estate and business services	Million	670	711	715	704	717	713	726	744	735	737	732	741
Other services	Million	1,514	1,536	1,536	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,577	1,621	1,604	1,623	1,601	1,612

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.1 Total Hours Worked: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Hours Worked	Million	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.8	-1.0	0.5
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	1.5	-1.7	0.5	1.6	1.4	-2.5	0.3	2.2	0.0	-1.1	-0.7	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	Million	2.7	-0.02	-0.03	2.1	-1.6	1.6	1.0	-1.8	1.2	1.5	-2.6	-0.7
Manufacturing	Million	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.003	0.4	1.4	0.2	-1.5	0.01
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	1.0	2.5	2.4	-0.7	3.5	-0.9	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.5	-5.6	2.0
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	3.1	0.5	3.9	4.0	-8.8	10.8	11.8	-9.5	0.5	1.9	2.5	-0.5
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	-3.0	-2.5	3.5	2.1	-5.2	-1.8	3.6	1.7	1.2	-4.2	-1.7	7.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	1.4	3.2	-2.1	2.7	3.7	-0.5	-3.8	0.3	1.5	1.6	-2.9	1.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.6	1.5	0.6	-1.9	0.6	-5.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.8	2.3	1.7	-2.1	-0.9	2.7	3.4	0.7	-3.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	1.1	4.1	-2.4	3.7	0.2	1.0	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	1.5	-1.1	0.4
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	-0.2	6.1	3.7	-4.0	0.9	0.7	1.7	-0.4	1.5	-3.4	-0.5	2.2
Construction	Million	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	1.8	1.2	0.3	-0.9
Services	Million	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.2	-1.0	0.9
Utilities	Million	2.7	6.7	-3.3	-0.9	2.6	1.0	-2.2	3.5	2.2	-1.1	0.1	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1.6	2.9	-1.2	0.6	-0.01	-0.008	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	-1.1	-0.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	2.8	1.4	4.6	0.4	4.1	0.6	-0.8	4.0	1.3	3.0	-0.6	2.7
Transportation and storage	Million	1.9	5.7	-0.6	0.3	0.1	1.8	-1.6	2.6	0.0	1.9	-1.0	0.6
Information and communication	Million	5.4	4.4	-5.1	1.8	1.3	2.4	-0.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	-2.3	-0.4
Finance and insurance	Million	-2.6	-2.5	0.8	8.0	-1.4	2.3	0.9	-0.2	2.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4
Real estate and business services	Million	0.003	6.0	0.6	-1.6	1.9	-0.6	1.7	2.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.6	1.2
Other services	Million	0.1	1.4	0.1	-0.2	1.9	0.4	0.6	2.8	-1.0	1.2	-1.4	0.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

3.2 Total Hours Worked: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Hours Worked	Million	10.0	5.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.7	3.5	2.1	1.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	-0.2	1.3	0.3	-1.3
Mining & Quarrying	Million	4.8	2.0	0.9	4.7	0.4	2.0	3.0	-1.0	1.9	1.8	-1.8	-0.7
Manufacturing	Million	11.6	3.6	3.1	4.2	4.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	10.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	7.8	4.2	2.1	5.4	3.2	4.7	-1.5	-1.9
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	3.1	1.5	0.0	11.9	-1.0	9.1	17.5	2.2	12.6	3.6	-5.0	4.4
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	10.7	-1.5	-3.4	-0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-1.5	-1.9	4.6	2.1	-3.1	2.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	19.5	5.1	2.6	5.1	7.5	3.7	1.9	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.4	1.9
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	5.7	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.4	4.2	5.3	5.5	2.8	0.8	-5.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	13.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	3.0	6.0	3.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	11.0	5.3	4.8	6.5	5.6	2.4	3.9	-0.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	15.3	7.2	7.7	5.5	6.6	1.1	-0.8	2.9	3.6	-0.6	-2.8	-0.3
Construction	Million	17.7	1.9	0.9	2.7	2.0	0.9	-0.5	-1.5	-0.1	1.7	2.5	2.5
Services	Million	10.2	6.4	4.3	4.6	4.9	2.6	2.9	4.9	3.8	4.6	2.9	1.4
Utilities	Million	14.1	9.1	3.2	5.0	4.9	-0.8	0.4	4.9	4.4	2.7	4.6	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	12.2	8.0	4.3	3.8	2.2	-0.7	2.3	2.9	4.5	5.0	2.1	0.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	7.8	5.2	6.5	9.5	10.9	10.0	4.3	8.1	5.1	7.7	7.9	6.6
Transportation and storage	Million	17.6	12.4	7.5	7.4	5.5	1.6	0.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.5	1.4
Information and communication	Million	9.1	7.8	4.4	6.2	2.0	0.1	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	1.7	0.2
Finance and insurance	Million	1.1	-4.5	-4.4	3.3	4.6	9.8	10.0	1.7	5.1	2.1	1.0	0.8
Real estate and business services	Million	9.3	8.5	6.4	5.0	7.1	0.4	1.5	5.7	2.4	3.3	0.9	-0.5
Other services	Million	9.7	4.6	2.6	1.3	3.1	2.1	2.7	5.7	2.7	3.5	1.5	-0.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4. Total Employment

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Employment	('000)	15,831	15,942	16,062	16,146	16,251	16,347	16,401	16,591	16,715	16,716	16,616	16,758
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1,878	1,840	1,874	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,897	1,907	1,872	1,874	1,889
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	('000)	2,731	2,740	2,771	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,820	2,825	2,853	2,852	2,837	2,838
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	496	502	510	516	530	529	528	528	540	540	531	532
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	271	260	261	262	262	263	266	266	266	260	264	265
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	309	308	312	318	324	326	322	322	326	327	325	327
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	439	434	440	437	442	445	448	448	453	455	448	442
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	376	379	383	379	388	392	390	390	397	399	399	394
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	624	632	637	641	642	641	637	641	641	645	641	647
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	197	207	210	207	208	208	209	211	211	207	209	212
Construction	('000)	1,378	1,387	1,391	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,406	1,408	1,410	1,410	1,413	1,412
Services	('000)	9,768	9,899	9,949	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,224	10,385	10,468	10,506	10,417	10,543
Utilities	('000)	110	110	108	109	110	112	111	115	117	118	115	118
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,766	2,793	2,785	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,858	2,898	2,924	2,931	2,916	2,932
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,730	1,782	1,826	1,861	1,880	1,933	1,935	1,990	2,015	2,024	2,015	2,051
Transportation and storage	('000)	576	595	600	603	604	610	616	630	633	632	627	633
Information and communication	('000)	261	267	268	270	272	276	274	277	280	284	282	283
Finance and insurance	('000)	376	378	381	381	382	385	387	390	390	391	386	389
Real estate and business services	('000)	1,169	1,176	1,183	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,199	1,222	1,233	1,235	1,217	1,242
Other services	('000)	2,781	2,797	2,797	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,843	2,862	2,877	2,892	2,860	2,895

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.1 Total Employment: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Employment	('000)	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	(0.5)	0.9	0.9
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	-2.0	1.9	0.1	0.6	-1.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	-1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	('000)	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.2	1.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	-1.0	0.7	2.3
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	1.4	4.0	-1.3	0.1	0.5	2.6	0.7	-1.3	1.1	1.5	1.7	-1.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	-4.1	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	-0.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	0.6	-1.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	-1.5	0.3	1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	-1.5	-1.0	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.9	0.9	-0.9	2.2	1.1	-0.4	0.0	1.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	1.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	-0.5	1.0	0.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	4.8	1.5	-1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	-1.6	0.9	1.1	0.0
Construction	('000)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services	('000)	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	-0.7	1.1	0.8
Utilities	('000)	0.3	-2.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	-0.8	3.6	1.4	1.3	-2.0	1.4	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1.0	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	-0.6	0.8	0.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.8	0.1	2.9	1.3	1.5	-0.8	1.4	1.3
Transportation and storage	('000)	3.3	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.5
Information and communication	('000)	2.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	-0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	-0.8	1.1	1.1
Finance and insurance	('000)	0.7	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.4	-1.4	1.3	-0.1
Real estate and business services	('000)	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	-1.4	1.9	0.9
Other services	('000)	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.6	1.0	0.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

4.2 Total Employment: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
Total Employment	('000)	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.6
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	-0.6	-0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.1
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Manufacturing	('000)	4.5	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	5.8	3.9	4.9	5.5	6.8	5.4	3.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.1
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.5	1.9	2.1	5.1	4.1	3.2	1.8	3.8	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	5.7	-3.0	-6.1	-4.4	-3.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	3.1	0.0	0.9	4.4	4.7	5.8	3.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	3.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.1	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	3.2	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	5.2	4.1	6.2	4.3	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.8	1.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	4.9	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	0.4	-0.3	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Construction	('000)	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Services	('000)	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.1
Utilities	('000)	5.1	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.7	3.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.2	2.0
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	5.4	4.8	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	5.3	7.5	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	5.9	6.9	7.2	5.8	4.9	3.5
Transportation and storage	('000)	11.2	9.5	7.4	6.5	4.9	2.4	2.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.5	1.9
Information and communication	('000)	3.9	3.4	6.2	5.0	4.5	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Finance and insurance	('000)	0.3	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.6	-0.3	0.2
Real estate and business services	('000)	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	1.7	1.7
Other services	('000)	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3'	Q4'	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4'	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4'	Q1	Q2
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	386,820	398,919	381,857	379,286	398,768	410,231	397,802	401,672	420,354	430,477	415,338	419,315
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	28,022	25,566	23,128	23,364	28,039	25,862	23,576	25,139	29,060	25,683	23,738	25,673
Mining & Quarrying	Million	23,422	25,536	25,112	23,143	22,944	26,338	26,203	23,776	22,295	26,158	25,492	22,532
Manufacturing	Million	92,431	95,536	90,008	89,171	92,325	95,290	91,864	93,387	97,455	99,328	95,676	96,887
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	8,871	8,618	7,626	8,522	9,235	9,245	7,620	8,947	9,937	9,827	8,321	10,001
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	2,099	2,238	2,225	2,795	2,194	2,359	2,373	3,017	2,411	2,548	2,447	3,141
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,513	1,574	1,619	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,645	1,589	1,589	1,581	1,662	1,586
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,433	5,564	5,973	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,225	5,939	5,827	6,035	6,420	6,136
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	28,285	26,637	24,177	23,857	27,600	26,472	24,483	24,832	28,815	27,287	25,112	24,622
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	8,919	9,596	9,476	9,506	9,406	10,196	10,174	10,398	10,269	10,629	10,536	10,798
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	29,615	31,063	31,302	28,364	28,861	29,191	31,569	29,219	30,486	31,293	34,027	31,366
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	7,696	10,245	7,609	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,776	9,446	8,120	10,127	7,150	9,237
Construction	Million	13,626	13,912	13,896	13,778	14,599	14,390	15,555	16,141	17,512	17,371	17,760	18,091
Services	Million	225,150	233,791	225,405	225,308	236,338	243,312	236,130	238,584	248,734	256,662	247,972	250,700
Utilities	Million	10,325	10,278	9,782	10,438	10,539	10,729	10,491	10,770	10,870	10,852	10,367	10,891
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	69,007	72,615	66,207	66,897	72,817	75,792	68,816	69,993	75,832	79,103	71,808	73,038
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	11,201	11,552	11,579	11,568	11,818	12,054	12,202	12,263	12,546	12,908	13,153	13,365
Transportation and storage	Million	14,091	14,516	15,015	15,554	15,890	16,326	16,717	17,155	17,568	18,071	18,300	18,636
Information and communication	Million	25,019	25,104	25,512	25,685	25,896	25,926	26,254	26,474	26,803	26,987	27,194	27,395
Finance and insurance	Million	26,662	27,045	27,012	24,501	26,411	25,657	27,245	27,021	27,382	27,044	27,983	27,401
Real estate and business services	Million	16,842	17,314	17,409	17,705	18,164	18,602	18,950	19,375	20,022	20,361	20,676	21,039
Other services	Million	52,002	55,365	52,889	52,961	54,802	58,227	55,456	55,533	57,712	61,337	58,490	58,933
plus import duties	Million	4,168	4,579	4,308	4,522	4,523	5,040	4,474	4,645	5,298	5,275	4,699	5,431

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

5.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices: Quarter Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1 ^r	Q2 ^r	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	Q1	Q2
GDP at constant 2015 prices	Million	4.7	3.1	-4.3	-0.7	5.1	2.9	-3.0	1.0	4.7	2.4	-3.5	1.0
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	18.5	-8.8	-9.5	1.0	20.0	-7.8	-8.8	6.6	15.6	-11.6	-7.6	8.2
Mining & Quarrying	Million	-1.0	9.0	-1.7	-7.8	-0.9	14.8	-0.5	-9.3	-6.2	17.3	-2.5	-11.6
Manufacturing	Million	3.8	3.4	-5.8	-0.9	3.5	3.2	-3.6	1.7	4.4	1.9	-3.7	1.3
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	6.3	-2.9	-11.5	11.7	8.4	0.1	-17.6	17.4	11.1	-1.1	-15.3	20.2
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	-18.3	6.6	-0.6	25.6	-21.5	7.5	0.6	27.1	-20.1	5.7	-4.0	28.4
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	2.3	4.1	2.8	-5.3	-0.9	3.5	4.6	-3.4	0.0	-0.5	5.2	-4.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	-5.2	2.4	7.3	-5.5	-3.1	5.6	7.8	-4.6	-1.9	3.6	6.4	-4.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	16.6	-5.8	-9.2	-1.3	15.7	-4.1	-7.5	1.4	16.0	-5.3	-8.0	-1.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	-1.1	7.6	-1.3	0.3	-1.0	8.4	-0.2	2.2	-1.2	3.5	-0.9	2.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	2.9	4.9	0.8	-9.4	1.8	1.1	8.1	-7.4	4.3	2.6	8.7	-7.8
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	-13.4	33.1	-25.7	17.6	-10.2	30.4	-25.8	21.5	-14.0	24.7	-29.4	29.2
Construction	Million	5.0	2.1	-0.1	-0.8	6.0	-1.4	8.1	3.8	8.5	-0.8	2.2	1.9
Services	Million	4.3	3.8	-3.6	0.0	4.9	3.0	-3.0	1.0	4.3	3.2	-3.4	1.1
Utilities	Million	2.4	-0.5	-4.8	6.7	1.0	1.8	-2.2	2.7	0.9	-0.2	-4.5	5.1
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	7.9	5.2	-8.8	1.0	8.9	4.1	-9.2	1.7	8.3	4.3	-9.2	1.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	3.5	3.1	0.2	-0.1	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.6
Transportation and storage	Million	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.8
Information and communication	Million	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Finance and insurance	Million	3.0	1.4	-0.1	-9.3	7.8	-2.9	6.2	-0.8	1.3	-1.2	3.5	-2.1
Real estate and business services	Million	2.4	2.8	0.6	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.8
Other services	Million	3.7	6.5	-4.5	0.1	3.5	6.2	-4.8	0.1	3.9	6.3	-4.6	0.8
plus import duties	Million	-1.3	9.8	-5.9	5.0	0.0	11.4	-11.2	3.8	14.0	-0.4	-10.9	15.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2022- Q2 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2022		2023				2024				2025	
		Q3'	Q4'	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4'	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4'	Q1	Q2
GDP at constant 2015 prices	(%)	14.6	7.4	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	2.6	2.6	0.9	-1.2	0.1	1.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.1
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	10.4	7.3	3.0	-2.2	-2.0	3.1	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2
Manufacturing	(%)	13.2	4.0	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	5.6	4.6	7.1	2.1	4.1	7.3	-0.1	5.0	7.6	6.3	9.2	11.8
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	49.4	-4.4	5.5	8.7	4.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	9.9	8.0	3.1	4.1
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	12.3	-0.3	0.8	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.5	1.1	-0.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	15.7	-2.7	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	4.5	3.1	3.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	4.3	1.0	1.8	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.3	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.6	-0.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	13.6	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.4	9.4	9.2	4.3	3.6	3.8
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	17.4	9.2	3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.9	3.0	5.6	7.2	7.8	7.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	37.2	5.0	7.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.2	5.6	1.0	-3.4	-8.0	-2.2
Construction	(%)	15.2	10.3	7.4	6.2	7.1	3.4	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1
Services	(%)	17.2	9.3	7.3	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1
Utilities	(%)	7.9	0.5	0.7	3.5	2.1	4.4	7.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	-1.2	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	24.5	9.8	9.7	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	54.0	25.2	12.2	6.9	5.5	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	7.1	7.8	9.0
Transportation and storage	(%)	42.2	19.9	16.0	13.5	12.8	12.5	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.6
Information and communication	(%)	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.5
Finance and insurance	(%)	3.5	1.0	1.7	-5.3	-0.9	-5.1	0.9	10.3	3.7	5.4	2.7	1.4
Real estate and business services	(%)	36.5	28.6	11.5	7.7	7.9	7.4	8.8	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.6
Other services	(%)	8.6	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.1
plus import duties	(%)	27.2	8.8	13.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	3.9	2.7	17.1	4.7	5.0	16.9

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2025, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1. Number of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	6,622.7	6,538.1	6,547.9	6,728.0	6,717.0	6,731.0	6,801.0	6,808.8	6,817.0	6,842.1	6,829.1	6,831.4	6,825.5	6,763.5	6,786.8
Sex																
Male	('000)	3,674.1	3,618.2	3,624.1	3,725.5	3,715.9	3,721.4	3,761.7	3,761.9	3,764.1	3,780.1	3,771.5	3,771.3	3,769.1	3,731.8	3,742.6
Female	('000)	2,948.6	2,919.8	2,923.8	3,002.6	3,001.2	3,009.6	3,039.3	3,046.9	3,052.8	3,062.0	3,057.6	3,060.2	3,056.3	3,031.7	3,044.2
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	57.8	60.4	76.8	90.6	100.5	107.1	111.1	111.7	115.1	116.9	121.0	127.6	58.3	69.6	83.0
20-24	('000)	707.1	708.7	717.7	737.5	748.0	763.6	791.9	816.9	831.7	839.6	850.0	860.4	674.0	674.5	687.7
25-29	('000)	1,307.9	1,295.5	1,293.8	1,330.2	1,328.0	1,330.2	1,343.7	1,344.6	1,345.9	1,353.0	1,348.4	1,345.5	1,339.4	1,324.3	1,329.2
30-34	('000)	1,149.5	1,132.3	1,128.0	1,156.5	1,150.8	1,149.4	1,156.8	1,153.6	1,152.1	1,155.2	1,150.3	1,147.3	1,199.7	1,183.2	1,181.6
35-39	('000)	933.6	919.4	917.4	939.7	935.5	934.0	940.1	937.5	936.8	939.5	935.7	933.9	964.2	953.2	952.7
40-44	('000)	744.0	732.4	730.9	749.8	746.0	745.4	750.0	747.9	747.0	749.5	746.4	745.5	788.4	780.3	780.2
45-49	('000)	611.9	601.8	600.9	616.0	612.3	611.4	615.0	612.8	611.6	613.3	610.5	609.4	634.8	628.5	627.9
50-54	('000)	486.9	478.2	476.8	489.5	485.8	484.6	487.0	484.7	483.0	484.0	481.4	480.1	507.2	501.2	499.9
55-59	('000)	337.4	330.2	328.8	337.0	333.4	331.6	332.6	330.0	327.9	327.7	325.3	323.9	354.0	348.7	346.8
60-64	('000)	172.1	167.4	166.3	169.2	166.0	164.0	163.6	161.0	158.8	157.5	155.1	154.0	181.9	178.2	176.7
65 and above	('000)	114.6	111.8	110.6	112.2	110.8	109.8	109.3	108.1	107.1	106.1	104.8	104.0	123.8	121.9	121.0
State																
Johor	('000)	705.6	697.2	699.1	719.3	718.9	721.0	728.4	730.5	730.2	730.6	730.2	730.8	729.5	724.1	726.9
Kedah	('000)	237.8	234.2	234.9	244.8	243.0	242.8	246.4	245.2	244.8	246.4	245.4	244.7	244.4	241.0	240.9
Kelantan	('000)	91.0	88.4	88.6	94.1	92.6	92.4	94.6	93.1	92.1	93.7	92.7	92.6	93.1	91.2	91.3
Melaka	('000)	174.6	171.4	172.0	176.1	175.1	175.6	177.4	177.3	177.8	178.8	178.3	178.3	177.9	176.1	176.1
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	169.0	165.5	165.7	171.6	170.7	170.6	172.3	171.6	172.1	172.5	173.6	173.4	172.6	170.1	170.2
Pahang	('000)	166.4	163.5	163.5	168.3	168.1	168.6	171.0	170.5	171.2	171.6	170.9	170.6	169.3	167.4	167.9
Pulau Pinang	('000)	524.3	518.9	518.9	529.8	529.5	531.1	536.1	538.9	539.5	539.8	539.6	540.2	541.7	538.7	540.0
Perak	('000)	307.2	302.7	304.0	311.9	311.5	311.6	314.3	313.4	313.2	313.9	312.3	312.0	312.3	306.0	309.5
Perlis	('000)	18.1	17.2	17.1	18.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.0	18.1
Selangor	('000)	1,865.2	1,840.2	1,842.2	1,891.3	1,891.3	1,896.4	1,914.2	1,915.5	1,918.7	1,923.7	1,922.8	1,925.6	1,922.7	1,905.6	1,911.4
Terengganu	('000)	141.3	137.7	138.2	144.8	143.7	143.9	147.4	146.9	147.1	148.1	144.9	144.8	144.8	142.3	143.0
Sabah	('000)	336.6	335.1	334.6	338.1	337.9	339.1	342.8	343.3	344.5	344.6	343.1	342.7	342.9	341.0	342.8
Sarawak	('000)	486.9	480.8	484.8	499.3	498.4	498.2	502.9	502.5	502.8	505.4	503.5	501.4	498.6	493.7	496.7
W.P Kuala Lumpur	('000)	1,352.3	1,339.2	1,337.4	1,372.0	1,370.4	1,373.6	1,386.5	1,392.8	1,396.0	1,404.8	1,403.7	1,406.6	1,407.5	1,398.9	1,402.2
W.P Labuan	('000)	16.7	16.4	16.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7
W.P Putrajaya	('000)	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.7	31.4	31.5	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.0

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1. Number of Formal Employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	6,622.7	6,538.1	6,547.9	6,728.0	6,717.0	6,731.0	6,801.0	6,808.8	6,817.0	6,842.1	6,829.1	6,831.4	6,825.5	6,763.5	6,786.8
Economic activity																
Agriculture	('000)	128.3	126.7	126.6	129.0	128.7	129.1	129.5	129.5	129.4	129.7	129.2	129.2	128.6	128.0	127.7
Mining & quarrying	('000)	36.7	36.6	37.0	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.0	38.2	37.9	38.1
Manufacturing	('000)	1,202.6	1,190.5	1,164.4	1,211.1	1,208.6	1,208.6	1,218.7	1,220.8	1,221.0	1,219.3	1,216.9	1,217.0	1,212.1	1,204.5	1,192.7
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	173.1	171.1	171.5	174.5	174.8	174.4	176.9	177.3	177.6	176.8	177.0	177.2	177.1	175.9	176.3
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	24.8	24.3	24.2	24.8	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	98.9	96.9	94.5	98.7	97.3	96.9	97.4	96.6	96.3	96.2	95.7	95.1	94.8	93.6	93.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	194.1	193.1	188.6	199.2	198.6	198.8	200.7	201.6	201.9	200.6	200.3	200.1	199.1	197.9	195.4
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	147.8	147.2	144.6	149.4	149.2	149.1	150.4	150.6	150.5	150.5	150.3	150.5	149.8	148.2	148.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	340.3	336.6	319.1	335.7	336.2	335.2	336.3	337.1	335.7	335.5	334.0	333.8	331.8	330.4	320.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	211.9	209.7	210.4	217.1	216.6	218.2	220.6	221.4	222.5	222.9	222.9	223.7	223.0	222.5	222.5
Construction	('000)	417.0	404.9	389.5	423.3	420.6	420.5	429.4	427.4	427.9	432.0	428.1	427.6	427.7	419.5	406.8
Services	('000)	4,456.4	4,398.1	4,450.4	4,545.8	4,538.3	4,550.1	4,600.1	4,605.8	4,612.3	4,630.1	4,625.7	4,628.3	4,617.1	4,566.7	4,618.0
Utilities	('000)	66.1	64.5	64.8	69.5	69.9	70.0	70.7	70.5	71.1	71.2	71.5	72.0	72.1	70.7	71.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,424.8	1,406.8	1,390.2	1,441.3	1,437.6	1,439.8	1,450.4	1,450.1	1,451.3	1,448.8	1,445.2	1,446.6	1,443.7	1,430.5	1,433.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	295.6	288.8	286.1	295.1	293.6	294.5	297.4	298.5	299.5	296.9	296.9	298.0	297.4	295.7	296.4
Transportation & storage	('000)	300.4	295.0	292.2	301.6	297.3	297.6	300.9	300.7	300.2	300.5	299.3	298.6	299.6	296.4	296.5
Information & communication	('000)	211.8	210.2	215.7	222.3	221.7	221.9	223.0	222.8	223.5	223.5	221.9	220.5	215.3	214.0	217.2
Finance & insurance	('000)	305.5	304.5	303.7	307.6	307.0	307.3	308.0	308.5	309.4	310.0	310.2	310.5	309.7	309.8	310.1
Real estate & business services	('000)	808.1	792.1	788.4	826.6	820.8	823.2	839.7	839.5	835.7	843.9	840.7	840.0	843.3	827.5	827.5
Other services	('000)	1,044.1	1,036.3	1,109.3	1,081.8	1,090.3	1,095.8	1,110.0	1,115.4	1,121.7	1,135.4	1,140.0	1,142.0	1,136.1	1,122.1	1,164.8
Unclassified	('000)	381.7	381.2	380.0	380.7	382.7	384.4	384.7	386.5	387.8	392.5	390.8	391.4	401.8	407.0	403.5

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1.1 Number of Formal Employee: Monthly Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024														
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	-0.8	-1.3	0.1	2.8	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.3
Sex																
Male	('000)	-0.7	-1.5	0.2	2.8	-0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	0.3
Female	('000)	-0.8	-1.0	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.4
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	-56.1	4.5	27.2	17.9	10.9	6.6	3.7	0.6	3.0	1.6	3.6	5.4	-54.3	19.3	19.3
20-24	('000)	-18.3	0.2	1.3	2.8	1.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	-21.7	0.1	2.0
25-29	('000)	-1.7	-0.9	-0.1	2.8	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	0.4
30-34	('000)	4.7	-1.5	-0.4	2.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.3	4.6	-1.4	-0.1
35-39	('000)	1.9	-1.5	-0.2	2.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	3.2	-1.1	-0.1
40-44	('000)	3.8	-1.6	-0.2	2.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	5.7	-1.0	0.0
45-49	('000)	3.0	-1.6	-0.2	2.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	4.2	-1.0	-0.1
50-54	('000)	5.0	-1.8	-0.3	2.7	-0.8	-0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	5.7	-1.2	-0.3
55-59	('000)	7.1	-2.1	-0.4	2.5	-1.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	9.3	-1.5	-0.5
60-64	('000)	18.4	-2.8	-0.6	1.7	-1.9	-1.2	-0.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.8	-1.5	-0.7	18.1	-2.0	-0.8
65 and above	('000)	17.0	-2.4	-1.1	1.5	-1.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	-0.7	19.0	-1.6	-0.7
State																
Johor	('000)	-0.7	-1.2	0.3	2.9	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.4
Kedah	('000)	-1.1	-1.5	0.3	4.2	-0.7	-0.1	1.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4	0.0
Kelantan	('000)	-1.4	-2.9	0.3	6.1	-1.5	-0.2	2.3	-1.6	-1.0	1.7	-1.1	-0.1	0.6	-2.1	0.2
Melaka	('000)	-1.6	-1.8	0.4	2.4	-0.6	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-1.1	0.0
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	-1.0	-2.1	0.1	3.6	-0.5	0.0	1.0	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-1.4	0.0
Pahang	('000)	-1.1	-1.7	0.0	2.9	-0.1	0.3	1.4	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-1.1	0.3
Pulau Pinang	('000)	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	2.1	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.6	0.3
Perak	('000)	-1.1	-1.5	0.4	2.6	-0.1	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-2.0	1.1
Perlis	('000)	-1.7	-4.9	-0.6	9.1	-4.2	0.0	3.0	-1.4	0.6	2.3	-1.7	0.2	0.4	-2.7	0.7
Selangor	('000)	-0.9	-1.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.3
Terengganu	('000)	-1.3	-2.6	0.4	4.7	-0.8	0.1	2.4	-0.3	0.1	0.7	-2.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.7	0.5
Sabah	('000)	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.5
Sarawak	('000)	-1.0	-1.3	0.8	3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	0.6
W.P Kuala Lumpur	('000)	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	2.6	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.2
W.P Labuan	('000)	-0.9	-1.6	-0.1	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.8	2.9	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	0.7
W.P Putrajaya	('000)	-3.5	0.5	1.2	1.9	-0.3	0.1	1.0	1.9	-0.9	0.2	1.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.5

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1.1 Number of Formal Employee (cont.): Monthly Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	2.8	-1.3	0.1	2.8	-0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.3
Economic activity																
Agriculture	('000)	-0.7	-1.2	-0.1	1.8	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Mining & quarrying	('000)	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	0.5
Manufacturing	('000)	-0.7	-1.0	-2.2	4.0	-0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	1.7	-1.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.2
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	-1.2	-0.8	-1.3	2.3	-0.4	0.1	1.2	-1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.4	0.5	-1.1	-0.3
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	-1.3	-2.1	0.0	2.4	-2.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	4.4	-1.4	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	-2.0	-0.6	-2.3	5.6	-0.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-1.3
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	-1.5	-0.4	-1.7	3.3	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	0.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	-0.8	-1.1	-5.2	5.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-2.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	-0.2	-1.0	0.3	3.2	-0.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Construction	('000)	-1.7	-2.9	-3.8	8.7	-0.7	0.0	2.1	-0.5	0.1	1.0	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	-3.0
Services	('000)	-0.8	-1.3	1.2	2.1	-0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	1.1
Utilities	('000)	-0.3	-2.4	0.5	7.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	-2.0	1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	-0.6	-1.3	-1.2	3.7	-0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	0.2
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	-1.4	-2.3	-0.9	3.2	-0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	-0.9	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.6	0.2
Transportation & storage	('000)	-1.3	-1.8	-0.9	3.2	-1.4	0.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-1.1	0.0
Information & communication	('000)	-1.4	-0.8	2.7	3.1	-0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.5
Finance & insurance	('000)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	1.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.1
Real estate & business services	('000)	-1.2	-2.0	-0.5	4.8	-0.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	-0.5	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	-1.9	0.0
Other services	('000)	-0.7	-0.8	7.0	-2.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-1.2	3.8
Unclassified	('000)															

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1.2 Number of Formal Employee: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.6
Sex																
Male	('000)	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.3
Female	('000)	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.1
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	-21.9	-20.2	-14.4	-15.6	-16.5	-14.7	-13.9	-12.1	-9.4	-7.3	-5.2	-3.1	0.9	15.3	8.1
20-24	('000)	-4.6	-4.9	-4.9	-4.3	-3.8	-3.4	-2.7	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-1.1	-0.6	-4.7	-4.8	-4.2
25-29	('000)	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
30-34	('000)	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8
35-39	('000)	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9
40-44	('000)	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	6.0	6.6	6.7
45-49	('000)	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.5
50-54	('000)	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.8	4.8
55-59	('000)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	4.9	5.6	5.5
60-64	('000)	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.3
65 and above	('000)	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.8	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	8.0	9.0	9.4
State																
Johor	('000)	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.0
Kedah	('000)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.5
Kelantan	('000)	0.8	0.0	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	3.2	3.1
Melaka	('000)	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.7	2.4
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.7	0.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.7
Pahang	('000)	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.7
Pulau Pinang	('000)	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.8	4.1	0.9	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.8	4.1
Perak	('000)	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.8
Perlis	('000)	-1.8	-2.5	-2.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.5	5.9	-0.3	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.5	5.9
Selangor	('000)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.8
Terengganu	('000)	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.1	2.5	3.4	3.4
Sabah	('000)	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.5
Sarawak	('000)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.4
W.P Kuala Lumpur	('000)	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8
W.P Labuan	('000)	2.7	3.7	4.8	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.3	8.1	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.3	8.1
W.P Putrajaya	('000)	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	7.4	6.7	6.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	7.4	6.7	6.0

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

1.2 Number of Formal Employee (cont.): Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months	('000)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	('000)	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.6
Economic activity																
Agriculture	('000)	-2.5	-2.7	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8
Mining & quarrying	('000)	4.5	4.7	6.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	6.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	2.8
Manufacturing	('000)	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.4	4.0	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.1	2.3	2.8	2.8
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.5
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	-7.1	-7.5	-6.1	-7.1	-8.4	-7.3	-5.6	-4.1	-3.8	-1.2	-0.8	-1.7	-1.1	-0.1	0.3
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	-5.9	-6.5	-5.0	-2.4	-2.7	-2.9	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-4.3	-4.4	-4.9	-4.2	-3.5	-1.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.6	2.5	3.6
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.6
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	-5.0	-5.7	-4.9	-4.6	-3.8	-3.6	-3.2	-3.0	-3.1	-3.0	-2.7	-2.7	-2.5	-1.8	0.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	10.3	10.4	7.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.1	5.8
Construction	('000)	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.6	3.6	4.5
Services	('000)	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.8
Utilities	('000)	0.5	0.6	0.7	8.4	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.1
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	-1.3	-3.0	-4.1	-4.6	-7.4	-6.7	-6.7	-6.4	-5.9	-4.6	-2.5	-0.6	0.6	2.4	3.6
Transportation & storage	('000)	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-0.3	0.5	1.5
Information & communication	('000)	7.4	7.1	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.7	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.8	0.7
Finance & insurance	('000)	5.4	4.9	4.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1
Real estate & business services	('000)	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.5	5.0
Other services	('000)	4.9	5.2	3.9	5.6	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.3	5.0
Unclassified	('000)															

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	2,945	2,782	2,844	2,764	2,700	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,764	2,764	3,045	3,064	2,875	3,000
Sex																
Male	(RM)	2,982	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,764	2,782	2,782	2,767	2,782	2,800	2,789	3,045	3,082	2,900	3,000
Female	(RM)	2,900	2,727	2,800	2,700	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,045	2,827	2,982
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,527	1,527	1,700	1,700
20-24	(RM)	1,782	1,745	1,764	1,764	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,827	1,845	1,900
25-29	(RM)	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,445	2,427	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,645	2,500	2,600
30-34	(RM)	3,082	2,989	3,045	3,000	2,973	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,282	3,245	3,000	3,200
35-39	(RM)	3,500	3,364	3,500	3,400	3,327	3,364	3,345	3,345	3,364	3,378	3,382	3,727	3,745	3,482	3,700
40-44	(RM)	3,827	3,600	3,764	3,600	3,500	3,527	3,527	3,522	3,527	3,545	3,545	4,000	4,027	3,664	3,964
45-49	(RM)	4,000	3,727	3,818	3,682	3,600	3,627	3,627	3,627	3,627	3,645	3,664	4,082	4,264	3,800	4,000
50-54	(RM)	3,864	3,582	3,645	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,945	4,100	3,627	3,845
55-59	(RM)	3,500	3,327	3,364	3,227	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,227	3,227	3,500	3,822	3,400	3,500
60-64	(RM)	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,945	2,945	2,900	2,927	2,925	2,900	2,926	2,900	3,000	3,364	3,000	3,000
65 and above	(RM)	3,000	2,800	2,745	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,725	2,725	2,764	2,755	2,982	3,200	2,855	2,900
State																
Johor	(RM)	2,700	2,500	2,582	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,827	2,927	2,600	2,745
Kedah	(RM)	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,900	1,900	1,945	1,900	1,927	1,930	1,900	2,064	2,064	2,000	2,100
Kelantan	(RM)	1,645	1,627	1,645	1,600	1,645	1,645	1,627	1,645	1,682	1,664	1,627	1,664	1,700	1,727	1,800
Melaka	(RM)	2,522	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,382	2,464	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,727	2,700	2,500	2,600
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,500	2,327	2,500	2,345	2,345	2,400	2,382	2,382	2,364	2,382	2,345	2,545	2,600	2,482	2,600
Pahang	(RM)	2,100	2,082	2,145	2,100	2,082	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082	2,100	2,082	2,200	2,291	2,200	2,327
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	3,033	2,864	2,827	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,827	2,882	3,382	3,300	2,909	3,000
Perak	(RM)	2,200	2,064	2,082	2,045	2,045	2,027	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,200
Perlis	(RM)	1,700	1,682	1,682	1,700	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,764	1,800	1,800	1,800
Selangor	(RM)	3,245	3,027	3,164	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,300	3,445	3,145	3,300
Terengganu	(RM)	1,982	2,000	2,000	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,064	2,200
Sabah	(RM)	1,945	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,864	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,900	1,882	2,000	2,045	2,000	2,000
Sarawak	(RM)	2,200	2,064	2,064	2,045	2,082	2,045	2,064	2,045	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,200	2,382	2,182	2,227
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	4,145	4,000	4,256	4,073	3,964	3,982	4,000	3,964	3,964	4,000	3,967	4,200	4,400	4,145	4,445
W.P Labuan	(RM)	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,482	2,164	2,082	2,100
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	2,500	2,482	2,727	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,482	2,482	2,527	2,600	2,600	2,900

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

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

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	2,945	2,782	2,844	2,764	2,700	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,764	2,764	3,045	3,064	2,875	3,000
Economic activity																
Agriculture	(RM)	2,100	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,000	2,382	2,227	2,100	2,200
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	6,200	5,900	8,400	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	7,500	6,800	6,356	8,800
Manufacturing	(RM)	2,845	2,582	2,645	2,582	2,522	2,582	2,564	2,544	2,564	2,582	2,600	3,300	3,000	2,664	2,809
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,478	2,278	2,300	2,345	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,282	2,264	2,264	2,500	2,664	2,382	2,544
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	3,364	3,282	3,327	3,300	3,156	3,164	3,100	3,111	3,264	3,127	3,333	4,282	3,540	3,245	3,664
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	2,245	2,045	2,045	2,064	2,027	2,064	2,045	2,027	2,027	2,045	2,027	2,227	2,345	2,127	2,182
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	2,782	2,445	2,427	2,364	2,382	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,664	3,000	2,500	2,564
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	3,064	2,700	2,827	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,645	2,600	2,645	2,645	2,745	3,409	3,180	2,727	2,982
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	3,000	2,811	2,700	2,700	2,664	2,664	2,664	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,982	3,345	2,827	2,864
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	2,964	2,682	2,664	2,700	2,627	2,745	2,700	2,664	2,700	2,722	2,745	4,100	3,100	2,800	2,827
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	2,744	2,564	2,891	2,664	2,545	2,664	2,600	2,600	2,627	2,682	2,673	3,200	2,900	2,645	3,000
Construction	(RM)	3,000	2,864	2,964	2,800	2,845	2,800	2,827	2,845	2,800	2,864	2,864	3,000	3,064	2,964	3,000
Services	(RM)	2,964	2,800	2,882	2,800	2,764	2,764	2,764	2,764	2,782	2,800	2,782	3,000	3,064	2,900	3,000
Utilities	(RM)	3,282	3,111	3,400	3,600	3,245	3,064	3,027	3,082	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,164	3,627	3,200	4,427
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	2,600	2,427	2,464	2,400	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,545
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(RM)	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,982	1,964	1,945	1,927	1,964	1,982	1,945	2,000	2,064	2,000	2,045
Transportation & storage	(RM)	3,000	2,827	3,033	2,989	2,867	2,864	2,900	2,900	2,927	2,911	2,900	3,164	3,082	3,000	3,200
Information & communication	(RM)	5,300	5,200	5,700	5,300	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,600	5,600	5,356	6,100
Finance & insurance	(RM)	6,000	6,200	6,900	6,200	5,900	6,000	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,400	7,700
Real estate & business services	(RM)	3,000	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,882	2,927	2,927	2,927	3,045	3,127	3,000	3,100
Other services	(RM)	2,764	2,700	2,764	2,682	2,664	2,682	2,673	2,664	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,900	2,964	2,827	2,973

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

2.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee: Monthly Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	1.6	-5.6	2.3	-2.8	-2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.2	0.6	-6.2	4.3
Sex																
Male	(RM)	1.2	-6.1	3.6	-3.4	-1.3	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-0.4	9.2	1.2	-5.9	3.4
Female	(RM)	1.9	-6.0	2.7	-3.6	-0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.5	-7.2	5.5
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	11.3	0.0
20-24	(RM)	-3.4	-2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	-3.8	1.0	3.0
25-29	(RM)	-3.8	-4.0	4.2	-2.2	-0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	-3.0	-5.5	4.0
30-34	(RM)	-2.0	-3.0	1.9	-1.5	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	-1.1	-7.6	6.7
35-39	(RM)	-1.8	-3.9	4.1	-2.9	-2.1	1.1	-0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	10.2	0.5	-7.0	6.3
40-44	(RM)	0.0	-5.9	4.5	-4.3	-2.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	12.8	0.7	-9.0	8.2
45-49	(RM)	1.9	-6.8	2.4	-3.6	-2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	11.4	4.5	-10.9	5.3
50-54	(RM)	4.9	-7.3	1.8	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.9	-11.5	6.0
55-59	(RM)	3.5	-4.9	1.1	-4.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.5	9.2	-11.0	2.9
60-64	(RM)	6.9	-3.2	0.0	-1.8	0.0	-1.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	-0.9	3.4	12.1	-10.8	0.0
65 and above	(RM)	8.9	-6.7	-1.9	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	-0.3	8.3	7.3	-10.8	1.6
State																
Johor	(RM)	1.0	-7.4	3.3	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.5	-11.2	5.6
Kedah	(RM)	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-1.9	-1.4	0.0	2.4	-2.3	1.4	0.2	-1.6	8.6	0.0	-3.1	5.0
Kelantan	(RM)	2.8	-1.1	1.1	-2.8	2.8	0.0	-1.1	1.1	2.2	-1.1	-2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	4.2
Melaka	(RM)	-6.0	-4.8	4.2	-4.0	-0.8	3.4	-2.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	9.1	-1.0	-7.4	4.0
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	0.7	-6.9	7.4	-6.2	0.0	2.3	-0.8	0.0	-0.8	0.8	-1.5	8.5	2.1	-4.5	4.8
Pahang	(RM)	0.9	-0.9	3.1	-2.1	-0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.9	-0.9	5.7	4.1	-4.0	5.8
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	-6.5	-5.6	-1.3	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	17.4	-2.4	-11.8	3.1
Perak	(RM)	5.7	-6.2	0.9	-1.7	0.0	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.6	8.3	-8.4	0.8
Perlis	(RM)	0.0	-1.1	0.0	1.1	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.0
Selangor	(RM)	2.6	-6.7	4.5	-3.2	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.4	-8.7	4.9
Terengganu	(RM)	-0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	-4.8	3.2	6.6
Sabah	(RM)	3.4	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-1.0	6.3	2.3	-2.2	0.0
Sarawak	(RM)	4.8	-6.2	0.0	-0.9	1.8	-1.7	0.9	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.3	-8.4	2.1
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	2.5	-3.5	6.4	-4.3	-2.7	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.0	0.9	-0.8	5.9	4.8	-5.8	7.2
W.P Labuan	(RM)	-9.8	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	-12.8	-3.8	0.9
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	0.7	-0.7	9.9	-8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	11.5

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

2.1 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee (cont.): Monthly Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	1.6	-5.6	2.3	-2.8	-2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.2	0.6	-6.2	4.3
Economic activity																
Agriculture	(RM)	-8.7	-5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3	19.1	-6.5	-5.7	4.8
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	-9.4	-4.8	42.4	-29.8	-1.7	1.7	-1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	25.0	-9.3	-6.5	38.5
Manufacturing	(RM)	-11.1	-9.3	2.5	-2.4	-2.3	2.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	26.9	-9.1	-11.2	5.5
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	1.3	-8.1	1.0	2.0	-3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.8	0.0	10.4	6.5	-10.6	6.8
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	-18.5	-2.4	1.4	-0.8	-4.4	0.3	-2.0	0.4	4.9	-4.2	6.6	28.5	-17.3	-8.3	12.9
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	6.9	-8.9	0.0	0.9	-1.8	1.8	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	0.9	-0.9	9.9	5.3	-9.3	2.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	11.3	-12.1	-0.7	-2.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	12.6	-16.7	2.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	-6.6	-11.9	4.7	-4.5	-3.7	3.8	-2.0	-1.7	1.7	0.0	3.8	24.2	-6.7	-14.2	9.3
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	4.1	-6.3	-4.0	0.0	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.4	12.2	-15.5	1.3
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	-23.3	-9.5	-0.7	1.4	-2.7	4.5	-1.7	-1.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	49.3	-24.4	-9.7	1.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	-12.7	-6.6	12.8	-7.9	-4.4	4.6	-2.4	0.0	1.0	2.1	-0.3	19.7	-9.4	-8.8	13.4
Construction	(RM)	6.6	-4.5	3.5	-5.5	1.6	-1.6	1.0	0.6	-1.6	2.3	0.0	4.8	2.1	-3.3	1.2
Services	(RM)	5.8	-5.5	2.9	-2.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	-0.6	7.8	2.1	-5.3	3.4
Utilities	(RM)	8.2	-5.2	9.3	5.9	-9.8	-5.6	-1.2	1.8	-0.6	-2.1	0.0	5.5	14.7	-11.8	38.4
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	8.3	-6.6	1.5	-2.6	-1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.8	0.8	0.0	4.2	12.0	-10.7	1.8
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(RM)	4.3	-0.9	0.0	-1.9	2.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	1.9	0.9	-1.8	2.8	3.2	-3.1	2.3
Transportation & storage	(RM)	0.0	-5.8	7.3	-1.5	-4.1	-0.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	9.1	-2.6	-2.7	6.7
Information & communication	(RM)	0.0	-1.9	9.6	-7.0	-3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	-4.4	13.9
Finance & insurance	(RM)	-4.8	3.3	11.3	-10.1	-4.8	1.7	-1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	-1.5	20.3
Real estate & business services	(RM)	1.2	-1.2	1.2	-3.3	-0.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.7	-4.1	3.3
Other services	(RM)	1.3	-2.3	2.4	-3.0	-0.7	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.2	-4.6	5.1

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

2.2 Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee: Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	5.2	8.5	9.4	3.8	4.6	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	5.5
Sex																
Male	(RM)	6.5	7.7	8.9	3.7	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4
Female	(RM)	4.2	9.1	10.0	3.8	7.3	6.8	8.0	7.3	7.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0	3.7	6.5
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	13.3	13.3
20-24	(RM)	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.1	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.6	5.7	7.7
25-29	(RM)	2.2	4.3	7.4	1.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.9	5.8	4.2	4.0
30-34	(RM)	2.7	6.7	5.7	0.0	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.3	5.3	0.4	5.1
35-39	(RM)	1.0	5.1	6.6	0.0	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.6	7.0	3.5	5.7
40-44	(RM)	1.7	5.9	7.5	1.5	2.9	1.8	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.4	4.5	5.2	1.8	5.3
45-49	(RM)	2.6	7.0	9.1	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	3.9	6.6	2.0	4.8
50-54	(RM)	3.2	8.5	7.2	1.6	6.1	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.2	6.1	1.3	5.5
55-59	(RM)	0.5	8.6	7.6	2.6	4.5	3.8	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	3.5	9.2	2.2	4.1
60-64	(RM)	3.3	7.1	7.1	5.2	6.1	4.9	7.3	7.3	6.3	8.4	6.3	3.4	8.5	0.0	0.0
65 and above	(RM)	0.0	12.0	9.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	7.4	8.3	6.7	1.9	5.6
State																
Johor	(RM)	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.2	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.8	8.4	4.0	6.3
Kedah	(RM)	4.3	9.1	7.5	3.4	5.0	3.0	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	6.9
Kelantan	(RM)	2.8	1.7	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.1	5.1	4.0	1.7	4.0	3.3	6.1	9.4
Melaka	(RM)	1.3	7.8	10.4	1.1	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.3	5.2	1.9	4.2	1.7	7.0	4.2	4.0
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	6.6	4.5	6.6	2.8	3.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.6	2.6	4.0	6.6	4.0
Pahang	(RM)	5.0	6.0	7.3	3.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.1	5.7	9.1	5.7	8.5
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2.4	11.2	7.6	4.4	7.7	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.8	4.7	7.5	4.2	8.8	1.6	6.1
Perak	(RM)	2.5	5.1	4.1	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	5.7	8.3	5.7	5.7
Perlis	(RM)	3.3	3.4	3.4	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	5.9	7.0	7.0
Selangor	(RM)	5.8	4.4	6.7	2.1	4.1	1.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.2	4.3	6.2	3.9	4.3
Terengganu	(RM)	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.9	3.2	10.0
Sabah	(RM)	4.4	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.6	4.5	6.3	5.1	6.3	6.3
Sarawak	(RM)	4.8	4.1	3.2	2.3	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.8	8.3	5.7	7.9
W.P Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	3.6	4.5	8.4	0.2	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.4	3.8	6.1	3.6	4.5
W.P Labuan	(RM)	5.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	3.8	5.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.0	4.1	5.0
W.P Putrajaya	(RM)	-1.1	-0.7	10.7	-10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.0	4.8	6.3

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q1 2025

2. Median Monthly Wages of Formal Employee (cont.): Annual Percentage Change

Indicator	Unit	2024												2025		
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Months		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total	(RM)	5.2	8.5	9.4	3.8	4.6	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	5.5
Economic activity																
Agriculture	(RM)	3.8	7.4	5.3	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.6	6.1	6.0	10.0
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	12.7	11.3	12.0	9.3	11.5	13.5	16.0	13.5	13.5	15.4	15.4	9.6	9.7	7.7	4.8
Manufacturing	(RM)	5.4	9.2	8.2	3.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	3.3	4.8	3.1	5.4	3.2	6.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	3.2	9.4	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.9	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6	2.2	7.5	4.6	10.6
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	-1.1	9.4	10.9	3.1	6.4	6.1	4.6	3.7	5.7	4.2	6.0	3.7	5.3	-1.1	10.1
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	8.8	7.7	5.1	8.6	6.7	6.1	5.1	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.4	6.1	4.5	4.0	6.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	7.0	11.2	10.3	4.4	8.3	5.2	6.4	6.9	6.0	4.3	5.2	6.5	7.8	2.2	5.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	4.7	8.8	8.7	2.8	5.5	6.1	4.7	2.9	5.8	-1.4	7.1	3.9	3.8	1.0	5.5
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	0.0	9.7	8.0	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.5	11.5	0.6	6.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	8.7	11.7	8.1	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.8	5.4	8.0	4.7	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.4	6.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	4.5	4.9	13.6	1.4	3.3	5.4	4.0	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.0	1.7	5.7	3.2	3.8
Construction	(RM)	0.0	2.3	7.2	3.7	5.4	3.7	4.7	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	2.1	3.5	1.2
Services	(RM)	5.8	7.7	9.7	4.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.6	5.2	7.1	3.4	3.6	4.1
Utilities	(RM)	14.6	16.0	19.5	0.5	15.9	3.4	8.8	12.3	11.6	9.3	9.3	4.3	10.5	2.9	30.2
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	4.0	7.2	8.8	4.3	4.4	5.2	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	7.7	3.0	3.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(RM)	8.5	9.1	10.2	7.1	10.1	9.1	8.1	7.1	9.1	10.1	4.4	5.3	4.1	1.9	4.2
Transportation & storage	(RM)	11.1	7.6	12.3	5.0	6.2	6.1	7.4	6.3	5.9	4.4	4.2	5.5	2.7	6.1	5.5
Information & communication	(RM)	6.0	9.2	9.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.7	5.7	5.7	3.0	7.0
Finance & insurance	(RM)	9.1	12.7	15.0	3.3	1.3	5.3	7.3	6.0	3.5	7.1	5.3	3.2	8.3	3.2	11.6
Real estate & business services	(RM)	3.4	5.8	7.1	3.6	4.3	3.6	6.3	4.3	5.9	6.6	5.2	2.8	4.2	1.2	3.3
Other services	(RM)	3.8	6.1	6.3	3.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.3	7.2	4.7	7.6

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Malaysia, Q4 2024, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

SECOND QUARTER 2025

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