



LAPORAN SURVEI TENAGA BURUH
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT

MALAYSIA

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2024
FIRST QUARTER 2024

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian”.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is “Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development”.

The Government of Malaysia has declared Nasional Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”.

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 membentangkan statistik suku tahunan berkaitan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran yang diperoleh daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB). Laporan ini juga membekalkan statistik utama tenaga buruh mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi antaranya jantina, kumpulan umur, kumpulan etnik, pencapaian pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Statistik utama tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, kadar bagi penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam seminggu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran juga diterbitkan di dalam laporan ini. Pelaksanaan STB adalah berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor oleh *International Labour Organization (ILO)* dengan merujuk kepada *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods*.

Statistik tenaga buruh merupakan maklumat penting yang digunakan sebagai input untuk menganalisis pasaran buruh, menggubal dasar serta merancang, melaksana dan memantau program terutamanya berkaitan pembangunan sumber manusia. Statistik ini juga digunakan oleh ahli akademik dan penyelidik dalam kajian berkaitan guna tenaga dan pasaran buruh.

Ringkasan penemuan daripada survei ini dibentangkan di bahagian pertama manakala jadual statistik dipaparkan di bahagian kedua. Seterusnya, bahagian ketiga mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep, definisi dan metodologi survei yang digunakan bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada responden dan semua pihak yang menyumbang kepada pelaksanaan survei dan penyediaan penerbitan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
May 2024

PREFACE

The Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, First Quarter 2024 presents the quarterly statistics of labour force, employment and unemployment obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This report also presents principal statistics of the labour force according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, ethnic groups, educational attainment and occupation. The principle statistics of labour force by state, the rate of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week, rate of time-related underemployment and rate of skill-related underemployment were also published in this report. The implementation of the LFS is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to the Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

The labour force statistics are important information which is used as inputs for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as for planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development. These statistics are also used by academicians and researchers for their studies related to employment and the labour market.

The summary findings from this report is presented in the first part while the statistical tables are provided at the second part. Subsequently, th third part consists of the technical notes explaining the concepts, definition and survey methodology used to assist users in understanding the published statistics in this report.

The Department of Statistics (DOSM), Malaysia gratefully wishes the utmost appreciation towards the respondents and all parties involved in the survey and preparation of this publication. Feedbacks and suggestions towards the improvement of future publications are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

May 2024

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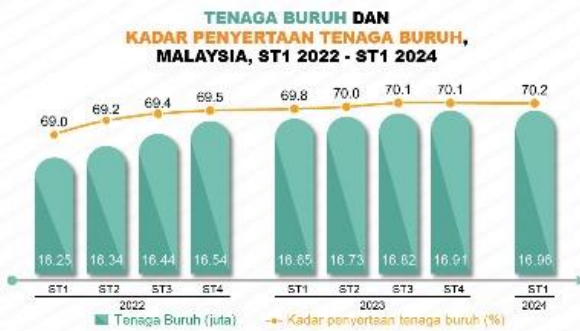
TENAGA BURUH MALAYSIA, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2024

Pengangguran pada suku tahun pertama 2024 terus menurun kepada 561.1 ribu orang, mencatatkan kadar pengangguran 3.3 peratus



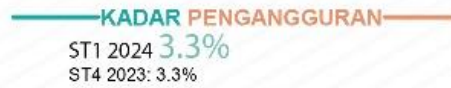
TENAGA BURUH

Bilangan tenaga buruh pada suku tahun pertama 2024 meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus kepada 16.96 juta orang.



PENGANGGURAN

Bilangan penganggur berkurang sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 561.1 ribu orang.

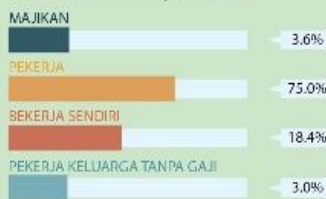


BEKERJA

Jumlah individu yang bekerja meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.3 peratus kepada 16.40 juta orang dalam suku tersebut.



PENDUDUK BEKERJA MENGIKUT TARAF PEKERJAAN, MALAYSIA, ST1 2024



PENDUDUK BEKERJA MENGIKUT JANTINA, MALAYSIA, ST1 2022 - ST1 2024



LUAR TENAGA BURUH



Bilangan luar tenaga buruh berkurang sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 7.19 juta orang pada suku tahun pertama, 2024



1

% Suku tahun ke suku tahun

mp Mata peratus

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

TENAGA BURUH MALAYSIA, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2024



GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH

PENDUDUK BEKERJA KURANG DARIPADA 30 JAM SEMINGGU DAN GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN MASA, MALAYSIA, ST1 2022 - ST1 2024



GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN KEMAHIRAN, MALAYSIA, ST1 2022 - ST1 2024

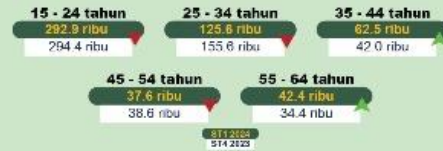


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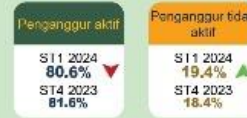
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PENGANGGUR MENGIKUT UMUR, MALAYSIA, ST4 2023 & ST1 2024



KATEGORI PENGANGGUR, MALAYSIA, ST4 2023 & ST1 2024



KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH (KPTB) DAN KADAR PENGANGGURAN (KP) MENGIKUT NEGERI, ST4 2023 AND ST1 2024



(KPTB ST1 2024 (ST4 2023))
(KP ST1 2024 (ST4 2023))

LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA, FIRST QUARTER 2024

Unemployment in the first quarter of 2024 further decreased to 561.1 thousand persons, registering an unemployment rate of 3.3 per cent.



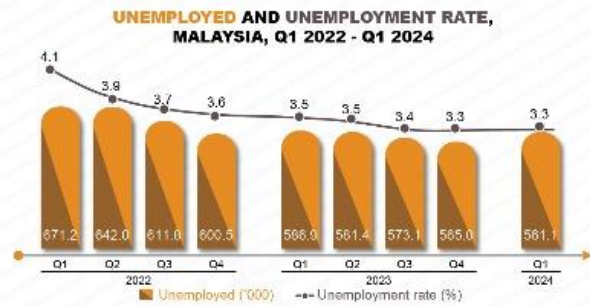
LABOUR FORCE

The number of labour force in the first quarter of 2024 rose by 0.3 per cent to 16.96 million persons.



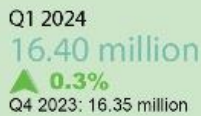
UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of unemployed person reduced further by 0.7 per cent to 561.1 thousand persons.



EMPLOYED

The total number of employed person edged up by 0.3 per cent to register 16.40 million persons during the quarter



EMPLOYED PERSON BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MALAYSIA, Q1 2024



EMPLOYED PERSON BY SEX, MALAYSIA, Q1 2022 - Q1 2024



OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE



The number of outside labour force decreased by 0.1 per cent to record 7.19 million persons in the first quarter of 2024



1

% Quarter-on-quarter

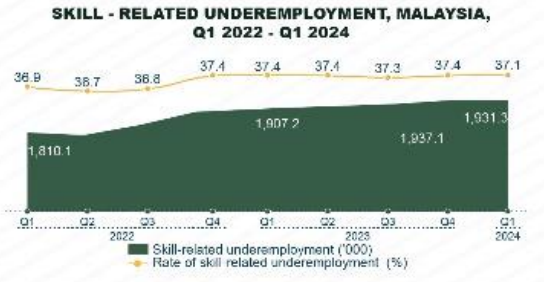
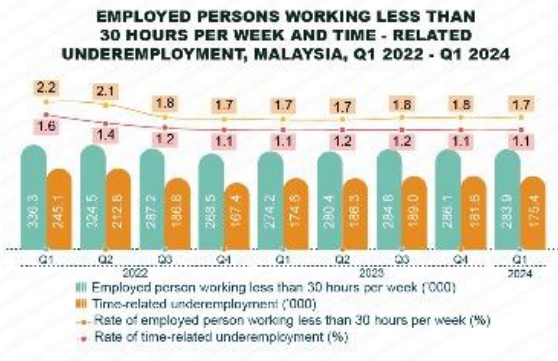
pp Percentage point

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA, FIRST QUARTER 2024

UNDEREMPLOYMENT



UNEMPLOYMENT



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) BY STATE, Q4 2023 AND Q1 2024



LFPR Q1 2024 (Q4 2023)
UR Q1 2024 (Q4 2023)

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STATISTIK UTAMA TENAGA BURUH

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF LABOUR FORCE

1. Pengenalan

Ramalan pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia pada suku tahun pertama 2024 kekal positif dengan peningkatan yang konsisten selama tiga bulan berturut-turut berdasarkan Indeks Pelopor (IP) Malaysia pada Februari 2024. Malaysia telah melihat kenaikan sebanyak 2.0 peratus dalam IP, mencapai 112.7 mata pada Februari 2024, berbanding 110.5 mata pada Februari 2023. Kemajuan ini terutamanya dipacu oleh kenaikan yang ketara dalam Indeks Perusahaan Bursa Malaysia (28.0%) dan diikuti oleh Import Benar Logam Asas Berharga & Logam Bukan Ferus Lain (9.9%). Melihat kepada prestasi bulanan, IP mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.4 peratus dalam bulan rujukan, disokong oleh prestasi yang baik dalam Bilangan Unit Kediaman Yang Diluluskan Pembinaan (0.4%) dan Import Benar Semi Konduktor (0.2%).

Selain itu, Anggaran Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Awalan menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang lebih baik bagi suku tahun pertama 2024, mencapai 3.9 peratus berbanding dengan 3.0 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ekonomi ini didorong oleh pengembangan positif di semua sektor pada suku tahun tersebut, dengan dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, merekodkan 4.4 peratus berbanding dengan 4.2 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2023. Selain itu, sektor Pembuatan menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 1.9 peratus, Perlombongan dan pengkuarian (4.9%), Pertanian (1.3%) dan Pembinaan (9.8%). Prestasi dalam sektor Perkhidmatan didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, Pengangkutan & penyimpanan, dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan. Dari segi prestasi suku tahun ke suku tahun, ekonomi Malaysia merosot 3.4 peratus daripada pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.1 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2023.

Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan ketahanan yang tinggi, dipacu oleh landskap ekonomi dan perniagaan yang semakin baik, seterusnya membuka peluang yang lebih luas dengan perkembangan ekonomi. Lonjakan aktiviti ekonomi ini mendorong pertumbuhan perniagaan, menghasilkan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dan meningkatkan permintaan buruh untuk memenuhi keperluan industri yang berkembang pesat. Selain itu, suku tahun tersebut menyaksikan ekonomi Malaysia yang lebih sihat, didorong oleh aktiviti ekonomi yang kukuh dan pemulihan pasaran buruh yang berterusan walaupun menghadapi cabaran luaran. Terutamanya, penyertaan wanita dalam pasaran buruh melebihi tahap prapandemik, disokong oleh kemajuan teknologi yang membolehkan penyesuaian kerja yang fleksibel. Pemulihan yang stabil dalam ekonomi Malaysia, dibantu oleh perkembangan eksport yang kukuh, terutamanya dalam sektor elektrik dan elektronik, turut mengukuhkan peluang pekerjaan yang mendorong penyertaan pasaran

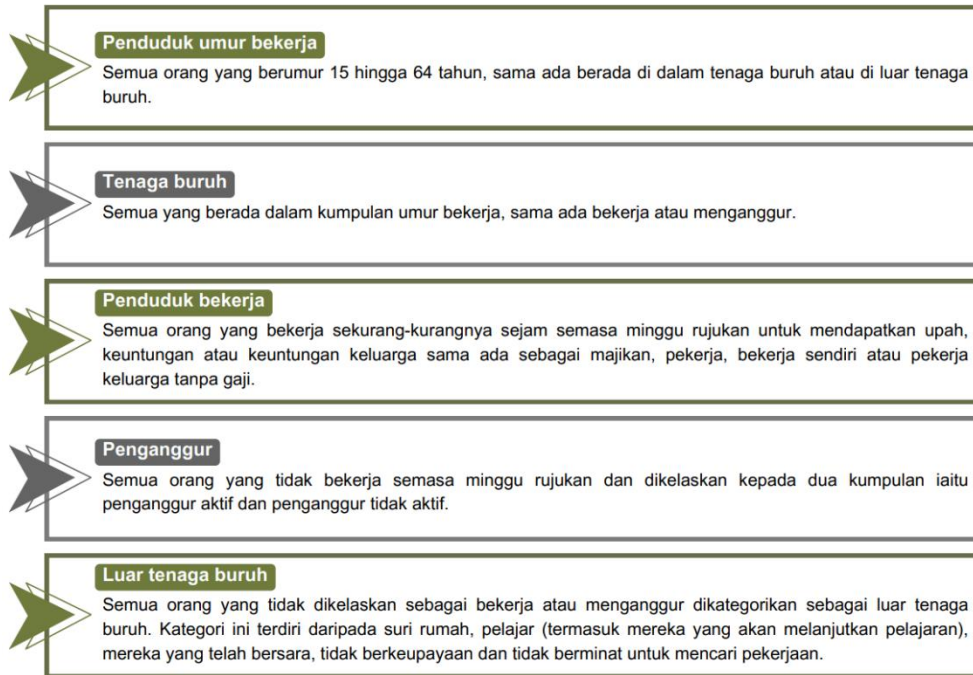
buruh. Ekonomi global dilihat bertambah baik walaupun terdapat ketegangan geopolitik dan ketidaktentuan global, namun kestabilan ekonomi Malaysia terus berterusan, didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh dan keadaan luaran yang baik. Pemulihan sektor pelancongan dijangka dapat memberi sumbangan positif kepada pasaran buruh Malaysia, dengan pewujudan pelbagai peluang pekerjaan, terutamanya dalam sektor berkaitan pelancongan. Tambahan pula, bulan Ramadan telah menggalakkan aktiviti ekonomi, dengan kedua-dua penduduk beragama Islam dan bukan Islam memanfaatkan peluang perniagaan untuk menyokong sara hidup mereka, memperkasakan prospek ekonomi yang positif, dan merangsang pertumbuhan lanjut dalam pasaran buruh Malaysia. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh Malaysia terus berkembang pada suku tahun pertama 2024, mencerminkan landasan ekonomi negara yang stabil, ditunjukkan dengan peningkatan bilangan guna tenaga dan penurunan bilangan penganggur.

Laporan Tenaga Buruh bagi suku tahun pertama 2024 membentangkan statistik tenaga buruh berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Survei ini dijalankan menggunakan pensampelan kebarangkalian melalui pendekatan isi rumah yang meliputi warganegara Malaysia dan bukan warganegara untuk mengumpul data mengenai struktur tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran. Statistik utama dibentangkan mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi yang terpilih seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, pencapaian pendidikan, taraf pekerjaan dan pekerjaan. Laporan itu menghuraikan perubahan suku tahun ke suku tahun untuk mengkaji kesan langsung peristiwa sosioekonomi yang berlaku sepanjang suku tahun tersebut. Pengguna dinasihatkan untuk mentafsir perubahan jangka pendek ini dengan berhati-hati kerana ia adalah tidak dilaraskan mengikut musim. Di samping itu, perubahan tahunan daripada suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya juga dilaporkan.

2. Konsep dan definisi

Pelaksanaan Survei Tenaga Buruh di Malaysia adalah berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor ***International Labour Organization (ILO)*** dengan merujuk ***Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods***.

Paparan 1: Konsep dan Definisi



3. Tenaga Buruh

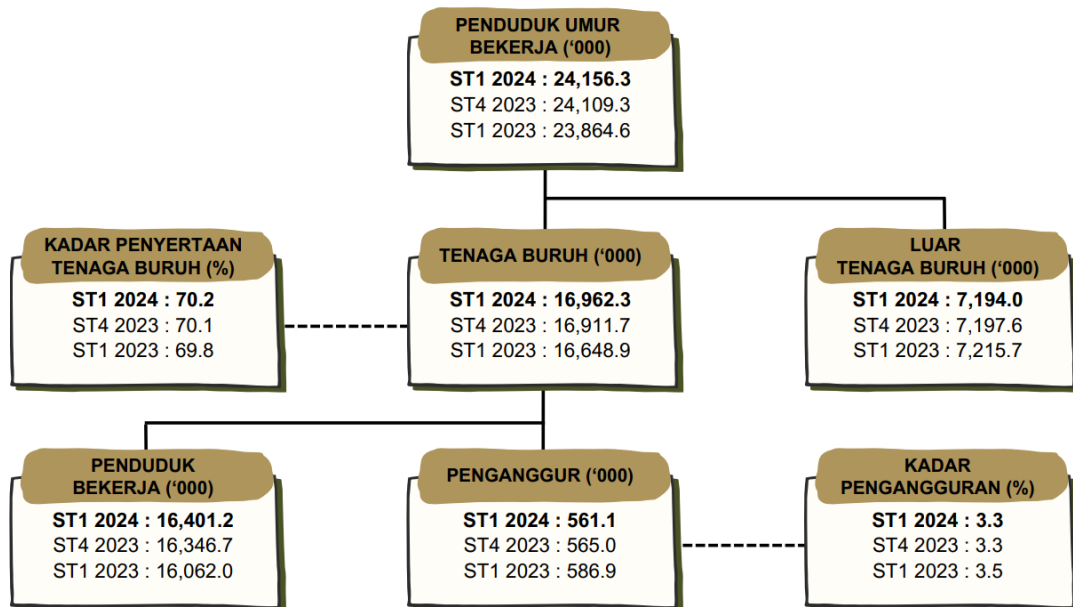
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh pada suku tahun pertama 2024 direkodkan pada 70.2 peratus

Tenaga buruh terus berkembang pada suku tahun pertama 2024, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus atau 50.6 ribu orang mencatatkan 16.96 juta orang (ST4 2023: 16.91 juta orang). Seterusnya, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 70.2 peratus dalam suku tahun pertama 2024 (ST4 2023: 70.1%).

Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, yang menunjukkan keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus mencatatkan 67.9 peratus (ST4 2023: 67.8%). Pada masa yang sama, bilangan luar tenaga buruh merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 3.6 ribu orang pada suku tahun tersebut kepada 7.19 juta orang (ST4 2023: 7.20 juta orang) **[Paparan 2]**.

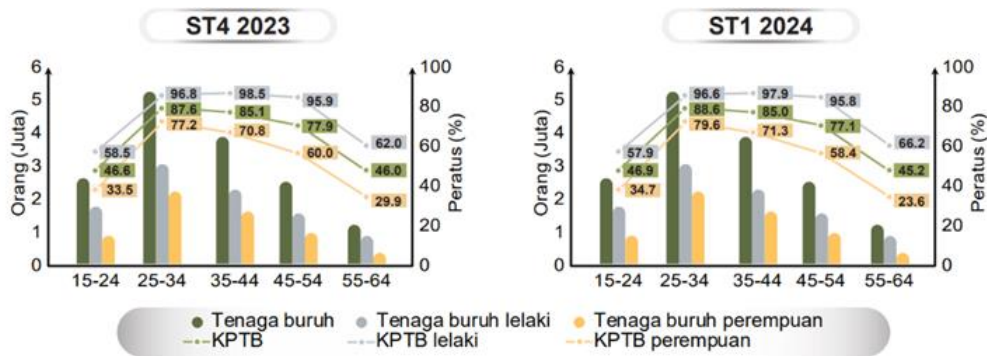
Bagi perbandingan tahun ke tahun, tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 313.4 ribu orang (ST1 2023: 16.65 juta orang), manakala KPTB naik sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus (ST1 2023: 69.8%).

Paparan 2: Statistik Utama Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2023, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



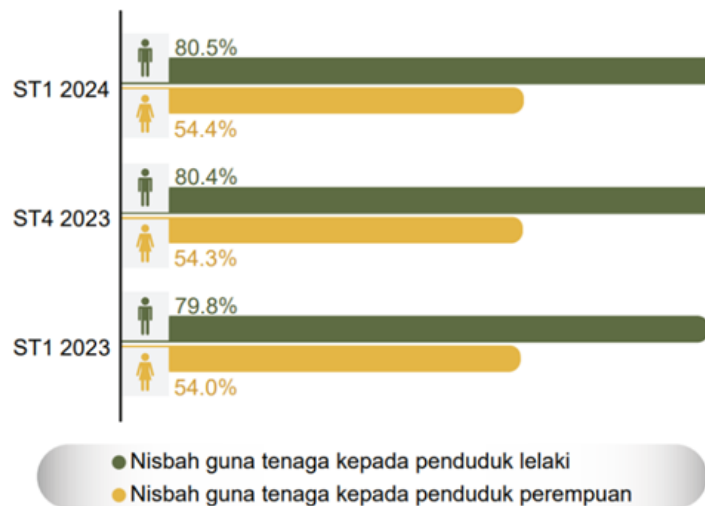
Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, kedua-dua KPTB lelaki dan perempuan masing-masing meningkat 0.1 peratus untuk mencatatkan 83.1 peratus dan 56.4 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Berikutan ini, tenaga buruh lelaki yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun mencatatkan KPTB tertinggi (97.9%), diikuti oleh mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun (96.6%) dan 45 hingga 54 tahun (95.8%). Sementara itu, perempuan yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun merekodkan KPTB tertinggi iaitu pada 79.6 peratus, diikuti oleh mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun (71.3%) dan yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun (58.4%) [Carta 1].

Carta 1: Tenaga Buruh dan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh mengikut Jantina dan Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



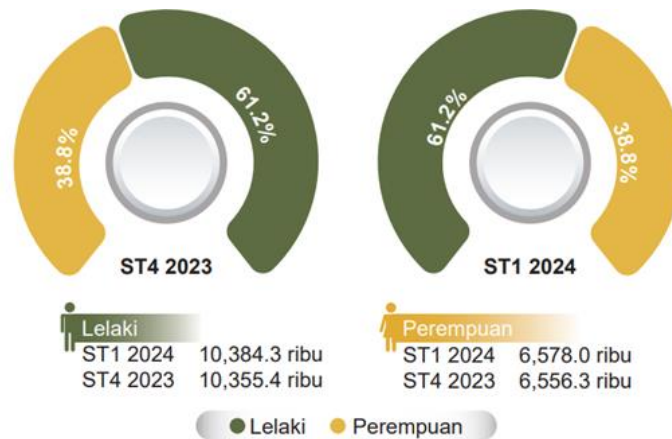
Pada masa yang sama, nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus bagi kedua – dua lelaki dan perempuan berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya, masing – masing mencatatkan 80.5 peratus dan 54.4 peratus [Carta 2].

Carta 2: Nisbah Guna Tenaga Kepada Penduduk mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2023, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



Bagi perbandingan suku tahun ke suku tahun, bilangan tenaga buruh bagi lelaki dan perempuan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 28.9 ribu orang (+0.3%) dan 21.7 ribu orang (+0.3%) pada suku tahun pertama 2024. Tenaga buruh lelaki merekodkan 10.38 juta orang, merangkumi sumbangan sebanyak 61.2 peratus. Sementara itu, tenaga buruh bagi perempuan mencatatkan 6.58 juta orang yang menyumbang kepada 38.8 peratus daripada jumlah tenaga buruh [Carta 3].

**Carta 3: Tenaga Buruh mengikut Jantina, Malaysia,
Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024**



4. Penduduk bekerja

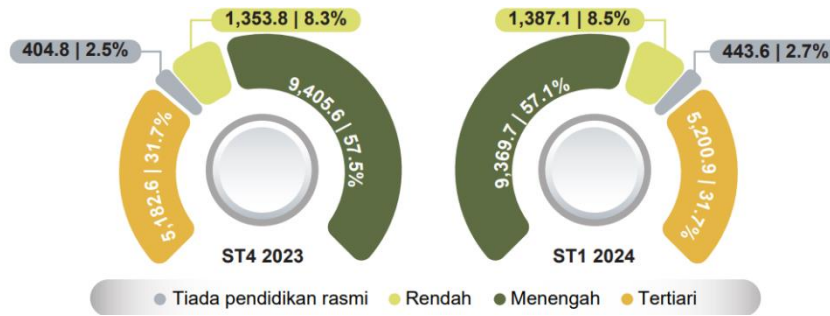
Penduduk bekerja terus meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2024

Bilangan penduduk bekerja terus meningkat pada suku tahun pertama 2024, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+54.5 ribu orang) mencatatkan 16.40 juta orang (ST4 2023: 16.35 juta orang). Dari segi perbandingan tahun ke tahun, bilangan penduduk bekerja bertambah sebanyak 2.1 peratus atau 339.2 ribu orang berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya (ST1 2023: 16.06 juta orang).

Bagi penduduk bekerja mengikut jantina, bilangan penduduk bekerja lelaki menyumbang sebanyak 61.3 peratus, merekodkan 10.06 juta orang manakala perempuan merangkumi 38.7 peratus mencecah 6.34 juta orang pada suku tahun pertama 2024. Melihat kepada kumpulan umur, guna tenaga didominasi oleh mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun dengan 34.3 peratus mencatatkan 5.63 juta orang, diikuti oleh mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun (4.14 juta orang; 25.3%) dan mereka yang berumur 45 hingga 54 tahun (2.75 juta orang; 16.8%).

Mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, pendidikan menengah merekodkan peratus sumbangan terbesar dalam guna tenaga dengan 57.1 peratus (9.37 juta orang) dan diikuti oleh pendidikan tertiar dengan 31.7 peratus atau 5.20 juta orang **[Carta 4]**.

Carta 4: Penduduk Bekerja mengikut Pencapaian Pendidikan, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 ('000)



Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, semua kategori pekerjaan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif kecuali pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Kategori pekerja merupakan komposisi terbesar penduduk bekerja, meningkat sebanyak 0.3 peratus (+34.2 ribu orang) kepada 12.30 juta orang (ST4 2023: 12.27 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri terus mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.6 peratus (+16.9 ribu orang) merekodkan 3.02 juta orang serta bilangan majikan meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus (+8.2 ribu orang) kepada 596.8 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 588.6 ribu orang). Sebaliknya, bilangan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji menurun sebanyak 1.0 peratus (-4.8 ribu orang) kepada 488.9 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 493.7 ribu orang) [Carta 5].

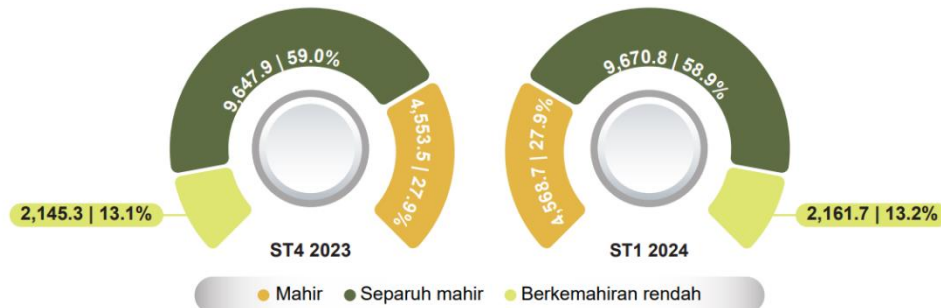
Carta 5: Penduduk Bekerja mengikut Taraf Pekerjaan, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 ('000)



Mengikut tahap kemahiran, pekerja separuh mahir menyumbang peratus terbesar sebanyak 58.9 peratus, merangkumi 9.67 juta orang, diikuti oleh pekerja mahir (4.57 juta orang; 27.9%) dan berkemahiran rendah (2.16 juta orang; 13.2%). Pada suku tahun tersebut, penduduk bekerja separuh mahir terus meningkat sebanyak 0.2 peratus dengan pertambahan sebanyak 22.9 ribu orang manakala kategori berkemahiran rendah meningkat sebanyak

0.8 peratus (+16.4 ribu orang). Di samping itu, pekerja mahir merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus atau bersamaan 15.2 ribu orang [Carta 6].

Carta 6: Penduduk Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 ('000)

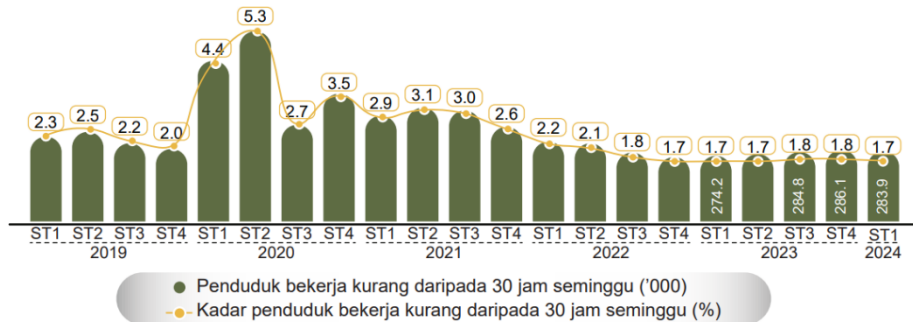


Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran

Pemahaman yang komprehensif berkenaan pasaran buruh memerlukan analisis indikator tambahan di samping indikator pengangguran. Oleh itu, indikator bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran dapat memberi lebih banyak gambaran mengenai kedudukan penawaran buruh Malaysia selaras dengan senario semasa.

Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu merujuk kepada mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu pada minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerana kerja tidak mencukupi. Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, bilangan pekerja yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 283.9 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 286.1 ribu orang). Manakala, peratus sumbangan mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu kepada jumlah penduduk bekerja turun kepada 1.7 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2024 (ST4 2023: 1.8%) [Carta 7].

Carta 7: Penduduk Bekerja Kurang daripada 30 Jam Seminggu, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2019 - Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



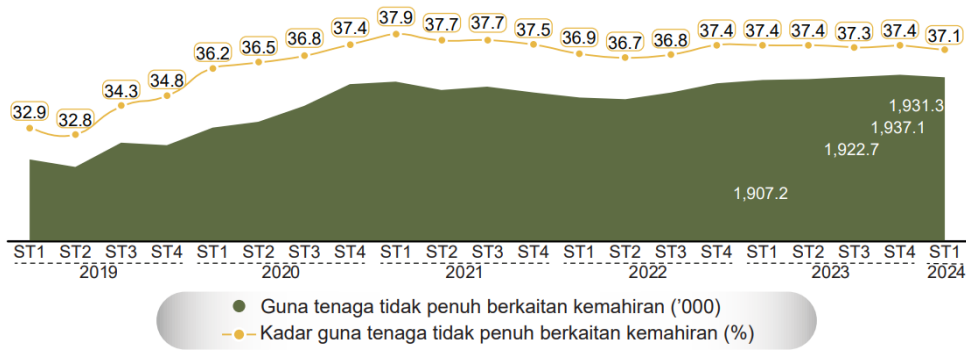
Sehubungan itu, **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** atau mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu serta mampu dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja menurun kepada 175.4 ribu orang pada suku tahun pertama 2024, dengan merekodkan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa pada 1.1 peratus (ST4 2023: 181.6 ribu orang; 1.1%) **[Carta 8]**.

Carta 8: Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Berkaitan Masa, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2019 - Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



Sementara itu, **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran** yang merangkumi mereka yang berpendidikan tertiar tetapi bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, berkurang sebanyak 0.3 peratus merekodkan 1.93 juta orang. Seterusnya, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran bagi penduduk bekerja yang berpendidikan tertiar menurun sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 37.1 peratus (ST4 2023: 37.4%) **[Carta 9]**.

**Carta 9: Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Berkaitan Kemahiran,
Suku Tahun Pertama 2019 - Suku Tahun Pertama 2024**



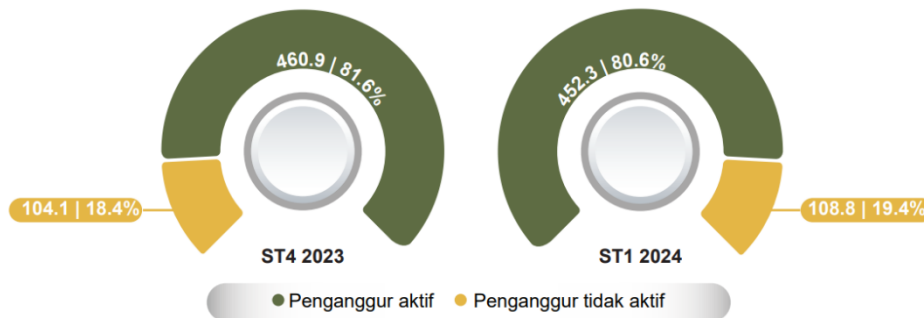
5. Pengangguran

Bilangan penganggur terus menurun pada suku tahun pertama 2024 dengan kadar pengangguran kekal pada 3.3 peratus

Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, bilangan penganggur terus menurun sebanyak 0.7 peratus atau bersamaan dengan pengurangan 4.0 ribu orang untuk mencatatkan 561.1 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 565.0 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran kekal pada 3.3 peratus seperti suku tahun sebelumnya. Perbandingan tahun ke tahun, kadar pengangguran berkurangan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus (ST1 2023: 3.5%).

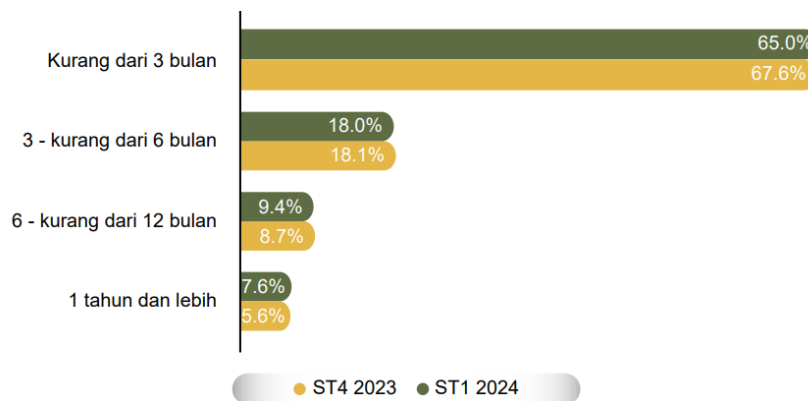
Dalam kalangan penganggur, terdapat 452.3 ribu orang penganggur aktif yang merangkumi 80.6 peratus, turun sebanyak 1.9 peratus (-8.6 ribu orang) dari suku tahun sebelumnya (ST4 2023: 460.9 ribu orang; 81.6%). Sejajar dengan itu, peratus sumbangan bagi penganggur tidak aktif bertambah sebanyak 1.0 mata peratus kepada 19.4 peratus bersamaan dengan 108.8 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 18.4%; 104.1 ribu orang) **[Carta 10]**.

**Carta 10: Kategori Pengangguran, Malaysia,
Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 ('000)**



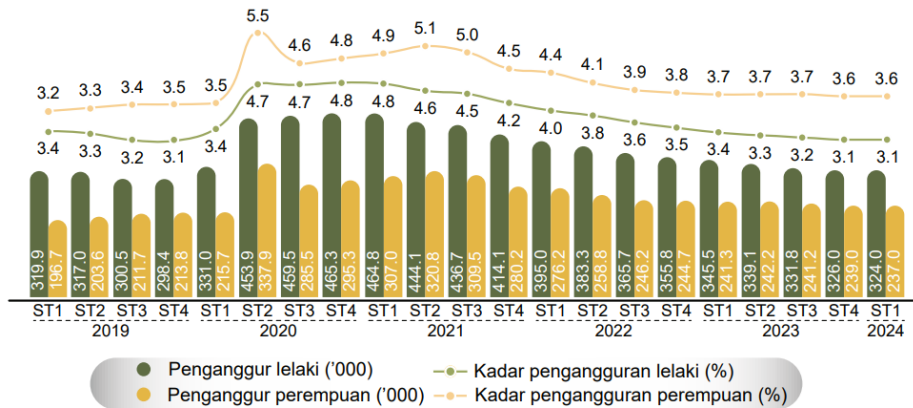
Melihat kepada tempoh pengangguran, menunjukkan mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan merekodkan 65.0 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur aktif. Dalam pada masa yang sama, penganggur aktif yang masih tidak bekerja lebih dari setahun mencatatkan 7.6 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2024 [Carta 11].

**Carta 11: Tempoh Pengangguran, Malaysia,
Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024**



Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, kadar pengangguran kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan kekal pada 3.1 peratus dan 3.6 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Bilangan penganggur lelaki berkurang sebanyak 1.5 ribu orang kepada 324.5 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 326.0 ribu orang). Manakala, penganggur perempuan berkurang sebanyak 2.4 ribu orang kepada 236.6 ribu orang (ST4 2023: 239.0 ribu orang) [Carta 12].

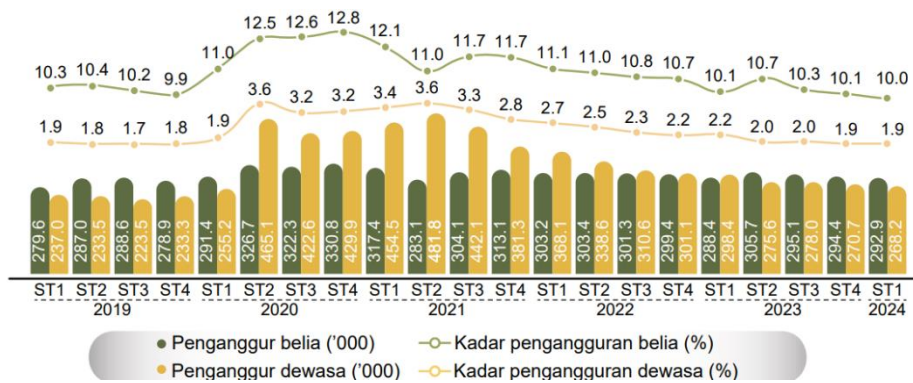
Carta 12: Pengangguran mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2019 – Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



Pada suku tahun ini, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun menurun 0.1 mata peratus kepada 10.0 peratus (ST4 2023: 10.1%). Bilangan penganggur belia jatuh sebanyak 1.5 ribu orang kepada 292.9 ribu orang berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya (ST4 2023: 294.4 ribu orang).

Sebaliknya, kadar pengangguran dewasa bagi umur 25 hingga 64 tahun kekal pada 1.9 peratus seperti suku tahun yang lepas. Namun begitu, bilangan penganggur dewasa berkurang sebanyak 2.5 ribu orang kepada 268.2 ribu orang [Carta 13].

Carta 13: Pengangguran mengikut Belia dan Dewasa, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Pertama 2019 – Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



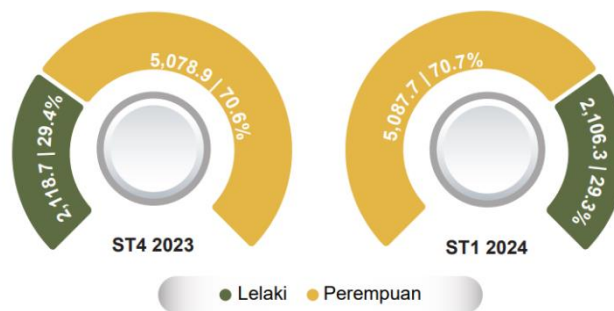
6. Luar tenaga buruh

Perempuan terus menjadi penyumbang tertinggi bagi luar tenaga buruh

Bilangan luar tenaga buruh terus berkurang sebanyak 0.1 peratus (-3.6 ribu orang), merekodkan 7.19 juta orang pada suku tahun pertama 2024 (ST4 2023: 7.20 juta orang). Bagi perbandingan tahun ke tahun, bilangan luar tenaga buruh juga jatuh sebanyak 0.3 peratus bersamaan pengurangan 21.7 ribu orang (ST1 2023: 7.22 juta orang).

Lebih daripada separuh bilangan luar tenaga buruh adalah wanita yang merangkumi 70.7 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 5.09 juta orang. Manakala, lelaki pula merangkumi 29.3 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 2.11 juta orang **[Carta 14]**.

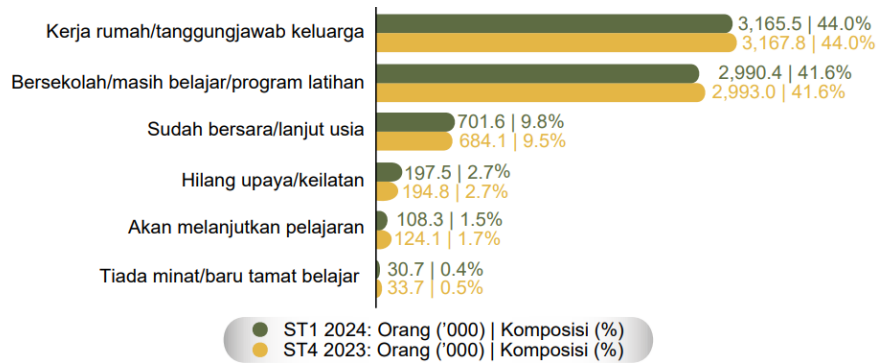
Carta 14: Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Jantina , Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 ('000)



Kategori kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan sebab utama luar tenaga buruh

Pada suku tahun pertama 2024, komposisi terbesar luar tenaga buruh adalah kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga dengan 44.0 peratus (3.17 juta orang). Ini diikuti oleh bersekolah/program latihan dengan peratus sumbangan luar tenaga buruh sebanyak 41.6 peratus (2.99 juta orang) **[Carta 15]**.

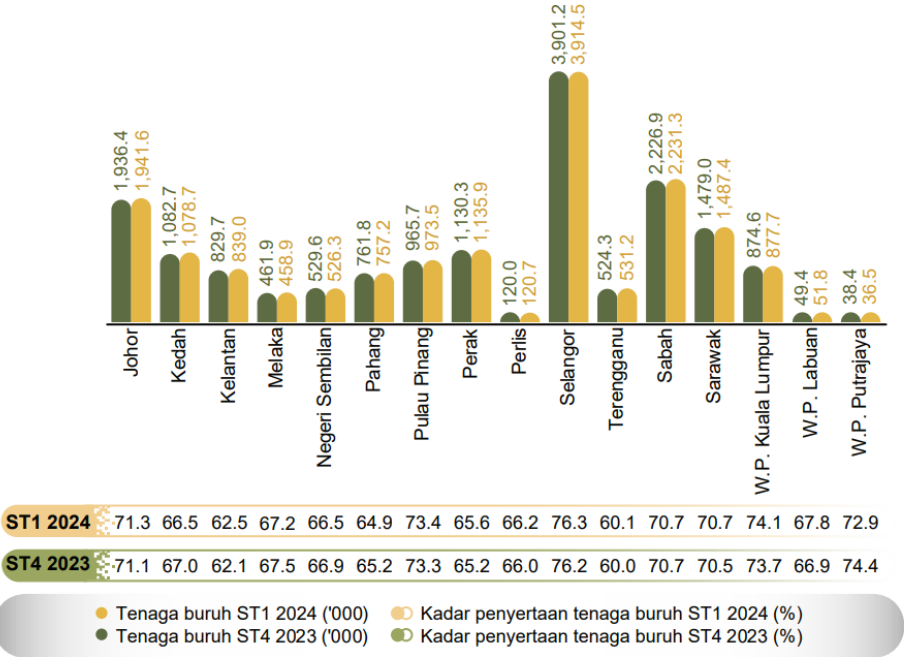
Carta 15: Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Sebab Tidak Mencari Kerja, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri

Di peringkat nasional, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) meningkat kepada 70.2 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2024. Sepuluh negeri merekodkan peningkatan dalam KPTB, menunjukkan lebih banyak penyertaan buruh dalam ekonomi. KPTB tertinggi dicatatkan oleh negeri Selangor (76.3%), diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.1%), Pulau Pinang (73.4%), W.P. Putrajaya (72.9%) dan Johor (71.3%) [Carta 16].

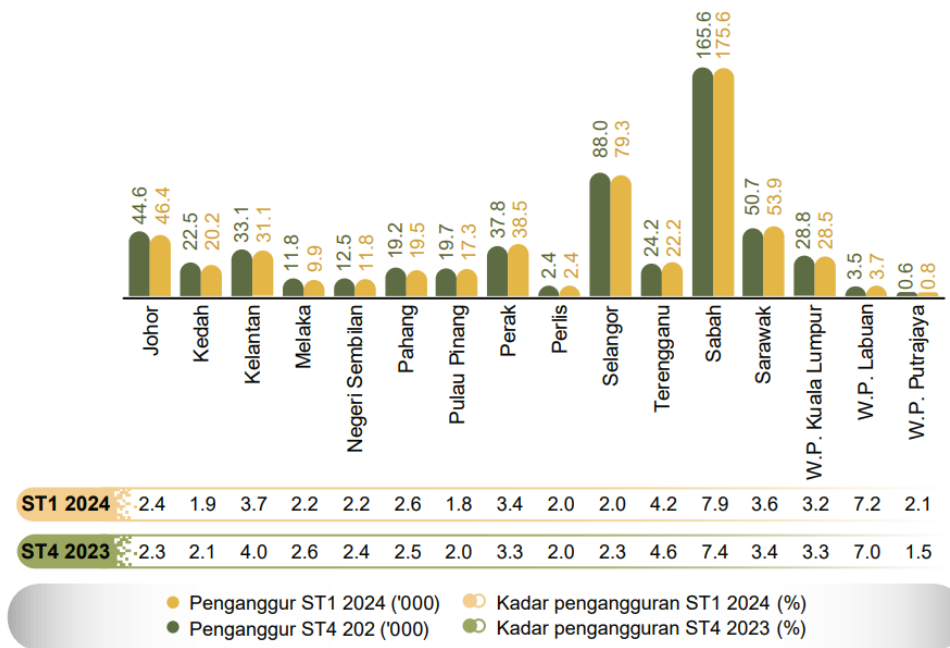
Carta 16: Tenaga Buruh dan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



Dari segi **kadar pengangguran**, terdapat enam negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pengangguran melebihi kadar nasional, di mana kadar pengangguran tertinggi pada suku

tahun ini adalah di negeri Sabah dengan 7.9 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Labuan (7.2%) dan Terengganu (4.2%). Antara negeri yang mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah adalah Pulau Pinang (1.8%), Kedah (1.9%), Perlis (2.0%), Selangor (2.0%) dan W.P. Putrajaya (2.1%) [Carta 17].

Carta 17: Bilangan Penganggur dan Kadar Pengangguran mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Keempat 2023 & Suku Tahun Pertama 2024



1. Introduction

The economic growth forecast for Malaysia in the first quarter of 2024 remains positive with a consistent upward trajectory observed for three consecutive months based on Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) as of February 2024. Malaysia has seen 2.0 per cent uptick in the LI, reaching 112.7 points in February 2024, compared to 110.5 points in February 2023. This advancement is primarily driven by the significant rise in the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (28.0%) and followed by Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metal (9.9%). Looking at the monthly performance, the LI registered a 0.4 per cent increase in the reference month, supported by favourable performance in the Number of Housing Units Approved (0.4%) and Real Imports of Semi Conductors (0.2%).

Furthermore, the Advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Estimates exhibited improved growth in the first quarter of 2024, reaching 3.9 per cent as compared to 3.0 per cent in the preceding quarter. The economic upturn was propelled by positive expansion across all sectors throughout the quarter, with the Services sector leading the way, recording 4.4 per cent compared to 4.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2023. Additionally, the Manufacturing sector showed 1.9 per cent increase, Mining and quarrying sector (4.9%), Agriculture sector (1.3%) and Construction sector (9.8%). Within the Services sector, notable contributions came from Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage, and Business services sub-sectors. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, the Malaysia's economy declined 3.4 per cent from 3.1 per cent growth in the fourth quarter of 2023.

In the first quarter of 2024, Malaysia's labour force demonstrated resilience, buoyed by an improved economic and business landscape, subsequently fostered expanded opportunities as the economy flourished. This surge in economic activity prompted business growth, generating more job prospects and escalating labour demand to meet burgeoning industry needs. Additionally, the quarter witnessed a healthier Malaysian economy, driven by robust economic activity and ongoing labour market recovery despite external challenges. Notably, women's participation in the labour force exceeded pre-pandemic levels, facilitated by technological advancements enabling flexible work arrangements. The stable rebound in Malaysia's economy, aided by robust export expansion, particularly in electrical and electronic sectors, further bolstered job opportunities, driving labour market participation. Amidst

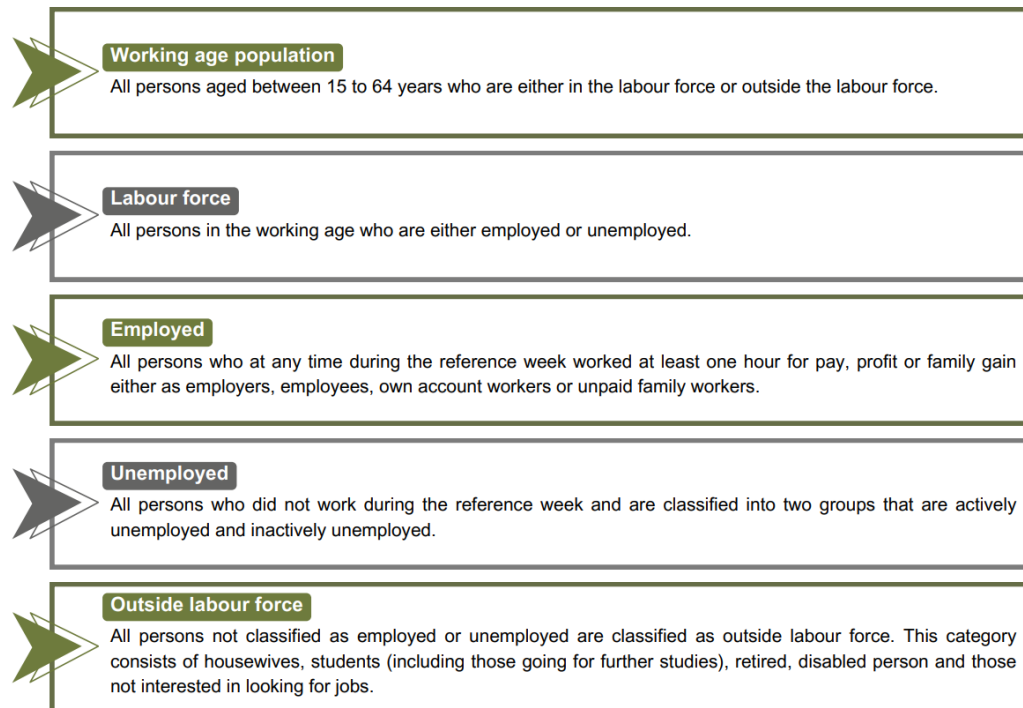
uncertainties and geopolitical tensions, the global economy improved, yet Malaysia's economic stability persisted, propelled by robust domestic demand and favourable external conditions. The anticipated revival in tourism contributed positively to Malaysia's labour market, with various job opportunities emerging, particularly in sectors ancillary to tourism. Additionally, the holy month of Ramadan spurred economic activity, with both Muslims and non-Muslims leveraging business opportunities to support their livelihoods, fostering a positive economic outlook, and stimulating further growth in Malaysia's labour market. Consequently, the first quarter of 2024 continued the expansion of Malaysia's labour force, reflecting the nation's stable economic trajectory, marked by increasing number of employment and diminishing unemployment person.

The Labour Force Report for the first quarter of 2024 presents statistics of the labour force based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. The survey is carried out using probability sampling through a household approach that covers Malaysian citizens and non-citizens to collect data on the structure of the labour force, employment, and unemployment. The principal statistics are presented according to selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, education attainment, status in employment and occupation. The report elaborates on the quarter-on-quarter changes to examine the immediate effect of socioeconomic events that occurred throughout the quarter. Users are advised to interpret these short-term changes with caution since they are not seasonally adjusted. In addition, annual changes from the same quarter of the preceding year are also reported.

2. Concept and definition

The implementation of the Labour Force Survey in Malaysia is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** with reference to the **Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods**.

Exhibit 1: Concept and Definition



3. Labour force

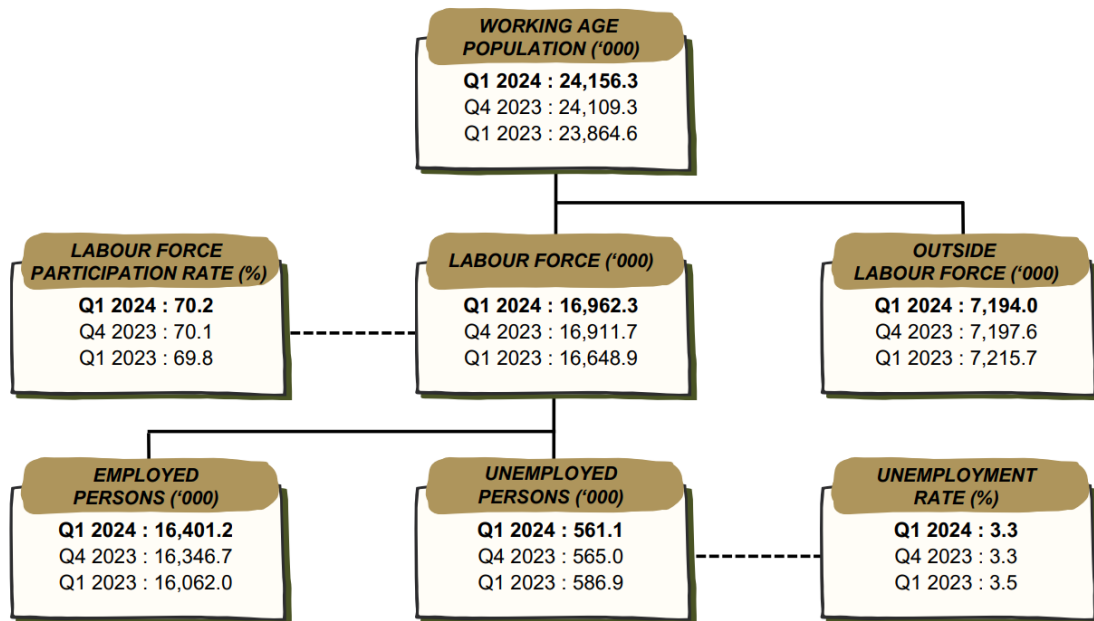
The labour force participation rate in the first quarter of 2024 was recorded at 70.2 per cent

The labour force continued to expand in the first quarter of 2024, with an increase of 0.3 per cent or 50.6 thousand persons to register 16.96 million persons (Q4 2023: 16.91 million persons). Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.1 percentage points to post 70.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 (Q4 2023: 70.1%).

The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment rose by 0.1 percentage points to 67.9 per cent (Q4 2023: 67.8%). Simultaneously, the number of outside labour force recorded a decrease of 3.6 thousand persons during the quarter to 7.19 million persons (Q4 2023: 7.20 million persons) **[Exhibit 2]**.

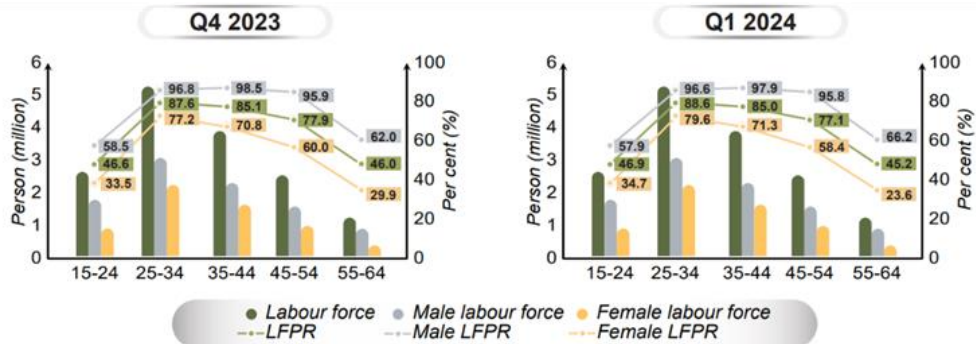
As for the year-on-year comparison, the labour force registered an additional 313.4 thousand persons (Q1 2023: 16.65 million persons), while the LFPR went up by 0.4 percentage points (Q1 2023: 69.8%).

**Exhibit 2: Principal Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia,
First Quarter of 2023, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024**



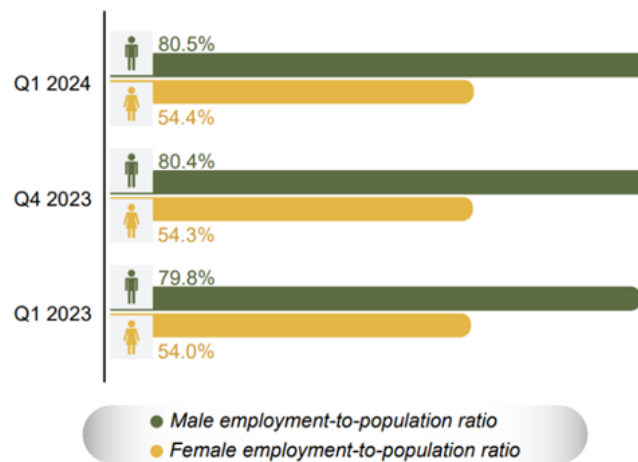
In the first quarter of 2024, both male and female LFPR increased by 0.1 per cent to record 83.1 per cent and 56.4 per cent respectively compared to the previous quarter. Following this, males labour force aged 35 to 44 years registered the highest LFPR (97.9%), followed by those aged 25 to 34 years (96.6%) and 45 to 54 years (95.8%). On the other hand, the LFPR for females among aged 25 to 34 years recorded the highest at 79.6 per cent, followed by those aged 35 to 44 years (71.3%) and 45 to 54 years (58.4%) [Chart 1].

Chart 1: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age Group, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024



Meanwhile, the employment-to-population ratio for males and females both increased by 0.1 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter, registering 80.5 per cent and 54.4 per cent respectively [Chart 2].

Chart 2: Employment-to-population Ratio by Sex, Malaysia, First Quarter of 2023, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024



As for the quarter-on-quarter comparison, the number of labour force for males and females posted increases by 28.9 thousand persons (+0.3%) and 21.7 thousand persons (+0.3%) in the first quarter of 2024. The males labour force recorded 10.38 million persons, comprising a share of 61.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the females labour force posted 6.58 million persons contributing a share of 38.8 per cent of the total labour force [Chart 3].

**Chart 3: Labour Force by Sex, Malaysia,
Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024**



4. Employed person

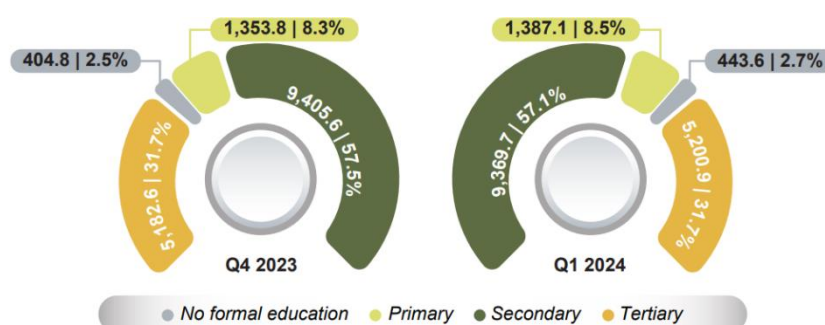
Employed person further increased by 0.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2024

The number of employed persons further increased in the first quarter of 2024, with an increase of 0.3 per cent (+54.5 thousand persons) to register 16.40 million persons (Q4 2023: 16.35 million persons). In terms of year-on-year comparison, the number of employed persons increased by 2.1 per cent or 339.2 thousand persons as compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Q1 2023: 16.06 million persons).

As for employed persons by sex, the number of employed persons for males contributed for 61.3 per cent, recording 10.06 million persons while females encompassed for 38.7 per cent reaching 6.34 million persons in the first quarter of 2024. Looking by age group, it was dominated by those aged 25 to 34 years with 34.3 per cent, registering 5.63 million persons, followed by those aged 35 to 44 years (4.14 million persons; 25.3%) and those aged 45 to 54 years (2.75 million persons; 16.8%).

By educational attainment, secondary education posted the largest share in employment with 57.1 per cent (9.37 million persons) and followed by tertiary education with 31.7 per cent or 5.20 million persons **[Chart 4]**.

Chart 4: Employed Person by Educational Attainment, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024 ('000)



In the first quarter of 2024, all the categories of employment showed positive growth except for unpaid family workers. Employee’s category which was the largest composition of employed persons improved by 0.3 per cent (+34.2 thousand persons) to mark 12.30 million persons (Q4 2023: 12.27 million persons). Similarly, the number of own-account workers continued to register an increase of 0.6 per cent (+16.9 thousand persons) to record 3.02 million persons as well as the number of employers went up by 1.4 per cent (+8.2 thousand persons) to 596.8 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 588.6 thousand persons). In contrast, the number of unpaid family workers descended by 1.0 per cent (-4.8 thousand persons) to 488.9 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 493.7 thousand persons) [Chart 5].

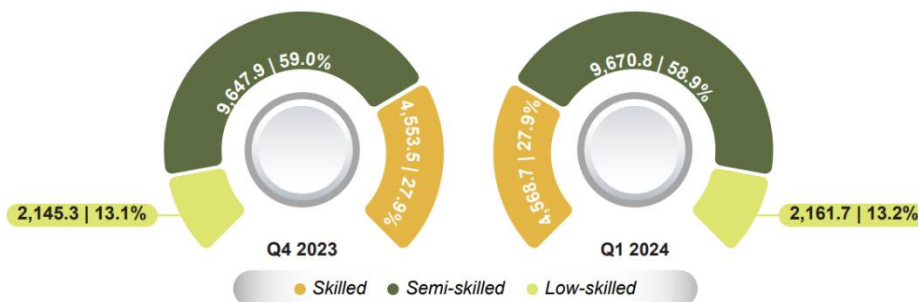
Chart 5: Employed Person by Status in Employment, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024 ('000)



In term of skill levels, semi-skilled workers comprised the largest share with 58.9 per cent, encompassing 9.67 million persons, followed by skilled workers (4.57 million persons; 27.9%) and low-skilled workers (2.16 million persons; 13.2%). During the quarter, employed persons in semi-skilled category further increased by 0.2 per cent, with an addition of 22.9 thousand

persons while the low-skilled category went up by 0.8 per cent (+16.4 thousand persons). Likewise, skilled workers recorded an increase of 0.3 per cent or equivalent to 15.2 thousand persons [Chart 6].

Chart 6: Employed Person by Skill Level, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024 ('000)



Working less than 30 hours per week, time-related underemployment and skill-related underemployment

A comprehensive understanding of the labour market requires analysing additional indicators alongside the unemployment indicator. Hence, the indicators of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week, time-related underemployment and skill-related underemployment may be able to provide more insight into Malaysia’s labour supply situation in line with the current scenario.

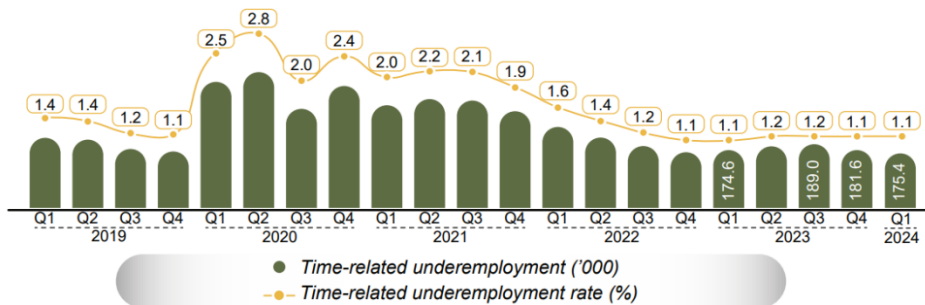
Employed persons working less than 30 hours per week refers to those who worked less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work. In the first quarter of 2024, the number of employed persons who were working less than 30 hours per week recorded a decrease of 0.8 per cent to 283.9 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 286.1 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the percentage share of those working less than 30 hours per week to the total employed persons reduced to 1.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 (Q4 2023: 1.8%) [Chart 7].

Chart 7: Employed Person Working Less Than 30 Hours Per Week, Malaysia, First Quarter of 2019 - First Quarter of 2024



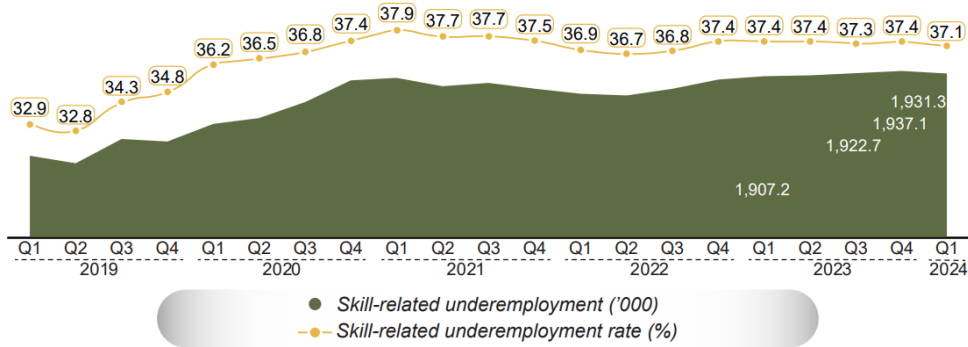
In line with this, **time-related underemployment** or persons who worked less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work extra hours decreased to 175.4 thousand persons in the first quarter of 2024, representing a time-related underemployment rate of 1.1 per cent (Q4 2023: 181.6 thousand persons; 1.1%) [Chart 8].

Chart 8: Time-related Underemployment, Malaysia, First Quarter of 2019 - First Quarter of 2024



Meanwhile, **skill-related underemployment** which encompassed those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, edged down by 0.3 per cent to post 1.93 million persons. Subsequently, the rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons with tertiary education decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 37.1 per cent (Q4 2023: 37.4%) [Chart 9].

**Chart 9: Skill-related Underemployment, Malaysia,
First Quarter of 2019 - First Quarter of 2024**



5. Unemployment

The unemployed persons continued to decline in the first quarter of 2024 with the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.3 per cent

In the first quarter of 2024, the number of unemployed persons continued to drop by 0.7 per cent or equivalent to a reduction of 4.0 thousand persons to record 561.1 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 565.0 thousand persons). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.3 per cent as previous quarter. Year-on-year comparison, the unemployment rate reduced by 0.2 percentage points (Q1 2023: 3.5%).

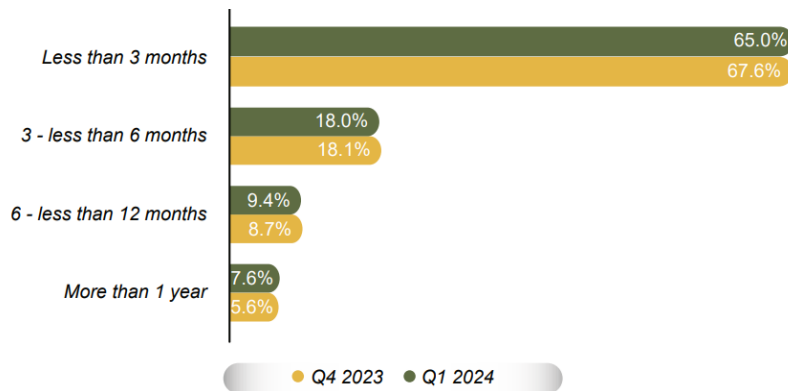
Among the unemployed persons, there were 452.3 thousand persons who were actively unemployed, encompassing 80.6 per cent, fell by 1.9 per cent (-8.6 thousand persons) from previous quarter (Q4 2023: 460.9 thousand persons; 81.6%). Correspondingly, the percentage share of the inactively unemployed increased by 1.0 percentage points to 19.4 per cent or equivalent to 108.8 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 18.4%; 104.1 thousand persons) **[Chart 10]**.

**Chart 10: Unemployment Category, Malaysia,
Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024 ('000)**



Looking at the duration of unemployment, showed that those who were unemployed for less than three months recorded 65.0 per cent of the total actively unemployed. In the meantime, the actively unemployed persons who had been unemployed for more than a year comprised 7.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 [Chart 11].

**Chart 11: Duration of Unemployment, Malaysia,
Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024**



In the first quarter 2024, the unemployment rate for both males and females remained unchanged at 3.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent as compared to preceding quarter. The number of males unemployed lessened by 1.5 thousand persons to record 324.5 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 326.0 thousand persons). Meanwhile, females unemployed reduced by 2.4 thousand persons to 236.6 thousand persons (Q4 2023: 239.0 thousand persons) [Chart 12].

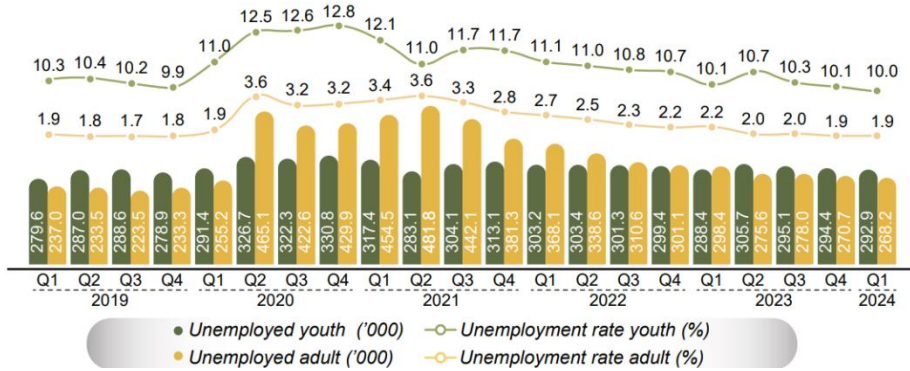
**Chart 12: Unemployment by Sex, Malaysia,
Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024**



During the quarter, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 10.0 per cent (Q4 2023: 10.1%). The number of youth unemployment fell by 1.5 thousand persons as compared to the previous quarter to register 292.9 thousand unemployed youth (Q4 2023: 294.4 thousand persons).

On the other hand, the unemployment rate among adults aged 25 to 64 years remained unchanged at 1.9 per cent similar to last quarter. Nevertheless, the number of unemployed adults reduced by 2.5 thousand persons to 268.2 thousand persons [Chart 13].

Chart 13: Unemployment by Youth and Adult, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024



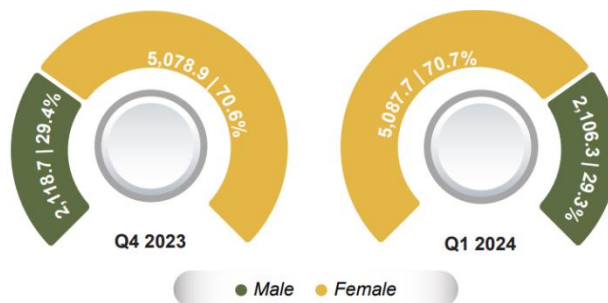
6. Outside labour force

Female continues to made up the majority of the outside labour force

The number of outside labour force continued to decrease by 0.1 per cent (-3.6 thousand persons), recording 7.19 million persons during the first quarter of 2024 (Q4 2023: 7.20 million persons). In year-on-year comparison, the number of outside labour force also fell by 0.3 per cent equivalent to a reduction of 21.7 thousand persons (Q1 2023: 7.22 million persons).

More than half of the outside labour force were female which encompassed 70.7 per cent or equivalent to 5.09 million persons. Meanwhile, males comprised of 29.3 per cent or equivalent to 2.11 million persons [Chart 14].

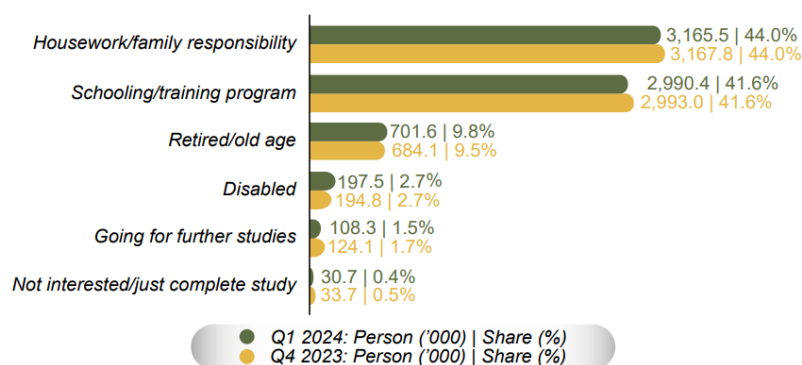
Chart 14: Outside Labour Force by Sex, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024 ('000)



The main reason of the outside labour force was due to housework/family responsibilities

In the first quarter of 2024, the largest composition of the outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibility with a share of 44.0 per cent (3.17 million persons). This was followed by 41.6 per cent (2.99 million persons) of the outside labour force because of schooling/ training [Chart 15].

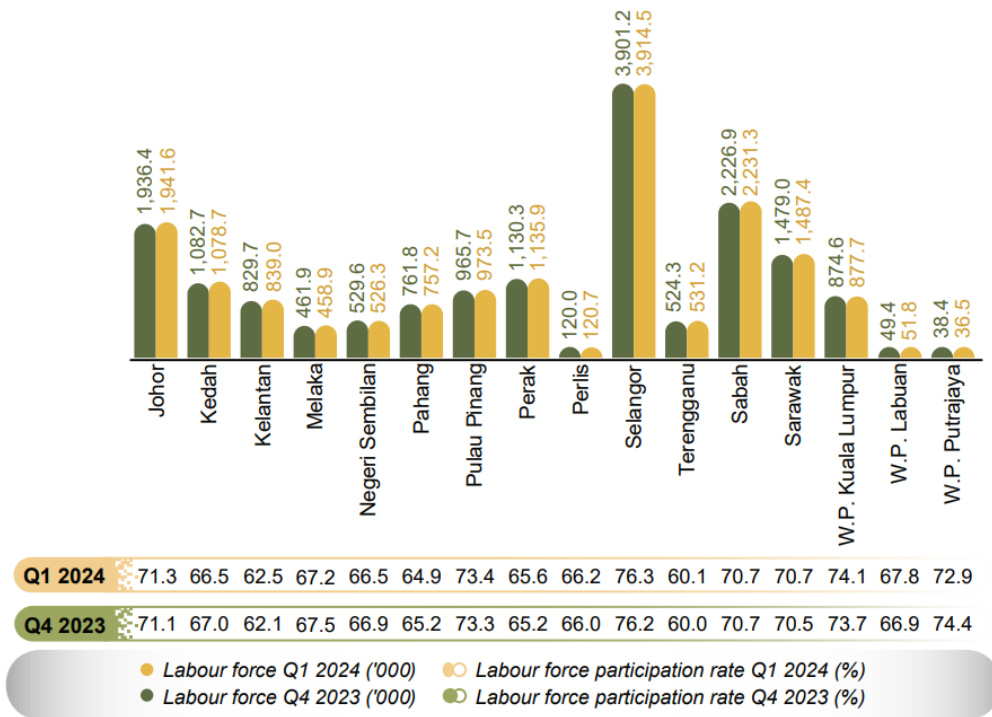
Chart 15: Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024



Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by state

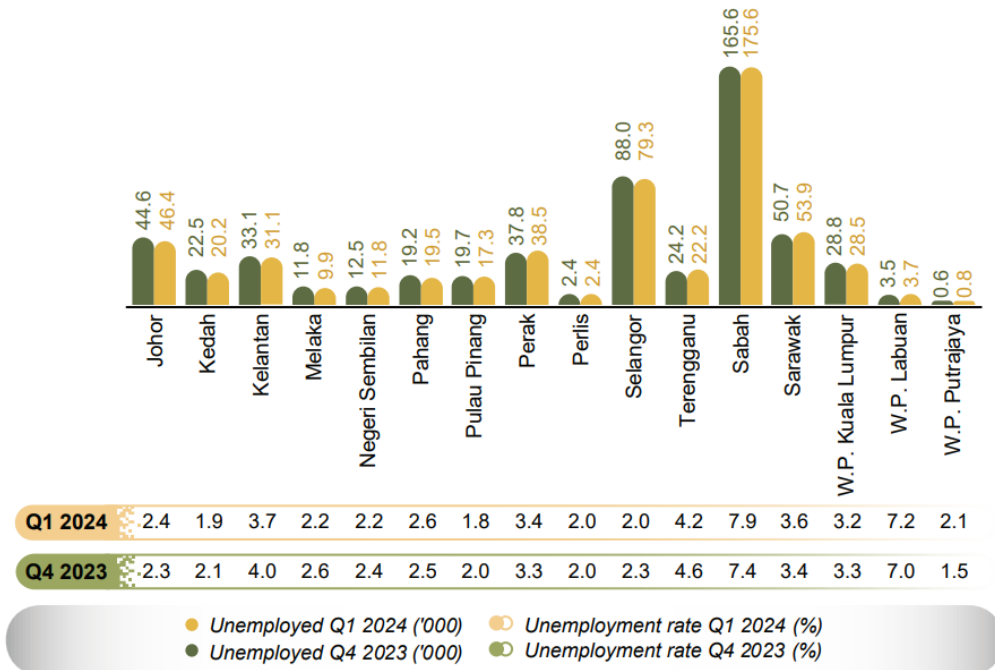
At the national level, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased to 70.2 per cent in the first quarter of 2024. Ten states recorded increases in the LFPR, indicating more labour participation in the economy. The highest LFPR was posted by Selangor (76.3%), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.1%), Pulau Pinang (73.4%), W.P. Putrajaya (72.9%) and Johor (71.3%) [Chart 16].

Chart 16: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate by State, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024



In terms of unemployment rate, six states were recorded above national level, where the highest unemployment rate in this quarter is Sabah with 7.9 per cent, followed by W.P. Labuan (7.2%) and Terengganu (4.2%). Among the lowest unemployment rates were recorded by Pulau Pinang (1.8%), Kedah (1.9%), Perlis (2.0%), Selangor (2.0%), and W.P. Putrajaya (2.1%) [Chart 17].

Chart 17: Number of Unemployed and Unemployment Rate by State, Malaysia, Fourth Quarter of 2023 & First Quarter of 2024





JADUAL STATISTIK: MALAYSIA

STATISTICAL TABLES: MALAYSIA

Jadual 1: Statistik utama tenaga buruh, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 1: Principal statistics of labour force, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year		Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh <i>Labour force participation rate</i>			Tenaga buruh <i>Labour force</i>			Bekerja <i>Employed</i>			Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i> ('000)	Kadar pengangguran <i>Unemployment rate</i> (%)
		(%)			('000)			('000)				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>		
2018	I	68.2	80.3	55.1	15,192.4	9,274.6	5,917.9	14,683.6	8,976.4	5,707.2	508.9	3.3
	II	68.4	80.5	55.3	15,278.3	9,333.0	5,945.3	14,767.2	9,035.6	5,731.6	511.1	3.3
	III	68.5	80.6	55.5	15,381.3	9,374.6	6,006.7	14,856.8	9,074.1	5,782.7	524.4	3.4
	IV	68.6	80.7	55.6	15,449.9	9,418.8	6,031.1	14,933.4	9,137.4	5,796.0	516.5	3.3
2019	I	68.7	80.9	55.7	15,526.8	9,469.5	6,057.3	15,010.2	9,149.6	5,860.5	516.6	3.3
	II	68.8	80.8	55.8	15,598.8	9,492.5	6,106.3	15,078.2	9,175.5	5,902.7	520.6	3.3
	III	68.9	80.9	56.0	15,674.3	9,529.1	6,145.2	15,162.1	9,228.7	5,933.5	512.1	3.3
	IV	69.1	81.1	56.1	15,766.7	9,589.2	6,177.5	15,254.5	9,290.8	5,963.7	512.2	3.2
2020	I	68.8	80.8	55.8	15,790.1	9,625.5	6,164.6	15,243.5	9,294.5	5,949.0	546.6	3.5
	II	68.1	80.2	55.0	15,675.5	9,583.0	6,092.5	14,883.7	9,129.1	5,754.7	791.8	5.1
	III	68.4	80.5	55.3	15,840.6	9,689.3	6,151.3	15,095.6	9,229.8	5,865.8	745.0	4.7
	IV	68.5	80.7	55.3	15,922.3	9,738.4	6,183.9	15,161.6	9,273.1	5,888.6	760.7	4.8
2021	I	68.6	80.9	55.4	16,008.4	9,778.9	6,229.5	15,236.5	9,314.1	5,922.4	771.8	4.8
	II	68.3	80.8	55.0	15,972.2	9,729.1	6,243.1	15,207.3	9,285.0	5,922.3	764.9	4.8
	III	68.3	80.9	55.0	16,021.0	9,772.6	6,248.4	15,274.8	9,335.9	5,938.9	746.2	4.7
	IV	68.7	81.0	55.4	16,135.0	9,858.4	6,276.6	15,440.7	9,444.3	5,996.3	694.4	4.3
2022	I	69.0	81.5	55.6	16,246.1	9,929.2	6,316.9	15,574.9	9,534.2	6,040.6	671.2	4.1
	II	69.2	81.8	55.8	16,343.3	9,979.6	6,363.7	15,701.2	9,596.3	6,104.9	642.0	3.9
	III	69.4	82.1	55.8	16,442.9	10,057.6	6,385.3	15,831.1	9,692.0	6,139.1	611.8	3.7
	IV	69.5	82.3	55.9	16,542.2	10,118.8	6,423.3	15,941.7	9,763.0	6,178.7	600.5	3.6
2023	I	69.8	82.6	56.1	16,648.9	10,186.3	6,462.5	16,062.0	9,840.8	6,221.2	586.9	3.5
	II	70.0	82.8	56.2	16,727.4	10,240.7	6,486.7	16,146.1	9,901.6	6,244.5	581.4	3.5
	III	70.1	83.0	56.3	16,824.0	10,300.2	6,523.8	16,250.9	9,968.4	6,282.5	573.1	3.4
	IV	70.1	83.0	56.3	16,911.7	10,355.4	6,556.3	16,346.7	10,029.4	6,317.3	565.0	3.3
2024	I	70.2	83.1	56.4	16,962.3	10,384.3	6,578.0	16,401.2	10,059.8	6,341.4	561.1	3.3

Jadual 2: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 2: Labour force participation rate by age group and sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Kumpulan umur/ Age group (%)						
	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Jumlah/ Total							
2018	I	68.2	43.8	86.1	82.6	76.2	48.6
	II	68.4	44.3	85.8	83.8	76.3	47.6
	III	68.5	44.2	84.8	83.7	78.0	49.3
	IV	68.6	45.2	86.2	82.7	76.5	48.3
2019	I	68.7	44.6	86.7	83.3	76.3	48.2
	II	68.8	45.0	85.2	83.1	78.2	48.5
	III	68.9	46.0	84.4	84.0	77.1	48.9
	IV	69.1	45.9	86.7	83.0	76.9	46.9
2020	I	68.8	43.3	86.0	83.5	76.7	51.4
	II	68.1	42.8	84.8	82.8	76.9	50.2
	III	68.4	41.8	84.5	83.1	78.3	53.6
	IV	68.5	42.4	85.5	83.0	77.1	51.8
2021	I	68.6	43.2	83.9	86.1	76.3	49.9
	II	68.3	42.8	85.3	84.1	77.0	48.6
	III	68.3	42.6	83.7	85.9	76.8	48.4
	IV	68.7	43.6	87.4	86.6	74.4	43.1
2022	I	69.0	45.2	87.4	84.6	75.2	44.0
	II	69.2	45.4	87.9	84.6	75.5	44.2
	III	69.4	45.7	87.1	85.2	75.1	46.3
	IV	69.5	45.7	86.9	86.8	73.9	46.3
2023	I	69.8	46.5	87.3	86.2	76.2	44.2
	II	70.0	46.1	88.1	86.0	76.0	45.6
	III	70.1	46.3	88.5	85.2	76.4	45.8
	IV	70.1	46.6	87.6	85.1	77.9	46.0
2024	I	70.2	46.9	88.6	85.0	77.1	45.2
Lelaki/ Male							
2018	I	80.3	50.6	96.5	97.6	93.8	65.1
	II	80.5	51.1	96.8	97.6	94.5	64.4
	III	80.6	52.0	96.3	97.6	93.4	65.4
	IV	80.7	52.0	96.7	97.4	94.5	64.2
2019	I	80.9	52.3	96.6	97.8	95.0	63.5
	II	80.8	52.7	96.2	97.5	94.3	64.4
	III	80.9	54.4	94.2	97.6	93.9	66.0
	IV	81.1	52.9	96.8	97.9	94.8	63.3
2020	I	80.8	49.9	95.5	97.5	94.7	71.4
	II	80.2	49.0	95.6	97.1	94.9	67.8
	III	80.5	49.9	94.9	97.3	95.2	69.3
	IV	80.7	50.7	95.6	97.7	92.4	69.4
2021	I	80.9	52.1	92.4	97.4	95.4	72.7
	II	80.8	48.5	93.8	97.1	95.6	76.9
	III	80.9	51.8	93.5	97.3	94.4	70.7
	IV	81.0	56.5	92.8	96.5	96.6	62.4
2022	I	81.5	57.9	93.5	97.3	95.0	61.5
	II	81.8	56.7	95.8	95.3	95.3	64.2
	III	82.1	56.7	94.7	97.7	95.1	65.7
	IV	82.3	58.4	95.3	96.6	93.8	65.0
2023	I	82.6	60.5	94.0	97.7	95.4	62.5
	II	82.8	58.8	96.2	97.9	93.4	65.4
	III	83.0	58.5	96.8	98.1	95.2	63.0
	IV	83.0	58.5	96.8	98.5	95.9	62.0
2024	I	83.1	57.9	96.6	97.9	95.8	66.2
Perempuan/ Female							
2018	I	55.1	36.4	74.4	66.3	58.3	31.6
	II	55.3	36.9	73.4	68.8	57.8	30.5
	III	55.5	35.7	72.1	68.6	62.4	32.7
	IV	55.6	37.8	74.4	66.7	58.3	32.1
2019	I	55.7	36.2	75.6	67.7	57.4	32.5
	II	55.8	36.7	73.0	67.6	62.0	32.3
	III	56.0	36.8	73.6	69.4	60.1	31.5
	IV	56.1	38.3	75.6	67.1	58.7	30.2
2020	I	55.8	36.0	75.4	68.4	58.5	31.0
	II	55.0	35.9	72.6	67.3	58.8	32.2
	III	55.3	33.1	72.8	67.4	61.1	37.3
	IV	55.3	33.4	74.1	67.2	61.7	33.2
2021	I	55.4	33.3	74.4	74.0	57.3	27.0
	II	55.0	36.4	75.6	70.5	59.2	21.7
	III	55.0	32.4	72.8	73.8	59.3	27.3
	IV	55.4	29.4	81.3	75.9	52.0	23.6
2022	I	55.6	31.2	80.6	71.2	55.3	26.5
	II	55.8	33.0	79.1	73.2	55.6	24.2
	III	55.8	33.7	78.6	72.0	55.2	26.6
	IV	55.9	31.7	77.5	76.5	53.9	27.6
2023	I	56.1	31.1	79.7	74.0	57.0	25.8
	II	56.2	32.1	79.1	73.2	58.5	25.7
	III	56.3	32.9	79.1	71.4	57.5	28.6
	IV	56.3	33.5	77.2	70.8	60.0	29.9
2024	I	56.4	34.7	79.6	71.3	58.4	23.6

Jadual 3: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 3: Labour force participation rate by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Pencapaian pendidikan/ Educational attainment (%)					
	Jumlah Total	Tiada pendidikan rasmi No formal education	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary	Tertiari Tertiary	
Jumlah/ Total						
2018	I	68.2	62.6	72.0	67.3	68.8
	II	68.4	57.3	71.4	68.0	68.8
	III	68.5	56.3	69.3	69.1	68.5
	IV	68.6	60.4	71.9	68.5	68.3
2019	I	68.7	61.3	72.0	67.8	69.9
	II	68.8	62.4	71.2	68.5	68.9
	III	68.9	59.7	69.7	68.2	70.8
	IV	69.1	63.4	72.4	68.4	69.7
2020	I	68.8	63.7	71.8	67.6	70.5
	II	68.1	61.7	70.0	67.1	70.0
	III	68.4	58.7	70.7	66.9	71.4
	IV	68.5	55.9	69.9	63.6	79.0
2021	I	68.6	58.7	69.1	64.8	77.3
	II	68.3	62.3	67.2	66.2	73.3
	III	68.3	61.2	66.2	67.0	72.4
	IV	68.7	63.4	68.4	67.1	72.4
2022	I	69.0	62.7	66.9	67.0	74.4
	II	69.2	67.4	68.6	66.8	74.6
	III	69.4	65.2	69.5	67.4	73.8
	IV	69.5	61.7	69.2	67.5	74.5
2023	I	69.8	63.5	68.8	67.7	74.8
	II	70.0	61.7	68.1	67.4	76.8
	III	70.1	57.9	65.0	68.7	75.6
	IV	70.1	62.7	68.2	68.4	74.8
2024	I	70.2	60.4	68.2	68.0	76.4
Lelaki/ Male						
2018	I	80.3	79.6	90.0	80.8	73.7
	II	80.5	75.6	89.9	81.6	73.6
	III	80.6	74.7	87.6	82.4	73.7
	IV	80.7	76.8	88.4	82.3	73.8
2019	I	80.9	81.7	90.0	81.8	74.5
	II	80.8	82.0	89.3	81.7	74.7
	III	80.9	79.3	87.3	82.0	75.8
	IV	81.1	79.7	89.1	81.9	75.7
2020	I	80.8	76.1	89.7	81.9	75.3
	II	80.2	76.4	87.2	81.6	75.0
	III	80.5	73.4	87.8	80.8	78.0
	IV	80.7	80.5	91.3	77.8	83.1
2021	I	80.9	85.0	89.5	78.1	83.5
	II	80.8	77.7	88.8	80.7	78.4
	III	80.9	83.9	90.4	79.3	80.6
	IV	81.0	79.2	88.8	80.3	80.2
2022	I	81.5	80.5	88.3	80.4	81.6
	II	81.8	78.1	86.6	79.0	87.3
	III	82.1	84.4	87.5	81.9	80.2
	IV	82.3	81.5	89.5	80.7	83.3
2023	I	82.6	74.3	86.8	81.4	84.7
	II	82.8	81.5	89.2	80.7	85.9
	III	83.0	75.1	85.9	82.6	83.9
	IV	83.0	80.2	87.3	82.4	83.3
2024	I	83.1	78.6	88.5	81.5	85.7
Perempuan/ Female						
2018	I	55.1	46.2	49.6	52.0	64.3
	II	55.3	42.1	48.4	52.1	64.6
	III	55.5	40.9	46.5	53.4	63.9
	IV	55.6	46.2	52.4	52.3	63.3
2019	I	55.7	42.9	51.7	51.2	65.8
	II	55.8	45.6	50.7	52.9	63.8
	III	56.0	44.4	49.1	52.0	66.3
	IV	56.1	50.3	52.0	52.5	64.4
2020	I	55.8	52.1	51.0	51.1	66.0
	II	55.0	50.0	49.4	50.3	65.3
	III	55.3	47.4	50.7	50.7	65.0
	IV	55.3	33.2	44.8	47.5	75.0
2021	I	55.4	37.5	43.8	48.2	72.2
	II	55.0	44.1	40.9	49.6	68.8
	III	55.0	34.8	38.2	53.1	64.9
	IV	55.4	47.4	42.7	51.2	66.0
2022	I	55.6	45.3	41.4	51.3	68.1
	II	55.8	58.3	47.6	52.1	64.1
	III	55.8	48.0	47.4	49.8	68.5
	IV	55.9	41.9	42.5	52.0	67.1
2023	I	56.1	53.2	47.9	51.9	65.8
	II	56.2	41.3	43.9	51.8	68.9
	III	56.3	41.5	41.9	51.5	69.0
	IV	56.3	44.8	47.0	51.4	67.8
2024	I	56.4	42.2	42.8	51.9	68.7

Jadual 4: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 4: Labour force participation rate by ethnic group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Malaysia/ Malaysian citizens (%)					Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens (%)	
		Jumlah Total	Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
Jumlah/ Total								
2018	I	68.2	65.8	65.0	68.3	64.5	67.6	85.5
	II	68.4	66.3	65.5	69.2	64.2	65.2	83.0
	III	68.5	67.2	66.1	70.7	66.0	66.0	77.8
	IV	68.6	65.9	65.1	68.8	64.0	66.0	87.8
2019	I	68.7	66.5	65.3	69.9	66.8	68.5	84.6
	II	68.8	66.7	65.2	70.8	67.6	63.6	83.4
	III	68.9	67.6	65.7	73.2	67.1	67.5	77.9
	IV	69.1	66.4	65.6	69.1	65.5	68.5	88.2
2020	I	68.8	66.7	65.3	70.5	67.0	69.5	84.2
	II	68.1	65.8	64.1	70.4	67.2	62.2	84.7
	III	68.4	66.1	64.4	71.4	66.0	61.7	84.9
	IV	68.5	67.0	65.2	71.3	70.8	66.7	79.3
2021	I	68.6	67.2	64.9	72.3	71.8	65.5	79.1
	II	68.3	66.6	65.8	69.6	63.5	90.2	80.2
	III	68.3	66.6	66.0	68.7	66.4	67.2	80.6
	IV	68.7	67.3	65.7	71.2	69.1	68.3	79.0
2022	I	69.0	67.6	65.9	72.5	67.7	68.9	79.5
	II	69.2	67.8	66.1	73.0	65.9	77.4	80.4
	III	69.4	67.9	66.1	72.6	68.8	81.5	80.6
	IV	69.5	68.0	66.1	73.2	69.9	73.0	80.8
2023	I	69.8	68.2	66.2	73.3	70.5	75.2	81.2
	II	70.0	68.4	66.8	72.9	69.1	70.5	82.0
	III	70.1	68.5	66.9	73.0	69.2	67.3	82.4
	IV	70.1	68.5	66.9	72.8	69.7	73.2	82.4
2024	I	70.2	68.5	67.8	70.7	70.0	59.7	83.0

Jadual 6: Tenaga buruh mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 6: Labour force by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Pencapaian pendidikan/ Educational attainment										
	Orang/ Person ('000)					Komposisi/ Share (%)					
	Jumlah Total	Tiada pendidikan rasmi No formal education	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary	Tertiri Tertiary	Jumlah Total	Tiada pendidikan rasmi No formal education	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary	Tertiri Tertiary	
Jumlah/ Total											
2018	I	15,192.4	485.5	2,073.1	8,436.9	4,196.9	100.0	3.2	13.6	55.5	27.6
	II	15,278.3	409.9	2,069.8	8,372.2	4,426.3	100.0	2.7	13.5	54.8	29.0
	III	15,381.3	441.3	1,865.3	8,577.2	4,497.5	100.0	2.9	12.1	55.8	29.2
	IV	15,449.9	437.6	1,934.0	8,604.3	4,474.0	100.0	2.8	12.5	55.7	29.0
2019	I	15,526.8	437.9	1,948.2	8,519.9	4,620.8	100.0	2.8	12.5	54.9	29.8
	II	15,598.8	472.3	1,835.8	8,807.7	4,483.0	100.0	3.0	11.8	56.5	28.7
	III	15,674.3	472.5	1,795.3	8,680.4	4,726.1	100.0	3.0	11.5	55.4	30.2
	IV	15,766.7	470.9	1,919.8	8,777.7	4,598.3	100.0	3.0	12.2	55.7	29.2
2020	I	15,790.1	448.4	1,809.6	8,834.3	4,697.9	100.0	2.8	11.5	55.9	29.8
	II	15,675.5	442.5	1,618.7	8,783.0	4,831.3	100.0	2.8	10.3	56.0	30.8
	III	15,840.6	382.2	1,655.5	8,771.5	5,031.5	100.0	2.4	10.5	55.4	31.8
	IV	15,922.3	358.0	1,641.6	8,595.4	5,327.3	100.0	2.2	10.3	54.0	33.5
2021	I	16,008.4	455.0	1,650.4	8,667.4	5,235.5	100.0	2.8	10.3	54.1	32.7
	II	15,972.2	584.9	1,526.9	8,675.1	5,185.3	100.0	3.7	9.6	54.3	32.5
	III	16,021.0	624.3	1,360.1	8,834.7	5,202.0	100.0	3.9	8.5	55.1	32.5
	IV	16,135.0	596.8	1,389.9	9,019.5	5,128.9	100.0	3.7	8.6	55.9	31.8
2022	I	16,246.1	554.0	1,461.7	9,109.6	5,120.8	100.0	3.4	9.0	56.1	31.5
	II	16,343.3	505.2	1,501.8	9,250.0	5,086.3	100.0	3.1	9.2	56.6	31.1
	III	16,442.9	518.4	1,452.4	9,280.5	5,191.6	100.0	3.2	8.8	56.4	31.6
	IV	16,542.2	438.4	1,450.6	9,428.9	5,224.3	100.0	2.7	8.8	57.0	31.6
2023	I	16,648.9	464.8	1,487.2	9,438.1	5,258.8	100.0	2.8	8.9	56.7	31.6
	II	16,727.4	502.4	1,443.8	9,503.4	5,277.9	100.0	3.0	8.6	56.8	31.6
	III	16,824.0	428.3	1,333.1	9,749.2	5,313.3	100.0	2.5	7.9	57.9	31.6
	IV	16,911.7	431.2	1,406.9	9,736.0	5,337.7	100.0	2.5	8.3	57.6	31.6
2024	I	16,962.3	473.3	1,453.9	9,679.2	5,355.8	100.0	2.8	8.6	57.1	31.6
Lelaki/ Male											
2018	I	9,274.6	303.7	1,435.4	5,395.8	2,139.7	100.0	3.3	15.5	58.2	23.1
	II	9,333.0	244.4	1,444.1	5,419.1	2,225.3	100.0	2.6	15.5	58.1	23.8
	III	9,374.6	267.2	1,306.7	5,521.0	2,279.7	100.0	2.9	13.9	58.9	24.3
	IV	9,418.8	259.2	1,287.3	5,589.8	2,282.5	100.0	2.8	13.7	59.3	24.2
2019	I	9,469.5	276.7	1,291.3	5,582.4	2,319.0	100.0	2.9	13.6	59.0	24.5
	II	9,492.5	286.1	1,222.6	5,702.3	2,281.5	100.0	3.0	12.9	60.1	24.0
	III	9,529.1	274.8	1,211.3	5,644.2	2,398.7	100.0	2.9	12.7	59.2	25.2
	IV	9,589.2	264.3	1,299.0	5,677.9	2,348.0	100.0	2.8	13.5	59.2	24.5
2020	I	9,625.5	258.0	1,213.7	5,743.2	2,410.6	100.0	2.7	12.6	59.7	25.0
	II	9,583.0	242.6	1,099.4	5,731.6	2,509.5	100.0	2.5	11.5	59.8	26.2
	III	9,689.3	208.3	1,107.7	5,689.4	2,684.0	100.0	2.1	11.4	58.7	27.7
	IV	9,738.4	247.5	1,157.8	5,593.8	2,739.3	100.0	2.5	11.9	57.4	28.1
2021	I	9,778.9	293.8	1,182.3	5,781.6	2,521.2	100.0	3.0	12.1	59.1	25.8
	II	9,729.1	394.1	1,109.5	5,643.6	2,582.0	100.0	4.1	11.4	58.0	26.5
	III	9,772.6	459.7	996.6	5,548.9	2,767.4	100.0	4.7	10.2	56.8	28.3
	IV	9,858.4	375.0	1,006.0	5,899.9	2,577.6	100.0	3.8	10.2	59.8	26.1
2022	I	9,929.2	351.7	1,048.3	5,901.3	2,628.0	100.0	3.5	10.6	59.4	26.5
	II	9,979.6	269.5	1,019.4	5,980.4	2,710.4	100.0	2.7	10.2	59.9	27.2
	III	10,057.6	317.0	1,008.3	6,187.0	2,545.3	100.0	3.2	10.0	61.5	25.3
	IV	10,118.8	290.1	1,064.8	6,092.1	2,671.9	100.0	2.9	10.5	60.2	26.4
2023	I	10,186.3	265.8	1,007.5	6,096.3	2,816.8	100.0	2.6	9.9	59.8	27.7
	II	10,240.7	337.2	1,011.4	6,151.2	2,740.9	100.0	3.3	9.9	60.1	26.8
	III	10,300.2	271.9	925.6	6,492.2	2,610.5	100.0	2.6	9.0	63.0	25.3
	IV	10,355.4	279.1	946.4	6,448.3	2,681.5	100.0	2.7	9.1	62.3	25.9
2024	I	10,384.3	308.5	1,048.8	6,312.1	2,714.9	100.0	3.0	10.1	60.8	26.1
Perempuan/ Female											
2018	I	5,917.9	181.8	637.8	3,041.0	2,057.2	100.0	3.1	10.8	51.4	34.8
	II	5,945.3	165.5	625.7	2,953.1	2,201.0	100.0	2.8	10.5	49.7	37.0
	III	6,006.7	174.1	558.6	3,056.2	2,217.8	100.0	2.9	9.3	50.9	36.9
	IV	6,031.1	178.4	646.7	3,014.5	2,191.5	100.0	3.0	10.7	50.0	36.3
2019	I	6,057.3	161.2	656.9	2,937.4	2,301.8	100.0	2.7	10.8	48.5	38.0
	II	6,106.3	186.1	613.2	3,105.4	2,201.6	100.0	3.0	10.0	50.9	36.1
	III	6,145.2	197.6	584.0	3,036.2	2,327.4	100.0	3.2	9.5	49.4	37.9
	IV	6,177.5	206.7	620.8	3,099.7	2,250.3	100.0	3.3	10.0	50.2	36.4
2020	I	6,164.6	190.4	595.9	3,091.1	2,287.3	100.0	3.1	9.7	50.1	37.1
	II	6,092.5	199.9	519.4	3,051.4	2,321.8	100.0	3.3	8.5	50.1	38.1
	III	6,151.3	173.9	547.8	3,082.1	2,347.4	100.0	2.8	8.9	50.1	38.2
	IV	6,183.9	110.5	483.8	3,001.6	2,588.0	100.0	1.8	7.8	48.5	41.9
2021	I	6,229.5	161.2	468.1	2,885.8	2,714.4	100.0	2.6	7.5	46.3	43.6
	II	6,243.1	190.8	417.4	3,031.5	2,603.4	100.0	3.1	6.7	48.6	41.7
	III	6,248.4	164.6	363.5	3,285.8	2,434.6	100.0	2.6	5.8	52.6	39.0
	IV	6,276.6	221.8	383.9	3,119.6	2,551.2	100.0	3.5	6.1	49.7	40.6
2022	I	6,316.9	202.4	413.5	3,208.3	2,492.8	100.0	3.2	6.5	50.8	39.5
	II	6,363.7	235.7	482.5	3,269.6	2,375.9	100.0	3.7	7.6	51.4	37.3
	III	6,385.3	201.4	444.2	3,093.4	2,646.3	100.0	3.2	7.0	48.4	41.4
	IV	6,423.3	148.3	385.8	3,336.8	2,552.4	100.0	2.3	6.0	51.9	39.7
2023	I	6,462.5	199.0	479.7	3,341.8	2,442.0	100.0	3.1	7.4	51.7	37.8
	II	6,486.7	165.2	432.4	3,352.2	2,537.0	100.0	2.5	6.7	51.7	39.1
	III	6,523.8	156.5	407.5	3,257.0	2,702.8	100.0	2.4	6.2	49.9	41.4
	IV	6,556.3	152.1	460.5	3,287.6	2,656.1	100.0	2.3	7.0	50.1	40.5
2024	I	6,578.0	164.8	405.1	3,367.1	2,640.9	100.0	2.5	6.2	51.2	40.1

Jadual 7: Tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 7: Labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens					Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens	
		Jumlah Total	Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
Orang/ Person ('000)								
2018	I	15,192.4	12,868.0	8,566.8	3,245.3	938.8	117.1	2,324.4
	II	15,278.3	13,009.6	8,674.4	3,290.4	936.3	108.6	2,268.6
	III	15,381.3	13,255.7	8,804.1	3,367.7	964.5	119.4	2,125.6
	IV	15,449.9	13,040.4	8,702.3	3,282.9	942.9	112.4	2,409.4
2019	I	15,526.8	13,208.6	8,765.8	3,342.8	982.6	117.4	2,318.2
	II	15,598.8	13,307.6	8,814.3	3,385.4	995.9	112.0	2,291.1
	III	15,674.3	13,522.6	8,908.1	3,506.5	994.1	114.0	2,151.7
	IV	15,766.7	13,339.1	8,939.6	3,313.8	972.3	113.4	2,427.6
2020	I	15,790.1	13,466.8	8,958.8	3,385.3	1,002.0	120.7	2,323.3
	II	15,675.5	13,322.1	8,818.3	3,387.2	1,006.0	110.5	2,353.5
	III	15,840.6	13,481.7	8,926.2	3,460.7	992.3	102.6	2,358.9
	IV	15,922.3	13,719.8	9,077.1	3,454.4	1,067.8	120.4	2,202.5
2021	I	16,008.4	13,748.8	9,057.4	3,492.0	1,099.4	99.9	2,259.6
	II	15,972.2	13,678.4	9,243.4	3,414.9	953.0	67.1	2,293.9
	III	16,021.0	13,745.3	9,302.4	3,321.2	1,028.6	93.1	2,275.7
	IV	16,135.0	13,941.8	9,297.0	3,453.2	1,048.5	143.1	2,193.2
2022	I	16,246.1	14,038.0	9,369.6	3,515.7	1,042.5	110.3	2,208.1
	II	16,343.3	14,119.4	9,435.1	3,543.2	1,006.8	134.4	2,223.8
	III	16,442.9	14,195.0	9,478.8	3,525.8	1,052.8	137.5	2,247.9
	IV	16,542.2	14,296.1	9,511.3	3,557.8	1,093.9	133.0	2,246.1
2023	I	16,648.9	14,387.6	9,599.1	3,567.5	1,075.6	145.4	2,261.3
	II	16,727.4	14,457.6	9,722.1	3,549.1	1,060.2	126.2	2,269.9
	III	16,824.0	14,532.4	9,780.9	3,557.1	1,066.8	127.6	2,291.6
	IV	16,911.7	14,605.5	9,821.7	3,554.2	1,075.5	154.1	2,306.2
2024	I	16,962.3	14,645.3	9,999.1	3,455.2	1,082.9	108.0	2,317.0
Komposisi/ Share (%)								
2018	I	100.0	84.7	56.4	21.4	6.2	0.8	15.3
	II	100.0	85.2	56.8	21.5	6.1	0.7	14.8
	III	100.0	86.2	57.2	21.9	6.3	0.8	13.8
	IV	100.0	84.4	56.3	21.2	6.1	0.7	15.6
2019	I	100.0	85.1	56.5	21.5	6.3	0.8	14.9
	II	100.0	85.3	56.5	21.7	6.4	0.7	14.7
	III	100.0	86.3	56.8	22.4	6.3	0.7	13.7
	IV	100.0	84.6	56.7	21.0	6.2	0.7	15.4
2020	I	100.0	85.3	56.7	21.4	6.3	0.8	14.7
	II	100.0	85.0	56.3	21.6	6.4	0.7	15.0
	III	100.0	85.1	56.4	21.8	6.3	0.6	14.9
	IV	100.0	86.2	57.0	21.7	6.7	0.8	13.8
2021	I	100.0	85.9	56.6	21.8	6.9	0.6	14.1
	II	100.0	85.6	57.9	21.4	6.0	0.4	14.4
	III	100.0	85.8	58.1	20.7	6.4	0.6	14.2
	IV	100.0	86.4	57.6	21.4	6.5	0.9	13.6
2022	I	100.0	86.4	57.7	21.6	6.4	0.7	13.6
	II	100.0	86.4	57.7	21.7	6.2	0.8	13.6
	III	100.0	86.3	57.6	21.4	6.4	0.8	13.7
	IV	100.0	86.4	57.5	21.5	6.6	0.8	13.6
2023	I	100.0	86.4	57.7	21.4	6.5	0.9	13.6
	II	100.0	86.4	58.1	21.2	6.3	0.8	13.6
	III	100.0	86.4	58.1	21.1	6.3	0.8	13.6
	IV	100.0	86.4	58.1	21.0	6.4	0.9	13.6
2024	I	100.0	86.3	58.9	20.4	6.4	0.6	13.7

Jadual 9: Penduduk bekerja mengikut pencapaian pendidikan dan jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 9: Employed persons by educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Pencapaian pendidikan/ Educational attainment										
	Orang/ Person ('000)					Komposisi/ Share (%)					
	Jumlah Total	Tiada pendidikan rasmi No formal education	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary	Tertiari Tertiary	Jumlah Total	Tiada pendidikan rasmi No formal education	Rendah Primary	Menengah Secondary	Tertiari Tertiary	
Jumlah/ Total											
2018	I	14,683.6	461.4	2,048.0	8,149.7	4,024.4	100.0	3.1	13.9	55.5	27.4
	II	14,767.2	396.4	2,034.9	8,098.0	4,237.8	100.0	2.7	13.8	54.8	28.7
	III	14,856.8	420.8	1,829.1	8,274.7	4,332.1	100.0	2.8	12.3	55.7	29.2
	IV	14,933.4	425.4	1,895.4	8,330.9	4,281.6	100.0	2.8	12.7	55.8	28.7
2019	I	15,010.2	430.1	1,916.1	8,220.6	4,443.4	100.0	2.9	12.8	54.8	29.6
	II	15,078.2	457.1	1,801.7	8,504.1	4,315.3	100.0	3.0	11.9	56.4	28.6
	III	15,162.1	457.3	1,755.6	8,418.3	4,531.1	100.0	3.0	11.6	55.5	29.9
	IV	15,254.5	459.2	1,894.7	8,470.4	4,430.2	100.0	3.0	12.4	55.5	29.0
2020	I	15,243.5	423.3	1,759.9	8,532.5	4,527.8	100.0	2.8	11.5	56.0	29.7
	II	14,883.7	413.9	1,556.0	8,326.5	4,587.3	100.0	2.8	10.5	55.9	30.8
	III	15,095.6	354.5	1,582.5	8,367.0	4,791.7	100.0	2.3	10.5	55.4	31.7
	IV	15,161.6	339.8	1,576.1	8,194.9	5,050.9	100.0	2.2	10.4	54.1	33.3
2021	I	15,236.5	417.6	1,567.8	8,239.7	5,011.4	100.0	2.7	10.3	54.1	32.9
	II	15,207.3	546.5	1,473.3	8,271.9	4,915.6	100.0	3.6	9.7	54.4	32.3
	III	15,274.8	582.8	1,300.3	8,419.7	4,971.9	100.0	3.8	8.5	55.1	32.5
	IV	15,440.7	549.3	1,351.3	8,633.9	4,906.2	100.0	3.6	8.8	55.9	31.8
2022	I	15,574.9	517.4	1,416.4	8,736.2	4,904.8	100.0	3.3	9.1	56.1	31.5
	II	15,701.2	470.6	1,430.4	8,901.5	4,898.7	100.0	3.0	9.1	56.7	31.2
	III	15,831.1	485.5	1,392.9	8,957.7	4,995.0	100.0	3.1	8.8	56.6	31.6
	IV	15,941.7	420.5	1,395.8	9,062.6	5,062.8	100.0	2.6	8.8	56.8	31.8
2023	I	16,062.0	436.6	1,439.9	9,091.8	5,093.7	100.0	2.7	9.0	56.6	31.7
	II	16,146.1	474.2	1,397.6	9,156.3	5,117.9	100.0	2.9	8.7	56.7	31.7
	III	16,250.9	404.0	1,289.2	9,408.0	5,149.6	100.0	2.5	7.9	57.9	31.7
	IV	16,346.7	404.8	1,353.8	9,405.6	5,182.6	100.0	2.5	8.3	57.5	31.7
2024	I	16,401.2	443.6	1,387.1	9,369.7	5,200.9	100.0	2.7	8.5	57.1	31.7
Lelaki/ Male											
2018	I	8,976.4	294.1	1,416.5	5,199.6	2,066.2	100.0	3.3	15.8	57.9	23.0
	II	9,035.6	235.9	1,417.7	5,238.5	2,143.5	100.0	2.6	15.7	58.0	23.7
	III	9,074.1	251.1	1,280.7	5,332.9	2,209.4	100.0	2.8	14.1	58.8	24.3
	IV	9,137.4	250.3	1,262.8	5,423.4	2,200.8	100.0	2.7	13.8	59.4	24.1
2019	I	9,149.6	270.7	1,266.6	5,375.5	2,236.8	100.0	3.0	13.8	58.8	24.4
	II	9,175.5	276.0	1,196.8	5,497.6	2,205.2	100.0	3.0	13.0	59.9	24.0
	III	9,228.7	265.6	1,186.1	5,467.3	2,309.7	100.0	2.9	12.9	59.2	25.0
	IV	9,290.8	258.2	1,277.6	5,489.1	2,265.8	100.0	2.8	13.8	59.1	24.4
2020	I	9,294.5	243.4	1,177.6	5,542.7	2,330.8	100.0	2.6	12.7	59.6	25.1
	II	9,129.1	228.3	1,058.4	5,457.0	2,385.4	100.0	2.5	11.6	59.8	26.1
	III	9,229.8	196.6	1,059.0	5,423.9	2,550.3	100.0	2.1	11.5	58.8	27.6
	IV	9,273.1	233.2	1,116.0	5,332.6	2,591.3	100.0	2.5	12.0	57.5	27.9
2021	I	9,314.1	272.0	1,140.6	5,479.1	2,422.4	100.0	2.9	12.2	58.8	26.0
	II	9,285.0	378.8	1,082.4	5,388.5	2,435.3	100.0	4.1	11.7	58.0	26.2
	III	9,335.9	431.6	952.8	5,277.8	2,673.7	100.0	4.6	10.2	56.5	28.6
	IV	9,444.3	342.7	988.1	5,645.0	2,468.5	100.0	3.6	10.5	59.8	26.1
2022	I	9,534.2	325.2	1,030.8	5,657.9	2,520.3	100.0	3.4	10.8	59.3	26.4
	II	9,596.3	244.7	1,001.7	5,753.3	2,596.7	100.0	2.5	10.4	60.0	27.1
	III	9,692.0	293.9	985.4	5,986.7	2,425.9	100.0	3.0	10.2	61.8	25.0
	IV	9,763.0	281.7	1,028.1	5,854.6	2,598.7	100.0	2.9	10.5	60.0	26.6
2023	I	9,840.8	246.3	985.9	5,885.2	2,723.4	100.0	2.5	10.0	59.8	27.7
	II	9,901.6	321.1	987.9	5,927.4	2,665.3	100.0	3.2	10.0	59.9	26.9
	III	9,968.4	257.0	909.0	6,274.7	2,527.7	100.0	2.6	9.1	62.9	25.4
	IV	10,029.4	267.4	920.6	6,240.8	2,600.6	100.0	2.7	9.2	62.2	25.9
2024	I	10,059.8	290.3	1,012.5	6,120.9	2,636.1	100.0	2.9	10.1	60.8	26.2
Perempuan/ Female											
2018	I	5,707.2	167.3	631.6	2,950.1	1,958.2	100.0	2.9	11.1	51.7	34.3
	II	5,731.6	160.4	617.3	2,859.5	2,094.3	100.0	2.8	10.8	49.9	36.5
	III	5,782.7	169.8	548.4	2,941.9	2,122.7	100.0	2.9	9.5	50.9	36.7
	IV	5,796.0	175.1	632.7	2,907.5	2,080.8	100.0	3.0	10.9	50.2	35.9
2019	I	5,860.5	159.4	649.5	2,845.1	2,206.6	100.0	2.7	11.1	48.5	37.7
	II	5,902.7	181.1	605.0	3,006.5	2,110.1	100.0	3.1	10.2	50.9	35.7
	III	5,933.5	191.7	569.5	2,951.0	2,221.4	100.0	3.2	9.6	49.7	37.4
	IV	5,963.7	200.9	617.1	2,981.3	2,164.4	100.0	3.4	10.3	50.0	36.3
2020	I	5,949.0	180.0	582.3	2,989.7	2,197.0	100.0	3.0	9.8	50.3	36.9
	II	5,754.7	185.6	497.6	2,869.5	2,201.9	100.0	3.2	8.6	49.9	38.3
	III	5,865.8	157.8	523.5	2,943.1	2,241.4	100.0	2.7	8.9	50.2	38.2
	IV	5,888.6	106.6	460.1	2,862.3	2,459.6	100.0	1.8	7.8	48.6	41.8
2021	I	5,922.4	145.6	427.2	2,760.6	2,589.0	100.0	2.5	7.2	46.6	43.7
	II	5,922.3	167.7	390.8	2,883.5	2,480.3	100.0	2.8	6.6	48.7	41.9
	III	5,938.9	151.2	347.5	3,142.0	2,298.3	100.0	2.5	5.9	52.9	38.7
	IV	5,996.3	206.6	363.2	2,988.9	2,437.6	100.0	3.4	6.1	49.8	40.7
2022	I	6,040.6	192.2	385.5	3,078.3	2,384.6	100.0	3.2	6.4	51.0	39.5
	II	6,104.9	225.9	428.8	3,148.3	2,302.0	100.0	3.7	7.0	51.6	37.7
	III	6,139.1	191.6	407.5	2,971.0	2,569.1	100.0	3.1	6.6	48.4	41.8
	IV	6,178.7	138.7	367.7	3,208.0	2,464.2	100.0	2.2	6.0	51.9	39.9
2023	I	6,221.2	190.3	454.0	3,206.7	2,370.3	100.0	3.1	7.3	51.5	38.1
	II	6,244.5	153.2	409.7	3,229.0	2,452.7	100.0	2.5	6.6	51.7	39.3
	III	6,282.5	147.0	380.2	3,133.4	2,622.0	100.0	2.3	6.1	49.9	41.7
	IV	6,317.3	137.3	433.2	3,164.8	2,582.0	100.0	2.2	6.9	50.1	40.9
2024	I	6,341.4	153.3	374.6	3,248.8	2,564.8	100.0	2.4	5.9	51.2	40.4

Jadual 10: Penduduk bekerja mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 10: Employed persons by ethnic group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens					Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens	
		Jumlah Total	Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
Orang/ Person ('000)								
2018	I	14,683.6	12,396.8	8,227.0	3,171.1	887.3	111.5	2,286.7
	II	14,767.2	12,536.4	8,335.4	3,212.1	888.2	100.7	2,230.8
	III	14,856.8	12,783.7	8,473.8	3,285.9	912.0	112.0	2,073.1
	IV	14,933.4	12,566.8	8,367.9	3,198.8	892.1	108.1	2,366.5
2019	I	15,010.2	12,732.7	8,438.4	3,249.7	934.8	109.8	2,277.4
	II	15,078.2	12,831.4	8,481.7	3,295.9	949.8	103.9	2,246.9
	III	15,162.1	13,056.4	8,572.5	3,429.6	947.8	106.5	2,105.7
	IV	15,254.5	12,867.1	8,605.8	3,238.3	913.9	109.1	2,387.4
2020	I	15,243.5	12,986.9	8,617.8	3,303.2	954.4	111.5	2,256.6
	II	14,883.7	12,636.2	8,356.4	3,242.5	934.7	102.5	2,247.5
	III	15,095.6	12,841.6	8,528.3	3,288.2	932.7	92.3	2,254.1
	IV	15,161.6	13,065.0	8,649.1	3,306.3	1,004.0	105.6	2,096.6
2021	I	15,236.5	13,085.2	8,610.9	3,334.4	1,047.0	92.8	2,151.3
	II	15,207.3	13,022.6	8,785.7	3,274.9	899.0	62.9	2,184.7
	III	15,274.8	13,105.8	8,852.0	3,199.3	964.4	90.2	2,169.0
	IV	15,440.7	13,351.0	8,880.5	3,328.2	1,003.4	138.8	2,089.6
2022	I	15,574.9	13,468.2	8,999.9	3,368.4	997.2	102.8	2,106.7
	II	15,701.2	13,575.9	9,047.8	3,423.1	974.1	131.0	2,125.3
	III	15,831.1	13,676.9	9,093.1	3,429.2	1,023.3	131.3	2,154.2
	IV	15,941.7	13,783.9	9,147.9	3,462.3	1,048.6	125.2	2,157.8
2023	I	16,062.0	13,883.8	9,233.7	3,468.1	1,039.2	142.8	2,178.2
	II	16,146.1	13,958.8	9,349.5	3,466.6	1,020.5	122.2	2,187.3
	III	16,250.9	14,040.4	9,433.4	3,470.3	1,017.9	118.8	2,210.4
	IV	16,346.7	14,123.4	9,477.4	3,474.7	1,031.7	139.6	2,223.2
2024	I	16,401.2	14,168.3	9,636.9	3,385.7	1,039.1	106.7	2,232.9
Komposisi/ Share (%)								
2018	I	100.0	84.4	56.0	21.6	6.0	0.8	15.6
	II	100.0	84.9	56.4	21.8	6.0	0.7	15.1
	III	100.0	86.0	57.0	22.1	6.1	0.8	14.0
	IV	100.0	84.2	56.0	21.4	6.0	0.7	15.8
2019	I	100.0	84.8	56.2	21.6	6.2	0.7	15.2
	II	100.0	85.1	56.3	21.9	6.3	0.7	14.9
	III	100.0	86.1	56.5	22.6	6.3	0.7	13.9
	IV	100.0	84.3	56.4	21.2	6.0	0.7	15.7
2020	I	100.0	85.2	56.5	21.7	6.3	0.7	14.8
	II	100.0	84.9	56.1	21.8	6.3	0.7	15.1
	III	100.0	85.1	56.5	21.8	6.2	0.6	14.9
	IV	100.0	86.2	57.0	21.8	6.6	0.7	13.8
2021	I	100.0	85.9	56.5	21.9	6.9	0.6	14.1
	II	100.0	85.6	57.8	21.5	5.9	0.4	14.4
	III	100.0	85.8	58.0	20.9	6.3	0.6	14.2
	IV	100.0	86.5	57.5	21.6	6.5	0.9	13.5
2022	I	100.0	86.5	57.8	21.6	6.4	0.7	13.5
	II	100.0	86.5	57.6	21.8	6.2	0.8	13.5
	III	100.0	86.4	57.4	21.7	6.5	0.8	13.6
	IV	100.0	86.5	57.4	21.7	6.6	0.8	13.5
2023	I	100.0	86.4	57.5	21.6	6.5	0.9	13.6
	II	100.0	86.5	57.9	21.5	6.3	0.8	13.5
	III	100.0	86.4	58.0	21.4	6.3	0.7	13.6
	IV	100.0	86.4	58.0	21.3	6.3	0.9	13.6
2024	I	100.0	86.4	58.8	20.6	6.3	0.7	13.6

Jadual 11: Penduduk bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 11: Employed persons by occupation, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Pekerjaan/ Occupation									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Orang/ Person ('000)											
2018	I	14,683.6	626.4	1,797.2	1,494.1	1,260.1	3,287.4	922.8	1,609.2	1,805.7	1,880.6
	II	14,767.2	653.7	1,831.2	1,549.0	1,246.8	3,405.2	939.7	1,607.3	1,742.6	1,791.7
	III	14,856.8	705.2	1,828.7	1,585.2	1,211.8	3,556.5	915.2	1,612.0	1,751.7	1,690.6
	IV	14,933.4	698.8	1,885.0	1,515.8	1,229.1	3,637.8	897.1	1,526.5	1,737.5	1,805.7
2019	I	15,010.2	698.8	1,941.6	1,532.1	1,258.8	3,451.5	921.2	1,552.3	1,667.1	1,986.7
	II	15,078.2	736.5	1,879.5	1,514.6	1,277.3	3,503.4	919.2	1,512.6	1,806.3	1,928.9
	III	15,162.1	735.3	1,851.8	1,612.7	1,335.9	3,628.3	857.3	1,443.3	1,874.0	1,823.5
	IV	15,254.5	665.1	1,907.2	1,631.5	1,336.1	3,480.2	917.1	1,381.6	1,882.7	2,053.0
2020	I	15,243.5	683.0	1,958.6	1,614.1	1,371.6	3,572.1	945.4	1,385.8	1,772.2	1,940.5
	II	14,883.7	774.8	1,923.9	1,564.2	1,318.8	3,530.9	921.3	1,384.0	1,641.2	1,824.7
	III	15,095.6	752.0	1,910.5	1,732.4	1,302.4	3,513.5	872.6	1,426.1	1,713.7	1,872.4
	IV	15,161.6	845.8	1,937.6	1,775.1	1,322.5	3,536.7	900.0	1,302.7	1,799.3	1,742.0
2021	I	15,236.5	811.2	2,179.4	1,879.3	1,507.8	3,499.4	788.9	1,221.8	1,617.9	1,730.9
	II	15,207.3	631.2	2,013.0	1,705.7	1,641.6	3,737.5	719.0	1,304.9	1,649.5	1,804.8
	III	15,274.8	594.1	1,967.0	1,695.6	1,704.6	3,822.8	695.1	1,284.8	1,637.1	1,873.8
	IV	15,440.7	610.1	1,978.0	1,707.5	1,728.4	3,920.8	666.9	1,285.7	1,641.4	1,901.6
2022	I	15,574.9	623.7	1,998.9	1,718.7	1,742.1	3,984.4	641.5	1,290.6	1,645.3	1,929.7
	II	15,701.2	635.6	2,023.0	1,728.2	1,755.5	4,042.5	627.8	1,296.3	1,648.6	1,943.7
	III	15,831.1	642.6	2,046.2	1,737.3	1,762.2	4,061.7	626.7	1,305.8	1,666.1	1,982.4
	IV	15,941.7	648.1	2,057.9	1,745.1	1,769.8	4,079.2	628.1	1,312.9	1,683.2	2,017.5
2023	I	16,062.0	655.0	2,078.8	1,753.1	1,774.3	4,094.1	641.5	1,318.0	1,689.7	2,057.5
	II	16,146.1	659.5	2,090.0	1,762.9	1,781.2	4,103.5	645.8	1,326.1	1,698.2	2,079.0
	III	16,250.9	663.3	2,099.6	1,770.2	1,789.5	4,135.5	650.9	1,329.0	1,698.3	2,114.6
	IV	16,346.7	669.3	2,105.7	1,778.4	1,793.4	4,162.9	650.5	1,334.7	1,706.3	2,145.3
2024	I	16,401.2	674.6	2,108.6	1,785.4	1,794.4	4,177.1	651.4	1,336.0	1,712.0	2,161.7
Komposisi/ Share (%)											
2018	I	100.0	4.3	12.2	10.2	8.6	22.4	6.3	11.0	12.3	12.8
	II	100.0	4.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	23.1	6.4	10.9	11.8	12.1
	III	100.0	4.7	12.3	10.7	8.2	23.9	6.2	10.9	11.8	11.4
	IV	100.0	4.7	12.6	10.2	8.2	24.4	6.0	10.2	11.6	12.1
2019	I	100.0	4.7	12.9	10.2	8.4	23.0	6.1	10.3	11.1	13.2
	II	100.0	4.9	12.5	10.0	8.5	23.2	6.1	10.0	12.0	12.8
	III	100.0	4.8	12.2	10.6	8.8	23.9	5.7	9.5	12.4	12.0
	IV	100.0	4.4	12.5	10.7	8.8	22.8	6.0	9.1	12.3	13.5
2020	I	100.0	4.5	12.8	10.6	9.0	23.4	6.2	9.1	11.6	12.7
	II	100.0	5.2	12.9	10.5	8.9	23.7	6.2	9.3	11.0	12.3
	III	100.0	5.0	12.7	11.5	8.6	23.3	5.8	9.4	11.4	12.4
	IV	100.0	5.6	12.8	11.7	8.7	23.3	5.9	8.6	11.9	11.5
2021	I	100.0	5.3	14.3	12.3	9.9	23.0	5.2	8.0	10.6	11.4
	II	100.0	4.2	13.2	11.2	10.8	24.6	4.7	8.6	10.8	11.9
	III	100.0	3.9	12.9	11.1	11.2	25.0	4.6	8.4	10.7	12.3
	IV	100.0	4.0	12.8	11.1	11.2	25.4	4.3	8.3	10.6	12.3
2022	I	100.0	4.0	12.8	11.0	11.2	25.6	4.1	8.3	10.6	12.4
	II	100.0	4.0	12.9	11.0	11.2	25.7	4.0	8.3	10.5	12.4
	III	100.0	4.1	12.9	11.0	11.1	25.7	4.0	8.2	10.5	12.5
	IV	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	11.1	25.6	3.9	8.2	10.6	12.7
2023	I	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	11.0	25.5	4.0	8.2	10.5	12.8
	II	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	11.0	25.4	4.0	8.2	10.5	12.9
	III	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	11.0	25.4	4.0	8.2	10.5	13.0
	IV	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	11.0	25.5	4.0	8.2	10.4	13.1
2024	I	100.0	4.1	12.9	10.9	10.9	25.5	4.0	8.1	10.4	13.2

Pekerjaan berasaskan MASCO 2020. Keterangan terperinci di muka surat 69 di nota teknikal.
Occupation based on MASCO 2020. Details description as in page 69 of the technical notes.

Jadual 12: Penduduk bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 12: Employed persons by status in employment, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Majikan Employer	Pekerja Employee	Bekerja sendiri Own account worker	Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Unpaid family worker
Orang/ Person ('000)					
2018					
I	14,683.6	507.9	10,703.7	2,803.4	668.6
II	14,767.2	521.8	10,737.8	2,815.8	691.7
III	14,856.8	589.4	10,668.7	2,919.6	679.1
IV	14,933.4	565.9	10,767.6	2,921.9	678.0
2019					
I	15,010.2	572.6	11,043.5	2,819.3	574.7
II	15,078.2	569.6	11,253.0	2,676.8	578.9
III	15,162.1	596.7	11,404.0	2,626.7	534.8
IV	15,254.5	520.7	11,580.2	2,588.3	565.3
2020					
I	15,243.5	585.1	11,378.2	2,658.8	621.4
II	14,883.7	499.6	11,270.4	2,516.3	597.4
III	15,095.6	451.4	11,526.7	2,533.3	584.3
IV	15,161.6	485.1	11,703.8	2,439.5	533.3
2021					
I	15,236.5	491.4	11,677.1	2,534.0	534.1
II	15,207.3	460.0	11,610.5	2,611.8	525.0
III	15,274.8	476.8	11,692.7	2,581.5	523.8
IV	15,440.7	486.9	11,772.3	2,651.5	529.9
2022					
I	15,574.9	529.1	11,822.1	2,708.4	515.3
II	15,701.2	558.5	11,873.6	2,772.9	496.3
III	15,831.1	568.7	11,934.4	2,836.1	491.8
IV	15,941.7	571.8	12,001.9	2,878.2	489.8
2023					
I	16,062.0	581.7	12,056.5	2,935.9	487.9
II	16,146.1	585.2	12,102.0	2,968.6	490.3
III	16,250.9	586.1	12,190.1	2,982.8	491.9
IV	16,346.7	588.6	12,265.5	2,998.9	493.7
2024					
I	16,401.2	596.8	12,299.7	3,015.8	488.9
Komposisi/ Share (%)					
2018					
I	100.0	3.5	72.9	19.1	4.6
II	100.0	3.5	72.7	19.1	4.7
III	100.0	4.0	71.8	19.7	4.6
IV	100.0	3.8	72.1	19.6	4.5
2019					
I	100.0	3.8	73.6	18.8	3.8
II	100.0	3.8	74.6	17.8	3.8
III	100.0	3.9	75.2	17.3	3.5
IV	100.0	3.4	75.9	17.0	3.7
2020					
I	100.0	3.8	74.6	17.4	4.1
II	100.0	3.4	75.7	16.9	4.0
III	100.0	3.0	76.4	16.8	3.9
IV	100.0	3.2	77.2	16.1	3.5
2021					
I	100.0	3.2	76.6	16.6	3.5
II	100.0	3.0	76.3	17.2	3.5
III	100.0	3.1	76.5	16.9	3.4
IV	100.0	3.2	76.2	17.2	3.4
2022					
I	100.0	3.4	75.9	17.4	3.3
II	100.0	3.6	75.6	17.7	3.2
III	100.0	3.6	75.4	17.9	3.1
IV	100.0	3.6	75.3	18.0	3.1
2023					
I	100.0	3.6	75.1	18.3	3.0
II	100.0	3.6	75.0	18.4	3.0
III	100.0	3.6	75.0	18.4	3.0
IV	100.0	3.6	75.0	18.3	3.0
2024					
I	100.0	3.6	75.0	18.4	3.0

Jadual 13: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 13: *Unemployed and unemployment rate by sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024*

Tahun Year	Penganggur/ <i>Unemployed</i>			Kadar Pengangguran/ <i>Unemployment rate</i>			
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Orang/ person ('000)			Peratus/ peratus (%)				
2018	I	508.9	298.2	210.7	3.3	3.2	3.6
	II	511.1	297.4	213.7	3.3	3.2	3.6
	III	524.4	300.5	224.0	3.4	3.2	3.7
	IV	516.5	281.4	235.1	3.3	3.0	3.9
2019	I	516.6	319.9	196.7	3.3	3.4	3.2
	II	520.6	317.0	203.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
	III	512.1	300.5	211.7	3.3	3.2	3.4
	IV	512.2	298.4	213.8	3.2	3.1	3.5
2020	I	546.6	331.0	215.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
	II	791.8	453.9	337.9	5.1	4.7	5.5
	III	745.0	459.5	285.5	4.7	4.7	4.6
	IV	760.7	465.3	295.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
2021	I	771.8	464.8	307.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
	II	764.9	444.1	320.8	4.8	4.6	5.1
	III	746.2	436.7	309.5	4.7	4.5	5.0
	IV	694.4	414.1	280.2	4.3	4.2	4.5
2022	I	671.2	395.0	276.2	4.1	4.0	4.4
	II	642.0	383.3	258.8	3.9	3.8	4.1
	III	611.8	365.7	246.2	3.7	3.6	3.9
	IV	600.5	355.8	244.7	3.6	3.5	3.8
2023	I	586.9	345.5	241.3	3.5	3.4	3.7
	II	581.4	339.1	242.2	3.5	3.3	3.7
	III	573.1	331.8	241.3	3.4	3.2	3.7
	IV	565.0	326.0	239.0	3.3	3.1	3.6
2024	I	561.1	324.5	236.6	3.3	3.1	3.6

Jadual 14: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut strata, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 14: *Unemployed and unemployment rate by strata, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024*

Tahun Year	Penganggur/ <i>Unemployed</i>			Kadar Pengangguran/ <i>Unemployment rate</i>			
	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	Jumlah Total	Bandar Urban	Luar Bandar Rural	
Orang/ person ('000)			Peratus/ peratus (%)				
2018	I	508.9	381.9	127.0	3.3	3.2	3.9
	II	511.1	407.7	103.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
	III	524.4	417.7	106.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
	IV	516.5	396.3	120.2	3.3	3.3	3.6
2019	I	516.6	416.9	99.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
	II	520.6	409.6	111.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
	III	512.1	411.0	101.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
	IV	512.2	397.6	114.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
2020	I	546.6	428.4	118.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
	II	791.8	644.2	147.6	5.1	5.2	4.6
	III	745.0	569.5	175.5	4.7	4.5	5.5
	IV	760.7	628.0	132.7	4.8	4.9	4.1
2021	I	771.8	647.0	124.9	4.8	5.0	4.1
	II	764.9	612.2	152.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
	III	746.2	577.6	168.6	4.7	4.5	5.3
	IV	694.4	557.2	137.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
2022	I	671.2	521.6	149.6	4.1	4.0	4.9
	II	642.0	480.9	161.1	3.9	3.6	5.1
	III	611.8	467.6	144.2	3.7	3.5	4.6
	IV	600.5	458.5	142.0	3.6	3.4	4.4
2023	I	586.9	466.4	120.4	3.5	3.4	3.9
	II	581.4	453.3	128.1	3.5	3.3	4.3
	III	573.1	447.8	125.3	3.4	3.2	4.2
	IV	565.0	435.1	129.9	3.3	3.1	4.3
2024	I	561.1	393.7	167.4	3.3	3.1	4.1

Jadual 15: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 15: Unemployed and unemployment rate by ethnic group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens					Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens	
		Jumlah Total	Bumiputera	Cina Chinese	India Indians	Lain-lain Others		
Penganggur/ Unemployed ('000)								
2018	I	508.9	471.2	339.8	74.2	51.6	5.6	37.7
	II	511.1	473.3	339.0	78.3	48.1	7.9	37.8
	III	524.4	471.9	330.2	81.8	52.5	7.4	52.5
	IV	516.5	473.6	334.4	84.1	50.8	4.2	42.9
2019	I	516.6	475.9	327.3	93.1	47.8	7.6	40.8
	II	520.6	476.3	332.6	89.5	46.1	8.1	44.3
	III	512.1	466.2	335.6	76.8	46.3	7.5	45.9
	IV	512.2	472.1	333.8	75.5	58.5	4.4	40.2
2020	I	546.6	480.0	341.0	82.2	47.6	9.2	66.7
	II	791.8	685.8	461.8	144.7	71.3	8.0	106.0
	III	745.0	640.2	397.8	172.5	59.6	10.2	104.8
	IV	760.7	654.8	428.0	148.1	63.8	14.8	105.9
2021	I	771.8	663.6	446.5	157.6	52.4	7.1	108.3
	II	764.9	655.8	457.7	140.0	54.0	4.2	109.1
	III	746.2	639.5	450.5	121.9	64.2	2.9	106.7
	IV	694.4	590.8	416.5	125.0	45.0	4.3	103.6
2022	I	671.2	569.8	369.7	147.3	45.3	7.5	101.4
	II	642.0	543.5	387.3	120.1	32.7	3.4	98.5
	III	611.8	518.1	385.7	96.7	29.5	6.2	93.7
	IV	600.5	512.2	363.4	95.5	45.4	7.9	88.3
2023	I	586.9	503.8	365.4	99.4	36.3	2.6	83.1
	II	581.4	498.8	372.6	82.5	39.7	4.0	82.6
	III	573.1	491.9	347.5	86.7	48.9	8.8	81.2
	IV	565.0	482.1	344.3	79.5	43.8	14.5	83.0
2024	I	561.1	476.9	362.3	69.6	43.9	1.3	84.1
Kadar pengangguran/ unemployment rate (%)								
2018	I	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.3	5.5	4.8	1.6
	II	3.3	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.1	7.3	1.7
	III	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.4	5.4	6.2	2.5
	IV	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.6	5.4	3.8	1.8
2019	I	3.3	3.6	3.7	2.8	4.9	6.5	1.8
	II	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.6	7.2	1.9
	III	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.2	4.7	6.6	2.1
	IV	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.3	6.0	3.8	1.7
2020	I	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.4	4.8	7.6	2.9
	II	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.3	7.1	7.2	4.5
	III	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	10.0	4.4
	IV	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	6.0	12.3	4.8
2021	I	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	7.1	4.8
	II	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.1	5.7	6.2	4.8
	III	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.7	6.2	3.1	4.7
	IV	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.0	4.7
2022	I	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	6.8	4.6
	II	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.5	4.4
	III	3.7	3.7	4.1	2.7	2.8	4.5	4.2
	IV	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.7	4.1	5.9	3.9
2023	I	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.4	1.8	3.7
	II	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.3	3.7	3.2	3.6
	III	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.4	4.6	6.9	3.5
	IV	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.2	4.1	9.4	3.6
2024	I	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.0	4.1	1.2	3.6

Jadual 16: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 16: Unemployed and unemployment rate by age group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah Total	Kumpulan umur/ Age group					
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Penganggur/ Unemployed ('000)							
2018	I	508.9	310.4	144.2	31.5	19.1	3.6
	II	511.1	284.1	153.3	42.5	24.8	6.4
	III	524.4	309.6	148.0	40.0	22.6	4.2
	IV	516.5	293.7	156.6	38.2	19.0	9.0
2019	I	516.6	279.6	163.1	42.5	23.9	7.5
	II	520.6	287.0	160.6	39.8	24.9	8.2
	III	512.1	288.6	166.9	31.2	20.6	4.8
	IV	512.2	278.9	159.1	43.6	23.6	7.0
2020	I	546.6	291.4	165.3	45.5	34.6	9.9
	II	791.8	326.7	274.3	86.0	67.7	37.2
	III	745.0	322.3	233.7	80.7	46.9	61.4
	IV	760.7	330.8	256.6	76.2	52.1	45.0
2021	I	771.8	317.4	231.0	104.3	58.5	60.7
	II	764.9	283.1	263.3	75.0	82.2	61.3
	III	746.2	304.1	245.3	73.4	70.3	53.1
	IV	694.4	313.1	244.5	80.2	42.5	14.1
2022	I	671.2	303.2	234.6	67.1	46.3	20.2
	II	642.0	303.4	219.2	54.3	46.6	18.5
	III	611.8	301.3	206.1	51.4	36.2	16.9
	IV	600.5	299.4	191.1	59.9	26.4	23.7
2023	I	586.9	288.4	160.4	89.7	30.6	17.8
	II	581.4	305.7	165.7	56.5	29.3	24.1
	III	573.1	295.1	149.2	52.8	37.7	38.3
	IV	565.0	294.4	155.6	42.0	38.6	34.4
2024	I	561.1	292.9	125.6	62.5	37.6	42.4
Kadar pengangguran/ unemployment rate (%)							
2018	I	3.3	11.6	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.3
	II	3.3	10.4	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.5
	III	3.4	11.4	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.3
	IV	3.3	10.5	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
2019	I	3.3	10.3	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.6
	II	3.3	10.4	3.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
	III	3.3	10.2	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.4
	IV	3.2	9.9	2.9	1.2	0.9	0.6
2020	I	3.5	11.0	3.1	1.2	1.3	0.7
	II	5.1	12.5	5.2	2.3	2.6	2.8
	III	4.7	12.6	4.4	2.1	1.7	4.2
	IV	4.8	12.8	4.7	2.0	1.9	3.2
2021	I	4.8	12.1	4.4	2.6	2.2	4.5
	II	4.8	11.0	4.9	1.9	3.0	4.3
	III	4.7	11.7	4.6	1.8	2.6	4.0
	IV	4.3	11.7	4.4	2.0	1.6	1.2
2022	I	4.1	11.1	4.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
	II	3.9	11.0	3.9	1.3	1.8	1.5
	III	3.7	10.8	3.7	1.2	1.4	1.3
	IV	3.6	10.7	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.8
2023	I	3.5	10.1	2.9	2.1	1.1	1.4
	II	3.5	10.7	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.9
	III	3.4	10.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	3.0
	IV	3.3	10.1	2.7	1.0	1.4	2.6
2024	I	3.3	10.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	3.3

Jadual 17: Penganggur aktif mengikut tempoh menganggur, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
 Table 17: Active unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year		Jumlah penganggur/ Total unemployed				
		Jumlah Total	Kurang daripada 3 bulan Less than 3 months	3 bulan hingga kurang daripada 6 bulan 3 months to less than 6 months	6 bulan hingga kurang daripada 1 tahun 6 months to less than 1 year	Lebih daripada 1 tahun More than 1 year
Orang/Person ('000)						
2018	I	353.0	150.6	113.3	47.6	41.4
	II	333.3	143.5	119.6	43.8	26.4
	III	347.7	171.3	92.2	45.7	38.5
	IV	339.5	161.1	93.3	45.5	39.6
2019	I	373.1	171.6	95.2	62.2	44.2
	II	383.3	172.6	123.6	54.2	32.9
	III	371.3	164.1	119.5	53.9	33.7
	IV	363.0	164.6	109.8	46.9	41.7
2020	I	356.9	159.0	94.7	57.7	45.5
	II	485.7	240.7	149.9	64.2	30.8
	III	592.2	294.2	152.9	92.0	53.1
	IV	634.4	285.8	193.1	88.5	67.0
2021	I	640.1	316.1	165.3	89.9	68.7
	II	663.4	385.0	143.0	71.6	63.8
	III	658.1	331.6	177.8	90.6	58.1
	IV	611.0	353.5	149.8	62.5	45.2
2022	I	593.0	353.4	141.3	58.9	39.4
	II	567.5	336.9	128.9	65.2	36.5
	III	534.0	321.0	114.7	61.0	37.3
	IV	515.4	313.5	109.3	56.7	35.9
2023	I	495.8	312.4	100.4	47.6	35.4
	II	493.4	318.1	94.9	45.7	34.7
	III	468.6	316.5	85.8	42.0	24.3
	IV	460.9	311.6	83.4	40.3	25.6
2024	I	452.3	293.8	81.4	42.5	34.6
Komposisi/Share (%)						
2018	I	100.0	42.7	32.1	13.5	11.7
	II	100.0	43.1	35.9	13.1	7.9
	III	100.0	49.3	26.5	13.1	11.1
	IV	100.0	47.5	27.5	13.4	11.7
2019	I	100.0	46.0	25.5	16.7	11.8
	II	100.0	45.0	32.2	14.1	8.6
	III	100.0	44.2	32.2	14.5	9.1
	IV	100.0	45.3	30.2	12.9	11.5
2020	I	100.0	44.6	26.5	16.2	12.7
	II	100.0	49.6	30.9	13.2	6.3
	III	100.0	49.7	25.8	15.5	9.0
	IV	100.0	45.1	30.4	14.0	10.6
2021	I	100.0	49.4	25.8	14.0	10.7
	II	100.0	58.0	21.6	10.8	9.6
	III	100.0	50.4	27.0	13.8	8.8
	IV	100.0	57.9	24.5	10.2	7.4
2022	I	100.0	59.6	23.8	9.9	6.6
	II	100.0	59.4	22.7	11.5	6.4
	III	100.0	60.1	21.5	11.4	7.0
	IV	100.0	60.8	21.2	11.0	7.0
2023	I	100.0	63.0	20.3	9.6	7.1
	II	100.0	64.5	19.2	9.3	7.0
	III	100.0	67.5	18.3	9.0	5.2
	IV	100.0	67.6	18.1	8.7	5.6
2024	I	100.0	65.0	18.0	9.4	7.7

Jadual 19: Penduduk luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari kerja, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
 Table 19: Population outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Sebab tidak mencari kerja/ Reasons for not seeking work							
	Jumlah Total	Bersekolah/ masih belajar/ program latihan Schooling/ training program	Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga Housework/ family responsibilities	Akan melanjutkan pelajaran Going for further studies	Hilang upaya/ keilatan Disabled	Tiada minat/baru tamat belajar Not interested/ just completed study	Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia Retired/ old age	
Orang/ Person ('000)								
2018	I	7,093.7	2,869.0	2,982.4	225.2	300.5	92.5	624.1
	II	7,073.4	2,876.8	2,945.9	231.7	301.8	80.1	637.2
	III	7,077.9	2,995.8	2,941.0	96.7	335.8	100.5	608.1
	IV	7,070.7	3,088.3	2,900.7	39.4	320.1	89.1	633.2
2019	I	7,064.2	2,975.8	2,910.6	142.9	305.4	79.9	649.6
	II	7,088.1	2,875.9	2,973.3	181.7	296.9	78.2	682.1
	III	7,088.7	2,867.5	2,982.0	72.6	385.2	72.8	708.6
	IV	7,066.1	3,051.4	2,940.8	38.4	308.8	56.3	670.4
2020	I	7,163.1	3,082.8	3,036.4	97.8	306.6	47.4	592.1
	II	7,350.5	3,115.5	3,179.1	159.5	283.1	55.6	557.6
	III	7,324.6	2,872.1	3,223.0	178.7	216.2	236.2	598.3
	IV	7,318.4	3,105.3	3,107.6	148.9	169.9	127.0	659.7
2021	I	7,316.0	3,161.9	2,999.7	72.4	189.7	270.0	622.2
	II	7,424.9	3,117.4	3,233.4	110.6	134.7	235.7	593.2
	III	7,430.1	3,082.9	3,273.7	159.3	125.1	257.6	531.5
	IV	7,361.5	3,106.1	2,982.1	257.3	185.4	172.0	658.6
2022	I	7,289.9	3,020.8	3,033.4	219.2	220.8	90.5	705.3
	II	7,258.5	2,989.8	3,059.8	150.3	245.1	86.5	727.1
	III	7,250.6	2,989.0	3,126.0	161.6	199.2	90.5	684.3
	IV	7,246.1	3,043.6	3,169.8	123.5	174.7	75.9	658.6
2023	I	7,215.7	3,006.8	3,171.2	128.3	174.4	66.8	668.3
	II	7,180.2	2,955.5	3,195.1	134.2	191.9	50.7	652.8
	III	7,182.3	2,926.9	3,200.8	140.8	196.1	40.9	676.8
	IV	7,197.6	2,993.0	3,167.8	124.2	194.8	33.7	684.1
2024	I	7,194.0	2,990.4	3,165.5	108.3	197.5	30.7	701.6
Komposisi/ Share (%)								
2018	I	100.0	40.4	42.0	3.2	4.2	1.3	8.8
	II	100.0	40.7	41.6	3.3	4.3	1.1	9.0
	III	100.0	42.3	41.6	1.4	4.7	1.4	8.6
	IV	100.0	43.7	41.0	0.6	4.5	1.3	9.0
2019	I	100.0	42.1	41.2	2.0	4.3	1.1	9.2
	II	100.0	40.6	41.9	2.6	4.2	1.1	9.6
	III	100.0	40.5	42.1	1.0	5.4	1.0	10.0
	IV	100.0	43.2	41.6	0.5	4.4	0.8	9.5
2020	I	100.0	43.0	42.4	1.4	4.3	0.7	8.3
	II	100.0	42.4	43.3	2.2	3.9	0.8	7.6
	III	100.0	39.2	44.0	2.4	3.0	3.2	8.2
	IV	100.0	42.4	42.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	9.0
2021	I	100.0	43.2	41.0	1.0	2.6	3.7	8.5
	II	100.0	42.0	43.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	8.0
	III	100.0	41.5	44.1	2.1	1.7	3.5	7.2
	IV	100.0	42.2	40.5	3.5	2.5	2.3	8.9
2022	I	100.0	41.4	41.6	3.0	3.0	1.2	9.7
	II	100.0	41.2	42.2	2.1	3.4	1.2	10.0
	III	100.0	41.2	43.1	2.2	2.7	1.2	9.4
	IV	100.0	42.0	43.7	1.7	2.4	1.0	9.1
2023	I	100.0	41.7	43.9	1.8	2.4	0.9	9.3
	II	100.0	41.2	44.5	1.9	2.7	0.7	9.1
	III	100.0	40.8	44.6	2.0	2.7	0.6	9.4
	IV	100.0	41.6	44.0	1.7	2.7	0.5	9.5
2024	I	100.0	41.6	44.0	1.5	2.7	0.4	9.8



JADUAL STATISTIK: GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH

STATISTICAL TABLES: UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Jadual 20: Penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam mengikut jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 20: Employed person working less than 30 hours per week by sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam/ Working less than 30 hours						
	Orang/ Person ('000)			Kadar/ Rate(%)			
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
2018	I	462.3	172.9	289.3	3.1	1.9	5.1
	II	497.2	207.7	289.5	3.4	2.3	5.1
	III	442.4	172.7	269.7	3.0	1.9	4.7
	IV	370.0	140.9	229.0	2.5	1.5	4.0
2019	I	352.6	143.7	209.0	2.3	1.6	3.6
	II	374.3	171.5	202.8	2.5	1.9	3.4
	III	326.6	118.9	207.6	2.2	1.3	3.5
	IV	304.0	112.3	191.8	2.0	1.2	3.2
2020	I	667.5	320.1	347.4	4.4	3.4	5.8
	II	789.6	444.0	345.7	5.3	4.9	6.0
	III	403.8	151.4	252.4	2.7	1.6	4.3
	IV	533.7	345.6	188.0	3.5	3.7	3.2
2021	I	441.9	281.3	160.5	2.9	3.0	2.7
	II	474.1	317.8	156.3	3.1	3.4	2.6
	III	464.6	282.9	181.6	3.0	3.0	3.1
	IV	393.8	137.6	256.2	2.6	1.5	4.3
2022	I	336.3	112.1	224.1	2.2	1.2	3.7
	II	324.5	154.5	170.0	2.1	1.6	2.8
	III	287.2	132.9	154.3	1.8	1.4	2.5
	IV	268.5	115.4	153.0	1.7	1.2	2.5
2023	I	274.2	114.2	160.0	1.7	1.2	2.6
	II	280.4	120.2	160.2	1.7	1.2	2.6
	III	284.8	122.0	162.8	1.8	1.2	2.6
	IV	286.1	113.6	172.5	1.8	1.1	2.7
2024	I	283.9	123.1	160.8	1.7	1.2	2.5

Jadual 21: Penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 21: Employed person working less than 30 hours per week by age group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam/ Working less than 30 hours										
	Orang/ Person ('000)					Kadar/ Rate(%)					
	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	
2018	I	462.3	61.2	119.5	98.7	182.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	4.9
	II	497.2	75.5	132.4	101.3	188.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.9	5.1
	III	442.4	56.4	96.7	98.3	191.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.8	5.0
	IV	370.0	39.2	80.4	78.9	171.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	4.5
2019	I	352.6	52.2	90.9	68.9	140.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.7
	II	374.3	43.6	84.1	87.8	158.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	4.1
	III	326.6	42.5	73.6	79.7	130.8	2.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.4
	IV	304.0	39.1	62.9	72.8	129.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.0	3.4
2020	I	667.5	91.0	189.1	146.5	240.9	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	6.1
	II	789.6	134.6	229.1	182.0	244.0	5.3	5.9	4.5	4.9	6.3
	III	403.8	116.1	118.0	72.1	97.6	2.7	5.2	2.3	1.9	2.4
	IV	533.7	165.5	189.5	71.0	107.6	3.5	7.3	3.7	1.9	2.7
2021	I	441.9	57.0	209.4	106.3	69.2	2.9	2.5	4.1	2.7	1.8
	II	474.1	102.2	110.1	95.9	165.9	3.1	4.4	2.2	2.5	4.2
	III	464.6	69.0	166.4	123.7	105.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7
	IV	393.8	87.0	108.4	97.5	100.9	2.6	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.7
2022	I	336.3	39.1	103.6	77.8	115.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.1
	II	324.5	76.4	94.3	63.0	90.8	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	2.4
	III	287.2	35.3	99.5	68.4	84.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2
	IV	268.5	46.1	88.0	56.2	78.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.0
2023	I	274.2	37.4	94.4	46.5	95.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.4
	II	280.4	54.0	85.3	58.6	82.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.1
	III	284.8	41.5	113.2	49.6	80.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.0
	IV	286.1	49.1	108.7	43.3	85.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.1
2024	I	283.9	32.1	89.1	68.3	94.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.4

Jadual 22: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa mengikut jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 22: Time-related underemployment by sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year		Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa / Time-related underemployment					
		Orang / Person ('000)			Kadar / Rate(%)		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
2018	I	243.5	102.4	141.0	1.7	1.1	2.5
	II	231.7	108.1	123.5	1.6	1.2	2.2
	III	235.5	116.5	119.0	1.6	1.3	2.1
	IV	204.1	88.1	115.9	1.4	1.0	2.0
2019	I	210.5	98.0	112.5	1.4	1.1	1.9
	II	204.5	107.2	97.2	1.4	1.2	1.6
	III	178.7	70.4	108.2	1.2	0.8	1.8
	IV	170.7	69.2	101.5	1.1	0.7	1.7
2020	I	383.2	183.2	199.9	2.5	2.0	3.4
	II	413.5	257.6	156.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
	III	300.8	102.3	198.5	2.0	1.1	3.4
	IV	369.1	267.8	101.3	2.4	2.9	1.7
2021	I	310.5	226.7	83.8	2.0	2.4	1.4
	II	329.7	236.1	93.5	2.2	2.5	1.6
	III	326.2	232.2	93.9	2.1	2.5	1.6
	IV	293.1	101.2	191.9	1.9	1.1	3.2
2022	I	245.1	71.3	173.8	1.6	0.7	2.9
	II	212.8	111.6	101.3	1.4	1.2	1.7
	III	186.8	92.3	94.5	1.2	1.0	1.5
	IV	167.4	79.3	88.1	1.1	0.8	1.4
2023	I	174.6	78.7	95.9	1.1	0.8	1.5
	II	186.3	86.4	99.9	1.2	0.9	1.6
	III	189.0	88.1	100.8	1.2	0.9	1.6
	IV	181.6	82.7	98.9	1.1	0.8	1.6
2024	I	175.4	81.9	93.5	1.1	0.8	1.5

Jadual 23: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 23: Time-related underemployment by age group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa/ Time-related underemployment										
	Orang/ Person ('000)					Kadar/ Rate(%)					
	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	
2018	I	243.5	37.3	74.1	52.3	79.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1
	II	231.7	40.2	65.8	43.2	82.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.2
	III	235.5	43.4	54.4	49.4	88.3	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.3
	IV	204.1	30.8	47.5	44.0	81.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.2
2019	I	210.5	43.6	61.4	36.9	68.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.8
	II	204.5	32.0	53.8	45.7	73.0	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.9
	III	178.7	28.6	44.8	50.9	54.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4
	IV	170.7	28.7	44.2	40.6	57.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5
2020	I	383.2	63.2	114.1	82.4	123.5	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	3.1
	II	413.5	76.3	99.3	106.1	131.9	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.9	3.4
	III	300.8	108.4	97.2	47.4	47.8	2.0	4.8	1.9	1.3	1.2
	IV	369.1	130.3	117.4	53.1	68.4	2.4	5.8	2.3	1.4	1.7
2021	I	310.5	46.4	159.3	67.2	37.6	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.7	1.0
	II	329.7	86.6	82.6	46.6	113.8	2.2	3.8	1.6	1.2	2.9
	III	326.2	40.4	137.0	87.7	61.0	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.6
	IV	293.1	80.8	78.9	70.2	63.2	1.9	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
2022	I	245.1	21.8	76.1	62.6	84.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.2
	II	212.8	64.5	59.8	37.0	51.5	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.3
	III	186.8	16.7	67.4	49.0	53.7	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
	IV	167.4	29.9	63.8	32.5	41.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1
2023	I	174.6	30.2	66.4	25.2	52.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.3
	II	186.3	39.5	62.6	34.4	49.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.3
	III	189.0	34.4	79.0	32.6	42.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.1
	IV	181.6	26.5	81.1	28.4	45.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.1
2024	I	175.4	23.0	66.1	36.1	50.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3

Jadual 24: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran mengikut jantina, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 24: Skill-related underemployment by sex, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran/ Skill-related underemployment						
	Orang/ Person ('000)			Kadar/ Rate(%)			
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
2018	I	1,306.9	629.2	677.7	32.5	30.5	34.6
	II	1,408.1	647.2	760.9	33.2	30.2	36.3
	III	1,446.3	704.1	742.2	33.4	31.9	35.0
	IV	1,404.0	667.8	736.2	32.8	30.3	35.4
2019	I	1,460.8	673.2	787.6	32.9	30.1	35.7
	II	1,417.2	665.3	751.9	32.8	30.2	35.6
	III	1,554.5	699.3	855.2	34.3	30.3	38.5
	IV	1,540.9	746.8	794.1	34.8	33.0	36.7
2020	I	1,637.3	815.1	822.2	36.2	35.0	37.4
	II	1,674.1	847.7	826.4	36.5	35.5	37.5
	III	1,762.7	865.9	896.9	36.8	34.0	40.0
	IV	1,886.8	1,066.6	820.2	37.4	41.2	33.3
2021	I	1,899.9	951.5	948.4	37.9	39.3	36.6
	II	1,852.5	949.0	903.5	37.7	39.0	36.4
	III	1,873.8	931.7	942.2	37.7	34.8	41.0
	IV	1,838.3	877.1	961.2	37.5	35.5	39.4
2022	I	1,810.1	874.4	935.6	36.9	34.7	39.2
	II	1,799.6	892.3	907.3	36.7	34.4	39.4
	III	1,839.6	857.9	981.7	36.8	35.4	38.2
	IV	1,891.4	1,022.0	869.5	37.4	39.3	35.3
2023	I	1,907.2	944.0	963.3	37.4	34.7	40.6
	II	1,914.6	873.1	1,041.5	37.4	32.8	42.5
	III	1,922.7	941.3	981.4	37.3	37.2	37.4
	IV	1,937.1	996.2	940.9	37.4	38.3	36.4
2024	I	1,931.3	975.6	955.7	37.1	37.0	37.3

Jadual 25: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024
Table 25: Skill-related underemployment by age group, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran/ Skill-related underemployment										
	Orang/ Person ('000)					Kadar/ Rate(%)					
	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	Jumlah Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45 dan Keatas 45 and Above	
2018	I	1,306.9	279.2	629.2	259.0	139.5	32.5	63.7	34.7	24.2	19.9
	II	1,408.1	314.5	687.4	257.7	148.4	33.2	66.0	36.6	23.2	19.2
	III	1,446.3	351.3	683.3	266.9	144.8	33.4	65.1	35.1	24.0	19.7
	IV	1,404.0	337.2	679.1	245.4	142.3	32.8	66.0	36.2	21.0	19.6
2019	I	1,460.8	329.5	696.4	263.0	172.0	32.9	64.2	36.1	21.6	22.0
	II	1,417.2	338.6	666.0	259.7	152.8	32.8	67.1	35.8	22.6	19.0
	III	1,554.5	393.5	705.8	279.1	176.0	34.3	66.6	37.0	22.9	21.7
	IV	1,540.9	348.4	732.4	287.4	172.7	34.8	63.6	38.2	24.6	21.7
2020	I	1,637.3	338.3	786.3	310.8	201.8	36.2	68.9	40.0	25.4	23.9
	II	1,674.1	393.7	701.9	331.6	246.9	36.5	69.2	37.0	27.2	27.3
	III	1,762.7	405.1	811.4	355.3	190.9	36.8	72.2	42.1	26.2	20.2
	IV	1,886.8	353.5	862.6	443.0	227.6	37.4	68.8	41.3	30.3	23.1
2021	I	1,899.9	437.2	848.4	401.7	212.5	37.9	71.8	44.4	27.3	20.8
	II	1,852.5	336.9	776.0	426.1	313.5	37.7	69.0	39.6	30.3	29.6
	III	1,873.8	426.8	835.3	392.0	219.7	37.7	72.6	43.3	27.4	21.5
	IV	1,838.3	309.0	816.4	454.6	258.3	37.5	68.9	44.8	29.2	24.0
2022	I	1,810.1	364.9	821.3	428.2	195.7	36.9	69.6	42.2	29.3	20.1
	II	1,799.6	356.3	799.4	433.3	210.6	36.7	58.1	41.2	30.4	22.9
	III	1,839.6	344.1	861.4	432.2	201.9	36.8	74.0	43.1	28.0	20.5
	IV	1,891.4	326.3	894.9	476.0	194.2	37.4	75.3	46.3	28.6	18.8
2023	I	1,907.2	373.9	879.1	447.4	206.8	37.4	73.4	43.2	29.7	19.9
	II	1,914.6	421.3	867.5	421.0	204.8	37.4	69.9	43.3	28.4	19.9
	III	1,922.7	425.5	816.1	457.8	223.3	37.3	77.2	41.6	28.5	21.7
	IV	1,937.1	400.2	815.3	493.7	227.9	37.4	80.0	41.6	29.5	21.8
2025	I	1,931.3	448.4	827.8	441.4	213.6	37.1	78.7	40.1	27.6	22.1

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JADUAL STATISTIK: NEGERI

STATISTICAL TABLES: STATES

Jadual 26: Tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 26: Labour force by state, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Orang/ Persons ('000)																		
2018	I	15,192.4	1,740.3	944.1	724.2	422.0	515.6	735.0	846.6	1,056.4	107.2	3,440.9	468.5	1,958.6	1,288.0	861.9	45.0	38.3
	II	15,278.3	1,756.2	939.6	711.6	424.2	498.2	743.4	859.9	1,065.5	114.4	3,536.4	468.4	1,944.4	1,307.1	823.2	47.2	38.5
	III	15,381.3	1,771.6	922.4	706.3	424.5	502.6	735.7	859.8	1,115.1	110.3	3,613.3	474.9	1,895.4	1,333.2	839.5	40.8	36.0
	IV	15,449.9	1,788.1	958.4	727.3	426.2	504.2	740.2	842.0	1,060.0	109.4	3,513.2	478.5	2,031.0	1,370.2	820.9	41.9	38.2
2019	I	15,526.8	1,792.4	956.9	717.1	425.7	503.0	739.4	845.7	1,088.8	113.8	3,514.8	483.1	2,033.5	1,380.2	852.5	42.8	37.2
	II	15,598.8	1,920.9	963.2	696.2	452.6	508.4	738.4	867.7	1,065.8	114.8	3,494.2	485.1	2,004.6	1,327.5	876.2	45.5	37.8
	III	15,674.3	1,714.6	942.3	716.9	433.0	498.4	742.8	857.7	1,095.7	111.0	3,728.3	496.8	2,046.8	1,317.7	893.4	42.4	36.8
	IV	15,766.7	1,783.5	943.0	738.6	435.9	513.8	759.1	854.0	1,103.1	114.7	3,648.3	495.0	2,114.1	1,351.3	834.1	41.1	37.2
2020	I	15,790.1	1,771.9	982.2	732.4	444.4	507.8	756.8	868.8	1,110.0	116.3	3,523.9	503.8	2,133.9	1,353.8	900.3	45.5	38.5
	II	15,675.5	1,754.1	978.2	723.6	439.6	502.5	750.6	859.9	1,094.2	114.8	3,529.0	488.3	2,132.3	1,342.2	884.0	45.5	36.6
	III	15,840.6	1,858.7	961.7	715.8	426.1	500.0	760.9	860.9	1,115.4	104.2	3,689.6	458.5	2,052.7	1,358.3	892.4	47.8	37.6
	IV	15,922.3	1,824.4	956.9	703.9	432.6	491.2	718.6	915.4	1,088.8	111.7	3,881.9	485.4	1,984.6	1,353.7	892.0	47.0	34.3
2021	I	16,008.4	1,793.4	975.5	698.3	436.4	498.1	733.6	908.5	1,088.4	110.8	3,881.8	492.4	2,019.6	1,365.7	919.6	50.0	36.3
	II	15,972.2	1,766.4	997.8	721.9	433.4	505.6	733.4	951.1	1,124.8	117.4	3,715.6	480.5	2,004.4	1,418.8	918.6	48.7	33.8
	III	16,021.0	1,807.6	1,028.9	747.6	454.3	512.0	751.8	915.6	1,113.7	113.0	3,715.9	472.7	1,982.1	1,419.1	900.7	51.2	35.2
	IV	16,135.0	1,839.5	1,014.2	773.5	461.2	509.8	735.8	937.9	1,110.7	116.1	3,658.6	484.6	2,045.9	1,441.7	918.2	51.1	36.2
2022	I	16,246.1	1,839.3	1,032.5	787.9	453.1	510.0	750.7	924.7	1,128.3	115.3	3,715.6	498.8	2,059.5	1,440.8	902.4	50.5	36.5
	II	16,343.3	1,848.4	1,034.1	791.0	463.0	511.5	745.8	926.6	1,143.7	116.0	3,760.5	501.6	2,062.9	1,453.1	898.8	49.8	36.3
	III	16,442.9	1,864.4	1,048.5	792.0	463.2	525.0	744.5	926.4	1,149.4	119.0	3,766.9	504.0	2,122.4	1,443.0	888.6	49.3	36.4
	IV	16,542.2	1,856.0	1,057.3	800.7	454.2	532.0	757.2	946.1	1,122.7	118.2	3,809.6	514.4	2,176.5	1,449.8	859.0	49.3	39.2
2023	I	16,648.9	1,878.7	1,057.1	805.2	453.7	530.4	760.6	937.4	1,121.2	118.3	3,850.6	521.0	2,198.0	1,442.5	886.0	49.4	38.9
	II	16,727.4	1,884.6	1,064.7	808.2	452.1	530.4	766.9	943.6	1,120.5	119.7	3,886.6	525.9	2,203.7	1,456.3	873.7	51.7	38.7
	III	16,824.0	1,910.2	1,068.4	818.6	458.0	535.7	763.9	959.8	1,121.8	121.2	3,904.1	523.3	2,211.5	1,464.0	875.5	49.4	38.5
	IV	16,911.7	1,936.4	1,082.7	829.7	461.9	529.6	761.8	965.7	1,130.3	120.0	3,901.2	524.3	2,226.9	1,479.0	874.6	49.4	38.4
2024	I	16,962.3	1,941.6	1,078.7	839.0	458.9	526.3	757.2	973.5	1,135.9	120.7	3,914.5	531.2	2,231.3	1,487.4	877.7	51.8	36.5

Jadual 27: Penduduk bekerja mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 27: Employed person by state, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Orang/ Persons ('000)																		
2018	I	14,683.6	1,691.7	915.8	695.3	418.3	499.2	715.2	830.9	1,010.0	104.6	3,363.1	446.1	1,830.1	1,245.7	837.5	42.0	37.9
	II	14,767.2	1,703.5	916.1	677.3	419.2	480.5	726.5	840.7	1,028.7	110.4	3,429.4	442.4	1,841.3	1,263.1	805.4	44.8	37.9
	III	14,856.8	1,713.1	893.3	675.1	418.3	485.3	720.0	839.7	1,086.9	105.4	3,507.3	451.4	1,771.2	1,294.0	820.8	39.4	35.6
	IV	14,933.4	1,739.0	930.1	693.2	418.9	489.7	717.3	821.8	1,030.4	104.3	3,399.8	458.7	1,922.7	1,328.0	801.2	40.4	37.7
2019	I	15,010.2	1,743.2	928.5	685.7	418.6	488.0	717.5	829.4	1,044.7	108.1	3,412.1	463.7	1,926.2	1,334.1	833.1	40.7	36.6
	II	15,078.2	1,869.1	936.2	661.9	446.9	495.8	712.8	851.3	1,016.2	110.5	3,407.6	465.9	1,882.4	1,292.7	848.2	43.4	37.4
	III	15,162.1	1,666.2	911.9	680.6	426.2	487.7	724.5	841.7	1,051.8	106.9	3,651.4	481.0	1,910.2	1,273.1	871.4	41.2	36.4
	IV	15,254.5	1,736.0	914.1	701.2	428.7	500.5	742.8	835.0	1,052.1	112.4	3,559.9	478.7	1,999.8	1,303.1	813.6	39.4	37.0
2020	I	15,243.5	1,714.4	946.2	702.0	438.9	491.0	733.7	850.7	1,063.7	112.0	3,443.8	487.1	1,990.9	1,309.1	877.2	44.4	38.5
	II	14,883.7	1,673.0	937.9	692.9	430.0	484.3	727.2	822.7	1,034.8	110.0	3,367.7	469.8	1,938.1	1,266.2	850.7	42.7	35.9
	III	15,095.6	1,792.2	919.5	683.2	415.5	481.5	739.4	826.0	1,062.3	99.3	3,511.9	440.7	1,876.9	1,305.6	859.5	45.1	37.1
	IV	15,161.6	1,752.4	918.7	675.3	416.5	470.4	694.9	881.9	1,035.8	106.0	3,707.0	466.2	1,817.8	1,293.4	848.7	43.2	33.6
2021	I	15,236.5	1,722.6	940.3	667.8	420.8	479.5	706.9	876.4	1,038.9	105.0	3,708.5	474.2	1,839.4	1,301.5	874.1	45.5	35.4
	II	15,207.3	1,698.6	959.0	687.4	417.6	488.1	707.3	913.9	1,075.2	111.2	3,550.5	460.5	1,829.3	1,356.1	875.0	44.4	33.2
	III	15,274.8	1,735.2	990.1	709.7	440.5	493.2	723.6	881.5	1,060.7	107.5	3,583.9	451.8	1,803.5	1,354.3	857.5	47.0	34.8
	IV	15,440.7	1,774.2	975.3	737.2	447.0	494.0	711.6	908.1	1,062.8	111.2	3,553.3	464.7	1,861.7	1,384.1	872.6	47.2	35.6
2022	I	15,574.9	1,780.7	997.3	757.3	439.5	493.3	732.4	894.6	1,085.6	111.4	3,597.5	476.3	1,871.1	1,395.0	859.5	47.0	36.2
	II	15,701.2	1,795.0	999.8	760.8	448.0	494.7	725.6	900.1	1,103.0	112.3	3,649.7	479.4	1,885.9	1,404.9	859.9	46.2	36.0
	III	15,831.1	1,818.1	1,017.3	763.1	451.1	509.2	722.9	902.3	1,114.2	116.0	3,647.1	482.1	1,948.2	1,400.1	857.2	45.9	36.1
	IV	15,941.7	1,812.2	1,022.5	768.0	441.9	518.0	736.5	924.4	1,090.8	115.6	3,697.4	492.0	1,999.8	1,405.3	831.6	47.0	38.6
2023	I	16,062.0	1,830.1	1,027.3	773.8	440.5	517.2	741.1	916.0	1,085.7	115.8	3,750.9	499.4	2,028.2	1,393.5	857.3	46.7	38.6
	II	16,146.1	1,838.7	1,036.7	776.4	440.0	518.5	745.3	923.5	1,084.3	117.0	3,791.3	502.3	2,038.1	1,403.1	844.4	48.0	38.5
	III	16,250.9	1,863.2	1,043.8	784.7	445.4	522.7	743.4	939.4	1,085.2	118.4	3,814.4	500.1	2,045.2	1,414.9	846.0	45.8	38.3
	IV	16,346.7	1,891.8	1,060.2	796.6	450.1	517.1	742.6	946.0	1,092.5	117.6	3,813.2	500.1	2,061.2	1,428.2	845.8	45.9	37.8
2024	I	16,401.2	1,895.2	1,058.4	807.9	449.0	514.5	737.7	956.2	1,097.4	118.3	3,835.2	509.0	2,055.7	1,433.6	849.3	48.1	35.7

Jadual 28: Penganggur mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 28: Unemployed by state, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Orang/ Persons ('000)																		
2018	I	508.9	48.6	28.2	28.9	3.7	16.3	19.8	15.8	46.3	2.6	77.8	22.4	128.5	42.2	24.3	3.0	0.4
	II	511.1	52.7	23.5	34.3	5.0	17.6	16.9	19.3	36.9	4.0	106.9	26.0	103.1	44.0	17.8	2.4	0.6
	III	524.4	58.4	29.0	31.2	6.2	17.2	15.7	20.2	28.1	4.9	106.0	23.5	124.2	39.2	18.7	1.4	0.4
	IV	516.5	49.1	28.4	34.1	7.3	14.5	22.9	20.2	29.5	5.0	113.4	19.8	108.3	42.2	19.7	1.5	0.5
2019	I	516.6	49.3	28.3	31.4	7.1	15.0	21.9	16.2	44.1	5.7	102.7	19.4	107.2	46.1	19.4	2.0	0.6
	II	520.6	51.8	27.0	34.3	5.7	12.6	25.6	16.4	49.6	4.3	86.6	19.2	122.2	34.8	28.0	2.1	0.3
	III	512.1	48.4	30.4	36.3	6.8	10.7	18.3	16.0	43.9	4.1	76.9	15.7	136.5	44.6	22.0	1.1	0.4
	IV	512.2	47.5	28.9	37.4	7.1	13.2	16.3	19.0	51.0	2.3	88.3	16.2	114.3	48.3	20.5	1.7	0.2
2020	I	546.6	57.5	36.0	30.4	5.5	16.8	23.1	18.0	46.2	4.2	80.1	16.7	143.0	44.7	23.1	1.1	0.1
	II	791.8	81.2	40.3	30.7	9.7	18.2	23.4	37.2	59.4	4.8	161.3	18.5	194.2	76.0	33.2	2.9	0.8
	III	745.0	66.5	42.2	32.7	10.6	18.5	21.5	34.8	53.1	4.9	177.7	17.8	175.8	52.8	32.8	2.7	0.4
	IV	760.7	72.0	38.2	28.6	16.1	20.8	23.6	33.6	52.9	5.7	174.9	19.2	166.7	60.3	43.3	3.9	0.7
2021	I	771.8	70.8	35.2	30.5	15.7	18.7	26.7	32.1	49.5	5.8	173.2	18.3	180.2	64.2	45.5	4.5	0.9
	II	764.9	67.8	38.8	34.5	15.7	17.5	26.1 (r)	37.2	49.7	6.2	165.0	20.0	175.1	62.6	43.6	4.3	0.6
	III	746.2	72.4	38.8	37.9	13.8	18.8	28.2	34.0	52.9	5.5	132.0	20.9	178.6	64.7	43.2	4.2	0.4
	IV	694.4	65.3	38.9	36.2	14.2	15.7	24.2	29.9	47.9	4.9	105.3	19.9	184.2	57.6	45.6	3.9	0.6
2022	I	671.2	58.6	35.2	30.6	13.6	16.7	18.4	30.1	42.7	3.9	118.1	22.6	188.3	45.7	42.9	3.5	0.3
	II	642.0	53.4	34.3	30.3	15.0	16.9	20.2	26.5	40.7	3.8	110.8	22.2	177.0	48.2	38.9	3.6	0.3
	III	611.8	46.3	31.2	28.9	12.1	15.8	21.6	24.1	35.3	3.0	119.7	21.9	174.2	42.9	31.3	3.4	0.3
	IV	600.5	43.7	34.8	32.8	12.3	14.0	20.7	21.7	31.9	2.6	112.2	22.4	176.7	44.5	27.4	2.2	0.6
2023	I	586.9	48.6	29.8	31.3	13.2	13.2	19.4	21.5	35.5	2.5	99.7	21.7	169.8	49.0	28.7	2.7	0.3
	II	581.4	46.0	28.0	31.8	12.1	11.9	21.6	20.1	36.2	2.7	95.3	23.6	165.6	53.1	29.4	3.8	0.2
	III	573.1	47.0	24.6	33.9	12.6	13.0	20.6	20.4	36.6	2.9	89.7	23.2	166.3	49.1	29.5	3.6	0.2
	IV	565.0	44.6	22.5	33.1	11.8	12.5	19.2	19.7	37.8	2.4	88.0	24.2	165.6	50.8	28.8	3.5	0.6
2024	I	561.1	46.4	20.2	31.1	9.9	11.8	19.5	17.3	38.5	2.4	79.3	22.2	175.6	53.9	28.5	3.7	0.8

Jadual 29: Luar tenaga buruh mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2021

Table 29: Outside labour force by state, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2023

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Orang/ Persons ('000)																		
2018	I	7,093.7	784.8	528.0	455.4	208.5	250.5	368.6	407.6	635.9	61.0	1,176.9	306.7	864.4	632.3	378.5	21.9	12.9
	II	7,073.4	784.9	534.0	462.0	207.1	265.6	361.3	399.3	618.2	57.2	1,108.8	310.2	890.8	625.9	413.5	21.9	12.7
	III	7,077.9	767.4	558.9	474.3	210.6	265.7	373.6	405.3	579.2	61.3	1,055.8	311.3	954.5	607.9	408.8	28.1	15.2
	IV	7,070.7	761.3	528.5	463.6	213.2	262.6	369.5	419.1	632.1	63.8	1,166.3	311.4	831.3	594.3	413.2	27.2	13.2
2019	I	7,064.2	763.4	536.1	478.8	212.5	265.2	371.7	419.7	605.8	59.7	1,183.2	311.9	843.6	585.3	387.7	25.9	13.6
	II	7,088.1	642.9	542.6	510.7	190.6	263.7	383.7	398.5	631.8	58.8	1,227.6	312.0	887.3	641.4	359.0	23.9	13.6
	III	7,088.7	858.3	567.6	498.9	211.0	276.6	375.7	413.4	603.5	63.5	1,012.8	305.9	857.3	660.0	341.7	27.8	14.7
	IV	7,066.1	797.9	568.4	488.0	208.8	263.3	360.8	419.5	595.2	60.5	1,119.8	312.5	806.2	632.5	390.3	28.1	14.4
2020	I	7,163.1	823.3	540.5	495.0	202.4	269.9	370.7	408.3	607.9	57.4	1,264.1	309.3	799.8	633.9	341.8	26.1	12.6
	II	7,350.5	857.4	550.4	509.7	210.5	273.3	379.6	419.6	609.3	59.4	1,281.8	328.3	816.2	668.3	346.0	26.6	14.2
	III	7,324.6	793.9	575.0	525.8	220.7	279.8	371.6	430.2	598.5	71.6	1,149.7	362.3	911.9	657.3	336.8	26.2	13.4
	IV	7,318.4	854.1	584.3	544.8	224.5	287.8	418.0	372.1	623.9	65.7	984.4	337.3	995.2	662.5	323.3	24.3	16.3
2021	I	7,316.0	846.6	569.1	562.0	217.7	282.3	407.9	375.8	625.2	66.3	1,047.4	335.8	971.8	657.9	310.0	24.6	15.6
	II	7,424.9	847.6	555.4	542.4	220.3	268.4	397.5	342.9	585.6	62.3	1,244.8	359.8	999.9	625.2	332.2	25.2	15.3
	III	7,430.1	824.0	528.9	522.4	212.0	276.6	396.8	379.1	595.8	64.2	1,261.5	362.7	1,027.8	615.7	322.6	25.1	14.9
	IV	7,361.5	807.6	548.5	500.8	203.5	274.8	412.1	363.0	611.3	63.9	1,279.7	358.2	985.1	603.3	311.0	24.0	14.9
2022	I	7,289.9	834.1	536.7	493.2	210.6	273.7	397.2	375.9	591.7	62.9	1,231.9	348.1	983.5	602.9	308.2	24.0	15.4
	II	7,258.5	813.2	539.7	498.4	211.2	271.8	405.6	374.6	585.6	62.8	1,208.0	347.9	993.9	598.6	308.7	23.6	15.1
	III	7,250.6	810.7	533.7	504.3	207.3	266.4	406.7	380.4	579.2	60.6	1,220.1	352.4	951.8	622.9	314.7	25.1	14.4
	IV	7,246.1	823.7	539.7	505.5	222.7	259.9	397.7	371.2	599.1	62.6	1,209.9	345.3	907.6	627.8	337.2	24.9	11.3
2023	I	7,215.7	812.8	537.4	506.2	226.1	257.1	395.3	375.9	603.3	61.5	1,181.7	343.7	914.2	636.8	326.6	25.3	11.9
	II	7,180.2	811.5	536.4	510.2	227.7	261.2	395.1	372.5	605.9	62.2	1,155.6	343.4	908.9	630.1	321.5	26.3	11.7
	III	7,182.3	795.5	540.0	508.1	224.6	255.6	402.4	364.1	610.0	61.4	1,167.3	347.4	921.9	630.4	316.7	24.6	12.4
	IV	7,197.6	788.5	533.6	507.3	222.8	262.5	407.2	352.5	604.3	61.9	1,216.1	350.0	921.3	620.0	312.1	24.5	13.2
2024	I	7,194.0	781.5	543.4	502.9	224.0	265.1	409.5	353.3	596.1	61.6	1,218.8	352.2	924.7	616.4	306.3	24.6	13.6

Jadual 30: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 2018 - suku pertama 2024

Table 30: Labour force participation rate (LFPR) by state, Malaysia, first quarter 2018 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Kadar / Rate(%)																		
2018	I	68.2	68.9	64.1	61.4	66.9	67.3	66.6	67.5	62.4	63.7	74.5	60.4	69.4	67.1	69.5	67.2	74.8
	II	68.4	69.1	63.8	60.6	67.2	65.2	67.3	68.3	63.3	66.6	76.1	60.2	68.6	67.6	66.6	68.4	75.2
	III	68.5	69.8	62.3	59.8	66.8	65.4	66.3	68.0	65.8	64.3	77.4	60.4	66.5	68.7	67.3	59.3	70.3
	IV	68.6	70.1	64.5	61.1	66.7	65.8	66.7	66.8	62.6	63.1	75.1	60.6	71.0	69.7	66.5	60.6	74.3
2019	I	68.7	70.1	64.1	60.0	66.7	65.5	66.5	66.8	64.3	65.6	74.8	60.8	70.7	70.2	68.7	62.3	73.2
	II	68.8	74.9	64.0	57.7	70.4	65.8	65.8	68.5	62.8	66.1	74.0	60.9	69.3	67.4	70.9	65.6	73.6
	III	68.9	66.6	62.4	59.0	67.2	64.3	66.4	67.5	64.5	63.6	78.6	61.9	70.5	66.6	72.3	60.4	71.4
	IV	69.1	69.1	62.4	60.2	67.6	66.1	67.8	67.1	65.0	65.5	76.5	61.3	72.4	68.1	68.1	59.4	72.1
2020	I	68.8	68.3	64.5	59.7	68.7	65.3	67.1	68.0	64.6	67.0	73.6	62.0	72.7	68.1	72.5	63.6	75.3
	II	68.1	67.2	64.0	58.7	67.6	64.8	66.4	67.2	64.2	65.9	73.4	59.8	72.3	66.8	71.9	63.1	72.1
	III	68.4	70.1	62.6	57.7	65.9	64.1	67.2	66.7	65.1	59.3	76.2	55.9	69.2	67.4	72.6	64.6	73.7
	IV	68.5	68.1	62.1	56.4	65.8	63.1	63.2	71.1	63.6	63.0	79.8	59.0	66.6	67.1	73.4	65.9	67.9
2021	I	68.6	67.9	63.2	55.4	66.7	63.8	64.3	70.7	63.5	62.6	78.8	59.5	67.5	67.5	74.8	67.0	70.0
	II	68.3	67.6	64.2	57.1	66.3	65.3	64.9	73.5	65.8	65.3	74.9	57.2	66.7	69.4	73.4	65.9	68.8
	III	68.3	68.7	66.1	58.9	68.2	64.9	65.5	70.7	65.1	63.8	74.7	56.6	65.9	69.7	73.6	67.1	70.2
	IV	68.7	69.5	64.9	60.7	69.4	65.0	64.1	72.1	64.5	64.5	74.1	57.5	67.5	70.5	74.7	68.1	70.9
2022	I	69.0	68.8	65.8	61.5	68.3	65.1	65.4	71.1	65.6	64.7	75.1	58.9	67.7	70.5	74.5	67.8	70.3
	II	69.2	69.4	65.7	61.3	68.7	65.3	64.8	71.2	66.1	64.9	75.7	59.0	67.5	70.8	74.4	67.9	70.7
	III	69.4	69.7	66.3	61.1	69.1	66.3	64.7	70.9	66.5	66.3	75.5	58.8	69.0	69.8	73.8	66.3	71.7
	IV	69.5	69.3	66.2	61.3	67.1	67.2	65.6	71.8	65.2	65.4	75.9	59.8	70.6	69.8	71.8	66.4	77.6
2023	I	69.8	69.8	66.3	61.4	66.7	67.3	65.8	71.4	65.0	65.8	76.5	60.3	70.6	69.4	73.1	66.1	76.5
	II	70.0	69.9	66.5	61.3	66.5	67.0	66.0	71.7	64.9	65.8	77.1	60.5	70.8	69.8	73.1	66.3	76.8
	III	70.1	70.6	66.4	61.7	67.1	67.7	65.5	72.5	64.8	66.4	77.0	60.1	70.6	69.9	73.4	66.8	75.6
	IV	70.1	71.1	67.0	62.1	67.5	66.9	65.2	73.3	65.2	66.0	76.2	60.0	70.7	70.5	73.7	66.9	74.4
2024	I	70.2	71.3	66.5	62.5	67.2	66.5	64.9	73.4	65.6	66.2	76.3	60.1	70.7	70.7	74.1	67.8	72.9

Jadual 31: Kadar pengangguran (KP) mengikut negeri, Malaysia, suku pertama 20187 - suku pertama 2024

Table 31: Unemployment rate (UR) by state, Malaysia, first quarter 20187 - first quarter 2024

Tahun Year	Jumlah	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya	
Kadar / Rate(%)																		
2018	I	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.0	0.9	3.2	2.7	1.9	4.4	2.4	2.3	4.8	6.6	3.3	2.8	6.7	1.1
	II	3.3	3.0	2.5	4.8	1.2	3.5	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	5.6	5.3	3.4	2.2	5.1	1.6
	III	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.4	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.9	4.9	6.6	2.9	2.2	3.5	1.2
	IV	3.3	2.7	3.0	4.7	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.8	4.6	3.2	4.1	5.3	3.1	2.4	3.6	1.3
2019	I	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.4	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.9	4.1	5.0	2.9	4.0	5.3	3.3	2.3	4.8	1.5
	II	3.3	2.7	2.8	4.9	1.3	2.5	3.5	1.9	4.7	3.8	2.5	4.0	6.1	2.6	3.2	4.6	0.9
	III	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.1	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	4.0	3.7	2.1	3.2	6.7	3.4	2.5	2.6	1.1
	IV	3.2	2.7	3.1	5.1	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	4.6	2.0	2.4	3.3	5.4	3.6	2.5	4.2	0.4
2020	I	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.2	1.2	3.3	3.0	2.1	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.3	6.7	3.3	2.6	2.5	0.2
	II	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.2	2.2	3.6	3.1	4.3	5.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	9.1	5.7	3.8	6.4	2.1
	III	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	3.9	8.6	3.9	3.7	5.7	1.2
	IV	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.0	8.4	4.5	4.9	8.2	2.1
2021	I	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	3.7	8.9	4.7	4.9	9.0	2.4
	II	4.8	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.3	4.4	4.2	8.7	4.4	4.7	8.8	1.7
	III	4.7	4.0	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.9	3.6	4.4	9.0	4.6	4.8	8.2	1.0
	IV	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.2	2.9	4.1	9.0	4.0	5.0	7.6	1.6
2022	I	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.5	9.1	3.2	4.8	6.9	1.0
	II	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	4.4	8.6	3.3	4.3	7.2	0.9
	III	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.2	4.3	8.2	3.0	3.5	6.9	1.0
	IV	3.6	2.4	3.3	4.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.9	4.3	8.1	3.1	3.2	4.5	1.6
2023	I	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	4.2	7.7	3.4	3.2	5.4	0.8
	II	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.5	4.5	7.5	3.6	3.4	7.3	0.5
	III	3.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.3	4.4	7.5	3.4	3.4	7.3	0.5
	IV	3.3	2.3	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.3	4.6	7.4	3.4	3.3	7.0	1.5
2024	I	3.3	2.4	1.9	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.0	2.0	4.2	7.9	3.6	3.2	7.2	2.1



NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES



1. PENGENALAN

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

2. OBJEKTIF SURVEI

- 2.1 Objektif utama STB ialah:
 - i. Mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran; dan
 - ii. Menyediakan statistik terkini berkaitan situasi pasaran buruh dari aspek penawaran tenaga buruh

- 2.2 Statistik daripada survei ini digunakan terutamanya oleh kerajaan sebagai input dalam merangka strategi pembangunan negara; begitu juga ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, sektor swasta dan individu sebagai tujuan penyelidikan dan analisis.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

- 3.1 STB menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dengan responden. Dalam tempoh survei, penemuramah terlatih melawat isi rumah di tempat kediaman (TK) yang terpilih untuk memperolehi maklumat demografi semua ahli isi rumah dan maklumat terperinci berkaitan butir-butir tenaga buruh bagi ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih.
- 3.2 Semakan kerja luar dibuat untuk mengesan dan memperbaiki kemungkinan maklumat yang salah atau tertinggal semasa penyiasatan ini dijalankan. Di samping itu, isi rumah terpilih juga ditemuramah semula untuk menyemak kualiti operasi pungutan data.
- 3.3 Sebanyak 25 peratus daripada panel ulangan terpilih ditemuramah menggunakan kaedah **Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)**¹.

4. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 4.1 STB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi daerah pentadbiran dalam semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 4.2 Definisi populasi survei meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di TK persendirian dan **tidak termasuk** mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.
- 4.3 Tiada penyelarasan dilakukan kepada penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi untuk diasingkan daripada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun selepas banci walaupun STB tidak meliputi penduduk tersebut. Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010, penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi adalah kurang daripada empat peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Peratusan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik tenaga buruh.
- 4.4 STB merangkumi penduduk yang aktif dan tidak aktif dalam ekonomi yang berumur **15 hingga 64 tahun**². Penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja atau menganggur, manakala mereka yang tidak aktif dikelaskan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh.

1. *Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)* adalah satu kaedah moden yang mana pengumpulan data adalah dengan temu ramah melalui telefon yang dilengkapi sistem komputer interaktif.

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

5. RANGKA DAN PENSAMPELAN

- 5.1 Rangka yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel STB Suku Tahun Pertama 2024 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada blok penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 dan dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa.
- 5.2 BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi pungutan data yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam mukim atau kawasan majlis tempatan.
- 5.3 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar³.

i. Kawasan bandar

Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010.

• Kawasan tepu bina

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

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

ii. Kawasan luar bandar

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

3. Taburan Penduduk dan Ciri-Ciri Asas Demografi, Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010.

- 5.4 Pembandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2000 dan 2010 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

6. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

- 6.1 Had umur bekerja bagi sesebuah negara ditentukan berdasarkan struktur umur penduduk negara tersebut yang aktif dalam ekonomi. Umur bekerja bagi analisis STB di Malaysia merujuk kepada ahli isirumah yang berumur **15 hingga 64 tahun** semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh⁴.
- 6.2 STB menggunakan pendekatan **taraf sebenar** yang mana seseorang itu dikelaskan berasaskan kegiatannya dalam tenaga buruh semasa minggu rujukan. Taraf aktiviti ini terbahagi kepada kategori berikut:
- i. **Tenaga buruh**
Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja sama ada **bekerja** atau **menganggur**.
 - ii. **Bekerja**
Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:
 - a. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja.
 - b. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.
 - c. Mereka yang bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi.

4. *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.*

- d. Mereka yang bekerja dalam keadaan **guna tenaga tidak penuh**:
- **Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** merupakan kumpulan yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja.
 - **Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran** mereka yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah.

Mereka yang bekerja **lebih daripada 30 jam** semasa minggu rujukan merupakan **guna tenaga penuh**.

- e. **Bekerja semasa menjalani latihan atau aktiviti peningkatan kemahiran** yang diperlukan oleh pekerjaan contohnya mereka yang mengikuti program *Reskilling and Upskilling*. (merujuk laporan III, ICLS 19th).
- f. **Perantis atau pelatih yang menerima bayaran tunai atau barangan seperti pelajar praktikal yang berbayar**. (merujuk laporan III, ICLS 19th).

iii. Menganggur

Penganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.

Penganggur aktif adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah mereka yang berada dalam kategori berikut:

- a. Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan;
- b. Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca; dan
- c. Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

iv. Luar tenaga buruh

Penduduk yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai **luar tenaga buruh**. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan. Merujuk kepada ICLS ke 19, Perantis atau pelatih yang tidak menerima bayaran tunai atau barangan juga termasuk di dalam golongan ini. Ini

6.3 Kumpulan etnik

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

i. Warganegara Malaysia

- a. Bumiputera
- b. Cina
- c. India
- d. Lain-lain
- b. Bukan warganegara Malaysia

ii. Bukan warganegara Malaysia

6.4 Pencapaian pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi dan dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Tiada pendidikan rasmi

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberi pendidikan secara rasmi.

ii. Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tahun 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf.

iii. **Menengah**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 hingga 5 (termasuk kelas peralihan), *General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level* atau yang setaraf. Ini termasuk program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan.

iv. **Tertiari**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

6.5 Taraf pekerjaan

Merujuk kepada **kedudukan atau taraf seseorang** yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja dan disesuaikan berasaskan ***International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE - 93)***. Penduduk bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf pekerjaan seperti berikut:

i. **Majikan**

Seorang yang menjalankan sesuatu perniagaan, perusahaan ladang atau perniagaan lain dan menggaji seorang pekerja atau lebih untuk menolongnya.

ii. **Pekerja**

Seorang yang bekerja untuk majikan sektor awam atau swasta dan menerima ganjaran tetap seperti upah, gaji, komisen, tip atau ganjaran berbentuk mata benda.

iii. **Bekerja sendiri**

Seorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.

iv. **Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji**

Seorang yang bekerja tanpa menerima sebarang bayaran atau upah di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh ahli keluarganya yang lain.

6.6 Pekerjaan

- i. Pekerjaan bagi data STB 2011 - 2015 dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2008** berasaskan ***International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)*** seperti berikut:

1 – Pengurus

- 2 – Profesional
 - 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
 - 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
 - 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
 - 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan
 - 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
 - 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
 - 9 – Pekerjaan asas
- ii. Pekerjaan bagi data STB 2016–2021 dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **MASCO 2013** berasaskan **ISCO-08** tetapi ditambahbaik selaras dengan transformasi proses kerja, bidang pengkhususan suatu tugas dan kemahiran yang lebih kompleks dan dinamik. Pengelasan pekerjaan berasaskan **MASCO 2013** adalah seperti berikut:
- 1 – Pengurus
 - 2 – Profesional
 - 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
 - 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
 - 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
 - 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan
 - 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
 - 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
 - 9 – Pekerjaan asas
- iii. Pekerjaan bagi data STB 2022 - 2023 dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **MASCO 2020** berasaskan **ISCO-08** seperti berikut:
- 0 – Angkatan tentera
 - 1 – Pengurus
 - 2 – Profesional
 - 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
 - 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
 - 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
 - 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan, dan perikanan
 - 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
 - 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
 - 9 – Pekerjaan asas

- ii. Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya **pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak** semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai **pekerjaan utamanya**. Jika masa bekerja bagi tiap-tiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana bilangan jam bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, **pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama** dianggap sebagai **pekerjaan utamanya**.

6.7 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai **kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh**.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15 - 64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan. Formulanya adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15 - 64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

6.8 Kadar pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja. Kadar pengangguran dikira menggunakan formula berikut:

$$\text{Kadar pengangguran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penganggur}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

6.9 Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk

Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk adalah perkadaran penduduk yang bekerja kepada jumlah penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja. Nisbah yang tinggi menunjukkan perkadaran penduduk bekerja yang tinggi bagi negara manakala nisbah yang rendah menunjukkan sebahagian besar daripada penduduk tidak terlibat secara langsung dalam aktiviti pasaran kerana menganggur atau berada di luar tenaga buruh. Formulanya adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15 - 64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

7. PEMBUNDARAN DAN ANGGARAN

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual yang berkaitan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini tidak ketara.

8. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

- Kosong/ tiada kes
- 0.0 Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Misalnya, kurang daripada 0.05 peratus.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

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

3. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

- 3.1 LFS uses the personal interview method. During the survey period, trained interviewers visit households in selected living quarters (LQs) to collect demographic information on all household members and labour force particulars of household members aged 15 years and over.
- 3.2 Field checks are undertaken to identify and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time when the survey is conducted. In addition to this, selected households are interviewed again to check the quality of data collection operation.
- 3.3 25 per cent repeated panels were interviewed via **Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)**¹.

4. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 4.1 The LFS covers both urban and rural areas for all administrative districts within all states in Malaysia.
- 4.2 The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private LQs; hence **excludes** persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses, and workers residing in construction work site.
- 4.3 There is no attempt was made to adjust the exclusion of the population living in institutional LQs from the independent mid-year post census population estimates, although the LFS did not cover that population. Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, those living in institutional LQs was less than four per cent of the total population. This percentage was small and did not affect the estimates of labour force statistics.
- 4.4 This survey comprises the economically active and inactive population between the age of **15 to 64 years**². The economically active population are those who are either employed or unemployed while those who are inactive are classified as outside labour force.

1. Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) is a modern method of data collection through telephone interview equipped with interactive computer system.

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

5. SAMPLING FRAME

5.1 *The frame used for the selection of sample for LFS Fourth Quarter 2022 is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of renumeration blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census and was updated from time to time.*

5.2 *EBs are geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contains about 80 to 120 LQs. All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within mukim or local authority areas.*

5.3 *The EBs in the sampling frame are also classified into urban and rural areas³.*

i. Urban areas

Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas with combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

• Built-up areas

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

The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development area namely the development area which is not gazetted and can be identified and separated from the gazetted area or built-up area of more than 5 km with population of at least 10,000 persons where 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) were involved in non-agricultural activities.

ii. Rural areas

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

5.4 *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the Population and Housing Census 2000 and 2010 do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.*

3. Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

6. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

6.1 *The working age limit for a country is determined based on the age structure of the economically active population of the country. Working age for the analysis of LFS in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of **15 to 64 years** during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force⁴.*

6.2 *The LFS uses the actual status approach, where a person is classified on the basis of labour force activity during the reference week. The activity status is categorised as follows:*

*i. **Labour force***

Labour force refers to population in the working age group of 15 to 64 years who are either employed or unemployed.

*ii. **Employed***

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered as employed if they:

a. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.

b. Were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.

c. Were employed less than 30 hours per week during the reference week because of the nature of their work.

*d. Were employed in the category of **underemployment**:*

- **Time-related underemployment** were a group of people who 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.*

4. Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

- **Skill-related underemployment** were those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories

Persons who were employed **more than 30 hours** during the reference week are considered to be in **full employment**.

- e. **Person who works for pay or profit while on training or skills-enhancement activities** required by the job or for another job for example those who follow Reskilling and Upskilling programs. This refers to the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).
- f. **Apprentices, interns or trainees** who work for **pay in cash or in kind such as paid practical students**. This also refers to the 19th ICLS.

iii. **Unemployed**

The unemployed are those who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that is the actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- a. did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified.
- b. would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and
- c. had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

iv. **Outside labour force**

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as **outside labour force**. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job. Referring to the 19th ICLS, apprentices or trainees who do not receive cash or goods are also included in this group.

6.3 **Ethnic group**

The ethnic group is categorised within Malaysian citizens after separating those who are non-citizens. The classification is as follows:

i. Malaysian citizens

- a. Bumiputera
- b. Chinese
- c. Indians
- d. Others

ii. Non-Malaysian citizens

6.4 **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 and is categorised as follows:

i. No formal education

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

ii. Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

iii. Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

iv. Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

6.5 **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 (ICSEE-93)**. Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status:

i. Employer

A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him.

iii. Employee

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.

iii. Own account worker

A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade or business.

iv. Unpaid family worker

A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family.

6.6 Occupation

*i. Occupation data of LFS 2011 - 2015 is classified according to **Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008** based on the **International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)** as follows:*

- 1 – Manager*
- 2 – Professionals*
- 3 – Technicians and associate professionals*
- 4 – Clerical support workers*
- 5 – Services and sales workers*
- 6 – Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers*
- 7 – Craft and related trades workers*
- 8 – Plant and machine-operators and assemblers*
- 9 – Elementary occupations*

ii. Occupation data of LFS 2016–2021 is classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (**MASCO**) 2013 based on the (**ISCO-08**) but was improved in line with the transformation of work process and areas of specialisation as well as the complexity and dynamics in skills and tasks. The classification of occupation based on **MASCO 2013** is as follows:

- 1 – Managers
- 2 – Professionals
- 3 – Technicians and associate professionals
- 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
- 9 – Elementary occupations

iii. Occupation data of LFS 2021 - 2022 is classified according to **MASCO 2020** based on the **ISCO-08** as follows:

- 0 – Armed dirces occupation
- 1 – Managers
- 2 – Professionals
- 3 – Technicians and associate professionals
- 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

ii. For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the **longest number of hours** during the reference week is treated as his **principal occupation**. Should the number of hours work for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation. In cases where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was **working for the longest period of time** is considered as the **principal occupation**.

6.7 Labour force participation rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 - 64 years), expressed as percentage. The formula is as follow:

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15 - 64 years)}} \times 100$$

6.8 Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force. Unemployment rate is computed by using the formula below:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed person}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

6.9 Employment to population ratio

The employment to population ratio is defined as the proportion of employed population to working-age population. A high ratio means that a large proportion of the country's population is employed while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities due to being unemployed or out of the labour force. The formula is as follow:

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15 - 64 years)}} \times 100$$

7. ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES

The sum of each category may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place. However, the differences are not obvious.

8. NOTES AND SYMBOLS

– Nil/ no cases

0.0 Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent.

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