KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA, DISEMBER DAN SUKU TAHUN KEEMPAT 2025

Kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 2.9 peratus, manakala kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh perempuan mencapai rekod tertinggi, iaitu 56.6 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 11 FEBRUARI 2026 – Kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 2.9 peratus, manakala kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh perempuan mencapai rekod tertinggi, iaitu 56.6 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025 menurut Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). Angka tersebut diperincikan dalam penerbitan **Statistik Tenaga Buruh**, **Malaysia**, **Disember dan Suku Tahun Keempat 2025**. Laporan ini memberikan gambaran mengenai penawaran tenaga buruh di Malaysia, berdasarkan data Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dijalankan oleh DOSM.

Mengulas lanjut prestasi keseluruhan pada suku tahun keempat 2025, tenaga buruh Malaysia menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil, meningkat sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 17.62 juta orang. Selaras dengan peningkatan ini, bilangan penduduk bekerja bertambah 0.8 peratus kepada 17.10 juta orang (ST3 2025: 16.97 juta orang). Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur berkurang sedikit iaitu sebanyak 0.4 peratus kepada 517.9 ribu orang sekali gus merekodkan penurunan 0.1 mata peratus dalam kadar pengangguran kepada 2.9 peratus (ST3 2025: 3.0%). Pada masa yang sama, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) tidak berubah iaitu pada 70.9 peratus, dengan KPTB lelaki kekal pada 83.3 peratus, manakala KPTB perempuan mencatatkan paras tertinggi pernah direkodkan, iaitu 56.6 peratus.

Selanjutnya, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin juga berkata, "Pasaran buruh Malaysia pada Disember 2025 terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang positif, disokong oleh penambahbaikan ekonomi yang berterusan. Seiring dengan situasi ini, bilangan penduduk bekerja mencatatkan peningkatan marginal, manakala pengangguran terus menurun. Oleh itu, tenaga buruh berada pada trend meningkat, naik sebanyak 0.2 peratus kepada 17.65 juta orang (November 2025: 17.61 juta orang). Pada masa yang sama, KPTB pada bulan tersebut tidak berubah iaitu pada 70.9 peratus seperti bulan sebelumnya."

Jumlah bilangan penduduk bekerja terus menunjukkan peningkatan pada Disember 2025, dengan pertambahan 0.2 peratus kepada 17.13 juta orang daripada 17.09 juta orang pada November 2025. Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur menurun

0.1 peratus kepada 517.7 ribu orang (November 2025: 518.4 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran pada Disember kekal 2.9 peratus, sama seperti bulan lalu.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut mengulas bahawa 74.7 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja adalah merupakan kategori pekerja. Kategori ini naik sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 12.80 juta orang pada Disember 2025 (November 2025: 12.78 juta orang). Begitu juga, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri turut meningkat, dengan pertambahan 0.4 peratus kepada 3.27 juta orang, berbanding 3.26 juta orang pada bulan sebelumnya.

Bilangan penduduk bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan terus merekodkan peningkatan yang stabil, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Perdagangan borong & runcit, diikuti dengan aktiviti Penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman, serta Maklumat & komunikasi. Bilangan guna tenaga juga turut meningkat dalam sektor Pertanian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan, manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menunjukkan sedikit penurunan.

Mengulas lebih lanjut mengenai senario pengangguran bagi Disember 2025, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan bahawa penganggur aktif, atau mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan sedang aktif mencari pekerjaan, merangkumi 79.7 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur. Kumpulan ini mencatatkan penurunan 0.3 peratus, dengan bilangannya menurun kepada 412.4 ribu orang (November 2025: 413.5 ribu orang). Mengikut tempoh pengangguran bagi penganggur aktif, 64.6 peratus merupakan mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, manakala mereka yang berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun meliputi 4.9 peratus. Sementara, mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan tersedia, atau penganggur tidak aktif, meningkat 0.3 peratus kepada 105.2 ribu orang berbanding bulan sebelumnya (November 2025: 104.9 ribu orang).

Pada Disember 2025, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun kekal pada 10.1 peratus, merekodkan 298.7 ribu penganggur belia (November 2025: 297.9 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun merekodkan 6.1 peratus, dengan 396.9 ribu penganggur belia berbanding 398.0 ribu orang pada bulan sebelumnya.

Bilangan penduduk di luar tenaga buruh mencatatkan sedikit peningkatan iaitu sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 7.23 juta orang pada bulan tersebut berbanding 7.22 juta orang pada November 2025. Sebahagian besar daripada mereka terlibat dalam kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga, merangkumi 43.7 peratus, manakala bersekolah/ latihan merupakan kumpulan kedua terbesar iaitu pada 40.9 peratus.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan, bilangan penduduk yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu menurun sebanyak 0.6 peratus merekodkan 229.5 ribu orang pada suku tahun keempat 2025 (ST3 2025: 230.9 ribu orang). Sehubungan itu, bilangan penduduk yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu serta mampu dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja, atau diklasifikasikan sebagai guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, berkurang sebanyak 2.6 peratus kepada 129.8 ribu orang,

mencatatkan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa sebanyak 0.8 peratus (ST3 2025: 133.3 ribu orang; 0.8%). Manakala, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, yang ditakrifkan sebagai individu berpendidikan tertiari namun bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, turun sebanyak 0.3 peratus kepada 1.96 juta orang, dengan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran 35.3 peratus (ST3 2025: 1.96 juta orang; 35.5%).

Perbandingan mengikut negeri menunjukkan W.P. Putrajaya dan Pahang merekodkan kadar pengangguran terendah iaitu 1.6 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025, diikuti oleh Selangor pada 1.8 peratus, manakala Johor dan Melaka kedua-duanya mencatatkan 2.5 peratus. Manakala, sembilan negeri merekodkan peningkatan dalam KPTB, dengan Selangor mencatatkan KPTB yang tertinggi iaitu pada 78.5 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Putrajaya (78.2%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (75.5%). Sementara itu, tiga negeri merekodkan KPTB perempuan yang melebihi nilai sasaran KPTB perempuan bagi tahun 2025 dibawah RMK-12 iaitu W.P. Putrajaya pada 77.5 peratus, diikuti oleh Selangor (69.0%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (66.0%). Manakala, tiga negeri merekodkan KPTB perempuan terendah iaitu Terengganu (42.7%), Kelantan (45.8%), dan Pahang (47.4%).

Mengakhiri kenyataan tersebut, pasaran buruh negara pada bulan-bulan yang akan datang dijangka melangkah ke tahun 2026 dengan asas yang lebih kukuh hasil gabungan inisiatif fiskal, pelancongan dan pembangunan tenaga kerja. Belanjawan 2026 di bawah kerangka Ekonomi MADANI turut menekankan pembaharuan pasaran buruh, peningkatan kebolehpasaran, sokongan pertumbuhan upah serta kerjasama industri untuk pembangunan kemahiran, dengan matlamat memperluaskan akses kepada peluang pendapatan lebih tinggi dan menyokong pertumbuhan gaji mampan bagi pekerja Malaysia. Langkah-langkah ini dijangka mengukuhkan daya tahan tenaga kerja dan menyokong penyertaan dalam sektor formal dan sektor ekonomi baharu.


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

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.
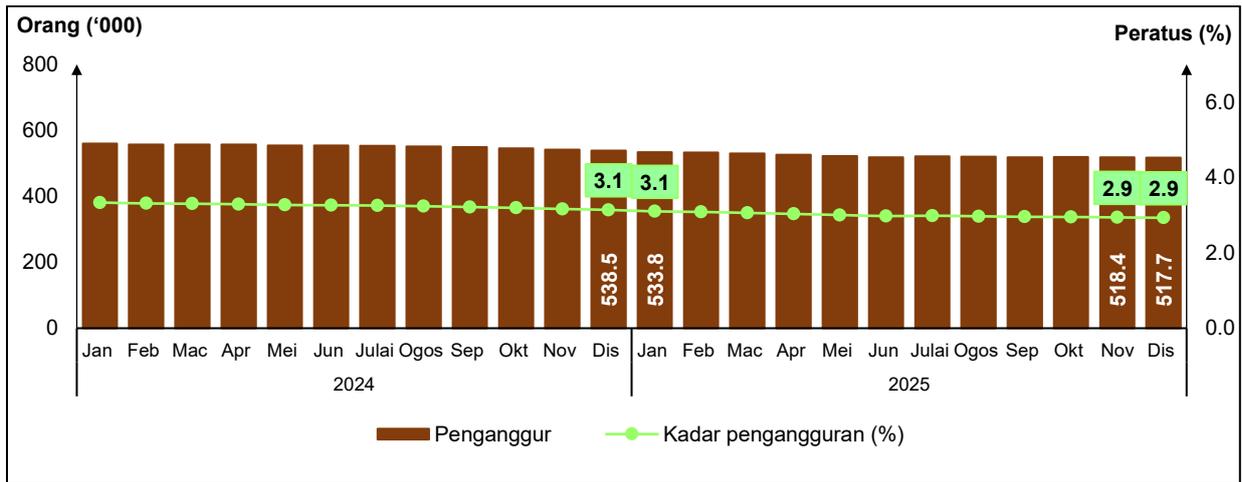
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

MyLabourHub ialah platform komprehensif yang mengintegrasikan institusi, data dan teknologi bagi menyediakan maklumat pasaran buruh yang relevan, tepat dan mudah diakses. Dapatkan data pasaran buruh Malaysia melalui MyLabourHub di https://mylabourhub.dosm.gov.my.
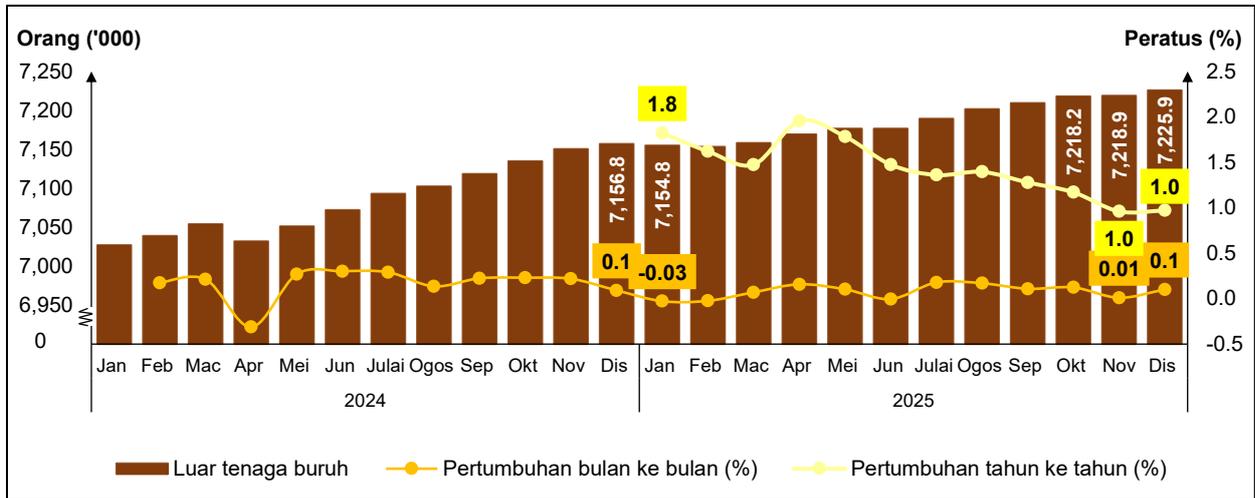
Carta 1: Penduduk bekerja, Malaysia, Januari 2024 - Disember 2025
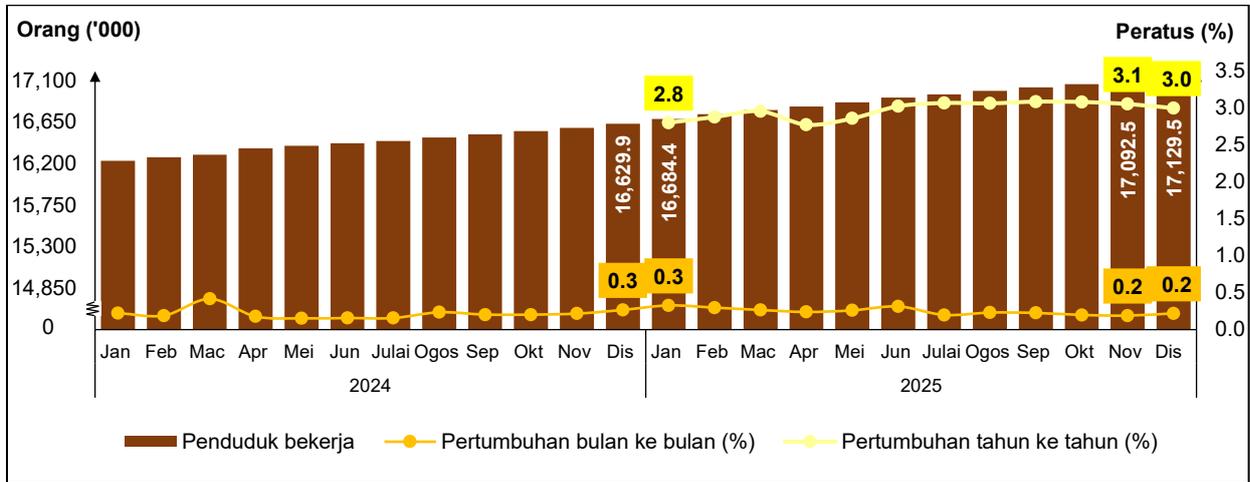
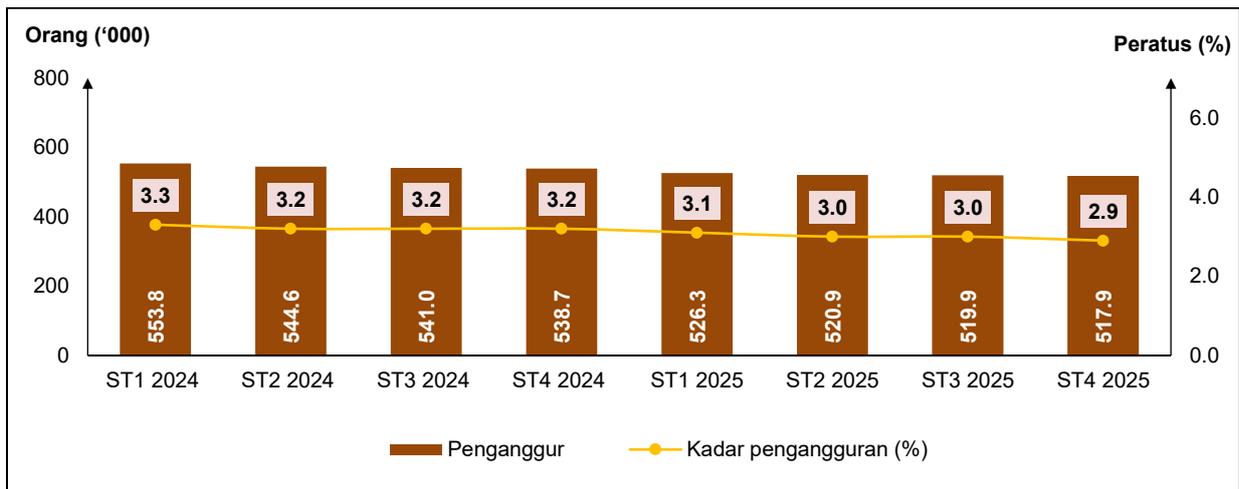

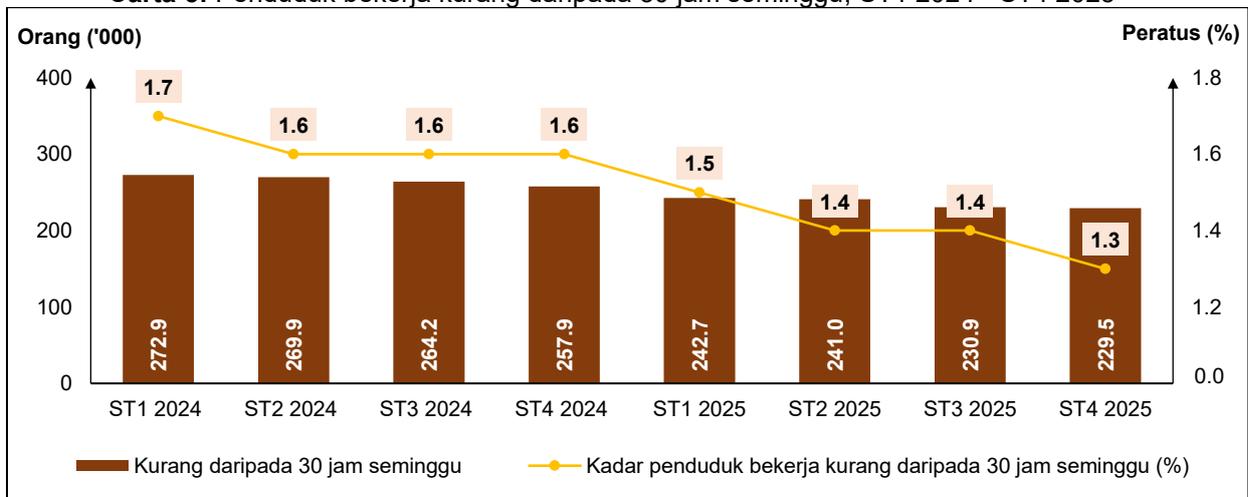**Carta 2:** Pengangguran, Malaysia, Januari 2024 - Disember 2025

Carta 3: Luar tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Januari 2024 - Disember 2025

Orang ('000) — Peratus (%)

Luar tenaga buruh values shown: 7,156.8 (Dis 2024), 7,154.8 (Jan 2025), 7,218.2 (Okt 2025), 7,218.9 (Nov 2025), 7,225.9 (Dis 2025)

Growth labels: 1.8, 0.1, -0.03, 1.0, 0.01, 1.0, 0.1

Legend: Luar tenaga buruh | Pertumbuhan bulan ke bulan (%) | Pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun (%)

Carta 4: Pengangguran, Malaysia, ST1 2024 - ST4 2025

Orang ('000) — Peratus (%)

	ST1 2024	ST2 2024	ST3 2024	ST4 2024	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST3 2025	ST4 2025
Pengangguran	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	519.9	517.9
Kadar pengangguran (%)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9

Legend: Penganggur | Kadar pengangguran (%)

Carta 5: Penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu, ST1 2024 - ST4 2025

Orang ('000) — Peratus (%)

	ST1 2024	ST2 2024	ST3 2024	ST4 2024	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST3 2025	ST4 2025
Kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu	272.9	269.9	264.2	257.9	242.7	241.0	230.9	229.5
Kadar (%)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3

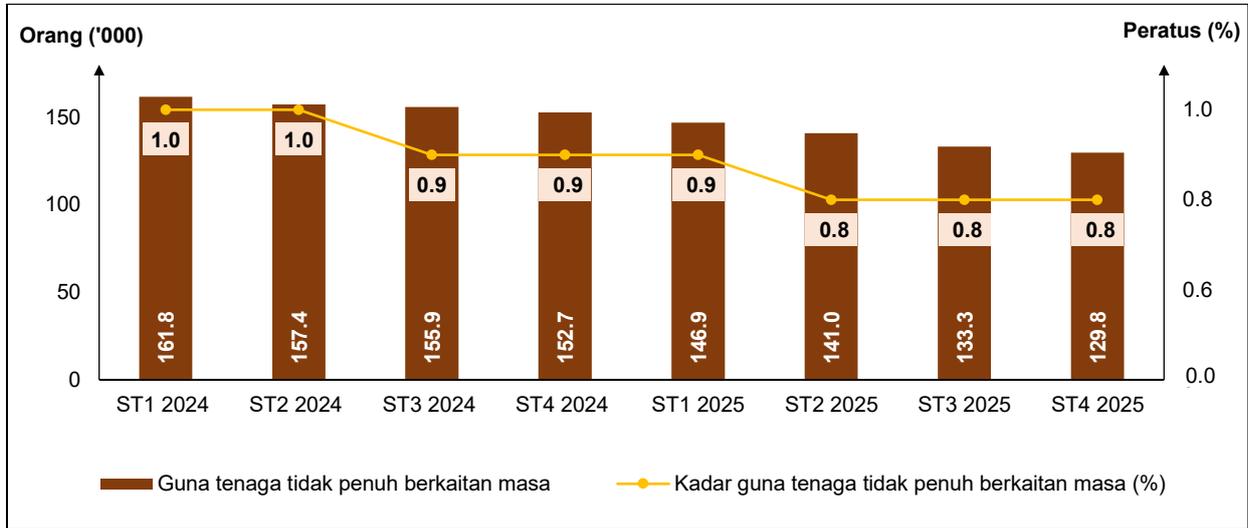Legend: Kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu | Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu (%)

$$\text{Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu} = \frac{\text{Penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}} \times 100$$

Carta 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2024 - ST4 2025

Orang ('000)
Peratus (%)

	ST1 2024	ST2 2024	ST3 2024	ST4 2024	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST3 2025	ST4 2025
Bilangan	161.8	157.4	155.9	152.7	146.9	141.0	133.3	129.8
Kadar (%)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8

▬ Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa ●─ Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (%)

$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}} \times 100$$

Carta 7: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2024 - ST4 2025

Orang ('000)
Peratus (%)

	ST1 2024	ST2 2024	ST3 2024	ST4 2024	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST3 2025	ST4 2025
Bilangan	1,920.8	1,923.1	1,942.4	1,946.3	1,953.7	1,955.6	1,961.5	1,956.5
Kadar (%)	36.4	36.2	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3

▬ Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran ●─ Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (%)
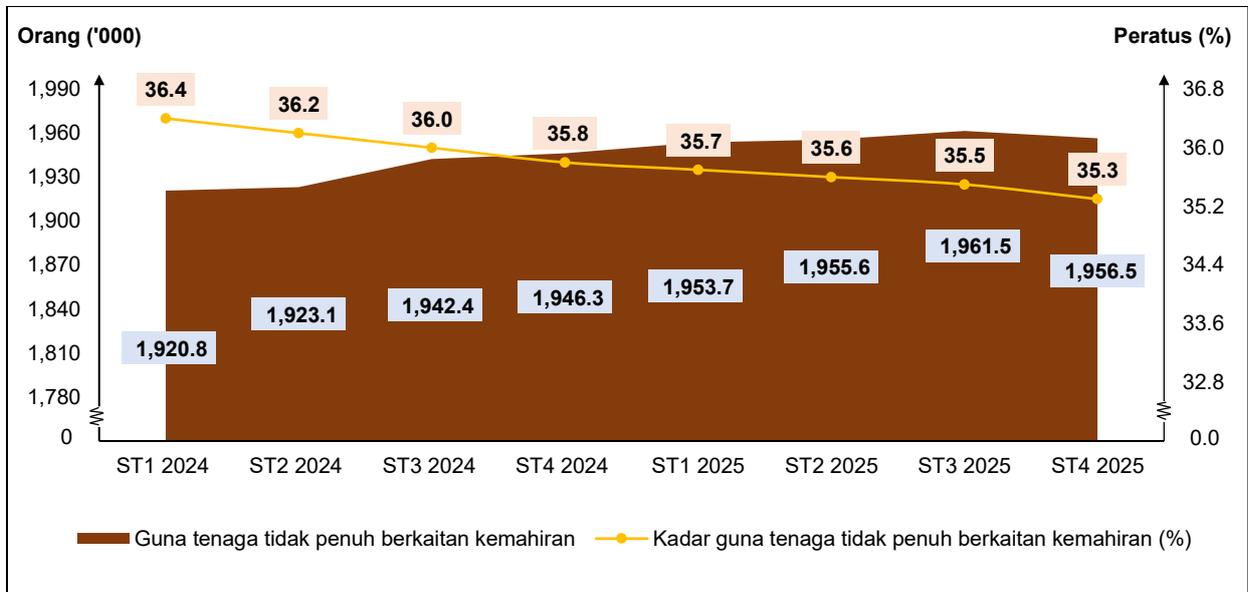
$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertiari}} \times 100$$

Nota:

1. Indikator Survei Tenaga Buruh bagi Januari 2024 dan suku tahun pertama 2024 dan seterusnya dianggarkan berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
11 FEBRUARI 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, DECEMBER AND FOURTH QUARTER 2025

The unemployment rate fell to 2.9 per cent, while the female labour force participation rate hit a record high of 56.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025

PUTRAJAYA, FEBRUARY 11, 2026 – The unemployment rate fell to 2.9 per cent, while the female labour force participation rate hit a record high of 56.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The figures were detailed in the **Statistics of the Labour Force, Malaysia, December and Fourth Quarter 2025** release. The report provides insights on the Malaysia's labour supply, based on data from the Labour Force Survey conducted by DOSM.

Elaborating on the overall performance in the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia's labour force showed steady growth, increasing by 0.8 per cent to 17.62 million persons. In line with this improvement, the number of employed persons edged up by 0.8 per cent to 17.10 million persons (Q3 2025: 16.97 million persons). In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons decreased slightly by 0.4 per cent to 517.9 thousand persons resulting in a 0.1 percentage points decreased in the unemployment rate to 2.9 per cent (Q3 2025: 3.0%). At the same time, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) was unchanged at 70.9 per cent, with the male LFPR remained at 83.3 per cent, while the female LFPR registered the highest on record at 56.6 per cent.

Furthermore, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said, "Malaysia's labour market in December 2025 continued to demonstrate positive growth, underpinned by sustained economic improvements. In line with this situation, the number of employed persons posted a marginal increase, while unemployment further declined. Therefore, the labour force was on an uptrend, increasing by 0.2 per cent to 17.65 million persons (November 2025: 17.61 million persons). On the same note, the LFPR during the month was unchanged at 70.9 per cent as in the previous month."

The total number of employed persons continued to increase in December 2025, with a rise of 0.2 per cent to 17.13 million persons from 17.09 million persons in November 2025. In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons edged down by 0.1 per cent to 517.7 thousand persons (November 2025: 518.4 thousand persons). The unemployment rate in December remained at 2.9 per cent, the same as in the last month.

The Chief Statistician Malaysia also added that 74.7 per cent of the total employed persons were in the employees' category. This category went up by 0.1 per cent to 12.80 million persons in December 2025 (November 2025: 12.78 million persons). Similarly, the number of own-account workers also increased, with an addition of 0.4 per cent to 3.27 million persons, compared to 3.26 million persons a month earlier.

The number of employed persons in the Services sector continued to record steady growth, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade, followed by Accommodation and food & beverage service activities, as well as Information & communication activities. The number of employments also increased in the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors, while the Mining & quarrying sectors experienced a slight decline.

Further insight into the unemployment scenario for December 2025, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated that the actively unemployed, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs, accounted for 79.7 per cent of the total unemployed persons. This group registered a decrease of 0.3 per cent, with the number decreasing to 412.4 thousand persons (November 2025: 413.5 thousand persons). By duration of the unemployment for the actively unemployed, 64.6 per cent were those who had been unemployed for less than three months, while those who were in long-term unemployment for more than a year encompassed 4.9 per cent. Meanwhile, those who believed that there were no jobs available, or the inactively unemployed, rising by 0.3 per cent to 105.2 thousand persons as compared to the prior month (November 2025: 104.9 thousand persons).

In December 2025, the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 years held steady at 10.1 per cent, recording 298.7 thousand unemployed youths (November 2025: 297.9 thousand persons). In the meantime, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 30 years was recorded at 6.1 per cent, with 396.9 unemployed youths as against 398.0 thousand persons in the preceding month.

The number of persons outside the labour force registered a slight uptick of 0.1 per cent to 7.23 million persons during the month compared to 7.22 million persons in November 2025. Most of them were engaged in housework/ family responsibilities, accounting for 43.7 per cent, while schooling/ training made up the second largest group at 40.9 per cent.

According to the Chief Statistician, the number of persons working less than 30 hours per week decreased by 0.6 per cent to record 229.5 thousand persons during the

fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: 230.9 thousand persons). Correspondingly, the number of persons working less than 30 hours per week but willing and able to work additional hours, or classified as time-related underemployment, declined by 2.6 per cent to 129.8 thousand persons, resulting in a time-related underemployment rate of 0.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 133.3 thousand persons; 0.8%). Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment, defined as individuals with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, edged down by 0.3 per cent to 1.96 million persons, with the skill-related underemployment rate of 35.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.96 million persons; 35.5%).

A comparison across states indicated that W.P. Putrajaya and Pahang recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 1.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, followed by Selangor at 1.8 per cent, while Johor and Melaka both recorded 2.5 per cent. Meanwhile, nine states registered increases in the LFPR, with Selangor posting the highest LFPR at 78.5 per cent, followed by W.P. Putrajaya (78.2%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (75.5%). In the meantime, three states recorded female LFPR exceeding the target value of female LFPR for 2025 under the 12MP, which were W.P. Putrajaya at 77.5 per cent, followed by Selangor (69.0%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (66.0%). Meanwhile, three states with the lowest female LFPR were Terengganu (42.7%), Kelantan (45.8%), and Pahang (47.4%).

Concluding the statement, the country's labour market in the upcoming months is projected to transition into 2026 with strengthened foundations driven by a combination of fiscal, tourism and employment initiatives. The Budget 2026 framework under Ekonomi MADANI also emphasises labour market reforms, employability enhancement, wage growth support, and partnerships with industry for skills development, aiming to broaden access to higher-income opportunities and support sustainable wage progression for Malaysian workers. These measures are expected to foster a resilient workforce and help boost participation in both formal and emerging economic sectors.
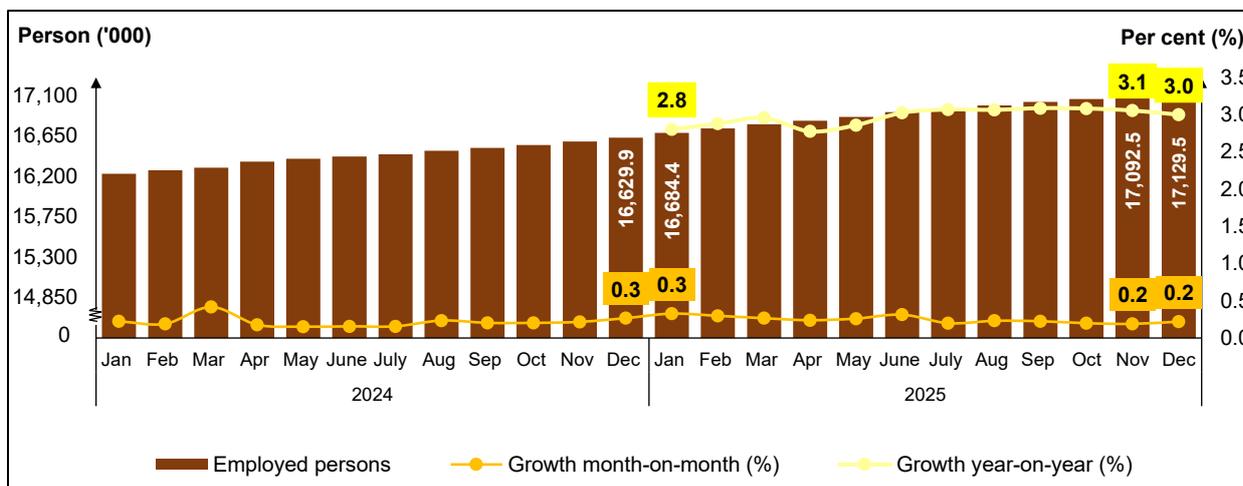
The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed **"Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat"**. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5ᵗʰ January to 31ˢᵗ October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation's economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67ᵗʰ position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.
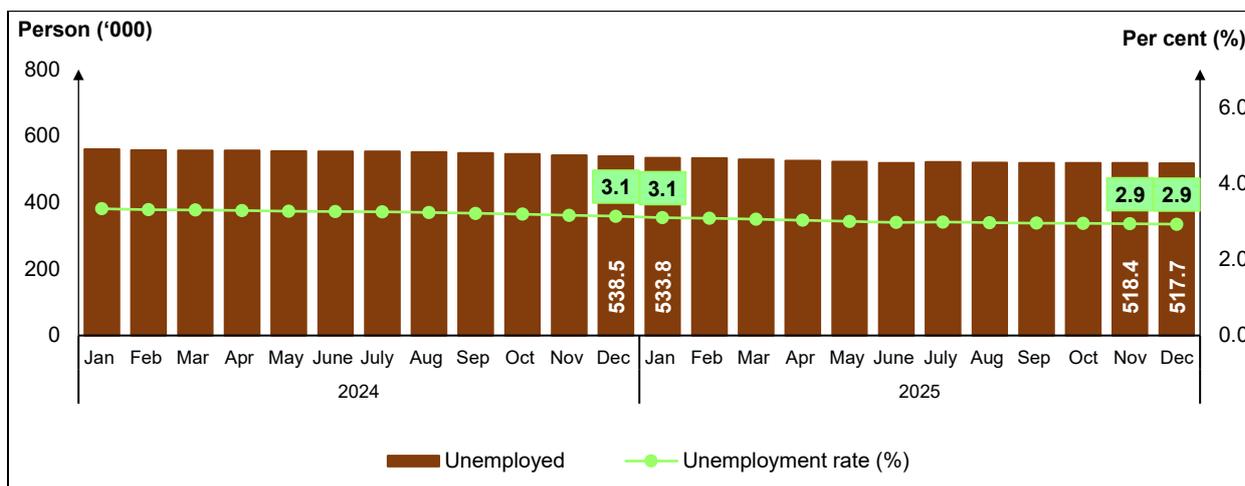
OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

MyLabourHub is a comprehensive platform that integrates institutions, data and technology to deliver relevant, accurate and accessible labour market information. Access the labour market data for Malaysia at https://mylabourhub.dosm.gov.my.
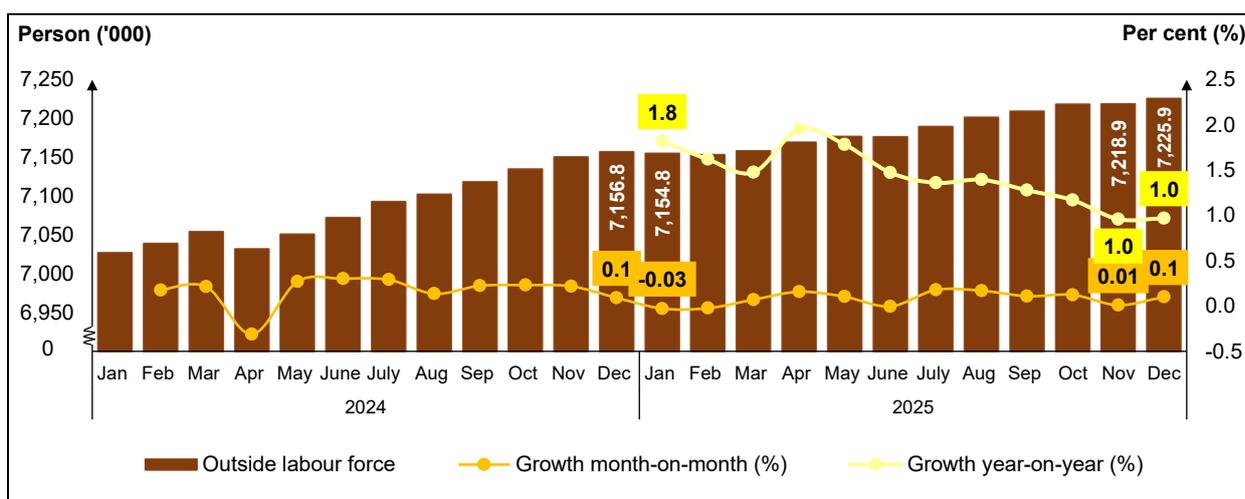
Chart 1: Employed persons, Malaysia, January 2024 - December 2025

Chart 2: Unemployment, Malaysia, January 2024 - December 2025

Person ('000)

Per cent (%)

Legend: Unemployed · Unemployment rate (%)

Labelled values: Dec 2024 — 538.5 (3.1); Jan 2025 — 533.8 (3.1); Nov 2025 — 518.4 (2.9); Dec 2025 — 517.7 (2.9)

Chart 3: Outside labour force, Malaysia, January 2024 - December 2025

Person ('000)

Per cent (%)

Legend: Outside labour force · Growth month-on-month (%) · Growth year-on-year (%)

Labelled values: Dec 2024 — 7,156.8 (0.1); Jan 2025 — 7,154.8 (-0.03, 1.8); Nov 2025 — 7,218.9 (0.01, 1.0); Dec 2025 — 7,225.9 (0.1, 1.0)

Chart 4: Unemployment, Malaysia, Q1 2024 - Q4 2025

Person ('000)

Per cent (%)

Legend: Unemployed persons · Unemployment rate (%)

	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025
Unemployed persons	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	519.9	517.9
Unemployment rate (%)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
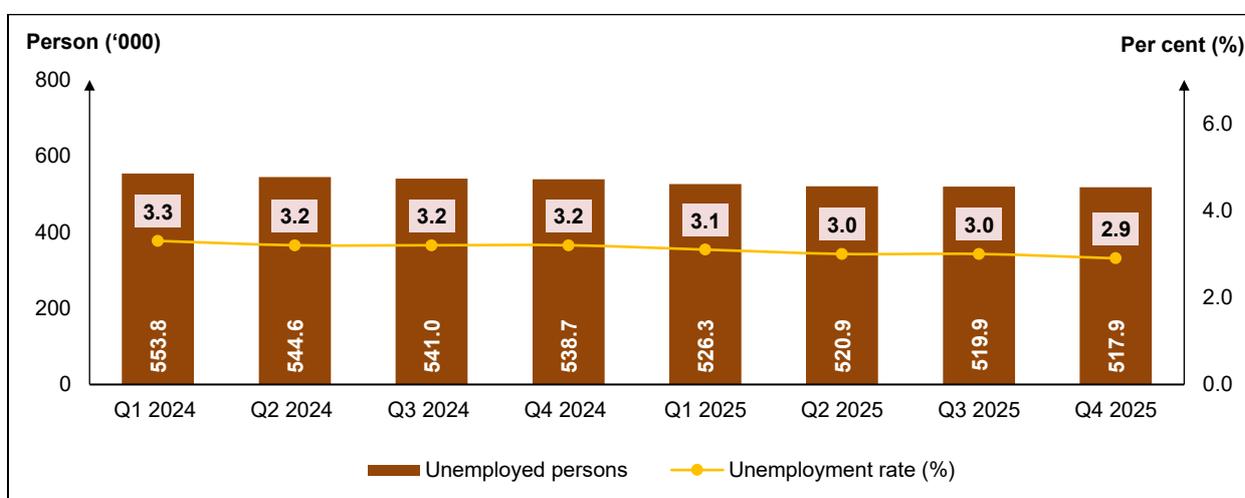
Chart 5: Employed persons working less than 30 hours per week, Q1 2024 - Q4 2025
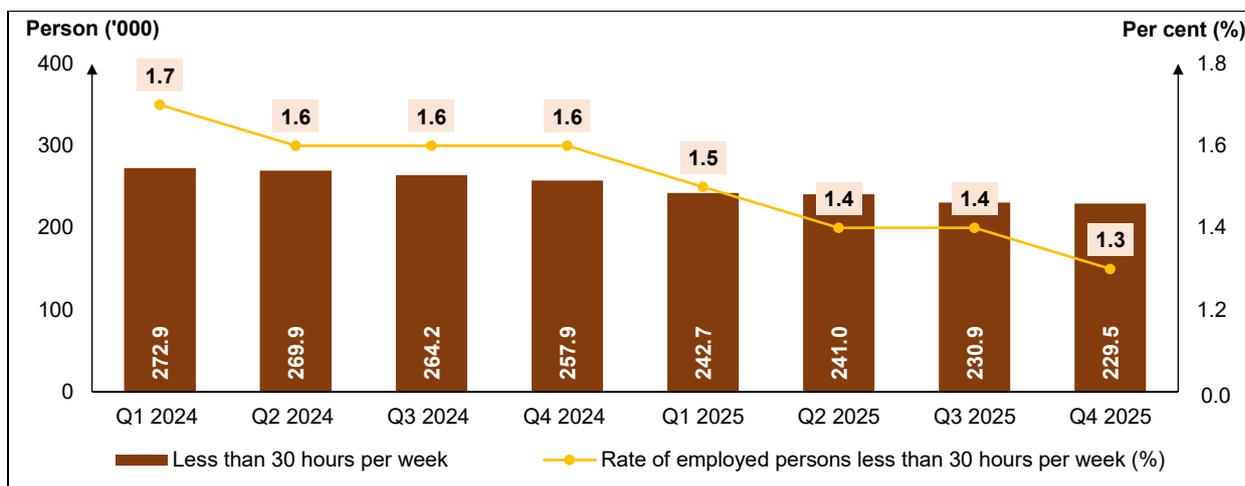
Person ('000)   Per cent (%)

Quarter	Less than 30 hours per week	Rate (%)
Q1 2024	272.9	1.7
Q2 2024	269.9	1.6
Q3 2024	264.2	1.6
Q4 2024	257.9	1.6
Q1 2025	242.7	1.5
Q2 2025	241.0	1.4
Q3 2025	230.9	1.4
Q4 2025	229.5	1.3

■ Less than 30 hours per week ──●── Rate of employed persons less than 30 hours per week (%)

$$\text{Rate of employed persons less than 30 hours per week} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons less than 30 hours per week}}{\text{Number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

Chart 6: Time-related underemployment, Q1 2024 - Q4 2025

Person ('000)   Per cent (%)

Quarter	Time-related underemployment	Rate (%)
Q1 2024	161.8	1.0
Q2 2024	157.4	1.0
Q3 2024	155.9	0.9
Q4 2024	152.7	0.9
Q1 2025	146.9	0.9
Q2 2025	141.0	0.8
Q3 2025	133.3	0.8
Q4 2025	129.8	0.8

■ Time-related underemployment ──●── Rate of time-related underemployment (%)
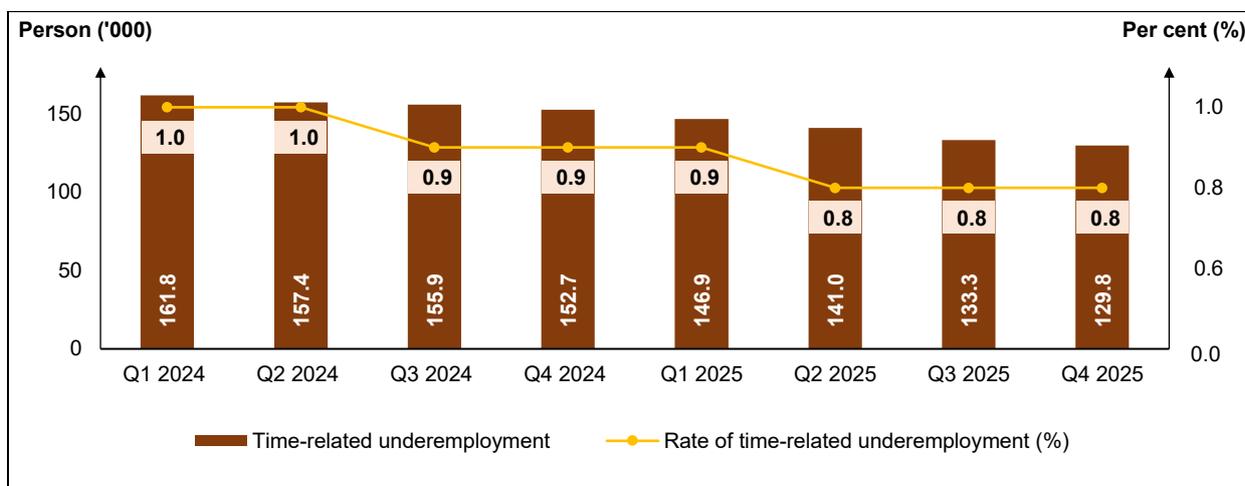
$$\text{Rate of time-related underemployment} = \frac{\text{Number of time-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons}} \times 100$$

Chart 7: Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2024 - Q4 2025
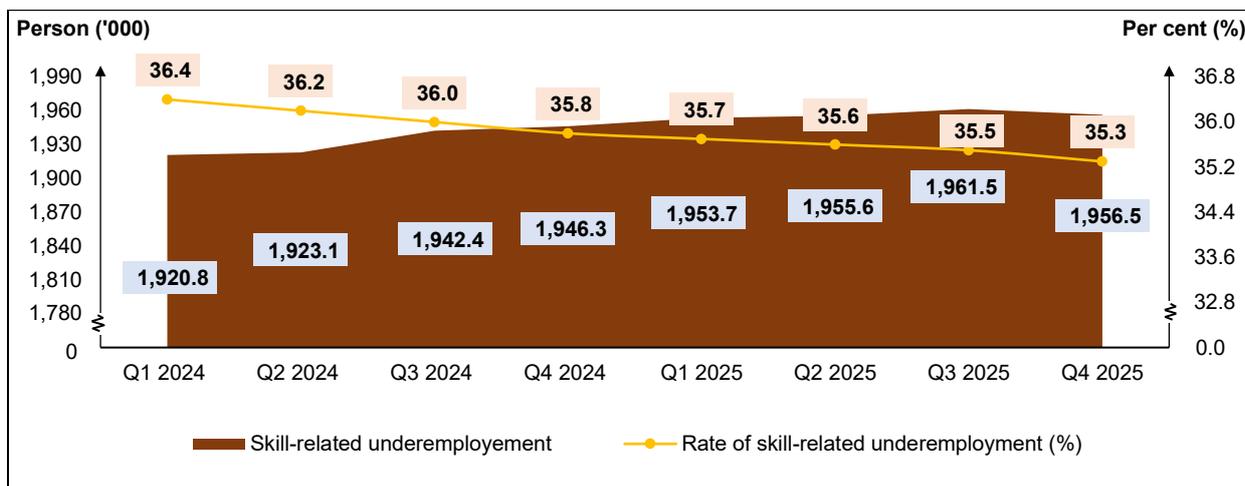
| | Rate of skill-related underemployment | = | $\dfrac{\text{Number of skill-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons with tertiary education}}$ | X 100 |

Note:

1. The Labour Force Survey indicators for January 2024 and the first quarter of 2024 onwards are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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