MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER 2024

Q4

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

FOURTH QUARTER 2024

Anouncement:

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.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Preface

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

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the fourth quarter of 2024 by contextualizing its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covers three main aspects of national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand, productivity and employee wages. A dedicated segment on a selected issue or theme related to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. A special feature of the LMR is that each quarter include one or more article(s) highlighting labour market issues through statistics; or delving into methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. Detailed quarterly time series statistical tables pertaining to the four topics are also included.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

February 2025

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Glossary

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

Glossary

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

Glossary

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

Acronyms

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

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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LABOUR MARKET REVIEW, FOURTH QUARTER 2024

Malaysia's labour market strengthened with 17.34 million persons in the labour force and labour productivity reached RM25,647 per employment in the fourth quarter of 2024

LABOUR SUPPLY

Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

went up by 0.5 percentage points compared to Q4 2023

- 69.4%
- 70.1%
- 70.5%
- **70.6%**

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2022				2023				2024			

— Labour force participation rate (%)
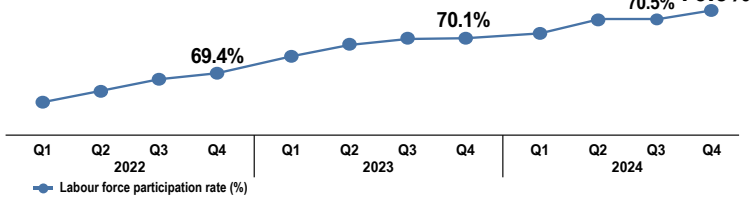
17.34 million labour force
- ▲ 2.5% YoY
- ▲ 0.4% QoQ

7.21 million outside labour force
- ▲ 0.2% YoY
- ▼ -0.2% QoQ

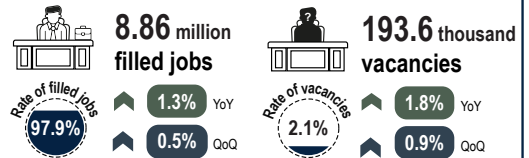More than **85 per cent** did not seek for work due to schooling and housework

- **42.0%** Schooling/Training program
- **44.6%** Housework/family responsible
- **13.4%** Others*
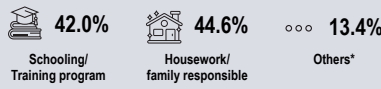
*refer to people who are going for further study, disabled, not interested/ just completed study and retired/ old age

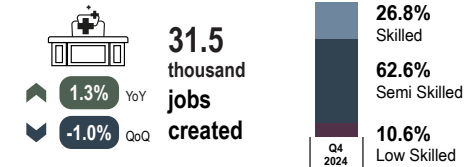### Employed persons continued to increase, to **16.79** million persons

- 16.35
- 16.72
- 16.72

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023				2024			

- 2.5 / 0.6
- 2.9 / 0.7
- 2.7 / 0.5

■ Employed persons (million) ● % YoY ● % QoQ

Total hours worked during Q4, **9.75** bilion hours
- ▲ 3.5% YoY
- ▲ 0.8% QoQ

Underemployment situation

153.4 thousand time-related underemployment
Rate: **0.9%**
- ▼ -15.5% YoY
- ▼ -3.6% QoQ

Skill-related underemployment rate

- 37.4%
- 36.8%
- 36.0%

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023				2024			
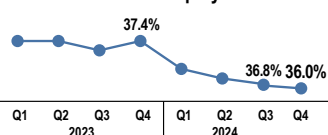
More than one-third of tertiary-educated employed persons are prevalent in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations recorded

1.93 million persons

National unemployment situation

- 565.0
- 547.9
- 546.9

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023				2024			

- -1.4
- -1.8
- -0.2
- -5.9
- -4.4
- -3.2

■ Unemployed (thousand) ● % YoY ● % QoQ

Unemployed decreased during Q4 2024 to **546.9** thousand persons

- 3.6%
- 3.3%
- 3.2% **3.2%**

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2022				2023				2024			

— Unemployment rate (%)

Unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points year-on-year, remained unchange 3.2 percent against previous quarter

% YoY: Percentage change year-on-year
% QoQ: Percentage change quarter-on-quarter

LABOUR DEMAND

During Q4 2024

9.05 million jobs in economic sector
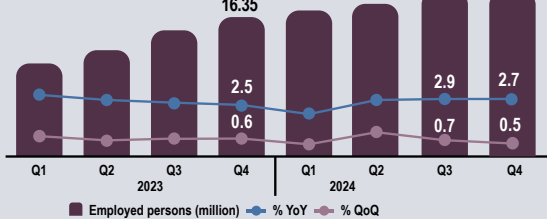increased 1.3 per cent compared to the same quarter of 2023

8.86 million filled jobs
Rate of filled jobs **97.9%**
- ▲ 1.3% YoY
- ▲ 0.5% QoQ

193.6 thousand vacancies
Rate of vacancies **2.1%**
- ▲ 1.8% YoY
- ▲ 0.9% QoQ

More than half (**57.1%**) of jobs opening during Q4 2024 were in the **Manufacturing sector** with a total 110.5 thousand vacancies

31.5 thousand jobs created
- ▲ 1.3% YoY
- ▼ -1.0% QoQ

- **26.8%** Skilled
- **62.6%** Semi Skilled
- **10.6%** Low Skilled

Q4 2024

Employee Wages Statistics (Formal Sector)

In September 2024, **6.82** million citizen formal employees
Growth YoY: **2.1%**

- 6.3
- 5.6
- 5.6

Jul	Ogs	Sep	Okt	Nov	Dis	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Ogs	Sep
Q3-22			Q4-22			Q1-23			Q2-23			Q3-23		

RM2,745 / RM2,745 / RM2,745

■ Median monthly wages (RM) ● % YoY

Distribution of monthly wages

32.0% (2.18 million) of Malaysian formal employees earned below RM2,000 in Sept. 2024

- >RM15,000
- RM14,000-RM14,999
- RM13,000-RM13,999
- RM12,000-RM12,999
- RM11,000-RM11,999
- RM10,000-RM10,999
- RM9,000-RM9,999
- RM8,000-RM8,999
- RM7,000-RM7,999
- RM6,000-RM6,999
- RM5,000-RM5,999
- RM4,000-RM4,999
- RM3,000-RM3,999
- RM2,000-RM2,999
- <RM2,000

2.18 million employees

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

Labour productivity during Q4 2024

RM44.2 per hour worked

RM25,647 per employment
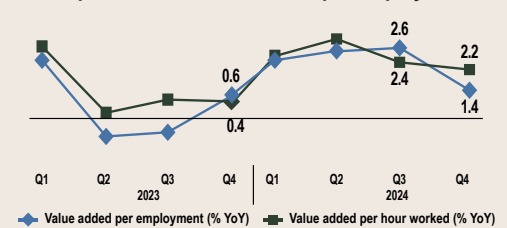
- 0.6
- 2.6
- 2.2
- 0.4
- 2.4
- 1.4

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023				2024			

—●— Value added per employment (% YoY) —■— Value added per hour worked (% YoY)

Source: Labour Market Review, Fourth Quarter 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia

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Key Reviews for Q4 2024

▶ Malaysia's labour market strengthened with 17.34 million persons in the labour force and labour productivity reached RM25,647 per employment in the fourth quarter of 2024.

▶ In the fourth quarter of 2024, the labour force in Malaysia showed an increasing trend of 0.4 per cent to 17.34 million persons, compared to 17.26 million persons in the third quarter of 2024. This growth reflects a positive situation in Malaysia's labour market, indicating healthy labour demand and a growing job market.

▶ In the fourth quarter of 2024, Malaysia's labour market showed a positive trend. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) increased by 0.1 percentage points, reaching 70.6 per cent compared to 70.5 per cent in the previous quarter. This increase was contributed by the 16.79 million employed persons, a 0.5 per cent rise compared to 16.72 million in the previous quarter. At the same time, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.2 per cent, bringing the total to 546.9 thousand persons (Q3 2024: 547.9 thousand persons). The unemployment rate remained stable at 3.2 per cent, consistent with the third quarter of 2024.

▶ The number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week decreased by 2.5 per cent to 261.4 thousand persons. Time-related underemployment, which includes those willing to work more hours, also fell by 3.6 per cent to 153.4 thousand persons, bringing the time-related underemployment rate to 0.9 per cent. Additionally, skill-related underemployment, involving individuals with tertiary education in semi-skilled or low-skilled jobs, declined by 0.9 per cent to 1.93 million persons with a rate of 36.0 per cent.

▶ On the labour demand front, in the fourth quarter of 2024, the economic sector saw a 1.3 per cent year-on-year increase in the number of jobs, reaching 9.05 million, up from 8.94 million jobs in Q4 2023. There were 8.86 million filled jobs, maintaining a filled jobs rate of 97.9 per cent. The vacancies rate remained steady at 2.1 per cent, with 193.6 thousand vacancies, an increase from 190.2 thousand in Q4 2023. Additionally, there was a 1.3 per cent year-on-year growth in jobs created, totaling 31.5 thousand jobs, compared to 31.1 thousand in Q4 2023.

▶ In the fourth quarter of 2024, labour productivity per hour worked in Malaysia increased by 1.4 per cent year-on-year to RM44.2 per hour, with the economy growing by 5.0 per cent. For the entire year, labour productivity per hour worked rose by 2.1 per cent to RM42.8 per hour, while labour productivity per employment increased by 2.4 per cent to RM99,137 per person. All sectors showed positive momentum except for the Mining & quarrying sector, which experienced a declined.

▶ Malaysia's labour market in 2024 demonstrated strong performance, maintaining a low unemployment rate and experiencing stable employment growth. The positive trend this year was partly driven by sustained labour demand across various sectors, particularly in the private sector, which saw an increase in job opportunities. Looking ahead to 2025, the outlook for Malaysia's labour force remains favourable, with consistent employment growth and an expected low and stable unemployment rate. Key sectors such as Manufacturing, particularly in electrical and electronics, as well as Services are anticipated to drive jobs creation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's labour market strengthened with 17.34 million persons in the labour force and labour productivity reached RM25,647 per employment in the fourth quarter of 2024

The final quarter of 2024 marked a significant period for Malaysia's labour market as it navigated global economic challenges, including inflationary pressures, geopolitical tensions, and energy price fluctuations. Major economies, such as the United States, China, and the European Union, experienced slower growth, impacting global trade and labour mobility. According to the World Economic Outlook Update by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2025, global economic growth is projected to reach 3.3 per cent in both 2025 and 2026, lower than the historical average (2000–2019) of 3.7 per cent.

Despite these global challenges, Malaysia's economy remained resilient, expanding by 5.0 per cent in Q4 2024, albeit at a slower pace than the 5.4 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. This growth was primarily driven by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors, while Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying experiences contraction. Overall, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.1 per cent in 2024, surpassing the 3.6 per cent recorded in 2023, supported by strong domestic demand, stable exports, and sustained investment flows. The wholesale and retail trade sector saw an end-of-year surge, fueled by festive season shopping, a rebound in tourism, and increased public sector salaries. Wholesale & retail and trade grew by 4.9 per cent and 7.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, respectively, while motor vehicle sales rose 4.8 per cent due to year-end promotions and a spike in consumer demand.

The labour market remained stable in Q4 2024, with the unemployment rate unchanged at 3.2 per cent. A total of 31.5 thousand new job creations contributed to an increase in the labour force participation rate to 70.6 per cent, reflecting stronger workforce engagement and sustained labour market resilience. This stability highlights the success of initiatives under the MADANI framework, which focuses on inclusive and sustainable growth through economic well-being, social justice, and job creation.

Aligned with Budget 2025, the government introduced key initiatives to strengthen the labour market, including Progressive Wage Policy – aligning wages with productivity; TVET & Digital Training – addressing skill mismatches; and Gig Worker Protection – enhancing social security and job stability. The labour market outlook for 2025 remains positive, supported by strong domestic consumption, e-commerce expansion, and rising demand for electric vehicles. However, continuous policy interventions will be essential to address wage disparities, skill shortages, and demographic transitions to ensure sustainable job growth.

The Labour Market Review Q4 2024 offers a comprehensive analysis of Malaysia's labour market trends, structured into four key sections: Labour Supply, Labour Demand, Labour Productivity, and Employee Wages. This edition also features a special article, "Uncovering Hidden Labour Market Gaps in Malaysia: Insights from Experimental Measures of Labour Underutilisation," providing insights into the latest labour market challenges.

2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.1 Labour Force

In Q4 2024, the labour supply maintained its positive momentum compared to the same quarter of the previous year with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increase by 0.4 percentage points to record 70.6 per cent. During the same period, labour force expanded by 2.5 per cent (+428.0 thousand persons) year-on-year, surpassing the 2.2 per cent growth recorded in Q4 2023. On a quarterly basis, the number of labour force rose by 0.4 per cent (+76.5 thousand persons), while the LFPR rose by 0.1 percentage point **[Chart 2.1 & 2.2]**.

Chart 2.1:

Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■ Labour force   ●— Labour force participation rate (%)
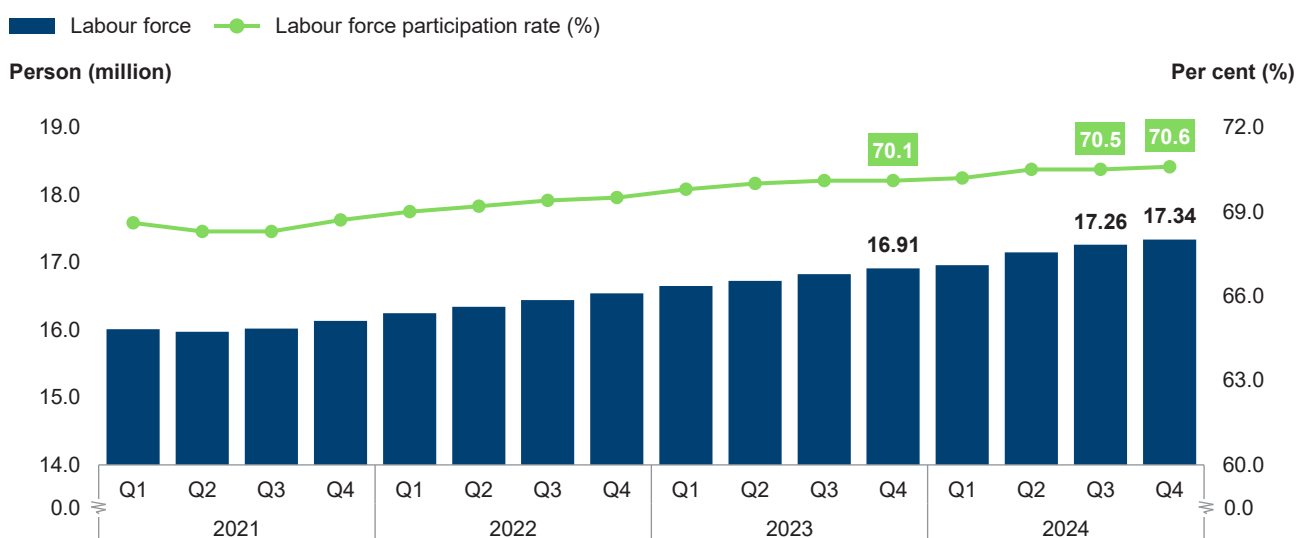
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.2:

Percentage change of labour force, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■— Year-on-year (%)   ◆— Quarter-on-quarter (%)
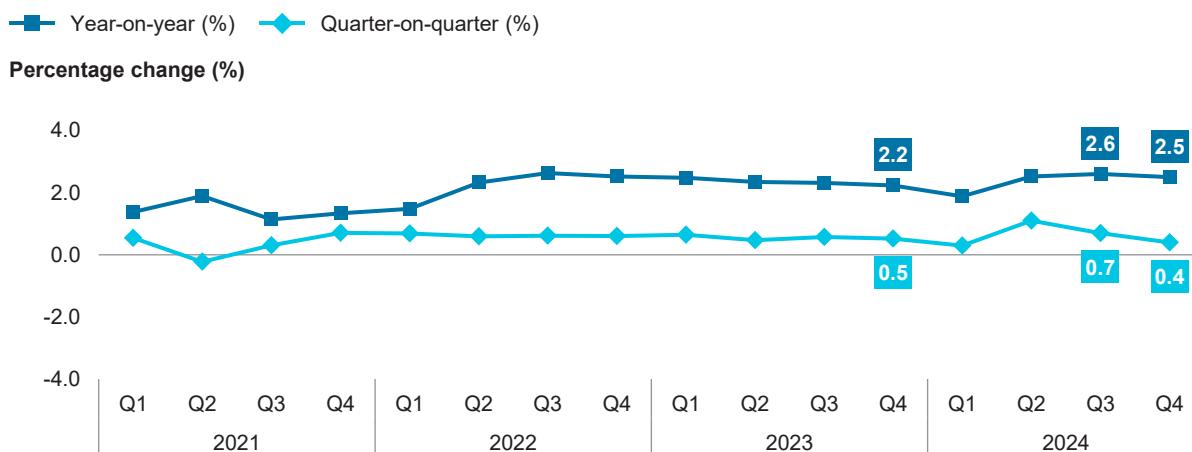
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Disaggregation by sex, male population accounted for more than half of the labour force in Q4 2024, with a share of 61.1 per cent or 10.60 million persons. The male labour force posted a year-on-year increase of 2.3 per cent (+240.6 thousand persons). On the other hand, the female labour force comprising 38.9 per cent increase by 2.9 per cent (+187.5 thousand persons) year-on-year to record 6.74 million persons. On a quarterly basis, both male and female labour force surged by 0.4 and 0.6 per cent compared to the preceding quarter respectively **[Chart 2.3]**.

Chart 2.3:
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by sex, Q4 2024

■ Male   ■ Female
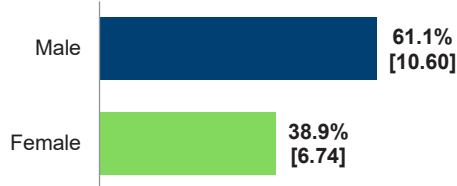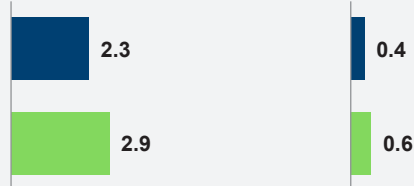
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Breakdown of the labour force by age group, those aged 25 to 34 years made up about one-third of labour force, comprising a share of 33.6 per cent or 5.83 million persons in Q4 2024. In the meantime, labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years made up a share of 24.7 per cent, followed by 17.4 per cent aged 15 to 24 years and 16.2 per cent for those aged 45 to 54 years **[Chart 2.4]**.

Chart 2.4:
Distribution and percentage change of labour force by age group, Q4 2024
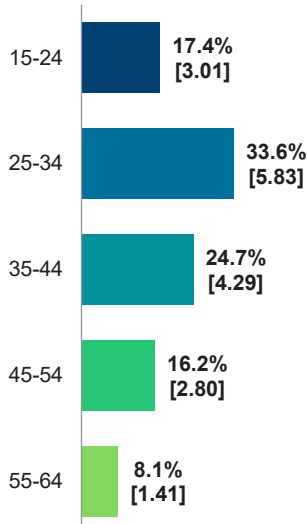
■ 15-24   ■ 25-34   ■ 35-44   ■ 45-54   ■ 55-64
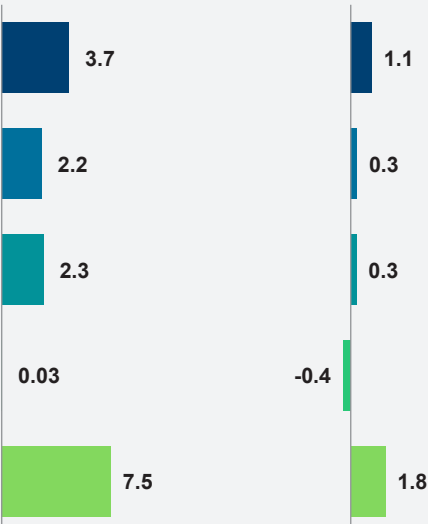
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

During Q4 2024, all age group recorded positive year-on-year growth, with the age group of 55 to 64 years recorded the highest gain in labour force by 7.5 per cent (+97.8 thousand persons) to record 1.41 million persons. Similarly, another age group that had significant growth in the labour force during the quarter was those aged 15 to 24 years, which increase by 3.7 per cent (+107.0 thousand persons) to register 3.01 million persons. However, a decrease was observed in the number of labour force against the previous quarter for age group 45 to 54 years by 0.4 per cent or equivalent to 10.9 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth **[Chart 2.5]**.

As for participation in labour force by sex, the male LFPR grew by 0.6 percentage points to register 83.6 per cent in Q4 2024. Meanwhile, the female LFPR remained steady at 0.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to record 56.8 per cent. On a quarterly basis, both the male and female LFPR rose by 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively. In the meantime, the data indicates that the male LFPR maintained an average above 80.0 per cent, nearly double the rate registered by female. In terms of labour force participation by age group, two age groups showed LFPR exceeding 80.0 per cent. The highest LFPR was observed among those aged 25 to 34 years at 88.6 per cent, followed by 84.1 per cent for the age group of 35 to 44 years. Additionally, those aged 45 to 54 years also recorded a relatively high LFPR at 76.9 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR. Conversely, the age group of 15 to 24 years registered the lowest rate at 47.5 per cent.

Further disaggregation by sex and age group revealed that male and female had distinct LFPR peaks. Male LFPR surged above 90.0 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up until the age group of 45 to 54 years before declining for the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. During Q4 2024, both male and female LFPR peaked at 96.0 per cent and 80.2 per cent for the aged group of 25 to 34 years respectively. However, the female LFPR decline for a younger age group compared to male and continued to decrease in line with the increase in age **[Chart 2.5]**.

Chart 2.5:
Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q4 2024
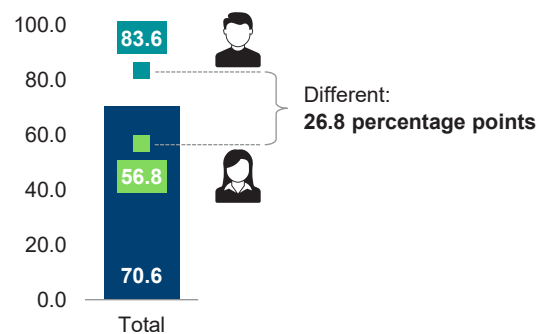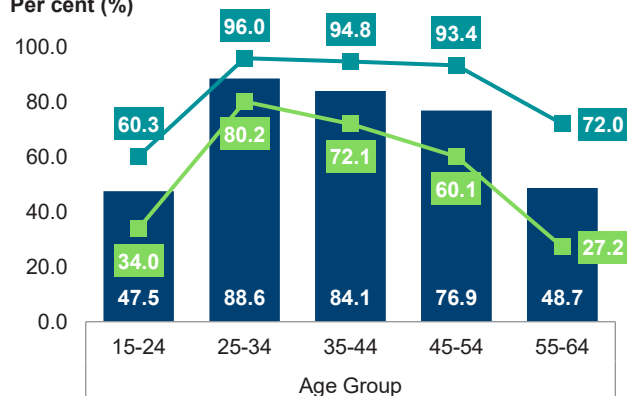
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.2 Employment Situation

Regarding the employment situation in Q4 2024, the number of employed persons showed a year-on-year increase by 2.7 per cent (+446.2 thousand persons) compared to 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter to record 16.79 million persons. Thus, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to 68.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons also registered a significant growth of 0.5 per cent (+77.4 thousand persons) quarter-on-quarter compared to 0.7 per cent in Q3 2024. During this period, the employment-to-population ratio increased by 0.1 percentage points **[Chart 2.6 & 2.7]**.

Chart 2.6:

Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
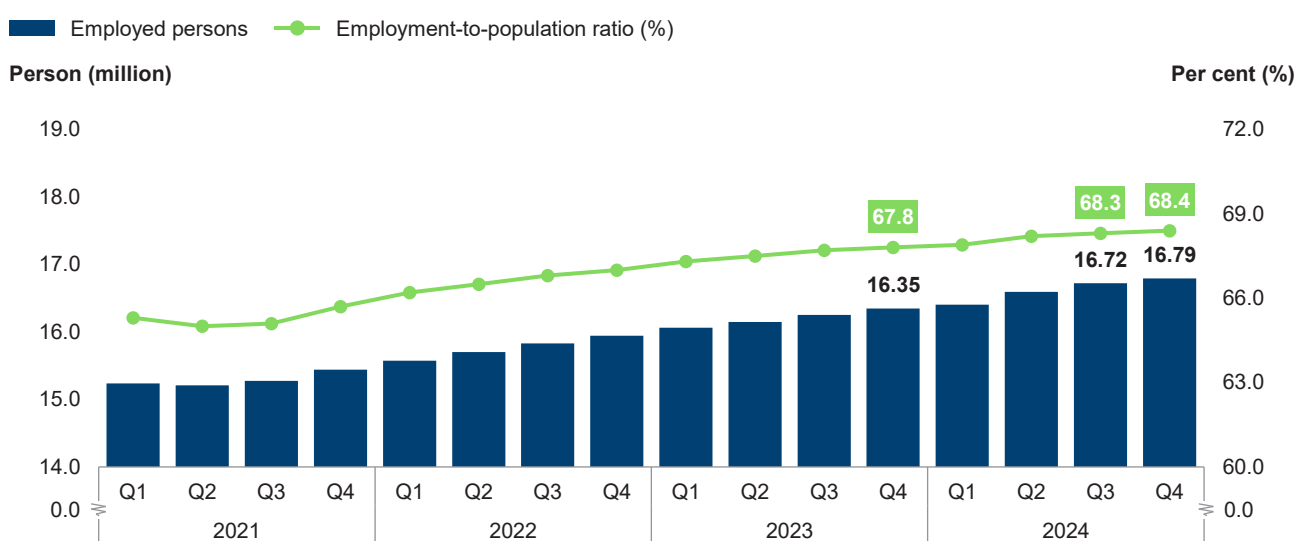
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.7:

Percentage change of employed persons, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
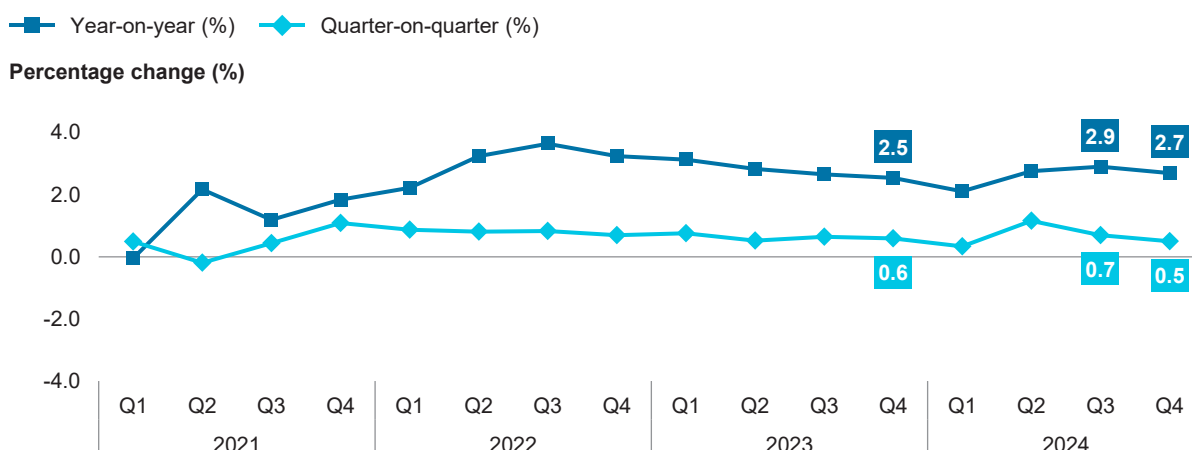
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Male accounted more than half of employed person in Q4 2024, representing 61.2 per cent or equivalent to 10.28 million persons, while female made up 38.8 per cent or 6.51 million persons. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter in 2023 was attributed to increase in both male and female by 2.5 per cent (+250.6 thousand persons) and 3.1 per cent (+195.6 thousand persons) respectively. On a quarterly basis, the number of employed persons for male increase by 0.4 per cent while female employed persons grew by 0.6 per cent **[Chart 2.8]**.

Chart 2.8:
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by sex, Q4 2024

■ Male   ■ Female
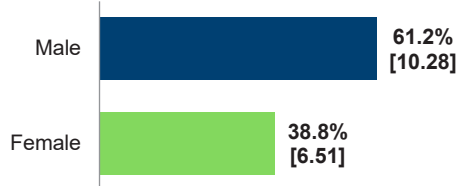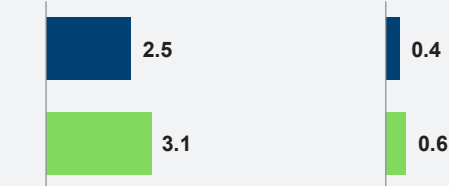
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Q4 2024, the age group of 25 to 34 years recorded the highest contribution in employed person, registering 34.0 per cent or 5.70 million persons. This was followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 25.3 per cent or 4.24 million persons. These two categories represented nearly two-thirds of the total employment. In the meantime, youth-employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 16.2 per cent or equivalent to 2.72 million persons, while the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years counted 1.36 million persons, which comprised 8.1 per cent during the quarter **[Chart 2.9]**.

Chart 2.9:
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by age group, Q4 2024

■ 15-24   ■ 25-34   ■ 35-44   ■ 45-54   ■ 55-64
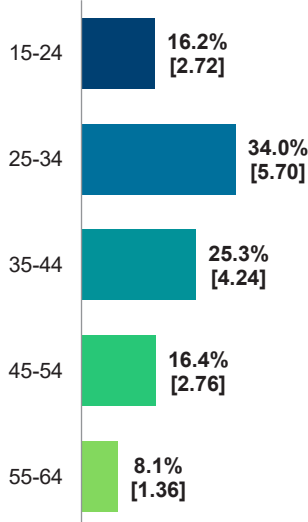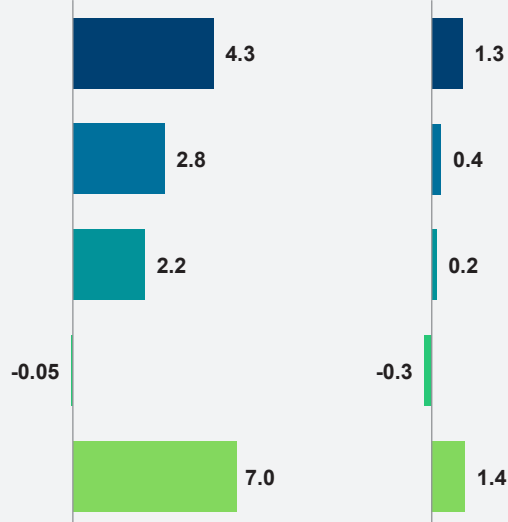
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Analysis by age group, an increase in the number of employed persons were observed across all age groups except for those aged 45 to 54 years, which posted a year-on-year decline of 0.05 per cent (-1.3 thousand persons) in Q4 2024. The highest growth in the number of employed persons was recorded by the oldest age group of 55 to 64, with a growth of 7.0 per cent (+89.6 thousand persons), followed by the youth aged 15 to 24 years, which improved by 4.3 per cent (+111.7 thousand persons). Another category that had significant growth in employed persons during the quarter was those aged 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years, which increased by 2.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively. In comparison to the previous quarter, all age groups registered positive quarter-on-quarter growth in employed person except for those aged 45 to 54, which decline by 0.3 per cent **[Chart 2.9]**.

As for distribution by educational attainment, majority of employed persons had pursuing secondary education, registering 56.1 per cent or 9.41 million persons, followed by tertiary education at 32.0 per cent or 5.37 million persons. Meanwhile, the employed person with primary and no formal education represented by 9.0 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively.

Based on year-on-year comparison, the employed persons with no formal education expanded by 19.9 per cent (+80.4 thousand persons), and those with primary education also posted a rise of 12.2 per cent (+164.7 thousand persons). In addition, the number of employed persons with tertiary education grew by 3.7 per cent (+191.1 thousand persons), followed by employed persons with secondary education rose by 0.1 per cent (+9.3 thousand persons). In the meantime, the quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth for all educational attainment categories, except for employed persons with primary education, which declined by 1.7 per cent (-25.5 thousand persons) **[Chart 2.10]**.

Chart 2.10:
Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by educational attainment, Q4 2024

■ Tertiary ■ Secondary ■ Primary ■ No formal education
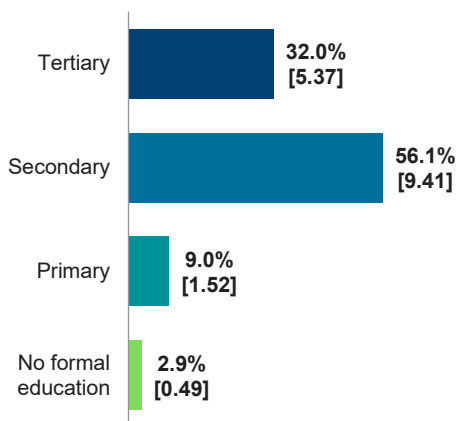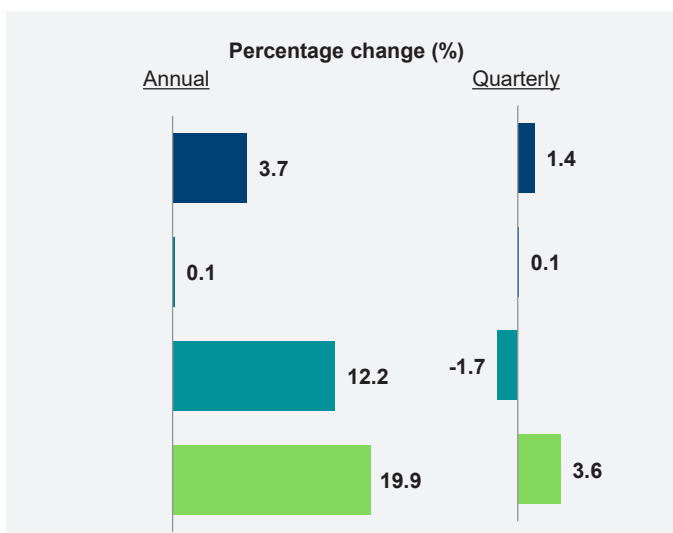
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Looking at the employed persons by skill level, the semi-skilled occupations category which comprised 59.0 per cent of total employment, grew by 2.6 per cent (+255.6 thousand persons) year-on-year, recording a total of 9.90 million persons in Q4 2024. Most of employed persons in the semi-skilled category were concentrated in the occupation of Service and sales workers for 25.5 per cent, encompassing 4.29 million persons **[Chart 2.11 & Table 2.1]**.

Chart 2.11:

Distribution of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q4 2024

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

Percentage share (%)

Skill	4.2%	12.7%	10.7%	**27.6%**
Semi-skilled	10.9%	25.5%	4.0%	8.2%	10.4%	**59.0%**
Low-skilled	13.4	**13.4%**

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table 2.1:

Number, percentage share & percentage change of employed persons by skill level and occupation, Q4 2024

Skill level	Occupation	Employed persons ('000)	Percentage share to skill level (%)	Percentage change (%)	
				Annual	Quarterly
Skilled		**4,643.8**	**100.0**	**2.0**	**0.3**
	Manager	706.9	15.2	5.6	0.9
	Professionals	2,132.6	45.9	1.3	0.3
	Technicians and associate professionals	1,804.4	38.9	1.5	0.2
Semi-skilled		**9,903.5**	**100.0**	**2.6**	**0.4**
	Clerical support workers	1,829.8	18.5	2.0	0.2
	Service and sales workers	4,285.9	43.3	3.0	0.3
	Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	677.5	6.8	4.1	0.5
	Craft and related trades workers	1,369.2	13.8	2.6	0.3
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,741.2	17.6	2.0	0.6
Low-skilled		**2,245.5**	**100.0**	**4.7**	**1.2**
	Elementary occupations	2,245.5	100.0	4.7	1.2

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Additionally, the skilled occupations category making up a share of 27.6 per cent of total employment. The number of employed persons in this category increased 2.0 per cent (+90.4 thousand persons) year-on-year, reaching 4.64 million persons during Q4 2024. Nevertheless, employed persons in low-skilled occupation category which comprised the remaining share of 13.4 per cent of total employment grew by 4.7 per cent (+100.2 thousand persons), to 2.25 million employed persons. Similarly, the quarter-on-quarter comparison observed that the number of employed persons in the skilled occupation category increased by 0.3 per cent (+16.1 thousand persons) from Q3 2024. Meanwhile, employed persons in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 0.4 per cent (+35.4 thousand persons) and 1.2 per cent (+25.9 thousand persons) respectively.

Further disaggregation by status in employment indicates that the employees' category, comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors, constitutes the largest segment of employed persons. This group encompassed 74.8 per cent of employed persons and experienced year-on-year increase of 2.5 per cent (+302.8 thousand persons), accounted 12.57 million persons in Q4 2024. In addition, the employers' category covered 3.6 per cent of total employment, increase by 2.5 per cent (+14.7 thousand persons), bringing the number to 603.2 thousand persons during the quarter.

Those employed as own account workers who were involved in various roles, from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional jobs such as consultants and freelancers, encompassed 18.6 per cent or 3.12 million persons. This category maintained a positive growth of 4.2 per cent (+125.3 thousand persons) year-on-year. On the other hand, the remaining 3.0 per cent represent the unpaid family worker category, which grew by 0.7 per cent (+3.5 thousand persons), reaching 497.2 thousand persons. On a quarterly basis, all categories of status in employment indicated growth except for the unpaid family workers, which declined by 0.05 per cent during Q4 2024 **[Chart 2.12]**.

Chart 2.12:

Distribution and percentage change of employed persons by status in employment, Q4 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (million)]

Employer	3.6% [0.60]
Employee	74.8% [12.57]
Own account worker	18.6% [3.12]
Unpaid family worker	3.0% [0.50]

Percentage change (%)

	Annual	Quarterly
Employer	2.5	0.6
Employee	2.5	0.4
Own account worker	4.2	1.0
Unpaid family worker	0.7	-0.05
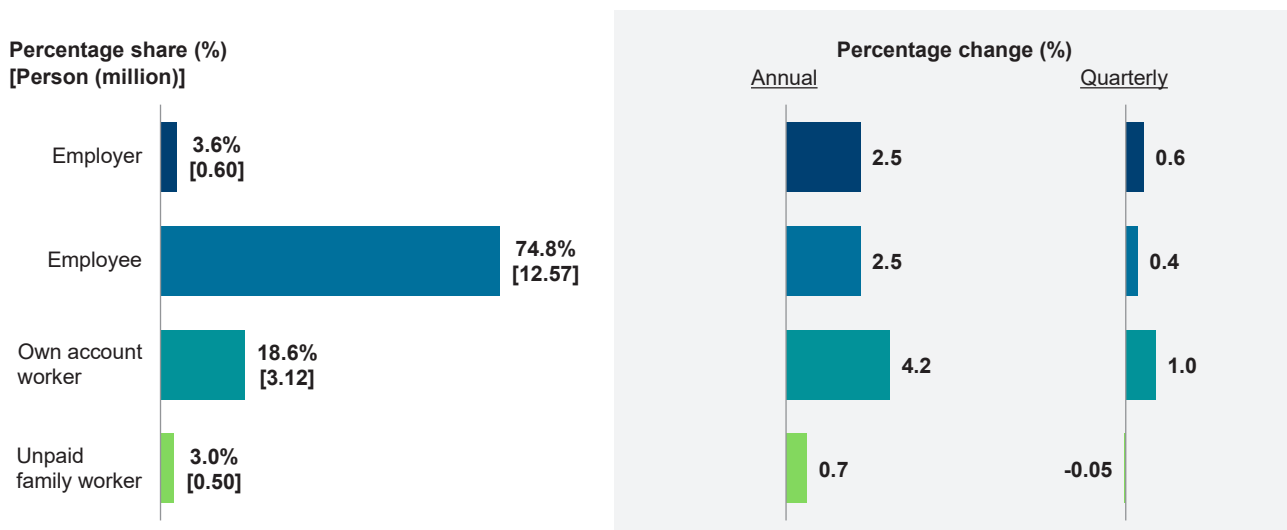
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

2.3 Highlight on Underemployment Situation

The number of persons in time-related underemployment referring to those who were employed less than 30 hour per week and were able and willing to work additional hours showed a downward trend from the same quarter of 2023, with a decline of 15.5 per cent (-28.2 thousand persons) to 153.4 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment comprised 0.9 per cent, decrease 0.2 percentage points as compared to the same quarter last year. A similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as this group decreased by 3.6 per cent (-5.7 thousand persons) while the rate reduced by 0.1 percentage points as the previous quarter **[Chart 2.13 & 2.14]**.

Chart 2.13:

Time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
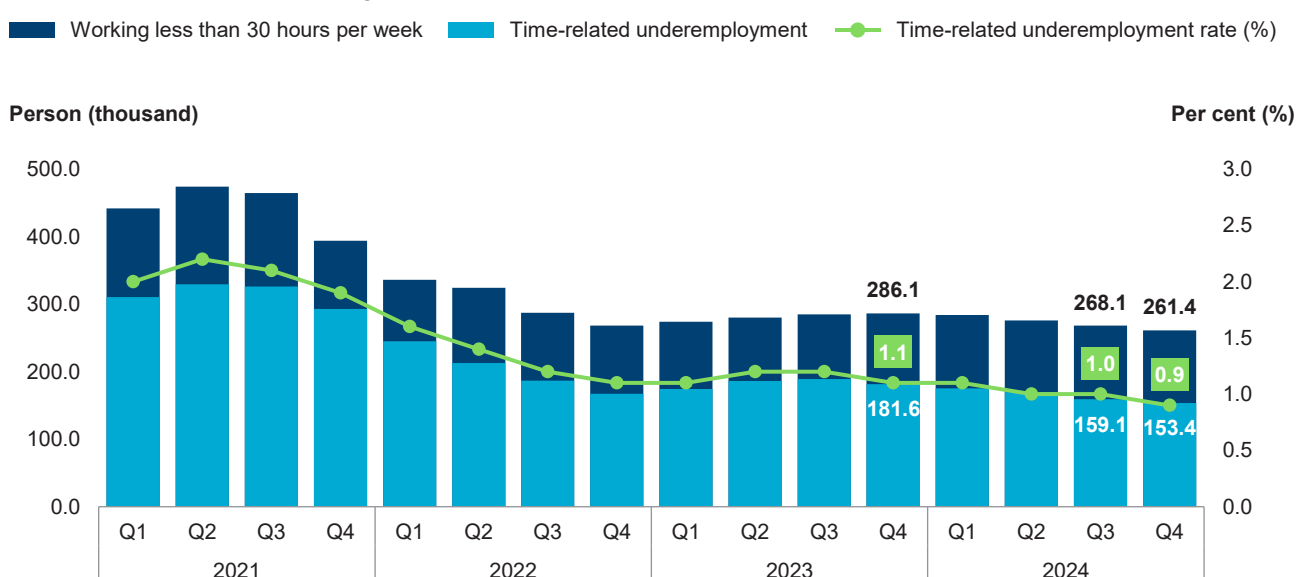
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.14:

Percentage change of time-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
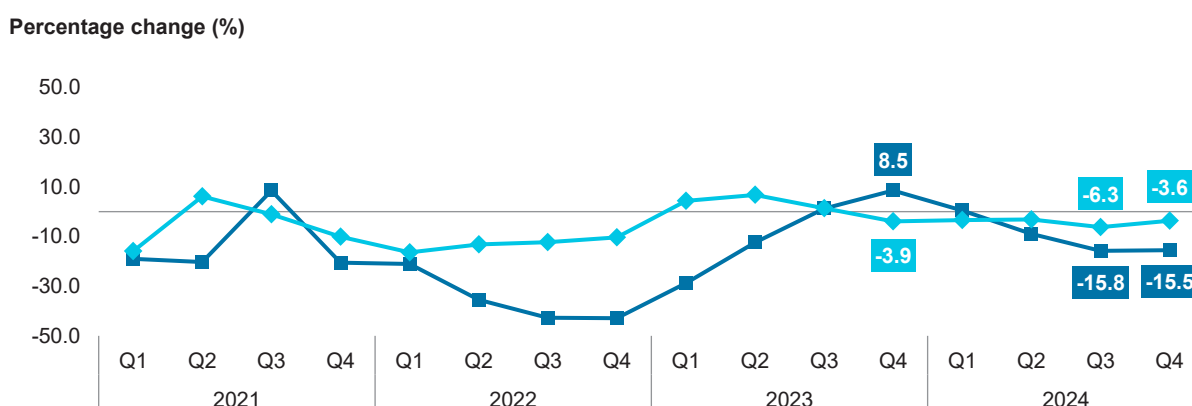
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Another dimension of underemployment is skill-related or generally defined as the employed persons who have tertiary education but work in semi-skilled or low-skilled occupations. In Q4 2024, the number of people in skill-related underemployment decreased by 0.2 percent (-4.5 thousand persons) year-on-year, to record 1.93 million persons. The skill-related underemployment rate showed a downward trend, recording 36.0 percent in Q4 2024 compared to 37.4 percent in Q4 2023. Likewise, a comparison from Q3 2024 showed that those in skill-related underemployment posted a decline by 0.9 per cent (-16.7 thousand persons) with the rate reduced to 0.8 percentage points **[Chart 2.15 & 2.16]**.

Chart 2.15:

Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■ Skill-related underemployment   ●— Skill-related underemployment rate (%)
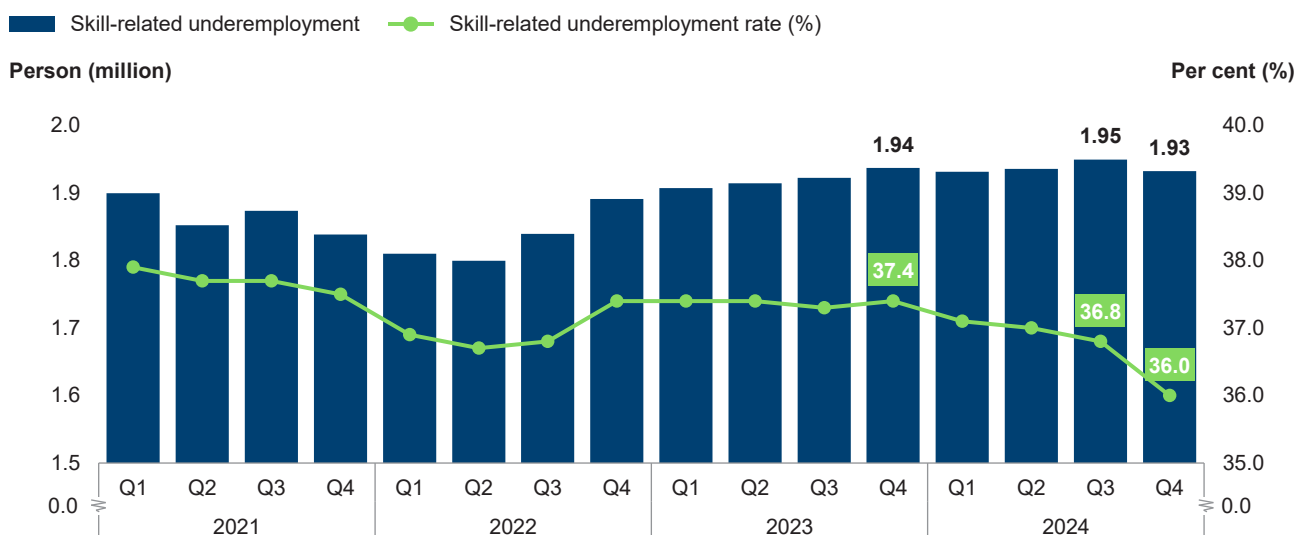
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.16:

Percentage change of skill-related underemployment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■— Year-on-year (%)   ◆— Quarter-on-quarter (%)
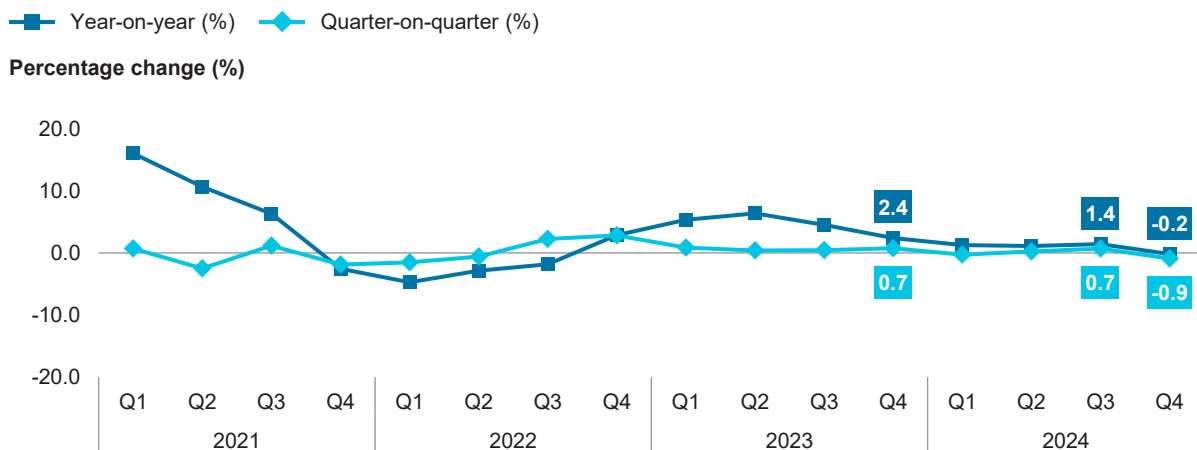
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

2.4 National Unemployment Situation

In Q4 2024, the number of unemployed persons declined by 3.2 per cent (-18.1 thousand persons) compared to the same quarter in the previous year, reaching 546.9 thousand persons. Therefore, the national unemployment rate stood at 3.2 per cent, with a 0.1 percentage points decline year-on-year. This downward trend continued from the previous quarter, as unemployment dropped by 0.2 per cent (-1.0 thousand persons), while the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.2 per cent in Q4 2024 **[Chart 2.17 & 2.18]**.

Chart 2.17:

Unemployed and unemployment rate, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
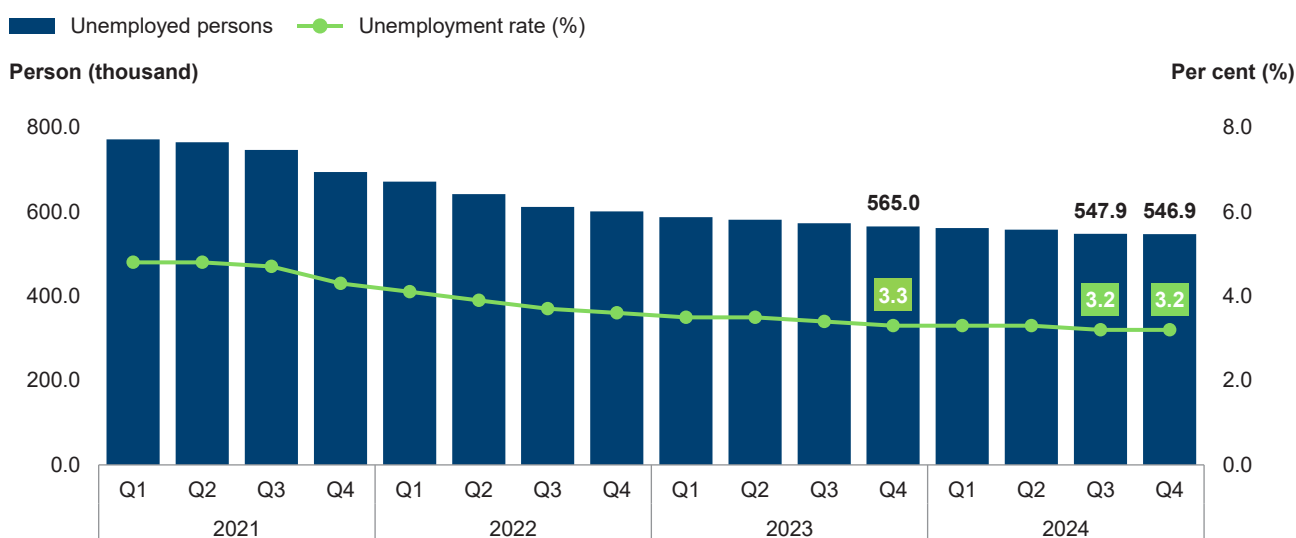
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Chart 2.18:

Percentage change of unemployed, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
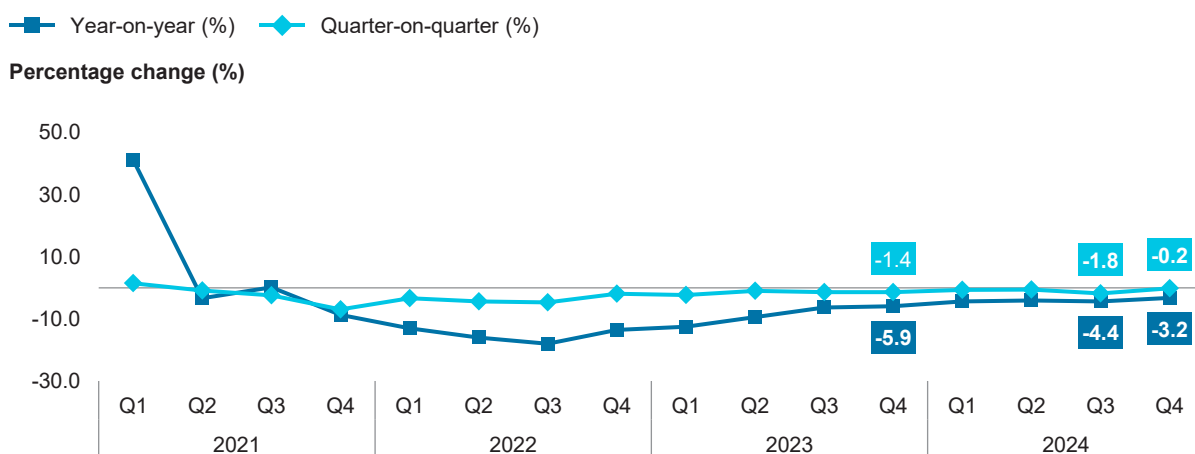
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Male unemployed made up more than half (57.8%) of total unemployment as opposed to 42.2 per cent of female unemployed. The year-on-year decline in unemployment in Q4 2024 was constituted by both sex, whereby the number of male unemployed dropped 3.1 per cent (-10.0 thousand persons) to 316.0 thousand persons compared to the same quarter of previous year. Similarly, female unemployed fell by 3.4 per cent year-on-year (-8.2 thousand persons) to 230.9 thousand persons. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, both male and female experienced slight declines, with male unemployment dropping by 0.1 per cent (-0.4 thousand persons) and female unemployment reducing by 0.2 per cent (-0.6 thousand persons) **[Chart 2.19]**.

Chart 2.19:
Distribution and percentage change of unemployed by sex, Q4 2024

■ Male   ■ Female

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]

Male	57.8% [316.0]
Female	42.2% [230.9]

Percentage change (%)

	Annual	Quarterly
Male	-3.1	-0.1
Female	-3.4	-0.2
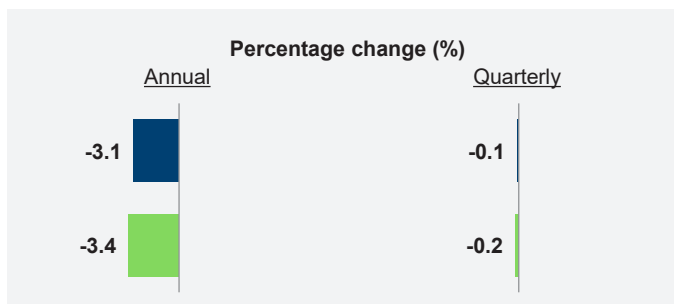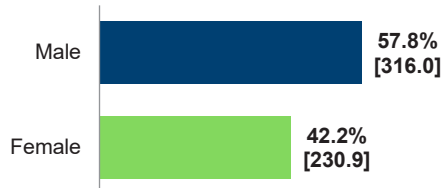
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Unemployment was concentrated mainly in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 53.0 per cent or equivalent to 289.7 thousand persons in Q4 2024, followed by 23.3 per cent or 127.2 thousand in the age group of 25 to 34 years. These two groups comprised over 70 .0 per cent of unemployed, which was observed in younger age groups. Meanwhile, unemployed aged 45 to 54 years posted the lowest share of 7.5 per cent or 40.8 thousand persons during the quarter **[Chart 2.20]**.

Chart 2.20:
Distribution and percentage change of unemployed by age group, Q4 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]

15-24	53.0% [289.7]
25-34	23.3% [127.2]
35-44	8.5% [46.7]
45-54	7.5% [40.8]
55-64	7.8% [42.6]

Percentage change (%)

	Annual	Quarterly
15-24	-1.6	-0.8
25-34	-18.2	-5.3
35-44	11.1	10.4
45-54	5.5	-4.8
55-64	23.6	16.9
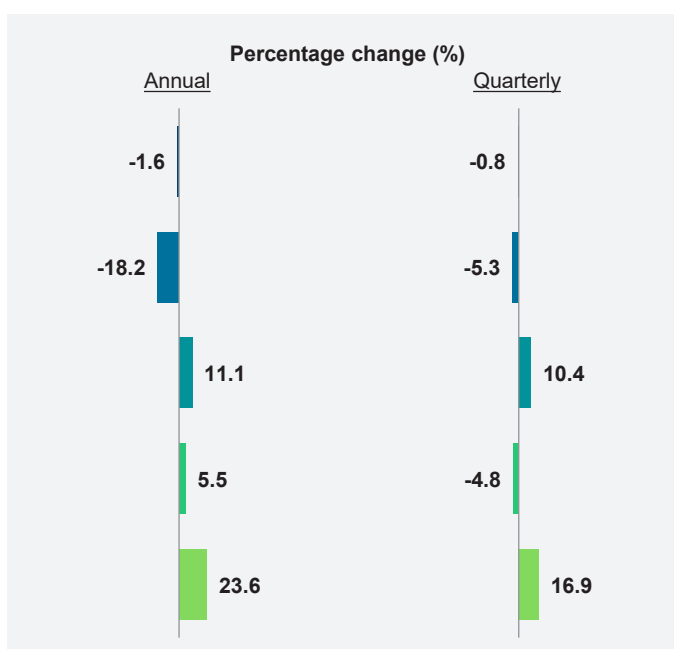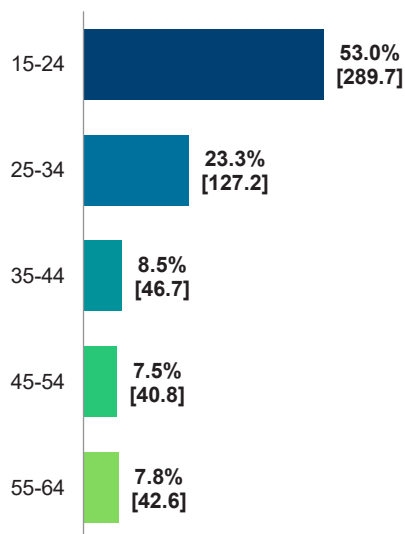
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Across the age groups, the number of unemployed in Q4 2024 increase compared to the same quarter of the previous year, except for those aged group of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years which showed a decline. The most notable decrease was recorded by those aged 25 to 34 years, with a reduction of 18.2 per cent (-28.4 thousand persons) year-on-year, followed by the youth aged group of 15 to 24 years, lowered by 1.6 per cent (-4.7 thousand persons) in Q4 2024. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the number of unemployed in age 15 to 24, 25 to 34 and 45 to 54 years are declined **[Chart 2.20]**.

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. During Q4 2024, the female unemployment rate stood at 3.4 per cent, 0.4 percentage points higher than the male unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the previous year, with the unemployment rate for both male and female dropped by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for male remained constant and female dropped by 0.1 percentage points.

The decline of unemployment rate in Q4 2024 as against the same quarter of the previous year was observed for those aged 15 to 24 years, and 25 to 34 years which both groups decreased 0.5 percentage points. The unemployment rate for age group 55 to 64 years stood at 3.0 per cent and increase by 0.4 percentage points in Q4 2024. Besides that, the unemployment rate for the age groups of 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years also experienced an increase of 0.1 compared to the same quarter in 2023 respectively **[Chart 2.21]**.

Chart 2.21:

Unemployment rate by sex and age group, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
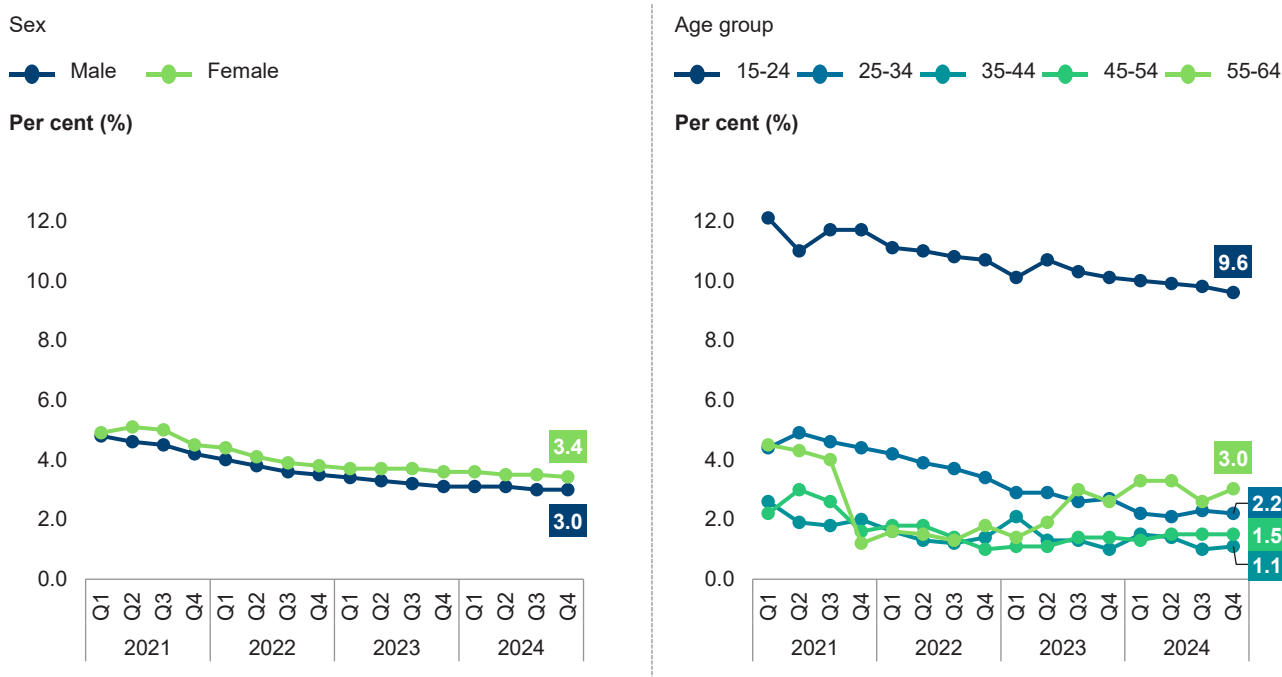
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Overall, actively unemployed made up 80.0 per cent of total unemployment in Malaysia. In Q4 2024, this category recorded 80.5 percent or equivalent to 440.5 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 4.4 per cent (-20.4 thousand persons) as against the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed recorded an increase of 2.2 per cent (+2.2 thousand persons) to 106.4 thousand persons **[Chart 2.22]**.

Distribution and percentage change of actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■ Actively unemployed ■ Inactively unemployed ■ Actively unemployed, year-on-year (%) ■ Inactively unemployed, year-on-year (%)
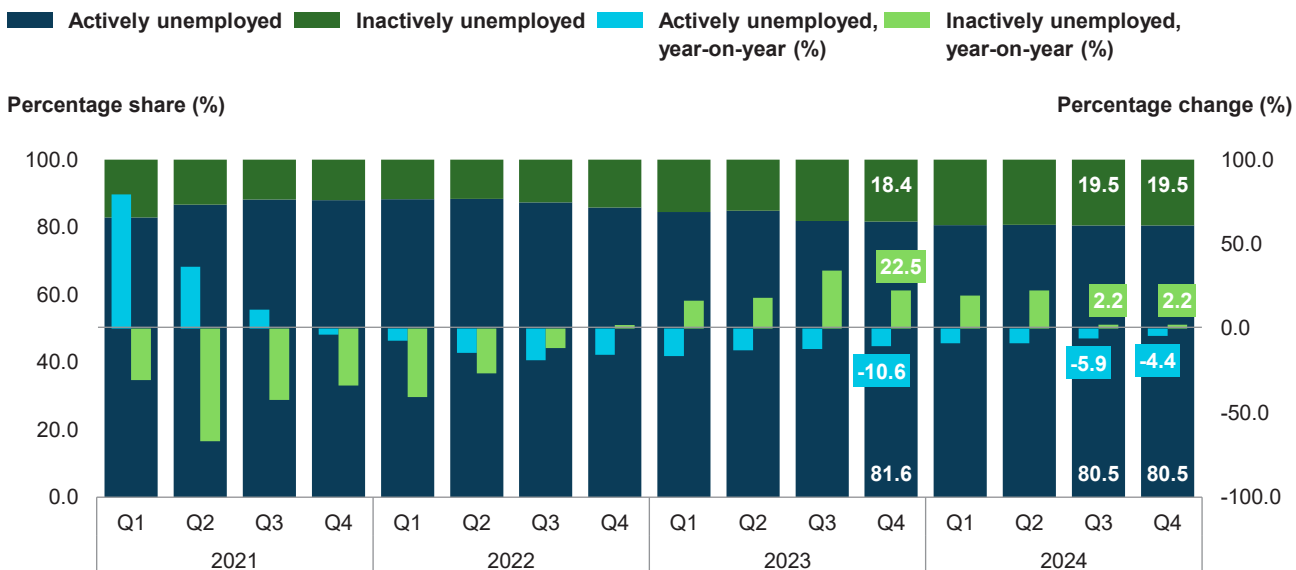
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

As for the duration of unemployment, more than half of actively unemployed were unemployed for less than three months, with a share of 64.7 per cent or equivalent to 285.2 thousand persons. In the meantime, those in long-term unemployment or were unemployed for more than a year comprised of 7.2 per cent or 31.6 thousand persons in Q4 2024. Overall, the number of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment recorded a year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter decrease for three categories **[Chart 2.23]**.

Chart 2.23:

Distribution and percentage change of actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q4 2024

■ Less than 3 months ■ 3 months to less than 6 months ■ 6 months to less than 1 year ■ 1 year and above
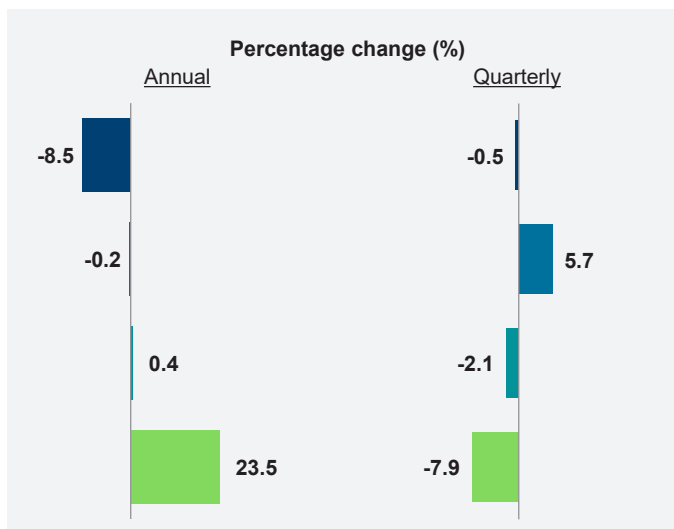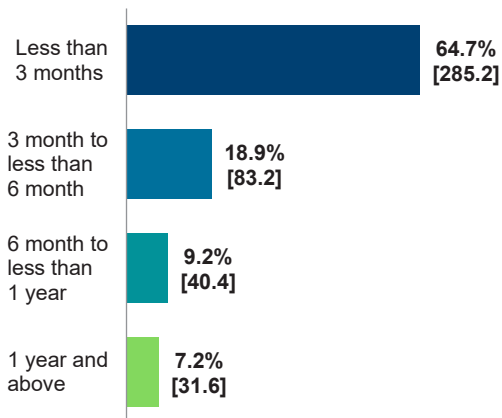
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.5 Outside Labour Force

Moving on to the outside labour force, Q4 2024 observed the number of persons in this category increased marginally by 0.2 per cent year-on-year (+10.9 thousand persons) to 7.21 million persons. However, the number of outside labour force decreased by 0.2 per cent (-15.9 thousand persons) as compared to the previous quarter **[Chart 2.24]**.

Chart 2.24:

Number and percentage change of outside labour force, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
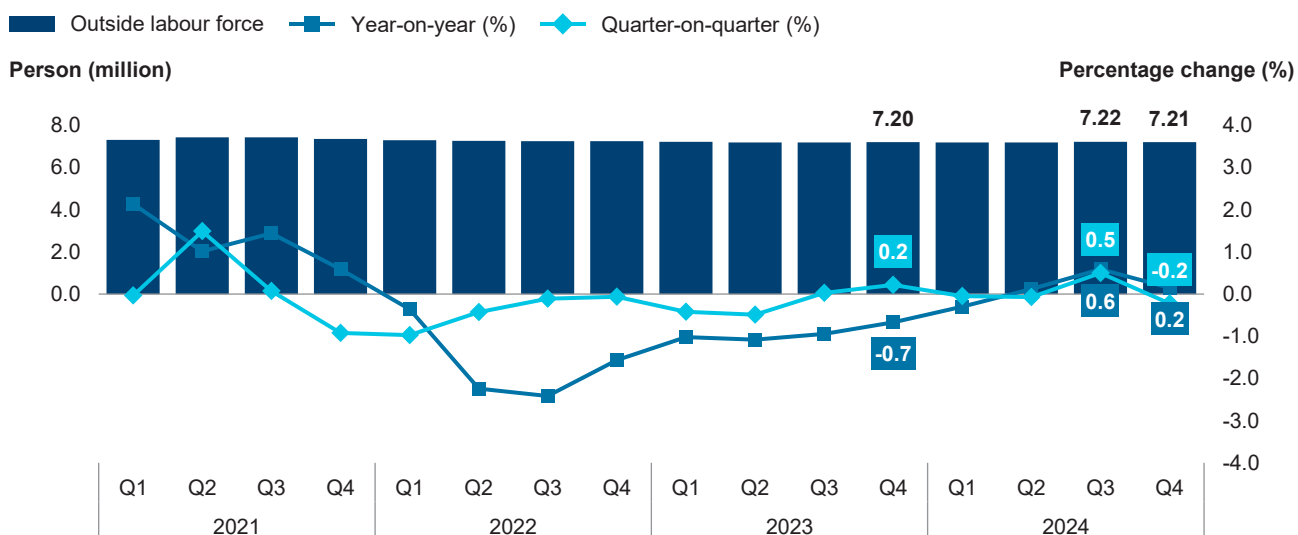
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Q4 2024, the majority of outside labour force population comprised females, who made up 71.2 per cent or 5.13 million persons, while males accounted for 28.8 per cent or 2.08 million persons. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the number of male outside labour force declined by 2.0 per cent (-43.4 thousand persons), whereas female increased by 1.1 per cent (+54.3 thousand persons). A similar trend was observed on a quarterly change whereby the number of males outside labour decrease by 1.1 per cent (-23.5 thousand persons) and females increasing by 0.1 per cent (+7.7 thousand persons) in Q4 2024 **[Chart 2.25]**.

Chart 2.25:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by sex, Q4 2024
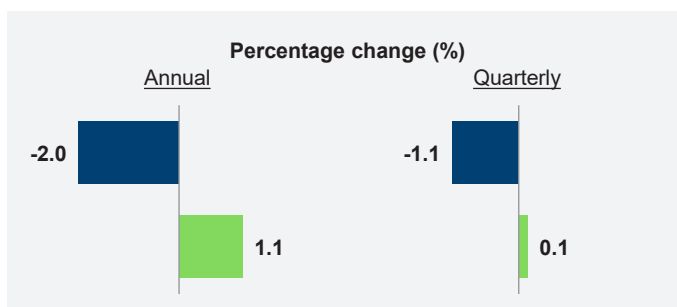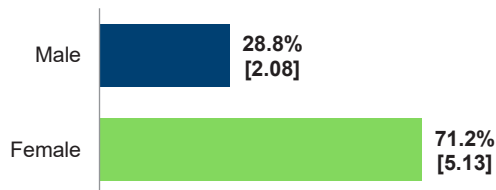
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group in Q4 2024, youth aged 15 to 24 comprised nearly half of the outside labour force, accounting for 46.2 per cent or approximately 3.33 million persons. This group comprised mainly up of individual who were still enrolled in the education system or had the training programme. Meanwhile, the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years which potentially out of the labour force due to retirement or aging, was the second-largest group, contributed for 20.5 per cent or 1.48 million persons during the quarter.

In a year-on-year comparison, three age groups experienced an increase in the number of individuals outside the labour force. The 35 to 44 age group saw a 9.8 per cent rise (+72.2 thousand persons), while the 45 to 54 age group grew by 6.4 per cent (+50.6 thousand persons) in Q4 2024. The youth age group of 15 to 24 years recorded a slight increase of 0.3 per cent (+10.3 thousand persons). In contrast, the 25 to 34 age group declined by 7.9 per cent (-64.1 thousand persons), while those aged 55 to 64 years saw a decrease of 3.8 per cent (-58.0 thousand persons). During the same period for quarterly basis, the number of outside the labour force declined in the 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 age groups. However, the middle-aged group of 35 to 44 years recorded a smaller rise in the number of outside the labour force, while the 25 to 34 and 45 to 54 age groups saw an increase of 3.2 and 3.0 per cent respectively **[Chart 2.26]**.

Chart 2.26:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by age group, Q4 2024

■ 15-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-44 ■ 45-54 ■ 55-64
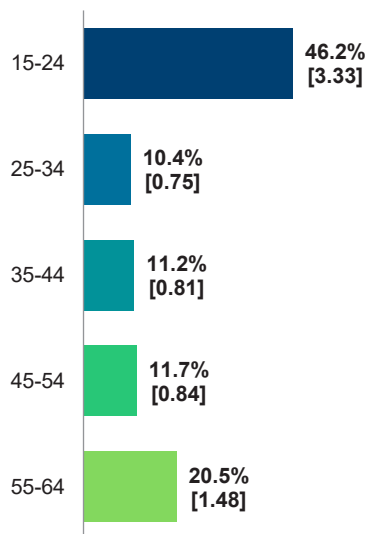
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Further analysis by age group discovered distinct patterns between male and female outside labour force. Notably, the youth aged 15 to 24 accounted for more than half (62.1%) of the male outside labour force in Q4 2024, followed by nearly a quarter (18.7%) in the older age group of 55 to 64 years. This suggests that many males entered the job market later due to educational factors while exit from the job market was predominantly because of retirement.

Similarly, the youth age group showed the highest proportion of females outside labour force at 39.8 per cent, followed by the older age group of 55 to 64 at 21.2 per cent. Nonetheless, the combined share of these two groups stood at 61.0 per cent, which was considerably lower than the 80.8 per cent recorded for males in the same age categories. This resulted in a significant percentage share of female outside labour across the other age groups of 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54 years, ranging from 11.8 per cent, 13.0 per cent, and 14.1 per cent, respectively, hence indicating that female tend to leave the labour force earlier compared to male **[Chart 2.27]**.

Chart 2.27:

Distribution of outside labour force by sex and age group, Q4 2024

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

Percentage share (%)

Total	46.2%	10.4%	11.2%	11.7%	20.5%
Male	62.1%	6.7%	6.7%	5.8%	18.7%
Female	39.8%	11.8%	13.0%	14.1%	21.2%
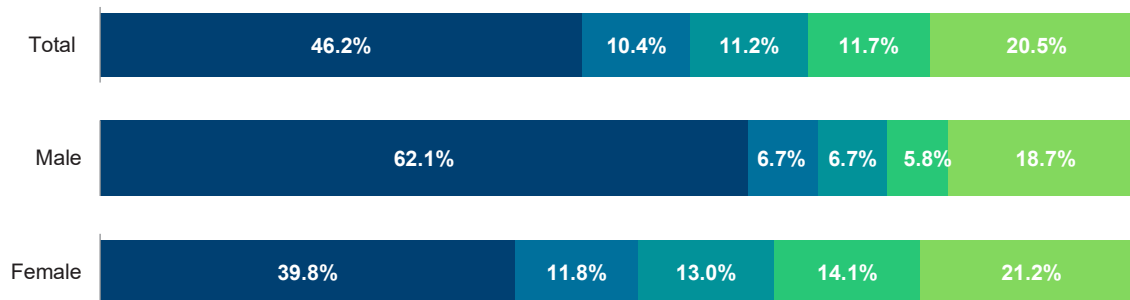
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest proportion of 44.6 per cent did not seek work in Q4 2024 mostly because of housework or family responsibility. The number in this category increase by 1.4 per cent (+44.5 thousand persons) year-on-year to record 3.21 million persons. Meanwhile, another quite significant group with a composition of 42.0 per cent or equivalent to 3.03 million persons was outside labour force due to schooling or training programs. As compared to the same quarter in 2023, the number in this category increased by 1.3 per cent (+38.0 thousand persons).

Additionally, a share of 1.2 per cent outside labour force who did not seek work because they were going to further studies decreased by 29.4 per cent (-36.5 thousand persons) year-on-year to 87.7 thousand persons, suggesting this group could potentially enter the labour force once they complete their education or training programs. The lowest proportion of reasons for not seeking work was due to not interested or just completing a study, making up just 0.8 per cent or 56.9 thousand persons in Q4 2024 **[Exhibit 2.1]**.

Exhibit 2.1:

Distribution and percentage change of outside labour force by reason not seeking work, Q4 2024

	Q4 2024 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	**Percentage change (year-on-year)** **Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)**	
Schooling/ training program	**3,031.0** (42.0%)	▲ 1.3% ▲ 1.7%	Q4 2023: **2,993.0** (41.6%) Q3 2024: **2,980.4** (41.3%)
Housework/ family responsibility	**3,212.4** (44.6%)	▲ 1.4% ▲ 0.5%	Q4 2023: **3,167.8** (44.0%) Q3 2024: **3,197.2** (44.3%)
Going for further study	**87.7** (1.2%)	▼ -29.4% ▼ -19.4%	Q4 2023: **124.2** (1.7%) Q3 2024: **108.8** (1.5%)
Disabled	**213.3** (3.0%)	▲ 9.5% ▲ 5.4%	Q4 2023: **194.8** (2.7%) Q3 2024: **202.4** (2.8%)
Not interested/ just completed study	**56.9** (0.8%)	▲ 68.9% ▲ 65.1%	Q4 2023: **33.7** (0.5%) Q3 2024: **34.5** (0.5%)
Retired/ old age	**607.3** (8.4%)	▼ -11.2% ▼ -13.4%	Q4 2023: **684.1** (9.5%) Q3 2024: **701.1** (9.7%)

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

2. LABOUR SUPPLY

2.6 Labour Force Situation at State Level

Regarding the labour force situation at the state level in Q4 2024, seven states registered LFPR higher than 70.6 per cent recorded at the national level, namely Selangor (76.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.9%), Pulau Pinang (73.2%), W.P. Putrajaya (72.3%), Johor (71.9%), Sabah (71.7%), dan Sarawak (71.4%).

When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted increases in LFPR except for W.P. Putrajaya, Pahang, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah and Pulau Pinang. During Q4 2024, W.P. Kuala Lumpur registered the highest positive annual difference for LFPR of 1.2 percentage points to 74.9 per cent, while the other states displayed an increment in LFPR ranging between 0.1 and 1.1 percentage points. This trend indicated higher participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking jobs **[Chart 2.28]**.

Chart 2.28:

Labour force participation rate by state, Q4 2024

State	Labour force participation rate (%)	Annual difference (percentage points, %)
Selangor	76.4	0.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	74.9	1.2
Pulau Pinang	73.2	-0.1
W.P. Putrajaya	72.3	-2.0
Johor	71.9	0.8
Sabah	71.7	1.0
Sarawak	71.4	0.9
Malaysia	70.6	0.5
W.P. Labuan	67.3	0.4
Melaka	67.0	-0.4
Kedah	66.8	-0.2
Negeri Sembilan	66.5	-0.3
Perlis	66.1	0.2
Perak	65.8	0.6
Pahang	64.7	-0.5
Kelantan	63.1	1.1
Terengganu	61.0	1.0
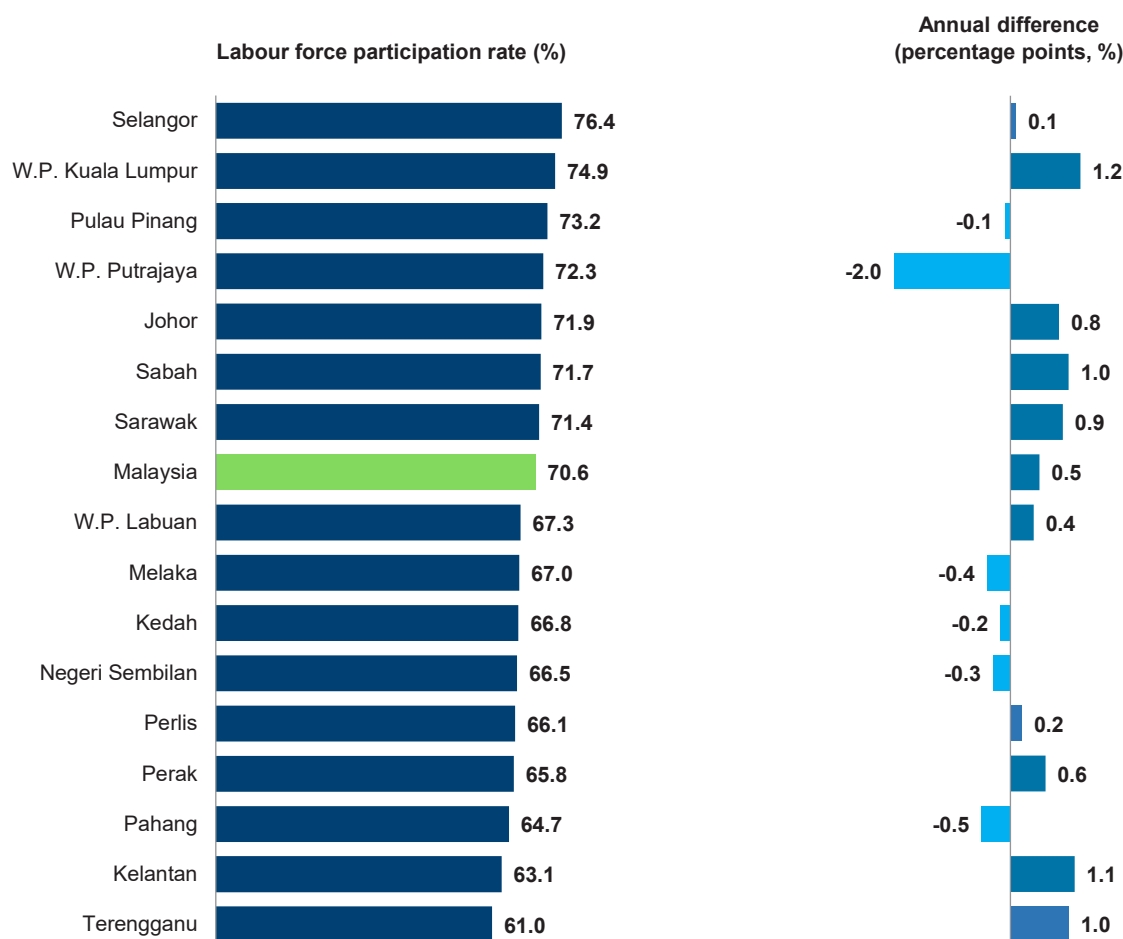
Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

During Q4 2024, total employment in Malaysia grew by 2.7 per cent. The increase in the number of employed persons during the quarter contributed to the positive year-on-year growth recorded by most states except W.P. Putrajaya. Selangor which comprised 23.5 per cent of the total employment gained the most significant number of employed persons by 3.5 per cent (+134.8 thousand persons) to 3.95 million persons. This was followed by Sabah with a share of 12.7 per cent or 2.13 million employed persons after an increase of 3.2 per cent (+66.7 thousand persons) year-on-year.

On the other hand, the number of employed persons in W.P. Putrajaya which made up 0.2 per cent of the national employment, reduced by 7.0 per cent (-2.6 thousand persons) as against the same quarter last year to record 35.2 thousand persons **[Chart 2.29]**.

Chart 2.29:
Employment by state, Q4 2024

State	Employed persons (thousand)	Annual difference (thousand)	Annual percentage change (%)
Selangor	3,948.0	134.8	3.5
Sabah	2,128.0	66.7	3.2
Johor	1,930.0	38.1	2.0
Sarawak	1,475.8	47.6	3.3
Perak	1,106.1	13.5	1.2
Kedah	1,078.2	18.1	1.7
Pulau Pinang	951.7	5.8	0.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	896.1	50.3	6.0
Kelantan	828.6	32.1	4.0
Pahang	745.3	2.8	0.4
Terengganu	527.4	27.3	5.5
Negeri Sembilan	520.8	3.7	0.7
Melaka	454.9	4.8	1.1
Perlis	118.3	0.7	0.6
W.P. Labuan	48.4	2.5	5.5
W.P. Putrajaya	35.2	-2.6	-7.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by the state in Q4 2024, the lowest unemployment rate was posted in Selangor and Kedah at 1.7 per cent. Another state with an unemployment rate below two per cent during the quarter was Melaka at 1.8 per cent. Besides these states, seven other states posted low unemployment rates compared to the national rate (3.2%), ranging between 2.2 per cent to 3.1 per cent. Meanwhile, among six states registering an unemployment rate exceeding 3.2 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 7.7 per cent in line with a year-on-year increase of 0.3 percentage points during the quarter.

Nine states recorded a decrease in the number of unemployed compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Melaka recorded the most significant reduction in the number of unemployed, lessened by 28.6 per cent (-3.4 thousand persons) to 8.4 thousand persons. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, seven state registered increases in the number of unemployed as opposed to a year ago. The highest increase was recorded in Perlis, which grew by 14.5 per cent (+0.4 thousand persons) to 2.8 thousand persons, followed by Pulau Pinang with an increase of 8.4 per cent (+1.6 thousand persons) to record 21.4 thousand unemployed in Q4 2024 **[Table 2.2]**.

Table 2.2:
Unemployment by state, Q4 2024

State	Unemployment rate		Unemployed		
	Per cent (%)	Annual percentage point difference (%)	Persons ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)	Annual difference ('000)
Sabah	7.7	0.3	178.5	7.7	12.8
W.P. Labuan	5.5	-1.5	2.8	-18.2	-0.6
Kelantan	3.8	-0.2	32.7	-1.1	-0.4
Terengganu	3.5	-1.1	19.4	-20.1	-4.9
Sarawak	3.3	-0.1	50.7	-0.0	-0.0
Perak	3.3	0.0	38.3	1.4	0.5
Malaysia	**3.2**	**-0.2**	**546.9**	**-3.2**	**-18.1**
W.P. Putrajaya	3.1	1.6	1.1	93.5	0.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3.1	-0.2	29.0	0.8	0.2
Negeri Sembilan	2.4	-0.0	12.6	0.6	0.1
Pahang	2.3	-0.2	17.8	-7.3	-1.4
Perlis	2.3	0.3	2.8	14.5	0.4
Pulau Pinang	2.2	0.2	21.4	8.4	1.6
Johor	2.2	-0.1	42.8	-3.9	-1.7
Melaka	1.8	-0.7	8.4	-28.6	-3.4
Selangor	1.7	-0.5	69.8	-20.7	-18.2
Kedah	1.7	-0.4	18.8	-16.6	-3.7

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

3. LABOUR DEMAND

3.1 Jobs in the Economic Sector

Labour demand recorded the highest number compared to the previous quarter. During Q4 2024, labour demand continued its upward trend, with the total number of jobs in the economic sector increased by 1.3 per cent (+119.1 thousand) year-on-year, to register a total of 9.05 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.5 per cent (+42.5 thousand), indicates stability in the growth of labour demand throughout the quarter **[Chart 3.1]**.

Chart 3.1:

Number and percentage change of jobs, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
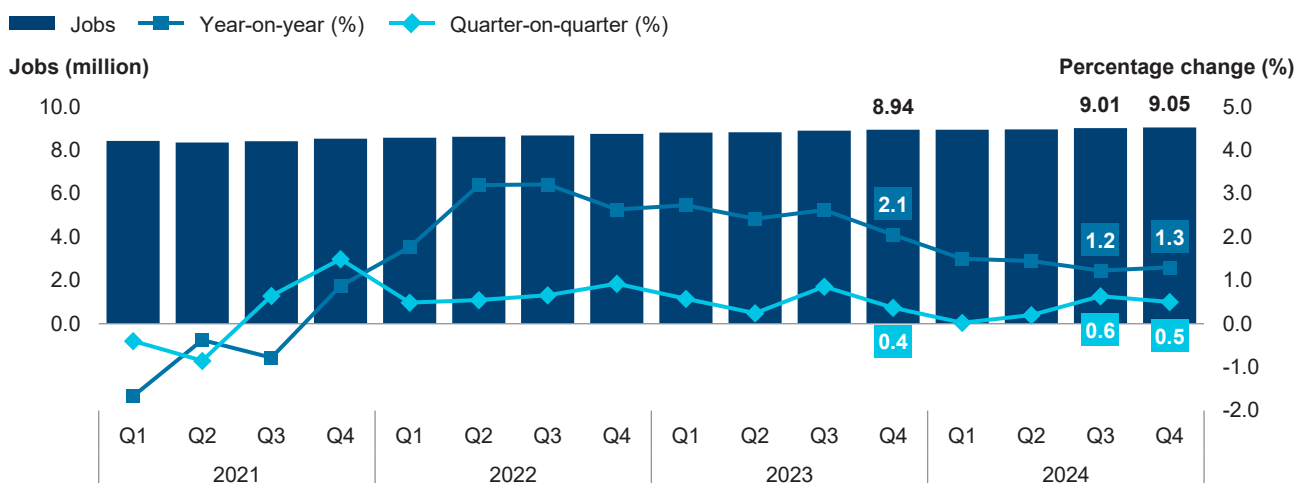
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Q4 2024, the number of filled jobs increased by 1.3 percent (+115.8 thousand) year-on-year compared to the same quarter of the previous year, bringing the total to 8.86 million filled jobs. This figure also shows an increase of 0.5 per cent (+40.7 thousand) on a quarter-on-quarter basis compared to the previous quarter.

As for job openings in the economy, the number of vacancies climbed by 1.8 percent (+3.3 thousand) year-on-year, totalling 193.6 thousand in Q4 2024. In addition, job vacancies increased marginally by 0.9 percent (+1.8 thousand) compared to the previous quarter. The rate of filled jobs and rate of vacancies remained at 97.9 percent and 2.1 percent respectively in Q4 2024 **[Chart 3.2]**.

Chart 3.2:

Number and percentage change of filled jobs & vacancies, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

Legend: ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies ■ Year-on-year (%) ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)

Filled jobs (million) / **Percentage change (%)**

Selected labels: 8.74, 8.82, 8.86 (filled jobs values); 2.1, 1.2, 1.3 (year-on-year); 0.4, 0.6, 0.5 (quarter-on-quarter)

X-axis: Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2021) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2022) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2023) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2024)

Rate of filled jobs

97.9%

Q4 2024

Vacancies (thousand) / **Percentage change (%)**

Selected labels: 190.2, 191.8, 193.6 (vacancies values); -0.4, 0.4, 1.8; -1.1, 0.2, 0.9

X-axis: Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2021) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2022) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2023) | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 (2024)

Rate of vacancies

2.1%

Q4 2024

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

A closer analysis by economic sector shows that the positive annual growth was driven by an increase in number of jobs and vacancies across all sectors, except for the Mining & quarrying sector. Meanwhile, the Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors showed an increase in job vacancies **[Chart 3.3]**.

Chart 3.3:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q3 2024 & Q4 2024

Legend: ■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)

Sector	Quarter	Jobs	Filled jobs	Vacancies
Agriculture	Q4 2024		1.1	2.5
	Q3 2024	1.8		4.9
Mining & quarrying	Q4 2024	-0.1	-2.6	
	Q3 2024	-1.6	-0.7	
Manufacturing	Q4 2024	2.3	1.4	
	Q3 2024	1.0	1.1	
Construction	Q4 2024	0.6	0.5	
	Q3 2024	-1.9	0.5	
Services	Q4 2024	-0.2	1.6	
	Q3 2024	-5.2	1.6	

X-axis: -20.0 -10.0 0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0 50.0
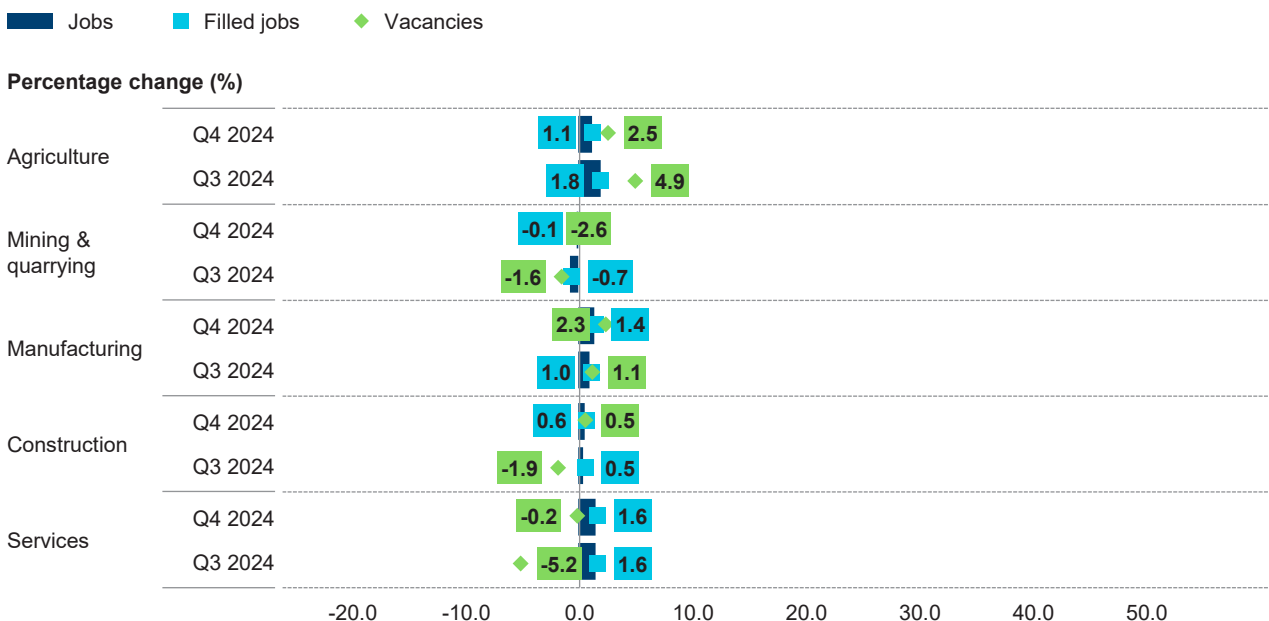
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Q4 2024, the majority of the jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, accounting for 51.9 per cent or 4.69 million jobs, marking a year-on-year growth of 1.5 per cent (+71.3 thousand). This growth was primarily driven by increased of jobs across all sub-sectors, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade which rose by 2.3 per cent (+40.2 thousand). Within the Services sector, over 70 per cent of jobs were concentrated in three sub-sectors, Wholesale & Retail Trade (37.2%), Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (20.1%), and Food & Beverages and Accommodation (17.3%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed 99.5 per cent or equivalent to 4.67 million filled jobs after registering an annual increase of 1.6 per cent (+71.3 thousand) in Q4 2024. All sub-sectors recorded rates above 99 per cent, with Food & Beverages and Accommodation posting the highest rate (99.8%), while the lowest rate was in Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector (99.0%). Job vacancies for the Services sector comprised 0.5 per cent of total jobs or 25.0 thousand vacancies, indicating a decline of 0.2 per cent (-0.04 thousand) compared to the same quarter last year. Most vacancies were in Wholesale & Retail Trade (38.9%) and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services (36.4%) sub-sectors.

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector, encompassing 27.7 per cent or 2.50 million of jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 1.4 per cent (+34.7 thousand) in Q4 2024, followed by positive growth in all sub-sectors. The largest job growth in Manufacturing occurred in the Food Processing, Beverages & Tobacco Products sub-sector (+4.4%; +15.0 thousand). Key sub-sectors in Manufacturing included Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products (26.2%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (18.4%), and Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (15.4%), collectively contributing nearly two-thirds of the sector's jobs.

The rate of filled jobs for the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.6 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. During the same period, this number went up by 1.4 per cent (+32.2 thousand) to record 2.39 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs at 96.5 per cent, whereas Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector had the lowest rate at 94.8 per cent. Job vacancies in the Manufacturing sector accounted for 110.5 thousand, comprising 4.4 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number of vacancies in this sector grew marginally by 2.3 per cent (+2.5 thousand) as all sub-sectors observed an increase in job vacancies except for Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-1.9%; -0.38 thousand) sub-sectors. The majority of job vacancies were concentrated in two sub-sectors, namely Electrical, electronic & optical products sub-sector (31.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (17.8%).

Jobs in the Construction sector made up 14.0 per cent of total jobs in Q4 2024, which increased by 0.6 per cent (+7.3 thousand) to record 1.27 million jobs compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.0 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.0 per cent during the quarter. Additionally, jobs in the Agriculture sector comprised 5.5 per cent or 501.5 thousand jobs in Q4 2024, while the Mining & quarrying sector made up the lowest share at 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.5 thousand jobs. These sectors saw increase of 1.2 per cent (+6.0 thousand) and a decline of 0.1 per cent (-0.1 thousand) as compared to Q4 2023 respectively. The Mining & quarrying sector consistently recorded the second highest rate of filled jobs at 99.3 per cent, indicating the second lowest number of vacancies during the quarter. In contrast, the Agriculture sector registered a filled jobs rate of 93.6 per cent, showing the highest vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent in Q4 2024 **[Chart 3.4]**.

Chart 3.4:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by economic sector, Q4 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ■ Vacancies

Percentage share (%) [Number (thousand)]	Jobs	Filled Jobs	Vacancies	Rate of filled jobs & vacancies
Agriculture	5.5% [501.5]	5.3% [469.6]	16.5% [31.9]	93.6% / 6.4%
Mining & quarrying	0.9% [80.5]	0.9% [80.0]	0.3% [0.5]	99.3% / 0.7%
Manufacturing	27.7% [2,503.7]	27.0% [2,393.2]	57.1% [110.5]	95.6% / 4.4%
Construction	14.0% [1,272.0]	14.1% [1,246.4]	13.3% [25.7]	98.0% / 2.0%
Services	51.9% [4,696.5]	52.7% [4,671.5]	12.9% [25.0]	99.5% / 0.5%
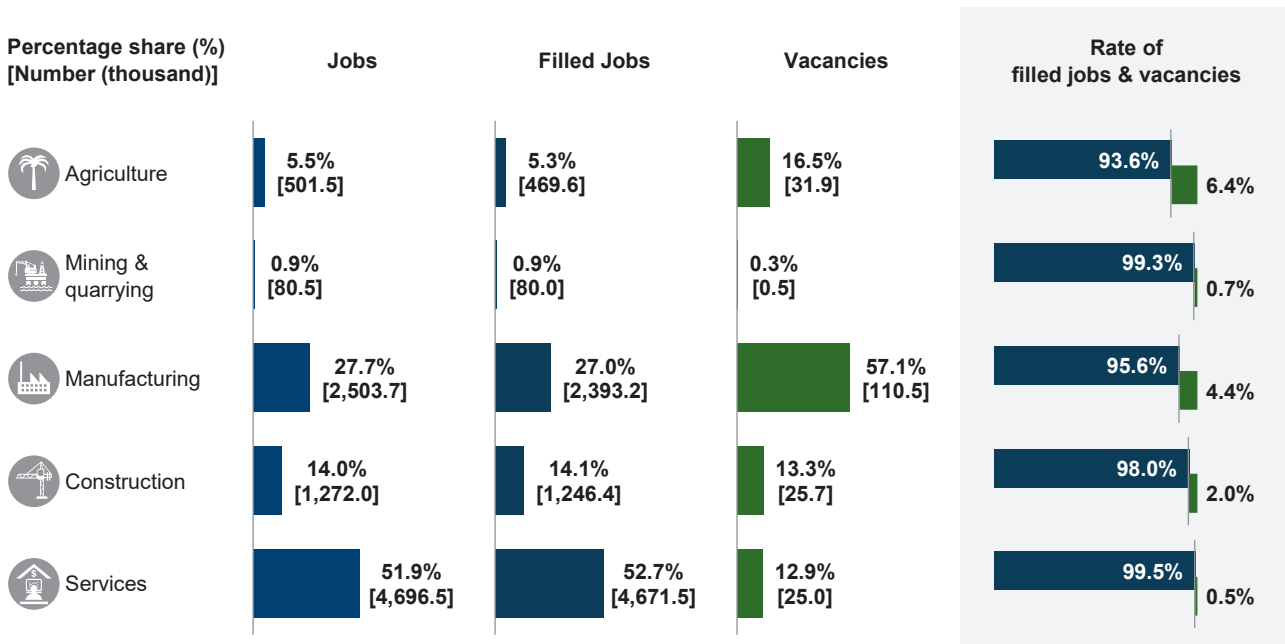
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Regarding labour demand by skill level in Q4 2024, the number of jobs in all skill level increased compared to the previous year. A similar trend was observed in the number of filled jobs, with increases across all skill level **[Chart 3.5]**.

Chart 3.5:

Annual percentage change of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q3 2024 & Q4 2024

■ Jobs ■ Filled jobs ◆ Vacancies

Percentage change (%)

Skill level	Quarter	Jobs	Filled jobs	Vacancies
Skilled	Q4 2024		1.4	-1.0
	Q3 2024		1.6	-2.2
Semi-skilled	Q4 2024		1.3	2.7
	Q3 2024	1.5	1.3	
Low-skilled	Q4 2024		1.5	2.8
	Q3 2024		0.2	0.9

(x-axis: -4.0, -2.0, 0.0, 2.0, 4.0)
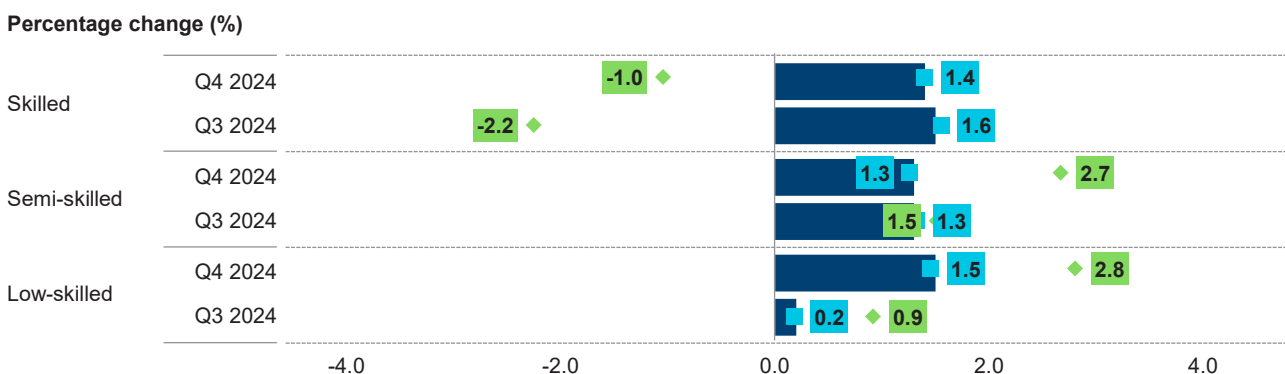
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Majority of jobs in economic sector were in the semi-skilled category, with a share of 62.5 per cent or equivalent to 5.66 million jobs in Q4 2024. Five occupations in this category consist of Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; and Plant and machine operators and assemblers. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, jobs in this category grew by 1.3 per cent (+72.1 thousand). Therefore, the rate of filled jobs in the semi-skilled category was 98.1 per cent or accounted for 5.55 million filled jobs, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent (+69.3 thousand) year-on-year. During the same period, the number of job vacancies in this category remained as 2.7 per cent (+2.8 thousand) to record 108.5 thousand vacancies with a rate of vacancies was 1.9 per cent.

The skilled jobs comprised a share of 25.0 per cent in Q4 2024, encompassing three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs grew 1.4 per cent (+30.2 thousand) year-on-year to 2.27 million during the quarter. Therefore, the number of filled jobs in the skilled category edged up by 1.4 per cent (+30.7 thousand) to record 2.22 million filled jobs. However, the skilled job vacancies declined by 1.0 per cent (-0.5 thousand), registering 47.6 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent, while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Nevertheless, the remaining 12.5 per cent of jobs were in the low-skilled category, which increased by 1.5 per cent (+16.7 thousand) to 1.13 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose by 1.5 per cent (+15.7 thousand) to 1.09 million, reflecting a filled job rate of 96.7 per cent in Q4 2024. Additionally, low-skilled job vacancies increased by 2.8 per cent (+1.0 thousand) to 37.5 thousand, indicating a vacancies rate of 3.3 per cent **[Chart 3.6]**.

Chart 3.6:

Percentage share of jobs, filled jobs & vacancies and rate of filled jobs & vacancies by skill level, Q4 2024
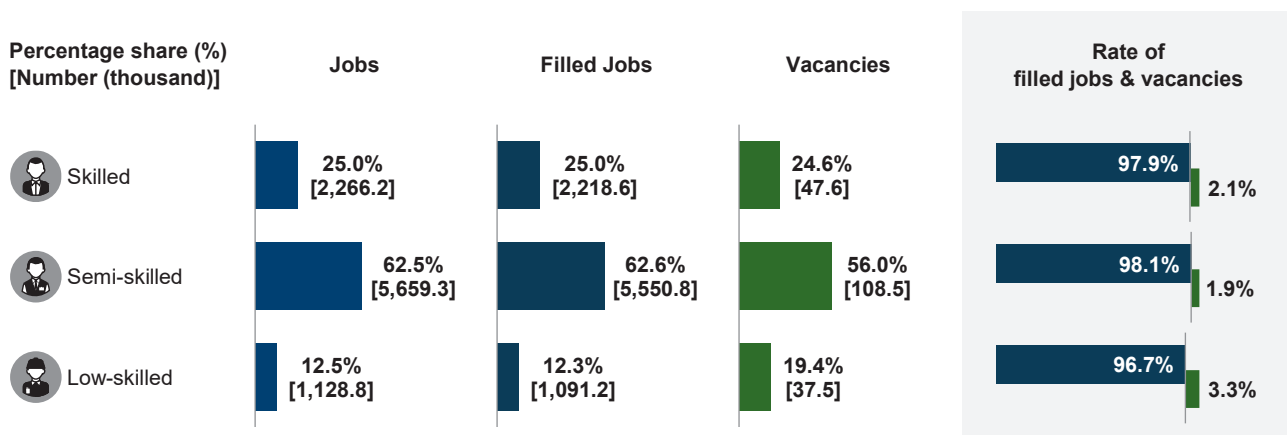
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

3. LABOUR DEMAND

3.2 Jobs Creation

During Q4 2024, the number of jobs created in the economic sector increased marginally by 1.3 per cent (+0.4 thousand) year-on-year compared to a decline of 1.0 per cent in the preceding quarter to record 31.5 thousand jobs. Meanwhile, on a quarterly basis, the number of jobs created recorded a slight decrease of 1.0 per cent (-0.3 thousand) from 31.8 thousand jobs created in Q3 2024 **[Chart 3.7]**.

Chart 3.7:
Number and percentage change of jobs created, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

Legend: ■ Jobs created — ■ Year-on-year (%) — ◆ Quarter-on-quarter (%)
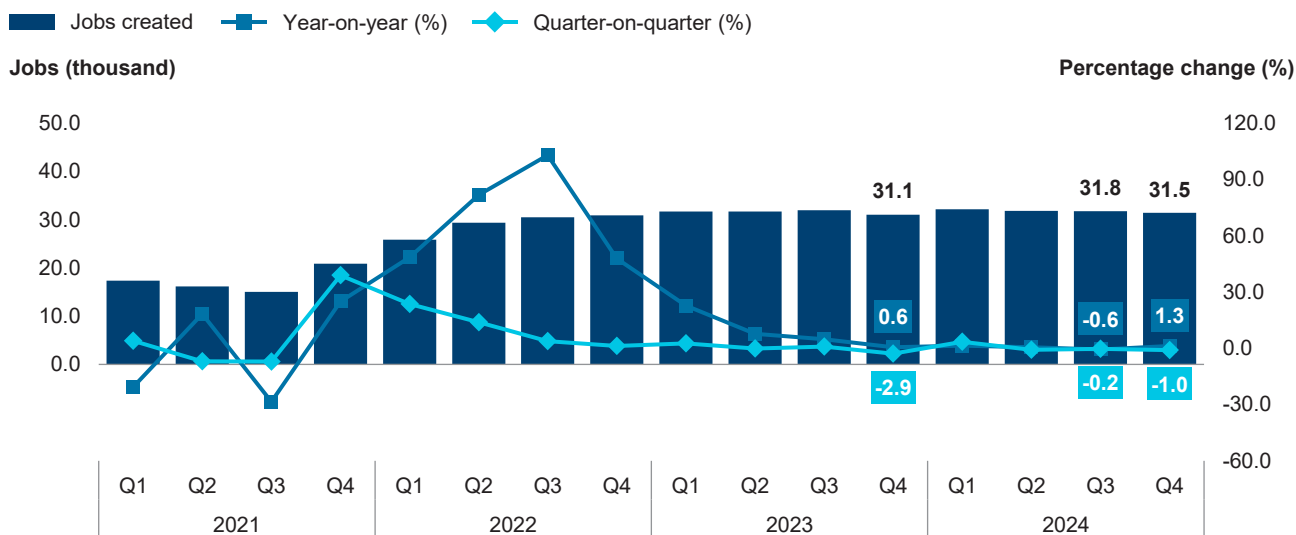
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Job creation was largely in the Services sector, encompassing 49.9 per cent or equivalent to 15.7 thousand jobs, registering a decline of 0.2 per cent (-0.04 thousand) in Q4 2024. Within this sector, Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector played a significant role by contributing 9.1 thousand jobs created, followed by Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector with 2.3 thousand jobs created.

The Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 34.9 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2024, grew by 4.0 per cent (+0.4 thousand) to register 11.0 thousand jobs created. A combined share of two sub-sectors comprised over half of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic & optical products (36.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (26.2%) sub-sectors.

Furthermore, there was a decrease in jobs created for the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors in Q4 2024 to record 2.7 thousand and 9.7 thousand jobs created respectively. However, the Agriculture sector comprised 3.8 per cent of jobs created during the quarter, equivalent to 1.3 thousand jobs, posting a drop of 15.2 per cent (-0.2 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of jobs created observed a decline for three economic sectors, namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying and Construction **[Chart 3.8]**.

Chart 3.8:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by economic sector, Q4 2024

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

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]

Sector	Share
Agriculture	3.8% [1.21]
Mining & quarrying	0.7% [0.22]
Manufacturing	34.9% [10.97]
Construction	10.7% [3.37]
Services	49.9% [15.70]

Percentage change (%)

Sector	Annual	Quarterly
Agriculture	-15.2	-2.7
Mining & quarrying	-2.7	2.9
Manufacturing	4.0	0.3
Construction	-9.7	-8.1
Services	3.7	-0.2
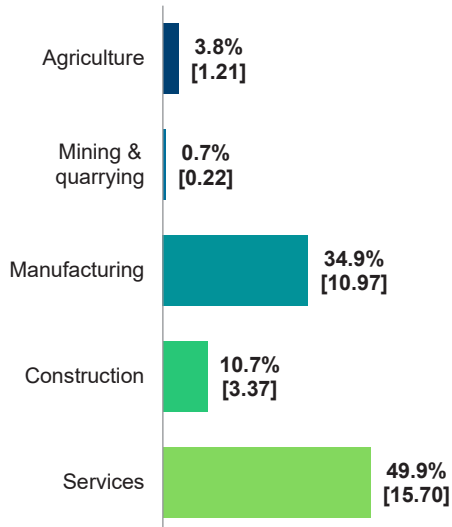
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Looking at the job created by skill level, more than half or 62.6 per cent of total jobs created in Q4 2024 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 19.7 thousand jobs. In term of annual change, the number of jobs created in this category increased 1.9 per cent (+0.4 thousand). The skilled category ranked second with a composition of nearly one-third (26.8%) of total job creation during the quarter, registering a negative annual growth of 1.9 per cent (-0.2 thousand) to 8.4 thousand jobs created. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which contributed 10.6 per cent of all jobs created, increased by 6.4 per cent (+0.20 thousand) to record 3.3 thousand jobs in Q4 2024 **[Chart 3.9]**.

Chart 3.9:

Distribution and percentage change of jobs created by skill level, Q4 2024

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

Percentage share (%)
[Person (thousand)]

Skill level	Share
Skilled	26.8% [8.43]
Semi-skilled	62.6% [19.70]
Low-skilled	10.6% [3.33]

Percentage change (%)

Skill level	Annual	Quarterly
Skilled	-1.9	0.5
Semi-skilled	1.9	-2.2
Low-skilled	6.4	1.9
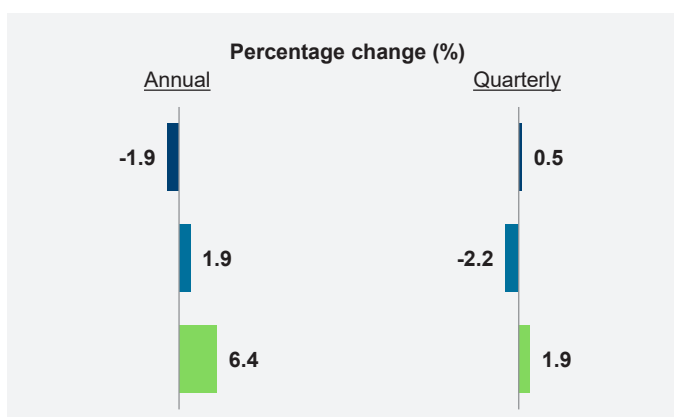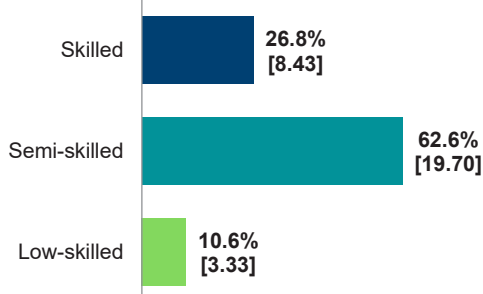
Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

4.1 Labour productivity per hour worked

During Q4 2024, Malaysia's economy continues to grow 5.0 per cent year-on-year as compared to 2.9 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. Along with economic expansion during the quarter, total hours worked increased marginally by 3.5 per cent to record 9.75 billion hours. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked increase by 0.8 per cent as compared to 0.6 per cent in Q3 2024 **[Chart 4.1]**.

Chart 4.1:
Total hours worked, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
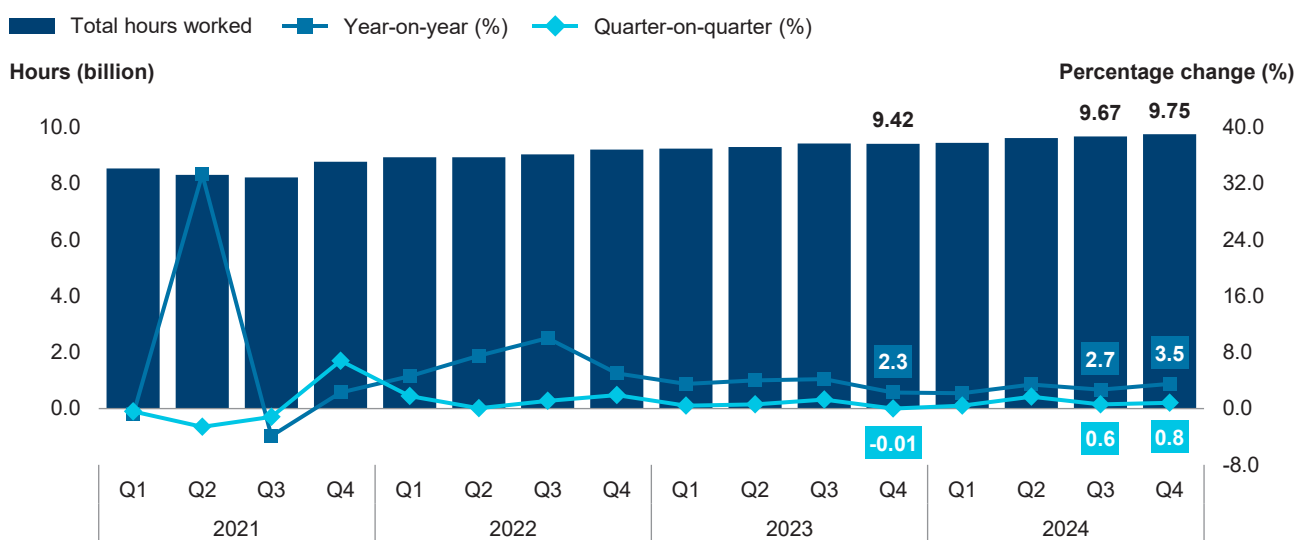
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Malaysia, the Services sector accounted for almost two-thirds or 62.8 per cent of total hours worked, making it the dominant contributor to the country's economy. While the second highest share of total hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector, which encompassed 17.5 per cent, followed by the Agriculture with a share of 10.5 per cent in Q4 2024. During the same quarter, the Construction sector contributed 8.7 per cent, and the Mining & quarrying sectors made up 0.5 per cent of the total hours worked.

All sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of total hours worked with the Services sector observed the highest gain in total hours worked, up by 4.6 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. The two sub-sectors with the largest gain were Food & beverages and accommodation (7.7%) and Wholesale & retail trade (5.0%) sub-sectors. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector surged by 2.0 per cent with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (4.7%) followed by Beverages and tobacco products (3.6%) sub-sector. During the same quarter, the Agriculture sector contributed 1.3 per cent, and the Construction sectors made up 1.7 per cent of the total hours worked. Additionally, growth in the Mining & quarrying sector also increase to a positive momentum at 1.8 per cent in Q4 2024 **[Chart 4.2]**.

Chart 4.2:

Annual percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q3 2024 & Q4 2024

■ Q3 2024   ■ Q4 2024

Percentage change (%)
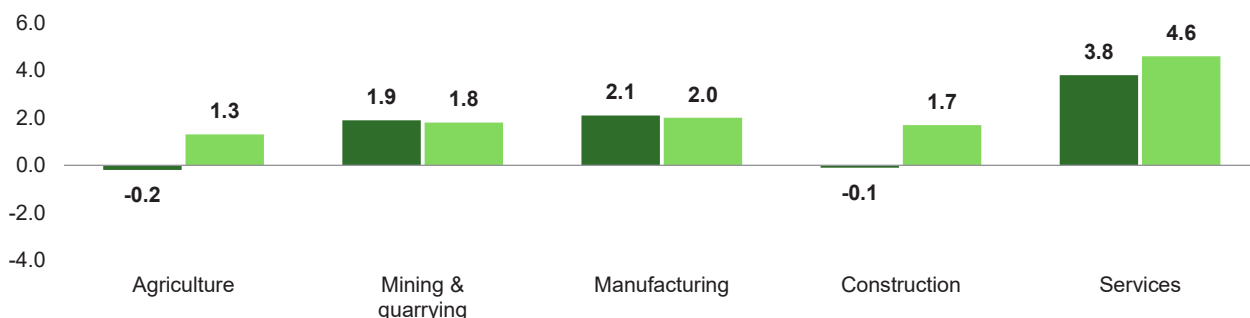
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 1.4 per cent in Q4 2024 after registering an increase of 2.6 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM44.2 per hour worked **[Chart 4.3]**.

Chart 4.3:

Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

■ Labour productivity per hour worked (RM)   ●— Labour productivity per hour worked (Year-on-year, %)   ●— Total hour worked (Year-on-year, %)
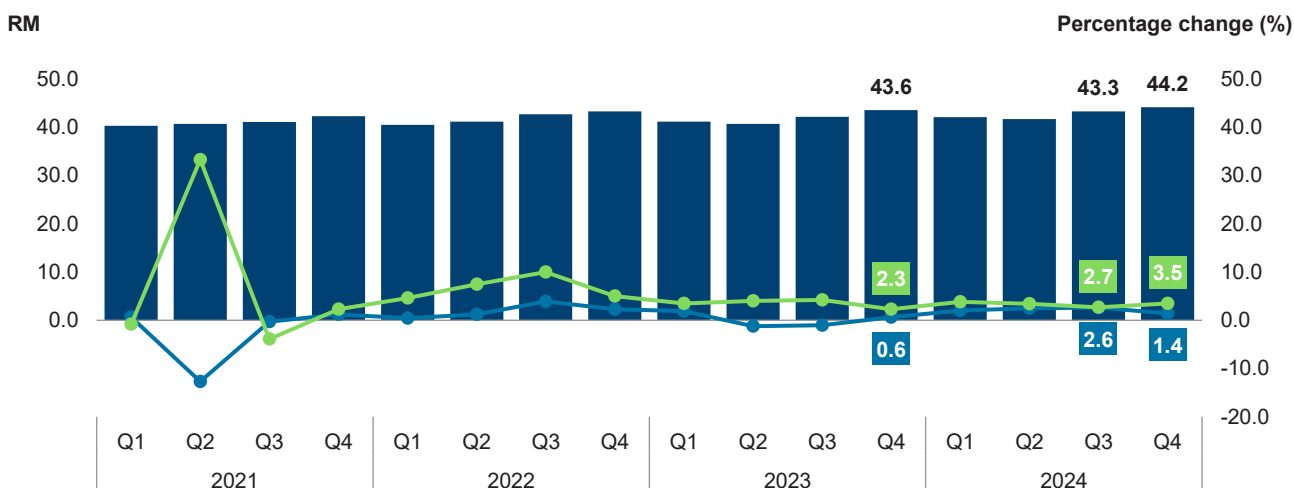
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q4 2024, all sectors showed annual positive growth, except the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors, which registered a decrease of 1.8 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively during the quarter. Meanwhile, the Construction sector escalated the highest by 18.7 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, although this was lower than the 20.0 per cent increase observed in the previous quarter.

During the same quarter, the Manufacturing sector registered an increase of 2.4 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked and rise in most sub-sectors in Manufacturing except two sub-sectors showed negative growth, namely Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products (-1.5%) and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (-2.6%).

The Services sector continued its upward trend, with labour productivity per hour worked increased by 0.9 per cent year-on-year in Q4 2024. The highest growth was recorded both in Transportation and storage (7.6%) and Real estate and business services (6.1%) sub-sectors **[Table 4.1]**.

Table 4.1:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2024

Economic activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
Agriculture	**-1.8**	**-0.5**	**1.3**
Mining & quarrying	**-2.7**	**-0.9**	**1.8**
Manufacturing	**2.4**	**4.4**	**2.0**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	1.8	6.6	4.7
Beverages & tobacco products	4.3	8.0	3.6
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	-1.5	0.6	2.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	5.1	4.6	-0.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	0.4	3.2	2.8
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	1.3	4.4	3.0
Electrical, electronic & optical products	6.6	7.3	0.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-2.6	-3.2	-0.6
Construction	**18.7**	**20.7**	**1.7**
Services	**0.9**	**5.5**	**4.6**
Utilities	-1.5	1.1	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	-0.5	4.4	5.0
Food & beverages and accommodation	-0.5	7.2	7.7
Transportation & storage	7.6	10.7	2.9
Information & communication	0.7	4.1	3.4
Finance & insurance	3.2	5.3	2.1
Real estate & business services	6.1	9.6	3.3
Other services	1.7	5.3	3.5
Total	**1.4**	**5.0**	**3.5**

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

4.2 Labour productivity per employment

Driven by solid economic growth and positive labour market in Q4 2024, employment rose 2.7 per cent year-on-year reaching a total of 16.79 million persons. On a quarterly basis, employment growth accelerated to 0.5 per cent in Q4 2024, following a sharp 0.7 per cent increase in the previous quarter **[Chart 4.4]**.

Chart 4.4:
Employment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024
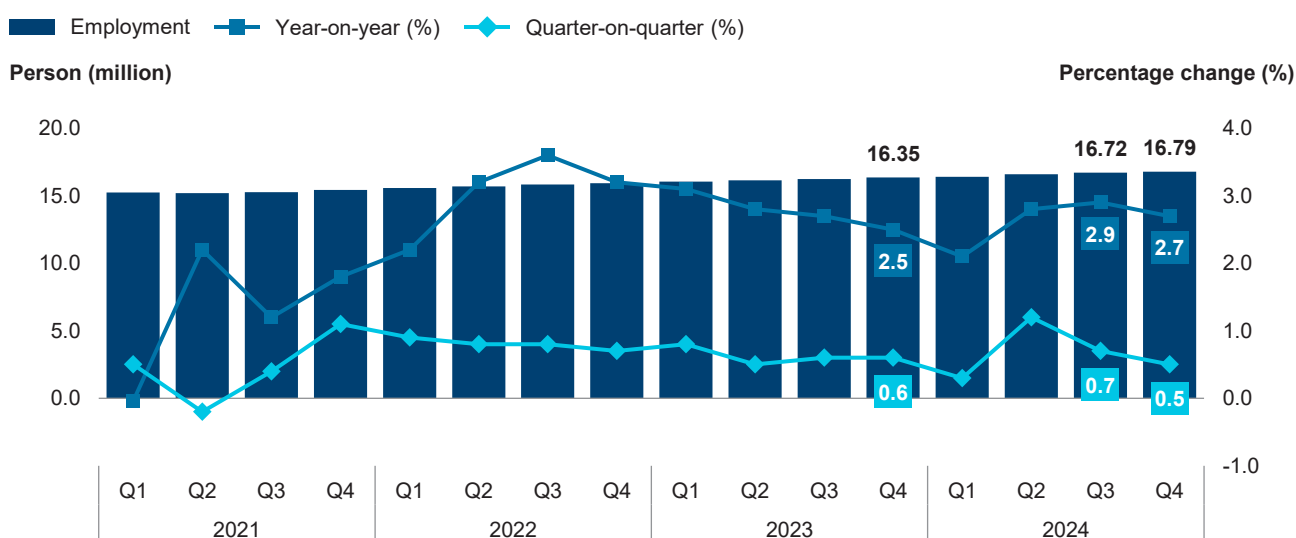
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

In Q4 2024, employment growth was fuelled by expansion across all economic sectors, with notable increases in Manufacturing and Services. Employment in the Services sector rose by 3.7 per cent to reach 10.56 million persons, with every sub-sector showing improvement over the same quarter of the preceding year. The highest gain was in Food & beverages and accommodation (5.8%) sub-sector, followed by Utilities (5.5%) and Transportation & storage (4.7%) sub-sectors.

In the Manufacturing sector, employment rose by 1.4 per cent in Q4 2024, reaching a total of 2.86 million persons. Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, employment expanded across all Manufacturing sub-sectors except for Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products which posted a slight decrease of 0.1 per cent. The highest gain was observed in Beverages and tobacco products (3.0%) sub-sector, followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (2.3%) and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (2.2%) sub-sectors.

In addition, employment in the Agriculture sector grew by 1.2 per cent, reaching 1.88 million persons in Q4 2024. Meanwhile, employment in the Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors increased by 0.4 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively **[Chart 4.5]**.

Annual percentage change of employment by economic sector, Q3 2024 & Q4 2024

■ Q3 2024 ■ Q4 2024

Percentage change (%)
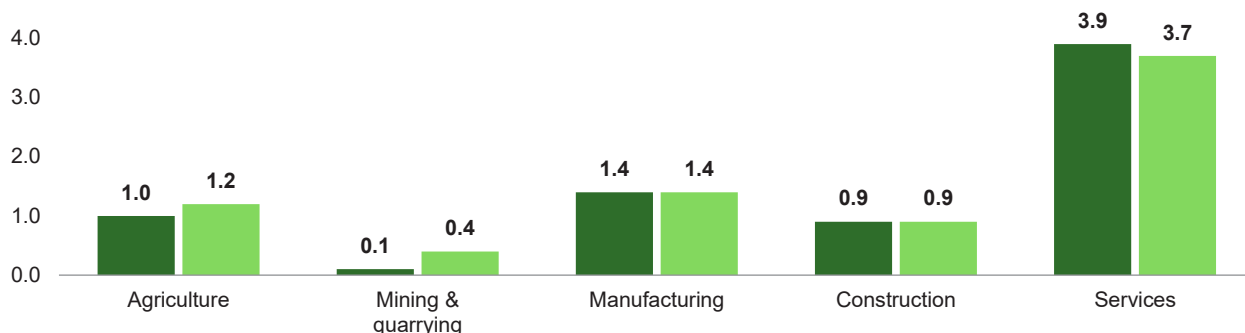
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Labour productivity which measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.2 per cent to reach RM25,647 per person in Q4 2024 **[Chart 4.6]**.

Chart 4.6:

Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2021 – Q4 2024

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

RM   Percentage change (%)
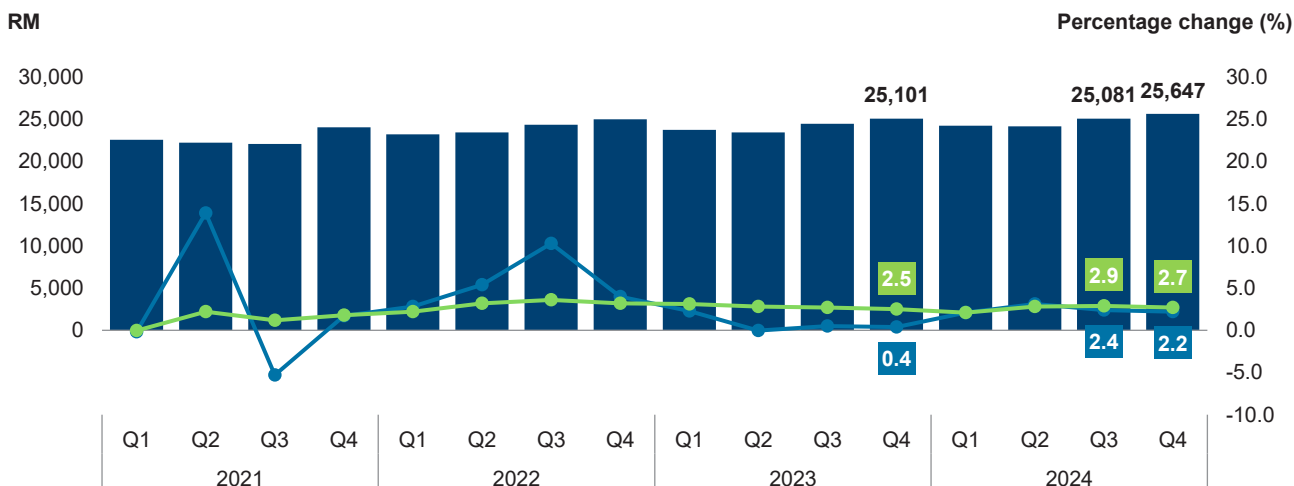
Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Regarding labour productivity per employment by economic sector, the Services sector posted a stronger year-on-year increase of 1.8 per cent in Q4 2024, driven by positive growth in most of its sub-sectors, except for Utilities (-4.1%). The highest growth in labour productivity per employment was recorded in three sub-sectors, namely Real estate & business services (6.1%), Transportation & storage (5.7%) and Finance and insurance (3.7%).

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment for the Manufacturing sector increased by 3.0 per cent year-on-year in Q4 2024 as compared to 4.1 per cent increase in the preceding quarter. The highest growth within this sector was recorded by Electrical, electronic and optical products (6.6%), Beverages & tobacco products (4.9%) and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing (4.3%) sub-sectors.

On the other hand, the Construction sector maintained its upward momentum, recording a significant 19.7 per cent increase in labour productivity per employment. However, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors both experienced a decline in labour productivity per employment by -1.7 per cent and -1.3 per cent respectively during the quarter **[Table 4.2]**.

Table 4.2:

Annual percentage change of labour productivity per employment, value added & employment by economic sector, Q4 2024

Economic activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Employment
Agriculture	**-1.7**	**-0.5**	**1.2**
Mining & quarrying	**-1.3**	**-0.9**	**0.4**
Manufacturing	**3.0**	**4.4**	**1.4**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	4.3	6.6	2.2
Beverages & tobacco products	4.9	8.0	3.0
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	3.1	4.6	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	0.9	3.2	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2.4	4.4	2.0
Electrical, electronic & optical products	6.6	7.3	0.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	-3.2	-3.2	0.0
Construction	**19.7**	**20.7**	**0.9**
Services	**1.8**	**5.5**	**3.7**
Utilities	-4.1	1.1	5.5
Wholesale & retail trade	0.6	4.4	3.8
Food & beverages and accommodation	1.3	7.2	5.8
Transportation & storage	5.7	10.7	4.7
Information & communication	1.2	4.1	2.9
Finance & insurance	3.7	5.3	1.6
Real estate & business services	6.1	9.6	3.3
Other services	2.9	5.3	2.3
Total	**2.2**	**5.0**	**2.7**

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

5. EMPLOYEE WAGES

5.1 Median monthly wages of formal employees

According to the Employee Wages Statistics from administrative data sources, the number of Malaysian formal employees reached 6.82 million in September 2024, an increase of 2.1 per cent (+139.0 thousand) compared to the same month in the previous year. This accounted for 65.8 per cent of Malaysian paid employees across both private and public sectors **[Chart 5.1]**.

Chart 5.1:

Malaysian formal employees, July 2023 – September 2024

■ Malaysian formal employees —●— Year-on-year (%)
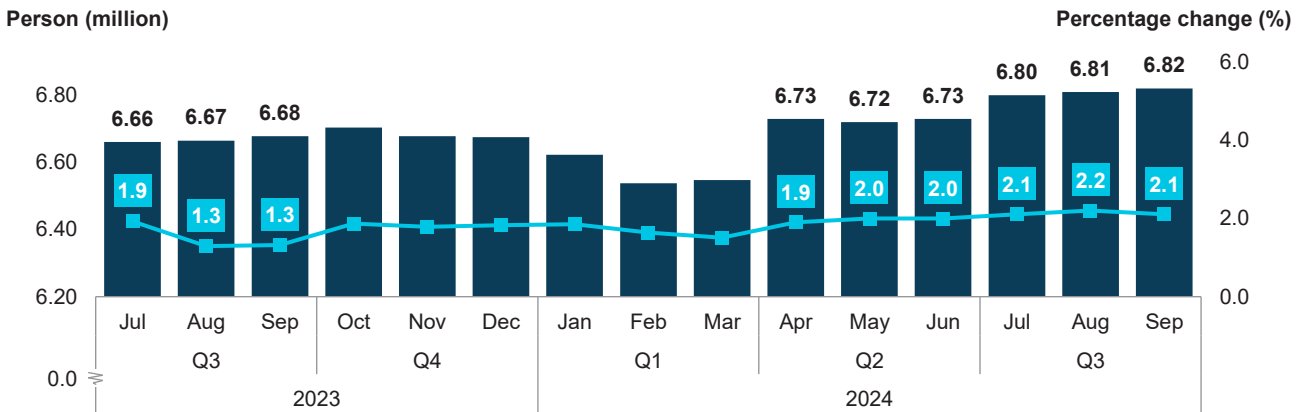
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

As of September 2024, the median monthly wage for Malaysian formal employees was RM2,745, registering a 5.6 per cent annual increase and maintaining its upward trajectory **[Chart 5.2]**.

Chart 5.2:

Median monthly wages, July 2023 – September 2024

■ Median monthly wages —●— Year-on-year (%)
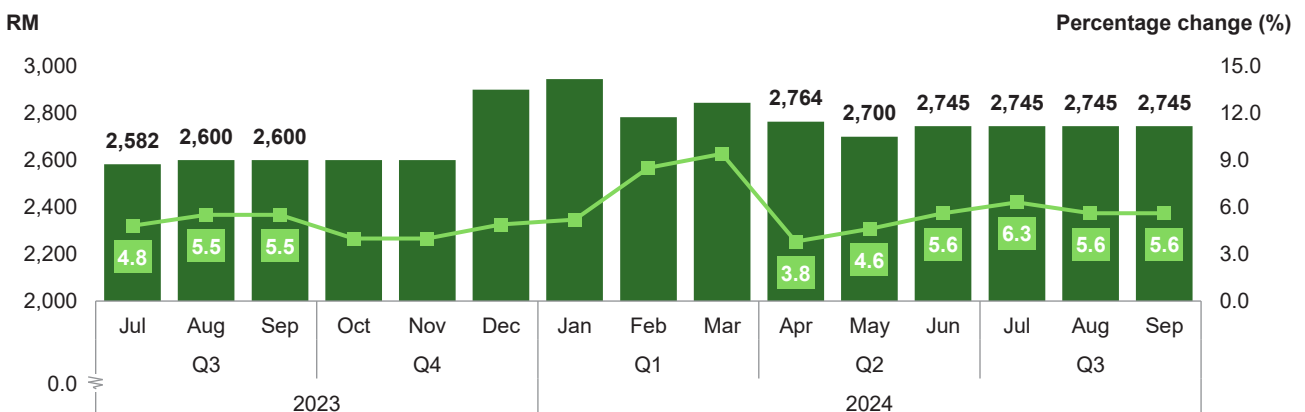
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

In terms of sex aggregation, the median monthly wage for male employees in September 2024 increased by 5.2 per cent year-on-year to RM2,782, representing 55.2 per cent of Malaysia's formal employees, or 3.76 million individuals. Meanwhile, female employees, making up 44.8 per cent of the formal employees, recorded a 7.2 per cent increase in their median monthly wage, reaching RM2,700.

Similarly, both male and female employees experienced month-on-month increases in their median monthly wages of 0.5 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively, compared to August 2024. Male employees consistently earned a higher median wage than their female counterparts. In September 2024, the median wage for males was 3.0 per cent higher than that of females [Chart 5.3].

Chart 5.3:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by sex, September 2024
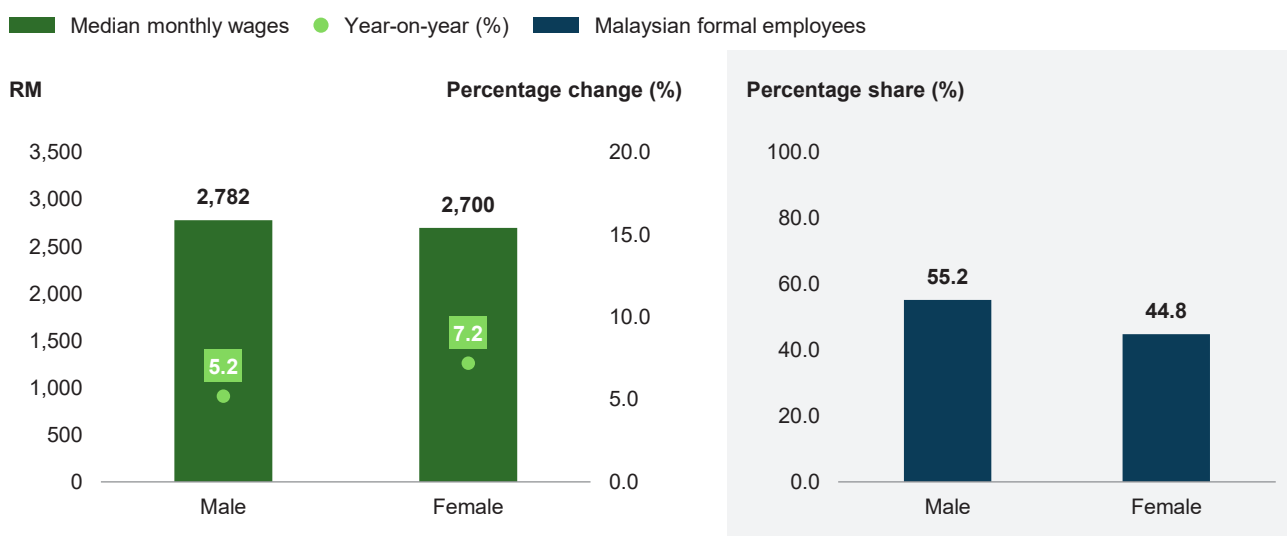
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

Malaysian formal employees aged 45 to 49 years recorded the highest median monthly wages at RM3,627 in September 2024, accounting for 9.0 per cent of the total formal employees. In contrast, employees under the age of 20 earned the lowest median monthly wages at RM1,500. Consistent with previous months, this trend indicates that wage distribution among formal employees is influenced by age, which is closely linked to education level and work experience.

In September 2024, median monthly wages for formal employees across all age groups experienced positive growth. The most notable increase at 9.0 per cent was observed among employees aged 65 years and above.

On a monthly basis, all age groups demonstrated positive growth in median monthly wages, with the exception of those aged 60 to 64 years, which experienced a decline of 0.9 per cent in September 2024 [Chart 5.4].

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by age group, September 2024
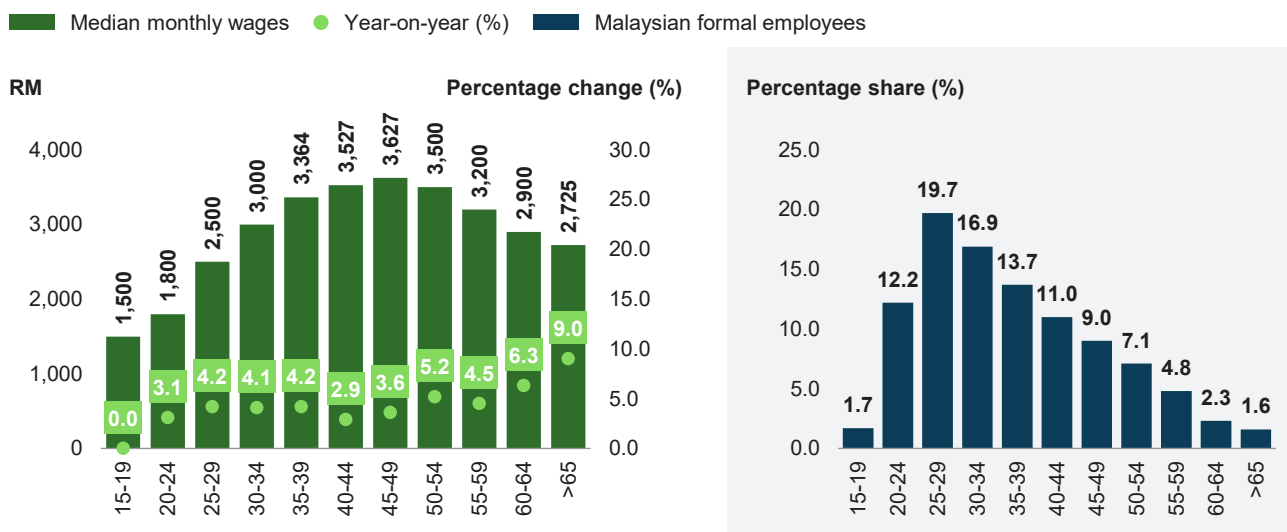
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

By economic activity, the median monthly wages showed positive growth across all five main sectors during September 2024 compared to the same month in the previous year. The Mining & Quarrying sector continued to report the highest median wage at RM5,900, reflecting a 13.5 per cent increase from September 2023, despite making up only 0.6 per cent of Malaysian formal employees. Meanwhile, the Construction sector registered the second highest median monthly wages at RM2,800, reflecting a 3.7 per cent year-on-year increase.

As the main driver of the economy, the Services sector makes up of more than two-thirds of Malaysian formal employees (67.7%), equivalent to 4.61 million persons These formal employees received a median monthly wages of RM2,782 in September 2024, with an increase of 7.0 per cent compared to the same month of the preceding year. Within the Services sub-sectors, Finance & Insurance had the highest median wage at RM5,900, followed by Information & Communication at RM5,100 and Utilities at RM3,064. In contrast, other sub-sectors reported median wages below RM4,000, with the lowest recorded in the Food & Beverages and Accommodation sub-sector at RM1,964. However, this sub-sector posted notable year-on-year wage growth of 9.1 per cent in September 2024.

In the same month, the median monthly wages for Malaysian formal employees in the Manufacturing sector rose by 5.6 per cent year-on-year to RM2,564. The Beverage & Tobacco Products sub-sector recorded the highest median wage within this sector, rising by 5.7 per cent to RM3,264. Among the five main sectors, the Agriculture sector posted the lowest median monthly wages at RM2,027 in September 2024. However, this sector saw a 2.3 per cent increase in median wages compared to the same month in the previous year **[Table 5.1]**.

Table 5.1:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages and percentage share of Malaysian formal employees by economic activity, September 2024

Economic activity	Monthly wages		Formal employee
	Median (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)	Percentage share (%)
Agriculture	**2,027**	**2.3**	**1.9**
Mining & quarrying	**5,900**	**13.5**	**0.6**
Manufacturing	**2,564**	**5.6**	**17.9**
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,282	6.4	2.6
Beverages & tobacco products	3,264	5.7	0.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	2,027	2.3	0.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	2,400	6.0	1.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	2,645	5.8	3.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	2,700	6.1	2.2
Electrical, electronic & optical products	2,700	8.0	4.9
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	2,627	5.1	3.3
Construction	**2,800**	**3.7**	**6.3**
Services	**2,782**	**7.0**	**67.7**
Utilities	3,064	11.6	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	2,382	4.4	21.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	1,964	9.1	4.4
Transportation & storage	2,927	5.9	4.4
Information & communication	5,100	2.4	3.3
Finance & insurance	5,900	3.5	4.5
Real estate & business services	2,927	5.9	12.3
Other services	2,682	4.6	16.5
Total	**2,745**	**5.6**	**100.0**

Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

Regarding the wages of formal citizen employees at the state level in September 2024, three states reported median monthly wages exceeding the national median of RM2,745. The state with the highest wage was W.P. Kuala Lumpur, with a median monthly wage of RM3,964, followed by Selangor and Pulau Pinang with respective values of RM3,000 and RM2,800 for that month. In contrast, during the same period, Sabah (RM1,882), Perlis (RM1,682) and Kelantan (RM1,682) recorded the lowest median monthly wages **[Chart 5.5]**.

Chart 5.5:

Median & annual percentage change of monthly wages by state, September 2024

State	Median monthly wages (RM)	Percentage change (Year-on-year, %)
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,964	4.3
Selangor	3,000	3.4
Pulau Pinang	2,800	5.8
Malaysia	2,745	5.6
Johor	2,500	4.2
W.P. Putrajaya	2,500	1.5
Melaka	2,400	5.2
Negeri Sembilan	2,364	5.3
Pahang	2,082	4.1
Sarawak	2,064	3.2
Perak	2,045	2.3
Terengganu	2,000	5.3
W.P. Labuan	2,000	1.9
Kedah	1,927	4.4
Sabah	1,882	4.5
Kelantan	1,682	5.1
Perlis	1,682	3.4
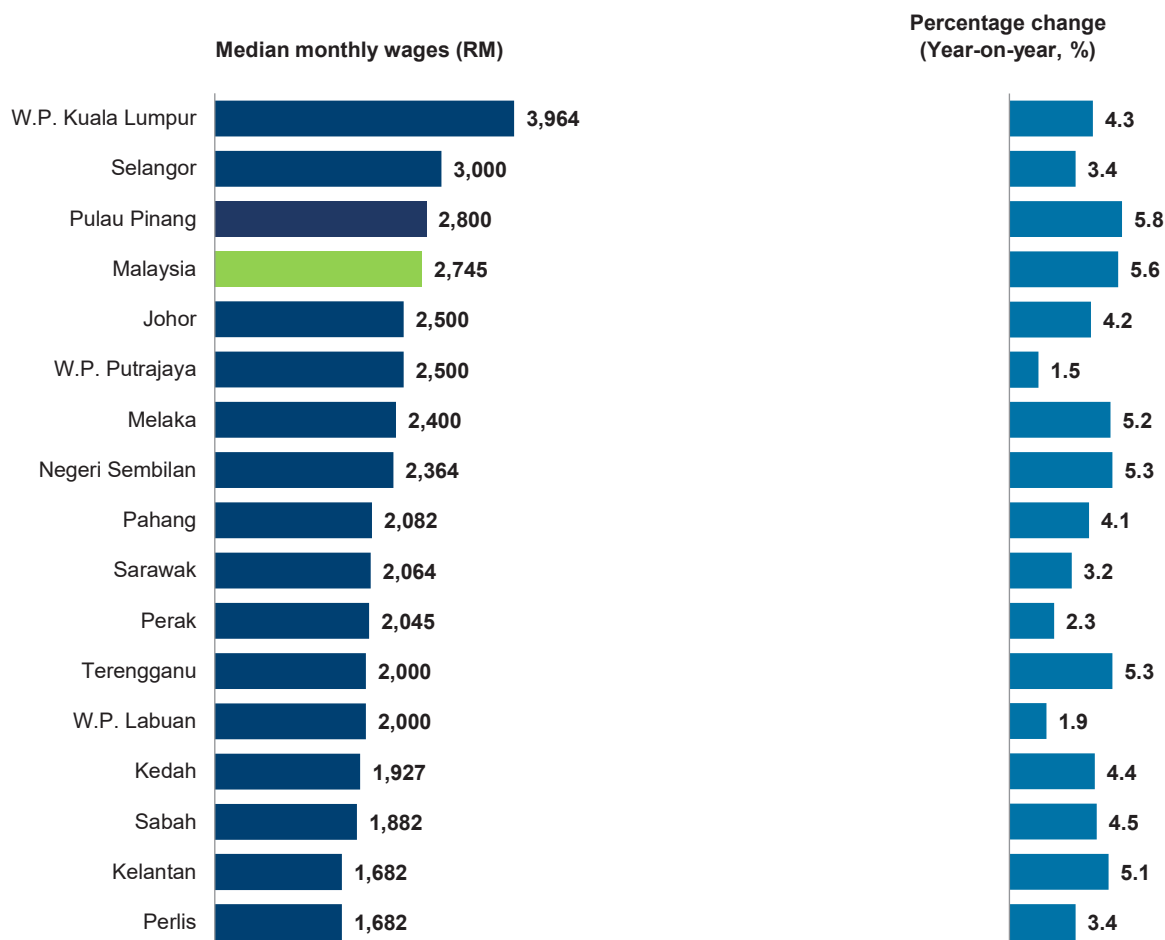
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

5. EMPLOYEE WAGES

5.2 Distribution of monthly wages

In September 2024, the wage distribution revealed that 2.18 million persons or 32.0 per cent of total Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages below RM2,000. This group declined by 2.6 per cent (-128.0 thousand) compared to the same month of the previous year, while the share falling by 7.5 percentage points from 34.6 per cent in September 2023.

During the same period, only 7.4 per cent of Malaysian formal employees received monthly wages below the RM1,500 minimum wage. Meanwhile, approximately 3.9 per cent of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM15,000 and above in September 2024 **[Chart 5.6]**.

Chart 5.6:

Distribution of monthly wages of Malaysian formal employees by wages scale, September 2023 & September 2024
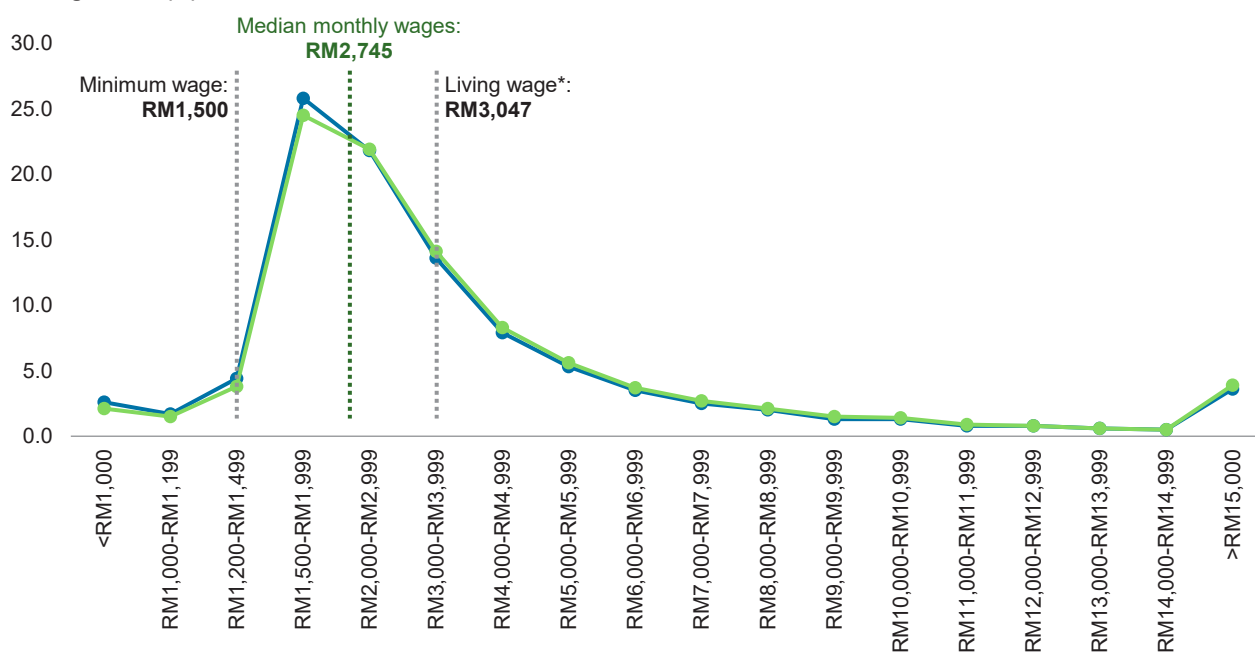
	<RM1,000	RM1,000-RM1,199	RM1,200-RM1,499	RM1,500-RM1,999	RM2,000-RM2,999	RM3,000-RM3,999	RM4,000-RM4,999	RM5,000-RM5,999	RM6,000-RM6,999	RM7,000-RM7,999	RM8,000-RM8,999	RM9,000-RM9,999	RM10,000-RM10,999	RM11,000-RM11,999	RM12,000-RM12,999	RM13,000-RM13,999	RM14,000-RM14,999	>RM15,000
Sep-24	2.1	1.5	3.8	24.5	21.7	14.1	8.3	5.6	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	3.9
Sep-23	2.6	1.7	4.4	25.8	21.8	13.6	7.9	5.3	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	3.6

Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

Based on percentile analysis, the 10th percentile of Malaysian formal employees earned monthly wages of RM1,500 or less. However, this group did not experience any change in wages in September 2024 compared to the same month in the previous year. In contrast, the 90th percentile saw a 4.9 per cent year-on-year increase, with monthly wages reaching RM8,600. The wage ratio between the highest (90th percentile) and lowest (10th percentile) wage earners indicates that the highest wage earners receive more than five times the monthly wage of the lowest wage earners **[Chart 5.7]**.

Chart 5.7:

Distribution of monthly wages of formal employees by percentile, September 2023 & September 2024

■ September 2023   ■ September 2024   ● Year-on-year (%)

Person (million)   Percentage change (%)

Pecentile
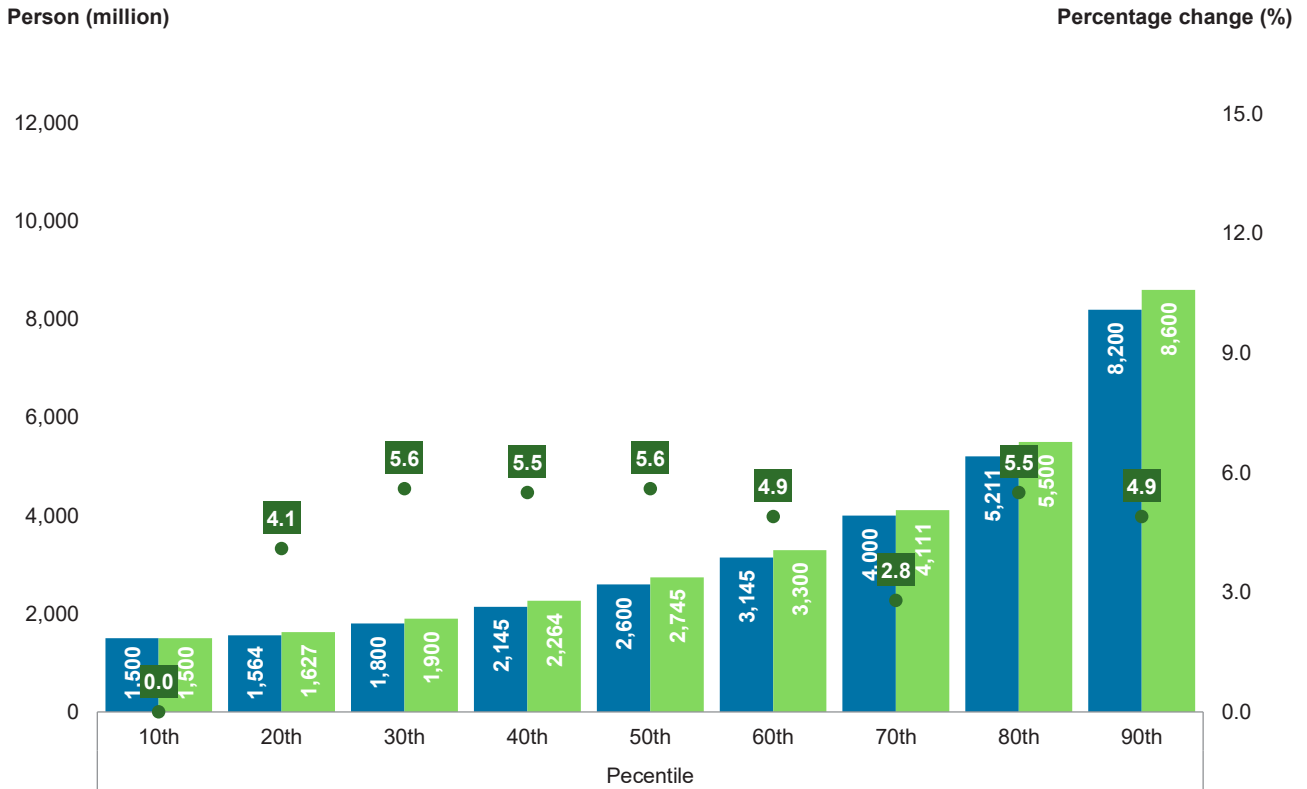
Source: Employees Wages Statistics (Formal Sector), Q3 2024, DOSM

6. WAY FORWARD

Malaysia's Route to Becoming a Green Technology Leader

As global concerns over climate change and environmental sustainability heighten, Malaysia is making strategic moves to position itself as a leader in green technology. Sustainable development is a key priority in the country's efforts to achieve a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability aligning with its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To support this vision, the government has implemented policies such as the Malaysia Green Technology Master Plan (GTMP) 2017–2030 and the National Policy on Climate Change aimed at reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable development. Malaysia remains dedicated to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These initiatives reflect the country's commitment to fostering a greener and more sustainable future, particularly in area such as clean energy, sustainable cities, and climate action.

Green technology plays a crucial role in addressing climate change, ensuring sustainable development and protecting future generations. Malaysia's green economy is expanding rapidly, offering more opportunities for investment in sustainable industries and environmental protection. This green technology not only stimulates socio-economic growth but also creates new jobs and enhances skills development within the green industry. As Malaysia continues its journey towards sustainability, the demand for green jobs is expected to rise. Staying informed about emerging trends, required skills, and job opportunities will enable individuals and businesses to contribute and benefit from this transition.

Green jobs often referred to as environmentally friendly or green-collar jobs, actively contribute to environmental preservation, resource conservation, and the advancement of a low-carbon economy. These roles help reduce pollution, promote sustainable resource use, and address climate change. Green jobs span multiple sectors, including renewable energy, clean transportation, sustainable agriculture, and environmental protection. There is significant diversity in green jobs which span multiple industries, such as energy, manufacturing, construction, agriculture, and transportation. Each of this sectors plays a crucial role in building a sustainable future. For instance, in the renewable energy sector, positions such as solar panel installers, wind turbine technicians, and biofuel production workers are essential in transitioning to cleaner energy sources. In the realm of energy efficiency, roles such as energy auditors, energy-efficient construction workers, and HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) technicians focus on optimizing energy use in buildings and industrial processes.

In environmental protection, jobs such as environmental scientists, conservationists, and park rangers are dedicated to preserving ecosystems and wildlife. In the agriculture sector, sustainable agriculture jobs including organic farmers, sustainable agriculture researchers, and agricultural inspectors promote eco-friendly farming practices and enhance soil health. Additionally, clean transportation jobs like electric vehicle technicians, public transportation planners, and bicycle infrastructure developers are crucial in developing sustainable, low-emission transportation systems. By fostering innovation and sustainability across these sectors, green jobs not only address pressing environmental challenges but also create economic opportunities, making them a cornerstone of a resilient and sustainable future.

Despite the many advantages of green jobs, challenges remain particularly the skills gap, which underscores the need for targeted training and education programs. However, this challenge presents an opportunity to invest in workforce development, vocational training, and academic programs that prepare individuals for careers in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, environmental protection, and other green sectors. By closing these skill gaps, Malaysia can accelerate its transition to a greener economy while creating more inclusive and accessible job opportunities. With strong policies, continued investment in sustainability initiatives, and a skilled workforce, Malaysia is well on its way to becoming a leader in green technology and environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, Malaysians need to be equipped with the necessary skills to meet the challenges and demands towards green growth. Embracing green technology and innovation will not only drive economic progress and environmental sustainability but will also pave the way for a better life, more resilient future for generations to come.

7. CONCLUSION

Malaysia's labour market in the fourth quarter of 2024 continued to demonstrate steady growth, supported by a balanced expansion in labour demand and supply. On the supply side, employment levels increased year-on-year, while the unemployment rate remained stable at 3.2 per cent, reflecting the economy's resilience amid robust GDP growth of 5.0 per cent during the final quarter of 2024. This performance underscores the effectiveness of government policies and political stability in driving economic recovery. Meanwhile, labour demand remained strong, with increased job creation driven by a rise in filled jobs and vacancies. Likewise, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment and per hour worked also showed consistent improvement, highlighting the labour market's efficiency and adaptability in supporting sustained economic growth.

The 2025 Budget reaffirmed the government's commitment to strengthening the labour market, with a focus on enhancing labour force capabilities, expanding employment opportunities, and aligning skills development with industry needs. Key initiatives include upskilling and reskilling programmes, fostering collaboration between academia and industries, and providing incentives for employers to invest in workforce training. Additionally, expanded employment insurance schemes, a higher minimum wage, and improved employee benefits aim to strengthen social protections. Targeted funding and financing for young entrepreneurs and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) further support business growth and job creation.

A central pillar of the government's strategy is the promotion of green jobs, which aligns with Malaysia's sustainability agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021–2025), the government is accelerating the transition towards a green economy through investments in renewable energy, green technology, and sustainable infrastructure. These initiatives not only contribute to environmental conservation but also generate employment opportunities in emerging sectors such as solar energy, electric mobility, and sustainable manufacturing. By integrating green jobs into labour policies, Malaysia is enhancing workforce competitiveness while advancing key SDGs, including SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through the creation of sustainable employment, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting eco-friendly industrial practices, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by reducing carbon emissions and bolstering climate resilience.

As Malaysia progresses into 2025, the labour market is expected to maintain its positive trajectory, supported by effective policy measures and improving consumer confidence. However, several challenges persist, including slower global economic growth, trade uncertainties, and climate-related disruptions. The severe floods in November 2024, which affected over 37.0 thousand in states such as Kelantan, Terengganu, and Johor, underscored the vulnerability of local economies to natural disasters. With heavy rainfall warnings extending into early 2025, the potential for further disruptions to employment and economic activities remains a significant concern, necessitating proactive disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies from both the government and the private sector.

In conclusion, while the outlook for Malaysia's labour market remains optimistic, addressing these challenges will be critical to ensuring long-term, inclusive, and sustainable growth. The government's continued focus on policy implementation, workforce development, and the expansion of green jobs will be instrumental in enhancing labour market resilience. By integrating sustainability into economic planning and advancing the objectives of the 12th Malaysia Plan, Malaysia is well-positioned to achieve a more inclusive and environmentally sustainable labour market in the years ahead.

Malaysia's Labour Market Outlook: 2024 and Prospects for 2025

Malaysia's economy is expected to continue its growth trend in 2024, driven by strong economic performance despite external uncertainties. This has led to healthier growth momentum in the labour market, supported by favourable economic conditions. Preliminary data for 2024 indicates that the labour force participation rate (LFPR) has increased by 0.4 percentage points to 70.4 per cent, compared to 70.0 per cent in 2023.

Favourable economic conditions throughout the year boosted labour demand, leading to more job opportunities. This contributed to stabilising the labour market and gradually bringing the unemployment rate back to pre-pandemic levels. In 2024, the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage points, registering at 3.3 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent in the previous year.

Labour Demand and Job Creation

Labour demand improved in 2024, with the number of jobs in the economic sector increasing by 1.3 per cent to 9.05 million, compared to 8.94 million jobs in the previous year. Filled jobs, which made up 97.9 per cent of total jobs, rose by 1.3 per cent to 8.86 million filled positions. The number of vacancies also increased by 1.8 per cent to 193.6 thousand vacancies, with a vacancy rate of 2.1 per cent.

A total of 127.2 thousand new jobs were created in 2024, representing a growth of 0.6 per cent or an additional 0.8 thousand jobs compared to the 126.5 thousand jobs created in 2023. By economic sector, the Services sector accounted for the largest share of job creation (49.7%), particularly in the sub-sectors of Wholesale & Retail Trade and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services. The Manufacturing sector ranked second, contributing 34.1 per cent of job creation, primarily in Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products.

Most of the jobs created in 2024 were in the semi-skilled category, accounting for 62.7 per cent of total job creation. The skilled category ranked second, making up nearly one-third (26.9%) of all job creations, followed by the low-skilled category, which contributed 10.5 per cent.

Labour Productivity

As Malaysia's economy grew by 5.1 per cent in 2024, following strong growth in the previous year amid challenging external conditions, labour productivity measured as value added per employment increased by 2.4 per cent, reaching RM99,137 per person. Meanwhile, total hours worked increased by 2.9 per cent to 38.48 billion hours, raising labour productivity per hour worked to RM42.8 per hour compared to RM41.9 per hour in 2023.

Positive Trends and Sectoral Contributions

In 2024, Malaysia's labour market maintained low unemployment rates and steady employment growth. This positive trend was driven by sustained labour demand across various sectors, particularly in the private sector, which saw increased job opportunities. Key industries such as Manufacturing, especially in electrical and electronics, and Services were significant contributors to job creation.

Outlook for 2025

Malaysia began 2025 with a strong economic foundation, supported by a stable labour market, rising investments, and a resilient export sector. Strategic government initiatives and its role as ASEAN Chairman enhance growth prospects despite global uncertainties. With policy incentives, continued investments, and strong regional leadership, Malaysia is well-positioned to sustain economic growth throughout 2025.

Conclusion

Overall, Malaysia's labour market demonstrated resilience and growth in 2024, supported by favourable economic conditions and robust demand across key sectors. The positive momentum is expected to continue in 2025, driven by strategic initiatives, sectoral contributions, and strong regional leadership. With ongoing policy support and investment, Malaysia is poised to maintain its growth trajectory and achieve sustained economic prosperity.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

A SNAPSHOT OF MALAYSIA'S LABOUR MARKET IN 2024

National labour market further expanded in 2024,
recorded a firm labour force participation rate of 70.4 per cent

LABOUR SUPPLY

Per cent (%)

Per cent (%)

Labour Force Particiipation Rate (LFPR)
went up **0.4 percentage points** compared to 2023

70.0
70.4
3.4
3.3

Unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points, recorded **3.3 per cent** compared to 3.4 per cent in the previous year

— Labour force particpation rate (LFPR) — Unemployment rate
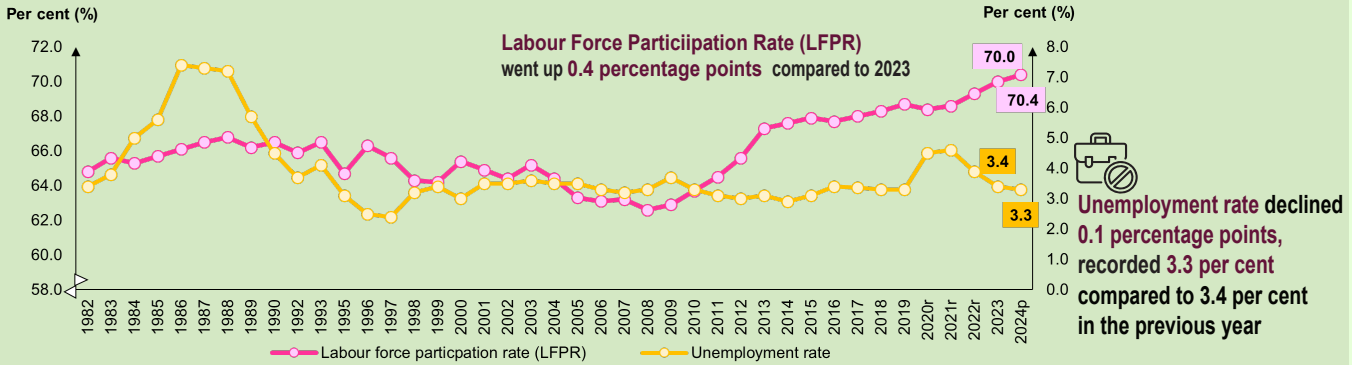
1. r - revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
2. p - preliminary data based on average of twelve months in 2024
3. Final data for year 2024 will be published in June 2025

LABOUR DEMAND

Jobs in the economic sector grew **1.3 per cent,** surpassing the pre-pandemic level

▲ 1.3%

Year	Job (million)
2019	8.66
2020	8.46
2021	8.53
2022	8.76
2023	8.94
2024	9.05

Rate of filled jobs **97.9%**

Rate of vacancies **2.1%**

■ Filled job (million)   ■ Vacancies (thousand)

▲ 1.3%

	Filled job	Year	Vacancies	
	8.86	**2024**	193.6	▲ 1.8%
	8.74	2023	190.2	
	8.56	2022	192.4	
	8.35	2021	183.6	
	8.28	2020	175.9	
	8.46	2019	198.0	
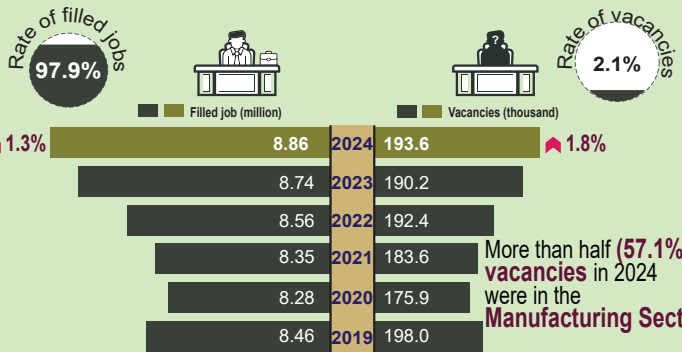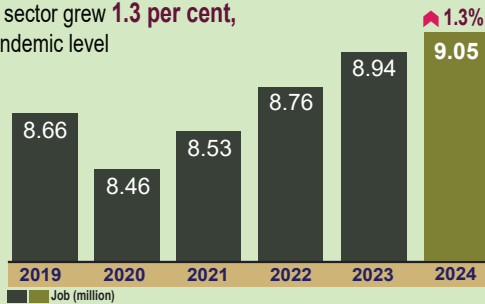
More than half **(57.1%) vacancies** in 2024 were in the **Manufacturing Sector**

Filled jobs rose **1.3 per cent,** meanwhile **vacancies** increased by **1.8 per cent** compared to 2023

thousand jobs	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024**	
	104.0	73.3	69.5	116.7	126.5	**127.2**	▲ 0.6%
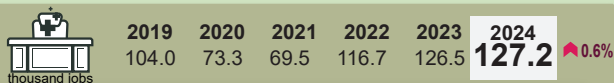
Job created edged up by **0.6 per cent** in 2024

Most of job created in semi-skilled occupations

Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled
26.9%	62.7%	10.5%
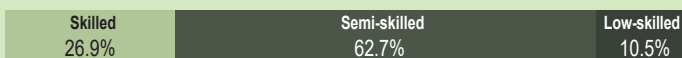
LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour productivity per hour worked increased **2.1 per cent**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024p
Value added per hour worked (RM)	40.7	42.1	41.1	41.9	41.9	42.8
Yoy (%)	2.3	3.6	-2.4	2.0	0.1	2.1
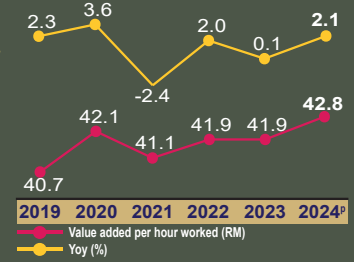
Labour productivity per employment improve marginally **2.4 per cent**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024p
Value added per employment (RM)	94,138	89,179	90,968	96,061	96,780	99,137
Yoy (%)	2.2	-5.3	2.0	5.6	0.7	2.4

Total hours worked in 2024

38.48 bilion hours

▲ 2.9%

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bilion hours	35.03	31.97	33.84	36.12	37.38	38.48
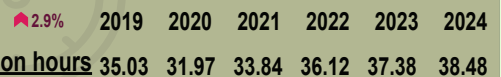
p = Preliminary estimates based on monthly average data
pp = Percentage point
Note: ▲▼ Percentage change year-on-year (%YoY)

Source: Labour Market Review, Fourth Quarter 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

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ASEAN MALAYSIA 2025 INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

20 October

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Article

Uncovering Hidden Labour Market Gaps in Malaysia: Insights from Experimental Measure of Labour Underutilisation

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Introduction

The unemployment rate has long been used to assess labour market performance, serving as the primary indicator of labour underutilisation. However, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has noted its limitations, as it only reflects those actively seeking employment and are immediately available to work, excluding those who may face barriers to entering the labour market or are underemployed.

To address these gaps, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) introduced a more comprehensive framework to better assess labour underutilisation. This framework recognises three key groups, which include the time-related underemployed, unemployed and potential labour force. The potential labour force consists of those actively searching for work but not available immediately or those who are available but not actively searching. Willing non-job seekers are those desiring employment but are unable to work due to caregiving responsibilities or limited access to job opportunities.

The 19th ICLS Resolution I – Resolution Concerning Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour Underutilisation calls for the inclusion of these groups in official labour market statistics, offering a more comprehensive view of labour market inefficiencies. This approach provides policymakers with valuable insights into underemployment and other barriers to full labour market participation.

This article examines the application of these experimental measures of labour underutilisation in Malaysia, offering a tool for more targeted policy interventions and fostering sustainable economic development.

Potential Labour Force

The Potential Labour Force comprises individuals who do not meet the traditional definition of unemployment but have an unmet need for employment. This group includes those who are willing and available to work yet do not fulfil the strict criteria for being classified as unemployed. It is further divided into two subgroups:

1. **Those who are actively seeking work but are not immediately available:** These individuals are looking for employment, but for reasons such as personal circumstances, they are not available to start work within the short time frame typically required by the unemployment definition.

2. **Those who are available to work but are not actively seeking:** These individuals are ready and willing to work but have not recently been searching for a job. They may be discouraged job seekers or face other barriers, such as caregiving responsibilities, limited job opportunities, or geographical constraints.

The inclusion of the Potential Labour Force offers a more comprehensive view of the labour market beyond unemployment, capturing a broader segment of individuals not fully participating in the economy. This category is essential for understanding labour underutilisation and formulating policies to address barriers to employment.

Experimental Measures of Potential Labour Force in Malaysia

Chart 1:
Potential Labour Force, 15-64 Years, Malaysia, 2019 – 2023

Potential Labour Force ('000)

Annual change (%)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Potential Labour Force ('000)	441.1	425.6	303.3	229.8	223.5
Annual percentage change		-3.5	-28.7	-24.2	-2.7

Chart 2:
Potential Labour Force by Sex, 15-64 Years, Malaysia, 2023

Potential Labour Force ('000)

Male 140.2 — Female 83.3

■ Male ■ Female

Chart 3:
Potential Labour Force by Age Group, 15-64 Years, Malaysia, 2023

Potential Labour Force ('000)

15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
79.3	39.5	31.2	37.6	35.9

■ Potential Labour Force ('000)

Chart 4:
Potential Labour Force by Ethnic, 15-64 Years, Malaysia, 2023

Potential Labour Force ('000)

Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians	Others
114.6	27.8	14.7	66.4

■ Potential Labour Force ('000)

Source: Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, 2019-2023, DOSM

Labour Underutilisation

Labour underutilisation refers to the suboptimal engagement of the labour force in the economy, encompassing individuals who are not fully employed or unable to secure work that aligns with their skills and needs. It extends beyond unemployment, which is limited to those actively seeking and available for work. The key components of labour underutilisation include the time-related underemployed, unemployed and potential labour force.

Framework of Components of Labour Underutilisation

Working Age Population			
Labour Force		**Outside Labour Force**	
Employed	**Unemployed** • Seeking & available to work	**Potential Labour Force** • Seeking, not available • Available, not seeking • Not seeking nor available but wanting to work	**Other Outside Labour Force**
Time Related Underemployed			
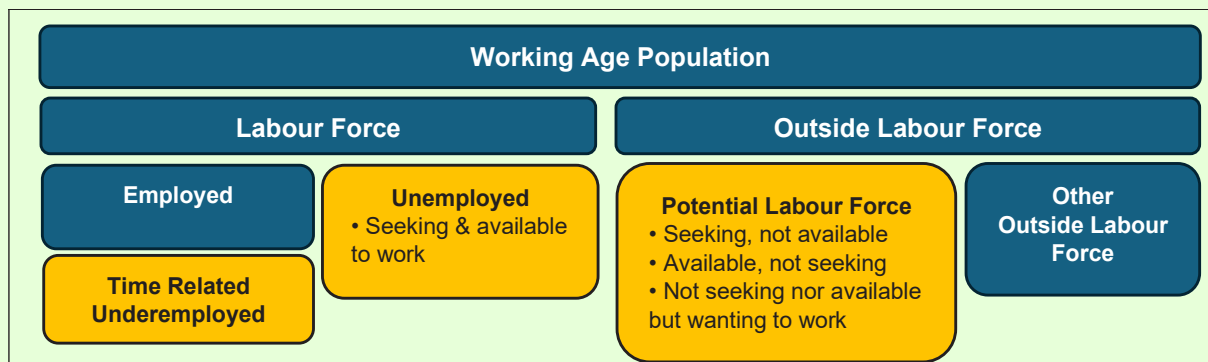
Definition:

1. Time-Related Underemployed
Definition: All persons in employment who, during a reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

2. Unemployed
Definition: Persons who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity

3. Potential Labour Force
Definition: Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

Source: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)

The 19th ICLS developed a set of indicators to address these dimensions comprehensively. These measures offer nuanced insights that extend beyond the traditional unemployment rate, reflecting broader labour market inefficiencies. The key indicators are LU1, LU2, LU 3 and LU4.

LU1: Unemployment Rate

The most traditional measure, LU1 quantifies the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

Formula:

$$LU1 = \frac{Unemployment}{Labour\ Force} \times 100$$

LU2: Combined Rate of Time-Related Underemployment and Unemployment

LU2 expands the scope of LU1 by including individuals employed but working fewer hours than they desire.

Formula:

$$LU2 = \frac{Time\ Related\ Underemployment + Unemployment}{Labour\ Force} \times 100$$

LU3: Combined Rate of Unemployment and Potential Labour Force

LU3 broadens the analysis further by incorporating the potential labour force, that is, individuals who are available to work but not actively seeking employment.

Formula:

$$LU3 = \frac{Unemployment + Potential\ Labour\ Force}{Labour\ Force + Potential\ Labour\ Force} \times 100$$

LU4: Composite Measure of Labour Underutilisation

The most comprehensive indicator, LU4, combines unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force.

Formula:

$$LU4 = \frac{Time\ Related\ Underemployment + Unemployment + Potential\ Labour\ Force}{Labour\ Force + Potential\ Labour\ Force} \times 100$$

Labour Underutilisation Situation in Malaysia

The findings derived from Malaysia's labour underutilisation indicators underscore persistent challenges in maximising workforce potential. While the unemployment rate (LU1) has traditionally served as the primary benchmark for assessing labour market performance, it does not adequately capture the complexities faced by workers, such as underemployment, unmet employment needs, and barriers to workforce entry. Expanding the analytical framework to include LU2, LU3, and LU4 provides a more comprehensive and nuanced perspective on the inefficiencies within Malaysia's labour market. This approach facilitates the development of targeted strategies to address these issues effectively. Thus, these findings can be used as preliminary measures of labour underutilisation in Malaysia **[Chart 5]**.

Labour Underutilisation, 15-64 Years, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023
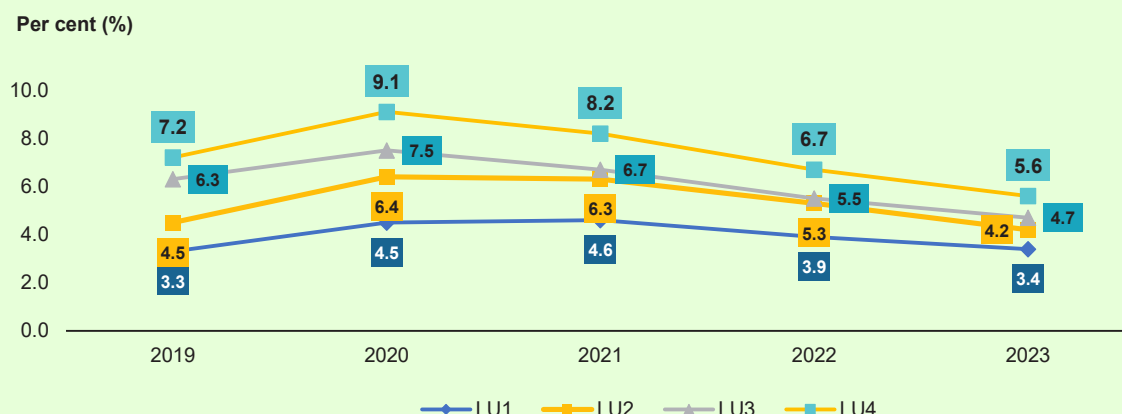
Source: Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, DOSM

Labour Underutilisation of Selected Countries

Labour underutilisation presents a significant challenge for many countries, especially in Southeast Asia, where the workforce is diverse and marked by varying levels of formal and informal employment. This comparative review examines Malaysia's labour market performance with a focus on key indicators of labour underutilisation (LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4). The analysis also considers Malaysia's position relative to regional counterparts such as Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, Japan, and Brunei Darussalam **[Table 1]**.

Table 1:
Labour Underutilisation Indicators (LU1-LU4), 2023

Countries	LU1	LU2	LU3	LU4
Malaysia[1] (15-64 years)	**3.4**	**4.2**	**4.7**	**5.6**
Thailand[2]	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5
Vietnam[2]	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.6
Japan[2]	2.6	6.2	3.4	6.8
Indonesia[2]	3.3	8.4	7.7	12.6
Singapore[2]	3.4	5.6	5.7	7.8
Australia[2]	3.7	9.9	12.4	19.8
Brunei Darussalam[2]	5.3	8.3	9.7	12.6

Source: [1] Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, DOSM; [2] ILOSTATS

The unemployment rate (LU1) stands at 3.4 per cent, indicating a relatively stable labour market. This rate is comparable to Singapore (3.4%) and Indonesia (3.3%) but higher than Thailand (0.7%) and Vietnam (1.6%). However, Malaysia outperforms Brunei (5.3%) and Australia (3.7%), suggesting a lower proportion of individuals actively seeking but unable to secure employment. This stability can be attributed to Malaysia's diversified economy, providing a broader range of employment opportunities compared to Brunei's heavy reliance on the oil and gas industry (World Bank, 2022). Additionally, government initiatives such as upskilling programs and job-matching policies have played a crucial role in maintaining a stable unemployment rate. In contrast, Thailand and Vietnam benefit from lower labour costs and strong demand for labour-intensive industries, contributing to lower unemployment rates (ILO, 2023).

In terms of time-related underemployment (LU2), Malaysia faces challenges with a rate of 4.2 per cent, indicating difficulties in optimising work hours for those in part-time or informal employment. While this rate is lower than Japan (6.2%), Indonesia (8.4%), and Australia (9.9%), it exceeds Thailand (1.2%) and Vietnam (3.4%). This highlights the need for improved job quality and stable working hours. A significant portion of Malaysia's workforce is engaged in informal or gig economy jobs, which often lack stable working hours (ILO, 2023). Additionally, regional disparities contribute to higher time-related underemployment, as rural areas have fewer full-time job opportunities compared to urban centres. In contrast, developed economies like Australia and Japan have higher underemployment rates due to their larger service sectors and more prevalent part-time work cultures (OECD, 2023).

The potential labour force (LU3) in Malaysia is recorded at 4.7 per cent, reflecting barriers to workforce participation such as caregiving responsibilities and limited employment opportunities in rural areas. This figure is slightly lower than Singapore (5.7%) but higher than Thailand (1.0%) and Vietnam (1.8%). Compared to Indonesia (7.7%), Brunei (9.7%), and Australia (12.4%), Malaysia demonstrates a relatively better position in addressing workforce participation gaps. This can be attributed to efforts to increase female labour force participation through policies like flexible work arrangements and childcare support (World Bank, 2022). Additionally, rural development programs, such as the East Coast Economic Region (ECER), have created job opportunities in rural areas, reducing the potential labour force gap. In contrast, Australia's higher LU3 is driven by its ageing population and higher rates of early retirement, which are less pronounced in Malaysia (OECD, 2023).

Finally, Malaysia's composite labour underutilisation rate (LU4) stands at 5.6 per cent, reflecting the combined impact of unemployment, underemployment, and the potential labour force. Malaysia performs better than Indonesia (12.6%), Brunei (12.6%), and Australia (19.8%) but lags behind Thailand (1.5%) and Vietnam (3.6%). This relatively lower underutilisation rate can be attributed to Malaysia's economic resilience, supported by a diversified economy and strong export sector, which have helped mitigate the impact of global economic uncertainties (World Bank, 2022). Labour market policies, such as the National Employment Policy and workforce training programs, have also contributed by creating jobs and improving workforce skills. However, Thailand and Vietnam's lower LU4 rates are driven by their lower labour costs and high demand for labour-intensive industries, which remain areas for Malaysia to address in its pursuit of a more efficient labour market (ILO, 2023).

Malaysia's labour market exhibits moderate success in managing labour underutilisation, particularly in maintaining a relatively stable unemployment rate. However, challenges persist in addressing underemployment and workforce participation. Strengthening policies that promote job quality, enhance access to employment, and support workforce inclusivity will be crucial in improving Malaysia's overall labour market efficiency.

Conclusion

Labour underutilisation extends beyond unemployment, encompassing underemployment and barriers to workforce participation. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach tailored to a country's specific labour market conditions. In Malaysia, leveraging insights from indicators such as LU1, LU2, LU3, and LU4 is crucial for understanding and maximising workforce potential. Household surveys, particularly the Labour Force Survey (LFS), play a vital role in generating detailed statistics on unemployment, time-related underemployment and the potential labour force.

Enhancing the measurement and analysis of labour underutilisation through the LFS will provide critical insights into Malaysia's labour market dynamics. These findings will support policymakers and stakeholders in formulating targeted interventions to improve workforce efficiency and inclusivity, ultimately fostering sustainable economic growth.

Disclaimer

Acknowledgements

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STATISTICS TABLES

Q4

2024

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

1. Labour force participation rate

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	**69.0**	**69.2**	**69.4**	**69.5**	**69.8**	**70.0**	**70.1**	**70.1**	**70.2**	**70.5**	**70.5**	**70.6**
Sex													
Male	(%)	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.4	83.6
Female	(%)	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.7	56.8
Age group													
15-24	(%)	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	46.5	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.5
25-34	(%)	87.4	87.9	87.1	86.9	87.3	88.1	88.5	87.6	88.6	88.7	88.9	88.6
35-44	(%)	84.6	84.6	85.2	86.8	86.2	86.0	85.2	85.1	85.0	84.4	84.2	84.1
45-54	(%)	75.2	75.5	75.1	73.9	76.2	76.0	76.4	77.9	77.1	77.6	77.5	76.9
55-64	(%)	44.0	44.2	46.3	46.3	44.2	45.6	45.8	46.0	45.2	46.8	47.2	48.7
Sex and age group													
Male	(%)	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.0	83.1	83.4	83.4	83.6
15-24	(%)	57.9	56.7	56.7	58.4	60.5	58.8	58.5	58.5	57.9	57.7	60.2	60.3
25-34	(%)	93.5	95.8	94.7	95.3	94.0	96.2	96.9	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0
35-44	(%)	97.3	95.3	97.7	96.6	97.7	97.9	98.1	98.5	97.9	97.3	98.2	94.8
45-54	(%)	95.0	95.3	95.1	93.8	95.4	93.4	95.2	95.9	95.8	95.6	94.1	93.4
55-64	(%)	61.5	64.2	65.7	65.0	62.5	65.4	63.0	62.0	66.2	69.5	66.2	72.0
Female	(%)	55.6	55.8	55.8	55.9	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.7	56.8
15-24	(%)	31.2	33.0	33.7	31.7	31.1	32.1	32.9	33.5	34.7	35.3	33.1	34.0
25-34	(%)	80.6	79.1	78.6	77.5	79.7	79.1	79.1	77.2	79.6	79.9	80.8	80.2
35-44	(%)	71.2	73.2	72.0	76.5	74.0	73.2	71.4	70.8	71.3	70.5	69.3	72.1
45-54	(%)	55.3	55.6	55.2	53.9	57.0	58.5	57.5	60.0	58.4	59.5	60.8	60.1
55-64	(%)	26.5	24.2	26.6	27.6	25.8	25.7	28.6	29.9	23.7	24.3	27.8	27.2
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	67.6	67.8	67.9	68.0	68.2	68.4	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.7
Bumiputera	(%)	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.8	67.8	67.6	67.9
Chinese	(%)	72.5	73.0	72.6	73.2	73.3	72.9	73.0	72.8	70.7	70.7	71.0	71.6
Indians	(%)	67.7	65.9	68.8	69.9	70.5	69.1	69.2	69.7	70.0	69.1	69.5	69.8
Others	(%)	68.9	77.4	81.5	73.0	75.2	70.5	67.3	73.2	59.7	62.3	63.8	52.5
Non-citizens	(%)	79.5	80.4	80.6	80.8	81.2	82.0	82.4	82.4	83.0	85.4	85.5	84.4
Educational attainment													
No formal education	(%)	62.7	67.4	65.2	61.7	63.5	61.7	57.9	62.7	60.4	62.7	64.0	67.1
Primary	(%)	66.9	68.6	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.1	65.0	68.2	68.2	68.1	68.8	70.9
Secondary	(%)	67.0	66.8	67.4	67.5	67.7	67.4	68.7	68.4	68.0	67.9	68.3	68.3
Tertiary	(%)	74.4	74.6	73.8	74.5	74.8	76.8	75.6	74.8	76.4	77.4	76.1	75.4

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

2. Profile of labour force

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Labour force	('000)	**16,246.1**	**16,343.3**	**16,442.9**	**16,542.2**	**16,648.9**	**16,727.4**	**16,824.0**	**16,911.7**	**16,962.3**	**17,148.9**	**17,263.3**	**17,339.8**
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3	10,501.1	10,557.5	10,596.0
Female	('000)	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0	6,647.9	6,705.8	6,743.8
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,737.8	2,767.4	2,800.8	2,801.3	2,859.3	2,850.6	2,869.9	2,903.8	2,920.3	2,942.4	2,978.9	3,010.8
25-34	('000)	5,555.4	5,590.8	5,553.2	5,590.9	5,612.4	5,678.5	5,722.7	5,704.0	5,754.7	5,785.4	5,813.2	5,831.6
35-44	('000)	4,089.3	4,095.1	4,131.2	4,239.9	4,208.0	4,201.3	4,200.1	4,195.8	4,205.0	4,253.6	4,277.8	4,290.5
45-54	('000)	2,637.7	2,657.5	2,655.4	2,606.0	2,711.4	2,710.9	2,733.9	2,800.1	2,786.2	2,810.7	2,811.9	2,801.0
55-64	('000)	1,225.9	1,232.5	1,302.3	1,304.1	1,257.8	1,286.1	1,297.4	1,308.0	1,296.1	1,356.8	1,381.5	1,405.8
Sex and age group													
Male	('000)	9,929.2	9,979.6	10,057.6	10,118.8	10,186.3	10,240.7	10,300.2	10,355.4	10,384.3	10,501.1	10,557.5	10,596.0
15-24	('000)	1,840.1	1,806.3	1,819.0	1,876.9	1,946.0	1,903.9	1,898.8	1,910.3	1,887.4	1,892.0	1,980.1	1,959.5
25-34	('000)	3,140.8	3,222.3	3,193.2	3,240.6	3,195.1	3,273.1	3,307.4	3,334.8	3,306.5	3,324.3	3,317.3	3,364.1
35-44	('000)	2,420.1	2,373.5	2,434.0	2,428.0	2,456.7	2,471.9	2,494.1	2,504.9	2,495.9	2,549.6	2,570.3	2,562.2
45-54	('000)	1,669.9	1,681.2	1,678.9	1,656.6	1,696.2	1,668.8	1,707.2	1,721.6	1,733.3	1,733.0	1,709.9	1,711.8
55-64	('000)	858.4	896.2	932.5	916.7	892.4	922.9	892.7	883.8	961.2	1,002.1	980.0	998.4
Female	('000)	6,316.9	6,363.7	6,385.3	6,423.3	6,462.5	6,486.7	6,523.8	6,556.3	6,578.0	6,647.9	6,705.8	6,743.8
15-24	('000)	897.7	961.1	981.8	924.4	913.3	946.7	971.1	993.5	1,033.0	1,050.4	998.8	1,051.4
25-34	('000)	2,414.6	2,368.5	2,360.1	2,350.2	2,417.2	2,405.3	2,415.3	2,369.2	2,448.2	2,461.1	2,496.0	2,467.5
35-44	('000)	1,669.3	1,721.5	1,697.2	1,811.9	1,751.4	1,729.4	1,706.0	1,691.0	1,709.1	1,704.0	1,707.5	1,728.3
45-54	('000)	967.8	976.3	976.5	949.4	1,015.1	1,042.1	1,026.7	1,078.5	1,052.9	1,077.6	1,102.1	1,089.2
55-64	('000)	367.6	336.2	369.8	387.4	365.5	363.2	404.7	424.2	334.9	354.7	401.5	407.4
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	14,038.0	14,119.4	14,195.0	14,296.1	14,387.6	14,457.6	14,532.4	14,605.5	14,645.3	14,706.3	14,770.4	14,838.8
Bumiputera	('000)	9,369.6	9,435.1	9,478.8	9,511.3	9,599.1	9,722.1	9,780.9	9,821.7	9,999.1	10,047.9	10,065.9	10,144.3
Chinese	('000)	3,515.7	3,543.2	3,525.8	3,557.8	3,567.5	3,549.1	3,557.1	3,554.2	3,455.2	3,467.2	3,494.0	3,502.7
Indians	('000)	1,042.5	1,006.8	1,052.8	1,093.9	1,075.6	1,060.2	1,066.8	1,075.5	1,082.9	1,076.3	1,082.1	1,104.6
Others	('000)	110.3	134.4	137.5	133.0	145.4	126.2	127.6	154.1	108.0	114.9	128.4	87.2
Non-citizens	('000)	2,208.1	2,223.8	2,247.9	2,246.1	2,261.3	2,269.9	2,291.6	2,306.2	2,317.0	2,442.6	2,492.9	2,501.0
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	554.0	505.2	518.4	438.4	464.8	502.4	428.3	431.2	473.3	493.5	512.4	528.4
Primary	('000)	1,461.7	1,501.8	1,452.4	1,450.6	1,487.2	1,443.8	1,333.1	1,406.9	1,453.9	1,525.1	1,610.8	1,588.3
Secondary	('000)	9,109.6	9,250.0	9,280.5	9,428.9	9,438.1	9,503.4	9,749.2	9,736.0	9,679.2	9,757.9	9,687.1	9,694.5
Tertiary	('000)	5,120.8	5,086.3	5,191.6	5,224.3	5,258.8	5,277.9	5,313.3	5,337.7	5,355.8	5,372.4	5,453.1	5,528.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

3. Profile of employed persons

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Employed	('000)	**15,574.9**	**15,701.2**	**15,831.1**	**15,941.7**	**16,062.0**	**16,146.1**	**16,250.9**	**16,346.7**	**16,401.2**	**16,591.2**	**16,715.4**	**16,792.9**
Employment to population ratio	(%)	**66.2**	**66.5**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**67.3**	**67.5**	**67.7**	**67.8**	**67.9**	**68.2**	**68.3**	**68.4**
Sex													
Male	('000)	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8	10,178.4	10,241.1	10,279.9
Female	('000)	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4	6,412.8	6,474.4	6,512.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	2,434.6	2,464.0	2,499.5	2,501.9	2,570.9	2,544.9	2,574.8	2,609.4	2,627.4	2,650.8	2,686.9	2,721.1
25-34	('000)	5,320.8	5,371.6	5,347.1	5,399.8	5,452.0	5,512.7	5,573.5	5,548.3	5,629.1	5,664.9	5,678.9	5,704.4
35-44	('000)	4,022.3	4,040.7	4,079.9	4,180.0	4,118.4	4,144.8	4,147.3	4,153.8	4,142.5	4,194.5	4,235.5	4,243.9
45-54	('000)	2,591.4	2,610.9	2,619.1	2,579.6	2,680.8	2,681.7	2,696.2	2,761.5	2,748.6	2,768.9	2,769.1	2,760.3
55-64	('000)	1,205.7	1,214.0	1,285.4	1,280.4	1,240.0	1,262.0	1,259.1	1,273.6	1,253.7	1,312.1	1,345.0	1,363.2
Sex and age group													
Male	('000)	9,534.2	9,596.3	9,692.0	9,763.0	9,840.8	9,901.6	9,968.4	10,029.4	10,059.8	10,178.4	10,241.1	10,279.9
15-24	('000)	1,595.3	1,622.0	1,590.8	1,667.4	1,762.9	1,718.3	1,741.1	1,720.8	1,727.0	1,730.6	1,807.9	1,772.7
25-34	('000)	3,050.7	3,103.6	3,120.2	3,157.4	3,092.7	3,184.0	3,226.6	3,261.8	3,234.6	3,248.4	3,247.6	3,307.1
35-44	('000)	2,388.4	2,338.1	2,409.1	2,402.2	2,423.8	2,442.8	2,463.2	2,483.6	2,468.0	2,520.1	2,544.2	2,539.0
45-54	('000)	1,648.7	1,651.2	1,652.4	1,637.2	1,679.5	1,652.1	1,678.2	1,702.1	1,708.7	1,708.7	1,678.3	1,691.9
55-64	('000)	851.2	881.4	919.4	898.9	881.8	904.4	859.3	861.1	921.5	970.5	963.1	969.3
Female	('000)	6,040.6	6,104.9	6,139.1	6,178.7	6,221.2	6,244.5	6,282.5	6,317.3	6,341.4	6,412.8	6,474.4	6,512.9
15-24	('000)	839.3	842.0	908.7	834.5	807.9	826.6	833.6	888.6	900.4	920.2	879.0	948.5
25-34	('000)	2,270.2	2,267.9	2,226.9	2,242.5	2,359.2	2,328.7	2,346.9	2,286.5	2,394.5	2,416.5	2,431.3	2,397.3
35-44	('000)	1,633.9	1,702.6	1,670.7	1,777.8	1,694.6	1,702.0	1,684.2	1,670.3	1,674.5	1,674.3	1,691.3	1,704.8
45-54	('000)	942.8	959.7	966.8	942.3	1,001.3	1,029.5	1,018.0	1,059.4	1,039.9	1,060.3	1,090.8	1,068.4
55-64	('000)	354.5	332.6	366.0	381.5	358.2	357.6	399.8	412.4	332.1	341.6	381.9	393.9
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	13,468.2	13,575.9	13,676.9	13,783.9	13,883.8	13,958.8	14,040.4	14,123.4	14,168.3	14,230.0	14,300.6	14,366.3
Bumiputera	('000)	8,999.9	9,047.8	9,093.1	9,147.9	9,233.7	9,349.5	9,433.4	9,477.4	9,636.9	9,686.4	9,714.8	9,795.6
Chinese	('000)	3,368.4	3,423.1	3,429.2	3,462.3	3,468.1	3,466.6	3,470.3	3,474.7	3,385.7	3,398.5	3,418.1	3,422.7
Indians	('000)	997.2	974.1	1,023.3	1,048.6	1,039.2	1,020.5	1,017.9	1,031.7	1,039.1	1,032.9	1,045.1	1,065.6
Others	('000)	102.8	131.0	131.3	125.2	142.8	122.2	118.8	139.6	106.7	112.1	122.7	82.4
Non-citizens	('000)	2,106.7	2,125.3	2,154.2	2,157.8	2,178.2	2,187.3	2,210.4	2,223.2	2,232.9	2,361.1	2,414.8	2,426.5
Educational attainment													
No formal education	('000)	517.4	470.6	485.5	420.5	436.6	474.2	404.0	404.8	443.6	455.1	468.1	485.1
Primary	('000)	1,416.4	1,430.4	1,392.9	1,395.8	1,439.9	1,397.6	1,289.2	1,353.8	1,387.1	1,465.8	1,543.9	1,518.4
Secondary	('000)	8,736.2	8,901.5	8,957.7	9,062.6	9,091.8	9,156.3	9,408.0	9,405.6	9,369.7	9,442.3	9,401.4	9,414.8
Tertiary	('000)	4,904.8	4,898.7	4,995.0	5,062.8	5,093.7	5,117.9	5,149.6	5,182.6	5,200.9	5,228.0	5,302.0	5,374.4

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

3. Profile of employed persons (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Status in employment													
Employer	('000)	529.1	558.5	568.7	571.8	581.7	585.2	586.1	588.6	596.8	597.0	599.9	603.2
Employee	('000)	11,822.1	11,873.6	11,934.4	12,001.9	12,056.5	12,102.0	12,190.1	12,265.5	12,299.7	12,432.3	12,524.1	12,568.3
Own account worker	('000)	2,708.4	2,772.9	2,836.1	2,878.2	2,935.9	2,968.6	2,982.8	2,998.9	3,015.8	3,063.8	3,094.0	3,124.2
Unpaid family worker	('000)	515.3	496.3	491.8	489.8	487.9	490.3	491.9	493.7	488.9	498.0	497.5	497.2
Occupation													
Managers	('000)	623.7	635.6	642.6	648.1	655.0	659.5	663.3	669.3	674.6	687.1	700.6	706.9
Professionals	('000)	1,998.9	2,023.0	2,046.2	2,057.9	2,078.8	2,090.0	2,099.6	2,105.7	2,108.6	2,112.1	2,125.9	2,132.6
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,718.7	1,728.2	1,737.3	1,745.1	1,753.1	1,762.9	1,770.2	1,778.4	1,785.4	1,792.0	1,801.3	1,804.4
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,742.1	1,755.5	1,762.2	1,769.8	1,774.3	1,781.2	1,789.5	1,793.4	1,794.4	1,808.1	1,825.3	1,829.9
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,984.4	4,042.5	4,061.7	4,079.2	4,094.1	4,103.5	4,135.5	4,162.9	4,177.1	4,261.5	4,273.2	4,285.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	641.5	627.8	626.7	628.1	641.5	645.8	650.9	650.5	651.4	666.3	673.8	677.5
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,290.6	1,296.3	1,305.8	1,312.9	1,318.0	1,326.1	1,329.0	1,334.7	1,336.0	1,361.9	1,365.1	1,369.2
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,645.3	1,648.6	1,666.1	1,683.2	1,689.7	1,698.2	1,698.3	1,706.3	1,712.0	1,717.0	1,730.8	1,741.2
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7	2,185.0	2,219.6	2,245.5
Skill level													
Skilled	('000)	4,341.3	4,386.8	4,426.1	4,451.1	4,486.9	4,512.4	4,533.1	4,553.4	4,568.6	4,591.2	4,627.8	4,643.8
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,303.9	9,370.7	9,422.5	9,473.2	9,517.6	9,554.8	9,603.2	9,647.8	9,670.9	9,814.8	9,868.2	9,903.5
Low-skilled	('000)	1,929.7	1,943.7	1,982.4	2,017.5	2,057.5	2,079.0	2,114.6	2,145.3	2,161.7	2,185.0	2,219.6	2,245.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

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Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

4. Profile of underemployment

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Working less than 30 hours	('000)	**336.3**	**324.5**	**287.2**	**268.5**	**274.2**	**280.4**	**284.8**	**286.1**	**283.9**	**275.8**	**268.1**	**261.4**
Sex													
Male	('000)	112.1	154.5	132.9	115.4	114.2	120.2	122.0	113.6	123.1	122.9	115.6	114.9
Female	('000)	224.1	170.0	154.3	153.0	160.0	160.2	162.8	172.5	160.8	152.9	152.5	146.6
Age group													
15-24	('000)	39.1	76.4	35.3	46.1	37.4	54.0	41.5	49.1	32.1	56.8	44.9	71.8
25-34	('000)	103.6	94.3	99.5	88.0	94.4	85.3	113.2	108.7	89.1	66.4	82.9	65.0
35-44	('000)	77.8	63.0	68.4	56.2	46.5	58.6	49.6	43.3	68.3	66.4	50.2	35.4
45 and above	('000)	115.8	90.8	84.0	78.3	95.8	82.5	80.4	85.1	94.4	86.2	90.1	89.3
Time-related underemployment	('000)	**245.1**	**212.8**	**186.8**	**167.4**	**174.6**	**186.3**	**189.0**	**181.6**	**175.4**	**169.8**	**159.1**	**153.4**
Sex													
Male	('000)	71.3	111.6	92.3	79.3	78.7	86.4	88.1	82.7	81.9	79.9	74.4	72.0
Female	('000)	173.8	101.3	94.5	88.1	95.9	99.9	100.8	98.9	93.5	89.8	84.7	81.4
Age group													
15-24	('000)	21.8	64.5	16.7	29.9	30.2	39.5	34.4	26.5	23.0	38.0	28.7	36.2
25-34	('000)	76.1	59.8	67.4	63.8	66.4	62.6	79.0	81.1	66.1	44.7	52.9	41.6
35-44	('000)	62.6	37.0	49.0	32.5	25.2	34.4	32.6	28.4	36.1	44.3	22.3	22.3
45 and above	('000)	84.5	51.5	53.7	41.2	52.8	49.8	42.9	45.6	50.1	42.8	55.2	53.4
Skill-related underemployment	('000)	**1,810.1**	**1,799.6**	**1,839.6**	**1,891.4**	**1,907.2**	**1,914.6**	**1,922.7**	**1,937.1**	**1,931.3**	**1,935.9**	**1,949.3**	**1,932.6**
Sex													
Male	('000)	874.4	892.3	857.9	1,022.0	944.0	873.1	941.3	996.2	975.6	974.1	993.2	936.9
Female	('000)	935.6	907.3	981.7	869.5	963.3	1,041.5	981.4	940.9	955.7	961.8	956.1	995.7
Age group													
15-24	('000)	364.9	356.3	344.1	326.3	373.9	421.3	425.5	400.2	448.4	472.2	412.0	359.8
25-34	('000)	821.3	799.4	861.4	894.9	879.1	867.5	816.1	815.3	827.8	806.8	864.0	819.4
35-44	('000)	428.2	433.3	432.2	476.0	447.4	421.0	457.8	493.7	441.4	467.8	451.1	454.6
45 and above	('000)	195.7	210.6	201.9	194.2	206.8	204.8	223.3	227.9	213.6	189.1	222.3	298.7
Rate of time-related underemployment	(%)	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**
Rate of skill-related underemployment	(%)	**36.9**	**36.7**	**36.8**	**37.4**	**37.4**	**37.4**	**37.3**	**37.4**	**37.1**	**37.0**	**36.8**	**36.0**

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

5. Profile of unemployed

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Unemployed	('000)	**671.2**	**642.0**	**611.8**	**600.5**	**586.9**	**581.4**	**573.1**	**565.0**	**561.1**	**557.8**	**547.9**	**546.9**
Sex													
Male	('000)	395.0	383.3	365.7	355.8	345.5	339.1	331.8	326.0	324.5	322.7	316.4	316.0
Female	('000)	276.2	258.8	246.2	244.7	241.3	242.2	241.3	239.0	236.6	235.1	231.4	230.9
Age group													
15-24	('000)	303.2	303.4	301.3	299.4	288.4	305.7	295.1	294.4	292.9	291.6	292.0	289.7
25-34	('000)	234.6	219.2	206.1	191.1	160.4	165.7	149.2	155.6	125.6	120.5	134.3	127.2
35-44	('000)	67.1	54.3	51.4	59.9	89.7	56.5	52.8	42.0	62.5	59.1	42.3	46.7
45-54	('000)	46.3	46.6	36.2	26.4	30.6	29.3	37.7	38.6	37.6	41.8	42.8	40.8
55-64	('000)	20.2	18.5	16.9	23.7	17.8	24.1	38.3	34.4	42.4	44.7	36.4	42.6
Ethnic group													
Citizens	('000)	569.8	543.5	518.1	512.2	503.8	498.8	491.9	482.1	476.9	476.3	469.8	472.5
Bumiputera	('000)	369.7	387.3	385.7	363.4	365.4	372.6	347.5	344.3	362.3	361.4	351.0	348.6
Chinese	('000)	147.3	120.1	96.7	95.5	99.4	82.5	86.7	79.5	69.6	68.7	75.9	80.0
Indians	('000)	45.3	32.7	29.5	45.4	36.3	39.7	48.9	43.8	43.9	43.4	37.1	39.0
Others	('000)	7.5	3.4	6.2	7.9	2.6	4.0	8.8	14.5	1.3	2.7	5.8	4.8
Non-citizens	('000)	101.4	98.5	93.7	88.3	83.1	82.6	81.2	83.0	84.1	81.5	78.1	74.4
Unemployed category													
Actively unemployed	('000)	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4	495.8	493.4	468.6	460.9	452.3	450.1	441.1	440.5
Duration of unemployment													
Less than 3 month	('000)	353.4	336.9	321.0	313.5	312.4	318.1	316.5	311.6	293.8	292.4	286.7	285.2
3 month to less than 6 month	('000)	141.3	128.9	114.7	109.3	100.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	81.4	81.0	78.8	83.2
6 month to less than 1 year	('000)	58.9	65.2	61.0	56.7	47.6	45.7	42.0	40.3	42.5	42.3	41.3	40.4
More than 1 year	('000)	39.4	36.5	37.3	35.9	35.4	34.7	24.3	25.6	34.6	34.3	34.3	31.6
Inactively unemployed	('000)	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.1	91.1	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8	107.7	106.8	106.4
Unemployment rate	**(%)**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Sex													
Male	(%)	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Female	(%)	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Age group													
15-24	(%)	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6
25-34	(%)	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
35-44	(%)	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1
45-54	(%)	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
55-64	(%)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.0
Ethnic group													
Citizens	(%)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bumiputera	(%)	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Chinese	(%)	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Indians	(%)	4.3	3.2	2.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.5
Others	(%)	6.8	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.8	3.2	6.9	9.4	1.2	2.4	4.5	5.5
Non-citizens	(%)	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

6. Profile of outside labour force

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outside labour force	('000)	**7,289.9**	**7,258.5**	**7,250.6**	**7,246.1**	**7,215.7**	**7,180.2**	**7,182.3**	**7,197.6**	**7,194.0**	**7,188.8**	**7,224.4**	**7,208.5**
Sex													
Male	('000)	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3	2,096.8	2,098.8	2,075.3
Female	('000)	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7	5,092.0	5,125.6	5,133.2
Age group													
15-24	('000)	3,321.4	3,324.5	3,321.3	3,331.2	3,289.8	3,334.7	3,324.0	3,320.9	3,311.0	3,310.3	3,333.5	3,331.2
25-34	('000)	798.1	768.7	822.4	840.5	819.1	766.1	745.6	811.1	743.4	736.5	723.8	746.9
35-44	('000)	742.0	747.9	719.1	642.0	673.4	686.5	731.3	736.9	741.2	783.8	804.2	809.1
45-54	('000)	870.7	862.1	878.1	922.3	846.4	855.8	846.6	792.5	826.3	813.3	818.6	843.0
55-64	('000)	1,557.8	1,555.4	1,509.7	1,510.1	1,586.9	1,537.1	1,534.8	1,536.2	1,572.1	1,544.8	1,544.2	1,478.2
Sex and age group													
Male	('000)	2,252.2	2,218.9	2,198.3	2,183.6	2,149.9	2,120.7	2,112.9	2,118.7	2,106.3	2,096.8	2,098.8	2,075.3
15-24	('000)	1,340.6	1,377.3	1,386.7	1,336.0	1,269.4	1,331.5	1,345.9	1,352.7	1,370.0	1,388.2	1,310.9	1,288.0
25-34	('000)	217.3	142.9	180.3	158.2	204.9	130.2	107.7	110.1	117.2	118.3	131.5	139.5
35-44	('000)	67.7	117.1	57.5	86.3	58.3	51.9	47.6	39.4	52.6	70.1	48.1	139.4
45-54	('000)	88.6	82.2	87.1	109.7	81.9	118.0	86.9	74.0	75.6	80.7	107.5	120.6
55-64	('000)	538.0	499.3	486.7	493.5	535.4	489.1	524.9	542.6	490.8	439.4	500.8	387.8
Female	('000)	5,037.7	5,039.7	5,052.2	5,062.5	5,065.7	5,059.5	5,069.3	5,078.9	5,087.7	5,092.0	5,125.6	5,133.2
15-24	('000)	1,980.8	1,947.1	1,934.6	1,995.2	2,020.4	2,003.2	1,978.1	1,968.2	1,941.0	1,922.1	2,022.6	2,043.2
25-34	('000)	580.8	625.8	642.0	682.2	614.3	635.9	637.9	701.0	626.2	618.2	592.3	607.4
35-44	('000)	674.3	630.8	661.6	555.8	615.1	634.6	683.7	697.6	688.6	713.7	756.1	669.7
45-54	('000)	782.1	779.9	791.0	812.6	764.5	737.8	759.7	718.5	750.7	732.6	711.2	722.4
55-64	('000)	1,019.7	1,056.0	1,023.0	1,016.7	1,051.5	1,048.0	1,009.9	993.7	1,081.3	1,105.4	1,043.4	1,090.5
Reason for not seeking work													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	3,020.8	2,989.8	2,989.0	3,043.6	3,006.8	2,955.5	2,926.9	2,993.0	2,990.4	2,998.2	2,980.4	3,031.0
Housework/ family	('000)	3,033.4	3,059.8	3,126.0	3,169.8	3,171.2	3,195.1	3,200.8	3,167.8	3,165.5	3,178.3	3,197.2	3,212.4
Going for further studies	('000)	219.2	150.3	161.6	123.5	128.3	134.2	140.8	124.2	108.3	116.0	108.8	87.7
Disabled	('000)	220.8	245.1	199.2	174.7	174.4	191.9	196.1	194.8	197.5	190.3	202.4	213.3
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	90.5	86.5	90.5	75.9	66.8	50.7	40.9	33.7	30.7	32.6	34.5	56.9
Retired/ old age	('000)	705.3	727.1	684.3	658.6	668.3	652.8	676.8	684.1	701.6	673.4	701.1	607.3

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

7. Principal statistics of labour force by state

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Malaysia													
Labour force	('000)	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3	17,148.9	17,263.3	17,339.8
Employed	('000)	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2	16,591.2	16,715.4	16,792.9
Unemployed	('000)	671.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1	557.8	547.9	546.9
Outside labour force	('000)	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0	7,188.8	7,224.4	7,208.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.5	70.6
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Johor													
Labour force	('000)	1,839.3	1,848.4	1,864.4	1,856.0	1,878.7	1,884.6	1,910.2	1,936.4	1,941.6	1,948.1	1,963.2	1,972.8
Employed	('000)	1,780.7	1,795.0	1,818.1	1,812.2	1,830.1	1,838.7	1,863.2	1,891.8	1,895.2	1,899.1	1,918.5	1,930.0
Unemployed	('000)	58.6	53.4	46.3	43.7	48.6	46.0	47.0	44.6	46.4	49.0	44.7	42.8
Outside labour force	('000)	834.1	813.2	810.7	823.7	812.8	811.5	795.5	788.5	781.5	778.9	785.0	772.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.8	69.4	69.7	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.6	71.1	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2
Kedah													
Labour force	('000)	1,032.5	1,034.1	1,048.5	1,057.3	1,057.1	1,064.7	1,068.4	1,082.7	1,078.7	1,085.6	1,082.9	1,097.0
Employed	('000)	997.3	999.8	1,017.3	1,022.5	1,027.3	1,036.7	1,043.8	1,060.2	1,058.4	1,066.9	1,065.7	1,078.2
Unemployed	('000)	35.2	34.3	31.2	34.8	29.8	28.0	24.6	22.5	20.2	18.7	17.2	18.8
Outside labour force	('000)	536.7	539.7	533.7	539.7	537.4	536.4	540.0	533.6	543.4	546.0	551.6	545.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.4	67.0	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Kelantan													
Labour force	('000)	787.9	791.0	792.0	800.7	805.2	808.2	818.6	829.7	839.0	854.0	858.3	861.3
Employed	('000)	757.3	760.8	763.1	768.0	773.8	776.4	784.7	796.6	807.9	822.9	826.9	828.6
Unemployed	('000)	30.6	30.3	28.9	32.8	31.3	31.8	33.9	33.1	31.1	31.1	31.4	32.7
Outside labour force	('000)	493.2	498.4	504.3	505.5	506.2	510.2	508.1	507.3	502.9	500.0	504.8	503.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	61.5	61.3	61.1	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.5	63.1	63.0	63.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
Melaka													
Labour force	('000)	453.1	463.0	463.2	454.2	453.7	452.1	458.0	461.9	458.9	461.1	463.3	463.3
Employed	('000)	439.5	448.0	451.1	441.9	440.5	440.0	445.4	450.1	449.0	450.9	453.6	454.9
Unemployed	('000)	13.6	15.0	12.1	12.3	13.2	12.1	12.6	11.8	9.9	10.1	9.6	8.4
Outside labour force	('000)	210.6	211.2	207.3	222.7	226.1	227.7	224.6	222.8	224.0	227.7	228.1	227.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.3	68.7	69.1	67.1	66.7	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.2	66.9	67.0	67.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8
Negeri Sembilan													
Labour force	('000)	510.0	511.5	525.0	532.0	530.4	530.4	535.7	529.6	526.3	526.6	526.2	533.4
Employed	('000)	493.3	494.7	509.2	518.0	517.2	518.5	522.7	517.1	514.5	515.4	514.7	520.8
Unemployed	('000)	16.7	16.9	15.8	14.0	13.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	11.8	11.2	11.6	12.6
Outside labour force	('000)	273.7	271.8	266.4	259.9	257.1	261.2	255.6	262.5	265.1	267.6	267.5	268.3
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.1	65.3	66.3	67.2	67.3	67.0	67.7	66.9	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

7. Principal statistics of labour force by state (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pahang													
Labour force	('000)	750.7	745.8	744.5	757.2	760.6	766.9	763.9	761.8	757.2	755.8	760.7	763.1
Employed	('000)	732.4	725.6	722.9	736.5	741.1	745.3	743.4	742.6	737.7	735.9	741.0	745.3
Unemployed	('000)	18.4	20.2	21.6	20.7	19.4	21.6	20.6	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.7	17.8
Outside labour force	('000)	397.2	405.6	406.7	397.7	395.3	395.1	402.4	407.2	409.5	413.8	413.2	417.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.4	64.8	64.7	65.6	65.8	66.0	65.5	65.2	64.9	64.6	64.8	64.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Pulau Pinang													
Labour force	('000)	924.7	926.6	926.4	946.1	937.4	943.6	959.8	965.7	973.5	974.1	970.3	973.1
Employed	('000)	894.6	900.1	902.3	924.4	916.0	923.5	939.4	946.0	956.2	956.3	950.6	951.7
Unemployed	('000)	30.1	26.5	24.1	21.7	21.5	20.1	20.4	19.7	17.3	17.8	19.6	21.4
Outside labour force	('000)	375.9	374.6	380.4	371.2	375.9	372.5	364.1	352.5	353.3	351.5	356.4	356.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.1	71.2	70.9	71.8	71.4	71.7	72.5	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.1	73.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
Perak													
Labour force	('000)	1,128.3	1,143.7	1,149.4	1,122.7	1,121.2	1,120.5	1,121.8	1,130.3	1,135.9	1,138.8	1,148.3	1,144.4
Employed	('000)	1,085.6	1,103.0	1,114.2	1,090.8	1,085.7	1,084.3	1,085.2	1,092.5	1,097.4	1,098.7	1,112.3	1,106.1
Unemployed	('000)	42.7	40.7	35.3	31.9	35.5	36.2	36.6	37.8	38.5	40.1	36.0	38.3
Outside labour force	('000)	591.7	585.6	579.2	599.1	603.3	605.9	610.0	604.3	596.1	597.4	598.4	596.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	65.6	66.1	66.5	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.8	65.2	65.6	65.6	65.7	65.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.3
Perlis													
Labour force	('000)	115.3	116.0	119.0	118.2	118.3	119.7	121.2	120.0	120.7	121.3	121.4	121.1
Employed	('000)	111.4	112.3	116.0	115.6	115.8	117.0	118.4	117.6	118.3	118.5	118.7	118.3
Unemployed	('000)	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Outside labour force	('000)	62.9	62.8	60.6	62.6	61.5	62.2	61.4	61.9	61.6	61.2	61.9	62.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.7	64.9	66.3	65.4	65.8	65.8	66.4	66.0	66.2	66.5	66.2	66.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Selangor													
Labour force	('000)	3,715.6	3,760.5	3,766.9	3,809.6	3,850.6	3,886.6	3,904.1	3,901.2	3,914.5	3,969.0	4,031.6	4,017.8
Employed	('000)	3,597.5	3,649.7	3,647.1	3,697.4	3,750.9	3,791.3	3,814.4	3,813.2	3,835.2	3,896.8	3,954.1	3,948.0
Unemployed	('000)	118.1	110.8	119.7	112.2	99.7	95.3	89.7	88.0	79.3	72.2	77.5	69.8
Outside labour force	('000)	1,231.9	1,208.0	1,220.1	1,209.9	1,181.7	1,155.6	1,167.3	1,216.1	1,218.8	1,235.1	1,249.4	1,242.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	75.1	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.5	77.1	77.0	76.2	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Terengganu													
Labour force	('000)	498.8	501.6	504.0	514.4	521.0	525.9	523.3	524.3	531.2	535.8	539.8	546.7
Employed	('000)	476.3	479.4	482.1	492.0	499.4	502.3	500.1	500.1	509.0	515.8	522.4	527.4
Unemployed	('000)	22.6	22.2	21.9	22.4	21.7	23.6	23.2	24.2	22.2	20.0	17.4	19.4
Outside labour force	('000)	348.1	347.9	352.4	345.3	343.7	343.4	347.4	350.0	352.2	351.7	354.0	349.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	58.9	59.0	58.8	59.8	60.3	60.5	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.4	61.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.5

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

7. Principal statistics of labour force by state (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Sabah													
Labour force	('000)	2,059.5	2,062.9	2,122.4	2,176.5	2,198.0	2,203.7	2,211.5	2,226.9	2,231.3	2,265.3	2,290.5	2,306.4
Employed	('000)	1,871.1	1,885.9	1,948.2	1,999.8	2,028.2	2,038.1	2,045.2	2,061.2	2,055.7	2,083.8	2,109.0	2,128.0
Unemployed	('000)	188.3	177.0	174.2	176.7	169.8	165.6	166.3	165.6	175.6	181.5	181.5	178.5
Outside labour force	('000)	983.5	993.9	951.8	907.6	914.2	908.9	921.9	921.3	924.7	908.7	906.9	908.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.7	67.5	69.0	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.6	70.7	70.7	71.4	71.6	71.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7
Sarawak													
Labour force	('000)	1,440.8	1,453.1	1,443.0	1,449.8	1,442.5	1,456.3	1,464.0	1,479.0	1,487.4	1,512.7	1,526.1	1,526.5
Employed	('000)	1,395.0	1,404.9	1,400.1	1,405.3	1,393.5	1,403.1	1,414.9	1,428.2	1,433.6	1,460.4	1,477.5	1,475.8
Unemployed	('000)	45.7	48.2	42.9	44.5	49.0	53.1	49.1	50.8	53.9	52.3	48.5	50.7
Outside labour force	('000)	602.9	598.6	622.9	627.8	636.8	630.1	630.4	620.0	616.4	612.9	609.7	611.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.5	70.8	69.8	69.8	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.7	71.2	71.5	71.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur													
Labour force	('000)	902.4	898.8	888.6	859.0	886.0	873.7	875.5	874.6	877.7	911.8	892.4	925.2
Employed	('000)	859.5	859.9	857.2	831.6	857.3	844.4	846.0	845.8	849.3	885.0	865.9	896.1
Unemployed	('000)	42.9	38.9	31.3	27.4	28.7	29.4	29.5	28.8	28.5	26.9	26.5	29.0
Outside labour force	('000)	308.2	308.7	314.7	337.2	326.6	321.5	316.7	312.1	306.3	298.3	299.4	309.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	74.5	74.4	73.8	71.8	73.1	73.1	73.4	73.7	74.1	75.4	74.9	74.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
W.P. Labuan													
Labour force	('000)	50.5	49.8	49.3	49.3	49.4	51.7	49.4	49.4	51.8	51.6	51.3	51.3
Employed	('000)	47.0	46.2	45.9	47.0	46.7	48.0	45.8	45.9	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.4
Unemployed	('000)	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.8
Outside labour force	('000)	24.0	23.6	25.1	24.9	25.3	26.3	24.6	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.4	24.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.8	67.9	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.3	66.8	66.9	67.8	67.9	67.7	67.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.9	7.2	6.9	4.5	5.4	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.1	5.5
W.P. Putrajaya													
Labour force	('000)	36.5	36.3	36.4	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.4	36.5	37.3	36.9	36.3
Employed	('000)	36.2	36.0	36.1	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	37.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.2
Unemployed	('000)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1
Outside labour force	('000)	15.4	15.1	14.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.3	70.7	71.7	77.6	76.5	76.8	75.6	74.4	72.9	73.4	73.0	72.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.1

Source: Labour Force Report, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

1. Jobs, filled jobs, vacancies & jobs created by economic sector

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	**8,572.0**	**8,618.7**	**8,675.4**	**8,755.6**	**8,805.7**	**8,827.1**	**8,902.5**	**8,935.1**	**8,937.4**	**8,955.0**	**9,011.7**	**9,054.2**
Filled jobs	('000)	**8,387.7**	**8,427.4**	**8,484.2**	**8,563.2**	**8,613.1**	**8,637.3**	**8,711.6**	**8,744.9**	**8,745.5**	**8,763.6**	**8,820.0**	**8,860.7**
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**
Vacancies	('000)	**184.3**	**191.3**	**191.3**	**192.4**	**192.6**	**189.8**	**190.9**	**190.2**	**191.9**	**191.5**	**191.8**	**193.6**
Rate of vacancies	(%)	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
Jobs created	('000)	**25.84**	**29.40**	**30.53**	**30.89**	**31.71**	**31.70**	**31.99**	**31.06**	**32.14**	**31.86**	**31.79**	**31.46**
Economic sector													
Agriculture													
Jobs	('000)	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5
Filled jobs	('000)	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6
Vacancies	('000)	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9
Rate of vacancies	(%)	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Jobs created	('000)	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21
Mining & quarrying													
Jobs	('000)	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5
Filled jobs	('000)	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.3
Vacancies	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
Jobs created	('000)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22
Manufacturing													
Jobs	('000)	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,489.2	2,503.7
Filled jobs	('000)	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
Vacancies	('000)	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Jobs created	('000)	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97
Construction													
Jobs	('000)	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0
Filled jobs	('000)	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0
Vacancies	('000)	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7
Rate of vacancies	(%)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Jobs created	('000)	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37
Services													
Jobs	('000)	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5
Filled jobs	('000)	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
Vacancies	('000)	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0
Rate of vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Jobs created	('000)	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

2. Jobs, filled jobs, vacancies & jobs created by skill level

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total													
Jobs	('000)	**8,572.0**	**8,618.7**	**8,675.4**	**8,755.6**	**8,805.7**	**8,827.1**	**8,902.5**	**8,935.1**	**8,937.4**	**8,955.0**	**9,011.7**	**9,054.2**
Filled jobs	('000)	**8,387.7**	**8,427.4**	**8,484.2**	**8,563.2**	**8,613.1**	**8,637.3**	**8,711.6**	**8,744.9**	**8,745.5**	**8,763.6**	**8,820.0**	**8,860.7**
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.8**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**	**97.9**
Vacancies	('000)	**184.3**	**191.3**	**191.3**	**192.4**	**192.6**	**189.8**	**190.9**	**190.2**	**191.9**	**191.5**	**191.8**	**193.6**
Rate of vacancies	(%)	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**
Jobs created	('000)	**25.84**	**29.40**	**30.53**	**30.89**	**31.71**	**31.70**	**31.99**	**31.06**	**32.14**	**31.86**	**31.79**	**31.46**
Skill level													
Skilled													
Jobs	('000)	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2
Filled jobs	('000)	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
Vacancies	('000)	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6
Rate of vacancies	(%)	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Jobs created	('000)	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43
Semi-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3
Filled jobs	('000)	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Vacancies	('000)	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Jobs created	('000)	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70
Low-skilled													
Jobs	('000)	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8
Filled jobs	('000)	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2
Rate of filled jobs	(%)	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.7	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Vacancies	('000)	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5
Rate of vacancies	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jobs created	('000)	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

3. Jobs by economic activity and skill level

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs	**('000)**	**8,572.0**	**8,618.7**	**8,675.4**	**8,755.6**	**8,805.7**	**8,827.1**	**8,902.5**	**8,935.1**	**8,937.4**	**8,955.0**	**9,011.7**	**9,054.2**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	466.8	468.9	470.0	479.8	481.1	482.0	491.3	495.5	499.4	499.7	501.0	501.5
Mining & quarrying	('000)	77.6	77.6	78.4	79.5	80.1	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.5	80.6	80.2	80.5
Manufacturing	('000)	2,343.5	2,358.2	2,390.5	2,414.1	2,429.9	2,428.6	2,464.7	2,469.0	2,456.3	2,458.7	2,458.7	2,503.7
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	296.4	299.6	305.3	312.8	320.8	324.6	336.0	338.1	342.7	344.7	351.5	353.1
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	84.2	83.9	84.1	86.0	87.2	87.9	87.7	89.0	90.0	89.8	89.4	89.0
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	303.3	303.2	306.1	308.2	309.6	308.2	311.0	313.1	310.2	310.0	312.8	317.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	445.9	450.0	457.4	456.9	457.3	448.8	456.6	461.0	456.6	450.7	457.9	461.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	361.8	361.1	363.5	365.9	367.2	367.1	375.2	377.6	377.6	377.0	383.8	385.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	623.9	630.1	641.2	650.4	650.4	655.3	658.4	649.9	642.0	647.8	652.8	655.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	228.0	230.3	232.8	233.9	237.4	236.8	239.7	240.3	237.1	238.7	240.9	241.6
Construction	('000)	1,241.9	1,238.4	1,237.1	1,250.8	1,256.5	1,259.1	1,264.4	1,264.8	1,266.1	1,267.7	1,269.8	1,272.0
Services	('000)	4,442.2	4,475.7	4,499.4	4,531.4	4,558.1	4,577.1	4,601.4	4,625.2	4,635.1	4,648.3	4,671.4	4,696.5
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,615.5	1,647.0	1,657.1	1,668.7	1,671.1	1,681.8	1,696.0	1,708.1	1,710.8	1,722.3	1,734.0	1,748.2
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	790.6	780.5	782.9	793.8	804.2	805.9	808.4	810.6	809.8	804.3	808.4	810.5
Transportation & storage	('000)	395.1	402.5	406.0	411.0	416.5	419.2	420.5	423.0	425.5	427.5	430.0	432.8
Information & communication	('000)	229.2	230.1	231.4	231.9	232.4	232.9	233.4	233.6	234.0	234.8	236.1	237.3
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	904.7	905.9	912.8	916.1	922.1	923.1	927.0	930.8	933.8	936.8	939.4	942.1
Other services	('000)	507.2	509.6	509.2	509.8	511.7	514.1	516.2	519.1	521.3	522.6	523.5	525.7
Skill level													
Skilled	('000)	2,116.9	2,143.7	2,157.4	2,180.6	2,195.7	2,204.9	2,221.8	2,236.0	2,240.1	2,242.6	2,254.6	2,266.2
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,344.1	5,364.2	5,405.5	5,458.1	5,494.8	5,506.7	5,560.9	5,587.1	5,587.6	5,598.4	5,634.9	5,659.3
Low-skilled	('000)	1,111.0	1,110.8	1,112.5	1,117.0	1,115.1	1,115.5	1,119.8	1,112.0	1,109.7	1,114.1	1,122.2	1,128.8

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

4. Filled jobs by economic activity and skill level

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Filled Jobs	**('000)**	**8,387.7**	**8,427.4**	**8,484.2**	**8,563.2**	**8,613.1**	**8,637.3**	**8,711.6**	**8,744.9**	**8,745.5**	**8,763.6**	**8,820.0**	**8,860.7**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	436.7	438.2	439.2	448.1	449.3	451.3	460.8	464.5	467.3	468.0	469.0	469.6
Mining & quarrying	('000)	77.1	77.2	77.9	79.1	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.7	80.0
Manufacturing	('000)	2,237.3	2,251.3	2,283.2	2,306.5	2,322.2	2,320.7	2,356.8	2,361.0	2,347.5	2,350.4	2,380.1	2,393.2
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	283.5	286.2	291.8	299.3	307.2	310.6	321.9	324.3	328.8	330.7	337.4	338.5
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	81.2	80.8	81.0	82.9	84.1	84.8	84.7	86.0	86.8	86.7	86.3	85.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	290.3	290.1	292.7	294.7	296.0	294.6	297.4	299.3	296.5	296.1	298.8	303.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	425.3	429.4	436.9	436.3	437.0	429.2	436.9	441.0	436.5	431.4	438.2	442.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	347.1	346.9	349.6	352.1	353.3	353.2	361.2	363.0	362.8	362.5	369.2	370.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	591.6	597.6	608.3	617.2	617.2	621.2	624.6	616.8	608.7	614.2	619.1	620.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	218.2	220.3	222.9	224.1	227.4	227.1	230.1	230.5	227.3	228.8	231.1	231.7
Construction	('000)	1,219.7	1,215.7	1,214.4	1,227.5	1,233.2	1,235.3	1,238.5	1,239.2	1,240.3	1,241.6	1,244.5	1,246.3
Services	('000)	4,416.9	4,445.1	4,469.4	4,501.9	4,528.7	4,550.1	4,575.3	4,600.2	4,610.5	4,623.6	4,646.7	4,671.5
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,607.8	1,636.0	1,646.4	1,657.7	1,660.7	1,671.6	1,686.3	1,698.4	1,701.2	1,712.8	1,724.4	1,738.5
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	788.4	778.2	780.3	790.8	801.4	803.8	806.8	809.0	808.2	802.8	806.8	808.8
Transportation & storage	('000)	392.5	400.7	404.3	409.4	415.0	417.7	419.0	421.6	424.1	426.2	428.5	431.3
Information & communication	('000)	228.1	228.8	230.2	230.9	231.4	232.0	232.5	232.8	233.1	233.9	235.2	236.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	895.3	895.1	901.5	905.8	910.7	912.9	916.7	921.3	924.6	927.6	930.4	933.0
Other services	('000)	504.9	506.2	506.7	507.3	509.5	512.0	513.9	517.0	519.2	520.4	521.3	523.5
Skill level													
Skilled	('000)	2,072.0	2,094.4	2,109.1	2,131.9	2,146.4	2,156.1	2,173.2	2,187.9	2,192.3	2,194.7	2,207.1	2,218.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,242.0	5,259.0	5,299.5	5,352.1	5,388.7	5,401.4	5,455.4	5,481.5	5,480.2	5,491.5	5,527.8	5,550.8
Low-skilled	('000)	1,073.7	1,074.0	1,075.5	1,079.1	1,078.0	1,079.7	1,083.0	1,075.5	1,073.1	1,077.4	1,085.1	1,091.2

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

5. Vacancies by economic activity and skill level

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Vacancies	('000)	**184.3**	**191.3**	**191.3**	**192.4**	**192.6**	**189.8**	**190.9**	**190.2**	**191.9**	**191.5**	**191.8**	**193.6**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	30.1	30.7	30.8	31.7	31.8	30.7	30.5	31.1	32.1	31.8	32.0	31.9
Mining & quarrying	('000)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	('000)	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.9	108.0	108.8	108.3	109.1	110.5
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.6
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.3	19.7	19.7
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	14.7	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	15.1
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	32.2	32.5	32.9	33.1	33.2	34.2	33.8	33.1	33.4	33.6	33.8	34.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
Construction	('000)	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.3	23.3	23.7	25.9	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.4	25.7
Services	('000)	25.3	30.6	30.0	29.4	29.4	27.1	26.1	25.0	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.0
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	7.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.7
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Transportation & storage	('000)	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Information & communication	('000)	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	9.4	10.8	11.3	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1
Other services	('000)	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Skill level													
Skilled	('000)	44.9	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.3	48.8	48.6	48.1	47.8	48.0	47.5	47.6
Semi-skilled	('000)	102.2	105.1	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.2	105.5	105.6	107.5	106.8	107.1	108.5
Low-skilled	('000)	37.3	36.9	37.0	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.2	37.5

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

6. Job created by economic activity and skill level

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Jobs created	('000)	**25.84**	**29.40**	**30.53**	**30.89**	**31.71**	**31.70**	**31.99**	**31.06**	**32.14**	**31.86**	**31.79**	**31.46**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1.51	1.41	1.39	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.43	1.42	1.48	1.28	1.24	1.21
Mining & quarrying	('000)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22
Manufacturing	('000)	8.60	9.00	9.80	10.10	10.54	10.05	10.38	10.55	10.73	10.81	10.94	10.97
Food processing, beverages & tobacco products	('000)	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.67	0.74	0.63	0.66	0.64
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.40	0.43	0.44
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	0.73	0.77	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.85	0.90	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.87	1.01
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	2.30	2.33	2.48	2.60	2.76	2.50	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.90	2.87
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	1.04	1.06	1.18	1.22	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.33	1.27
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	2.97	3.22	3.52	3.48	3.49	3.53	3.50	3.71	3.72	3.88	3.96	3.95
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.81	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.78
Construction	('000)	3.34	3.45	3.50	3.08	3.25	3.62	4.06	3.74	3.81	3.70	3.67	3.37
Services	('000)	12.29	15.45	15.73	15.91	16.12	16.25	15.92	15.13	15.91	15.85	15.73	15.70
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	4.73	6.66	6.79	8.39	8.65	8.82	8.55	8.89	8.99	8.69	9.04	9.12
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	0.71	0.52	0.88	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.10	1.04	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.75
Transportation & storage	('000)	1.94	1.74	2.01	1.26	1.36	1.51	1.40	1.18	1.26	1.52	1.46	1.52
Information & communication	('000)	1.19	1.35	1.35	0.76	0.81	0.57	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.60	0.57	0.63
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	2.43	3.27	2.85	2.72	2.85	2.84	2.79	2.52	2.73	2.86	2.46	2.28
Other services	('000)	1.30	1.91	1.85	1.79	1.50	1.33	1.50	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.37	1.39
Skill level													
Skilled	('000)	8.04	9.27	8.51	8.65	8.62	9.17	9.23	8.59	8.85	8.50	8.39	8.43
Semi-skilled	('000)	15.23	17.56	18.70	19.50	20.23	19.60	19.45	19.34	19.90	20.02	20.13	19.70
Low-skilled	('000)	2.57	2.58	3.32	2.74	2.86	2.94	3.31	3.13	3.38	3.33	3.27	3.33

Source: Employment Statistics, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2022- Q4 2023

7. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by industry

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180	137,955	137,449	172,777
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	312	606	302	193	274	362	181	450	307	371	382	411	514	365	495
Mining and quarrying	101	215	176	165	201	215	92	264	134	253	231	318	170	177	246
Manufacturing	7,866	12,880	6,228	6,117	6,761	8,621	5,933	11,837	9,659	10,363	10,071	12,581	11,899	9,217	11,860
Construction	3,745	6,389	3,906	2,868	3,959	5,050	2,882	6,786	5,173	6,633	5,763	6,178	5,641	4,274	5,125
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52	53	40	33	45	50	26	39	49	88	75	102	120	225	140
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	126	199	115	116	125	170	99	181	130	212	269	240	204	126	201
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,671	20,809	21,633	8,671	11,950	15,335	9,937	20,008	17,652	18,080	21,974	26,877	26,132	22,436	22,586
Transportation and storage	1,896	2,667	1,419	983	1,124	1,445	1,036	2,235	1,616	1,652	1,700	2,237	2,066	2,003	2,661
Accommodation and food service activities	6,784	7,414	3,063	3,125	2,745	4,441	2,839	5,118	6,116	5,065	6,200	7,311	7,192	6,594	5,108
Information and communication	2,872	4,427	2,435	2,702	2,708	3,899	2,388	4,599	4,085	4,777	4,188	6,493	6,339	5,396	6,953
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	4,364	4,427	4,115	3,468	4,159	5,699	4,194	7,766	6,705	6,617	6,296	7,867	7,295	6,748	8,953
Real estate activities	1,213	1,799	989	808	987	1,567	971	1,747	1,534	1,738	1,499	1,939	1,803	1,816	1,999
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,607	6,114	4,531	3,356	3,942	6,554	3,938	7,845	6,884	6,662	6,127	9,459	8,551	8,482	10,724
Administrative and support service activities	4,954	5,288	3,276	2,965	3,321	4,740	3,488	7,250	6,556	10,490	7,160	11,529	10,503	9,501	12,109
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	249	302	399	146	201	225	238	455	391	307	353	397	571	1,620	1,334
Education	1,593	2,632	1,929	1,517	1,571	2,262	1,103	2,768	2,072	2,394	2,024	3,184	2,771	2,795	3,275
Human health and social work activities	1,035	1,519	1,218	897	1,243	1,452	1,092	2,024	1,709	1,578	1,297	1,975	1,494	1,248	1,866
Arts, entertainment and recreation	502	835	410	272	276	330	153	323	278	317	318	357	510	365	505
Other service activities	1,745	2,731	1,945	955	1,322	2,240	811	2,199	1,438	1,408	1,410	1,721	1,523	1,370	1,698
Activities of households as employers	6	6	6	4	8	9	9	11	29	80	48	84	46	65	15
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	46	48	35	28
Unclassified	50	472	758	10,163	18,375	32,022	6,733	25,357	31,309	28,084	17,552	34,874	42,563	52,591	74,896

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q4 2022- Q4 2023

8. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by occupation

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180	137,955	137,449	172,777
Managers	8,105	8,460	9,021	6,332	8,775	14,096	7,318	15,703	16,546	16,324	13,603	23,229	24,988	25,431	32,531
Professionals	27,033	33,852	26,609	22,992	31,550	46,672	22,845	52,341	50,439	52,750	44,191	67,470	65,388	67,581	85,978
Technician and associate professionals	11,356	15,521	10,189	9,197	11,397	16,514	9,139	20,411	18,310	19,373	19,001	24,254	23,912	23,423	28,949
Clerical support workers	4,709	7,488	4,364	3,955	5,777	8,622	3,456	8,298	6,130	7,410	6,687	7,699	7,408	6,742	9,510
Service and sales workers	8,426	8,719	4,431	4,062	4,487	6,613	3,097	6,777	8,274	6,716	7,258	9,157	11,007	9,806	9,744
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	288	538	598	93	55	64	23	80	49	88	50	45	530	390	634
Craft and related trades workers	1,110	2,316	1,361	905	1,375	1,680	772	1,865	1,314	1,481	1,352	1,409	1,697	1,464	1,986
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,716	4,890	2,320	1,988	1,881	2,427	1,493	3,787	2,764	3,041	2,800	2,917	3,025	2,612	3,445
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Number of online job vacancies advertisement by state

Indicator	2022			2023											
	Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Advertised month	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total	63,743	81,784	58,893	49,524	65,297	96,688	48,143	109,262	103,826	107,183	94,942	136,180	137,955	137,449	172,777
Johor	5,624	7,359	3,414	3,603	4,166	4,381	2,784	3,901	4,751	5,368	5,607	6,351	7,264	5,384	7,174
Kedah	668	1,179	555	1,185	1,106	1,238	400	579	567	797	695	618	833	705	1,689
Kelantan	335	607	411	286	392	342	185	403	250	412	385	343	505	371	405
Melaka	1,139	1,868	890	924	1,047	1,072	591	986	765	1,183	1,060	1,150	1,237	886	1,280
Negeri Sembilan	408	601	246	317	304	341	192	212	288	428	322	442	685	354	1,400
Pahang	431	798	314	464	414	629	155	451	284	442	501	479	500	322	1,378
Pulau Pinang	2,204	2,380	1,260	2,152	2,398	2,728	1,474	1,916	1,893	2,334	2,348	2,327	2,466	2,131	5,957
Perak	762	1,386	733	923	959	1,105	448	836	728	1,675	782	838	950	621	1,986
Perlis	53	98	43	79	76	67	13	19	59	75	21	29	24	15	40
Selangor	9,641	14,062	6,473	11,389	13,167	15,434	5,384	7,491	7,563	9,504	9,230	9,915	11,451	10,383	21,839
Terengganu	369	638	401	370	419	413	151	360	273	462	387	354	471	316	487
Sabah	908	1,836	888	1,164	1,318	1,614	778	1,115	764	1,357	1,167	1,151	1,146	1,074	1,977
Sarawak	1,065	2,055	1,155	1,171	1,590	1,733	703	1,129	667	1,513	1,440	1,357	1,509	1,463	2,542
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	26,454	32,935	17,937	18,789	19,761	24,177	16,592	20,927	21,703	25,749	29,215	34,371	34,991	23,882	22,701
W.P. Labuan	37	80	36	37	50	38	25	43	31	67	40	54	66	51	108
W.P. Putrajaya	282	400	183	173	196	221	129	189	128	323	239	296	346	367	318
Unclassified*	13,363	13,502	23,954	6,498	17,934	41,155	18,139	68,705	63,112	55,494	41,503	76,105	73,629	89,177	101,496

Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM
Note: *Including job vacancies for overseas

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

1. Labour productivity per hour worked by economic activity

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per hour worked	**RM**	**40.5**	**41.2**	**42.7**	**43.3**	**41.2**	**40.7**	**42.2**	**43.6**	**42.1**	**41.7**	**43.3**	**44.2**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	23.2	23.6	27.5	25.6	23.1	23.0	27.1	25.8	23.4	24.4	28.2	25.4
Mining & quarrying	RM	537.7	531.0	511.9	558.2	541.3	496.4	504.4	566.5	555.7	514.9	475.5	551.3
Manufacturing	RM	54.9	56.2	57.9	58.5	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.8	55.6	57.2	58.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	25.5	30.3	31.9	30.2	26.1	29.4	30.7	31.1	25.5	29.3	32.1	31.6
Beverages & tobacco products	RM	193.1	253.1	200.2	212.7	203.9	246.0	211.4	205.4	185.0	260.0	206.4	214.2
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	RM	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.2	11.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	RM	33.9	31.2	29.2	29.0	31.8	29.2	27.3	29.0	32.5	30.9	29.9	30.5
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	RM	89.9	92.3	106.7	99.7	89.7	88.1	101.6	96.7	87.1	87.1	100.5	97.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	RM	40.4	40.1	39.2	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.2	42.9	43.6	45.1	43.3	43.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	RM	83.6	78.2	79.6	80.2	82.8	72.4	73.5	73.6	80.3	75.3	77.6	78.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	RM	59.0	75.7	65.7	82.4	59.0	72.3	64.4	83.4	60.7	74.2	62.8	81.2
Construction	RM	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	19.6	20.9	20.5
Services	RM	38.3	39.1	40.4	40.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.1	39.4	40.9	41.9
Utilities	RM	153.6	163.6	163.1	152.1	149.7	161.2	158.6	159.9	159.8	158.6	156.8	157.5
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	38.3	40.1	42.5	43.7	40.2	40.4	43.9	45.9	40.8	41.2	43.8	45.6
Food & beverages and accommodation	RM	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.9	11.1
Transportation & storage	RM	39.2	39.5	40.0	40.3	42.2	41.8	42.8	44.7	46.6	44.9	46.1	48.1
Information & communication	RM	164.8	165.8	159.0	152.9	163.9	161.9	161.3	157.7	160.9	160.3	160.4	158.8
Finance & insurance	RM	124.4	120.7	128.8	133.2	132.3	111.1	122.0	115.3	121.1	120.3	120.1	118.9
Real estate & business services	RM	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.1	24.1	24.9	25.2	25.9	25.9	25.8	27.1	27.4
Other services	RM	33.2	32.9	34.1	35.8	34.1	34.2	34.8	36.8	34.9	33.9	35.7	37.4

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

2. Labour productivity per hour worked by economic activity - annual percentage change

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per hour worked	**(%)**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**3.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**-1.2**	**-1.0**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**1.4**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	1.3	-2.6	0.2	0.8	-0.4	-2.5	-1.4	1.0	1.0	6.0	4.2	-1.8
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-4.7	-6.2	5.4	5.1	0.7	-6.5	-1.5	1.5	2.7	3.7	-5.7	-2.7
Manufacturing	(%)	-0.03	-1.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.3	2.9	3.4	2.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-6.6	-7.4	-5.0	-0.4	2.2	-3.0	-3.5	2.9	-2.4	-0.3	4.3	1.8
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	-0.3	20.9	45.4	-5.4	5.6	-2.8	5.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.7	-2.3	4.3
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	-3.7	-7.0	1.5	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.1	5.7	-0.02	-1.5
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	0.7	-6.1	-3.2	-7.4	-6.4	-6.2	-6.4	0.1	2.3	5.7	9.3	5.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-4.5	-5.4	-1.4	-1.5	-0.3	-4.6	-4.8	-3.0	-2.9	-1.1	-1.1	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	3.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.1	8.3	7.7	1.3
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	8.0	3.7	5.8	3.6	-0.9	-7.5	-7.7	-8.2	-3.0	4.0	5.5	6.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	-4.6	7.5	19.0	-2.1	0.004	-4.5	-2.0	1.2	2.8	2.6	-2.5	-2.6
Construction	(%)	-8.1	-5.0	-2.1	8.1	6.4	3.5	5.1	2.6	12.5	19.1	20.0	18.7
Services	(%)	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.6	2.7	-0.04	-0.003	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.400	0.9
Utilities	(%)	-2.9	-1.5	-5.5	-8.0	-2.5	-1.5	-2.7	5.1	6.8	-1.6	-1.2	-1.5
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-2.2	6.2	10.6	1.8	4.9	0.7	3.2	5.1	1.6	1.8	-0.3	-0.5
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	15.7	26.5	42.3	20.5	5.6	-0.03	-5.5	-5.0	1.1	-2.2	1.1	-0.5
Transportation & storage	(%)	20.8	19.0	18.5	8.1	7.8	5.9	7.1	11.1	10.4	7.4	7.6	7.6
Information & communication	(%)	-0.4	1.2	-4.5	-3.5	-0.5	-2.4	1.4	3.2	-1.8	-1.0	-0.5	0.7
Finance & insurance	(%)	-1.6	-3.4	3.3	6.0	6.3	-8.0	-5.3	-13.5	-8.4	8.3	-1.6	3.2
Real estate & business services	(%)	5.5	14.9	24.0	17.3	4.7	2.7	0.9	7.3	7.2	3.4	7.6	6.1
Other services	(%)	2.7	0.7	-1.7	1.0	2.6	4.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	-0.8	2.5	1.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

3. Labour productivity per employment by economic activity

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4
Value added per employment	**RM**	**23,207**	**23,445**	**24,375**	**25,009**	**23,744**	**23,434**	**24,486**	**25,101**	**24,236**	**24,154**	**25,081**	**25,647**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	RM	12,364	12,642	14,881	13,889	12,399	12,521	14,841	14,043	12,608	13,292	15,282	13,803
Mining & quarrying	RM	321,602	312,683	308,071	335,432	324,993	303,773	303,351	346,305	343,404	311,331	291,136	341,780
Manufacturing	RM	32,264	32,921	33,838	34,853	32,474	32,075	32,801	33,745	32,532	33,054	34,146	34,745
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	14,604	17,014	17,831	17,121	14,924	16,467	17,381	17,416	14,337	16,889	18,333	18,165
Beverages & tobacco products	RM	115,193	146,336	118,093	124,337	119,031	151,452	118,582	126,998	124,661	157,483	127,344	133,268
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	RM	5,770	5,386	5,584	6,061	6,196	5,843	5,801	5,980	6,190	5,984	5,986	6,020
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	RM	20,120	18,831	17,561	18,049	19,143	17,771	16,882	17,708	19,320	18,446	17,861	18,256
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	RM	54,600	55,673	64,346	61,364	54,935	54,537	62,409	59,443	54,578	55,436	63,632	59,977
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	RM	24,172	24,116	23,734	25,297	24,767	25,067	24,259	25,999	26,030	26,641	25,845	26,610
Electrical, electronic & optical products	RM	50,249	46,825	47,455	49,128	49,124	44,256	44,984	45,536	49,498	45,598	47,556	48,546
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	RM	36,020	45,492	39,019	49,551	36,277	43,129	38,620	50,478	37,115	44,799	38,502	48,864
Construction	RM	9,363	9,374	9,892	10,018	9,987	9,858	10,452	10,254	11,057	11,466	12,423	12,274
Services	RM	21,987	22,197	22,964	23,601	22,634	22,388	23,356	23,863	23,079	22,875	23,653	24,286
Utilities	RM	90,847	93,186	93,684	92,979	90,774	95,825	95,355	95,396	94,058	93,183	92,780	91,443
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	22,323	23,289	24,886	26,029	23,722	23,888	25,767	26,696	24,006	24,167	25,862	26,868
Food & beverages and accommodation	RM	6,187	6,199	6,445	6,566	6,451	6,231	6,218	6,327	6,424	6,164	6,168	6,410
Transportation & storage	RM	23,676	23,639	23,980	24,726	25,547	25,260	25,847	27,233	27,626	26,720	27,273	28,791
Information & communication	RM	97,275	96,071	95,805	93,697	95,145	94,826	94,880	93,729	95,598	95,175	95,421	94,850
Finance & insurance	RM	71,643	69,374	71,611	71,674	71,159	64,640	69,795	66,936	70,658	69,484	70,833	69,386
Real estate & business services	RM	13,647	14,098	14,295	14,570	14,593	14,766	15,165	15,403	15,662	15,684	16,133	16,336
Other services	RM	18,154	18,050	18,562	19,645	18,710	18,667	19,275	20,344	19,376	19,217	19,889	20,938

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

4. Labour productivity per employment by economic activity - annual percentage change

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4
Value added per employment	(%)	**2.8**	**5.4**	**10.3**	**4.0**	**2.3**	**-0.05**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**2.2**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.3	1.1	1.7	6.2	3.0	-1.7
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-3.6	-3.4	10.1	6.9	1.1	-2.8	-1.5	3.2	5.7	2.5	-4.0	-1.3
Manufacturing	(%)	2.9	4.1	8.2	1.6	0.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.2	3.1	4.1	3.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	-0.5	-2.6	-0.5	0.5	2.2	-3.2	-2.5	1.7	-3.9	2.6	5.5	4.3
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	4.3	25.3	49.3	-5.7	3.3	3.5	0.4	2.1	4.7	4.0	7.4	4.9
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	-0.9	0.7	6.3	2.8	7.4	8.5	3.9	-1.3	-0.1	2.4	3.2	0.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	4.7	5.5	12.3	-2.6	-4.9	-5.6	-3.9	-1.9	0.9	3.8	5.8	3.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-2.9	-3.2	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-2.0	-3.0	-3.1	-0.7	1.6	2.0	0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	3.4	5.7	9.9	0.9	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	5.1	6.3	6.5	2.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	10.6	10.0	11.5	4.9	-2.2	-5.5	-5.2	-7.3	0.8	3.0	5.7	6.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	-1.4	12.8	30.8	-2.1	0.7	-5.2	-1.0	1.9	2.3	3.9	-0.3	-3.2
Construction	(%)	-5.4	3.1	14.9	10.1	6.7	5.2	5.7	2.4	10.7	16.3	18.9	19.7
Services	(%)	3.6	7.5	11.4	4.2	2.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.8
Utilities	(%)	0.8	0.5	2.6	-3.3	-0.1	2.8	1.8	2.6	3.6	-2.8	-2.7	-4.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	-0.5	11.1	17.8	4.9	6.3	2.6	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	20.7	30.5	45.7	18.0	4.3	0.5	-3.5	-3.6	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	1.3
Transportation & storage	(%)	24.3	23.5	25.3	11.0	7.9	6.9	7.8	10.1	8.1	5.8	5.5	5.7
Information & communication	(%)	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	-2.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.03	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.20
Finance & insurance	(%)	-0.2	-1.1	4.2	-0.2	-0.7	-6.8	-2.5	-6.6	-0.7	7.5	1.5	3.7
Real estate & business services	(%)	8.0	18.1	29.3	22.2	6.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.1
Other services	(%)	4.3	3.5	4.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.9

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

5. Total hours worked by economic activity

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4
Total	**Million**	**8,935**	**8,939**	**9,039**	**9,210**	**9,247**	**9,299**	**9,419**	**9,418**	**9,452**	**9,612**	**9,672**	**9,747**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	987	1,002	1,017	1,000	1,005	1,021	1,035	1,009	1,012	1,034	1,033	1,022
Mining & quarrying	Million	45	45	46	46	46	47	46	47	47	46	47	47
Manufacturing	Million	1,589	1,585	1,595	1,631	1,637	1,652	1,669	1,674	1,674	1,680	1,704	1,707
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	278	275	278	285	291	289	299	297	298	305	309	310
Beverages & tobacco products	Million	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	13	12	12	12
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	Million	145	144	139	136	140	143	136	133	138	141	142	136
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	Million	183	184	186	192	188	193	200	199	192	192	195	198
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	Million	264	263	265	267	269	271	272	274	281	285	287	281
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	Million	227	225	227	230	230	228	234	238	233	231	237	245
Electrical, electronic & optical products	Million	361	368	372	387	378	392	393	396	393	388	393	399
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	Million	120	117	117	124	129	124	125	126	128	127	129	125
Construction	Million	827	814	823	827	834	836	839	835	830	823	838	849
Services	Million	5,487	5,493	5,558	5,706	5,725	5,744	5,830	5,854	5,889	6,028	6,050	6,122
Utilities	Million	63	62	63	67	65	65	66	67	66	68	69	69
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1,576	1,592	1,618	1,665	1,644	1,653	1,653	1,653	1,681	1,701	1,727	1,736
Food & beverages and accommodation	Million	977	954	981	995	1,041	1,045	1,088	1,094	1,086	1,129	1,144	1,179
Transportation & storage	Million	338	339	346	365	363	364	365	371	365	375	375	382
Information & communication	Million	149	149	157	164	156	158	160	164	163	165	167	170
Finance & insurance	Million	215	214	209	204	205	222	219	224	226	225	230	228
Real estate & business services	Million	672	670	670	711	715	704	717	713	726	744	735	737
Other services	Million	1,497	1,512	1,514	1,536	1,536	1,533	1,562	1,568	1,577	1,621	1,604	1,623

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

6. Employment by economic activity

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4
Total	**('000)**	**15,575**	**15,701**	**15,831**	**15,942**	**16,062**	**16,146**	**16,251**	**16,347**	**16,401**	**16,591**	**16,715**	**16,793**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	('000)	1,854	1,872	1,878	1,840	1,874	1,877	1,889	1,854	1,875	1,897	1,907	1,877
Mining & quarrying	('000)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	77
Manufacturing	('000)	2,702	2,705	2,731	2,740	2,771	2,780	2,814	2,823	2,820	2,825	2,853	2,861
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	486	489	496	502	510	516	530	529	528	528	540	541
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	278	274	271	260	261	262	262	263	266	266	266	263
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	309	304	309	308	312	318	324	326	322	322	326	331
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	435	435	439	434	440	437	442	445	448	448	453	455
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	379	374	376	379	383	379	388	392	390	390	397	400
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	600	615	624	632	637	641	642	641	637	641	641	645
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	196	195	197	207	210	207	208	208	209	211	211	208
Construction	('000)	1,382	1,383	1,378	1,387	1,391	1,397	1,398	1,403	1,406	1,408	1,410	1,415
Services	('000)	9,561	9,666	9,768	9,899	9,949	10,017	10,074	10,190	10,224	10,385	10,468	10,563
Utilities	('000)	107	108	110	110	108	109	110	112	111	115	117	118
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,704	2,745	2,766	2,793	2,785	2,798	2,817	2,842	2,858	2,898	2,924	2,949
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	1,694	1,709	1,730	1,782	1,826	1,861	1,880	1,933	1,935	1,990	2,015	2,046
Transportation & storage	('000)	559	566	576	595	600	603	604	610	616	630	633	638
Information & communication	('000)	252	257	261	267	268	270	272	276	274	277	280	284
Finance & insurance	('000)	373	373	376	378	381	381	382	385	387	390	390	391
Real estate & business services	('000)	1,134	1,152	1,169	1,176	1,183	1,187	1,190	1,197	1,199	1,222	1,233	1,237
Other services	('000)	2,738	2,756	2,781	2,797	2,797	2,809	2,818	2,835	2,843	2,862	2,877	2,899

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

7. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4
Total	**Million**	**361,453**	**368,117**	**385,880**	**398,691**	**381,374**	**378,371**	**397,916**	**410,313**	**397,507**	**400,736**	**419,235**	**430,686**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	Million	22,924	23,666	27,944	25,549	23,242	23,498	28,030	26,042	23,646	25,222	29,148	25,902
Mining & quarrying	Million	24,377	23,667	23,421	25,535	24,755	23,173	23,162	26,422	26,172	23,808	22,253	26,178
Manufacturing	Million	87,174	89,038	92,399	95,512	89,990	89,152	92,291	95,261	91,727	93,369	97,422	99,420
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	7,097	8,319	8,845	8,595	7,604	8,497	9,206	9,218	7,576	8,923	9,908	9,822
Beverages & tobacco products	Million	2,122	2,584	2,107	2,249	2,239	2,812	2,203	2,371	2,387	3,036	2,422	2,562
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	Million	1,605	1,478	1,513	1,574	1,619	1,533	1,519	1,573	1,644	1,589	1,589	1,582
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	Million	6,222	5,728	5,433	5,564	5,973	5,646	5,470	5,775	6,222	5,939	5,827	6,038
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	Million	23,748	24,243	28,274	26,627	24,170	23,847	27,589	26,462	24,446	24,822	28,804	27,306
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	Million	9,159	9,015	8,919	9,596	9,476	9,506	9,406	10,196	10,163	10,398	10,269	10,640
Electrical, electronic & optical products	Million	30,160	28,781	29,613	31,061	31,300	28,362	28,858	29,188	31,529	29,217	30,483	31,328
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	Million	7,062	8,889	7,696	10,245	7,609	8,949	8,038	10,479	7,760	9,446	8,120	10,143
Construction	Million	12,938	12,961	13,635	13,892	13,895	13,767	14,611	14,386	15,551	16,143	17,520	17,369
Services	Million	210,226	214,560	224,311	233,625	225,184	224,259	235,300	243,162	235,953	237,551	247,610	256,537
Utilities	Million	9,704	10,074	10,312	10,267	9,765	10,417	10,520	10,710	10,473	10,749	10,851	10,831
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	60,368	63,920	68,830	72,695	66,072	66,835	72,596	75,868	68,614	70,028	75,609	79,238
Food & beverages and accommodation	Million	10,479	10,592	11,152	11,704	11,782	11,599	11,692	12,233	12,428	12,266	12,431	13,116
Transportation & storage	Million	13,234	13,389	13,811	14,714	15,340	15,234	15,609	16,599	17,026	16,829	17,256	18,369
Information & communication	Million	24,548	24,712	24,970	25,054	25,488	25,617	25,847	25,876	26,218	26,409	26,763	26,934
Finance & insurance	Million	26,711	25,888	26,912	27,121	27,143	24,606	26,671	25,768	27,333	27,100	27,593	27,137
Real estate & business services	Million	15,481	16,238	16,711	17,127	17,258	17,523	18,044	18,440	18,779	19,165	19,885	20,202
Other services	Million	49,701	49,747	51,613	54,943	52,338	52,428	54,321	57,667	55,081	55,005	57,221	60,710
plus import duties	Million	3,813	4,224	4,169	4,579	4,308	4,522	4,523	5,040	4,459	4,644	5,282	5,279

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022- Q4 2024

8. Gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2015 prices - annual percentage change

Indicator	Unit	2022				2023				2024			
		Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4ʳ	Q1ʳ	Q2ʳ	Q3ʳ	Q4
Total	**(%)**	**5.1**	**8.9**	**14.4**	**7.4**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**5.0**
Economic activity													
Agriculture	(%)	1.6	-1.6	2.3	2.5	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.3	4.0	-0.5
Mining & quarrying	(%)	-1.0	-1.7	10.4	7.3	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9	-0.9
Manufacturing	(%)	6.7	9.2	13.1	4.0	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6	4.4
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	5.0	2.5	5.3	4.4	7.2	2.1	4.1	7.2	-0.4	5.0	7.6	6.6
Beverages & tobacco products	(%)	5.9	28.9	49.9	-4.0	5.5	8.8	4.6	5.4	6.6	8.0	9.9	8.0
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(%)	4.9	7.1	12.3	-0.3	0.8	3.7	0.4	-0.1	1.5	3.6	4.6	0.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(%)	6.9	12.1	15.7	-2.7	-4.0	-1.4	0.7	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.5	4.6
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(%)	-0.4	-0.8	4.2	0.9	1.8	-1.6	-2.4	-0.6	1.1	4.1	4.4	3.2
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(%)	5.3	10.5	13.6	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.2	9.4	9.2	4.4
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(%)	15.4	15.5	17.4	9.2	3.8	-1.5	-2.5	-6.0	0.7	3.0	5.6	7.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(%)	2.6	20.4	37.2	5.0	7.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	2.0	5.6	1.0	-3.2
Construction	(%)	-6.0	2.6	15.3	10.2	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9	20.7
Services	(%)	6.5	11.9	16.8	9.2	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5
Utilities	(%)	1.9	3.8	7.8	0.4	0.6	3.4	2.0	4.3	7.3	3.2	3.1	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	4.4	17.7	24.2	10.0	9.4	4.6	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.4
Food & beverages and accommodation	(%)	25.4	36.4	53.3	26.8	12.4	9.5	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.2
Transportation & storage	(%)	24.9	33.9	39.4	21.6	15.9	13.8	13.0	12.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7
Information & communication	(%)	6.1	5.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1
Finance & insurance	(%)	-0.9	-1.6	4.5	1.3	1.6	-4.9	-0.9	-5.0	0.7	10.1	3.5	5.3
Real estate & business services	(%)	8.8	21.2	35.5	27.2	11.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.4	10.2	9.6
Other services	(%)	6.4	6.3	7.8	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.3
plus import duties	(%)	-3.2	0.1	27.2	8.8	13.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	3.5	2.7	16.8	4.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Q4 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q3 2024

1. Profile of formal employee

Indicator	Unit	2023						2024								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Month		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	('000)	**6,661.4**	**6,665.0**	**6,678.0**	**6,704.1**	**6,678.3**	**6,674.9**	**6,622.7**	**6,538.1**	**6,547.9**	**6,728.0**	**6,717.0**	**6,731.0**	**6,801.0**	**6,808.8**	**6,817.0**
Sex																
Male	('000)	3,699.4	3,697.0	3,701.7	3,720.3	3,704.7	3,701.6	3,674.1	3,618.2	3,624.1	3,725.5	3,715.9	3,721.4	3,761.7	3,761.9	3,764.1
Female	('000)	2,962.1	2,967.9	2,976.3	2,983.7	2,973.5	2,973.3	2,948.6	2,919.8	2,923.8	3,002.6	3,001.2	3,009.6	3,039.3	3,046.9	3,052.8
Age group																
Less than 20	('000)	129.0	127.0	127.1	126.0	127.7	131.6	57.8	60.4	76.8	90.6	100.5	107.1	111.1	111.7	115.1
20-24	('000)	813.5	836.6	852.3	857.2	859.5	865.7	707.1	708.7	717.7	737.5	748.0	763.6	791.9	816.9	831.7
25-29	('000)	1,326.3	1,327.1	1,330.6	1,337.7	1,333.5	1,331.0	1,307.9	1,295.5	1,293.8	1,330.2	1,328.0	1,330.2	1,343.7	1,344.6	1,345.9
30-34	('000)	1,103.9	1,101.4	1,100.9	1,104.9	1,100.2	1,097.5	1,149.5	1,132.3	1,128.0	1,156.5	1,150.8	1,149.4	1,156.8	1,153.6	1,152.1
35-39	('000)	920.7	918.2	918.0	921.7	917.9	916.3	933.6	919.4	917.4	939.7	935.5	934.0	940.1	937.5	936.8
40-44	('000)	719.6	717.5	717.5	720.7	717.5	716.5	744.0	732.4	730.9	749.8	746.0	745.4	750.0	747.9	747.0
45-49	('000)	598.4	595.9	595.5	598.2	595.0	594.1	611.9	601.8	600.9	616.0	612.3	611.4	615.0	612.8	611.6
50-54	('000)	469.9	467.3	466.5	468.2	465.2	464.0	486.9	478.2	476.8	489.5	485.8	484.6	487.0	484.7	483.0
55-59	('000)	322.4	319.9	318.4	319.5	316.5	314.9	337.4	330.2	328.8	337.0	333.4	331.6	332.6	330.0	327.9
60-64	('000)	154.3	152.1	150.1	150.0	146.6	145.3	172.1	167.4	166.3	169.2	166.0	164.0	163.6	161.0	158.8
65 and above	('000)	103.4	101.9	101.1	100.0	98.8	98.0	114.6	111.8	110.6	112.2	110.8	109.8	109.3	108.1	107.1
State																
Johor	('000)	706.4	707.4	708.8	708.1	709.9	710.8	705.6	697.2	699.1	719.3	718.9	721.0	728.4	730.5	730.2
Kedah	('000)	239.8	239.2	239.0	241.0	240.7	240.5	237.8	234.2	234.9	244.8	243.0	242.8	246.4	245.2	244.8
Kelantan	('000)	93.8	93.0	92.8	93.4	92.6	92.3	91.0	88.4	88.6	94.1	92.6	92.4	94.6	93.1	92.1
Melaka	('000)	176.5	175.9	176.0	178.3	177.6	177.4	174.6	171.4	172.0	176.1	175.1	175.6	177.4	177.3	177.8
Negeri Sembilan	('000)	172.0	171.5	171.6	172.2	170.6	170.7	169.0	165.5	165.7	171.6	170.7	170.6	172.3	171.6	172.1
Pahang	('000)	168.2	167.0	167.0	169.1	168.2	168.2	166.4	163.5	163.5	168.3	168.1	168.6	171.0	170.5	171.2
Pulau Pinang	('000)	533.5	534.0	535.0	535.0	528.9	529.1	524.3	518.9	518.9	529.8	529.5	531.1	536.1	538.9	539.5
Perak	('000)	312.1	310.6	311.6	312.5	310.2	310.5	307.2	302.7	304.0	311.9	311.5	311.6	314.3	313.4	313.2
Perlis	('000)	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.4	18.1	17.2	17.1	18.7	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.2	18.3
Selangor	('000)	1,891.0	1,890.0	1,892.6	1,895.0	1,884.5	1,881.8	1,865.2	1,840.2	1,842.2	1,891.3	1,891.3	1,896.4	1,914.2	1,915.5	1,918.7
Terengganu	('000)	142.4	141.4	141.7	143.7	142.7	143.2	141.3	137.7	138.2	144.8	143.7	143.9	147.4	146.9	147.1
Sabah	('000)	334.5	335.0	335.0	336.1	337.2	337.0	336.6	335.1	334.6	338.1	337.9	339.1	342.8	343.3	344.5
Sarawak	('000)	490.1	490.5	490.9	493.8	492.4	492.0	486.9	480.8	484.8	499.3	498.4	498.2	502.9	502.5	502.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	('000)	1,335.3	1,343.4	1,350.5	1,359.8	1,356.8	1,355.3	1,352.3	1,339.2	1,337.4	1,372.0	1,370.4	1,373.6	1,386.5	1,392.8	1,396.0
W.P. Labuan	('000)	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.3
W.P. Putrajaya	('000)	30.0	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.7	31.4

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q3 2024

1. Profile of formal employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2023						2024								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Month		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	('000)	6,661.4	6,665.0	6,678.0	6,704.1	6,678.3	6,674.9	6,622.7	6,538.1	6,547.9	6,728.0	6,717.0	6,731.0	6,801.0	6,808.8	6,817.0
Economic activity																
Agriculture	('000)	130.3	129.9	129.6	130.1	129.4	129.3	128.3	126.7	126.6	129.0	128.7	129.1	129.5	129.5	129.4
Mining & quarrying	('000)	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.6	37.0	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.6	38.7	38.7
Manufacturing	('000)	1,215.9	1,216.7	1,216.4	1,218.9	1,214.6	1,210.8	1,202.6	1,190.5	1,164.4	1,211.1	1,208.6	1,208.6	1,218.7	1,220.8	1,221.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	172.4	174.3	174.4	174.4	174.0	170.3	173.1	171.1	171.5	174.5	174.8	174.4	176.9	177.3	177.6
Beverages & tobacco products	('000)	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.9
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	('000)	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.1	24.9	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	24.8	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.6
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	('000)	101.3	100.7	100.4	100.6	100.1	99.9	98.9	96.9	94.5	98.7	97.3	96.9	97.4	96.6	96.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	('000)	199.3	199.1	199.1	199.4	198.4	198.1	194.1	193.1	188.6	199.2	198.6	198.8	200.7	201.6	201.9
Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	('000)	150.1	149.8	149.8	150.4	150.2	150.0	147.8	147.2	144.6	149.4	149.2	149.1	150.4	150.6	150.5
Electrical, electronic & optical products	('000)	347.4	347.4	346.4	345.7	343.4	343.1	340.3	336.6	319.1	335.7	336.2	335.2	336.3	337.1	335.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	('000)	207.6	208.0	208.9	211.4	211.7	212.4	211.9	209.7	210.4	217.1	216.6	218.2	220.6	221.4	222.5
Construction	('000)	419.9	417.3	418.8	426.7	424.4	424.1	417.0	404.9	389.5	423.3	420.6	420.5	429.4	427.4	427.9
Services	('000)	4,481.2	4,485.7	4,496.0	4,511.5	4,492.0	4,494.2	4,456.4	4,398.1	4,450.4	4,545.8	4,538.3	4,550.1	4,600.1	4,605.8	4,612.3
Utilities	('000)	65.5	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.1	64.5	64.8	69.5	69.9	70.0	70.7	70.5	71.1
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,432.1	1,431.4	1,432.0	1,432.9	1,428.0	1,433.0	1,424.8	1,406.8	1,390.2	1,441.3	1,437.6	1,439.8	1,450.4	1,450.1	1,451.3
Food & beverages and accommodation	('000)	318.6	318.9	318.2	311.3	304.4	299.8	295.6	288.8	286.1	295.1	293.6	294.5	297.4	298.5	299.5
Transportation & storage	('000)	304.2	303.9	303.8	304.7	304.0	304.5	300.4	295.0	292.2	301.6	297.3	297.6	300.9	300.7	300.2
Information & communication	('000)	215.7	215.0	216.0	217.5	214.7	214.7	211.8	210.2	215.7	222.3	221.7	221.9	223.0	222.8	223.5
Finance & insurance	('000)	300.7	300.9	302.1	305.0	305.2	306.0	305.5	304.5	303.7	307.6	307.0	307.3	308.0	308.5	309.4
Real estate & business services	('000)	806.2	805.0	808.3	823.8	818.3	818.3	808.1	792.1	788.4	826.6	820.8	823.2	839.7	839.5	835.7
Other services	('000)	1,038.1	1,044.9	1,049.8	1,050.4	1,051.3	1,051.6	1,044.1	1,036.3	1,109.3	1,081.8	1,090.3	1,095.8	1,110.0	1,115.4	1,121.7
Unclassified	('000)	378.2	379.4	380.9	380.0	381.0	379.8	381.7	381.2	380.0	380.7	382.7	384.4	384.7	386.5	387.8

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q3 2024

2. Median monthly wages of formal employee

Indicator	Unit	2023						2024								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Month		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	**(RM)**	**2,582**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,900**	**2,945**	**2,782**	**2,844**	**2,764**	**2,700**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**
Sex																
Male	(RM)	2,627	2,627	2,645	2,664	2,664	2,945	2,982	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,764	2,782	2,782	2,767	2,782
Female	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,518	2,564	2,564	2,845	2,900	2,727	2,800	2,700	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,682	2,700
Age group																
Less than 20	(RM)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
20-24	(RM)	1,700	1,727	1,745	1,782	1,782	1,845	1,782	1,745	1,764	1,764	1,782	1,782	1,782	1,800	1,800
25-29	(RM)	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,445	2,427	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,500
30-34	(RM)	2,864	2,882	2,882	2,900	2,900	3,145	3,082	2,989	3,045	3,000	2,973	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
35-39	(RM)	3,200	3,227	3,227	3,264	3,245	3,564	3,500	3,364	3,500	3,400	3,327	3,364	3,345	3,345	3,364
40-44	(RM)	3,400	3,427	3,427	3,464	3,464	3,827	3,827	3,600	3,764	3,600	3,500	3,527	3,527	3,522	3,527
45-49	(RM)	3,482	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,927	4,000	3,727	3,818	3,682	3,600	3,627	3,627	3,627	3,627
50-54	(RM)	3,300	3,300	3,327	3,327	3,327	3,682	3,864	3,582	3,645	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
55-59	(RM)	3,033	3,064	3,064	3,064	3,064	3,382	3,500	3,327	3,364	3,227	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
60-64	(RM)	2,727	2,727	2,727	2,700	2,727	2,900	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,945	2,945	2,900	2,927	2,925	2,900
65 and above	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,545	2,564	2,755	3,000	2,800	2,745	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,725	2,725
State																
Johor	(RM)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,427	2,400	2,673	2,700	2,500	2,582	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Kedah	(RM)	1,864	1,827	1,845	1,864	1,827	2,000	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,900	1,900	1,945	1,900	1,927
Kelantan	(RM)	1,600	1,627	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,645	1,627	1,645	1,600	1,645	1,645	1,627	1,645	1,682
Melaka	(RM)	2,282	2,300	2,282	2,455	2,400	2,682	2,522	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,382	2,464	2,400	2,400	2,400
Negeri Sembilan	(RM)	2,264	2,264	2,245	2,264	2,264	2,482	2,500	2,327	2,500	2,345	2,345	2,400	2,382	2,382	2,364
Pahang	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,082	2,100	2,082	2,145	2,100	2,082	2,100	2,100	2,082	2,082
Pulau Pinang	(RM)	2,627	2,627	2,645	2,700	2,682	3,245	3,033	2,864	2,827	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Perak	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,082	2,200	2,064	2,082	2,045	2,045	2,027	2,045	2,045	2,045
Perlis	(RM)	1,600	1,664	1,627	1,627	1,627	1,700	1,700	1,682	1,682	1,700	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682
Selangor	(RM)	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,945	2,964	3,164	3,245	3,027	3,164	3,064	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Terengganu	(RM)	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,982	2,000	2,000	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sabah	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,882	1,945	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,864	1,882	1,882	1,882
Sarawak	(RM)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,064	2,064	2,045	2,082	2,045	2,064	2,045	2,064
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	(RM)	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	4,045	4,145	4,000	4,256	4,073	3,964	3,982	4,000	3,964	3,964
W.P. Labuan	(RM)	1,945	1,964	1,964	2,000	2,000	2,327	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
W.P. Putrajaya	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,464	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,500	2,482	2,727	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

Table D: Employee Wages, Malaysia, Q3 2023 - Q3 2024

2. Median monthly wages of formal employee (cont.)

Indicator	Unit	2023						2024								
		Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3		
Month		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total	**(RM)**	**2,582**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,600**	**2,900**	**2,945**	**2,782**	**2,844**	**2,764**	**2,700**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**	**2,745**
Economic activity																
Agriculture	(RM)	1,964	1,964	1,982	1,982	1,950	2,300	2,100	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,027	2,027	2,027
Mining & quarrying	(RM)	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	6,844	6,200	5,900	8,400	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,900
Manufacturing	(RM)	2,445	2,427	2,427	2,500	2,482	3,200	2,845	2,582	2,645	2,582	2,522	2,582	2,564	2,544	2,564
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(RM)	2,178	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,164	2,445	2,478	2,278	2,300	2,345	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,282
Beverages & tobacco products	(RM)	2,964	3,000	3,089	3,000	3,145	4,127	3,364	3,282	3,327	3,300	3,156	3,164	3,100	3,111	3,264
Textiles, wearing apparel & leather products	(RM)	1,945	1,964	1,982	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,245	2,045	2,045	2,064	2,027	2,064	2,045	2,027	2,027
Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing	(RM)	2,256	2,245	2,264	2,300	2,282	2,500	2,782	2,445	2,427	2,364	2,382	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,400
Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products	(RM)	2,527	2,527	2,500	2,682	2,564	3,282	3,064	2,700	2,827	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,645	2,600	2,645
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	(RM)	2,545	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,582	2,882	3,000	2,811	2,700	2,700	2,664	2,664	2,664	2,682	2,700
Electrical, electronic & optical products	(RM)	2,527	2,527	2,500	2,600	2,582	3,864	2,964	2,682	2,664	2,700	2,627	2,745	2,700	2,664	2,700
Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair	(RM)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,564	2,545	3,145	2,744	2,564	2,891	2,664	2,545	2,664	2,600	2,600	2,627
Construction	(RM)	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,814	3,000	2,864	2,964	2,800	2,845	2,800	2,827	2,845	2,800
Services	(RM)	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,627	2,645	2,800	2,964	2,800	2,882	2,800	2,764	2,764	2,764	2,764	2,782
Utilities	(RM)	2,782	2,745	2,745	2,745	2,745	3,033	3,282	3,111	3,400	3,600	3,245	3,064	3,027	3,082	3,064
Wholesale & retail trade	(RM)	2,264	2,282	2,282	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,427	2,464	2,400	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,400	2,382
Food & beverages and accommodation	(RM)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,864	1,900	1,982	1,964	1,964	1,927	1,982	1,964	1,945	1,927	1,964
Transportation & storage	(RM)	2,700	2,727	2,764	2,789	2,782	3,000	3,000	2,827	3,033	2,989	2,867	2,864	2,900	2,900	2,927
Information & communication	(RM)	4,964	4,964	4,982	4,900	4,964	5,300	5,300	5,200	5,700	5,300	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Finance & insurance	(RM)	5,500	5,564	5,700	5,600	5,700	6,300	6,000	6,200	6,900	6,200	5,900	6,000	5,900	5,900	5,900
Real estate & business services	(RM)	2,727	2,764	2,764	2,745	2,782	2,964	3,000	2,964	3,000	2,900	2,882	2,900	2,900	2,882	2,927
Other services	(RM)	2,545	2,545	2,564	2,564	2,564	2,727	2,764	2,700	2,764	2,682	2,664	2,682	2,673	2,664	2,682

Source: Employment Wages Statistics (Formal Sector) Report, Q3 2024, DOSM

LABOUR MARKET REVIEW
FOURTH QUARTER 2024

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