



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

ISSN 2710-6926

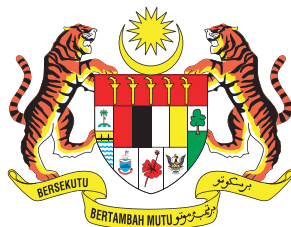


STATISTIK SISWAZAH

GRADUATES STATISTICS

2023

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2023

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2023

Pemakluman:

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

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

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

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accesible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

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

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

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh / *Published and printed by:*

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000

Faks : 03-8888 9248

Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>

Facebook / Twitter / Instagram : StatsMalaysia

Emel / *Email* : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / *general enquiries*)

data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & *permintaan data* /
data request & enquiries)

Harga / *Price* : RM30.00

Diterbitkan pada Disember 2024 / *Published on December 2024*

Hakcipta terpelihara / *All rights reserved.*

Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics Malaysia. Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:

“Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia”

ISSN 2710-6926

KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Siswazah 2023 melaporkan statistik tahunan siswazah di Malaysia. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berpandukan konsep dan definisi dari International Labour Organization (ILO) dan International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011). Pelbagai sumber digunakan untuk penganggaran statistik ini termasuk Survei Tenaga Buruh, Survei Gaji dan Upah, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi, dan maklumat dari Kajian Pengesanan Graduan oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Bermula 2023, penganggaran statistik ini ditambah baik dengan mengambil kira maklumat siswazah Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) yang menerima sijil dalam pendidikan tertiar.

Penerbitan ini menyediakan pecahan mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi iaitu kumpulan umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, sijil tertinggi diperoleh, strata, negeri, pekerjaan, taraf pekerjaan, tahap kemahiran dan aktiviti ekonomi bagi tempoh 2020 hingga 2023. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting kepada agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, sektor swasta dan individu terutamanya dalam mengkaji kedudukan siswazah dalam pasaran buruh dan menyediakan panduan bagi penggubalan dasar yang berkaitan.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini memaparkan ringkasan penemuan statistik siswazah termasuk bekerja, penganggur dan luar tenaga buruh. Bahagian kedua memuatkan nota penerangan penganggaran semula, manakala Bahagian ketiga memaparkan jadual statistik terperinci. Aspek teknikal seperti skop dan liputan, konsep, definisi dan metodologi disediakan di bahagian keempat bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Sebarang cadangan dan pandangan untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2024

PREFACE

Graduates Statistics 2023 reports the annual statistics of graduates in Malaysia. The compilation of this statistic is guided by the concepts and definitions from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011). Various sources are used to estimate this statistic including Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics and information from Graduate Tracer Study by Ministry of Higher Education. Starting 2023, the estimation is updated in taking into account the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates' information who obtained the certificates in tertiary education.

This publication provides breakdown by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as age group, sex, ethnic group, highest certificate obtained, strata, state, occupation, status in employment, skill level and economic activity for the period of 2020 to 2023. These statistics serve as an essential reference for government agencies, economist, academicians, private sector and individuals particularly to analyse graduate's situation in the labour market and provide guidance in formulation of related policies.

The first section of this publication presents the summary findings on graduates including employed, unemployed and outside labour force. The second section presents explanatory notes of revision, meanwhile the third section presents detailed statistical tables. The technical aspects such as scope and coverage, concepts, definitions and methodology are provided in the fourth section to assist users' understanding of the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia acknowledges the cooperation of all parties involved in the success of this publication. All comments and suggestions towards improving this publication in the future are greatly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

December 2024

KANDUNGAN

CONTENTS

	Muka Surat Page
Kata Pengantar <i>Preface</i>	iii
Kandungan <i>Contents</i>	v
1 Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary Findings</i>	1
2 Nota Penerangan <i>Explanatory Notes</i>	12
3 Jadual <i>Tables</i>	47
1a Statistik Utama Penduduk Umur Bekerja, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Working Age Population, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	51
1b Statistik Utama Siswazah mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates by Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	52
2a Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	55
2b Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	57
2c Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	58
3a Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	59
3b Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	61
3c Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	62
4a Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Number of Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	63
4b Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Number of Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	65
4c Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Number of Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	66

5a	Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	67
5b	Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2020</i>	69
5c	Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Labour Force by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	70
6a	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	71
6b	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	73
6c	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	74
6d	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Pekerjaan, Tahap Kemahiran dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Occupation, Skill Level and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	75
6e	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Taraf Pekerjaan dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Status in Employment and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	77
6f	Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Employed Graduates by Economic Activity and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	78
6g	Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Masa mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Time-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	81
6h	Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Masa mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Rate of Graduates Time-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	82
6i	Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Kemahiran mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	83
6j	Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Kemahiran mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Rate of Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	84
7a	Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Unemployed Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	85
7b	Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Unemployed Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	87
7c	Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Unemployed Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	88
7d	Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Tempoh Menganggur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Unemployed Graduates by Duration of Unemployment and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	89
8a	Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Outside Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	90
8b	Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Outside Labour Force by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	92

8c	Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Outside Labour Force by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	93
8d	Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Graduates Outside Labour Force by the Reasons for Not Seeking Work and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	94
9a	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Johor, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Johor, 2020 - 2023</i>	97
9b	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Kedah, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Kedah, 2020 - 2023</i>	98
9c	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Kelantan, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Kelantan, 2020 - 2020</i>	99
9d	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Melaka, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Melaka, 2020 - 2023</i>	100
9e	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Negeri Sembilan, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Negeri Sembilan, 2020 - 2023</i>	101
9f	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Pahang, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Pahang, 2020 - 2023</i>	102
9g	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Pulau Pinang, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Pulau Pinang, 2020 - 2023</i>	103
9h	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Perak, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Perak, 2020 - 2023</i>	104
9i	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Perlis, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Perlis, 2020 - 2023</i>	105
9j	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Selangor, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Selangor, 2020 - 2023</i>	106
9k	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Terengganu, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Terengganu, 2020 - 2023</i>	107
9l	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Sabah, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Sabah, 2020 - 2023</i>	108
9m	Statistik Utama Siswazah, Sarawak, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, Sarawak, 2020 - 2023</i>	109
9n	Statistik Utama Siswazah, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 2020 - 2023</i>	110
9o	Statistik Utama Siswazah, W.P. Labuan, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, W.P. Labuan, 2020 - 2023</i>	111
9p	Statistik Utama Siswazah, W.P. Putrajaya, 2020 - 2023 <i>Principal Statistics of Graduates, W.P. Putrajaya, 2020 - 2023</i>	112
10a	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	115
10b	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	115

10c	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	115
10d	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	116
10e	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	116
10f	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	117
10g	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	117
10h	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	118
10i	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill Level, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	118
10j	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill Level, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	118
10k	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	119
10l	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	119
10m	Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by State, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	120
10n	Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 <i>Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by State, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023</i>	121
4	Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	123

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Summary Findings





Siapa Siswazah?

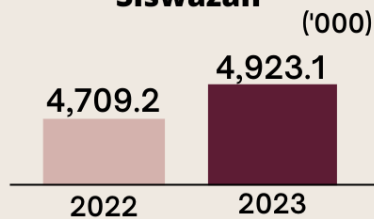
Merujuk kepada individu yang memiliki sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang beriktiraf atau setaraf, dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun.

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2023

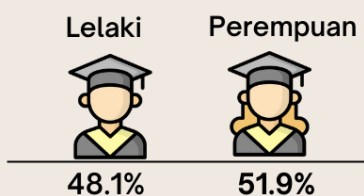


5.74 juta siswazah pada 2023

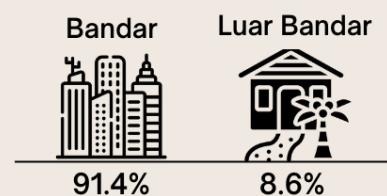
Bilangan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah ('000)



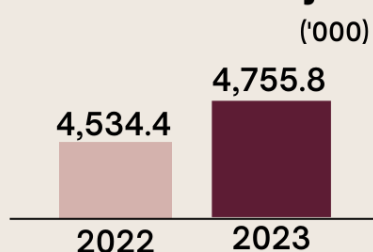
Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Jantina, 2023



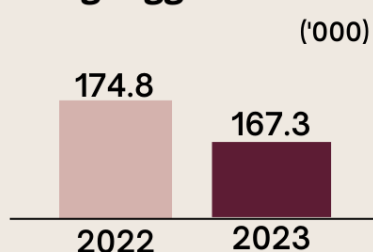
Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata, 2023



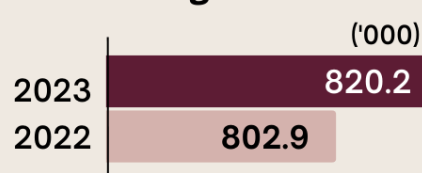
Siswazah Bekerja ('000)



Penganggur Siswazah ('000)



Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh



KPTBS 2023 85.7% 

2022 85.4%

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS)



88.6%

Lelaki



83.2%

Perempuan



86.7%

Bandar



76.5%

Luar Bandar

KPS 2023 3.4% 

2022 3.7%

Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (KPS)



3.1%

Lelaki



3.7%

Perempuan



3.1%

Bandar



6.5%

Luar Bandar

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2023

daripada
4.76 juta siswazah bekerja

Kumpulan Umur

('000)

 <24	337.5
 25 - 34	1,730.9
 35 - 44	1,648.9
 >45	1,038.4

Tahap Kemahiran & Jantina

('000) Lelaki Perempuan

 Mahir	3,214.9	75.6%	60.2%
 Separuh Mahir	1,489.0	22.7%	39.4%
 Berkemahiran Rendah	51.8	1.7%	0.5%

Sektor

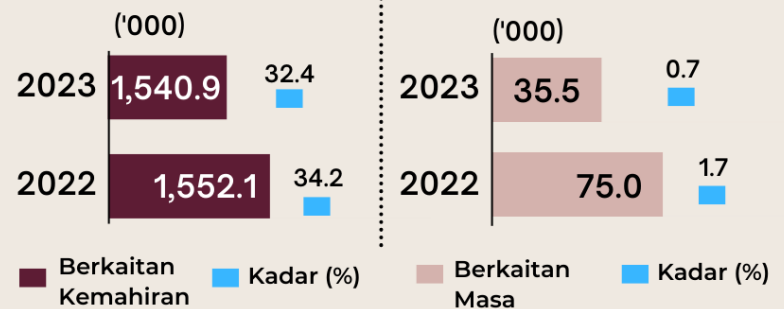
('000) Sumbangan

 Pertanian	83.0	1.7%
 Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	46.8	1.0%
 Pembuatan	637.9	13.4%
 Pembinaan	301.1	6.3%
 Perkhidmatan	3,687.0	77.5%

Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah

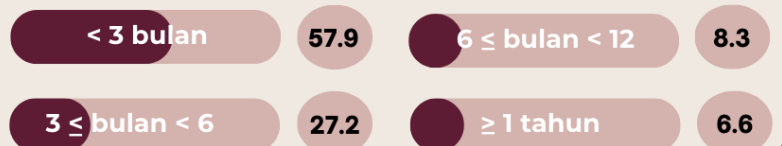
Berkaitan Kemahiran

Berkaitan Masa



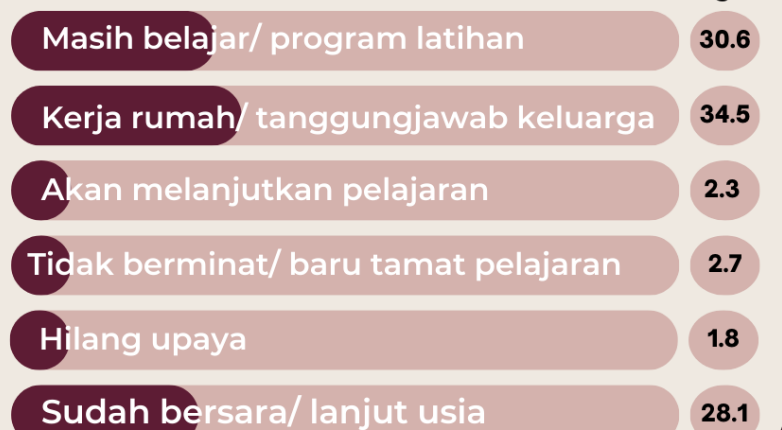
Tempoh Siswazah Menganggur

% Sumbangan



Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan

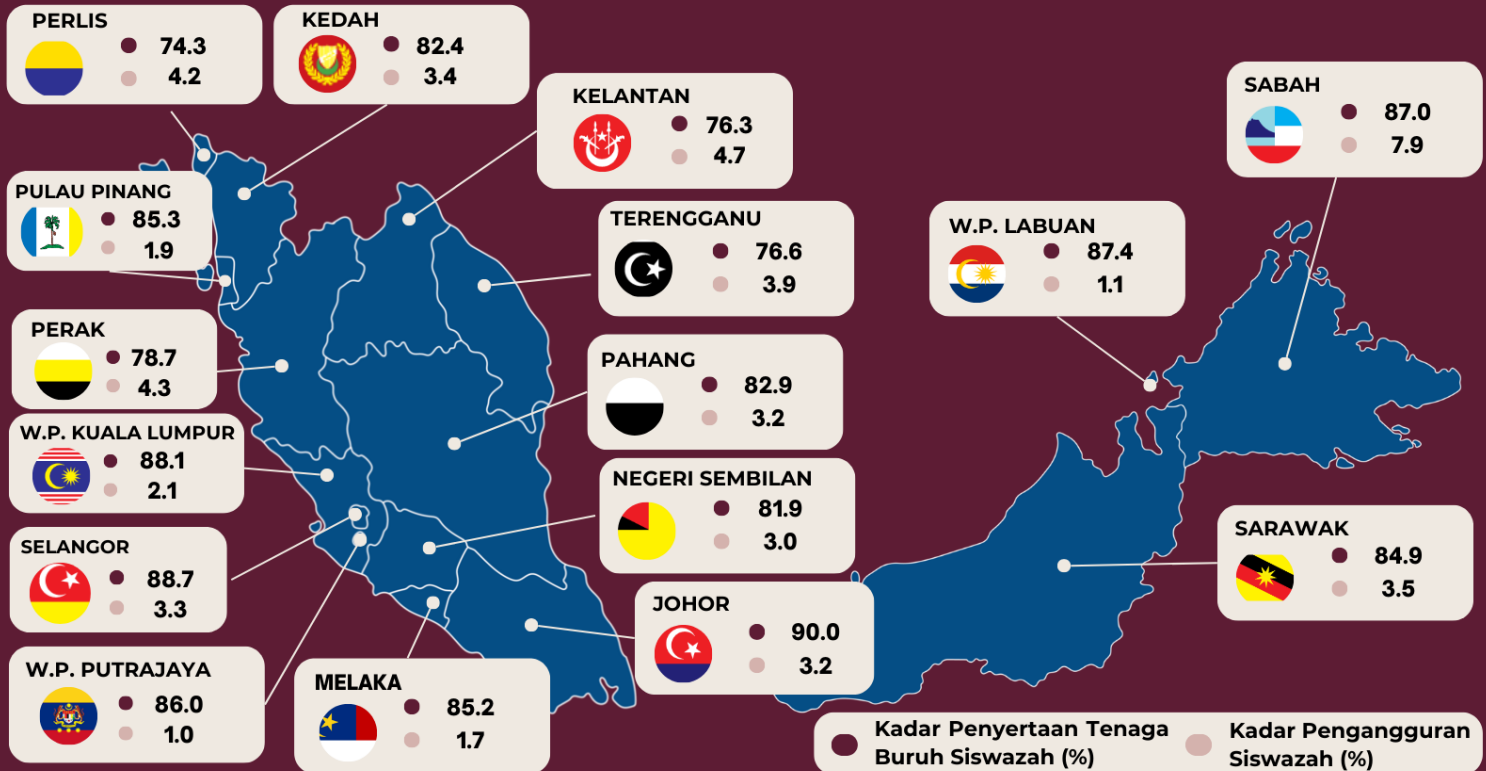
% Sumbangan



Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2023



	JOHOR	KEDAH	KELANTAN	MELAKA	NEGERI SEMBILAN	PAHANG	PULAU PINANG	PERAK
Siswazah	521.7	299.4	220.3	194.6	229.5	219.0	381.9	348.0
Bekerja	454.4	238.5	160.2	163.1	182.1	175.8	319.3	262.1
Menganggur	15.2	8.4	7.9	2.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	11.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh	52.1	52.6	52.2	28.7	41.6	37.5	56.3	74.3
	W.P. PUTRAJAYA	PERLIS	TERENGGANU	SELANGOR	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	SARAWAK	SABAH	W.P. LABUAN
Siswazah	40.3	47.3	167.7	1,817.0	615.6	281.6	346.1	13.0
Bekerja	34.4	33.7	123.5	1,558.6	530.7	230.7	277.4	11.2
Menganggur	0.3	1.5	5.0	53.2	11.5	8.3	23.6	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh	5.6	12.1	39.2	205.2	73.4	42.6	45.1	1.6

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



@StatsMalaysia



STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2023

Purata dan penengah gaji & upah yang lebih tinggi diterima siswazah pada 2023

	Lelaki	Perempuan	Jumlah
Purata (RM)	5,541	4,683	4,933
	5,199	4,435	4,747
Penengah (RM)	4,800	4,350	4,409
	4,457	4,049	4,265

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Tahap Kemahiran
Peningkatan tertinggi purata gaji & upah siswazah adalah bagi kategori mahir

	Mahir	Separuh Mahir	Berkemahiran Rendah
Purata (RM)	6,149	2,851	2,271
	5,848	2,733	2,199
Penengah (RM)	5,663	2,375	1,915
	5,467	2,276	1,880

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Strata
Purata dan penengah gaji & upah siswazah bagi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar meningkat

	Bandar	Luar Bandar
Purata (RM)	5,209	4,019
	4,906	3,846
Penengah (RM)	4,637	3,426
	4,403	3,391

● Tahun 2023 ● Tahun 2022

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Negeri

Purata (RM) Penengah (RM)

	Johor	4,855	4,247
	Kedah	4,289	3,541
	Kelantan	4,469	3,985
	Melaka	4,705	4,084
	Negeri Sembilan	4,723	4,194
	Pahang	4,908	4,580
	Pulau Pinang	4,912	4,102
	Perak	4,577	4,160
	Perlis	4,591	4,522
	Selangor	5,356	4,792
	Terengganu	4,598	3,867
	Sabah	4,413	4,219
	Sarawak	4,805	4,502
	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,779	5,694
	W.P. Labuan	4,766	3,802
	W.P. Putrajaya	6,084	4,963

Nota: Statistik gaji & upah bulanan siswazah adalah berdasarkan maklumat pekerjaan utama sepenuh masa atau setaraf bagi pekerja bergaji

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



Who are Graduates?

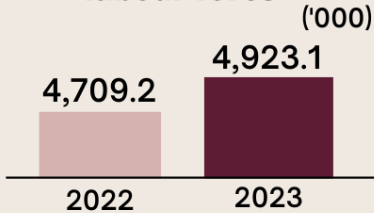
Graduates refers to individual with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, where duration of study is at least two years.

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2023

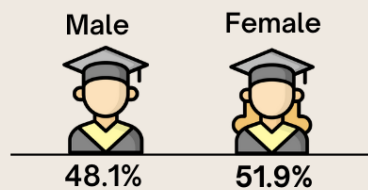


5.74 million graduates in 2023

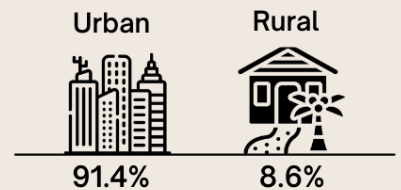
Number of graduates' labour force



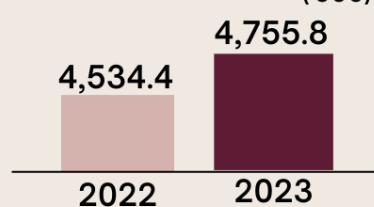
Graduates' Labour Force by Sex, 2023



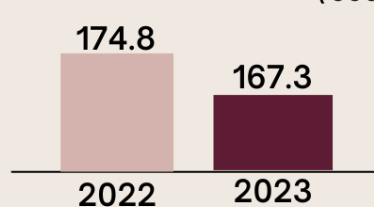
Graduates' Labour Force by Strata, 2023



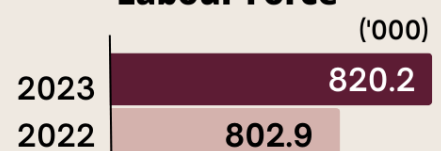
Employed graduates



Unemployed graduates



Graduates' Outside Labour Force



GLFPR 2023 **85.7%** 
 2022 85.4%
 Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR)

 
88.6% **83.2%**
 Male Female

 
86.7% **76.5%**
 Urban Rural

GUR 2023 **3.4%** 
 2022 3.7%
 Graduates Unemployment Rate (GUR)

 
3.1% **3.7%**
 Male Female

 
3.1% **6.5%**
 Urban Rural

Source: Graduates Statistics 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



@StatsMalaysia



GRADUATES STATISTICS 2023

Out of 4.76
million employed graduates

Age Group

('000)

<24	337.5
25 - 34	1,730.9
35 - 44	1,648.9
>45	1,038.4

Skill level & Sex

('000) Male Female

Skilled	3,214.9	75.6%	60.2%
Semi-skilled	1,489.0	22.7%	39.4%
Low-skilled	51.8	1.7%	0.5%

Sector

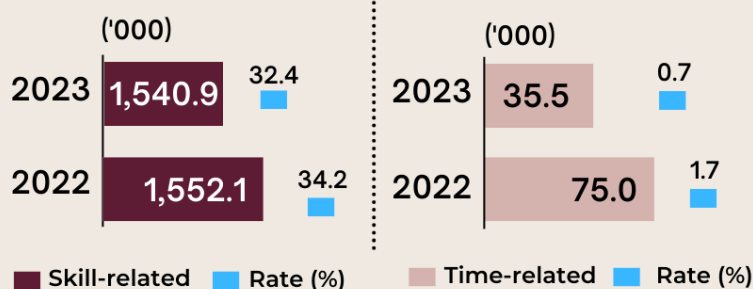
('000) Share

Agriculture	83.0	1.7%
Mining & Quarrying	46.8	1.0%
Manufacturing	637.9	13.4%
Construction	301.1	6.3%
Services	3,687.0	77.5%

Graduates' Underemployment

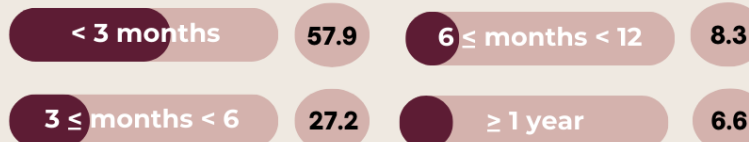
Skill-related

Time-related



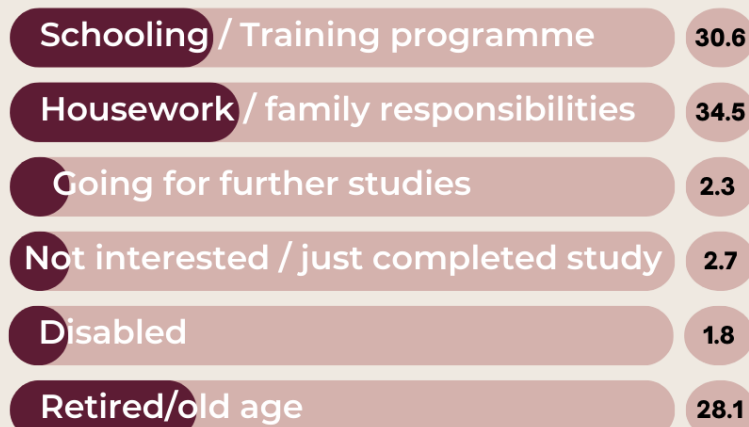
Duration of Graduates' Unemployment

% Share



Reasons for not Seeking Work

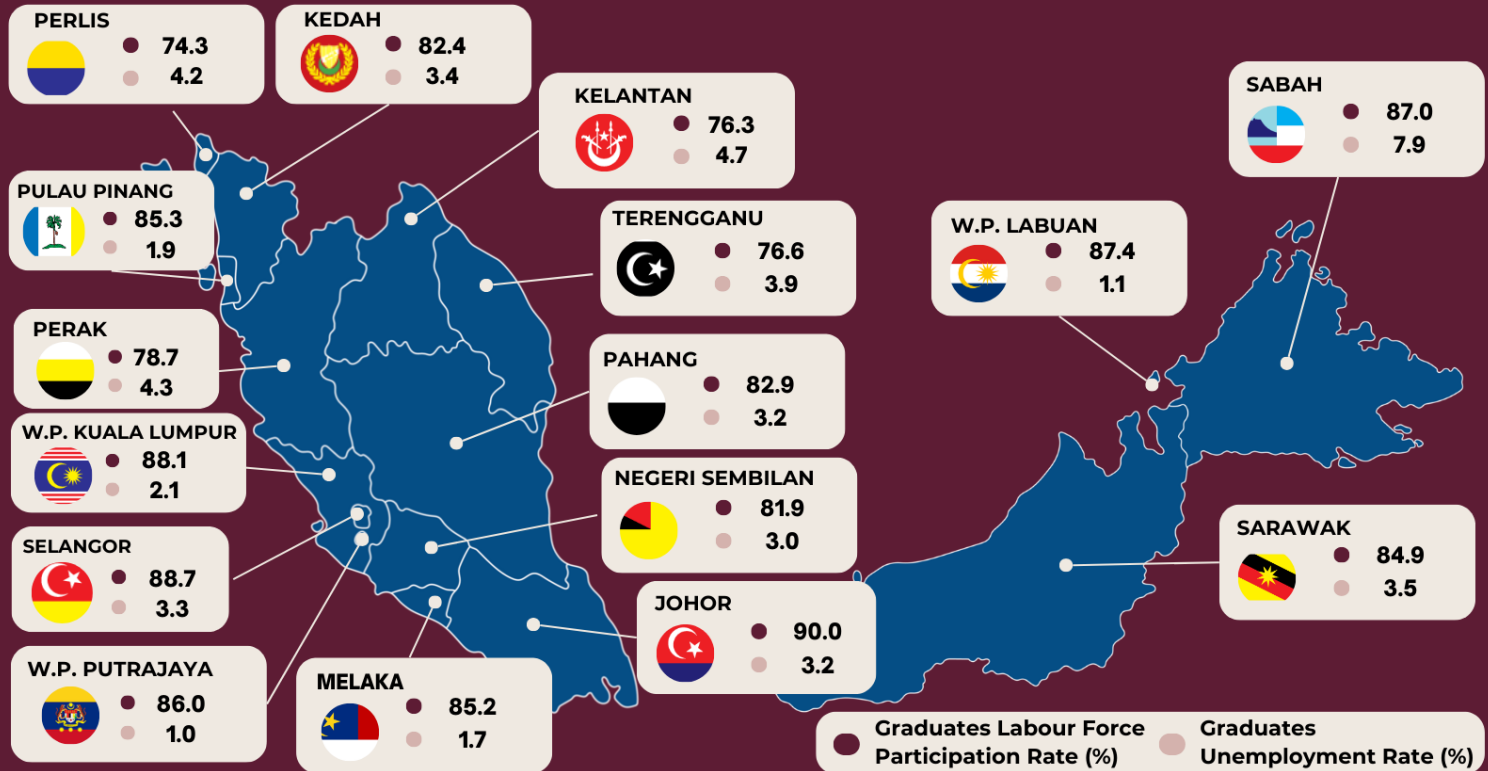
% Share



Source: Graduates Statistics 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



GRADUATES STATISTICS 2023



	JOHOR	KEDAH	KELANTAN	MELAKA	NEGERI SEMBILAN	PAHANG	PULAU PINANG	PERAK
Graduates	521.7	299.4	220.3	194.6	229.5	219.0	381.9	348.0
Employed	454.4	238.5	160.2	163.1	182.1	175.8	319.3	262.1
Unemployed	15.2	8.4	7.9	2.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	11.7
Outside Labour Force	52.1	52.6	52.2	28.7	41.6	37.5	56.3	74.3
	W.P. PUTRAJAYA	PERLIS	TERENGGANU	SELANGOR	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	SARAWAK	SABAH	W.P. LABUAN
Graduates	40.3	47.3	167.7	1,817.0	615.6	281.6	346.1	13.0
Employed	34.4	33.7	123.5	1,558.6	530.7	230.7	277.4	11.2
Unemployed	0.3	1.5	5.0	53.2	11.5	8.3	23.6	0.1
Outside Labour Force	5.6	12.1	39.2	205.2	73.4	42.6	45.1	1.6

Source: Graduates Statistics 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



GRADUATES STATISTICS 2023

Higher mean & median monthly salaries & wages received by employed graduates in 2023

	Male	Female	Total
Mean (RM)	5,541	4,683	4,933
	5,199	4,435	4,747
Median (RM)	4,800	4,350	4,409
	4,457	4,049	4,265

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Skill

The highest gain in salaries & wages of graduates in skilled occupations

	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Low-Skilled
Mean (RM)	6,149	2,851	2,271
	5,848	2,733	2,199
Median (RM)	5,663	2,375	1,915
	5,467	2,276	1,880

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Strata

Both mean and median of salaries & wages in urban and rural area increased

	Urban	Rural
Mean (RM)	5,209	4,019
	4,906	3,846
Median (RM)	4,637	3,426
	4,403	3,391

 Year 2023
  Year 2022

Graduates Salaries & Wages by States

	Mean (RM)	Median (RM)
 Johor	4,855	4,247
 Kedah	4,289	3,541
 Kelantan	4,469	3,985
 Melaka	4,705	4,084
 Negeri Sembilan	4,723	4,194
 Pahang	4,908	4,580
 Pulau Pinang	4,912	4,102
 Perak	4,577	4,160
 Perlis	4,591	4,522
 Selangor	5,356	4,792
 Terengganu	4,598	3,867
 Sabah	4,413	4,219
 Sarawak	4,805	4,502
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,779	5,694
 W.P. Labuan	4,766	3,802
 W.P. Putrajaya	6,084	4,963

Note: Graduates monthly salaries & wages statistics are based on full-time equivalent principal occupation of paid employees

Source: Graduates Statistics 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

NOTA PENERANGAN

Explanatory Notes



Nota Penerangan

Bermula dengan penerbitan tahunan Statistik Siswazah 2023, statistik siswazah dianggarkan semula berdasarkan anggaran penduduk semasa Malaysia terkini.

Semakan semula siri data statistik siswazah ini telah dilaksanakan susulan ketersediaan data terkini daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020. Maklumat banci yang diperbaharui ini digunakan untuk memperhalusi dan memperluaskan skop data statistik siswazah, dengan mengintegrasikan maklumat tambahan daripada proses penanda aras populasi terkini. Proses penggabungan penanda aras populasi yang disemak semula ini dikenali sebagai 'rebasing'. Sebagai sebahagian daripada usaha ini, siri data statistik siswazah bagi tahun 2020 hingga 2022 telah disemak semula secara sistematik untuk memastikan konsistensi dan ketepatan.

Explanatory Notes

Starting with the annual release of Graduate Statistics 2023, the graduates statistics are revised based on the current population estimates of Malaysia.

The revision of the Graduates Statistics data series has been undertaken following the availability of the most recent Population and Housing Census 2020 data. This updated census information is utilized to refine and expand the scope of the Graduates Statistics data, incorporating additional insights from the latest population benchmarks. This process of integrating revised population data is known as rebasing. As part of this effort, the Graduates Statistics data series for the years 2020 to 2022 has been systematically revised to ensure consistency and accuracy.

1. PENDAHULUAN

Pada 2023, selepas hampir tiga tahun sejak bermulanya wabak COVID-19, ekonomi global mula pulih, walaupun di tengah-tengah cabaran berterusan seperti ketegangan geopolitik, gangguan rantai bekalan yang disebabkan oleh konflik Ukraine-Rusia dan peningkatan inflasi. Laporan World Economic Outlook (WEO) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF) pada Januari 2023 mengunjurkan pertumbuhan ekonomi global pada 2.9 peratus untuk 2023 dan 3.1 peratus untuk 2024. Ketika Malaysia beralih ke fasa endemik pada 1 April 2022, ekonomi negara menunjukkan daya tahan, mencapai pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) yang kukuh sebanyak 8.9 peratus pada 2022, meningkat daripada 3.3 peratus pada 2021, walaupun terdapat ketidakpastian global. Menjelang 2023, pertumbuhan ini menyederhana kepada 3.6 peratus, mencerminkan normalisasi aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial, yang seterusnya menyokong pemulihan pasaran buruh yang stabil dan mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan baharu, terutamanya untuk siswazah.

Pada bulan Mac 2023, pasaran buruh mencatatkan peningkatan yang ketara didorong oleh peningkatan ketibaan pelancong dan perbelanjaan pengguna yang lebih tinggi semasa persiapan Ramadan dan Aidilfitri. Aktiviti sosio-ekonomi ini merangsang permintaan dalam sektor seperti hospitaliti, runcit, dan perkhidmatan makanan, sambil mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan sambilan dan sepenuh masa. Dalam situasi ini, siswazah boleh memperoleh manfaat daripada pengembangan dan pertumbuhan industri perkhidmatan dan keusahawanan. Pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa turut meningkatkan prospek dalam sektor pelancongan, pemasaran, dan perkhidmatan digital seterusnya mencipta laluan baharu untuk kebolehpasaran siswazah. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) menekankan bahawa projek infrastruktur dan peningkatan keadaan pasaran buruh sepanjang tempoh ini telah membuka peluang dalam bidang permintaan tinggi seperti kejuruteraan, analisis data, dan pengurusan projek.

Aktiviti seperti perayaan Aidiladha, sambutan Hari Kemerdekaan dan Hari Kebangsaan sepanjang Julai hingga September 2023 telah merangsang aktiviti ekonomi negara. Pelaburan dalam industri berkaitan pelancongan oleh pihak berkepentingan domestik dan antarabangsa turut menyokong pertumbuhan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS). Bagi golongan siswazah, tempoh ini menekankan kepentingan kemahiran dalam pemasaran digital, logistik dan pelancongan mampan, yang membawa kepada peningkatan minat dalam inisiatif peningkatan kemahiran sejajar dengan keperluan pasaran. Inisiatif kerajaan, seperti Naratif Ekonomi MADANI, Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030 (NIMP 2030), dan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12), menekankan inovasi teknologi, kemampunan, dan integrasi rantai nilai global, melengkapkan siswazah untuk peranan dalam tenaga kerja yang berkembang. Program oleh Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), seperti Program Pembinaan Kerjaya, meningkatkan lagi prospek pekerjaan untuk siswazah, terutamanya mereka daripada kumpulan yang kurang bernasib baik.

Pada Oktober dan November 2023, Malaysia menunjukkan daya tahan ekonomi yang berterusan walaupun dengan ketidakpastian global berpunca antaranya ketidakstabilan geopolitik di Timur Tengah yang berpanjangan. Gerakan boikot yang menunjukkan solidariti rakyat Malaysia terhadap produk utama terpilih memberi kesan secara tidak langsung kepada rantai perniagaan.

Walaupun gerakan boikot memberi kesan secara tidak langsung kepada industri terpilih seperti makanan dan minuman, gerakan ini telah menggalakkan peralihan ke arah menyokong perniagaan berjenama tempatan seterusnya memupuk peluang untuk graduan dalam bidang keusahawanan, penjenamaan dan pembangunan produk.

Belanjawan 2023 yang dirangka dalam rangka kerja Malaysia MADANI, memperuntukkan RM99.7 bilion untuk memperkasakan kumpulan seperti B40, M40, belia dan wanita. Selain itu, RM80.9 bilion diperuntukkan untuk inisiatif pewujudan pekerjaan, manakala RM208 bilion tertumpu kepada pengukuhan ekosistem pasaran buruh. Pelaburan strategik ini memudahkan peluang pekerjaan untuk siswazah dalam industri baharu, sektor awam dan keusahawanan.

Pada penghujung 2023, pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan kestabilan dan daya tahan, disokong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh, pembukaan semula sempadan China, dan penyambungan semula projek pembinaan. Faktor-faktor ini menyumbang kepada penurunan pengangguran dan meneruskan trajektori positif dalam guna tenaga siswazah, terutamanya dalam sektor permintaan tinggi seperti teknologi, tenaga mampan dan infrastruktur. Usaha kerjasama antara kerajaan dan sektor swasta memainkan peranan penting dalam melengkapkan graduan untuk cemerlang dalam landskap ekonomi yang kompetitif dan dinamik.

Statistik Siswazah 2023 membentangkan statistik berkenaan siswazah di dalam dan di luar tenaga buruh serta gaji dan upah siswazah di Malaysia. Pelbagai sumber data telah digunakan dalam menyusun statistik ini iaitu Survei Tenaga Buruh, Survei Gaji & Upah, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi dan Kajian Pengesanan Graduan. Siswazah ditakrifkan sebagai individu berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas dengan sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf, di mana tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun. Siswazah dikelaskan kepada dua kategori pensijilan iaitu Diploma dan Ijazah.

Penerbitan ini meliputi statistik siswazah mengikut pembolehubah demografi dan sosioekonomi seperti kumpulan umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, strata bandar dan luar bandar, pekerjaan, status pekerjaan, tahap kemahiran, aktiviti ekonomi, gaji & upah dan negeri.

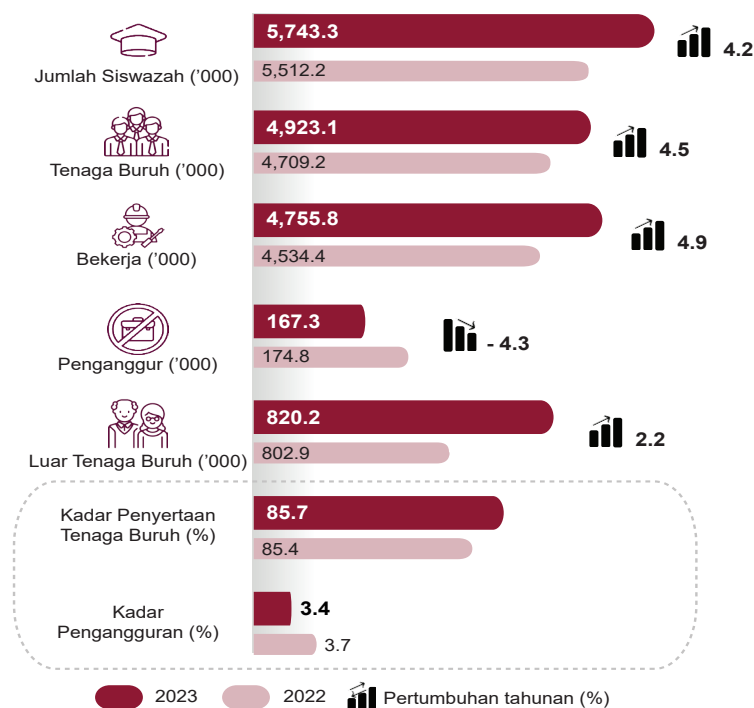
2. STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

Bilangan siswazah di Malaysia pada tahun 2023 meningkat 4.2 peratus kepada 5.74 juta orang berbanding 5.51 juta orang pada tahun 2022. Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh yang merangkumi siswazah bekerja dan penganggur meningkat sebanyak 4.5 peratus kepada 4.92 juta orang (2022: 4.71 juta orang). Sementara itu, Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS) meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 85.7 peratus berbanding 85.4 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Lanjutan itu, bilangan siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 4.9 peratus kepada 4.76 juta orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2022: 4.53 juta orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran siswazah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 3.4 peratus berbanding 3.7 peratus pada tahun 2022. Bilangan siswazah yang menganggur turut berkurangan sebanyak 4.3 peratus kepada 167.3 ribu orang berbanding 174.8 ribu orang menganggur pada tahun 2022.

Dalam tempoh yang sama, bilangan siswazah di luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 2.2 peratus merekodkan 820.2 ribu orang berbanding 802.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2022 **[Carta 1]**.

Carta 1: Statistik utama siswazah, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



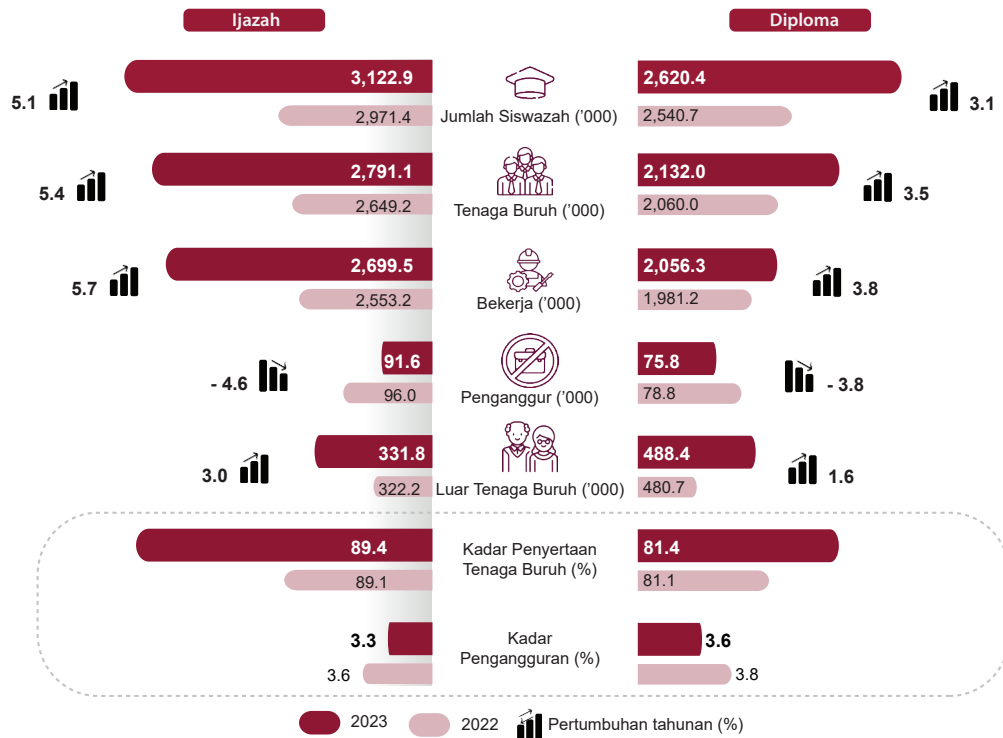
Bagi pecahan siswazah mengikut sijil, bilangan siswazah lepasan ijazah pada tahun 2023 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.1 peratus merangkumi 3.12 juta orang (2022: 2.97 juta orang). KPTBS bagi kategori ini mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus untuk mencatatkan 89.4 peratus daripada 2.79 juta orang dalam tenaga buruh siswazah (2022: 89.1%; 2.65 juta orang).

Bilangan siswazah lepasan ijazah yang bekerja pada 2023 ialah 2.70 juta orang merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.7 peratus berbanding 2.55 juta orang pada tahun 2022. Pada masa yang sama, siswazah ijazah menganggur menurun sebanyak 4.6 peratus untuk merekodkan 91.6 ribu orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2022: 96.0 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi kategori ini menurun sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 3.3 peratus (2022: 3.6%). Bagi siswazah lepasan ijazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh pula meningkat sebanyak 3.0 peratus untuk mencatatkan 331.8 ribu orang pada tahun 2023 (2022: 322.2 ribu orang).

Bagi siswazah lepasan diploma turut mencatatkan peningkatan 3.1 peratus pada 2023 merekodkan 2.62 juta orang (2022: 2.54 juta orang). KPTBS dalam kategori ini meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus untuk mencatatkan 81.4 peratus daripada 2.13 juta orang dalam tenaga buruh siswazah (2022: 81.1%; 2.06 juta orang).

Daripada jumlah tenaga buruh dalam kalangan siswazah lepasan diploma, bilangan yang bekerja meningkat 3.8 peratus untuk merekodkan 2.06 juta orang berbanding 1.98 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Manakala, siswazah diploma menganggur turun 3.8 peratus kepada 75.8 ribu orang berbanding 78.8 ribu orang pada 2022. Kadar pengangguran turut mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.6 peratus berbanding 3.8 peratus pada 2022. Bilangan siswazah diploma yang berada di luar tenaga buruh juga meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus kepada 488.4 ribu orang (2022: 480.7 ribu orang). **[Carta 2]**

Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

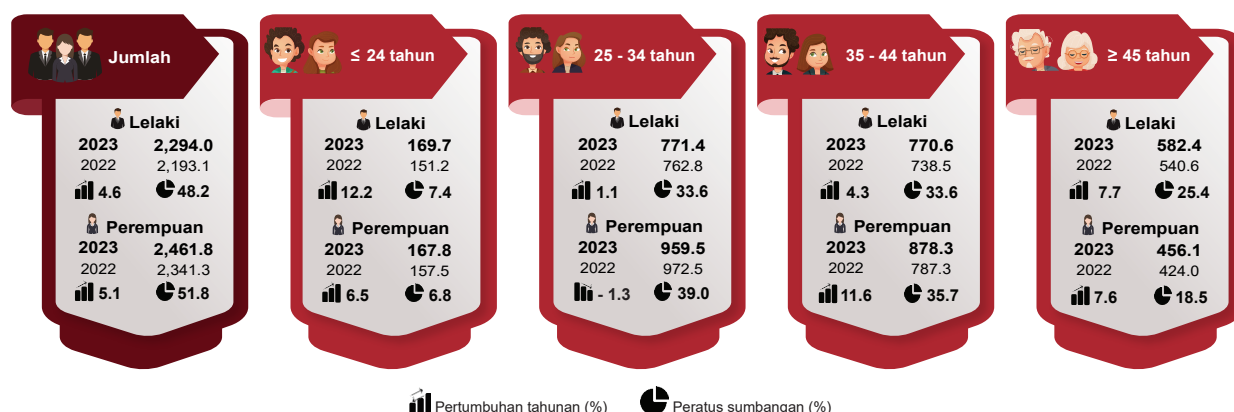


3. SISWAZAH BEKERJA

Berdasarkan perbandingan siswazah bekerja mengikut jantina pada 2023, perempuan merangkumi 51.8 peratus atau 2.46 juta orang, manakala lelaki merangkumi 48.2 peratus (2.29 juta orang). Pada 2023, bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan meningkat sebanyak 5.1 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya, manakala siswazah bekerja lelaki meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus.

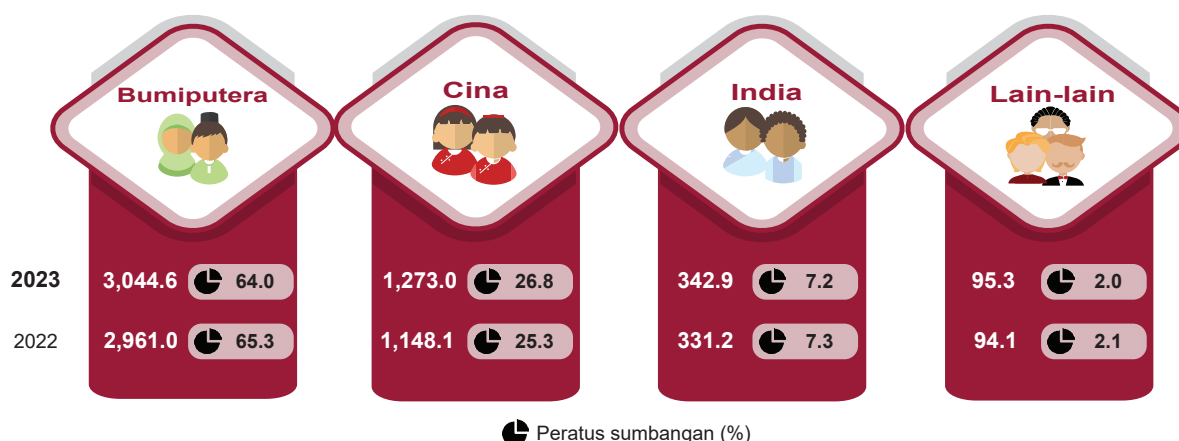
Dari segi komposisi kumpulan umur, sebahagian besar siswazah yang bekerja tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti dengan kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun. Kedua-dua kategori ini merangkumi 71.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan siswazah bekerja. Siswazah bekerja lelaki berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 33.6 peratus (771.4 ribu orang), manakala siswazah berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun merangkumi 33.6 peratus (770.6 ribu orang). Sementara itu, jumlah bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan berumur antara 25 dan 34 tahun meliputi 39.0 peratus (959.5 ribu orang), diikuti kumpulan umur 35 dan 44 tahun yang merangkumi 35.7 peratus (878.3 ribu orang).**[Paparan 1]**

Paparan 1: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Berdasarkan demografi etnik bagi siswazah bekerja di Malaysia, Bumiputera dan Cina merangkumi lebih dari 85 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja. Siswazah Bumiputera meliputi 64.0 peratus (3.04 juta orang), manakala Cina terdiri daripada 26.8 peratus (1.27 juta orang). Selebihnya siswazah bekerja adalah India dengan 7.2 peratus (342.9 ribu orang) dan Lain-lain iaitu 2.0 peratus (95.3 ribu orang). **[Paparan 2]**

Paparan 2: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Mengikut taraf pekerjaan, 87.4 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja adalah dalam kategori pekerja iaitu seramai 4.16 juta orang. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori bekerja sendiri yang boleh dikaitkan dengan keusahawanan merangkumi 6.5 peratus (310.7 ribu orang), diikuti dengan majikan 5.3 peratus (251.4 ribu orang). Sementara itu, 0.8 peratus atau 37.6 ribu orang dari siswazah bekerja adalah pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. **[Paparan 3]**

Paparan 3: Siswazah bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Analisis mengikut kategori pekerjaan memaparkan bahawa lebih dua pertiga daripada siswazah bekerja (67.6%) adalah dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir, mewakili 3.21 juta orang, dengan pekerjaan Profesional mewakili sumbangan peratus tertinggi iaitu 57.4 peratus (1.84 juta orang), diikuti dengan Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu pada 24.2 peratus (777.1 ribu orang).

Pada masa yang sama, 31.3 peratus siswazah bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan 1.1 peratus dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini boleh dikaitkan sebagai ketidaksepadanan yang mana mengambil kira pendidikan, pengetahuan dan kemahiran mereka yang tidak dapat digunakan sepenuhnya dalam pekerjaan semasa. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir mencatatkan 1.49 juta orang yang sebahagian besarnya sebagai pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan (44.6%), diikuti pekerja sokongan perkeranian (34.4%) dan pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan (14.0%). Sementara itu, 51.8 ribu orang bekerja dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah, turun 22.0 peratus berbanding 66.4 ribu orang pada 2022. **[Paparan 4]**

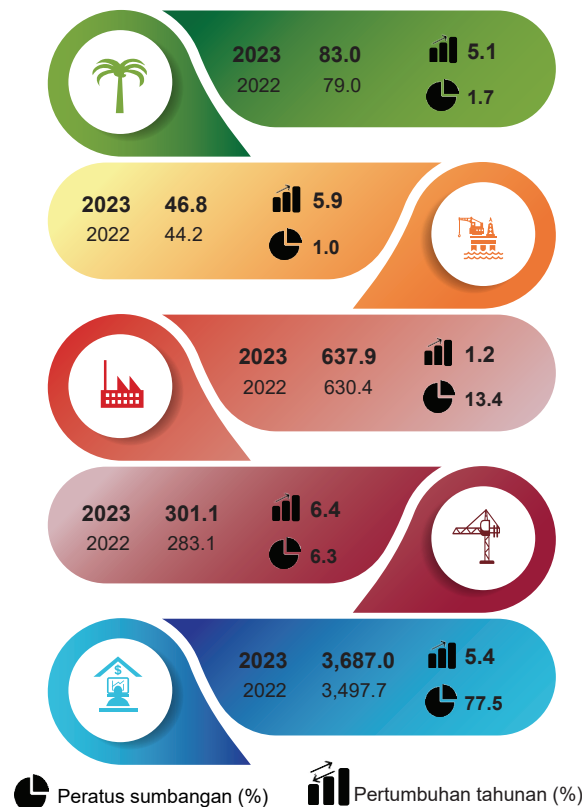
Paparan 4: Siswazah bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Dari perspektif aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan pada 2023 meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 77.5 peratus (3.69 juta orang). Manakala, 13.4 peratus atau 637.9 ribu orang daripada siswazah bekerja adalah di dalam sektor Pembuatan, diikuti 6.3 peratus dalam sektor Pembinaan (301.1 ribu orang). Pada masa yang sama, sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 1.7 peratus (83.0 ribu orang) dan 1.0 peratus (46.8 ribu orang).

[Paparan 5]

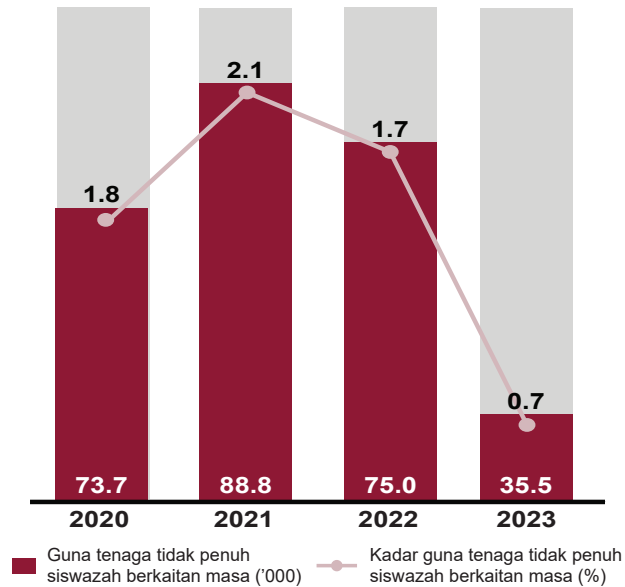
Paparan 5: Siswazah bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Selain pengangguran, ketidakcekan pasaran buruh juga dinilai dari segi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan kemahiran. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau disebabkan kerja yang tidak mencukupi tetapi berkeupayaan dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa menurun secara signifikan pada 2023, mencatatkan seramai 35.5 ribu orang berbanding 75.0 ribu orang pada 2022. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa menurun 1.0 mata peratus kepada 0.7 peratus (2022: 1.7%).

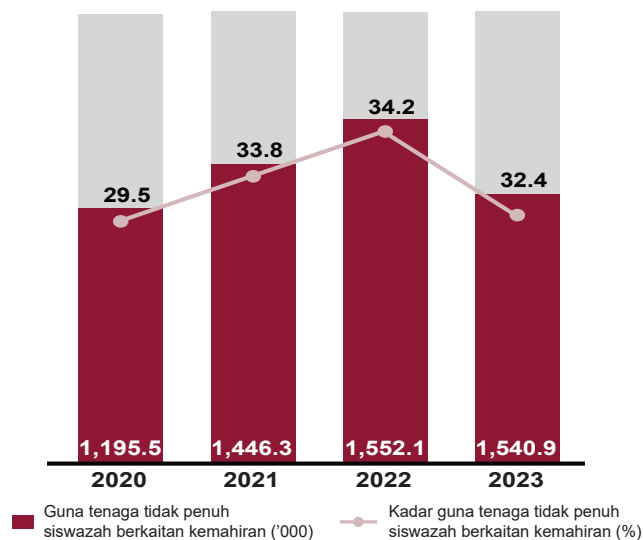
[Carta 3]

Carta 3: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023



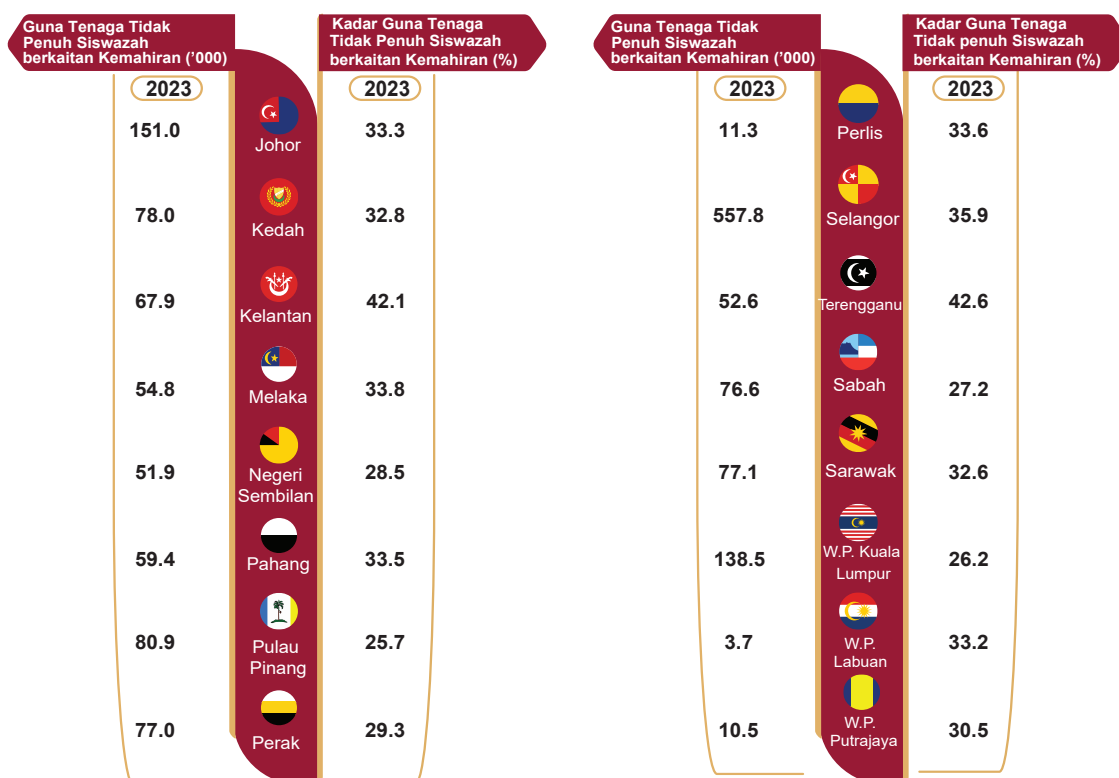
Satu lagi dimensi ketidakcekan buruh adalah berkaitan dengan kemahiran yang mana ianya merangkumi siswazah yang bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Dapat dilihat bahawa guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang merupakan salah satu isu struktur dalam pasaran buruh menunjukkan penurunan pada 2023 merekodkan seramai 1.54 juta orang berbanding 1.55 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Selaras itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran turut turun kepada 32.4 peratus daripada 34.2 peratus pada 2022. **[Carta 4]**

Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023



Berdasarkan pecahan Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh berkaitan Kemahiran mengikut negeri pada 2023, di dapati enam Negeri mencatatkan Kadar yang lebih rendah berbanding paras nasional pada 32.4 peratus iaitu W.P Putrajaya (30.5%), Perak (29.3%), Negeri Sembilan (28.5%), Sabah (27.2%), W.P Kuala Lumpur (26.2%) dan Pulau Pinang (25.7%). **[Paparan 6]**

Paparan 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran mengikut negeri, 2023



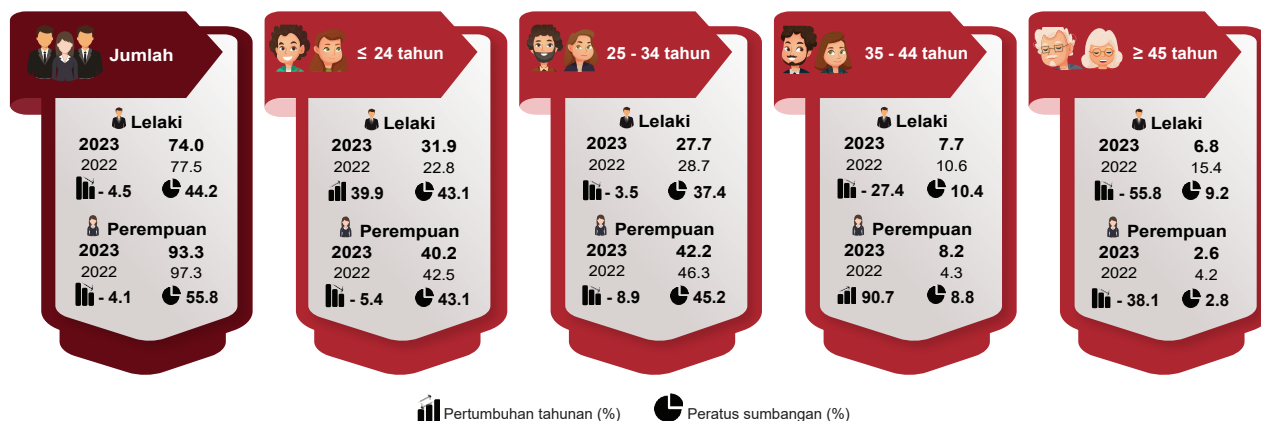
4. SISWAZAH MENGANGGUR

Sejajar dengan peningkatan siswazah yang bekerja pada tahun 2023, pengangguran di kalangan siswazah menunjukkan penurunan dari segi bilangan dan kadar pengangguran. Bilangan siswazah yang menganggur adalah seramai 167.3 ribu orang berbanding 174.8 ribu orang pada 2022, manakala kadar pengangguran turun kepada 3.4 peratus daripada 3.7 peratus.

Komposisi siswazah perempuan yang menganggur menyumbang lebih separuh iaitu 55.8 peratus daripada jumlah pengangguran siswazah, berbanding 44.2 peratus oleh siswazah lelaki. Penurunan tahun-ke-tahun dalam pengangguran pada tahun 2023 dilihat berlaku dalam kalangan lelaki dan perempuan. Bilangan siswazah lelaki yang menganggur menurun sebanyak 4.5 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya, menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan sebanyak 74.0 ribu orang. Sementara itu, bilangan siswazah perempuan yang menganggur menurun sebanyak 4.1 peratus tahun-ke-tahun mencecah 93.3 ribu orang.

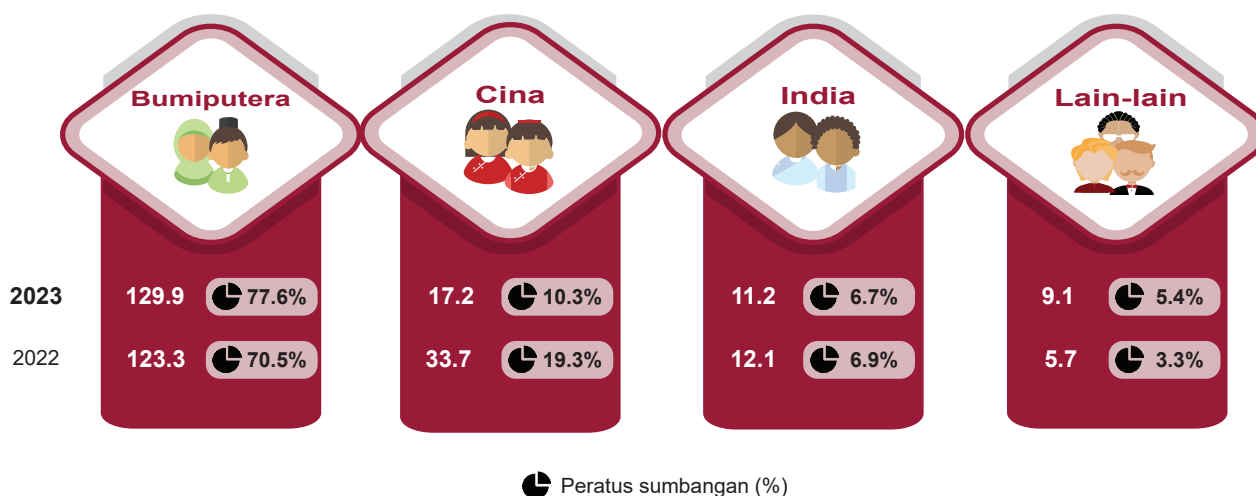
Taburan siswazah menganggur lelaki dan perempuan mengikut kumpulan umur tertumpu pada kumpulan umur 24 tahun ke bawah dan 25 hingga 34 tahun. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini menyumbang lebih daripada 80 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan siswazah yang menganggur bagi kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan. Siswazah lelaki menganggur yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah terdiri daripada 43.1 peratus (31.9 ribu orang), manakala mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun mewakili 37.4 peratus (27.7 ribu orang). Sementara itu, jumlah siswazah perempuan menganggur berumur 24 tahun ke bawah mencatatkan 43.1 peratus (40.2 ribu orang), diikuti kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, yang mewakili 45.2 peratus (42.2 ribu orang). **[Paparan 7]**

Paparan 7: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Dari segi etnik, kebanyakan siswazah yang menganggur adalah Bumiputera, iaitu 77.6 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan, yang bersamaan dengan 129.9 ribu orang. Kumpulan etnik Cina pula menyumbang 10.3 peratus daripada siswazah yang menganggur, bersamaan dengan 17.2 ribu orang. Selebihnya, siswazah yang menganggur terdiri daripada etnik India (6.7%; 11.2 ribu orang) dan etnik lain-lain (5.4%; 9.1 ribu orang). [Paparan 8]

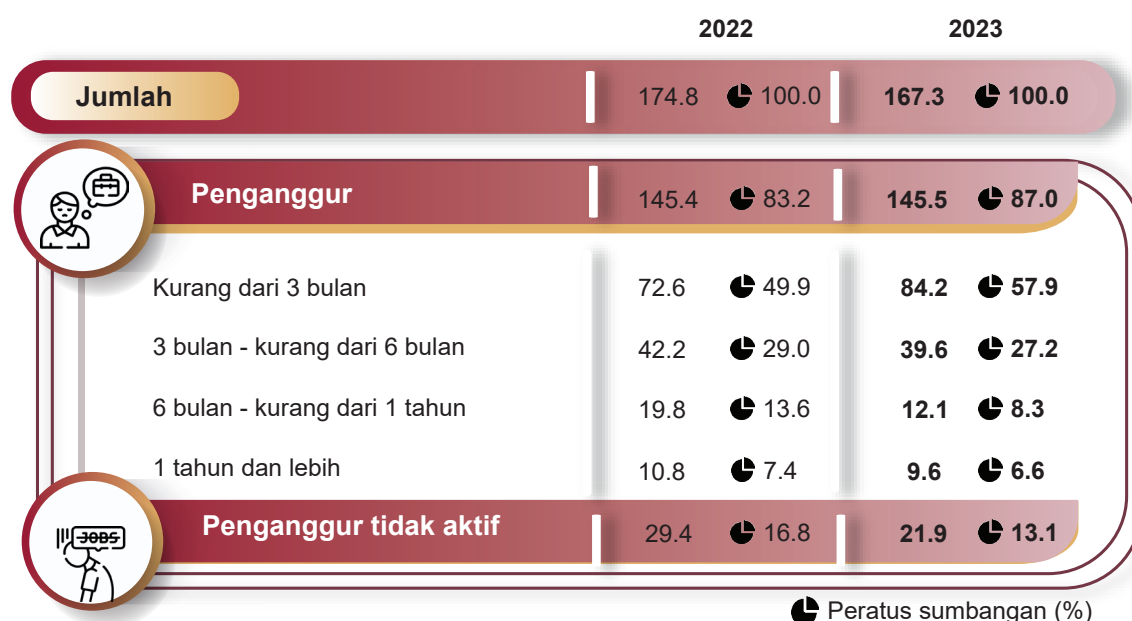
Paparan 8: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah merupakan penganggur aktif dengan sumbangan sebanyak 87.0 peratus atau seramai 145.5 ribu orang. Di kalangan siswazah yang menganggur secara aktif ini, siswazah yang menganggur kurang daripada 3 bulan merupakan kumpulan terbesar yang terdiri daripada 57.9 peratus (84.2 ribu orang). Komposisi kedua terbesar iaitu 27.2 peratus (39.6 ribu orang), telah menganggur antara tiga hingga enam bulan, manakala 8.3 peratus (12.1 ribu orang) telah menganggur antara enam hingga dua belas bulan. Kumpulan yang lebih kecil, yang mewakili 6.6 peratus (9.6 ribu orang), berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang, iaitu telah menganggur selama lebih dari setahun.

Selain itu, terdapat siswazah yang dikelaskan sebagai penganggur tidak aktif, yang membentuk 13.1 peratus (21.9 ribu orang) daripada jumlah keseluruhan pada tahun 2023. Individu ini tidak mencari pekerjaan secara aktif tetapi sedia untuk bekerja. [Paparan 9]

Paparan 9: Siswazah menganggur mengikut tempoh menganggur, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



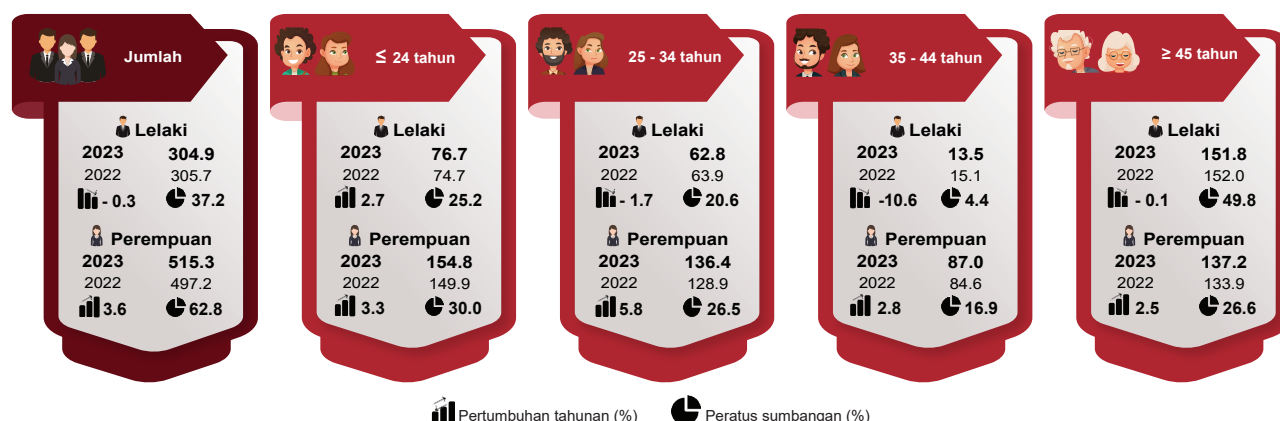
5. SISWAZAH LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh pada 2023 merekodkan sedikit peningkatan kepada 820.2 ribu orang berbanding 802.9 ribu orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Majoriti siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah perempuan, merangkumi 62.8 peratus (515.3 ribu orang) pada tahun 2023, meningkat 3.6 peratus berbanding 497.2 ribu orang pada tahun 2022. Sebaliknya, siswazah lelaki yang berada di luar tenaga buruh mengalami penurunan sebanyak 0.3 peratus, mencapai 304.9 ribu orang berbanding 305.7 ribu orang pada tahun 2022.

Dari segi kumpulan umur, hampir separuh (49.8%) dari siswazah lelaki yang berada di luar tenaga buruh berumur 45 tahun ke atas iaitu seramai 151.8 ribu orang. Mereka yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah membentuk 25.2 peratus (76.7 ribu orang), manakala 20.6 peratus (63.9 ribu orang) siswazah lelaki di luar tenaga buruh berada dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun.

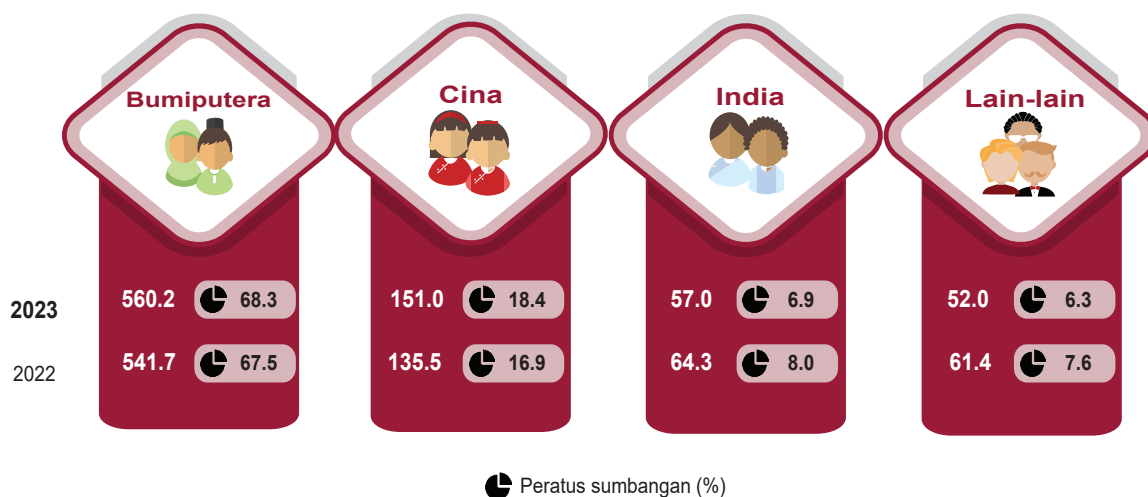
Bagi siswazah perempuan yang berada di luar tenaga buruh, sumbangan terbesar adalah yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah dengan komposisi 30.0 peratus (154.8 ribu orang). Kumpulan kedua terbesar adalah siswazah perempuan yang berumur 45 tahun ke atas, menyumbang sebanyak 26.6 peratus (137.2 ribu orang) diikuti kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dengan sumbangan 26.5 peratus (136.4 ribu orang). [Paparan 10]

Paparan 10: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah mewakili siswazah Bumiputera dan Cina. Siswazah Bumiputera membentuk sumbangan sebanyak 68.3 peratus (560.2 ribu orang), manakala siswazah Cina menyumbang sebanyak 18.4 peratus (151.0 ribu orang). Sementara itu, siswazah India menyumbang 6.9 peratus (57.0 ribu orang) dan kategori lain-lain yang berada di luar tenaga buruh membentuk 6.3 peratus (52.0 ribu orang). **[Paparan 11]**

Paparan 11: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

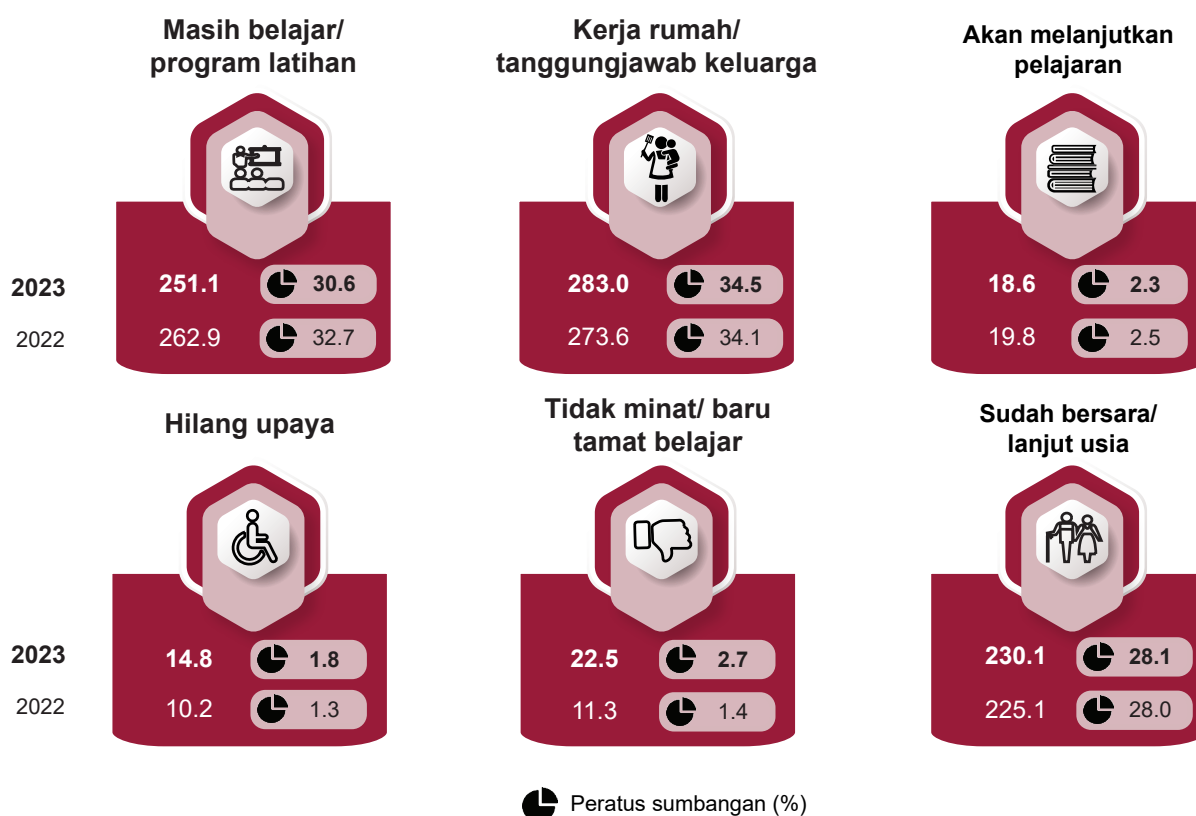


Analisis lanjut menunjukkan bahawa 34.5 peratus (283.0 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh pada tahun 2023 adalah disebabkan kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga. Sementara itu, 30.6 peratus (251.1 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah disebabkan oleh masih belajar atau program latihan.

Siswazah yang sudah bersara atau lanjut usia menyumbang 28.1 peratus dengan jumlah keseluruhan 230.1 ribu orang, diikuti oleh 2.7 peratus (22.5 ribu orang) yang tidak minat atau baru tamat belajar. Selain itu, 2.3 peratus (18.6 ribu orang) siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh memilih untuk tidak mencari pekerjaan kerana akan melanjutkan pelajaran dan selebihnya 1.8 peratus (14.8 ribu orang) adalah disebabkan hilang upaya.

Menariknya, sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan dilihat berbeza antara siswazah lelaki dan perempuan yang berada di luar tenaga buruh. Bagi siswazah lelaki, hampir daripada separuh (48.1%) tidak mencari pekerjaan disebabkan sudah bersara atau lanjut usia dan lebih daripada sepertiga (34.9%) kerana masih belajar atau menjalani program latihan. Di sisi lain, majoriti siswazah perempuan (52.0%) berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga, diikuti oleh 28.1 peratus yang masih belajar atau menjalani program latihan. **[Paparan 12]**

Paparan 12: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



6. TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Beralih kepada statistik siswazah mengikut negeri, kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) melebihi kadar nasional pada 85.7 peratus pada tahun 2023. Johor mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 90.0 peratus, diikuti oleh Selangor (88.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.1%), W.P. Labuan (87.4%) dan Sabah (87.0%). Sebaliknya, empat negeri yang mencatatkan KPTBS terendah ialah Perak (78.7%), Terengganu (76.6%), Kelantan (76.3%) dan Perlis (74.3%).

Berdasarkan kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2023, Sabah mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 7.9 peratus, namun kadar ini adalah lebih rendah berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2022: 8.8%), manakala negeri-negeri lain mencatatkan kadar pengangguran di bawah 5.0 peratus. Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya kekal mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah di negara ini, iaitu 1.0 peratus.

Pada masa yang sama, semua negeri menunjukkan kadar pengangguran bertambah baik berbanding tahun sebelumnya, kecuali Selangor, yang mengalami sedikit peningkatan sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus. [Paparan 13]

Paparan 13: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) dan pengangguran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)			Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)			Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)			Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)	
2022	2023		2022	2023		2022	2023		2022	2023
89.7	90.0	 Johor	3.9	3.2		75.2	74.3	 Perlis	5.2	4.2
82.9	82.4	 Kedah	3.8	3.4		88.1	88.7	 Selangor	3.2	3.3
79.0	76.3	 Kelantan	5.2	4.7		78.2	76.6	 Terengganu	4.7	3.9
83.3	85.2	 Melaka	2.0	1.7		87.3	87.0	 Sabah	8.8	7.9
81.9	81.9	 Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.0		84.8	84.9	 Sarawak	4.0	3.5
84.2	82.9	 Pahang	3.7	3.2		86.7	88.1	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.4	2.1
83.5	85.3	 Pulau Pinang	2.3	1.9		85.1	87.4	 W.P. Labuan	1.5	1.1
79.0	78.7	 Perak	4.9	4.3		84.4	86.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	1.0

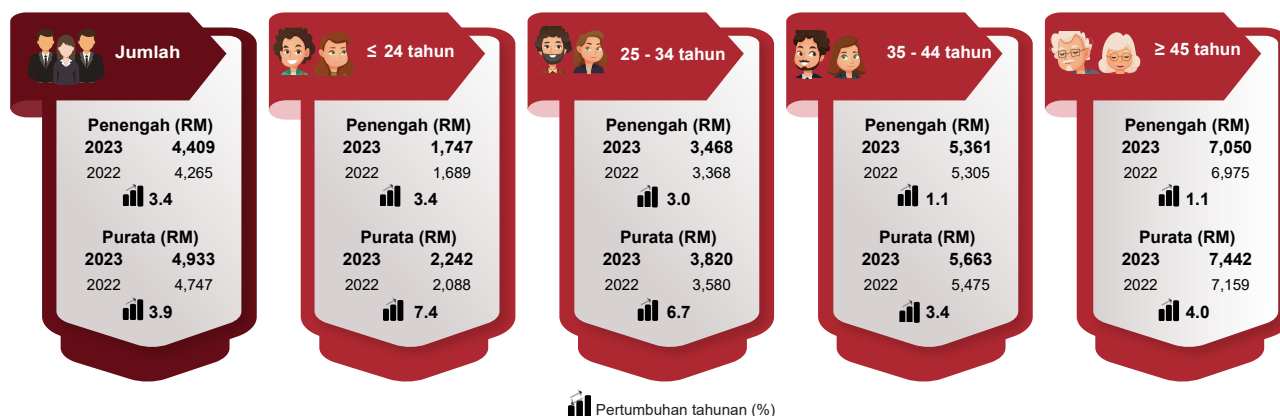
7. GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Pada tahun 2023, siswazah bekerja memperoleh penengah gaji dan upah bulanan sebanyak RM4,409, manakala purata gaji dan upah siswazah sebanyak RM4,933 sebulan. Kedua-dua penengah dan purata gaji dan upah siswazah ini menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara berbanding 2022, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 3.4 peratus (2022: RM4,265) dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 3.9 peratus (2022: RM4,747).

Gaji dan upah siswazah berbeza merentas kumpulan umur, mencerminkan perbezaan dalam pengalaman dan jawatan pekerjaan, yang biasanya bertambah baik seiring dengan usia. Siswazah berumur 45 tahun ke atas menerima penengah dan purata gaji dan upah tertinggi, masing-masing sebanyak RM7,050 dan RM7,442.

Sebaliknya, siswazah berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah menerima penengah gaji dan upah terendah iaitu RM1,747 dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak RM2,242. Walau bagaimanapun, siswazah dalam kumpulan umur ini menyaksikan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun tertinggi, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 3.4 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat 7.4 peratus. Kumpulan umur lain juga mengalami pertumbuhan positif dalam gaji dan upah bulanan dalam tempoh yang sama. [Paparan 14]

Paparan 14: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Siswazah lelaki terus memperoleh gaji dan upah yang lebih tinggi daripada siswazah perempuan. Pada 2023, penengah gaji dan upah bulanan siswazah lelaki ialah RM4,800, berbanding RM4,350 untuk siswazah perempuan. Begitu juga, purata gaji dan upah bulanan siswazah lelaki ialah RM5,541, lebih tinggi daripada RM4,683 sebulan yang diperoleh oleh siswazah perempuan.

Kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan mengalami peningkatan gaji dan upah pada 2023 tetapi siswazah lelaki menyaksikan peningkatan yang lebih ketara, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 7.7 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak 6.6 peratus. Manakala, penengah gaji dan upah bulanan bagi siswazah perempuan turut mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 7.4 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah naik sebanyak 5.6 peratus. [Paparan 15]

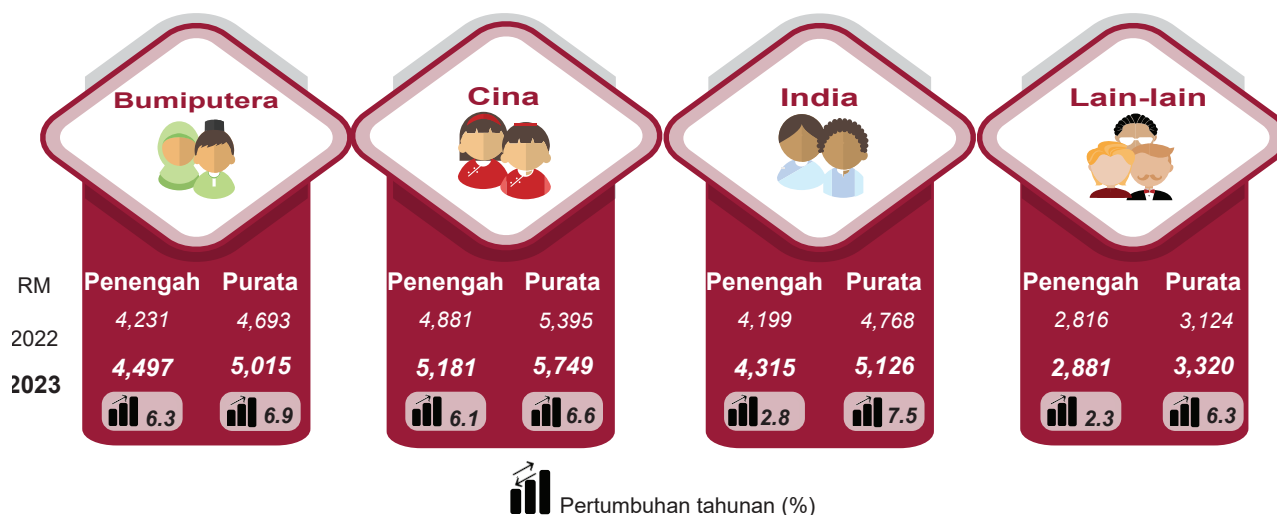
Paparan 15: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Berdasarkan analisis lanjut mengikut etnik, siswazah Cina mencapai gaji dan upah tertinggi, dengan penengah gaji dan upah RM5,181, meningkat 6.1 peratus tahun ke tahun dan purata gaji dan upah RM5,749 sebulan meningkat sebanyak 6.6 peratus tahun ke tahun.

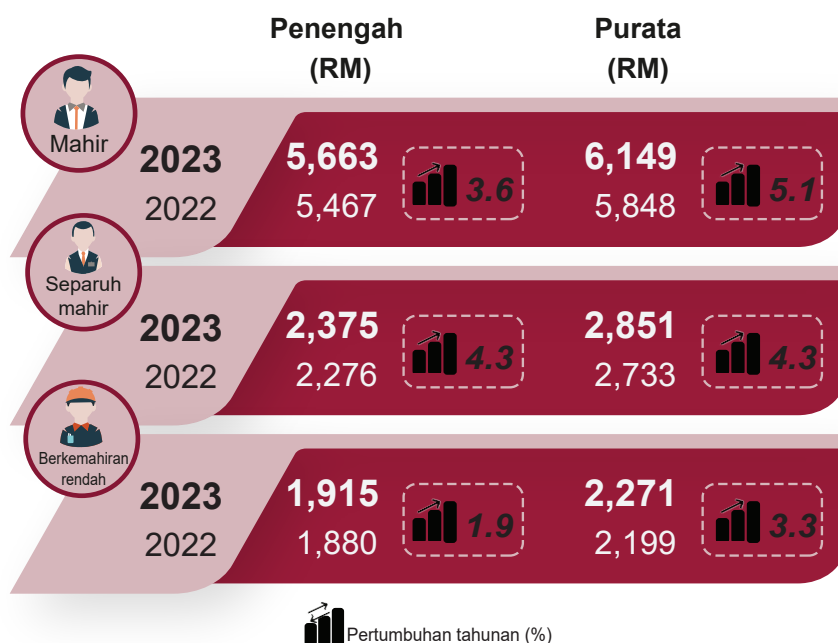
Siswazah Bumiputera merekodkan kenaikan 6.3 peratus tahun ke tahun dalam penengah gaji dan upah kepada RM4,497, manakala purata gaji dan upah bagi Siswazah Bumiputera meningkat sebanyak 6.9 peratus kepada RM5,015 sebulan. Siswazah India mengalami kenaikan 2.8 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah mencecah RM4,315, manakala purata gaji dan upah naik 7.5 peratus kepada RM5,126. [Paparan 16]

Paparan 16: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Gaji & upah siswazah meningkat merentas ketiga-tiga kategori tahap Kemahiran pada 2023. Penengah gaji dan upah dalam kategori Pekerja Mahir meningkat sebanyak 3.6 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM5,663 dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 5.1 peratus kepada RM6,149 sebulan. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori Separuh mahir meningkat 4.3 peratus bagi kedua-dua penengah dan purata gaji dan upah masing-masing kepada RM2,375 dan RM2,851 sebulan. Sementara itu, siswazah Berkemahiran rendah mencatatkan pertumbuhan sederhana, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat 1.9 peratus kepada RM1,915 dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat 3.3 peratus kepada RM2,271 sebulan. [Paparan 17]

Paparan 17: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut tahap kemahiran, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

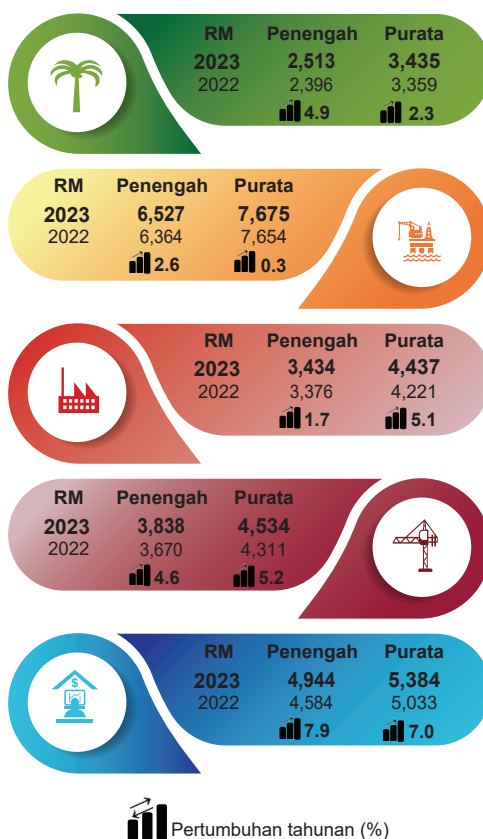


Bagi gaji dan upah bulanan yang diterima mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah dalam sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian mempunyai gaji dan upah bulanan tertinggi. Siswazah dalam sektor ini melaporkan penengah gaji dan upah sebanyak RM6,527 dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak RM7,675, mencerminkan peningkatan 2.6 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah (2022: RM6,364) dan kenaikan 0.3 peratus dalam purata gaji dan upah (2022: RM7,654).

Siswazah dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mengalami pertumbuhan penengah gaji dan upah yang paling ketara iaitu meningkat sebanyak 7.9 peratus kepada RM4,944 (2022: RM4,584). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian yang menyaksikan peningkatan 4.9 peratus kepada RM2,513 (2022: RM2,396) dan sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan kenaikan 4.6 peratus kepada RM 3,838 (2022: RM3,670). Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan menyaksikan pertumbuhan 1.7 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah, mencecah RM3,434 berbanding RM3,376 pada 2022.

Purata gaji dan upah juga meningkat merentas semua sektor tahun ke tahun, menunjukkan peningkatan yang meluas dalam gaji dan upah siswazah. **[Paparan 18]**

Paparan 18: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



8. KESIMPULAN

Dalam dunia moden hari ini, pendidikan memainkan peranan yang amat penting dalam memastikan seseorang individu diterima dalam masyarakat yang berorientasikan pekerjaan dan berjaya dalam karier. Berdasarkan situasi Malaysia pada tahun 2023, pertumbuhan ekonomi menjadi normal, disokong oleh pemulihan dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan keadaan pasaran buruh, walaupun persekitaran luaran yang mencabar kepada ekonomi seperti faktor kesihatan dan geopolitik telah memberikan pengaruh yang besar terhadap pembentukan pasaran buruh global. Pekerjaan masa hadapan berkait rapat dengan sistem pendidikan negara sebagai pemegang mandat utama dalam melatih bakat terbaik negara. Sumber pekerjaan yang terbaik dan paling boleh dipercayai untuk rakyat Malaysia dalam penyertaan guna tenaga negara adalah seseorang yang berpendidikan.

Pada 2023, jumlah siswazah meningkat sebanyak 4.2 peratus tahun ke tahun untuk mencatatkan sejumlah 5.74 juta orang. Siswazah dalam tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan berikutan peningkatan dalam bilangan siswazah yang bekerja manakala pengangguran siswazah mencatatkan penurunan. Sementara itu, bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh yang merangkumi pekerja dan penganggur meningkat 4.5 peratus kepada 4.92 juta orang. Di sebalik peningkatan dalam tenaga buruh, Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS) juga meningkat kepada 85.7 peratus, merekodkan hanya 820.2 ribu orang berada di luar tenaga buruh.

Seterusnya, Malaysia mempamerkan ekonomi yang berdaya tahan dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sebanyak 3.6 peratus pada tahun 2023. Malaysia mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi yang sederhana, didorong oleh antaranya peningkatan ketibaan pelancong dan prestasi sektor Perkhidmatan yang bertambah baik. Secara tidak langsung purata dan median gaji bulanan dan upah yang diterima oleh siswazah juga terus meningkat pada tahun 2023 berbanding tahun 2022 masing-masing mencatatkan RM 4,933 dan RM 4,409.

Menurut Bajet 2024 yang bertemakan 'Ekonomi Madani: Memperkasa Rakyat', Kerajaan menyokong kebajikan pelajar universiti dengan melaksanakan yuran pendaftaran ke universiti awam terhad kepada tidak lebih RM 1,500 dan pada masa yang sama pelajar sedia ada yang tidak mampu membayar yuran tidak akan disekat daripada mendaftar mata pelajaran bagi setiap semester dan bayaran boleh dijelaskan selepas pendaftaran mata pelajaran. Sebarang peraturan pembayaran oleh universiti harus mengambil kira kebajikan pelajar.

Menjelang tahun 2024, pelbagai inisiatif dan strategi untuk memastikan kualiti hasil keluaran siswazah selaras dengan permintaan pasaran pekerjaan, sekali gus mengurangkan pengangguran dan guna tenaga tidak penuh. Tambahan pula, pada masa ini Kecerdasan Buatan (AI) telah membawa perubahan ketara dalam penyampaian pendidikan. Selaras dengan kemajuan pesat perkhidmatan internet, AI telah mempunyai implikasi besar dalam kehidupan seharian. Alat dan aplikasi berasaskan AI kini digunakan secara meluas dan progresif dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran di institusi pengajian tinggi. Selaras dengan kepesatan kemajuan teknologi, pelajar kini lebih menjurus kepada konsep pembelajaran berasaskan digital. Siswazah dilihat akan menghadapi masa depan yang lebih mencabar dalam menuntut ilmu dan mendepani daya saing dalam pasaran buruh.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2023, nearly three years after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy began to recover, albeit amid ongoing challenges such as geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions caused by the Ukraine-Russia conflict, and rising inflation. The World Economic Outlook (WEO) report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2023 projected global economic growth at 2.9 per cent for 2023 and 3.1 per cent for 2024. As Malaysia transitioned to the endemic phase on April 1, 2022, the national economy exhibited resilience, achieving a strong Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 8.9 per cent in 2022, up from 3.3 per cent in 2021, despite global uncertainties. By 2023, this growth moderated to 3.6 per cent, reflecting the normalization of economic and social activities, which in turn supported a stable labour market recovery and created new employment opportunities, particularly for graduates.

In March 2023, the labour market recorded notable improvements driven by increased tourist arrivals and heightened consumer spending during Ramadan and Aidilfitri preparations. These socio-economic activities stimulated demand across sectors such as hospitality, retail, and food services, whilst generating both part-time and full-time employment opportunities. In this situation, graduates benefitted from the expansion of emerging service industries and entrepreneurial ventures. The reopening of international borders further enhanced prospects in tourism, marketing, and digital services, creating new pathways for graduate employability. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) highlighted that infrastructure projects and improved labour market conditions during this period facilitated opportunities in high-demand areas such as engineering, data analytics, and project management.

Between July and September 2023, festivities including Aidiladha, Independence Day, and National Day stimulated economic activity. Investments in tourism-related industries by both domestic and international stakeholders supported the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). For graduates, this period underscored the importance of skills in digital marketing, logistics, and sustainable tourism, leading to increased interest in upskilling initiatives aligned with market needs. Government initiatives, such as the MADANI Economic Narrative, the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030), and the Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (MTR 12MP), emphasized technological innovation, sustainability, and global value chain integration, equipping graduates for roles in the evolving workforce. Programs by the Social Security Organization (SOCSO), such as the Career Building Program, further enhanced employment prospects for graduates, particularly those from underrepresented groups.

By October and November 2023, Malaysia demonstrated continued economic resilience despite global uncertainties stemming from prolonged geopolitical instability in the Middle East. The boycott movement that shows the solidarity of Malaysians towards selected main products has an indirect effect on the business chain. Although the boycott movement indirectly affected selected industries such as food and beverages, this movement has encouraged a shift towards supporting domestic businesses thereby fostering opportunities for graduates in entrepreneurship, branding and product development.

The government's Budget 2023, framed within the Malaysia MADANI framework, allocated RM99.7 billion to empower groups such as B40, M40, youth, and women. Additionally, RM80.9 billion was allocated to job creation initiatives, while RM208 billion focused on strengthening the labour market ecosystem. These strategic investments facilitated employment opportunities for graduates in emerging industries, public-sector, and entrepreneurial ventures.

As 2023 drew to a close, Malaysia's labour market exhibited stability and resilience, bolstered by strong domestic demand, China's border reopening, and the revitalization of construction projects. These factors contributed to declining unemployment and continued its positive trajectory in graduate employment, particularly in high-demand sectors such as technology, sustainable energy, and infrastructure. Collaborative efforts between the government and private sector played a pivotal role in equipping graduates to excel in a competitive and dynamic economic landscape.

Graduates Statistics 2023 presents the statistics of graduates within and outside the labour force as well as the salaries & wages of graduates in Malaysia. Various data sources were utilised in compiling these statistics namely the Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics and Graduate Tracers Study. Graduates are defined as individuals aged 15 years and over with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, in which the duration of study is at least two years. Graduates are classified into two categories of certification namely Diploma and Degree.

This publication covers the disaggregation for statistics of graduates by demographic and socioeconomic variables of age group, sex, ethnic group, urban and rural strata, occupation, status in employment, skill level, economic activity, salaries & wages and state.

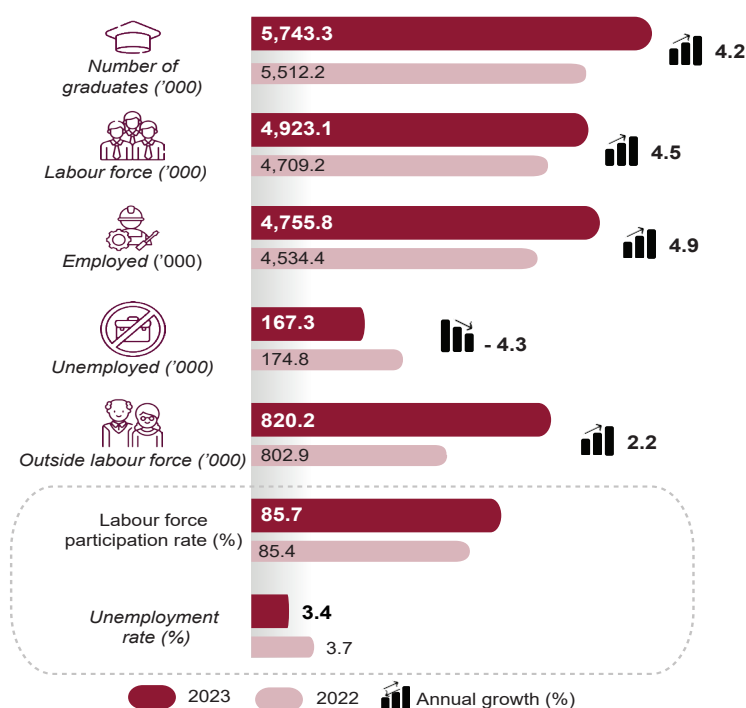
2. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF GRADUATES

The number of graduates in Malaysia during 2023 edged up to 4.2 per cent to 5.74 million persons compared to 5.51 million persons in 2022. The number of graduates in the labour force encompassed of employed and unemployed graduates, rose by 4.5 per cent to 4.92 million persons (2022: 4.71 million persons). In the meantime, the Graduate Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR) increased by 0.3 percentage points to 85.7 per cent compared to 85.4 per cent in 2022.

Consequently, the number of employed graduates grew by 4.9 per cent to 4.76 million persons compared to the previous year (2022: 4.53 million persons). Meanwhile, the graduate unemployment rate recorded a decline of 0.3 percentage points to 3.4 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent in 2022. The number of unemployed graduates reduced by 4.3 per cent to 167.3 thousand persons as opposed to 174.8 thousand unemployed graduates in 2022.

During the same period, the number of graduates outside the labour force went up by 2.2 per cent, recorded 820.2 thousand persons as compared to 802.9 thousand persons in 2022 **[Chart 1]**.

Chart 1: Principal statistics of graduates, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



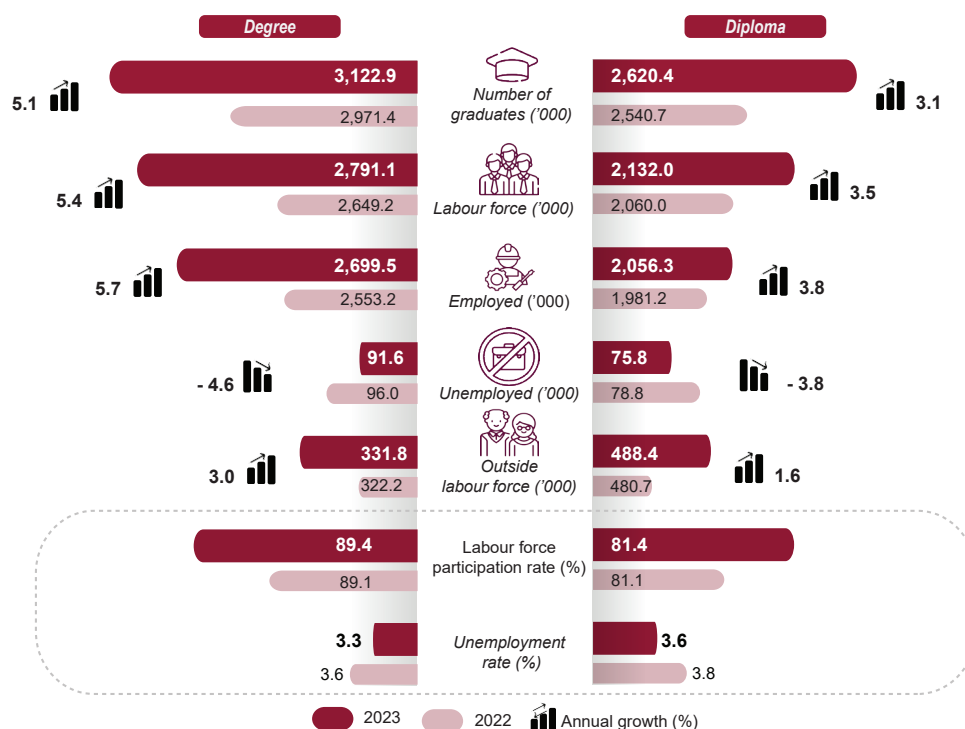
Looking at the disaggregation by certificates, the number of degree graduates in 2023 recorded an increase of 5.1 per cent, accounted for 3.12 million persons (2022: 2.97 million persons). The GLFPR for this category rose by 0.3 percentage points to 89.4 per cent from 2.79 million persons in the graduate labour force (2022: 89.1%; 2.65 million persons).

The number of employed degree graduates in 2023 was 2.70 million persons after posting a year-on-year increase of 5.7 per cent from 2.55 million persons in 2022. Concurrently, the number of unemployed degree graduates decreased by 4.6 per cent to 91.6 thousand persons compared to the previous year (2022: 96.0 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for this category dropped by 0.3 percentage points to 3.3 per cent (2022: 3.6%). Degree graduates outside the labour force increased by 3.0 per cent, recorded to 331.8 thousand persons in 2023 (2022: 322.2 thousand persons).

For diploma graduates, the number continued to grow by 3.1 per cent in 2023, recorded to 2.62 million persons (2022: 2.54 million persons). The GLFPR for this category increased by 0.3 percentage points to 81.4 per cent from 2.13 million persons in the graduate labour force (2022: 81.1%; 2.06 million persons).

Among diploma graduates in the labour force, the number of employed rose by 3.8 per cent, recording 2.06 million persons compared to 1.98 million persons in the previous year. Additionally, unemployed diploma graduates saw a year-on-year decline of 3.8 per cent to 75.8 thousand persons, as compared to 78.8 thousand persons in 2022. The unemployment rate also recorded a decrease of 0.2 percentage points to 3.6 per cent as opposed to 3.8 per cent in 2022. The unemployment rate also recorded decrease of 0.2 percentage points as opposed to 3.8 per cent in 2022. The number of diploma graduates who were outside the labour force also edged up by 1.6 per cent to 488.4 thousand persons (2022: 480.7 thousand persons). **[Chart 2]**

Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

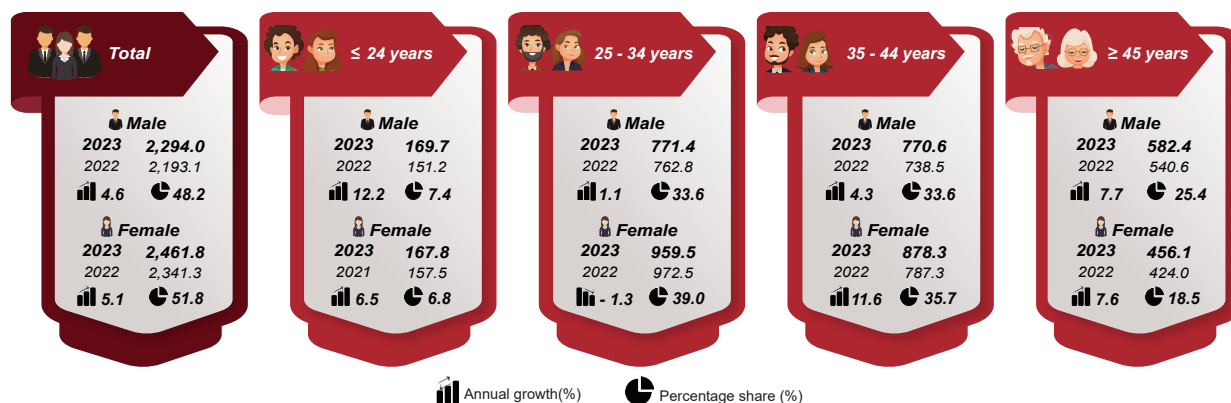


3. EMPLOYED GRADUATES

Based on the comparison of employed graduates by sex in 2023, female accounted for 51.8 per cent or 2.46 million person, while male accounted for 48.2 per cent (2.29 million persons). In 2023, the number of female employed graduates increased by 5.1 per cent compared to the previous year, while male employed graduates increased by 4.6 percent.

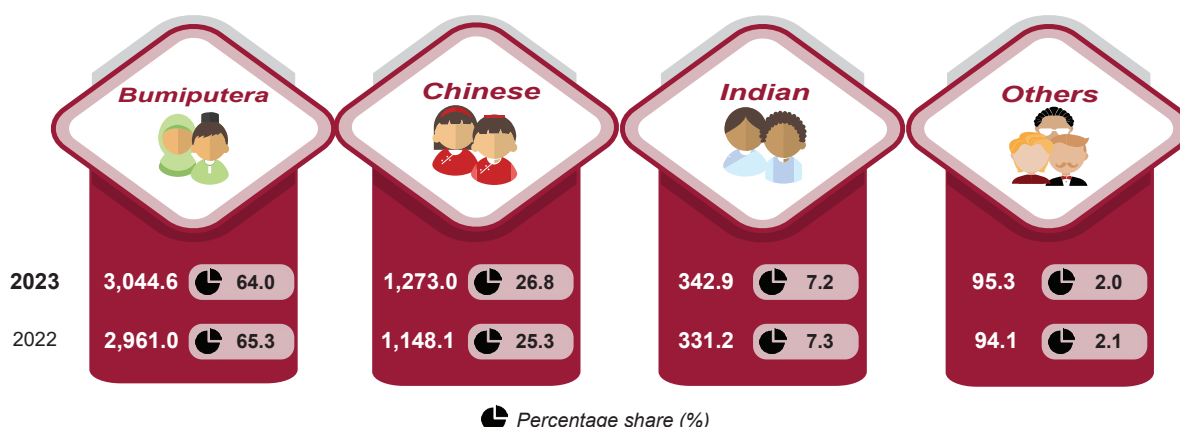
In terms of age group, the majority of employed graduates are concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years, followed by the age group of 35 to 44 years. These two categories comprise 71.1 per cent of all employed graduates. Employed male graduates aged 25 to 34 accounted for 33.6 percent (771.4 thousand person), while graduates aged 35 to 44 accounted for 33.6 percent (770.6 thousand person). Meanwhile, the total number of employed female graduates between the ages of 25 and 34 accounted for 39.0 per cent (959.5 thousand person), followed by the age group of 35 and 44 years which accounted for 35.7 per cent (878.3 thousand person). **[Exhibit 1]**

Exhibit 1: Employed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



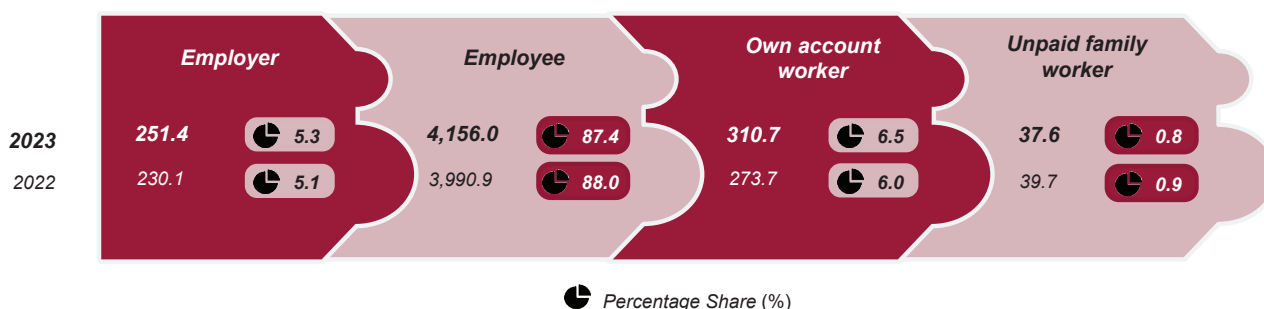
Based on the ethnic demographics of employed graduates in Malaysia, Bumiputera and Chinese make up more than 85 per cent of working graduates. Bumiputera graduates comprise 64.0 per cent (3.04 million person), while Chinese comprise 26.8 per cent (1.27 million person). The rest of the employed graduates are India with 7.2 per cent (342.9 thousand person) and Others with 2.0 per cent (95.3 thousand person). **[Exhibit 2]**

Exhibit 2: Employed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



According to employment status, 87.4 per cent of employed graduates are in the employee category with 4.16 million person. Graduates working in the self-employed category which can be attributed to entrepreneurship accounted for 6.5 per cent (310.7 thousand person), followed by employers with 5.3 per cent (251.4 thousand person). Meanwhile, 0.8 per cent or 37.6 thousand of working graduates are unpaid family workers. **[Exhibit 3]**

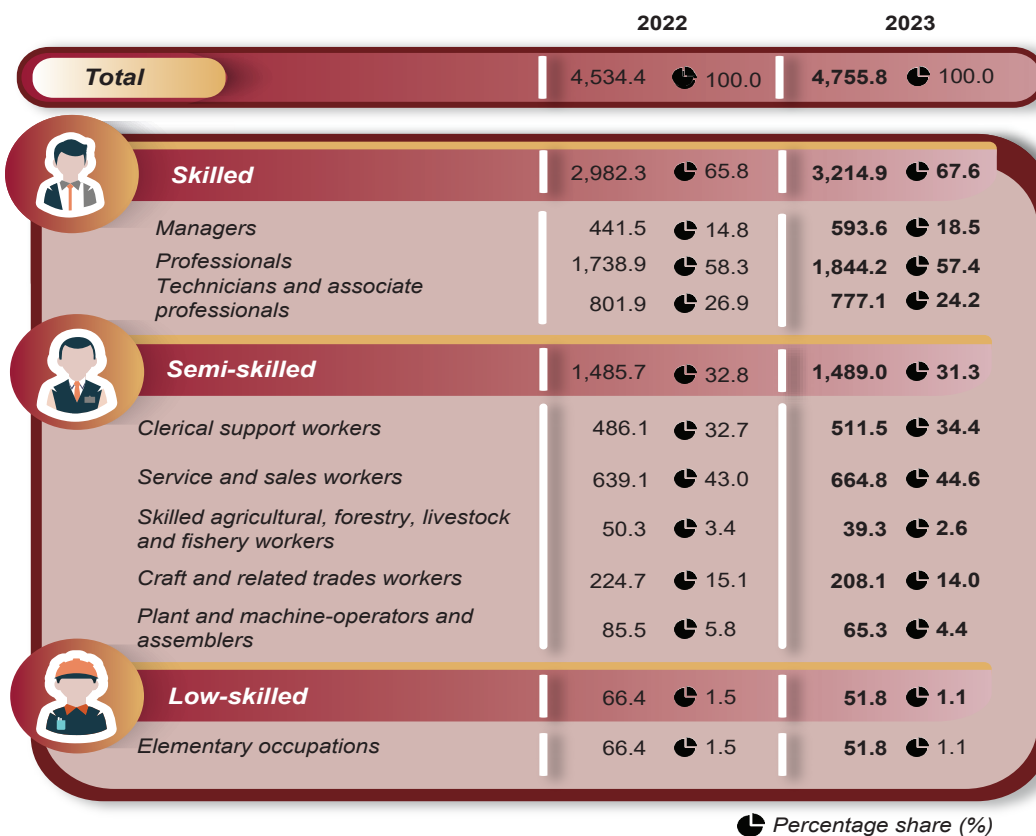
Exhibit 3: Employed graduates by status in employment, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Based on the analysis by occupation category shows that over two-thirds of employed graduates (67.6%) are in the skilled occupation category, representing 3.21 million person, with Professional occupations representing the highest per cent contribution of 57.4 per cent (1.84 million person), followed by Technicians and associate professionals at 24.2 per cent (777.1 thousand person).

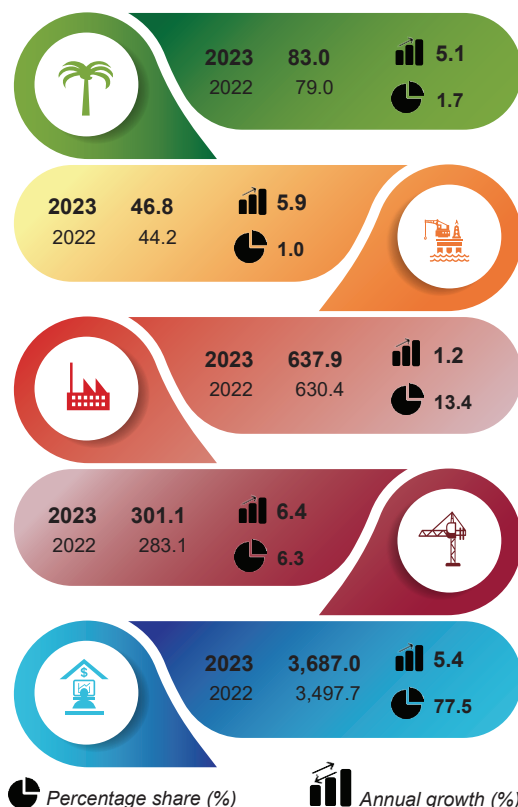
At the same time, 31.3 per cent of graduates are employed in the semi-skilled occupation category and 1.1 per cent are in the low-skilled category. These two groups can be linked as a mismatch which takes into account their education, knowledge and skills that cannot be fully utilized in current employment. Graduates employed in the semi-skilled category recorded 1.49 million person, most of whom were Service and sales workers (44.6%), followed by Clerical support workers (34.4%) and Craft and related trade worker (14.0%). Meanwhile, 51.8 thousand person were employed in the low-skilled category, down 22.0 per cent from 66.4 thousand person in 2022. **[Exhibit 4]**

Exhibit 4: Employed graduates by skill level and occupation, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



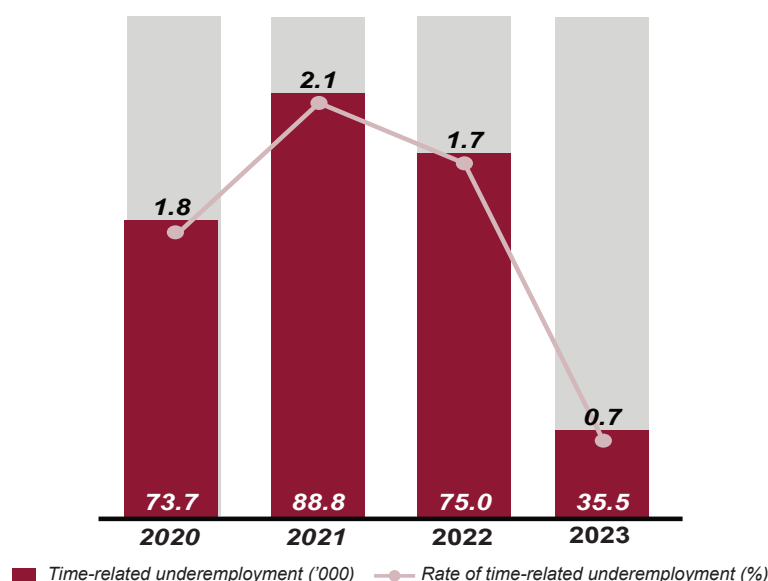
From the perspective of economic activity, graduates working in the Services sector in 2023 accounted for a contribution of 77.5 per cent (3.69 million person). Meanwhile, 13.4 per cent or 637.9 thousand of the graduates were employed in the Manufacturing sector, followed by 6.3 per cent in the Construction sector (301.1 thousand person). At the same time, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors accounted for 1.7 per cent (83.0 thousand person) and 1.0 per cent (46.8 thousand person), respectively. **[Exhibit 5]**

Exhibit 5: Employed graduates by kind of economic activity, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



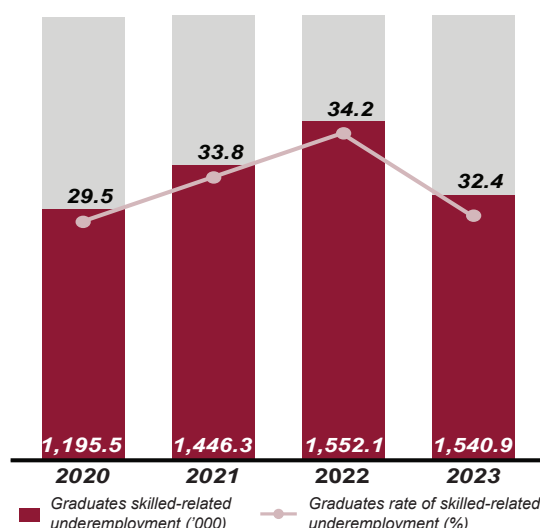
In addition to unemployment, labour market underutilisation is also assessed in terms of underemployment of time and skills. Time-related underemployment is defined as those who work less than 30 hours per week due to working conditions or due to insufficient work but are capable and willing to accept additional hours worked. Graduates in time-related underemployment decreased significantly in 2023, recording 35.5 thousand person compared to 75.0 thousand person in 2022. The rate of time-related underemployment of graduates decreased by 1.0 percentage points to 0.7 per cent (2022: 1.7%). **[Chart 3]**

Chart 3: Time-related underemployment of graduates Malaysia, 2020 - 2023



Another dimension of labour underutilisation is related to skills which include graduates who work in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupation categories. The underemployment of skills, which is one of the structural issues in the labour market, showed a decrease in 2023 to 1.54 million person as compared to 1.55 million person in the previous year. In line with this, the rate of skill-related underemployment also dropped to 32.4 per cent from 34.2 per cent in 2022. **[Chart 4]**

Chart 4: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2020 - 2023



Based on the breakdown of underemployment rates related to skills by state in 2023, it was found that six states recorded rates lower than the national level of 32.4 per cent, namely W.P. Putrajaya (30.5%), Perak (29.3%), Negeri Sembilan (28.5%), Sabah (27.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (26.2%), and Pulau Pinang (25.7%). **[Exhibit 6]**

Exhibit 6: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates by states, 2023

Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment ('000)		Rate of Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment (%)		Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment ('000)		Rate of Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment (%)
2023		2023		2023		2023
151.0	 Johor	33.3		11.3	 Perlis	33.6
78.0	 Kedah	32.8		557.8	 Selangor	35.9
67.9	 Kelantan	42.1		52.6	 Terengganu	42.6
54.8	 Melaka	33.8		76.6	 Sabah	27.2
51.9	 Negeri Sembilan	28.5		77.1	 Sarawak	32.6
59.4	 Pahang	33.5		138.5	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	26.2
80.9	 Pulau Pinang	25.7		3.7	 W.P. Labuan	33.2
77.0	 Perak	29.3		10.5	 W.P. Putrajaya	30.5

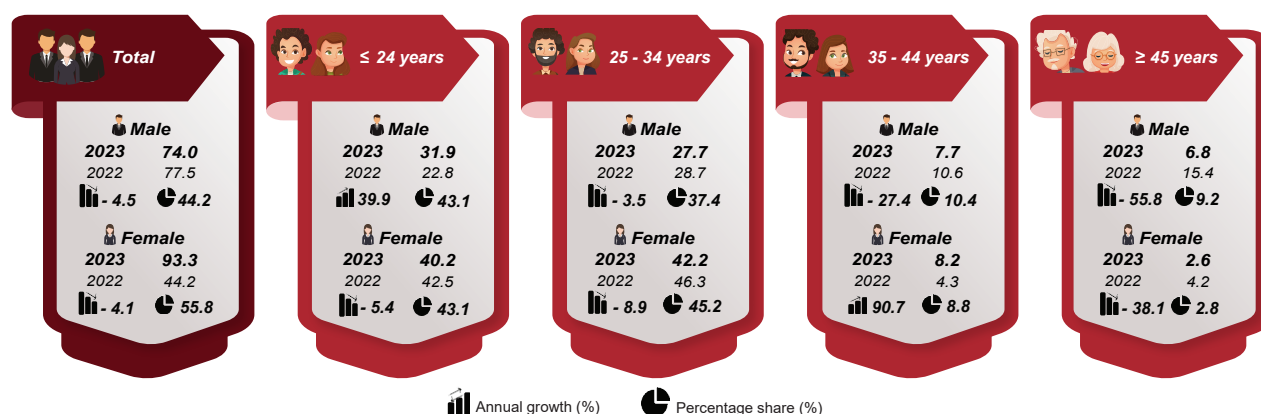
4. UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

In line with the increase in employed graduates in 2023, unemployment among graduates showed a decrease in terms of number and unemployment rate. The number of unemployed graduates was 167.3 thousand persons compared to 174.8 thousand persons in 2022, while the unemployment rate dropped to 3.4 per cent from 3.7 per cent.

The composition of unemployed female graduates contributed more than half, namely 55.8 per cent, of the total unemployed graduates, compared to 44.2 per cent by male graduates. The year-on-year decrease in unemployment in 2023 was seen among both male and female. The number of unemployed male graduates decreased by 4.5 per cent compared to the previous year, bringing the total to 74.0 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed female graduates decreased by 4.1 per cent year-on-year to reach 93.3 thousand persons.

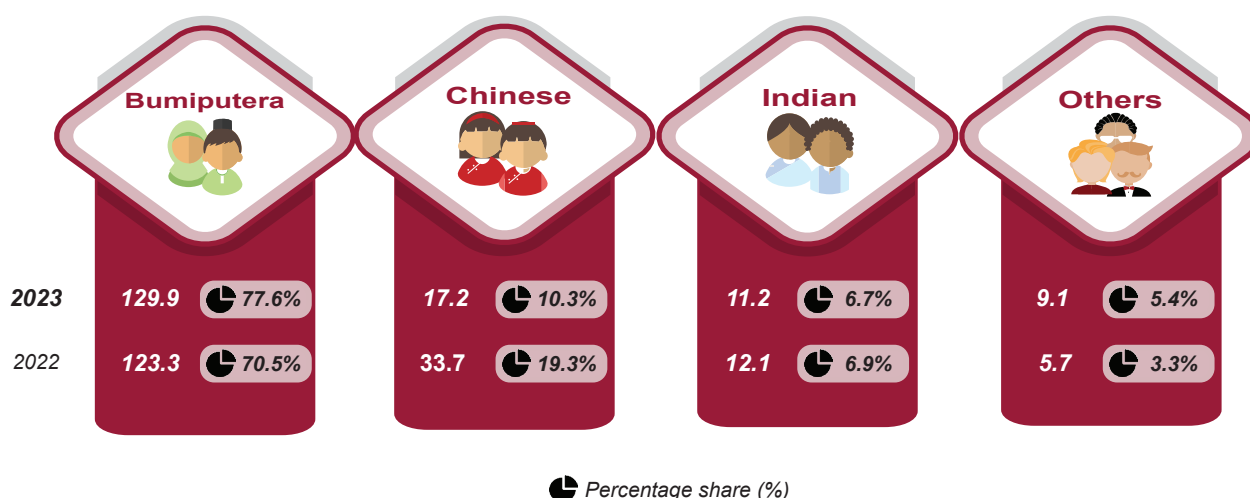
The distribution of unemployed male and female graduates by age group was concentrated in the age groups of 24 years and below and 25 to 34 years. These two groups accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total number of unemployed graduates for both men and women. Unemployed male graduates aged 24 and below comprise 43.1 per cent (31.9 thousand persons), while those aged 25 to 34 represent 37.4 per cent (27.7 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the number of unemployed female graduates aged 24 and below is 43.1 per cent (40.2 thousand persons), followed by the 25 to 34 age group, which represents 45.2 per cent (42.2 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 7]**

Exhibit 7: Unemployed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



In terms of ethnicity, most unemployed graduates were Bumiputera, making up 77.6 per cent of the total, which equated to 129.9 thousand persons. The Chinese ethnic group accounted for 10.3 per cent of the unemployed graduates, corresponding to 17.2 thousand persons. The remaining unemployed graduates were of Indian ethnicity (6.7%; 11.2 thousand persons) and Others ethnicities (5.4%; 9.1 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 8]**

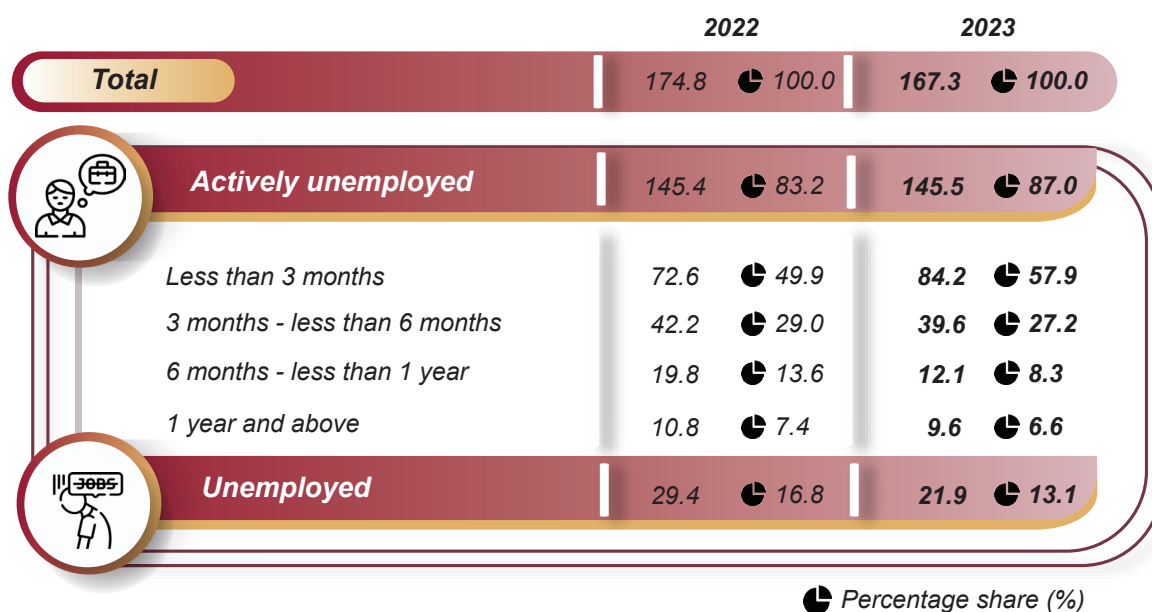
Exhibit 8: Unemployed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



More than 80 per cent of graduates are actively unemployed with a contribution of 87.0 per cent or 145.5 thousand persons. Among these actively unemployed graduates, graduates who have been unemployed for less than 3 months are the largest group consisting of 57.9 per cent (84.2 thousand persons). The second largest composition, 27.2 per cent (39.6 thousand persons), have been unemployed between three and six months, while 8.3 per cent (12.1 thousand persons) have been unemployed between six and twelve months. A smaller group, representing 6.6 per cent (9.6 thousand persons), are in long-term unemployment, that is, have been unemployed for more than a year.

Additionally, there were graduates classified as inactive unemployed, who made up 13.1 per cent (21.9 thousand persons) of the total in 2023. These individuals were not actively seeking employment but were available for work. **[Exhibit 9]**

Exhibit 9: Unemployed graduates by duration of unemployment, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



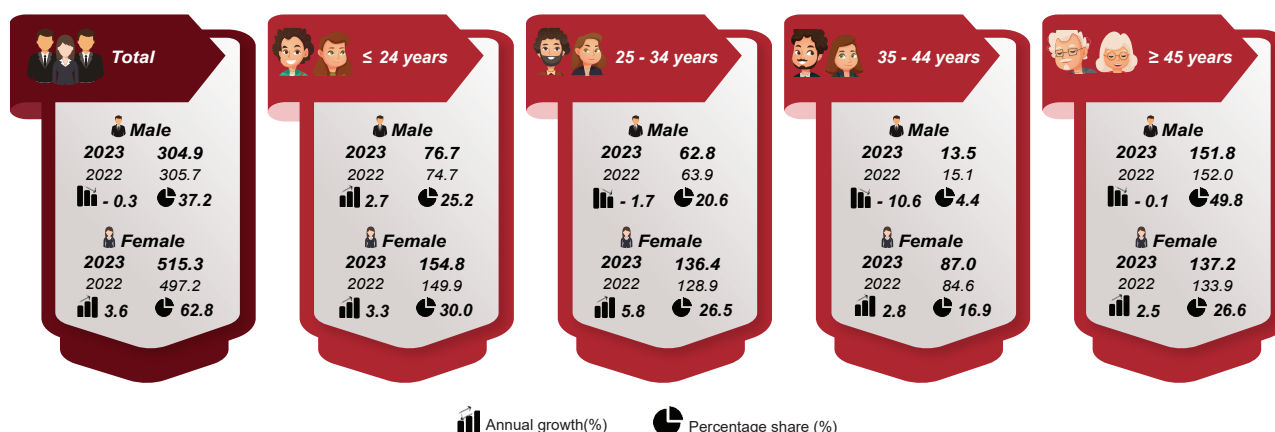
5. GRADUATES OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

Graduates who are outside the labour force in 2023 recorded a slight increase to 820.2 thousand people compared to 802.9 thousand people in the previous year. Most graduates who are outside the labour force are female, accounting for 62.8 per cent (515.3 thousand people) in 2023, an increase of 3.6 per cent compared to 497.2 thousand people in 2022. On the other hand, male graduates who are outside the labour force experienced a decrease of 0.3 per cent, reaching 304.9 thousand people compared to 305.7 thousand people in 2022.

In terms of age groups, nearly half (49.8%) of male graduates who are outside the labour force aged 45 years and above are 151.8 thousand people. Those aged 24 and below contributed 25.2 per cent (76.7 thousand people), while 20.6 per cent (62.8 thousand people) of male graduates outside the labour force are in the age group of 25 to 34 years.

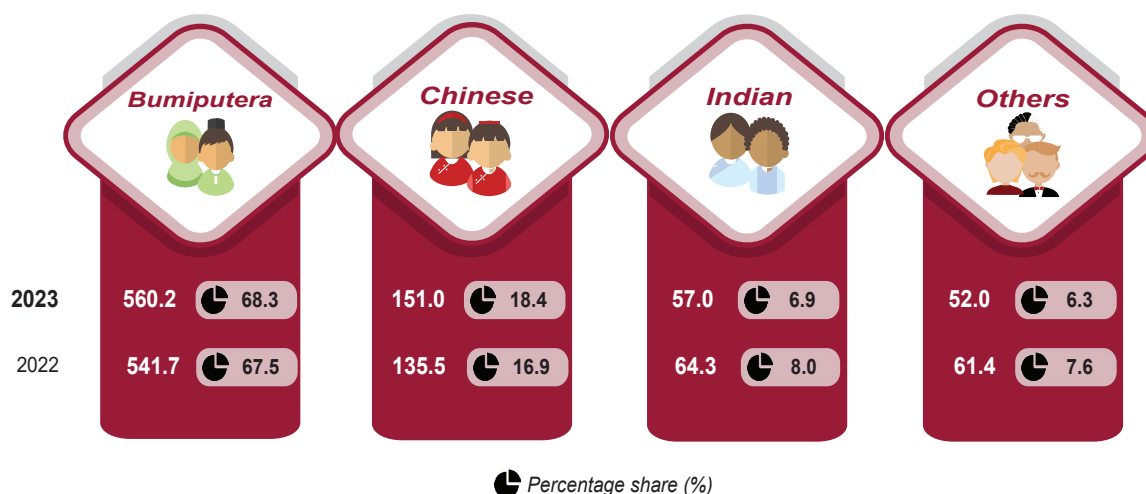
For female graduates who are outside the labour force, the largest contribution is those aged 24 years and below with a composition of 30.0 per cent (154.8 thousand people). The second largest group is female graduates aged 45 years and above, contributing 26.6 per cent (137.2 thousand people) followed by the age group of 25 to 34 years old with a contribution of 26.5 per cent (136.4 thousand people). **[Exhibit 10]**

Exhibit 10: Graduates outside labour force by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Over 80 per cent of graduates outside the labour force from the Bumiputera and Chinese graduates. Bumiputera graduates took up a share of 68.3 per cent (560.2 thousand persons), whereas Chinese graduates comprised 18.4 per cent (151.0 thousand persons). Meanwhile, Indian graduates constituted 6.9 per cent (57.0 thousand persons), followed by Others 6.3 per cent (52.0 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 11]**

Exhibit 11: Graduates outside labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

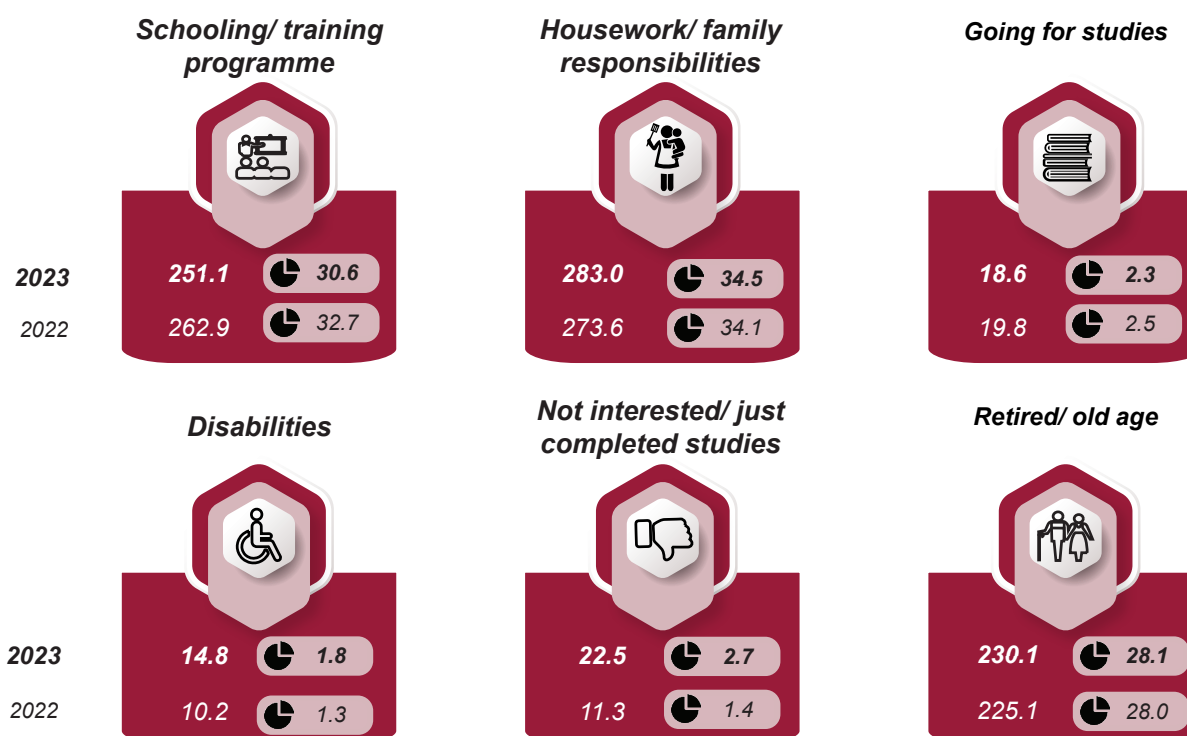


Further analysis revealed that 34.5 per cent (283.0 thousand persons) of graduates were outside labour force in 2023 because housework or family responsibility. Another 30.6 per cent (251.1 thousand persons) of graduates were outside labour force due to attending school or training programme.

Meanwhile, 28.1 per cent of graduates were retired or old age, totalling 230.1 thousand persons, followed by 2.7 per cent (22.5 thousand persons) who were not interested or just completed study. Additionally, 2.3 per cent (18.6 thousand persons) of graduates outside the labour force chose not to seek work because they were going to further study and remaining 1.8 per cent (14.8 thousand persons) because of disabilities.

Interestingly, the reasons for not seeking work differed among male and female graduates outside the labour force. For male graduates, nearly half (48.1%) attributed their inactivity because of retired old age and more than one-third (34.9%) opting for schooling/ training programme. On the other hand, most female graduates (52.0%) were outside the labour force due to housework/family responsibility, followed by 28.1 per cent who were attending school or training programme. **[Exhibit 12]**

Exhibit 12: Graduates outside labour force by the reasons for not seeking work, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



6. GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE BY STATE

Moving to statistics of graduates by state, most states registered graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) exceeding the national rate of 85.7 per cent in 2023. Johor recorded the highest rate at 90.0 per cent, followed by Selangor (88.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.1%), W.P. Labuan (87.4%) and Sabah (87.0%). In contrast, four states which registered a lowest GLFPR were Perak (78.7%), Terengganu (76.6%), Kelantan (76.3%), and Perlis (74.3%).

According to the graduate unemployment rate by state in 2023, Sabah experienced the highest rate at 7.9 per cent, however this was significantly lower than the previous year (2022: 8.8%), while other states reported unemployment rates below 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, W.P. Putrajaya remained contributed as the lowest unemployment rate in the country, at 1.0 per cent.

At the same time, all states showed improved unemployment rates compared to previous year, except for Selangor, which reported a slight rise of 0.1 percentage point. **[Exhibit 13]**

Exhibit 13: Graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) and unemployment rate by states, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)			Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)		
2022	2023		2022	2023		2022	2023		2022	2023	
89.7	90.0	 Johor	3.9	3.2		75.2	74.3	 Perlis	5.2	4.2	
82.9	82.4	 Kedah	3.8	3.4		88.1	88.7	 Selangor	3.2	3.3	
79.0	76.3	 Kelantan	5.2	4.7		78.2	76.6	 Terengganu	4.7	3.9	
83.3	85.2	 Melaka	2.0	1.7		87.3	87.0	 Sabah	8.8	7.9	
81.9	81.9	 Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.0		84.8	84.9	 Sarawak	4.0	3.5	
84.2	82.9	 Pahang	3.7	3.2		86.7	88.1	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.4	2.1	
83.5	85.3	 Pulau Pinang	2.3	1.9		85.1	87.4	 W.P. Labuan	1.5	1.1	
79.0	78.7	 Perak	4.9	4.3		84.4	86.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	1.6	1.0	

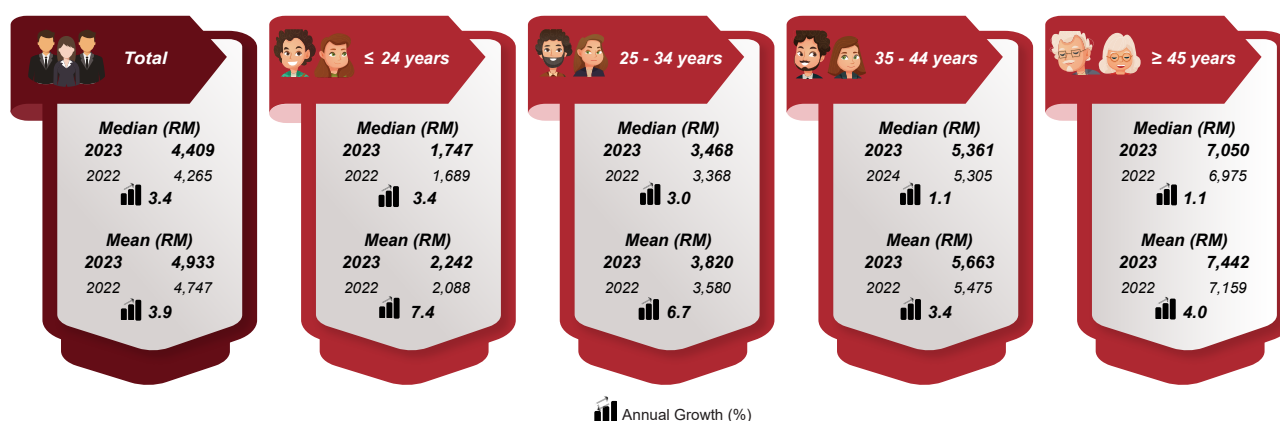
7. GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES

In 2023, employed graduates earned a median monthly salaries and wages of RM4,409, while the graduates' mean salaries and wages was RM4,933 per month. Both graduates' median and mean salary and wages shows significant improvement as compared to 2022, with the median salaries and wages rising by 3.4 per cent (2022: RM4,265) and the mean increasing by 3.9 per cent (2022: RM4,747).

Graduate salaries and wages varied across age groups, reflecting differences in experience and employment positions, which typically improve with age. Graduates aged 45 years and above earned the highest median and mean monthly salaries and wages at RM7,050 and RM7,442 respectively.

In contrast, graduates aged 24 years and below received the lowest median salaries and wages of RM1,747 and a mean of RM2,242. However, this category saw the highest year-on-year growth, with the median salaries and wages rising by 3.4 per cent and the mean salaries and wages increased by 7.4 per cent. Other age groups also experienced positive growth in their monthly salaries and wages over the same period. **[Exhibit 14]**

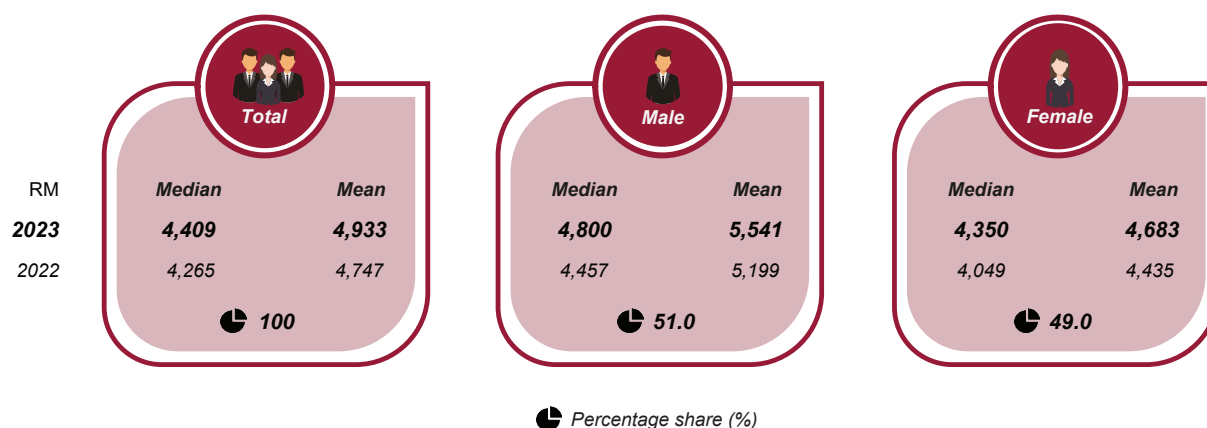
Exhibit 14: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by age group, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Male graduates continued to earn higher salaries and wages than their female counterparts. In 2023, the median monthly salaries and wages for male graduates was RM4,800, compared to RM4,350 for females. Similarly, the mean monthly salaries and wages for males was RM5,541 exceeding the RM4,683 earned by females.

Both sexes experienced salaries and wages growth in 2023 but male graduates saw a more substantial increase, with the median salaries and wages rising by 7.7 per cent and the mean salaries and wages by 6.6 per cent. Meanwhile, the median salaries and wages for female graduates grows by 7.4 per cent and the mean salaries and wages rose by 5.6 per cent. **[Exhibit 15]**

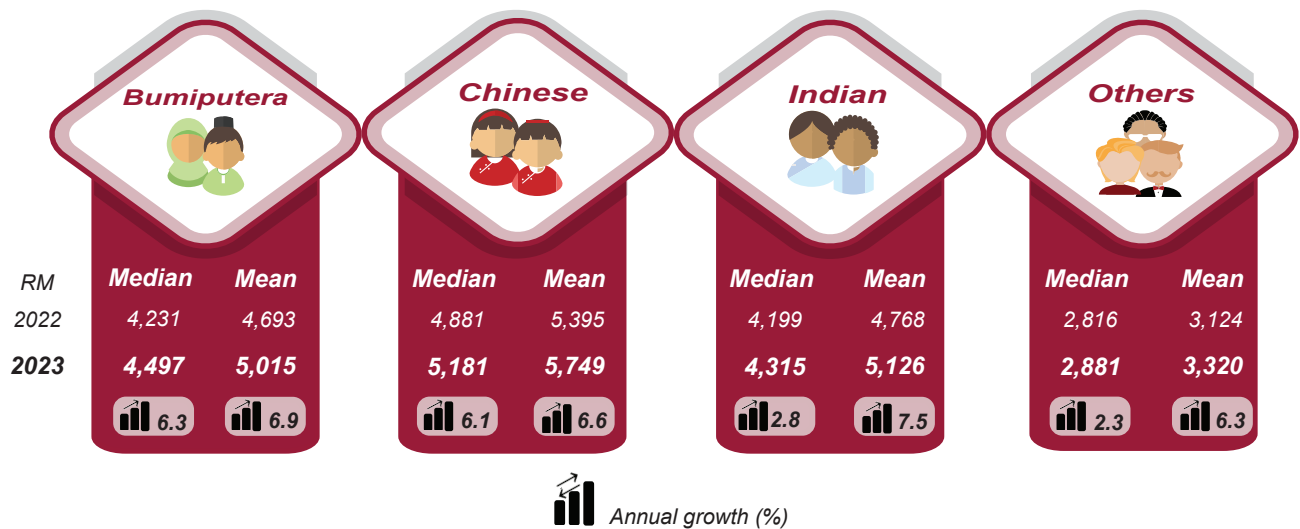
Exhibit 15: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by gender, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



When analysed by ethnicity, Chinese graduates achieved the highest monthly salaries and wages, with a median salaries and wages of RM5,181, increases of 6.1 per cent year-on-year and a mean salaries and wages of RM5,749, increased 6.6 per cent year-on-year.

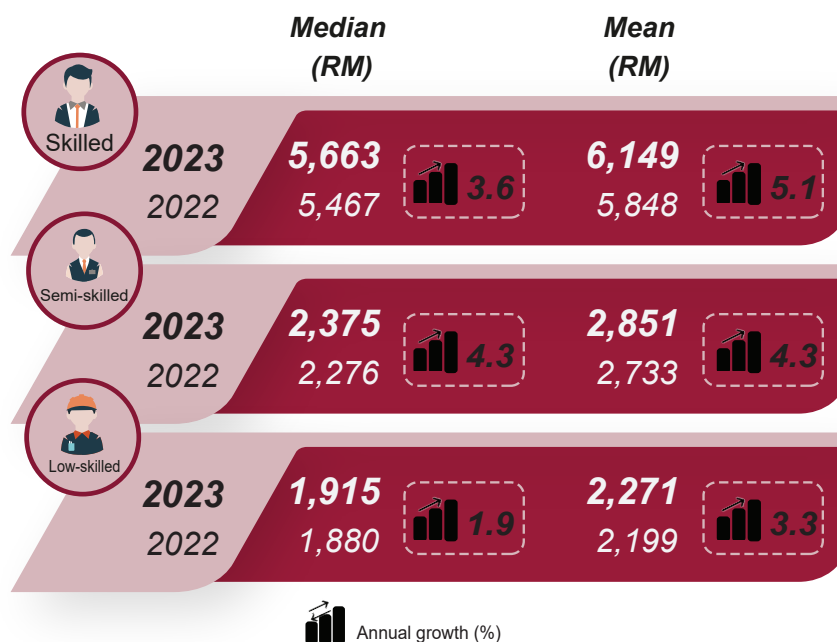
Bumiputera graduates recorded a 6.3 per cent year-on-year rise in their median salaries and wages to RM4,497, while their mean salaries and wages grew by 6.9 per cent to RM5,015 per month. Indian graduates experienced a 2.8 per cent rise in their median salaries and wages, reaching RM4,315, while their mean salaries and wages increased 7.5 per cent to RM5,126. **[Exhibit 16]**

Exhibit 16: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023



Graduate salaries and wages increased across all three categories of skill levels in 2023. The median salaries and wages in Skilled occupations rise by 3.6 per cent year-on-year to RM5,663 and the mean salaries and wages increasing by 5.1 per cent to RM6,149 per month. Graduates working in Semi-skilled occupations rose 4.3 per cent in both the median and mean salaries and wages to RM2,375 and RM2,851 respectively. Meanwhile, graduates in Low-skilled occupations recorded modest growth, with the median salaries and wages increasing by 1.9 per cent to RM1,915 and the mean salaries and wages rising by 3.3 per cent to RM2,271 per month. **[Exhibit 17]**

Exhibit 17: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by skill levels, Malaysia, 2022 - 2023

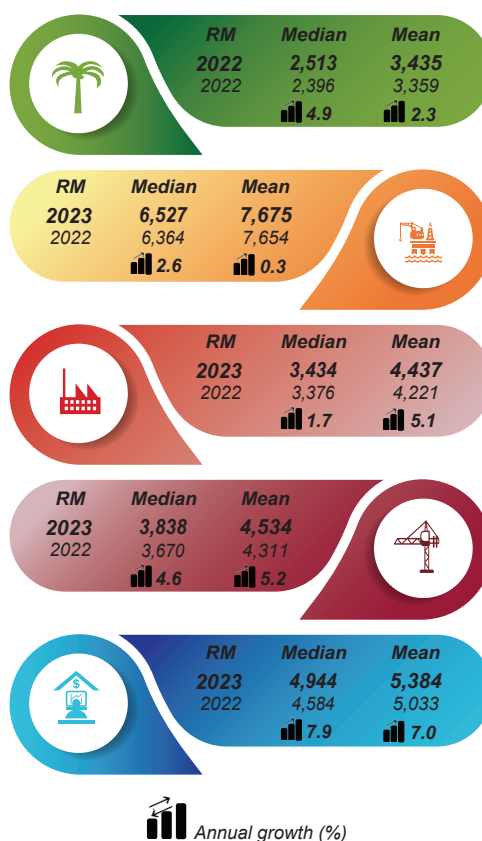


As for monthly salaries & wages received by economic activities, graduates in The Mining & Quarrying sector stood out with the highest monthly salaries and wages. Graduates in this sector reported a median salaries and wages of RM6,527 and a mean salaries and wages of RM7,675, reflecting a 2.6 per cent increase in the median salaries and wages (2022: RM6,364) and a 0.3 per cent rise in the mean salaries and wages (2022: RM7,654).

Graduates in the Services sector experienced the most significant growth in median salaries and wages, rising by 7.9 per cent to RM4,944 (2022: RM4,584). This was followed by the Agriculture sector, which saw a 4.9 per cent increase to RM2,513 (2022: RM2,396) and the Construction sector recorded a 4.6 per cent rise to RM 3,838 (2022: RM3,670). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector saw a 1.7 per cent growth in their median salaries and wages, reaching RM3,434 compared to RM3,376 in 2022.

Mean salaries and wages also grew across all sectors year-on-year, indicating broad-based improvement in graduate salaries and wages. [Exhibit 18]

Exhibit 18: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by kind of economic activities, Malaysia, 2022 -2023



8. CONCLUSION

In the modern world today, having an education is considered a vital part of being accepted by the society of employment and achieving career success. Based on the Malaysia situation in 2023, economic growth normalised supported by recovery in economic activities and labour market condition, even though a challenging external environment to the economy, health and geopolitics have exerted a great influence on the formation of the global labour market. Future jobs are closely related to the country's education system as the main mandate holder in training the country's best talents. The best and most reliable job resource for Malaysians to join the country's vibrant employment is an educated person.

In 2023, the total number of graduates increased by 4.2 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 5.74 million persons. Graduates in the labour force recorded an increase due to the gain in the number of employed graduates while unemployment of graduates registered a decline. Meanwhile, the number of graduates in the labour force which encompassed of employed and unemployed rose 4.5 per cent to 4.92 million persons. Despite the increase in the labour force, Graduate Labour Force Participant Rate (GLFPR) also increased to 85.7 per cent, resulting in only 820.2 thousand persons being in the outside labour force.

Subsequently, Malaysia is showcasing a resilient economy by registering a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 3.6 per cent in 2023. Malaysia anticipates moderate economic growth, driven by increased tourist arrivals and improvements in the Services sector. Indirectly, the mean and median monthly salaries and wages received by graduates also continues to edged up in 2023 as compared to 2022 recorded RM 4,933 and RM 4,409 respectively.

According to Budget 2024 themed 'Madani Economy: Empowering the People', the Government support the university student's welfare by implement the fee of registration into public universities limited to not more than RM 1,500 and at the same time, existing students who cannot afford to pay the fee will not be blocked from registering for subjects each semester and the payment can be settled after subject registration. Any payment regulations by the university must consider the welfare of the students.

Looking ahead to 2024, various initiatives and strategies to ensure that the quality of the graduates is in line with the demands of the job market, thus reducing the incidence of unemployment and underemployment. Additionally, currently Artificial intelligence (AI) has brought about a significant transformation in the delivery of education. In line with the rapid advancement of internet services, AI has had major implications in daily life. AI-based tools and applications are now widely and progressively used in the teaching and learning process in higher education institutions. In line with the rapid advancement of technology, students are currently more oriented towards the concept of digital-based learning. Graduates will have to face a more challenging future for next in pursuing knowledge and facing competitiveness in the labour market.

JADUAL

Tables



STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

*Principle Statistics
of Graduates*



('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 tahun dan lebih <i>Working Age Population 15 years and over</i>	24,649.0	24,883.5	25,084.3	25,789.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	15,731.1	15,714.8	15,974.9	16,642.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	15,037.3	15,002.4	15,348.4	16,085.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	693.8	712.4	626.5	557.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	8,917.8	9,168.7	9,109.4	9,146.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	63.8	63.2	63.7	64.5
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.4
*Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 - 64 tahun <i>Working Age Population 15 - 64 years</i>	22,511.2	22,635.1	22,770.4	23,364.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	15,406.0	15,532.8	15,769.7	16,366.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	14,719.4	14,825.2	15,155.2	15,813.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	686.6	707.6	614.5	553.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	7,105.2	7,102.3	7,000.7	6,997.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	68.4	68.6	69.3	70.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.4
* Nota : Bagi Statistik Tenaga Buruh nasional adalah merujuk kepada umur 15 - 64 tahun <i>Note : For national Labour Force Statistics refers to the age of 15 - 64 years</i>				

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,122.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,791.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,699.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	96.7	101.3	96.0	91.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,620.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,132.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,056.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	80.5	80.4	81.1	81.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,359.9	2,460.2	2,572.4	2,882.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,087.7	2,148.0	2,266.7	2,577.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,189.2	2,503.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	88.5	87.3	88.1	89.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,206.2	1,283.5	1,345.1	1,615.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,088.9	1,154.5	1,213.9	1,484.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,048.6	1,120.2	1,180.1	1,453.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	90.3	89.9	90.2	91.9
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,153.8	1,176.6	1,227.3	1,266.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	998.9	993.5	1,052.8	1,092.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	950.2	943.2	1,009.0	1,049.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	86.6	84.4	85.8	86.2
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.9

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	2,861.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,345.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,252.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	82.0	83.1	83.1	82.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,426.7	1,533.9	1,624.5	1,505.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,258.5	1,355.2	1,433.5	1,304.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,202.0	1,288.2	1,371.2	1,244.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	88.2	88.4	88.2	86.6
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,200.6	1,254.6	1,311.3	1,355.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	895.3	960.6	1,005.1	1,041.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	852.2	927.1	970.1	1,008.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7
≤ 24	65.8	63.9	62.5	63.9
25 - 34	90.4	89.8	90.4	90.0
35 - 44	93.4	93.4	93.9	94.3
≥ 45	75.1	76.4	77.5	78.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4
≤ 24	77.6	80.0	74.8	75.5
25 - 34	91.6	91.2	91.5	91.4
35 - 44	95.0	95.2	95.3	95.5
≥ 45	80.3	79.4	81.0	81.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	80.5	80.4	81.1	81.4
≤ 24	62.0	59.0	58.4	59.7
25 - 34	88.9	87.9	89.1	88.3
35 - 44	91.1	91.0	91.9	92.6
≥ 45	67.7	72.1	71.9	73.2

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6
	≤ 24	70.6	72.2	70.0	72.4
	25 - 34	94.1	91.9	92.5	92.7
	35 - 44	98.5	97.6	98.0	98.3
	≥ 45	77.4	75.6	78.5	79.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		90.3	89.9	90.3	90.7
	≤ 24	76.3	88.3	84.1	84.9
	25 - 34	93.3	92.1	91.5	92.0
	35 - 44	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.5
	≥ 45	80.3	78.2	81.4	82.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		86.6	84.5	85.8	86.2
	≤ 24	69.1	68.3	66.6	69.4
	25 - 34	94.8	91.8	93.6	93.5
	35 - 44	98.5	96.9	97.6	97.9
	≥ 45	73.1	72.1	74.2	75.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2
	≤ 24	61.7	56.8	57.2	57.3
	25 - 34	87.5	88.1	88.8	88.0
	35 - 44	88.9	89.7	90.3	91.1
	≥ 45	72.3	77.4	76.2	77.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		88.2	88.3	88.2	88.3
	≤ 24	78.5	74.7	70.4	71.1
	25 - 34	90.5	90.6	91.5	91.0
	35 - 44	92.1	92.6	92.8	93.0
	≥ 45	80.3	80.8	80.5	81.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8
	≤ 24	55.4	50.4	51.7	51.0
	25 - 34	83.4	84.9	85.3	83.9
	35 - 44	84.3	85.5	86.6	88.3
	≥ 45	61.5	72.2	69.0	69.8

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		84.8	84.7	85.1	85.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		89.0	88.3	89.7	89.5
India <i>Indians</i>		86.6	82.6	84.2	86.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		63.5	69.6	61.9	66.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		89.5	88.1	88.5	89.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		91.6	89.0	91.2	90.5
India <i>Indians</i>		90.6	83.2	84.8	89.5
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		62.5	71.0	70.8	68.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		81.0	82.0	82.4	81.8
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		86.4	87.6	88.2	88.5
India <i>Indians</i>		82.2	81.8	83.5	83.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		65.8	65.9	41.9	59.9

(%)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	85.2	85.6	86.3	86.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	83.5	80.2	77.5	76.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		89.2	89.1	89.2	89.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.1	89.0	89.7	90.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.2	89.4	83.3	82.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.1	89.0	89.7	89.4
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.2	89.9	83.3	88.5
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	88.2	87.1	88.5	89.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	91.4	89.3	84.6	84.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		90.3	89.9	90.3	90.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.9	89.6	90.6	91.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	94.2	94.1	85.7	86.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		86.6	84.5	85.8	86.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	86.2	84.3	86.1	86.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.3	85.6	83.8	83.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	82.5	84.2	84.4	84.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	77.5	73.9	72.2	70.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		88.2	88.3	88.2	88.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	88.5	88.5	88.9	89.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	86.1	86.5	81.6	79.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	75.4	78.7	78.5	78.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	68.7	62.2	63.7	61.0

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4
≤ 24		16.7	17.2	17.5	17.6
25 - 34		5.6	5.0	4.1	3.9
35 - 44		1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
≥ 45		1.2	1.6	2.0	0.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3
≤ 24		23.2	26.0	22.9	21.4
25 - 34		6.0	5.5	5.2	5.0
35 - 44		1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
≥ 45		0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6
≤ 24		14.1	13.6	15.1	15.9
25 - 34		5.2	4.3	2.9	2.5
35 - 44		1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
≥ 45		1.9	2.2	2.8	1.1

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1
	≤ 24	14.7	15.8	13.1	15.8
	25 - 34	5.4	4.4	3.6	3.5
	35 - 44	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0
	≥ 45	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		3.7	3.0	2.8	2.5
	≤ 24	22.0	22.0	10.0	15.6
	25 - 34	5.3	3.7	4.0	3.9
	35 - 44	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.9
	≥ 45	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.9	5.1	4.1	3.9
	≤ 24	12.6	13.8	14.0	15.9
	25 - 34	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.1
	35 - 44	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1
	≥ 45	2.7	2.8	4.0	1.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
	≤ 24	18.7	18.8	21.3	19.3
	25 - 34	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2
	35 - 44	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.9
	≥ 45	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.6
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0
	≤ 24	23.9	29.1	30.0	24.7
	25 - 34	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.8
	35 - 44	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8
	≥ 45	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
	≤ 24	15.9	13.3	16.3	15.9
	25 - 34	4.8	3.3	2.6	1.9
	35 - 44	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.1
	≥ 45	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		4.2	4.7	4.0	4.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		3.8	3.0	2.9	1.3
India <i>Indians</i>		5.3	3.1	3.5	3.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		12.6	4.6	5.7	8.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3.7	4.2	3.5	3.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		4.2	3.7	3.1	1.3
India <i>Indians</i>		3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		13.9	3.4	1.4	9.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		4.7	5.2	4.4	4.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		3.5	2.3	2.5	1.4
India <i>Indians</i>		6.9	2.9	2.3	3.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		9.6	8.1	21.7	5.4

(%)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.6	8.1	9.0	6.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.4	6.3	5.6	6.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		3.7	3.0	2.8	2.5
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.4
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4.6	5.2	5.2	3.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.9	5.1	4.1	3.9
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	8.0	6.8	4.6	6.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	8.3	8.2	9.4	7.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	9.6	10.1	11.7	9.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.6	5.8	6.7	5.9

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3
≤ 24		572.3	584.3	598.6	641.1
25 - 34		1,899.4	1,995.2	2,003.1	1,999.9
35 - 44		1,421.1	1,528.1	1,640.4	1,765.4
≥ 45		1,094.5	1,140.9	1,270.1	1,336.9
Ijazah Degree		2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,122.9
≤ 24		140.1	136.6	150.0	170.1
25 - 34		1,033.8	1,112.0	1,072.3	1,101.9
35 - 44		817.2	888.5	971.0	1,035.7
≥ 45		641.8	676.4	778.1	815.1
Diploma Diploma		2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,620.4
≤ 24		432.2	447.8	448.6	471.0
25 - 34		865.6	883.2	930.9	898.0
35 - 44		603.9	639.6	669.3	729.6
≥ 45		452.7	464.5	491.9	521.8

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9
	≤ 24	263.3	268.7	248.8	278.2
	25 - 34	830.2	857.2	855.4	861.8
	35 - 44	667.9	711.1	764.1	791.9
	≥ 45	598.5	623.2	708.0	741.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,206.2	1,282.0	1,346.9	1,407.6
	≤ 24	55.9	53.1	47.5	55.0
	25 - 34	416.9	465.7	432.4	444.9
	35 - 44	376.7	401.2	439.4	463.4
	≥ 45	356.6	362.0	427.7	444.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,153.8	1,178.2	1,229.4	1,265.4
	≤ 24	207.5	215.6	201.2	223.2
	25 - 34	413.3	391.5	423.1	417.0
	35 - 44	291.2	309.9	324.8	328.4
	≥ 45	241.8	261.2	280.3	296.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4
	≤ 24	308.9	315.6	349.8	362.9
	25 - 34	1,069.2	1,138.0	1,147.7	1,138.1
	35 - 44	753.2	817.0	876.2	973.5
	≥ 45	496.0	517.8	562.0	595.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,426.7	1,531.6	1,624.5	1,715.3
	≤ 24	84.2	83.5	102.5	115.1
	25 - 34	616.9	646.3	639.9	657.1
	35 - 44	440.4	487.3	531.7	572.3
	≥ 45	285.1	314.5	350.4	370.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,200.6	1,256.8	1,311.3	1,355.0
	≤ 24	224.7	232.2	247.4	247.8
	25 - 34	452.3	491.7	507.8	481.0
	35 - 44	312.8	329.7	344.5	401.2
	≥ 45	210.8	203.3	211.6	225.0

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3,254.9	3,464.5	3,626.1	3,734.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		1,162.6	1,257.7	1,317.3	1,441.2
India <i>Indians</i>		367.2	404.2	407.7	411.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		202.5	122.3	161.2	156.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,454.5	1,543.3	1,570.9	1,621.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		570.2	609.1	676.4	728.3
India <i>Indians</i>		190.7	220.0	217.5	199.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		144.5	87.7	111.5	123.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,800.4	1,921.2	2,055.1	2,113.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		592.4	648.6	640.9	712.9
India <i>Indians</i>		176.5	184.1	190.2	211.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		58.0	34.5	49.6	33.3

('000)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3
	Bandar Urban	4,479.6	4,722.7	4,960.5	5,191.4
	Luar Bandar Rural	507.6	525.9	551.7	551.9
Ijazah Degree		2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,122.9
	Bandar Urban	2,392.7	2,570.9	2,721.5	2,871.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	240.1	242.7	249.9	251.0
Diploma Diploma		2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,620.4
	Bandar Urban	2,086.9	2,151.8	2,239.0	2,319.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	267.5	283.2	301.8	300.9
Lelaki Male		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9
	Bandar Urban	2,140.4	2,246.3	2,340.3	2,433.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	219.5	213.9	236.1	239.3
Ijazah Degree		1,206.2	1,282.0	1,346.9	1,407.6
	Bandar Urban	1,112.6	1,189.2	1,247.0	1,308.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	93.6	92.7	100.0	98.9
Diploma Diploma		1,153.8	1,178.2	1,229.4	1,265.4
	Bandar Urban	1,027.9	1,057.0	1,093.3	1,125.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	125.9	121.2	136.1	140.4
Perempuan Female		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4
	Bandar Urban	2,339.2	2,476.4	2,620.2	2,757.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	288.1	312.0	315.6	312.7
Ijazah Degree		1,426.7	1,531.6	1,624.5	1,715.3
	Bandar Urban	1,280.1	1,381.6	1,474.5	1,563.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	146.5	149.9	149.9	152.2
Diploma Diploma		1,200.6	1,256.8	1,311.3	1,355.0
	Bandar Urban	1,059.0	1,094.8	1,145.7	1,194.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	141.6	162.1	165.6	160.5

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1
≤ 24		376.5	373.4	374.0	409.6
25 - 34		1,716.4	1,790.7	1,810.3	1,800.8
35 - 44		1,327.0	1,427.6	1,540.6	1,664.9
≥ 45		821.6	872.1	984.2	1,047.9
Ijazah Degree		2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,791.1
≤ 24		108.7	109.2	112.1	128.5
25 - 34		947.0	1,014.0	981.3	1,007.5
35 - 44		776.5	845.6	925.4	988.9
≥ 45		515.1	537.1	630.4	666.1
Diploma Diploma		1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,132.0
≤ 24		267.8	264.2	261.9	281.1
25 - 34		769.4	776.7	829.1	793.3
35 - 44		550.5	582.1	615.2	675.9
≥ 45		306.5	335.0	353.8	381.8

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1
	≤ 24	185.9	194.1	174.1	201.5
	25 - 34	781.0	788.1	791.5	799.0
	35 - 44	657.8	694.4	749.0	778.3
	≥ 45	463.1	471.3	556.0	589.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,088.9	1,152.9	1,215.7	1,277.0
	≤ 24	42.6	46.9	40.0	46.7
	25 - 34	389.0	428.7	395.6	409.3
	35 - 44	371.0	394.2	432.0	456.6
	≥ 45	286.3	283.1	348.2	364.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		998.9	995.1	1,054.9	1,091.1
	≤ 24	143.3	147.2	134.1	154.8
	25 - 34	391.9	359.4	395.9	389.8
	35 - 44	286.8	300.2	317.0	321.7
	≥ 45	176.8	188.2	207.9	224.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0
	≤ 24	190.6	179.3	200.0	208.1
	25 - 34	935.4	1,002.6	1,018.8	1,001.7
	35 - 44	669.3	733.2	791.6	886.5
	≥ 45	358.5	400.8	428.2	458.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,258.5	1,353.0	1,433.5	1,514.1
	≤ 24	66.1	62.3	72.2	81.8
	25 - 34	558.0	585.3	585.7	598.2
	35 - 44	405.6	451.4	493.4	532.3
	≥ 45	228.8	254.0	282.2	301.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		895.3	962.9	1,005.1	1,041.0
	≤ 24	124.6	117.0	127.8	126.3
	25 - 34	377.5	417.2	433.1	403.5
	35 - 44	263.7	281.9	298.2	354.2
	≥ 45	129.6	146.8	146.0	156.9

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		2,760.8	2,934.9	3,084.4	3,174.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		1,034.4	1,110.1	1,181.8	1,290.2
India <i>Indians</i>		317.9	333.8	343.3	354.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		128.5	85.1	99.8	104.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,302.3	1,360.3	1,390.5	1,445.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		522.2	542.2	616.7	659.2
India <i>Indians</i>		172.8	183.1	184.5	178.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		90.4	62.3	79.0	84.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,458.4	1,574.6	1,693.9	1,728.9
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		512.2	567.9	565.1	631.0
India <i>Indians</i>		145.1	150.7	158.8	175.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		38.1	22.8	20.8	20.0

('000)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1
	Bandar Urban	3,817.5	4,042.4	4,281.7	4,501.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	424.0	421.5	427.5	422.0
Ijazah Degree		2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,791.1
	Bandar Urban	2,133.1	2,289.0	2,441.1	2,584.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	214.3	216.9	208.1	207.1
Diploma Diploma		1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,132.0
	Bandar Urban	1,684.5	1,753.4	1,840.6	1,917.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	209.7	204.6	219.5	214.9
Lelaki Male		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1
	Bandar Urban	1,887.2	1,957.0	2,070.9	2,165.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	200.6	191.0	199.7	202.7
Ijazah Degree		1,088.9	1,152.9	1,215.7	1,277.0
	Bandar Urban	1,000.7	1,065.7	1,130.1	1,191.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	88.2	87.3	85.7	85.8
Diploma Diploma		998.9	995.1	1,054.9	1,091.1
	Bandar Urban	886.5	891.3	940.9	974.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	112.4	103.8	114.0	116.9
Perempuan Female		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0
	Bandar Urban	1,930.4	2,085.4	2,210.8	2,335.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	223.4	230.5	227.8	219.2
Ijazah Degree		1,258.5	1,353.0	1,433.5	1,514.1
	Bandar Urban	1,132.3	1,223.3	1,311.1	1,392.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	126.1	129.6	122.4	121.3
Diploma Diploma		895.3	962.9	1,005.1	1,041.0
	Bandar Urban	798.0	862.1	899.7	943.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	97.3	100.9	105.4	98.0

('000)

Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
≤ 24	313.6	309.1	308.7	337.5
25 - 34	1,619.9	1,701.5	1,735.3	1,730.9
35 - 44	1,308.2	1,410.0	1,525.8	1,648.9
≥ 45	811.4	858.0	964.6	1,038.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,699.5
≤ 24	83.5	80.8	86.5	101.1
25 - 34	890.5	957.9	930.3	957.2
35 - 44	766.0	835.5	915.9	980.4
≥ 45	510.6	530.4	620.6	660.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,056.3
≤ 24	230.1	228.4	222.2	236.5
25 - 34	729.5	743.6	805.0	773.7
35 - 44	542.1	574.5	610.0	668.5
≥ 45	300.8	327.6	344.0	377.6

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
	≤ 24	158.5	163.5	151.2	169.7
	25 - 34	738.6	753.2	762.8	771.4
	35 - 44	647.0	684.6	738.5	770.6
	≥ 45	454.7	462.1	540.6	582.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,048.6	1,118.6	1,182.0	1,245.6
	≤ 24	33.2	36.6	36.0	39.4
	25 - 34	368.6	413.0	379.5	393.5
	35 - 44	364.1	389.9	425.4	452.4
	≥ 45	282.7	279.1	341.0	360.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		950.2	944.8	1,011.1	1,048.4
	≤ 24	125.3	126.9	115.3	130.2
	25 - 34	370.0	340.1	383.3	377.9
	35 - 44	282.9	294.7	313.0	318.2
	≥ 45	172.0	183.0	199.6	222.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
	≤ 24	155.1	145.7	157.5	167.8
	25 - 34	881.3	948.4	972.5	959.5
	35 - 44	661.2	725.3	787.3	878.3
	≥ 45	356.7	395.9	424.0	456.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,202.0	1,286.0	1,371.2	1,453.9
	≤ 24	50.3	44.2	50.5	61.6
	25 - 34	521.9	544.9	550.8	563.7
	35 - 44	401.9	445.6	490.4	528.0
	≥ 45	227.9	251.3	279.5	300.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		852.2	929.4	970.1	1,007.9
	≤ 24	104.8	101.5	107.0	106.2
	25 - 34	359.4	403.5	421.7	395.8
	35 - 44	259.3	279.8	296.9	350.4
	≥ 45	128.7	144.6	144.5	155.5

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		2,644.9	2,796.8	2,961.0	3,044.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		994.7	1,077.3	1,148.1	1,273.0
India <i>Indians</i>		301.1	323.4	331.2	342.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		112.3	81.1	94.1	95.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,254.6	1,303.7	1,342.0	1,392.9
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		500.3	522.3	597.3	650.6
India <i>Indians</i>		166.1	177.1	176.0	174.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		77.9	60.2	77.8	76.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,390.3	1,493.1	1,619.0	1,651.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		494.4	555.0	550.8	622.4
India <i>Indians</i>		135.0	146.3	155.2	168.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		34.5	20.9	16.3	18.9

('000)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
	Bandar Urban	3,660.7	3,887.7	4,138.0	4,361.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	392.4	391.0	396.4	394.5
Ijazah Degree		2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,699.5
	Bandar Urban	2,052.5	2,205.3	2,363.9	2,506.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	198.1	199.2	189.3	192.7
Diploma Diploma		1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,056.3
	Bandar Urban	1,608.2	1,682.4	1,774.2	1,854.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	194.3	191.7	207.1	201.8
Lelaki Male		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
	Bandar Urban	1,811.2	1,884.0	2,003.2	2,102.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	187.6	179.4	189.9	192.1
Ijazah Degree		1,048.6	1,118.6	1,182.0	1,245.6
	Bandar Urban	964.4	1,035.9	1,100.8	1,163.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	84.1	82.7	81.2	82.5
Diploma Diploma		950.2	944.8	1,011.1	1,048.4
	Bandar Urban	846.8	848.1	902.4	938.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	103.4	96.7	108.7	109.6
Perempuan Female		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
	Bandar Urban	1,849.4	2,003.8	2,134.8	2,259.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	204.8	211.5	206.5	202.4
Ijazah Degree		1,202.0	1,286.0	1,371.2	1,453.9
	Bandar Urban	1,088.1	1,169.5	1,263.1	1,343.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	114.0	116.5	108.1	110.2
Diploma Diploma		852.2	929.4	970.1	1,007.9
	Bandar Urban	761.4	834.3	871.7	915.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	90.8	95.0	98.4	92.2

('000)

Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran <i>Occupation/ Skill Level</i>	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	2,857.6	2,832.4	2,982.3	3,214.9
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	449.2	346.6	441.5	593.6
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	1,713.6	1,697.3	1,738.9	1,844.2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	694.8	788.6	801.9	777.1
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	1,110.4	1,345.2	1,485.7	1,489.0
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	382.3	579.2	486.1	511.5
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	449.8	440.4	639.1	664.8
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	42.4	15.8	50.3	39.3
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	129.6	177.1	224.7	208.1
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</i>	106.3	132.8	85.5	65.3
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	85.0	101.1	66.4	51.8
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	85.0	101.1	66.4	51.8

('000)

Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran <i>Occupation/ Skill Level</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	1,430.2	1,496.1	1,565.4	1,733.7
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	315.5	225.5	298.6	418.7
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	705.5	794.8	755.6	850.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	409.1	475.8	511.2	464.1
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	513.6	494.4	582.5	520.3
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	105.2	134.0	128.0	128.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	222.2	164.4	204.9	216.8
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	29.8	13.7	43.6	32.5
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	87.5	104.9	151.6	110.5
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</i>	68.9	77.5	54.4	32.5
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	55.0	72.9	45.2	40.1
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	55.0	72.9	45.2	40.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	1,427.4	1,336.3	1,416.9	1,481.2
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	133.7	121.1	142.9	174.9
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	1,008.1	902.5	983.3	993.2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	285.7	312.8	290.7	313.1
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	596.8	850.8	903.2	968.8
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	277.1	445.2	358.0	383.5
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	227.6	276.0	434.2	448.0
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	12.6	2.1	6.7	6.8
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	42.1	72.2	73.2	97.6
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</i>	37.3	55.3	31.0	32.8
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	30.1	28.2	21.3	11.8
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	30.1	28.2	21.3	11.8

('000)

Taraf Pekerjaan Status in Employment		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		177.3	199.9	230.1	251.4
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		3,557.3	3,850.5	3,990.9	4,156.0
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		272.9	185.3	273.7	310.7
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		45.6	43.0	39.7	37.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		139.6	125.4	150.3	169.6
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		1,707.1	1,835.5	1,883.6	1,953.0
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		136.8	89.2	147.1	159.5
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		15.3	13.3	12.1	11.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		37.7	74.4	79.7	81.8
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		1,850.2	2,015.0	2,107.3	2,203.0
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		136.1	96.1	126.7	151.2
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		30.3	29.7	27.6	25.7

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi Economic Activity	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	63.8	56.7	79.0	83.0
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	41.4	39.2	44.2	46.8
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	579.4	574.5	630.4	637.9
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	87.8	81.5	97.4	104.6
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	6.6	2.6	4.6	5.2
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	22.9	27.3	26.5	29.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	53.1	53.9	59.5	57.8
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	79.3	85.7	85.0	93.4
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	57.0	44.6	60.8	59.8
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	211.2	215.5	230.4	224.0
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	61.5	63.3	66.3	63.8
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	237.4	257.8	283.1	301.1
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	3,131.0	3,350.4	3,497.7	3,687.0
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	41.7	51.7	49.5	42.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	486.6	593.9	711.9	752.9
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	202.1	202.9	260.3	358.2
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	128.3	144.0	152.7	138.5
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	168.9	149.2	163.4	161.8
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	230.9	234.9	236.5	259.1
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	455.4	447.5	450.0	461.9
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1,416.9	1,526.3	1,473.3	1,512.6

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi Economic Activity	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	45.6	47.3	61.8	63.0
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	23.0	24.5	24.0	28.7
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	337.0	327.5	361.2	356.8
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	37.4	33.5	47.9	34.8
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	2.3	0.7	2.6	2.3
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	7.5	8.1	9.3	8.6
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	29.3	29.9	33.9	30.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	43.7	51.5	50.7	56.1
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	35.0	29.6	38.7	41.8
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	139.0	131.5	137.2	138.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	42.8	42.7	40.8	43.9
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	168.8	161.4	207.5	216.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,424.3	1,502.7	1,538.7	1,629.0
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	31.4	36.9	37.9	32.0
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	256.1	238.7	315.9	335.1
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	115.7	66.0	109.4	137.8
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	82.9	79.3	75.5	69.4
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	102.3	97.8	100.2	108.9
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	105.2	94.5	104.7	122.8
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	226.7	205.3	211.9	230.2
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	504.1	684.2	583.3	592.8

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi Economic Activity	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18.2	9.5	17.2	20.0
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	18.4	14.8	20.2	18.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	242.4	247.0	269.3	281.0
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	50.4	48.0	49.4	69.8
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.9
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	15.4	19.2	17.2	20.7
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	23.8	24.1	25.5	26.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	35.6	34.3	34.3	37.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	22.0	14.9	22.0	18.0
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	72.2	84.1	93.2	85.5
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	18.8	20.6	25.5	20.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	68.6	96.4	75.7	84.6
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,706.7	1,847.7	1,958.9	2,058.0
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	10.3	14.8	11.5	10.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	230.5	355.3	396.0	417.8
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	86.4	136.9	150.9	220.4
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	45.4	64.7	77.2	69.1
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	66.6	51.4	63.2	52.8
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	125.8	140.3	131.9	136.3
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	228.8	242.2	238.2	231.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	912.8	842.1	890.0	919.8

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	73.7	88.8	75.0	35.5
≤ 24	8.0	16.1	4.2	6.4
25 - 34	27.1	32.1	49.4	16.2
35 - 44	23.7	32.7	15.3	7.9
≥ 45	14.9	7.9	6.1	4.9
Ijazah Degree	37.9	48.4	29.6	15.7
≤ 24	1.9	3.8	1.7	1.2
25 - 34	14.6	16.3	19.4	9.4
35 - 44	12.1	23.6	7.2	3.1
≥ 45	9.2	4.7	1.3	2.1
Diploma Diploma	35.8	40.4	45.4	19.7
≤ 24	6.1	12.3	2.4	5.3
25 - 34	12.5	15.8	30.0	6.9
35 - 44	11.6	9.2	8.1	4.8
≥ 45	5.7	3.1	4.7	2.8

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.7
≤ 24	2.6	5.2	1.4	1.9
25 - 34	1.7	1.9	2.8	0.9
35 - 44	1.8	2.3	1.0	0.5
≥ 45	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.6
≤ 24	2.3	4.8	2.0	1.2
25 - 34	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0
35 - 44	1.6	2.8	0.8	0.3
≥ 45	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.0
≤ 24	2.6	5.4	1.1	2.2
25 - 34	1.7	2.1	3.7	0.9
35 - 44	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.7
≥ 45	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.7

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	1,195.5	1,446.3	1,552.1	1,540.9
≤ 24	198.7	173.4	192.3	226.1
25 - 34	567.4	709.6	696.0	700.9
35 - 44	291.6	386.7	484.3	438.5
≥ 45	137.8	176.5	179.6	175.3
Ijazah Degree	415.9	519.8	686.1	643.2
≤ 24	38.7	29.4	40.0	52.4
25 - 34	224.8	299.7	318.0	332.6
35 - 44	99.4	135.2	235.8	176.7
≥ 45	53.0	55.5	92.3	81.5
Diploma Diploma	779.6	926.5	866.0	897.7
≤ 24	160.0	144.0	152.3	173.7
25 - 34	342.6	410.0	378.0	368.3
35 - 44	192.2	251.5	248.5	261.8
≥ 45	84.8	121.0	87.3	93.8

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	29.5	33.8	34.2	32.4
≤ 24	63.4	56.1	62.3	67.0
25 - 34	35.0	41.7	40.1	40.5
35 - 44	22.3	27.4	31.7	26.6
≥ 45	17.0	20.6	18.6	16.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	18.5	21.6	26.9	23.8
≤ 24	46.3	36.4	46.2	51.8
25 - 34	25.2	31.3	34.2	34.7
35 - 44	13.0	16.2	25.7	18.0
≥ 45	10.4	10.5	14.9	12.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	43.3	49.4	43.7	43.7
≤ 24	69.5	63.1	68.5	73.5
25 - 34	47.0	55.1	47.0	47.6
35 - 44	35.4	43.8	40.7	39.2
≥ 45	28.2	36.9	25.4	24.8

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3
≤ 24	62.9	64.3	65.3	72.1
25 - 34	96.4	89.2	75.0	69.9
35 - 44	18.8	17.6	14.8	15.9
≥ 45	10.3	14.1	19.6	9.4
Ijazah Degree	96.7	101.3	96.0	91.6
≤ 24	25.2	28.4	25.7	27.5
25 - 34	56.5	56.1	50.9	50.3
35 - 44	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6
≥ 45	4.5	6.7	9.8	5.3
Diploma Diploma	91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8
≤ 24	37.8	35.9	39.7	44.6
25 - 34	39.9	33.0	24.1	19.6
35 - 44	8.3	7.5	5.3	7.4
≥ 45	5.7	7.4	9.8	4.2

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
	≤ 24	27.4	30.6	22.8	31.9
	25 - 34	42.3	35.0	28.7	27.7
	35 - 44	10.8	9.7	10.6	7.7
	≥ 45	8.5	9.2	15.4	6.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3
	≤ 24	9.4	10.3	4.0	7.3
	25 - 34	20.4	15.7	16.0	15.8
	35 - 44	6.8	4.3	6.6	4.2
	≥ 45	3.6	4.0	7.1	4.1*
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7
	≤ 24	18.0	20.3	18.8	24.6
	25 - 34	21.9	19.3	12.7	11.9
	35 - 44	3.9	5.4	4.0	3.5
	≥ 45	4.8	5.2	8.3	2.7*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3
	≤ 24	35.6	33.6	42.5	40.2
	25 - 34	54.1	54.2	46.3	42.2
	35 - 44	8.1	7.9	4.3	8.2
	≥ 45	1.8	4.9	4.2	2.6*
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2
	≤ 24	15.8	18.1	21.7	20.2
	25 - 34	36.1	40.4	34.9	34.5
	35 - 44	3.7	5.8	3.0	4.4
	≥ 45	0.9*	2.7	2.7*	1.2*
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1
	≤ 24	19.8	15.5	20.8	20.1
	25 - 34	18.0	13.7	11.4	7.7
	35 - 44	4.4	2.1	1.3*	3.9
	≥ 45	0.9*	2.2*	1.5*	1.4*

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		115.8	138.1	123.3	129.9
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		39.7	32.8	33.7	17.2
India <i>Indians</i>		16.8	10.3	12.1	11.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		16.2	4.0*	5.7	9.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		47.7	56.6	48.5	52.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		21.9	19.9	19.4	8.6
India <i>Indians</i>		6.7	6.0	8.4	4.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		12.5	2.1*	1.1*	8.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		68.1	81.5	74.8	77.2
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		17.7	12.9	14.3	8.6
India <i>Indians</i>		10.1	4.3	3.7	6.5
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		3.7	1.8*	4.5*	1.1*

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

('000)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3
	Bandar Urban	156.9	154.6	143.7	139.9
	Luar Bandar Rural	31.6	30.5	31.1	27.5
Ijazah Degree		96.7	101.3	96.0	91.6
	Bandar Urban	80.5	83.7	77.3	77.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	16.2	17.7	18.8	14.4
Diploma Diploma		91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8
	Bandar Urban	76.3	71.0	66.4	62.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	15.4	12.9	12.4	13.1
Lelaki Male		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
	Bandar Urban	75.9	73.0	67.7	63.4
	Luar Bandar Rural	13.0	11.6	9.8	10.7
Ijazah Degree		40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3
	Bandar Urban	36.3	29.8	29.3	28.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.3
Diploma Diploma		48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7
	Bandar Urban	39.7	43.2	38.5	35.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	9.0	7.1	5.3	7.4
Perempuan Female		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3
	Bandar Urban	80.9	81.6	75.9	76.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	18.6	18.9	21.4	16.8
Ijazah Degree		56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2
	Bandar Urban	44.3	53.9	48.0	49.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	12.2	13.1	14.3	11.0
Diploma Diploma		43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1
	Bandar Urban	36.6	27.7	28.0	27.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	6.5	5.8	7.1	5.8

('000)

Tempoh menganggur <i>Duration of unemployment</i>	2020^r	2021^r	2022^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	148.7	134.4	145.4	145.5
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	66.9	52.0	72.6	84.2
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	45.0	47.4	42.2	39.6
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	22.2	20.8	19.8	12.1
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	14.6	14.2	10.8	9.6
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	39.8	50.8	29.4	21.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	73.3	59.2	62.5	63.1
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	33.9	22.1	39.7	37.0
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	22.2	23.2	14.4	15.0
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	10.5	8.1	5.7	5.2
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	7.9	8.4	8.1	3.7
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	15.7	25.4	15.0	11.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	75.4	75.2	82.9	82.4
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	33.0	30.0	32.9	47.2
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	22.8	24.2	27.8	24.6
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	11.7	12.7	14.1	6.9
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	24.1	25.4	14.3	10.9

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2
≤ 24	195.7	210.9	224.5	231.5
25 - 34	183.0	204.5	192.8	199.2
35 - 44	94.1	100.5	99.7	100.5
≥ 45	272.8	268.8	285.9	289.0
Ijazah Degree	285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8
≤ 24	31.4	27.4	37.8	41.6
25 - 34	86.8	98.0	91.0	94.5
35 - 44	40.6	43.0	45.6	46.8
≥ 45	126.7	139.3	147.7	149.0
Diploma Diploma	460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4
≤ 24	164.3	183.6	186.7	189.9
25 - 34	96.2	106.5	101.8	104.7
35 - 44	53.5	57.5	54.1	53.7
≥ 45	146.2	129.4	138.1	140.0

('000)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9
≤ 24		77.4	74.6	74.7	76.7
25 - 34		49.2	69.0	63.9	62.8
35 - 44		10.2	16.7	15.1	13.5
≥ 45		135.3	151.8	152.0	151.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6
≤ 24		13.3	6.2	7.5	8.3
25 - 34		27.9	37.0	36.8	35.6
35 - 44		5.8	7.0	7.3	6.8
≥ 45		70.3	78.8	79.5	79.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3
≤ 24		64.2	68.4	67.1	68.4
25 - 34		21.3	32.1	27.1	27.2
35 - 44		4.4	9.7	7.8	6.7
≥ 45		65.0	73.0	72.4	72.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3
≤ 24		118.3	136.3	149.9	154.8
25 - 34		133.8	135.4	128.9	136.4
35 - 44		83.9	83.8	84.6	87.0
≥ 45		137.5	117.0	133.9	137.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2
≤ 24		18.2	21.2	30.3	33.3
25 - 34		58.9	61.0	54.2	58.8
35 - 44		34.8	35.9	38.3	40.0
≥ 45		56.3	60.5	68.2	69.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1
≤ 24		100.2	115.2	119.6	121.5
25 - 34		74.9	74.4	74.7	77.5
35 - 44		49.1	47.8	46.3	47.0
≥ 45		81.2	56.5	65.7	68.0

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		494.1	529.6	541.7	560.2
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		128.3	147.5	135.5	151.0
India <i>Indians</i>		49.3	70.4	64.3	57.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		74.0	37.2	61.4	52.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		152.1	183.0	180.5	176.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		48.0	66.8	59.7	69.2
India <i>Indians</i>		17.9	36.9	33.0	21.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		54.2	25.4	32.6	38.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		342.0	346.6	361.2	384.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		80.3	80.7	75.8	81.9
India <i>Indians</i>		31.4	33.5	31.3	36.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		19.8	11.8	28.8	13.4

('000)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2
	Bandar Urban	662.0	680.3	678.8	690.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	83.6	104.4	124.1	129.9
Ijazah Degree		285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8
	Bandar Urban	259.7	281.9	280.4	287.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	25.8	25.8	41.8	44.0
Diploma Diploma		460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4
	Bandar Urban	402.4	398.4	398.4	402.4
	Luar Bandar Rural	57.8	78.6	82.3	86.0
Lelaki Male		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9
	Bandar Urban	253.3	289.3	269.3	268.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	18.9	22.9	36.4	36.5
Ijazah Degree		117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6
	Bandar Urban	111.9	123.6	116.9	117.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	5.4	5.5	14.3	13.1
Diploma Diploma		154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3
	Bandar Urban	141.4	165.7	152.4	150.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	13.5	17.4	22.1	23.4
Perempuan Female		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3
	Bandar Urban	408.8	391.0	409.4	421.9
	Luar Bandar Rural	64.7	81.5	87.7	93.4
Ijazah Degree		168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2
	Bandar Urban	147.8	158.3	163.5	170.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	20.4	20.3	27.5	30.9
Diploma Diploma		305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1
	Bandar Urban	261.0	232.7	246.0	251.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	44.3	61.2	60.2	62.5

('000)

Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan <i>Reasons for Not Seeking Work</i>	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	222.7	236.7	262.9	251.1
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	301.0	269.1	273.6	283.0
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	9.0	44.8	19.8	18.6
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	15.2	39.6	10.2	14.8
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	8.8	4.8	11.3	22.5
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	189.1	189.7	225.1	230.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	104.9	99.8	121.2	106.4
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	35.4	15.8	11.0	15.1
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	3.3	33.0	12.8	9.7
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	11.7	31.5	9.1	9.4
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	2.8	2.6	7.1	17.6
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	114.1	129.4	144.5	146.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	117.9	136.9	141.7	144.7
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	265.6	253.2	262.6	267.9
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	5.7	11.9	6.9	8.9
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	3.4	8.1	1.1*	5.4
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	5.9	2.1*	4.2	4.9
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	75.0	60.3	80.6	83.5

STATISTIK SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Graduate Statistics by States



Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	450.6	473.4	498.6	521.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		404.0	427.1	447.3	469.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		386.0	409.8	430.0	454.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		18.0	17.4	17.4	15.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		46.6	46.2	51.3	52.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.7	90.2	89.7	90.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	233.0	241.5	249.8	262.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		223.7	230.3	240.5	252.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		213.0	220.0	230.0	243.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.8	10.2	10.5	8.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.2	11.2	9.3	10.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	96.0	95.4	96.3	96.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	217.6	231.9	248.8	259.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		180.3	196.9	206.8	217.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		173.0	189.7	199.9	211.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.1	6.9	6.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		37.3	35.0	42.0	41.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.8	84.9	83.1	84.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	207.4	220.7	235.2	250.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		193.9	206.9	218.2	233.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		183.5	196.1	208.3	224.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.4	10.8	10.0	9.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		13.6	13.8	17.0	16.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	93.5	93.8	92.8	93.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	243.1	252.7	263.4	271.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		210.1	220.2	229.1	236.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		202.5	213.6	221.7	230.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.6	6.6	7.4	6.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		33.0	32.4	34.3	35.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.4	87.2	87.0	87.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	255.0	276.5	285.1	299.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		210.3	225.6	236.4	246.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		201.6	216.9	227.5	238.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.7	8.7	8.9	8.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		44.7	50.9	48.7	52.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.5	81.6	82.9	82.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	110.2	116.8	121.7	125.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		98.1	102.4	107.5	112.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		95.5	100.0	105.3	109.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.0	14.4	14.1	13.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.1	87.7	88.4	89.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	144.8	159.7	163.4	173.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		112.1	123.2	128.8	134.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		106.0	116.9	122.2	128.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.1	6.3	6.6	5.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		32.7	36.5	34.6	39.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.4	77.2	78.8	77.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.3

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	126.1	138.7	143.9	152.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		113.2	122.6	129.3	135.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		107.7	116.6	123.0	129.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.5	6.1	6.3	6.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.8	16.0	14.6	16.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.8	88.4	89.9	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	129.0	137.8	141.2	146.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		97.1	103.0	107.1	111.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		93.9	100.3	104.5	108.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		31.9	34.8	34.2	35.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.3	74.7	75.8	75.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.2

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	181.7	196.0	206.0	220.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		144.4	152.6	162.7	168.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		135.6	144.1	154.2	160.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.8	8.5	8.5	7.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		37.4	43.4	43.3	52.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.4	77.9	79.0	76.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	75.0	79.7	84.6	85.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		64.6	67.2	71.7	72.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		61.4	64.1	68.9	69.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.4	12.6	12.9	13.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	84.3	84.8	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	106.8	116.3	121.4	134.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		79.8	85.5	91.0	96.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		74.2	80.0	85.3	90.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.6	5.5	5.7	5.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		27.0	30.8	30.4	38.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.7	73.5	75.0	71.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	92.7	102.7	108.3	117.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		80.4	86.7	92.6	96.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		75.6	81.8	87.6	92.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	4.9	5.0	4.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.3	15.9	15.7	20.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.7	84.5	85.5	82.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	89.0	93.3	97.7	102.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		64.0	65.9	70.1	71.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		60.0	62.3	66.6	68.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.1	27.4	27.6	31.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	71.9	70.6	71.7	69.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	169.6	179.4	188.1	194.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		141.2	150.7	156.7	165.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		138.2	147.7	153.6	163.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		28.4	28.7	31.4	28.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.3	84.0	83.3	85.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	78.2	81.9	85.9	89.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		69.5	72.1	75.1	79.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		68.3	70.9	74.2	78.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		8.7	9.8	10.8	9.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.8	88.0	87.4	89.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	91.4	97.5	102.1	105.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		71.8	78.6	81.5	86.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		69.9	76.8	79.4	84.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		19.6	18.8	20.6	19.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.5	80.7	79.8	81.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	77.0	83.4	87.6	93.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		67.7	73.9	76.6	82.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		65.8	72.0	74.7	81.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.3	9.5	11.0	10.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.9	88.6	87.4	88.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	92.6	95.9	100.4	101.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		73.6	76.8	80.0	83.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		72.4	75.6	78.8	82.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		19.0	19.2	20.4	18.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.4	80.0	79.7	82.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	198.2	212.8	219.1	229.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		162.0	174.3	179.4	187.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		155.4	167.9	173.5	182.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.6	6.5	5.9	5.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		36.3	38.5	39.6	41.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	88.4	93.1	97.0	100.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		77.2	80.6	84.2	87.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		74.1	77.7	81.5	85.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	12.6	12.8	13.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.2	86.5	86.8	87.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	109.8	119.7	122.1	128.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		84.8	93.8	95.3	100.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		81.3	90.2	92.0	96.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.0	25.9	26.8	28.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.2	78.3	78.0	77.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	93.9	103.3	105.9	112.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		83.3	92.0	93.5	99.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		79.6	88.2	90.2	95.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.6	11.3	12.4	13.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.7	89.1	88.3	88.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	104.4	109.5	113.1	117.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		78.7	82.3	85.9	88.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		75.8	79.7	83.4	86.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	2.6	2.6	2.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.7	27.2	27.2	28.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.4	75.1	76.0	75.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.5

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	186.8	199.3	209.4	219.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		158.2	166.3	176.3	181.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		151.7	160.1	169.8	175.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.5	6.3	6.4	5.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		28.6	33.0	33.1	37.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.7	83.4	84.2	82.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	80.2	84.9	89.4	92.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		72.7	75.5	79.8	81.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		70.1	72.9	77.5	78.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		7.5	9.4	9.7	10.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.6	88.9	89.2	88.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	106.7	114.4	119.9	127.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		85.5	90.9	96.5	100.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		81.6	87.1	92.3	96.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.1	23.5	23.5	26.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.2	79.4	80.4	79.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	(‘000)	89.4	96.7	101.7	107.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		81.1	87.0	92.3	95.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		78.2	83.9	89.0	93.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		8.3	9.7	9.5	11.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.7	90.0	90.7	89.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	(‘000)	97.5	102.7	107.7	111.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		77.1	79.4	84.0	85.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		73.5	76.2	80.8	82.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.6	3.1	3.2	2.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		20.4	23.3	23.7	25.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.1	77.3	78.0	76.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	335.3	355.5	364.6	381.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		278.3	303.3	304.6	325.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		271.5	296.1	297.4	319.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.8	7.3	7.1	6.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		56.9	52.2	60.0	56.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.0	85.3	83.5	85.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	162.3	170.1	172.8	185.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		143.4	149.3	152.9	165.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		139.2	144.9	148.6	161.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		18.8	20.8	19.9	19.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.4	87.8	88.5	89.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	173.0	185.5	191.8	196.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		134.9	154.1	151.7	160.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		132.4	151.1	148.8	157.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.1	31.4	40.1	36.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.0	83.1	79.1	81.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	191.0	208.3	211.2	223.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		170.0	187.5	187.8	203.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		166.4	183.6	184.2	199.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.0	20.8	23.4	20.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.0	90.0	88.9	90.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	144.3	147.3	153.3	158.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		108.4	115.8	116.8	122.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		105.1	112.4	113.2	119.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		35.9	31.4	36.6	35.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.1	78.6	76.2	77.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	301.2	316.4	332.1	348.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		235.5	249.5	262.5	273.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		221.9	236.5	249.7	262.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		13.6	13.1	12.8	11.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		65.6	66.8	69.6	74.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.2	78.9	79.0	78.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	134.8	140.5	145.9	152.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		107.5	111.5	116.8	121.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		101.2	105.6	111.4	115.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.3	5.9	5.4	5.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		27.2	29.0	29.1	31.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.8	79.4	80.1	79.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	166.4	175.9	186.2	195.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		128.0	138.1	145.7	152.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		120.7	130.9	138.3	146.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.2	7.5	6.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.4	37.8	40.5	42.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	76.9	78.5	78.2	78.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.3

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	(‘000)	144.6	155.9	164.5	173.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		119.4	128.8	136.5	143.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		110.9	120.3	127.4	135.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.5	8.6	9.1	8.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.3	27.0	28.0	30.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.5	82.7	83.0	82.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.1	6.7	6.7	5.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	(‘000)	156.5	160.5	167.6	174.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		116.2	120.7	126.0	130.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		111.1	116.2	122.3	127.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.1	4.5	3.7	3.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		40.4	39.8	41.6	44.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.2	75.2	75.2	74.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.7

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	40.3	42.9	45.3	47.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		30.2	31.4	34.0	35.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		28.5	29.7	32.3	33.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.2	11.5	11.2	12.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.8	73.3	75.2	74.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	15.6	16.3	17.3	18.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		12.1	12.4	13.5	14.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		11.4	11.7	12.9	13.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.7	0.7*	0.6	0.6*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.2	76.4	78.2	77.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.7	4.7	4.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	24.7	26.6	28.0	29.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		18.1	19.0	20.5	21.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		17.1	18.0	19.4	20.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		6.6	7.6	7.5	8.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	73.2	71.4	73.3	72.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.3

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	19.8	21.9	22.8	24.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		16.0	17.1	18.5	19.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		15.1	16.1	17.4	18.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.9	1.0	1.1*	0.9*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		3.8	4.8	4.2	4.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.8	78.3	81.4	80.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	20.5	21.0	22.5	23.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		14.2	14.3	15.5	16.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		13.4	13.6	14.8	15.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.8	0.7*	0.7	0.6*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	68.9	68.1	68.9	68.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	1,588.7	1,667.4	1,742.8	1,817.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		1,384.5	1,450.8	1,534.9	1,611.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		1,324.6	1,391.8	1,486.4	1,558.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		59.8	59.0	48.5	53.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		204.2	216.6	207.9	205.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.1	87.0	88.1	88.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	778.8	814.3	851.7	879.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		679.5	701.4	743.1	778.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		648.5	672.1	718.1	753.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		31.0	29.3	25.0	25.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		99.3	112.9	108.6	101.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.2	86.1	87.2	88.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	809.8	853.1	891.1	937.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		704.9	749.4	791.8	833.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		676.1	719.7	768.4	805.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		28.9	29.7	23.4	28.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		104.9	103.7	99.3	104.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.0	87.8	88.9	88.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	897.0	947.9	1,001.7	1,046.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		803.9	848.4	899.5	946.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		776.5	820.3	877.1	922.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		27.4	28.2	22.5	24.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		93.1	99.4	102.2	99.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.9	83.7	85.7	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	691.6	719.5	741.1	770.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		580.5	602.4	635.4	665.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		548.1	571.6	609.4	636.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		32.4	30.8	26.0	28.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		111.1	117.2	105.7	105.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.9	83.7	85.7	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.3

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	141.8	152.2	158.6	167.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		111.1	116.6	124.0	128.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		105.3	110.9	118.2	123.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.8	5.7	5.8	5.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.7	35.6	34.6	39.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.4	76.6	78.2	76.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	62.0	65.0	69.1	71.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		54.1	55.9	59.7	61.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		51.4	53.3	57.2	58.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		7.9	9.1	9.4	10.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.3	86.0	86.4	85.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	79.8	87.2	89.5	96.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		57.0	60.7	64.3	67.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		53.9	57.6	60.9	64.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	3.0	3.3	2.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		22.8	26.5	25.2	28.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	71.4	69.6	71.8	70.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah Degree	('000)	64.3	71.1	73.6	79.2
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		53.9	58.3	61.8	64.4
Bekerja Employed		51.3	55.6	59.0	62.0
Penganggur Unemployed		2.6	2.7	2.8	2.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		10.4	12.8	11.8	14.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	83.8	82.0	84.0	81.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.6
Diploma Diploma	('000)	77.4	81.1	85.0	88.5
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		57.2	58.3	62.2	64.2
Bekerja Employed		54.0	55.3	59.1	61.5
Penganggur Unemployed		3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		20.2	22.8	22.8	24.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	73.9	71.9	73.2	72.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.1

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	303.8	317.9	342.1	346.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		267.0	277.2	298.5	301.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		242.0	252.6	272.4	277.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		25.1	24.6	26.1	23.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		36.8	40.7	43.6	45.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.9	87.2	87.3	87.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.4	8.9	8.8	7.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	139.2	145.3	156.1	156.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		127.9	130.0	140.5	139.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		117.8	120.1	130.7	129.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.1	9.9	9.7	10.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	15.3	15.6	16.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	91.9	89.5	90.0	89.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	164.6	172.6	186.0	190.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		139.1	147.2	158.1	161.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		124.2	132.5	141.7	147.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		15.0	14.7	16.4	13.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.5	25.4	28.0	28.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.5	85.3	85.0	84.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	10.8	10.0	10.4	8.5

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	152.6	163.5	177.6	182.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		141.3	151.5	164.0	166.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		128.4	137.5	148.8	152.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		12.9	14.0	15.2	13.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.2	12.0	13.6	15.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	92.6	92.7	92.3	91.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	151.3	154.4	164.6	163.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		125.7	125.7	134.6	134.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		113.5	115.1	123.6	124.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		12.2	10.6	11.0	9.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.6	28.7	30.0	29.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.1	81.4	81.8	81.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.2

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	249.9	257.0	275.9	281.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		211.9	217.5	234.1	239.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		202.5	208.0	224.6	230.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		9.4	9.5	9.4	8.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.0	39.5	41.9	42.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.8	84.6	84.8	84.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	109.8	113.3	120.4	124.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		97.7	98.5	105.4	107.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		93.3	94.0	101.5	104.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.2	14.8	15.0	16.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.9	86.9	87.6	87.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	140.0	143.7	155.5	157.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		114.2	119.0	128.6	131.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		109.2	113.9	123.1	126.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.0	5.1	5.5	4.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.8	24.7	26.9	26.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.6	82.8	82.7	83.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.5

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	123.6	128.4	139.9	144.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		112.3	116.5	126.9	131.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		108.0	111.6	121.9	126.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.3	4.9	5.0	4.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	11.9	13.0	13.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.9	90.7	90.7	90.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	126.3	128.6	136.0	136.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		99.6	101.0	107.2	108.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		94.5	96.3	102.7	104.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.1	4.6	4.4	3.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		26.7	27.6	28.9	28.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.8	78.5	78.8	79.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	538.1	553.8	591.7	615.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		463.5	480.1	513.2	542.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		449.5	466.7	500.9	530.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		14.0	13.4	12.3	11.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		74.6	73.7	78.4	73.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	86.7	86.7	88.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	272.4	277.2	291.5	307.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		242.8	244.0	261.0	276.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		237.0	239.2	256.7	272.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		29.6	33.2	30.5	31.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.1	88.0	89.5	89.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	265.7	276.6	300.1	308.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		220.7	236.0	252.2	266.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		212.4	227.6	244.2	258.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.3	8.5	7.9	7.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		45.0	40.5	47.9	42.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.1	85.3	84.0	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	331.3	347.6	371.5	388.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		292.1	308.4	329.7	349.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		284.8	301.1	322.9	343.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.2	6.9	5.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		39.2	39.3	41.7	39.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.2	88.7	88.8	89.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	206.8	206.1	220.2	226.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		171.4	171.7	183.5	192.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		164.7	165.6	178.0	186.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.8	6.1	5.4	5.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		35.4	34.4	36.7	34.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.9	83.3	83.3	84.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.9

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	11.0	11.6	12.6	13.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		9.1	9.7	10.5	11.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2*	0.2 *	0.2	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.3	85.1	85.1	87.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		5.0	5.1	5.5	5.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.8	4.9	5.4	5.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2*	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		0.5	0.5*	0.6	0.5*
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	91.3	91.1	90.3	91.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.7	3.3	2.3	1.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		-	-	-	-
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.3	79.6	80.2	83.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	(‘000)	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.6	89.5	90.6	91.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	(‘000)	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		5.5	5.7	6.1	6.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1 *	0.1*	0.1*	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.2	82.3	81.6	84.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	35.2	36.4	40.2	40.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		30.1	30.6	33.9	34.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		29.7	30.2	33.4	34.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.4 *	0.4*	0.5*	0.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		5.0	5.8	6.3	5.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.7	84.2	84.4	86.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	14.6	14.7	17.0	16.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		12.0	11.9	13.4	13.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		11.8	11.8	13.2	13.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1*	0.1*	0.1*	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		2.6	2.8	3.7	2.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.3	80.9	78.4	83.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	20.6	21.6	23.2	24.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		18.2	18.7	20.6	21.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		17.9	18.4	20.2	21.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2 *	0.3*	0.4*	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		2.4	2.9	2.6	2.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.1	86.4	88.8	87.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Ijazah Degree	('000)	18.1	19.0	21.0	20.9
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		15.3	15.9	17.4	17.8
Bekerja Employed		15.1	15.7	17.3	17.7
Penganggur Unemployed		0.2*	0.1*	0.2*	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		2.8	3.1	3.6	3.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	85.7	84.2	84.4	86.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
Diploma Diploma	('000)	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.4
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		14.9	14.8	16.5	16.9
Bekerja Employed		14.6	14.5	16.1	16.6
Penganggur Unemployed		0.2*	0.2*	0.4*	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	87.0	84.6	85.9	86.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.2

STATISTIK GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Graduates Salaries & Wages



10a

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
≤ 24	1,951	1,976	2,088	2,242
25 - 34	3,413	3,522	3,580	3,820
35 - 44	5,358	5,362	5,475	5,663
≥ 45	6,914	6,987	7,159	7,442

10b

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
≤ 24	1,520	1,618	1,689	1,747
25 - 34	3,005	3,245	3,368	3,468
35 - 44	4,838	5,061	5,305	5,361
≥ 45	6,189	6,538	6,975	7,050

10c

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik Ethnic Group	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
Bumiputera Bumiputera	4,369	4,429	4,693	5,015
China Chinese	5,086	5,187	5,395	5,749
India India	4,615	4,665	4,768	5,126
Lain - Lain Others	4,272	3,027	3,124	3,320

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
 Data to be used with caution due to high relative standard error

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3,636	3,824	4,231	4,497
China <i>Chinese</i>		4,253	4,587	4,881	5,181
India <i>India</i>		3,922	4,213	4,199	4,315
Lain - Lain <i>Others</i>		2,553	2,660	2,816	2,881

(RM)

Jantina <i>Sex</i>		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4,910	5,004	5,199	5,541
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4,190	4,254	4,435	4,683
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		5,492	5,519	5,607	5,979
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		6,291	6,323	6,334	6,514
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4,898	4,927	5,016	5,284
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		3,172	3,343	3,533	3,769
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		3,327	3,518	3,771	4,201
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		3,071	3,220	3,376	3,516

10f**Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020-2023***Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2020-2023*

(RM)

Jantina Sex		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
	Lelaki Male	3,948	4,155	4,457	4,800
	Perempuan Female	3,627	3,798	4,049	4,350
Ijazah Degree		4,661	4,825	5,024	5,146
	Lelaki Male	5,146	5,339	5,373	5,465
	Perempuan Female	4,322	4,449	4,675	4,945
Diploma Diploma		2,796	2,823	3,072	3,121
	Lelaki Male	2,868	2,902	3,204	3,393
	Perempuan Female	2,755	2,771	2,901	3,024

10g**Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2023***Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2023*

(RM)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
	Bandar Urban	4,697	4,767	4,906	5,209
	Luar Bandar Rural	3,664	3,758	3,846	4,019
Ijazah Degree		5,492	5,519	5,607	5,979
	Bandar Urban	5,656	5,680	5,698	6,069
	Luar Bandar Rural	4,657	4,732	4,722	4,834
Diploma Diploma		3,172	3,343	3,533	3,769
	Bandar Urban	3,308	3,480	3,615	3,784
	Luar Bandar Rural	2,606	2,694	2,924	3,024

10h Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Strata Strata		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,928	4,140	4,403	4,637
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,026	3,164	3,391	3,426
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4,661	4,825	5,024	5,146
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,763	4,938	5,075	5,340
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,226	4,368	4,207	4,352
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		2,796	2,823	3,072	3,121
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,942	2,969	3,149	3,291
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,185	2,201	2,403	2,417

10i Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	5,398	5,525	5,848	6,149
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,444	2,506	2,733	2,851
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,933	2,002	2,199	2,271

10j Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	4,711	4,975	5,467	5,663
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,002	2,112	2,276	2,375
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,636	1,720	1,880	1,915

10k
Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	3,264	3,325	3,359	3,435
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	6,978	7,236	7,654	7,675
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	3,942	4,151	4,221	4,437
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4,028	4,267	4,311	4,534
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,763	4,807	5,033	5,384

10l
Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020-2023
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020-2023

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2,311	2,434	2,396	2,513
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	5,426	5,651	6,364	6,527
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2,969	3,131	3,376	3,434
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	3,174	3,329	3,670	3,838
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,044	4,291	4,584	4,944

Negeri State		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933
Johor		4,443	4,514	4,689	4,855
Kedah		3,717	3,780	3,999	4,289
Kelantan		4,234	4,294	4,316	4,469
Melaka		4,067	4,225	4,545	4,705
Negeri Sembilan		4,408	4,531	4,586	4,723
Pahang		4,375	4,536	4,711	4,908
Pulau Pinang		4,478	4,640	4,788	4,912
Perak		3,943	4,172	4,303	4,577
Perlis		4,294	4,342	4,367	4,591
Selangor		4,796	4,848	5,117	5,356
Terengganu		4,041	4,090	4,288	4,598
Sabah		3,889	3,898	4,159	4,413
Sarawak		4,286	4,318	4,547	4,805
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		5,430	5,436	5,558	5,779
W.P. Labuan		4,332	4,339	4,518	4,766
W.P. Putrajaya		5,338	5,482	5,682	6,084

Negeri State		2020 ^r	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023
Jumlah Total		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409
Johor		3,730	3,932	4,050	4,247
Kedah		2,976	3,182	3,385	3,541
Kelantan		3,716	3,948	3,764	3,985
Melaka		3,332	3,552	3,954	4,084
Negeri Sembilan		3,540	3,744	4,175	4,194
Pahang		3,751	3,984	4,218	4,580
Pulau Pinang		3,401	3,663	3,955	4,102
Perak		3,319	3,486	3,886	4,160
Perlis		3,978	4,235	4,330	4,522
Selangor		3,975	4,224	4,734	4,792
Terengganu		3,115	3,270	3,656	3,867
Sabah		3,531	3,686	4,079	4,219
Sarawak		3,816	3,971	4,376	4,502
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		4,856	5,164	5,270	5,694
W.P. Labuan		3,437	3,602	3,758	3,802
W.P. Putrajaya		4,238	4,428	4,756	4,963

NOTA TEKNIKAL

Technical Notes



1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik siswazah tahunan bagi tempoh 2020 hingga 2023. Statistik yang diterbitkan meliputi bilangan siswazah, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah, kadar pengangguran siswazah, siswazah bekerja, guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah, siswazah menganggur, siswazah luar tenaga buruh dan gaji & upah siswazah. Penyusunan dan penerbitan statistik ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan *International Labour Organization* dan *International Standard Classification of Education 2011* (ISCED-11). Statistik ini dapat dijadikan input dalam perancangan dan penggubalan dasar pembangunan modal insan negara.

2. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penerbitan ini membekalkan statistik berkaitan siswazah iaitu individu yang memiliki sijil tertinggi yang diperolehi dari institusi yang menawarkan pendidikan formal di peringkat pendidikan tertiar seperti yang ditakrifkan dalam ISCED-11.

3. SUMBER DATA

Sumber data utama yang digunakan dalam penganggaran statistik siswazah dalam penerbitan ini adalah:

- Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.
- Survei Gaji dan Upah (SGU), Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.
- Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.
- Kajian Pengesanan Graduan, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

4.1 UMUR BEKERJA

Umur bekerja bagi sesebuah negara ditentukan berdasarkan struktur umur penduduk negara tersebut yang aktif dalam ekonomi. Umur bekerja bagi analisis statistik siswazah dalam penerbitan ini adalah 15 tahun dan lebih, sama ada yang berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh.

4.2 KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan seperti berikut:

- i. Bumiputera
- ii. Cina
- iii. India
- iv. Lain-lain (termasuk etnik lain dan penduduk bukan warganegara Malaysia)

4.3 SISWAZAH

Merujuk kepada individu berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang memiliki sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf, dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun. Siswazah dikelaskan kepada dua kategori iaitu siswazah yang memiliki diploma dan ijazah.

i. Diploma

Merujuk kepada sijil dan diploma atau setaraf yang diterima daripada universiti, kolej, diploma politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf. Tempoh pengajian untuk memperoleh diploma atau sijil adalah sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun.

ii. Ijazah

Ijazah merujuk kepada semua ijazah universiti (Sarjana Muda, Sarjana atau Doktor Falsafah) yang diperoleh daripada institusi pengajian tinggi awam dan swasta yang diiktiraf di Malaysia dan di luar negara.

4.4 KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH (KPTBS)

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

Bagi siswazah, KPTBS ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran siswazah dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah siswazah umur bekerja (15 tahun dan lebih) yang dilaporkan dalam peratusan seperti berikut:

$$\text{KPTBS} = \frac{\text{Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan siswazah dalam umur bekerja (15 tahun dan lebih)}} \times 100$$

4.5 KADAR PENGANGGURAN SISWAZAH

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

$$\text{Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah} = \frac{\text{Bilangan siswazah menganggur}}{\text{Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

4.6 STATUS AKTIVITI SISWAZAH

Status aktiviti seseorang siswazah adalah berdasarkan kepada kegiatan aktiviti dalam pasaran buruh. Status siswazah dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Tenaga buruh siswazah

Merujuk kepada siswazah yang bekerja atau menganggur.

ii. Siswazah bekerja

Siswazah yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula;
- bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi;

iii. Siswazah menganggur

Siswazah menganggur adalah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan dan dapat dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu:

Penganggur aktif	Penganggur tidak aktif
Siswazah yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan.	• Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkecayaan. • Mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau keadaan cuaca. • Telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan dan sedang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan.

iv. Siswazah luar tenaga buruh

Siswazah yang tidak dikelaskan sebagai bekerja atau menganggur dikategorikan sebagai siswazah luar tenaga buruh. Kategori ini terdiri daripada suri rumah, pelajar (termasuk mereka yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran), mereka yang telah bersara, tidak berkeupayaan dan mereka yang tidak berminat untuk mencari pekerjaan.

4.7 STRATA

i. Bandar

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

sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

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

ii. Luar Bandar

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

4.8 TARAF PEKERJAAN

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

i. Majikan

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

ii. Pekerja

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

iii. Bekerja sendiri

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

iv. Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

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

4.9 PEKERJAAN

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

1 – Pengurus

2 – Profesional

3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

- 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
- 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
- 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
- 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
- 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
- 9 – Pekerjaan asas

ii. Mulai data siswazah 2016 - 2021, pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut MASCO 2013 yang masih lagi berasaskan ISCO - 08 tetapi ditambahbaik selaras dengan transformasi proses kerja, bidang pengkhususan suatu tugas dan kemahiran yang lebih kompleks dan dinamik. Pengelasan pekerjaan berasaskan MASCO 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

- 1 – Pengurus
- 2 – Profesional
- 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
- 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
- 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
- 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
- 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
- 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
- 9 – Pekerjaan asas

iii. Pekerjaan bagi data Siswazah 2022 dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 berasaskan International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) seperti berikut:

- 0 – Angkatan tentera
- 1 – Pengurus
- 2 – Profesional
- 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
- 4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
- 5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
- 6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
- 7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
- 8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang
- 9 – Pekerjaan asas

Definisi bagi pengkelasan pekerjaan adalah seperti berikut:

i. Pengurus

Pengurus adalah mereka yang membuat keputusan dan mengambil bahagian dalam penentuan dasar organisasi, merancang, menyusun dan mengarah dalam pentafsiran dan pelaksanaan dasar. Tugas mereka melibatkan tanggungjawab penyusunan keseluruhan organisasi atau untuk satu atau lebih jabatan di dalam sesebuah organisasi.

ii. Profesional

Profesional ialah mereka yang menjalankan penyelidikan dan menggunakan secara profesional pengetahuan dan kaedah saintifik terhadap penyelesaian pelbagai masalah teknologi, ekonomi, sosial, perindustrian dan kerajaan. Istilah ini pada umumnya digunakan kepada mereka yang mempunyai kelayakan profesional untuk menjalankan tugas-tugas mereka. Contoh pekerjaan dalam kategori ini ialah peguam, akauntan dan jurutera.

iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu melakukan tugas teknikal dan tugas yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan dan aplikasi konsep sains atau seni dan kaedah operasi dan peraturan perniagaan. Termasuk dalam kategori ini ialah mereka yang biasanya bekerja di bawah arahan dan penyeliaan profesional seperti juruteknik makmal, juruteknik kawalan kualiti dan ketua fomen. Mereka mengawal, menyelia dan menyelaraskan kegiatan pekerja di bawah seliaan mereka.

iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

Pekerja sokongan perkeranian menjalankan kerja-kerja mereka, mengurus, menyimpan dan mendapatkan maklumat yang berkaitan dan menjalankan tugas-tugas perkeranian berhubung dengan operasi pentadbiran, pengendalian wang, urusan perjalanan, permintaan maklumat dan janji temu. Termasuk dalam kategori ini ialah kerani, kerani akaun, jurutaip, jurutrenkas, pegawai khidmat pelanggan, setiausaha dan kerani stor.

v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan adalah mereka yang menyediakan perkhidmatan peribadi berkaitan dengan perjalanan, pengemasan, katering, penjagaan diri atau perlindungan dari kebakaran dan undang-undang yang berkaitan atau menunjuk cara dan menjual barangan di kedai borong atau runcit dan pertubuhan seumpamanya termasuk di gerai dan pasar. Contoh pekerjaan dalam kategori ini adalah jurujual di kedai dan pasar dan pembantu jualan di kedai.

vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan

Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan adalah mereka

yang menanam dan menuai tanaman ladang atau pokok-pokok renek dan mengumpul buah-buahan, herba dan tanaman liar; menternak, menjaga atau memburu haiwan dan mengeluarkan pelbagai produk ternakan; menanam, memelihara dan mendapatkan hasil hutan; membiak baka atau menangkap ikan; dan memelihara atau mengumpul pelbagai hidupan akuatik lain. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah penanam tanaman ladang, pembalak, penanam sayur-sayuran dan pembiak baka haiwan ternakan.

vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan adalah mereka yang mengaplikasikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus dalam bidang perlombongan dan pembinaan, penempatan logam dan mendirikan struktur logam; membuat, melaras, menyelenggara dan membaik pulih jentera, kelengkapan atau peralatan; menjalankan kerja percetakan; dan mengeluarkan atau memproses barang makanan, tekstil atau kayu, logam dan barangan lain termasuk barang kraftangan. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah pembina rumah, tukang kayu dan mekanik.

viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang

Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang adalah mereka yang mengendalikan dan mengawasi jentera dan kelengkapan perindustrian dan pertanian; memandu dan mengendali kereta api, kenderaan bermotor, jentera dan kelengkapan bergerak; atau memasang bahagian komponen produk mengikut spesifikasi dan prosedur yang ketat. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah pelombong dan pekerja kuari, pemasang jentera mekanikal, pemandu dan kelasi kapal.

ix. Pekerja asas

Pekerja asas adalah mereka yang menjalankan tugas yang mudah, rutin dan tidak sistematik yang biasanya memerlukan penggunaan perkakas tangan atau dengan sokongan mesin yang mudah dan memerlukan tenaga fizikal yang banyak. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah pekerja pembersihan, penghantar surat dan buruh pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan.

Bagi siswazah yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja bagi kedua-dua pekerjaan adalah sama, pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Jika bilangan jam bekerja dan pendapatan adalah sama bagi kedua-dua pekerjaan maka pekerjaan yang paling lama dia bekerja adalah pekerjaan utamanya.

Bagi tujuan pelaporan, kategori pekerjaan telah dikelaskan semula kepada tiga tahap kemahiran seperti berikut:

Tahap Kemahiran	Pekerjaan
Mahir	1. Pengurus 2. Profesional 3. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu
Separuh mahir	4. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian 5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan 6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan 7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan 8. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang
Berkemahiran rendah	9. Pekerja asas

4.10 INDUSTRI

Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 versi 1.0 berasaskan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic (ISIC) Revision 4*. Pengelasan aktiviti ekonomi seseorang dirujuk kepada yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utamanya. Industri dibahagi kepada lima sektor iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan yang diperinci seperti berikut:

i. Pertanian

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan.

ii. Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Perlombongan & pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain.

iii. Pembuatan

Pembuatan termasuk perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan oleh kuasa atau yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit. Pengubahan ketara, pengubahsuaian dan pembinaan semula barangan secara umumnya dianggap sebagai pembuatan.

Subsektor Pembuatan terdiri daripada lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

- Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan;
- Minuman dan produk tembakau;
- Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit;
- Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan;
- Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik;
- Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka;
- Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal; dan
- Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan.

iv. Pembinaan

Pembinaan termasuk pembinaan am dan aktiviti pembinaan khas bagi bangunan dan kejuruteraan awam. Ia termasuk pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya.

v. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan merangkumi lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

- Utiliti;
- Perdagangan borong dan runcit;
- Makanan & minuman dan penginapan;
- Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan;
- Maklumat dan komunikasi;
- Kewangan dan insurans;
- Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan; dan
- Perkhidmatan lain.

4.12 GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN MASA

Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merujuk kepada siswazah yang bekerja yang bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu dan mereka yang bekerja kurang 30 jam pada minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerana kerja yang tidak mencukupi.

4.13 GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN KEMAHIRAN

Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran merujuk kepada ketidaksepadanan pekerjaan dalam situasi di mana siswazah perlu menerima pekerjaan yang memerlukan kemahiran lebih rendah daripada pencapaian pendidikannya. Dalam konteks ini, ia boleh digambarkan melalui indikator guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang mengukur kumpulan yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separa mahir dan berkemahiran rendah.

5. KAEDAH PENGANGGARAN

Bilangan siswazah yang dilaporkan dalam laporan ini dianggarkan menggunakan maklumat daripada Survei Tenaga Buruh dan bilangan keluaran pelajar yang dilaporkan dalam Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi serta Kajian Pengesanan Graduan. Semua pemboleh ubah yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan daripada profil Survei Tenaga Buruh.

Statistik gaji & upah siswazah diperoleh daripada Survei Gaji & Upah yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

6. KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK

Oleh kerana statistik yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini meliputi sumber data survei iaitu Survei Tenaga Buruh dan Survei Gaji & Upah, statistik berkaitan tertakluk kepada ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

i. Ralat pensampelan

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data berasaskan survei sampel berkebarangkalian berbanding populasi. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menggunakan **Ralat Piawai Relatif (RSE)** dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini memberi gambaran tahap variasi pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui survei berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

ii. Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa prosesan sama ada di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan atau tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya ralat bukan pensampelan adalah di tahap minimum. Antaranya adalah melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan kualiti secara rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi untuk memastikan kesahihan maklum balas yang dicatatkan. Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti tempat kediaman kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah atau enggan bekerjasama dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel survei ini telah mengambil kira kemungkinan tersebut. Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respons yang berpunca daripada tempat kediaman kosong. Di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua jenis ralat bukan pensampelan.

7. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar di dalam jadual tertera kerana pembundaran.

8. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	tiada
&	dan
%	peratus
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
e	anggaran
p	permulaan
r	disemak semula
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
MASCO	<i>Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations</i>
MSIC	<i>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification</i>
RSE	Ralat Piawai Relatif

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents annual graduates statistics basis for the period of 2018 to 2022. The statistics published comprises of number of graduates, graduates labour force participation rate, graduates unemployment rate, employed graduates, unemployed graduates, graduates outside labour force and salaries & wages of graduates. The compilations and publications of these statistics are guided by the concepts and definitions from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-11). These statistics can be used as one of the inputs in the planning and formulation of national human capital development policy.

2. COVERAGE AND SCOPE

This publication provides statistics on graduates, namely individuals with the highest certificate obtained from the institutions that offer formal education at the level of tertiary education as defined by ISCED-11.

3. DATA SOURCES

The main data sources used to estimate graduates statistics in this publication are from:

- *Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia*
- *Salaries & Wages Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia*
- *Higher Education Statistics, Ministry of Higher Education*
- *Graduate Tracers Study, Ministry of Higher Education*

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 WORKING AGE

Working age for a country is determined based on the age structure of the economically active population of the country. Working age for the analysis of graduates statistics is 15 years and over, who are either in the labour force or outside labour force.

4.2 ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic group is categorised as follows:

- i. *Bumiputera*
- ii. *Chinese*
- iii. *Indians*
- iv. *Others (include other ethnic and non-Malaysian citizens)*

4.3 GRADUATES

Refers to individual aged 15 years and over with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, where duration of study is at least two years. Graduates are classified into two categories of certification namely Diploma and Degree.

i. Diploma

Refers to certificate and diploma or equivalent certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent. The duration of study to obtain a diploma or certificate is at least two years.

ii. Degree

Degree refers to all university degrees (Bachelor, Masters or Ph.D) obtained from recognised public and private institutions of higher learning in Malaysia and abroad.

4.4 GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (GLFPR)

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

As for graduates, GLFPR is defined as the ratio of the graduates in the labour force to the graduates in the working age population (15 years and over), expressed as percentage. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{GLFPR} = \frac{\text{Number of graduates in the labour force}}{\text{Number of graduates in the working age (15 years and over)}} \times 100$$

4.5 GRADUATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

$$\text{Graduates Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed graduates}}{\text{Number of graduates in the labour force}} \times 100$$

4.6 GRADUATES ACTIVITY STATUS

The status of graduates are based on his or her activities within and the labour market and including the outside labour force. The status of graduates are categorised as follows:

i. Graduates in the Labour Force

Refers to graduates who are either employed or unemployed.

ii. Employed Graduates

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

- did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad*

weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;

- were temporarily laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work;*
- were 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. This group is underemployed.*

iii. Unemployed Graduates

The unemployed graduates are graduates who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups:

Active unemployed	Inactive unemployed
<i>Available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.</i>	<i>• Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;</i> <i>• Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition;</i> <i>• Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.</i>

iv. Graduates Outside Labour Force

Graduates which is not classified as employed or unemployed are categorised as graduates outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those who are not interested in looking for a job.

4.7 STRATA

i. Urban

Gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which have a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Built-up area is the area contiguous to a gazetted area with at least 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.

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

ii. Rural

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

4.8 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Status in employment refers to the position or status of graduates who are employed within the establishment or organisation for which he/ she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). Employed graduates are classified according to the following status in employment:

i. Employer

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

ii. Employee

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

iii. Own account worker

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

iv. Unpaid family worker

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

4.9 OCCUPATION

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

1 – Managers

2 – Professionals

3 – Technicians and associate professionals

4 – Clerical support workers

5 – Service and sales workers

6 – Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

7 – Craft and related trades workers

8 – Plant and machine-operators and assemblers

9 – Elementary occupations

ii. Starting with graduate statistics 2016 - 2021, occupation is classified according to MASCO 2013 which was also based on the ISCO-08 but was improved in line with the transformation of work process and areas of specialisation as well as the complexity and dynamics in skills and tasks. The classification of occupation based on MASCO 2013 is

as follows:

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

iii. Occupation data of graduate statistics 2022 is classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) as follows:

- 0 – Armed forces occupation
- 1 – Managers
- 2 – Professionals
- 3 – Technicians and associate professionals
- 4 – Clerical support workers
- 5 – Service and sales workers
- 6 – Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7 – Craft and related trades workers
- 8 – Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- 9 – Elementary occupations

The definition of the classification of occupation are as follows:

i. Managers

Managers are those who decide or participate in formulating the policy of the organization, plan, organize and direct the interpretation and execution of policies. Their work involves the responsibility for their organisation as a whole or for one or

more departments of an organisation.

ii. Professionals

Professionals are those who conduct research and apply in a professional capacity scientific knowledge and methods to a variety of technological, economic, social, and industrial problems. The term applies generally to a person who is required to hold a professional qualification to practice. Example of occupations in the category are lawyers, accountants and engineers.

iii. Technicians and associate professionals

Technicians and associate professionals group perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods and business regulations. Included under this category are those usually worked under the direction and supervision of professionals such as laboratory technicians, quality control technicians and chief foremen. They control and coordinate the activities of the workers under their supervision.

iv. Clerical support workers

Clerical support workers perform tasks record, organize, store and retrieve related information and perform clerical duties especially in connection with administrative operations, handling money, travel arrangements and requests for information and appointments. Included in this category are clerks, accounting clerks, typists, stenographers, customer service officers, secretaries and storekeepers.

v. Service and sales workers

Service and sales workers are those who provide personal services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care or protection against fire and unlawful acts or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments as well as at stalls and markets. Examples of employees in this category are stall and market sales person and shop sales assistant.

vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers are those who grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, gather wild fruit, herbs and vegetables, breed, tend or hunt animals, produce a variety of animal husbandry products, cultivate, conserve and gather other forms of aquatic life. Examples of employees in this category are field crop growers, logger, vegetable growers and breeder of livestock.

vii. Craft and related trades workers

Craft and related trades workers are those who apply their specific knowledge and skills in the fields of mining and construction, metal forming and erect metal structures, make, fit, maintain and repair machinery, equipment or tools, carry out printing work as well as produce or process foodstuffs, textiles or wooden, metal and other articles including handicraft goods. Examples of employees in this category are

house builder, carpenter and mechanics.

viii. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers are those who operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment or assemble product component parts according to strict specifications and procedures. Examples for this category are miners and quarry workers, mechanical machinery assemblers, drivers and ships' deck crews.

ix. Elementary workers

Elementary workers are those who perform simple, routine and non-systematic tasks which mainly require the use of handhold tools or with the assistance of simple machines and in some cases considerable physical effort. Examples for this category are cleaners, dispatch rider and agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery labourer.

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

For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skill as follows:

Skill	Occupation
Skilled	1. Managers 2. Professionals 3. Technicians and associate professionals
Semi-skilled	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
Low-skilled	9. Elementary occupations

4.10 ECONOMIC INDUSTRY

Economic activity is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4. A person's economic activity classification refers to his or her principal occupation. Economic activity is divided into five sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services which

are detailed out as follows:

i. Agriculture

Agriculture comprises the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture which includes the use/ utilisation of plants/ vegetables and animals natural resources.

ii. Mining & quarrying

Mining & quarrying includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc.

iii. Manufacturing

Manufacturing involves the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.

The Manufacturing sub-sector consists of eight (8) activities namely:

- *Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing;*
- *Beverages and tobacco products;*
- *Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products;*
- *Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing;*
- *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products;*
- *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products;*
- *Electrical, electronic and optical products; and*
- *Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair.*

iv. Construction

Construction includes general construction and specialized construction activities for building and civil engineering works. It consist of new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install.

v. Services

Services consist of eight (8) activities namely:

- *Utilities;*
- *Wholesale and retail trade;*
- *Food & beverages and accommodation;*

- *Transportation and storage;*
- *Information and communication;*
- *Finance and insurance;*
- *Real estate and business services; and*
- *Other services.*

4.11 SALARIES & WAGES

Statistics on salaries and wages presented in this report were monthly salaries & wages for full-time equivalent principal occupation of paid employees among graduates. Monthly salaries & wages refers to wage rate consisting of basic salaries, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances in cash or in kind and overtime payment. However, it excludes bonuses and gratuities, family allowances and social security payments made by employers.

4.12 TIME RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Time Related Underemployment refers to employed graduates working less than 30 hours per week and those who worked less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work.

4.13 SKILLED RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Skill related Underemployment refers to overeducation job mismatch which a situation where a person had to accept a job that requires skills lower than his educational achievement. In this context, it can be portrayed through the indicator of skill-related underemployment which measures those employed graduates working in the category of semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs.

5. ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The number of graduates is estimated based on data of graduates from Labour Force Survey and number of students' output which was reported in the Higher Education Statistics and number of graduates from Graduates Tracers Study. Detail variables reported in this publication are estimates based on the profiling from Labour Force Survey.

Statistics on salaries & wages of graduates are derived from Salaries & Wages Survey, published by Department of Statistics Malaysia.

6. RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS

Since the statistics in this publication encompassed survey data sources namely Labour Force Survey and Salaries & Wages Survey, the statistics are subjected to two types of errors which are sampling error and non-sampling error.

i. Sampling error

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on probability sampling survey compared to the population. Such error in statistics is termed as **Relative Standard Error (RSE)** and is expressed in percentage. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation of sample-based estimates compared to the parameter of population.

ii. Non-sampling error

The error may rise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing either through editing, coding or data capture. To ensure that data is of high quality, several administrative procedures were taken to minimise non-sampling errors. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the recorded information. In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home' or refusal to cooperate, the sample size estimation for this survey has taken into account all those possibilities. The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant home. Publicity was carried out widely through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate. In addition, at the data processing stage, consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented for each variable in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

7. ROUNDING

The sum of the component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding

8. SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	nil
&	and
%	percentage
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
e	estimation
p	preliminary
r	revised
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
MASCO	Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations
MSIC	Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
RSE	Relative Standard Error

PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIPEROLEH DI JABATAN PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:
THIS PUBLICATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING STATS DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS:

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
E-mel : jpjohor@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Faks : 04-733 8412
E-mel : jpkedah@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Faks : 09-748 2142
E-mel : jpkelantan@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh, Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Faks : 06-252 2711
E-mel : jpmelaka@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Faks : 06-765 5002
E-mel : jpnsembilan@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Faks : 09-514 4636
E-mel : jppahang@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson, Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Faks : 04-229 9499
E-mel : jppulaupinang@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,
Tingkat 3, Blok A, Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Faks : 05-255 1073
E-mel : jpperak@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-976 7381/976 9025
Faks : 04-976 8950
E-mel : jpperlis@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
E-mel : jpselangor@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Faks : 09-622 9659
E-mel : admin_jptrg@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Faks : 088-484 659
E-mel : jpsabah@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Faks : 082-242 609
E-mel : sarawak@dosm.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma FGV,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Faks : 03-2274 5075
E-mel : jpwpl@dosm.gov.my

