



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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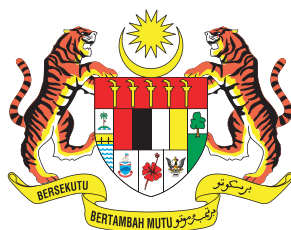


STATISTIK SISWAZAH

GRADUATES STATISTICS

2021

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2021

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2021

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Siswazah 2021 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. Bermula 2021, penganggaran statistik ini di semak semula, 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 2017 hingga 2021. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting kepada agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, organisasi sektor swasta dan individu terutamanya dalam menilai bilangan siswazah dalam pasaran buruh; juga menyediakan panduan bagi penggubalan dasar yang berkaitan.

Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan statistik siswazah termasuk bekerja, penganggur dan luar tenaga buruh. Bahagian kedua memaparkan jadual statistik terperinci manakala, aspek teknikal seperti skop dan liputan, konsep, definisi dan metodologi disediakan di bahagian ketiga 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

Julai 2022

PREFACE

Graduates Statistics 2021 reports the annual statistics of graduates in Malaysia. The compilation of this statistics 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 statistics including Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics and information from Graduate Tracer Study. Starting 2021, the estimation are revised, taking into account the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates information who were 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 2017 to 2021. These statistics serve as an essential reference for government agencies, economist, academicians, private sector organisations and individuals particularly to estimate the number of graduates in the labour market; also 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 present the detailed statistical tables while the technical aspects such as scope and coverage, concepts, definitions and methodology are provided in the third section in order 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

July 2022

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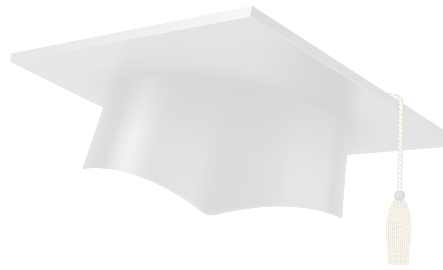
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Ringkasan Penemuan

Summary of Findings



1

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2021



Tenaga Buruh Siswazah

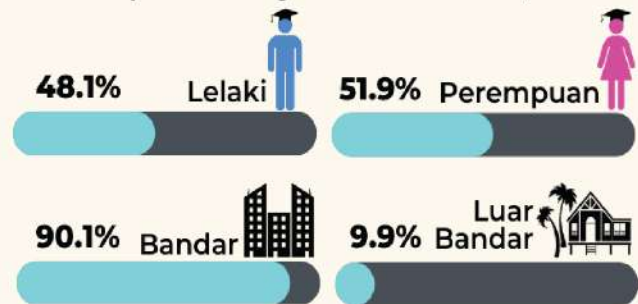


Tenaga Buruh Siswazah

KPTBS pada 2021 kekal pada 85.0 peratus



Komposisi Tenaga Buruh Siswazah, 2021



Siswazah Bekerja

95.9 peratus siswazah dalam tenaga buruh pada 2021 adalah bekerja



Penganggur Siswazah

Bilangan penganggur siswazah lebih rendah pada 2021



Siapakah Siswazah?

		KPTBS	KPS
Lelaki	2021	87.3%	4.0%
	2020	88.5%	4.3%
Perempuan	2021	83.0%	4.3%
	2020	82.0%	4.6%
Bandar	2021	85.5%	3.8%
	2020	85.2%	4.1%
Luar Bandar	2021	80.9%	7.2%
	2020	83.8%	7.7%

Siswazah merujuk kepada individu 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 berkelulusan diploma dan ijazah.

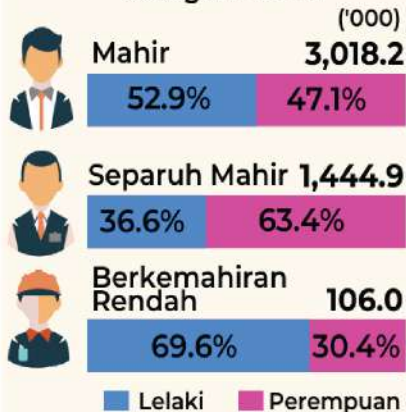
■ Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS)
■ Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (KPS)

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2021

daripada 4.569 juta siswazah bekerja

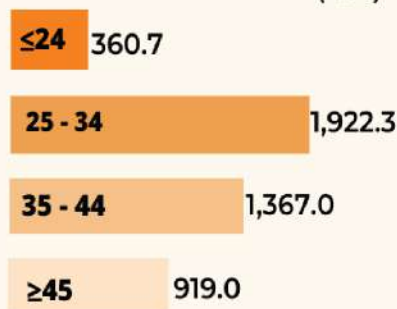
Tahap Kemahiran & Jantina

Hampir dua pertiga dalam kategori Mahir



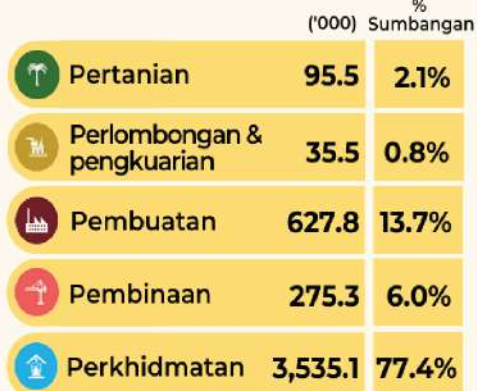
Kumpulan Umur

Kumpulan umur 25 - 34 tahun mendominasi dengan 42.1 peratus



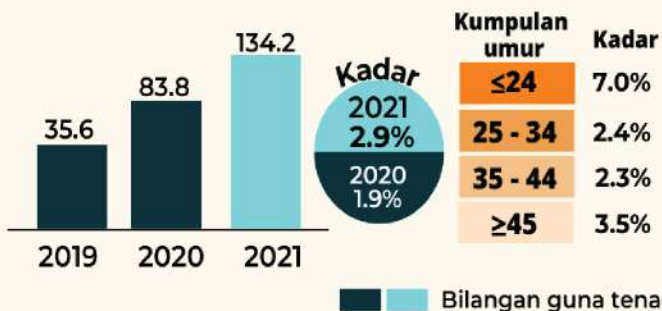
Sektor

Lebih 75 peratus di sektor Perkhidmatan



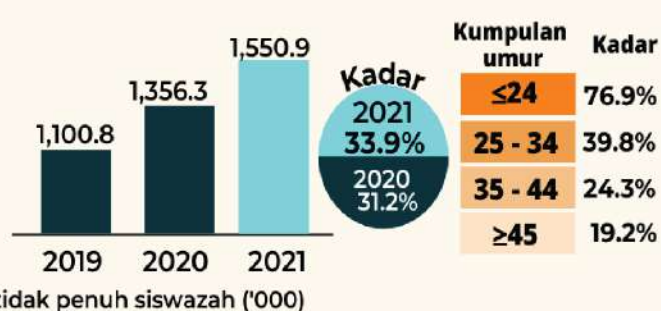
Berkaitan Masa

Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa adalah 2.9 peratus



Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah

Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran meningkat kepada 33.9 peratus



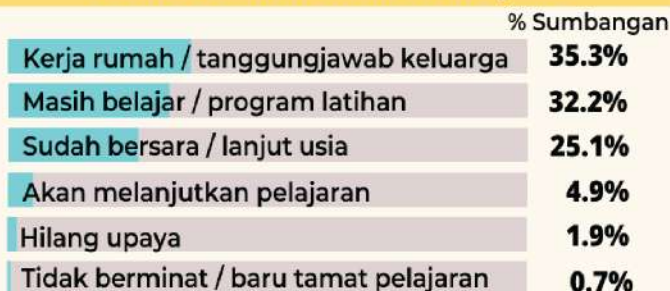
Tempoh Siswazah Menganggur



Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh



Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan



Sumber : Statistik Siswazah 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



STATISTIK SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI 2021

('000)

	Siswazah	Bekerja	Menganggur	Luar Tenaga Buruh	KPTBS	KPS
Johor	506.8	425.5	20.8	60.6	88.1%	4.7%
Kedah	326.8	247.2	13.1	66.4	79.7%	5.0%
Kelantan	245.0	178.5	8.6	57.9	76.4%	4.6%
Melaka	188.0	151.4	3.1	33.5	82.2%	2.0%
Negeri Sembilan	201.0	161.4	8.0	31.6	84.3%	4.7%
Pahang	244.4	198.0	7.4	38.9	84.1%	3.6%
Pulau Pinang	365.8	294.4	7.2	64.2	82.5%	2.4%
Perak	360.4	276.5	18.7	65.2	81.9%	6.3%
Perlis	43.5	31.0	1.6	11.0	74.8%	4.8%
Selangor	1,686.6	1,434.9	43.7	208.0	87.7%	3.0%
Terengganu	171.4	132.2	6.7	32.5	81.0%	4.8%
Sabah	391.1	313.1	28.8	49.2	87.4%	8.4%
Sarawak	327.2	259.4	16.9	51.0	84.4%	6.1%
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	503.4	426.3	12.1	65.0	87.1%	2.8%
W.P. Labuan	17.9	15.1	0.4	2.5	86.2%	2.7%
W.P. Putrajaya	28.4	24.2	0.2	3.9	86.1%	0.8%

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS)

Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (KPS)

Sumber : Statistik Siswazah 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

STATISTIK GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH 2021

Purata dan penengah gaji & upah yang lebih tinggi diterima siswazah pada 2021

	Purata (RM)	Jumlah	Penengah (RM)
2021	4,582		3,911
2020	4,489		3,815
2021	4,973		4,034
2020	4,861		3,983
2021	4,215		3,680
2020	4,135		3,650

Gaji & Upah siswazah mengikut Tahap Kemahiran

Peningkatan tertinggi purata gaji & upah siswazah adalah bagi kategori mahir

	Purata (RM)	Jumlah	Penengah (RM)
2021	5,465		4,812
2020	5,316		4,730
2021	2,488		2,049
2020	2,418		2,019
2021	2,017		1,698
2020	1,940		1,678

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Strata

Purata dan penengah gaji & upah siswazah bagi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar meningkat

	Purata (RM)	Jumlah	Penengah (RM)
2021	4,672		3,959
2020	4,586		3,899
2021	3,776		3,114
2020	3,668		3,095

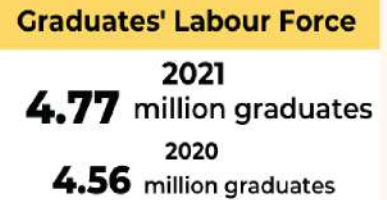
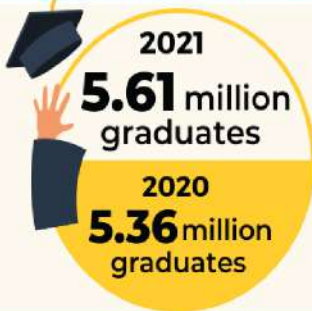
Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Negeri

Negeri	Purata (RM)	Penengah (RM)
Johor	4,538	3,871
Kedah	3,806	3,138
Kelantan	4,566	3,898
Melaka	4,258	3,507
Negeri Sembilan	4,676	3,696
Pahang	4,571	3,933
Pulau Pinang	4,330	3,613
Perak	4,200	3,438
Perlis	4,380	4,186
Selangor	4,844	4,130
Terengganu	4,123	3,229
Sabah	3,924	3,635
Sarawak	4,349	3,919
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,468	5,088
W.P. Labuan	4,377	3,561
W.P. Putrajaya	5,530	4,377

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

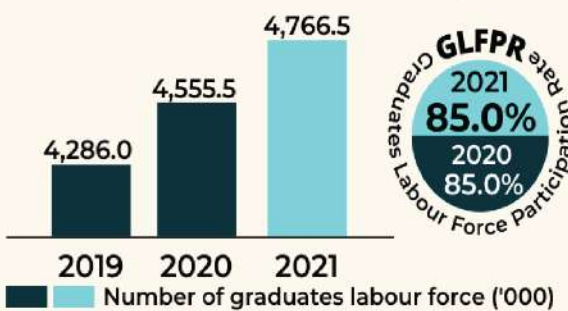
Sumber : Statistik Siswazah 2021, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2021

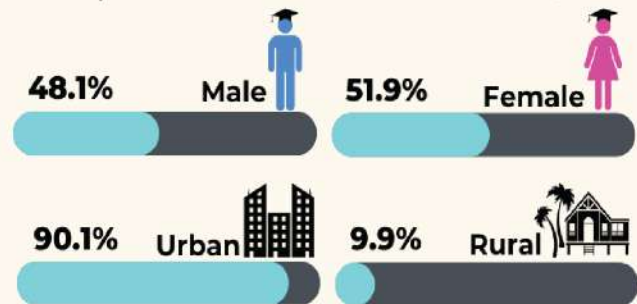


Graduates' Labour Force

GLFPR in 2021 remained at 85.0 per cent

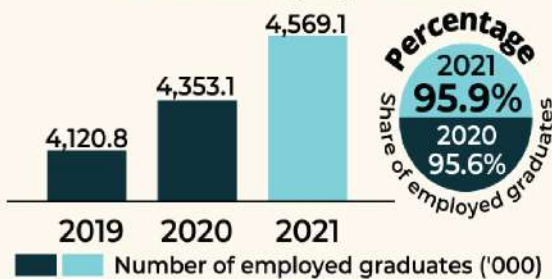


Composition of Graduates Labour Force, 2021



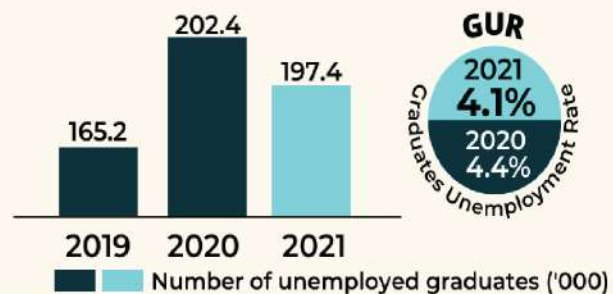
Employed Graduates

95.9 per cent of graduates in labour force were employed in 2021



Unemployed Graduates

Lower number of unemployed graduates in 2021



Who are Graduates?

	Year	GLFPR	GUR
Male	2021	87.3%	4.0%
	2020	88.5%	4.3%
Female	2021	83.0%	4.3%
	2020	82.0%	4.6%
Urban	2021	85.5%	3.8%
	2020	85.2%	4.1%
Rural	2021	80.9%	7.2%
	2020	83.8%	7.7%

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 are classified into two categories of certification namely Diploma and Degree.

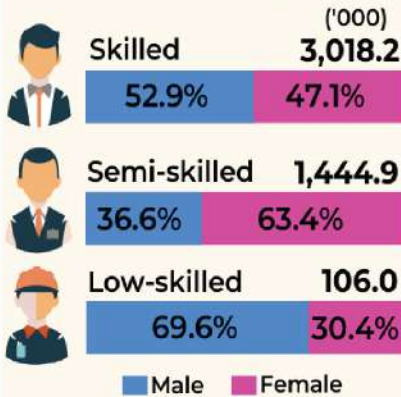
- Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR)
- Graduates Unemployment Rate (GUR)

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2021

Out of 4.569 million employed graduates

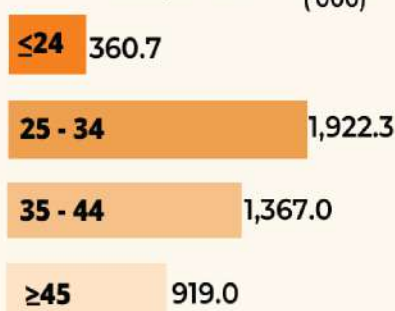
Skill level & Sex

Nearly two-third were in Skilled category



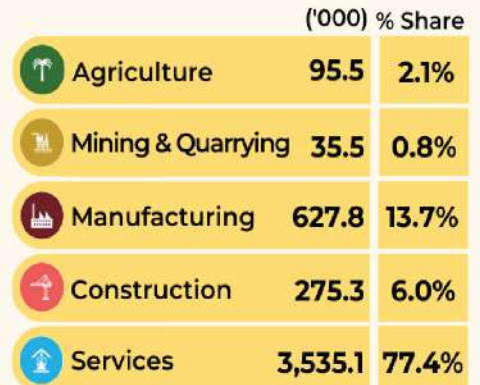
Age group

Age group of 25 - 34 years dominated with a share of 42.1 per cent



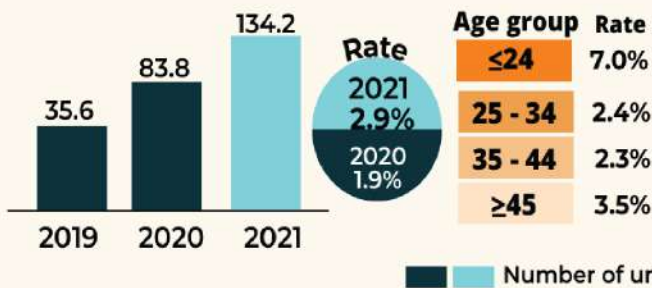
Sector

More than 75 per cent were in the Services sector



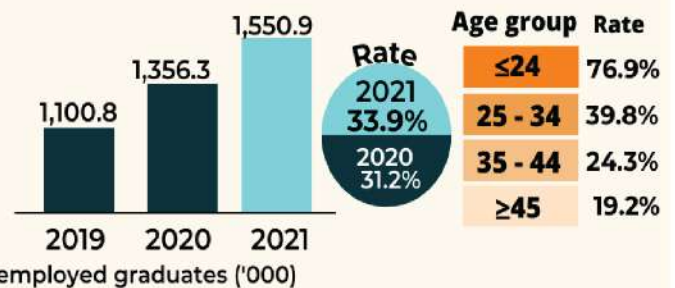
Time-related

Graduates time-related underemployment was 2.9 per cent



Graduates' Underemployment

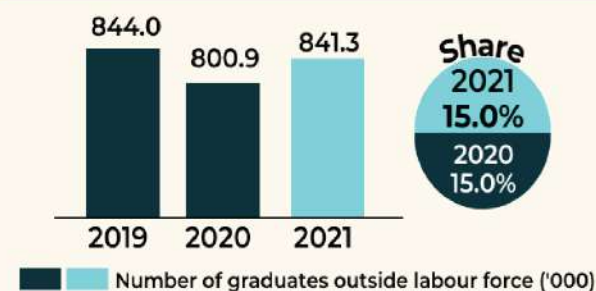
Graduates skill-related underemployment increased to 33.9 per cent



Duration of Graduates' Unemployment



Graduates' Outside Labour force



Reasons for not Seeking Work



Source: Graduates Statistics 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



GRADUATES STATISTICS BY STATE 2021

	('000)				GLFPR	GUR
	Graduates	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force		
Johor	506.8	425.5	20.8	60.6	88.1%	4.7%
Kedah	326.8	247.2	13.1	66.4	79.7%	5.0%
Kelantan	245.0	178.5	8.6	57.9	76.4%	4.6%
Melaka	188.0	151.4	3.1	33.5	82.2%	2.0%
Negeri Sembilan	201.0	161.4	8.0	31.6	84.3%	4.7%
Pahang	244.4	198.0	7.4	38.9	84.1%	3.6%
Pulau Pinang	365.8	294.4	7.2	64.2	82.5%	2.4%
Perak	360.4	276.5	18.7	65.2	81.9%	6.3%
Perlis	43.5	31.0	1.6	11.0	74.8%	4.8%
Selangor	1,686.6	1,434.9	43.7	208.0	87.7%	3.0%
Terengganu	171.4	132.2	6.7	32.5	81.0%	4.8%
Sabah	391.1	313.1	28.8	49.2	87.4%	8.4%
Sarawak	327.2	259.4	16.9	51.0	84.4%	6.1%
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	503.4	426.3	12.1	65.0	87.1%	2.8%
W.P. Labuan	17.9	15.1	0.4	2.5	86.2%	2.7%
W.P. Putrajaya	28.4	24.2	0.2	3.9	86.1%	0.8%

Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR) Graduates Unemployment Rate (GUR)

Source: Graduates Statistics 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES 2021

Higher mean and median monthly salaries & wages received by employed graduates in 2021

	Mean (RM)		Median (RM)
2021	4,582	Total	3,911
2020	4,489		3,815
2021	4,973	Male	4,034
2020	4,861		3,983
2021	4,215	Female	3,680
2020	4,135		3,650

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Skill

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

2021	5,465	Skilled	4,812
2020	5,316		4,730
2021	2,488	Semi-skilled	2,049
2020	2,418		2,019
2021	2,017	Low-skilled	1,698
2020	1,940		1,678

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Strata

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

2021	4,672	Urban	3,959
2020	4,586		3,899
2021	3,776	Rural	3,114
2020	3,668		3,095

Graduates Salaries & Wages by States

	Mean (RM)	Median (RM)
Johor	4,538	3,871
Kedah	3,806	3,138
Kelantan	4,566	3,898
Melaka	4,258	3,507
Negeri Sembilan	4,676	3,696
Pahang	4,571	3,933
Pulau Pinang	4,330	3,613
Perak	4,200	3,438
Perlis	4,380	4,186
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Sarawak	4,349	3,919
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,468	5,088
W.P. Labuan	4,377	3,561
W.P. Putrajaya	5,530	4,377

Note: Graduates monthly salaries & wages statistics are based on full-time equivalent principal occupation of paid employees
Source: Graduates Statistics 2021, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. PENDAHULUAN

Tahun 2021 menyaksikan krisis kesihatan awam luar jangka COVID-19 berlarutan ke tahun kedua setelah *World Health Organisation* mengumumkan virus tersebut sebagai pandemik global pada Mac 2020. Bilangan kes dan kematian yang tinggi secara berterusan memberi cabaran kepada negara-negara di seluruh dunia dalam melaksanakan strategi dan inisiatif ke arah pemulihan sosial dan ekonomi. Walaupun Malaysia juga tidak terkecuali daripada situasi yang mencabar pada 2021, pelbagai pendekatan yang strategik dan lebih bersasar telah diambil sepanjang tahun untuk melindungi nyawa, mengurangkan beban sistem kesihatan awam dan menjamin kesejahteraan rakyat.

Dalam mengawal peningkatan kes COVID-19 pada separuh tahun pertama 2021, pelbagai fasa Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), PKP Bersyarat dan PKP Pemulihan telah dilaksanakan tertakluk kepada risiko jangkitan di kawasan tertentu. Pelancaran Program Imunisasi COVID-19 Kebangsaan (PICK) pada Februari 2021 menyaksikan kadar vaksinasi keseluruhan penduduk negara mencapai 78.4 peratus sehingga hujung tahun dengan 97.6 peratus penduduk dewasa telah lengkap divaksin. Seterusnya, Pelan Pemulihan Negara (PPN) yang komprehensif dan dinamik merangkumi empat fasa telah diperkenalkan pada separuh tahun kedua bagi memandu Malaysia ke arah jalan keluar yang sistematik, strategik dan selamat dari krisis COVID-19 serta kesan sosioekonomi krisis tersebut.

Pelaksanaan PPN menyaksikan pelonggaran sekatan secara berhati-hati dan beransur-ansur. Ini termasuk kebenaran pergerakan antara negeri pada Oktober 2021. Pada penghujung tahun tersebut, kebanyakan negeri telah beralih ke fasa empat PPN kecuali Kelantan dan Sarawak yang kemudiannya beralih ke fasa tersebut pada 3 Januari 2022. Perkembangan ini telah merangsang prestasi ekonomi dan pasaran buruh pada tahun 2021 yang mana Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar pulih kepada 3.1 peratus manakala kadar pengangguran mencatatkan peningkatan kecil 0.1 mata peratus kepada 4.6 peratus.

Disebalik pelbagai tempoh PKP dan prosedur operasi standard yang ketat yang menghadkan interaksi secara fizikal bagi pengoperasian institusi pendidikan tinggi di negara ini, kaedah serta peralatan digital telah diguna pakai dalam memastikan pelaksanaan kurikulum pendidikan sepanjang tahun 2021. Mulai Oktober tahun tersebut, pelajar institusi pengajian tinggi telah dibenarkan untuk kembali ke kampus bagi sesi akademik 2021/2022. Walaupun sempadan antarabangsa negara masih ditutup, pelajar antarabangsa dibenarkan masuk dan kembali ke Malaysia sejak Januari 2021.

Pelbagai inisiatif telah dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan untuk mengurangkan kesan pandemik COVID-19 terhadap pelbagai kumpulan termasuk majikan & pekerja, pertubuhan mikro, kecil & sederhana, siswazah dan belia. Pakej rangsangan menyeluruh iaitu Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) yang merangkumi peruntukan RM35 bilion merupakan pendekatan inklusif dan holistik untuk menyokong pemulihan ekonomi Malaysia. Antara inisiatif PENJANA ialah Program Insentif Pengambilan Pekerja iaitu satu inisiatif pemulihan ekonomi untuk menggalakkan penciptaan pekerjaan dalam kalangan majikan di samping mempertingkatkan prospek pekerjaan. Tambahan pula, Program PENJANA KPT-CAP merangkumi tiga subprogram iaitu *Place and Train*, Keusahawanan dan Ekonomi Gig bertujuan untuk menangani cabaran kebolehpasaran dan pengangguran siswazah.

Statistik Siswazah 2021 membentangkan statistik siswazah dalam dan luar tenaga buruh serta gaji & upah siswazah di Malaysia. Pelbagai sumber data digunakan untuk menyusun statistik tersebut iaitu Survei Tenaga Buruh, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET dan Survei Gaji & Upah. 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.

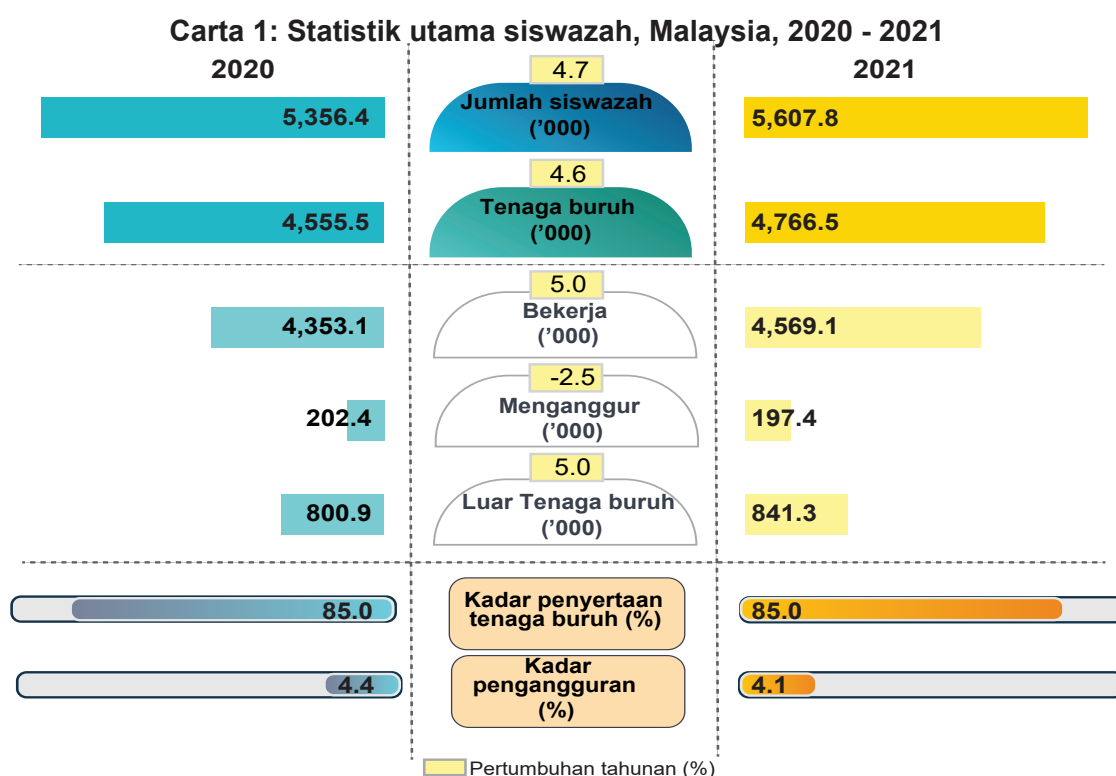
Penerbitan ini memaparkan perincian mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi kumpulan umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, strata bandar dan luar bandar, pekerjaan, taraf pekerjaan, tahap kemahiran, aktiviti ekonomi dan negeri.

2. STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

Pada 2021, bilangan siswazah di Malaysia meningkat sebanyak 4.7 peratus mencatatkan 5.61 juta orang (2020: 5.36 juta orang). Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh yang merangkumi siswazah bekerja dan menganggur naik 4.6 peratus kepada 4.77 juta orang (2020: 4.56 juta orang). Sementara itu, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) kekal seperti tahun sebelumnya iaitu pada 85.0 peratus.

Siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 5.0 peratus berbanding tahun 2020 mencatatkan 4.57 juta orang (2020: 4.35 juta orang). Sebaliknya, kadar pengangguran siswazah berkurang kepada 4.1 peratus berbanding 4.4 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Sehubungan itu, bilangan siswazah menganggur menurun sebanyak 2.5 peratus (-5.0 ribu) kepada 197.4 ribu orang berbanding 202.4 ribu siswazah menganggur pada 2020.

Sementara itu, bilangan siswazah di luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 5.0 peratus kepada 841.3 ribu orang (2020: 800.9 ribu orang). **[Carta 1]**



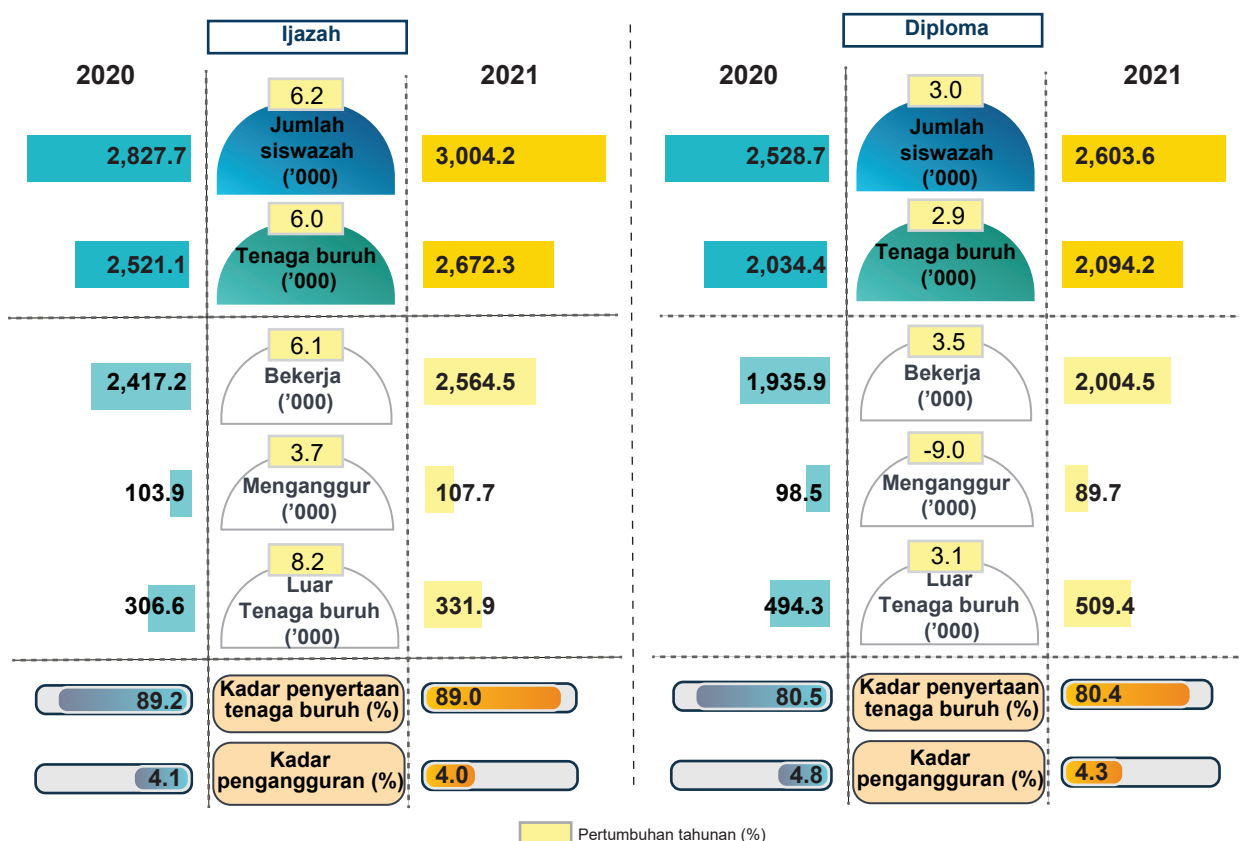
Perincian lanjut mengikut sijil, **siswazah lulusan ijazah meningkat 6.2 peratus meliputi 3.00 juta orang** (2020: 2.83 juta orang). Lulusan ijazah dalam tenaga buruh naik sebanyak 6.0 peratus kepada 2.67 juta orang (2020: 2.52 juta orang) manakala KPTBS kumpulan ini jatuh 0.2 mata peratus kepada 89.0 peratus (2020: 89.2%).

Bilangan lulusan ijazah yang bekerja pada 2021 adalah 2.56 juta orang, selepas mencatatkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun 6.1 peratus (2020: 2.42 juta orang). Penganggur lulusan ijazah turut merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 3.7 peratus kepada 107.7 ribu orang (2020: 103.9 ribu orang). Walau bagaimanapun, kadar pengangguran bagi kategori ini menurun sedikit 0.1 mata peratus kepada 4.0 peratus (2020: 4.1%). Sementara itu, bilangan lulusan ijazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh meningkat 8.2 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya kepada 331.9 ribu orang (2020: 306.6 ribu orang).

Bagi lulusan diploma pula, bilangannya meningkat 3.0 peratus pada 2021 merekodkan 2.60 juta orang (2020: 2.53 juta orang). Bilangan lulusan diploma dalam tenaga buruh meningkat 2.9 peratus kepada 2.09 juta orang (2020: 2.03 juta orang) sementara KPTBS bagi kategori ini menurun sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus mencatatkan 80.4 peratus (2020: 80.5%).

Daripada keseluruhan lulusan diploma dalam tenaga buruh, bilangan bekerja yang meliputi 2.00 juta orang pada 2021, merekodkan peningkatan 3.5 peratus daripada 1.94 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Lulusan diploma yang menganggur terdiri seramai 89.7 ribu orang menyaksikan pengurangan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 9.0 peratus (2020: 98.5 ribu). Sejalan dengan ini, kadar pengangguran bagi lulusan diploma jatuh 0.5 mata peratus kepada 4.3 peratus (2020: 4.8%). Seperti juga trend siswazah lulusan ijazah, bilangan siswazah lulusan diploma yang berada di luar tenaga buruh turut meningkat sebanyak 3.1 peratus kepada 509.4 ribu orang (2020: 494.3 ribu orang). **[Carta 2]**

Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021



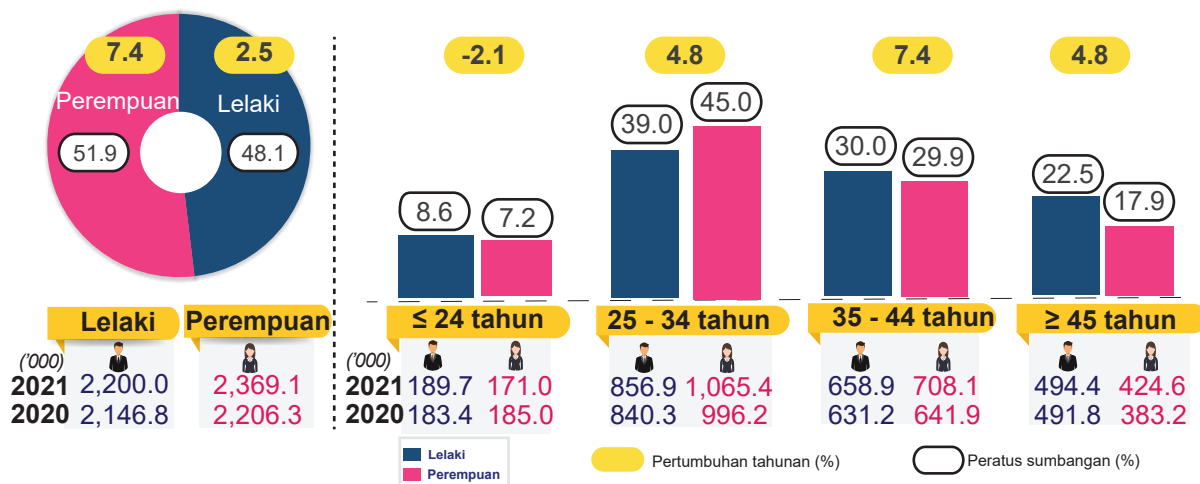
3. SISWAZAH BEKERJA

Melihat kepada taburan siswazah bekerja mengikut jantina pada 2021, sumbangan perempuan adalah lebih tinggi iaitu 51.9 peratus atau 2.37 juta orang manakala lelaki terdiri daripada 48.1 peratus (2.20 juta orang). Tahun ke tahun, bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan mengalami pertumbuhan tahunan yang lebih tinggi iaitu 7.4 peratus pada 2021 berbanding peningkatan 2.5 peratus dalam bilangan siswazah bekerja lelaki.

Dari segi komposisi mengikut 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 menyumbang sekitar 70 peratus daripada keseluruhan siswazah bekerja. Dalam kalangan siswazah bekerja lelaki, mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun menyumbang sebanyak 39.0 peratus (856.9 ribu orang) manakala kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun merangkumi 30.0 peratus (658.9 ribu orang). Sementara itu, perempuan berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun meliputi 45.0 peratus (1.07 juta orang) daripada keseluruhan siswazah perempuan yang bekerja, diikuti dengan 29.9 peratus (708.1 ribu orang) berada dalam kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun.

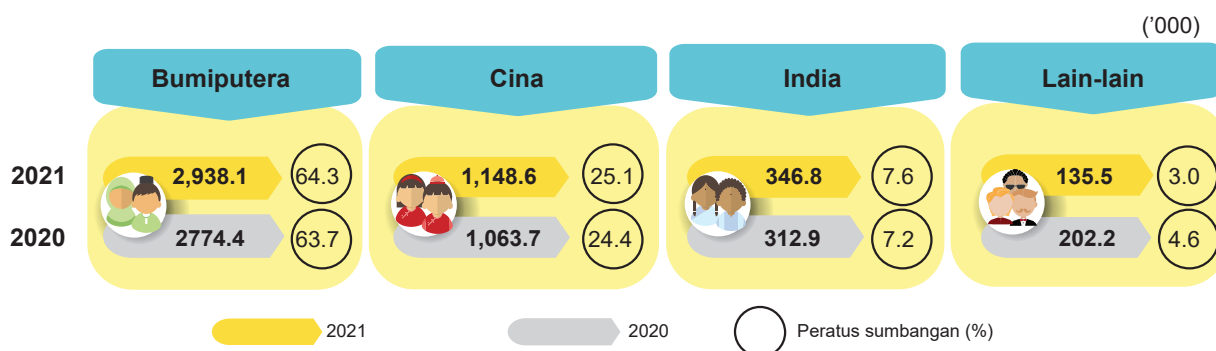
Bagi perubahan tahun ke tahun, semua kumpulan umur merekodkan kenaikan dalam bilangan siswazah bekerja kecuali bagi umur 24 tahun dan ke bawah. Peningkatan terbesar dilihat bagi mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun iaitu 7.4 peratus atau bersamaan dengan pertambahan 93.7 ribu siswazah bekerja. Kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun turut merekodkan kenaikan yang besar iaitu 87.7 ribu orang atau 4.8 peratus. **[Paparan 1]**

Paparan 1: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



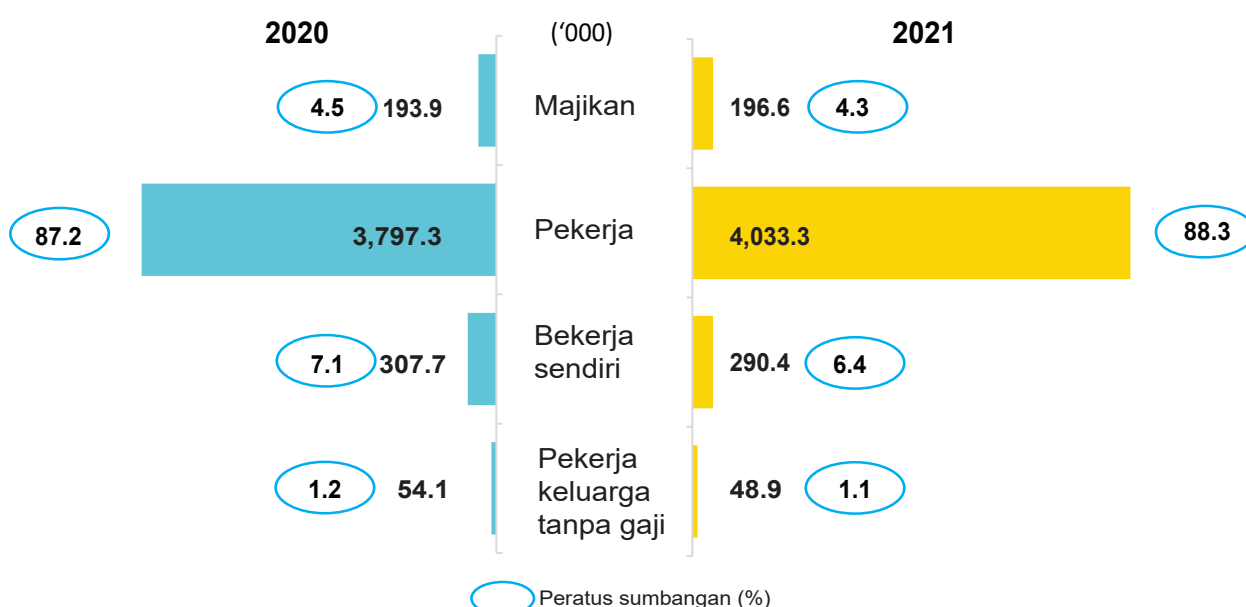
Selari dengan komposisi etnik bagi penduduk negara ini, gabungan Bumiputera dan Cina merangkumi hampir 90 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja. Siswazah Bumiputera meliputi 64.3 peratus (2.94 juta orang) manakala Cina terdiri daripada 25.1 peratus (1.15 juta orang). Di samping itu, siswazah bekerja India merangkumi sumbangan 7.6 peratus (346.8 ribu orang) diikuti Lain-lain yang terdiri daripada 3.0 peratus (135.5 ribu orang). **[Paparan 2]**

Paparan 2: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Mengikut taraf pekerjaan, hampir 90 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja adalah dalam kategori **pekerja** iaitu seramai 4.03 juta orang. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori **bekerja sendiri** yang juga boleh dikaitkan dengan keusahawanan merangkumi 6.4 peratus (290.4 ribu orang) diikuti dengan **majikan** 4.3 peratus (196.6 ribu orang). Sementara itu, 1.1 peratus lagi (48.9 ribu orang) daripada siswazah bekerja adalah **pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji**. [Carta 3]

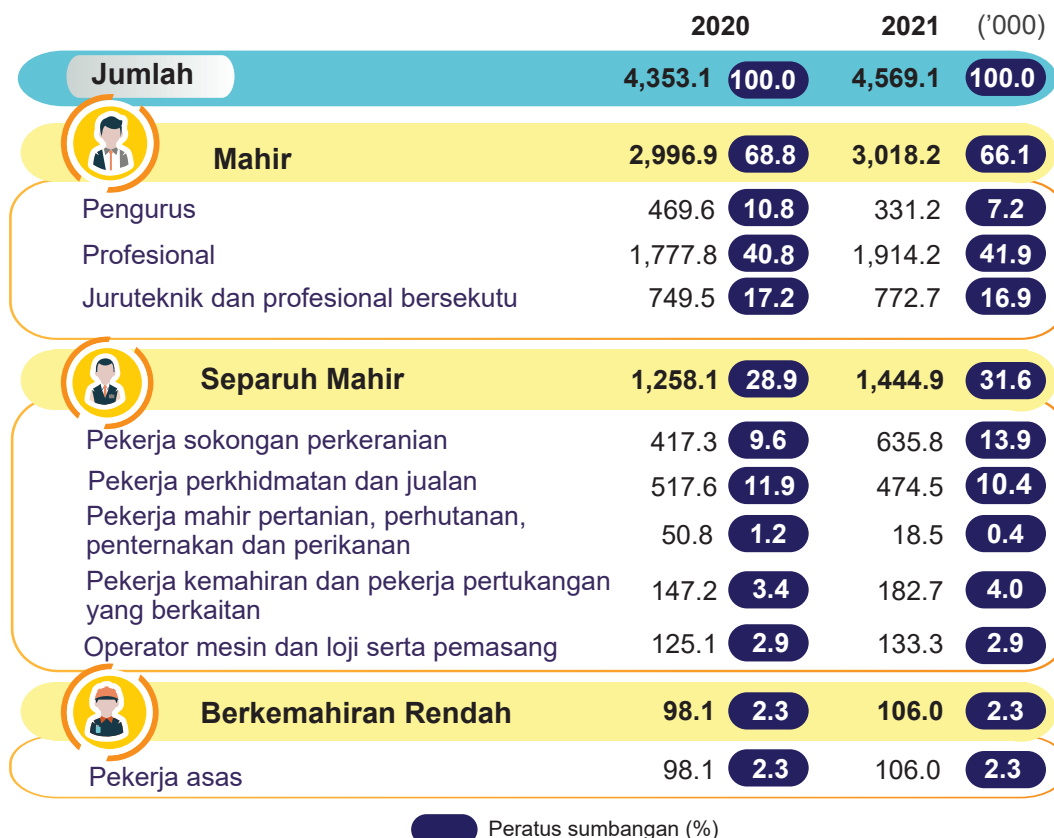
Carta 3: Siswazah bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Analisis mengikut kategori pekerjaan, sekitar dua pertiga daripada siswazah bekerja (66.1%) adalah dalam **kategori pekerjaan mahir**, mewakili 3.02 juta orang. Sumbangan tertinggi iaitu 41.9 peratus (1.91 juta orang) bekerja dalam pekerjaan **Profesional**, diikuti **Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu** dengan 16.9 peratus (772.7 ribu orang).

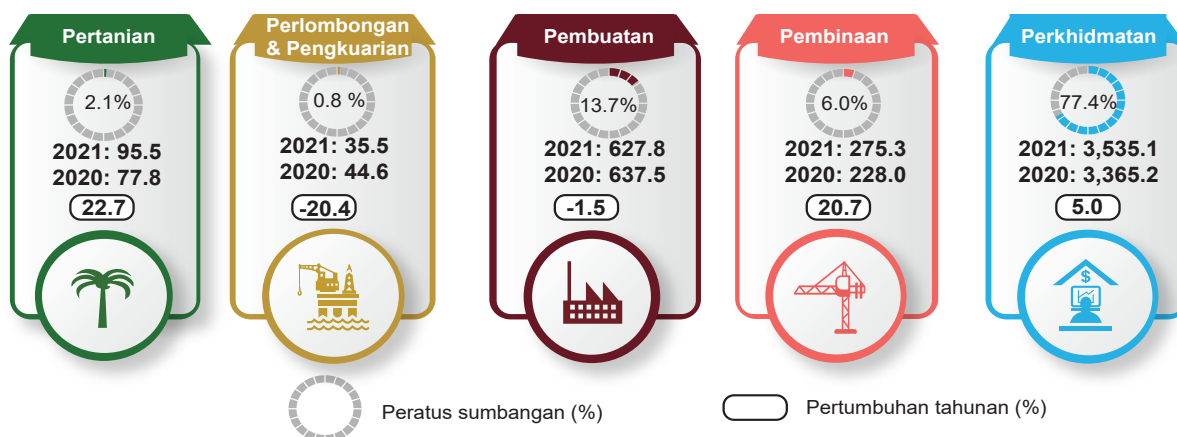
Sebaliknya, 33.9 peratus lagi siswazah yang bekerja dalam **kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah**. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini boleh dikaitkan sebagai ketidaksepadanan mengambil kira pendidikan, pengetahuan dan kemahiran mereka yang tidak dapat digunakan sepenuhnya dalam pekerjaan semasa. Siswazah bekerja dalam **kategori separuh mahir** merangkumi 31.6 peratus (1.44 juta orang) sebahagian besarnya bekerja sebagai **pekerja sokongan perkeranian** (13.9%), diikuti **pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan** (10.4%) dan **pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan** (4.0%). Selebihnya iaitu 2.3 peratus (106.0 ribu orang) bekerja dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah. [Paparan 3]

Paparan 3: Siswazah bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Dari perspektif aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah bekerja dalam **sektor Perkhidmatan** meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 77.4 peratus (3.54 juta orang). Sebanyak 13.7 peratus lagi (627.8 ribu orang) daripada siswazah bekerja adalah di dalam **sektor Pembuatan**, diikuti 6.0 peratus dalam **sektor Pembinaan** (275.3 ribu orang). Pada masa yang sama, **sektor Pertanian** dan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** masing-masing menyumbang 2.1 peratus (95.5 ribu orang) dan 0.8 peratus (35.5 ribu orang). [Paparan 4]

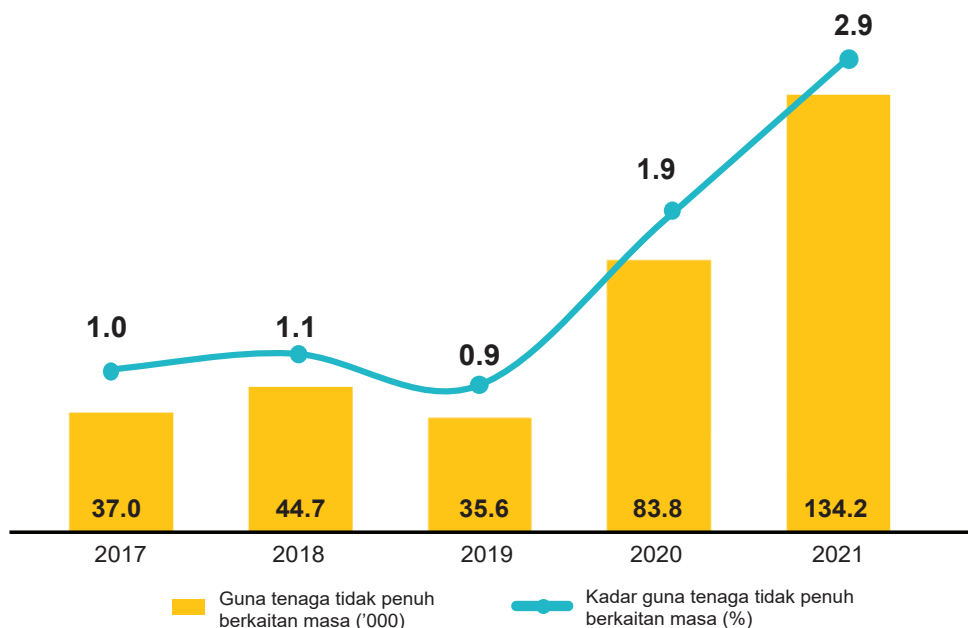
Paparan 4: Siswazah bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Selain pengangguran, ketidakcekapan pasaran buruh juga dinilai dari segi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan kemahiran. **Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** ditakrifkan

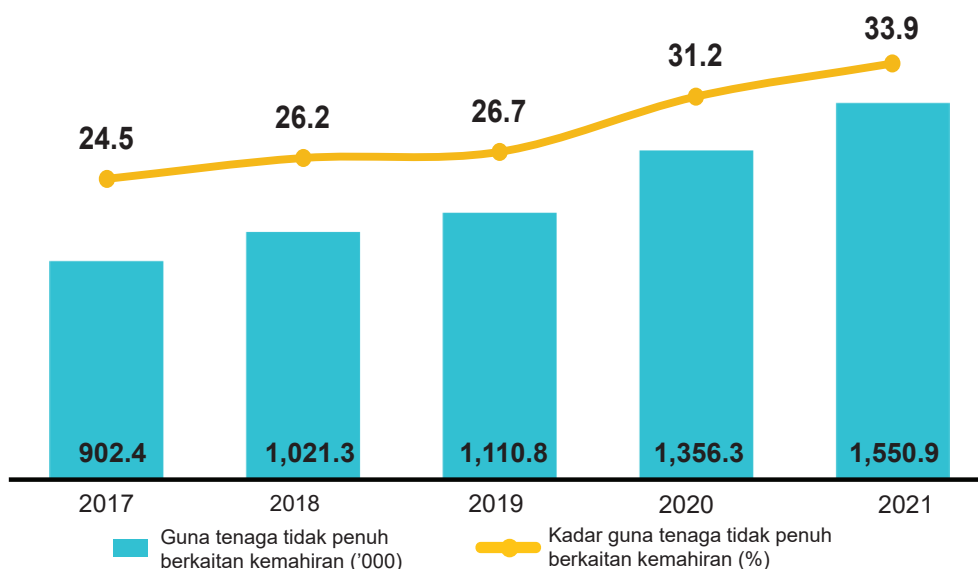
sebagai mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau disebabkan kerja yang tidak mencukupi tetapi berkeupayaan dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Selaras dengan pelbagai langkah kawalan COVID-19 yang dilaksanakan pada 2021 termasuk pengurangan waktu operasi perniagaan, siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa terus meningkat pada tahun tersebut, mencatatkan pertambahan sebanyak 50.5 ribu kepada 134.2 ribu orang. **Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa siswazah** naik 1.0 mata peratus kepada 2.9 peratus (2020: 1.9%). Sebelum krisis kesihatan, kadar ini berada dalam lingkungan 0.9 peratus dan 1.1 peratus. **[Carta 4]**

Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021



Satu lagi dimensi ketidakcekapan buruh dikaitkan dengan kemahiran merangkumi siswazah 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 peningkatan ketara susulan daripada krisis kesihatan. Pada 2021, **kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran siswazah** terus meningkat, mencatatkan 33.9 peratus atau 1.55 juta orang (2020: 1.36 juta orang; 31.2%). **[Carta 5]**

Carta 5: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



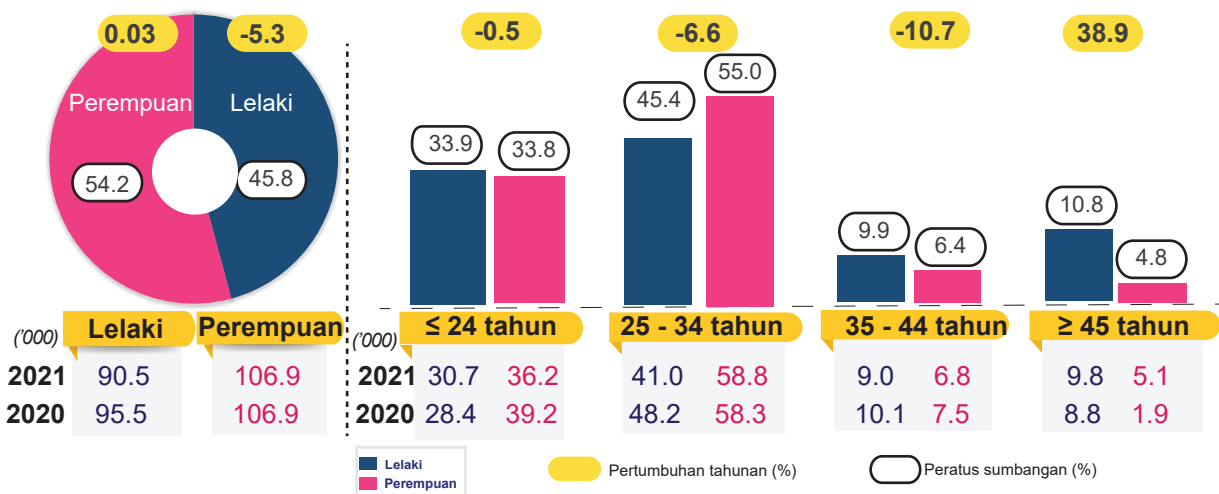
4. SISWAZAH MENGGANGGUR

Siswazah menganggur perempuan terdiri daripada 54.2 peratus (106.9 ribu orang) manakala siswazah lelaki meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 45.8 peratus (90.5 ribu orang). Penurunan siswazah menganggur pada 2021 adalah disebabkan oleh pengurangan dalam bilangan siswazah menganggur lelaki sebanyak 5.3 peratus berbanding 2020, manakala bilangan siswazah menganggur perempuan merekodkan peningkatan marginal sebanyak 0.03 peratus.

Komposisi siswazah menganggur lelaki dan perempuan mengikut kumpulan umur adalah sama yang mana sekitar separuh tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti satu pertiga dalam kumpulan umur 24 tahun dan ke bawah yang boleh dikaitkan dengan kemasukan baharu ke pasaran buruh.

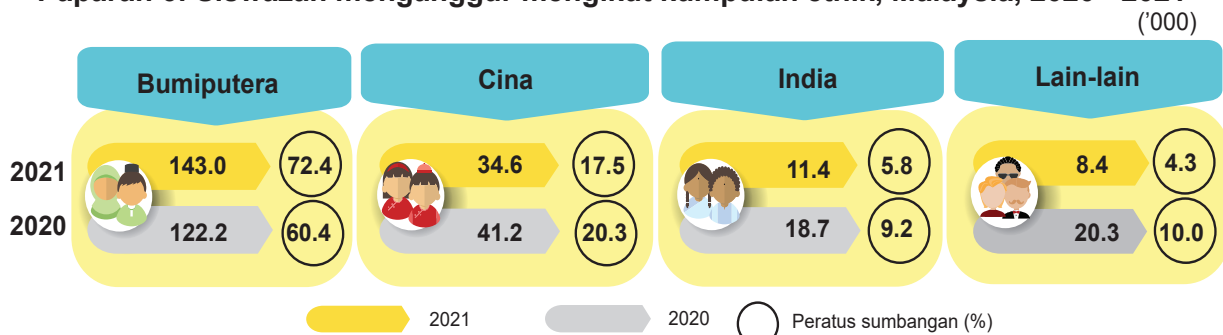
Sebanyak 45.4 peratus (41.0 ribu orang) daripada siswazah menganggur lelaki dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti 33.9 peratus (30.7 ribu orang) dalam kumpulan umur 24 tahun dan ke bawah. Pada masa yang sama, 55.0 peratus (58.8 ribu orang) daripada siswazah menganggur perempuan berumur antara 25 hingga 34 tahun manakala mereka yang berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah terdiri daripada 33.8 peratus (36.2 ribu orang). Bilangan siswazah menganggur dalam semua kumpulan umur merekodkan penurunan kecuali kumpulan umur 45 tahun dan ke atas. [Paparan 5]

Paparan 5: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Mengikut etnik, Bumiputera mewakili 72.4 peratus daripada siswazah menganggur bersamaan 143.0 ribu orang. Etnik Cina terdiri daripada 17.5 peratus daripada siswazah menganggur iaitu 34.6 ribu orang. Selebihnya adalah etnik India dan lain-lain masing-masing merangkumi 5.8 peratus (11.4 ribu orang) dan 4.3 peratus (8.4 ribu orang). [Paparan 6]

Paparan 6: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

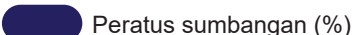


Lebih daripada 70 peratus siswazah adalah penganggur aktif yang merangkumi 146.7 ribu siswazah menganggur (74.3%). Berhubung tempoh menganggur, sumbangan terbesar bagi penganggur aktif adalah siswazah yang menganggur kurang dari tiga bulan iaitu sebanyak 39.4 peratus (57.7 ribu orang). Pada masa yang sama, sumbangan tertinggi lain sebanyak 34.6 peratus (50.8 ribu orang) adalah siswazah yang menganggur antara tiga hingga enam bulan diikuti dengan 14.8 peratus (21.7 ribu orang) siswazah yang menganggur dalam tempoh enam hingga dua belas bulan. Siswazah dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi satu tahun terdiri daripada 11.2 peratus atau 16.4 ribu orang.

Pada masa yang sama, siswazah yang tidak mencari pekerjaan tetapi bersedia untuk bekerja atau dikenali sebagai penganggur siswazah tidak aktif merangkumi 25.7 peratus atau bersamaan 50.7 ribu orang pada 2021. [Paparan 7]

Paparan 7: Siswazah menganggur mengikut tempoh menganggur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021 ('000)
Jumlah	202.4 100.0	197.4 100.0
Penganggur aktif	158.4 78.3	146.7 74.3
Kurang dari 3 bulan	71.4 45.0	57.7 39.4
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan	47.6 30.1	50.8 34.6
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun	23.5 14.8	21.7 14.8
1 tahun dan lebih	16.0 10.1	16.4 11.2
Penganggur tidak aktif	44.0 21.7	50.7 25.7

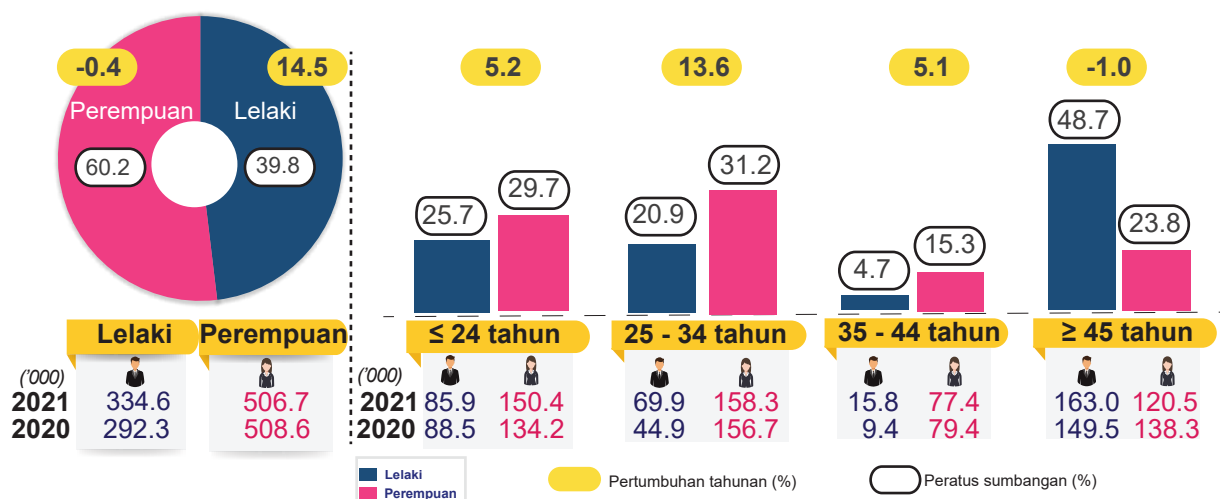


5. SISWAZAH LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Melihat kepada siswazah tidak aktif mengikut jantina, majoriti siswazah luar tenaga buruh adalah perempuan yang merangkumi 60.2 peratus (506.7 ribu orang) pada 2021. Walau bagaimanapun, siswazah perempuan luar tenaga buruh berkurang sebanyak 0.4 peratus berbanding seramai 508.6 ribu pada 2020. Sebaliknya, siswazah lelaki luar tenaga buruh merekodkan peningkatan 14.5 peratus kepada 334.6 ribu (2020: 292.3 ribu orang).

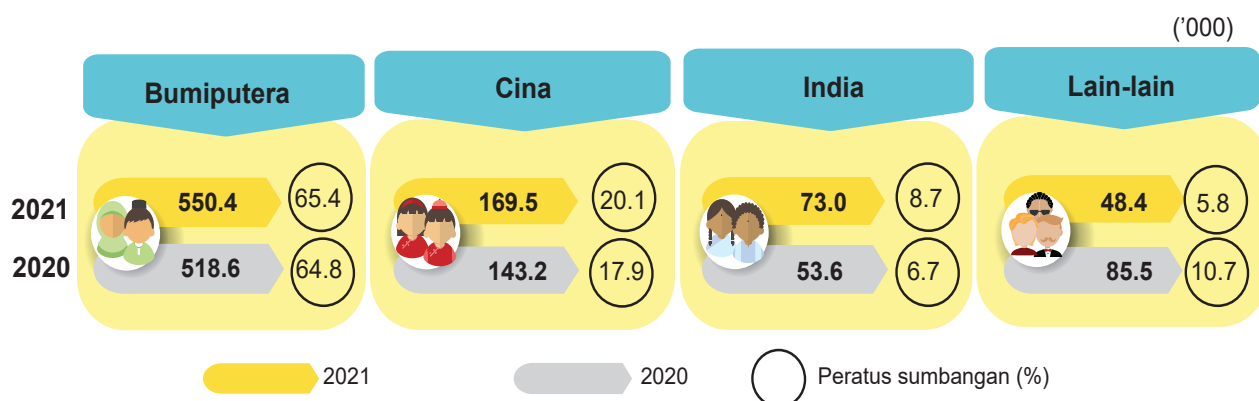
Mengikut kumpulan umur, hampir separuh (48.7%) daripada siswazah lelaki luar tenaga buruh berada dalam kumpulan umur 45 tahun dan ke atas, merangkumi 163.0 ribu orang. Siswazah lelaki berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah terdiri daripada 25.7 peratus (85.9 ribu orang) sementara 20.9 peratus (69.9 ribu orang) daripada siswazah lelaki luar tenaga buruh adalah antara umur 25 hingga 34 tahun. Sementara itu, peratus sumbangan tertinggi siswazah perempuan luar tenaga buruh adalah kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun iaitu 31.2 peratus (158.3 ribu orang). Ini diikuti oleh siswazah perempuan luar tenaga buruh berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah dengan sumbangan sebanyak 29.7 peratus (150.4 ribu orang). [Paparan 8]

Paparan 8: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Lebih 85 peratus daripada siswazah luar tenaga buruh adalah siswazah Bumiputera dan Cina. Siswazah Bumiputera mewakili sumbangan sebanyak 65.4 peratus (550.4 ribu orang) manakala siswazah Cina merangkumi 20.1 peratus (169.5 ribu orang). Sementara itu, siswazah India yang berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah 8.7 peratus (73.0 ribu orang), diikuti 5.8 peratus (48.4 ribu orang) dalam kategori etnik Lain-lain. [Paparan 9]

Paparan 9: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Analisis selanjutnya mendapati bahawa sumbangan sebanyak 35.3 peratus (296.6 ribu orang) daripada siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh pada 2021 kerana **kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga**. Mereka yang sedang **bersekolah atau mengikuti program latihan** terdiri daripada 32.2 peratus (270.8 ribu orang), sementara 4.9 peratus (41.0 ribu orang) akan **melanjutkan pelajaran**. Oleh itu, pendidikan dan latihan merupakan sebab kedua siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh.

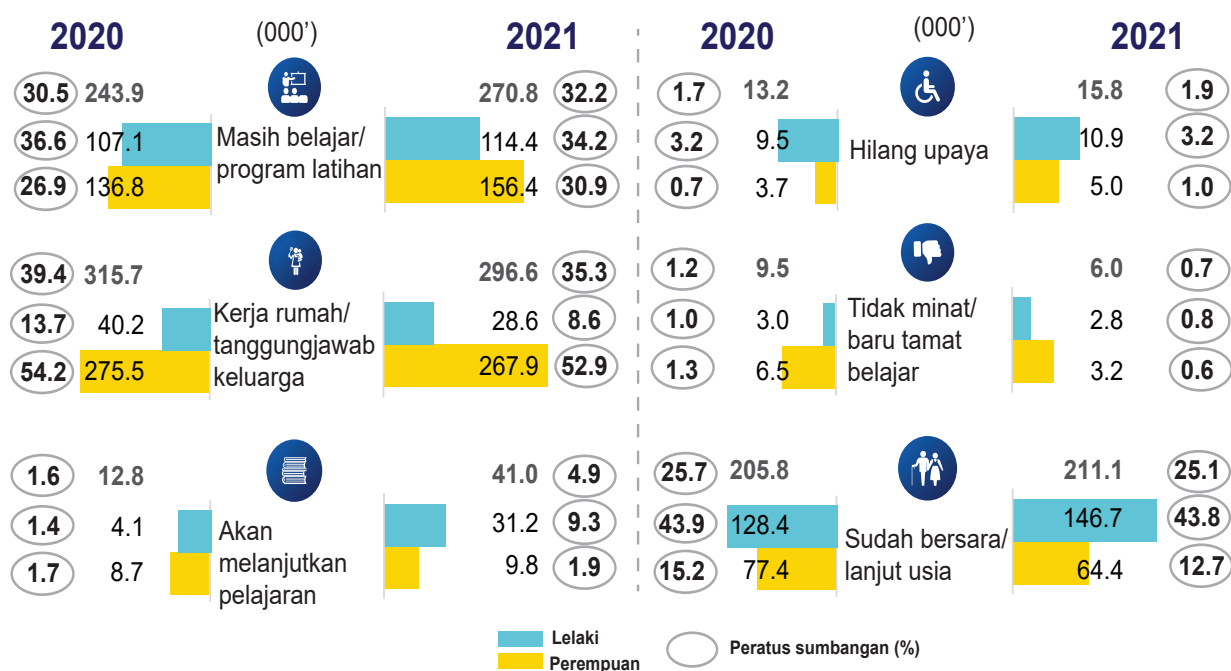
Manakala, 25.1 peratus siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh kerana mereka telah **bersara atau lanjut umur** (211.1 ribu orang) diikuti sebanyak 1.9 peratus (15.8 ribu orang) **hilang upaya**. Di samping itu, sumbangan sebanyak 0.7 peratus (6.0 ribu orang) daripada siswazah luar tenaga buruh tidak mencari pekerjaan disebabkan **tidak berminat atau baru tamat belajar**.

Menariknya, komposisi jantina siswazah di luar tenaga buruh adalah berbeza mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan. Hampir separuh (43.8%) daripada siswazah luar tenaga buruh lelaki adalah

disebabkan lanjut umur dan persaraan, diikuti lebih satu pertiga (34.2%) disebabkan persekolahan dan latihan. Sebaliknya, majoriti siswazah luar tenaga buruh perempuan adalah disebabkan kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga dengan sumbangan 52.9 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh 30.9 peratus yang menghadiri program latihan atau bersekolah.

Tahun ke tahun, bilangan siswazah luar tenaga buruh disebabkan **akan melanjutkan pelajaran** pada 2021 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 28.2 ribu, sementara mereka yang **sedang bersekolah atau menghadiri program latihan** naik sebanyak 26.9 ribu. Sebaliknya, bilangan siswazah luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh **kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga** berkurang sebanyak 19.1 ribu berbanding 2020. [Carta 6]

Carta 6: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



6. TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

















Dari segi penyertaan siswazah dalam pasaran buruh, kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan KPTBS melebihi 80.0 peratus pada 2021. Johor mencatatkan KPTBS tertinggi iaitu 88.1 peratus, diikuti Selangor (87.7%), Sabah (87.4%), dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.1%). Sementara itu, tiga negeri mencatatkan KPTBS bawah 80.0 peratus iaitu Kedah (79.7%), Kelantan (76.4%) dan Perlis (74.8%).

Melihat kepada kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada 2021, Sabah mencatatkan kadar pengangguran tertinggi iaitu 8.4 peratus. Perak dan Sarawak merekodkan kadar pengangguran siswazah melebihi 6.0 peratus, iaitu masing-masing 6.3 peratus dan 6.1 peratus. Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran terendah dicatatkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya pada 0.8 peratus.

Berbanding setahun yang lalu, tujuh negeri mencatatkan peningkatan kadar pengangguran

siswazah iaitu Johor, Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Terengganu, W.P. Labuan dan Sarawak. Negeri-negeri ini menunjukkan peningkatan antara 0.1 mata peratus hingga 1.9 mata peratus. **[Paparan 10]**

Paparan 10: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) dan pengangguran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah, %		Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah, %			Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah, %		Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah, %	
	2020	2021	2020	2021		2020	2021	2020	2021
 Johor	89.9	88.1	4.0	4.7	 Perlis	75.6	74.8	6.4	4.8
 Kedah	82.9	79.7	4.0	5.0	 Selangor	87.2	87.7	4.2	3.0
 Kelantan	79.4	76.4	6.5	4.6	 Terengganu	77.7	81.0	4.7	4.8
 Melaka	83.0	82.2	2.0	2.0	 Sabah	88.2	87.4	9.5	8.4
 Negeri Sembilan	80.8	84.3	3.9	4.7	 Sarawak	85.4	84.4	4.2	6.1
 Pahang	83.3	84.1	3.6	3.6	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	86.1	87.1	3.1	2.8
 Pulau Pinang	83.2	82.5	2.4	2.4	 W.P. Labuan	83.6	86.2	2.6	2.7
 Perak	79.8	81.9	5.9	6.3	 W.P. Putrajaya	85.0	86.1	1.2	0.8

7. STATISTIK GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Pada 2021, siswazah menerima penengah gaji & upah bulanan RM3,911 manakala purata adalah RM4,582. Gaji & upah yang lebih tinggi pada 2021 yang mana penengah meningkat 2.5 peratus berbanding RM3,815 pada 2020 manakala purata naik sebanyak 2.1 peratus (2020: RM4,489).

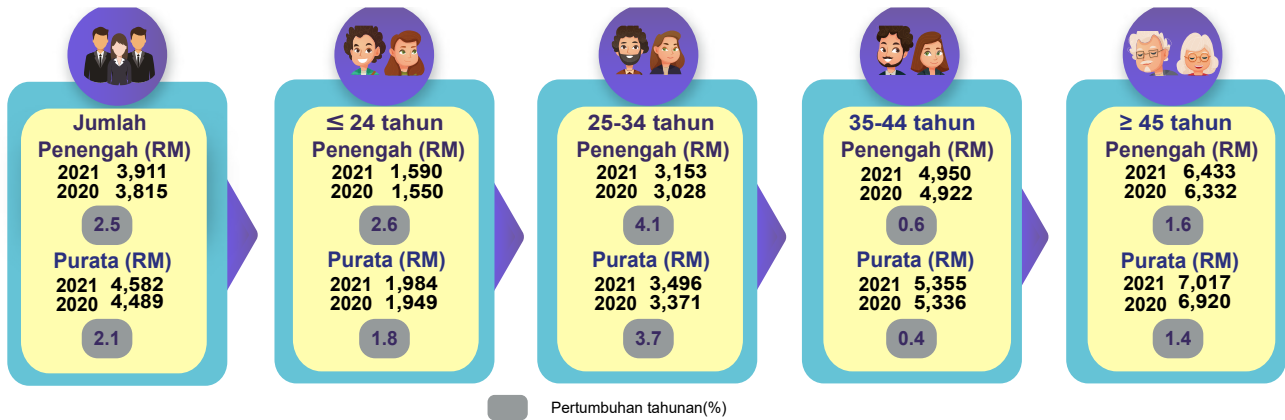
Peningkatan purata dan penengah gaji & upah yang diterima oleh siswazah seiring dengan peningkatan umur mereka juga boleh dikaitkan dengan pengalaman dan jawatan dalam pekerjaan. Siswazah yang berumur 45 tahun dan ke atas menerima penengah dan purata gaji & upah tertinggi iaitu masing-masing sebanyak RM6,433 dan RM7,017. Selain itu, siswazah berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah menerima penengah dan purata gaji & upah terendah, masing-masing sebanyak RM1,590 dan RM1,984.

Tahun ke tahun, semua kumpulan umur mencatatkan gaji & upah bulanan lebih tinggi pada 2021

berbanding tahun sebelumnya, yang mana peningkatan terbesar dilihat pada kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun dengan penengah meningkat 4.1 peratus manakala purata naik 3.7 peratus.

[Paparan 11]

Paparan 11: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

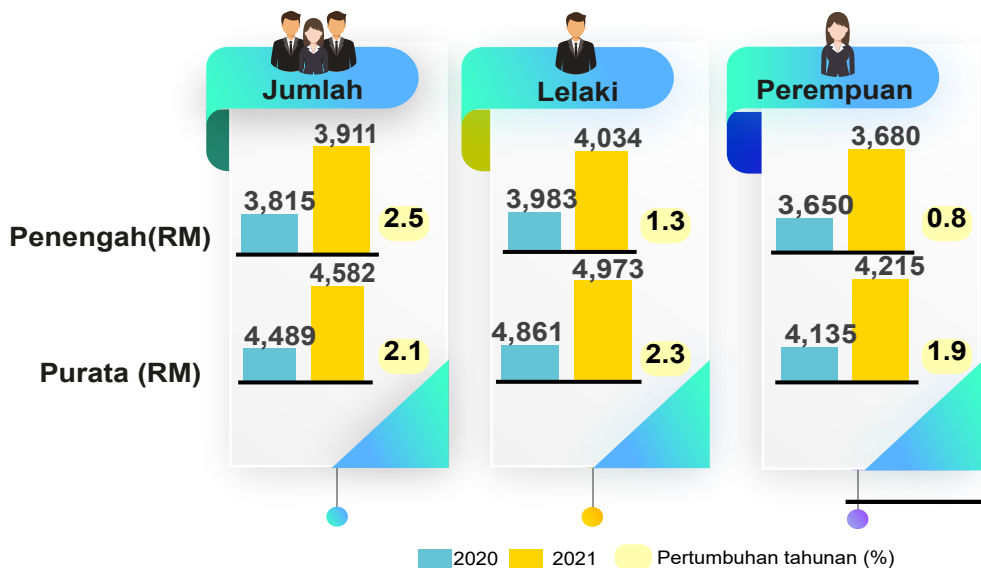


Perbandingan mengikut jantina menunjukkan siswazah lelaki menerima gaji & upah bulanan lebih tinggi berbanding siswazah perempuan. Penengah gaji & upah bulanan bagi siswazah lelaki adalah RM4,034 manakala perempuan menerima RM3,680. Demikian juga purata gaji & upah bulanan bagi siswazah lelaki adalah RM4,973 berbanding RM4,215 sebulan diterima oleh siswazah perempuan.

Walaupun siswazah lelaki dan perempuan menerima gaji & upah lebih tinggi pada 2021 berbanding tahun sebelumnya, siswazah lelaki merekodkan kenaikan penengah dan purata lebih tinggi, masing-masing sebanyak 1.3 peratus dan 2.3 peratus. Penengah gaji & upah bulanan bagi siswazah perempuan meningkat 0.8 peratus manakala purata meningkat 1.9 peratus.

[Paparan 12]

Paparan 12: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

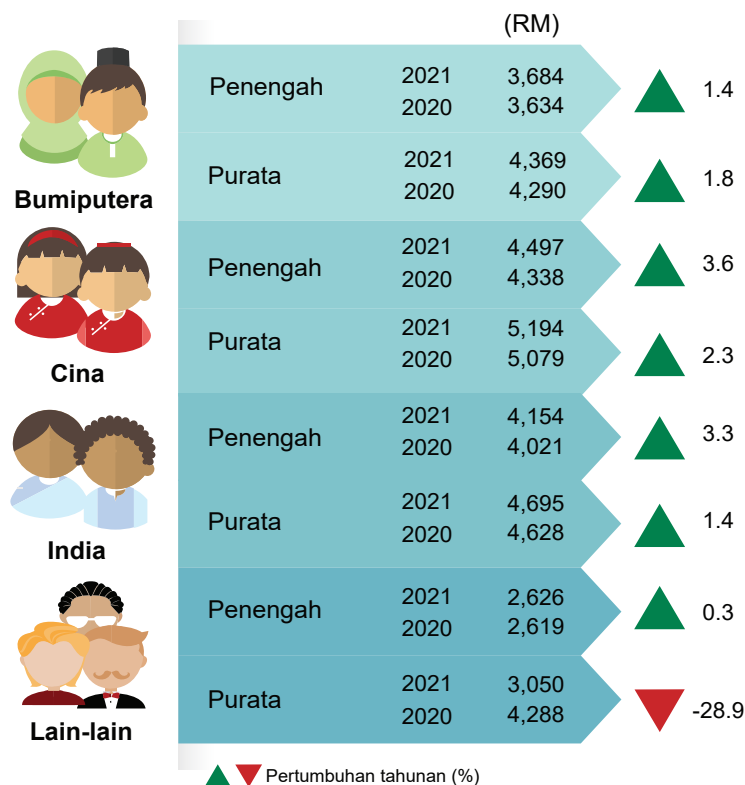


Mengikut kumpulan etnik, siswazah Cina menerima penengah dan purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi dengan masing-masing adalah sebanyak RM4,497 dan RM5,194. Kedua-dua pengukuran mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding 2020 dengan penengah meningkat sebanyak 3.6 peratus

dan purata naik 2.3 peratus.

Penengah gaji & upah bulanan bagi siswazah India meningkat 3.3 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM4,154 manakala purata meningkat 1.4 peratus kepada RM4,695. Pada masa yang sama, siswazah Bumiputera merekodkan pertambahan 1.4 peratus dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan kepada RM3,684 manakala purata meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada RM4,369. **[Paparan 13]**

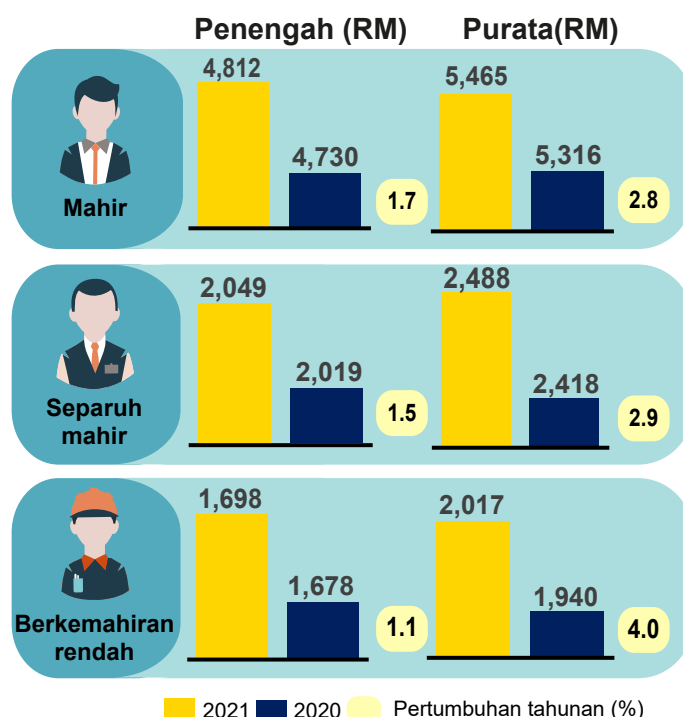
Paparan 13: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021



Mengikut tahap kemahiran, gaji & upah diterima oleh siswazah di ketiga-tiga kategori telah menunjukkan peningkatan berbanding kejatuhan pada 2020 namun nilainya adalah lebih rendah berbanding sebelum pandemik. Siswazah dalam kategori mahir mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 1.7 peratus bagi penengah gaji & upah bulanan pada 2021 kepada RM4,812 (2020: RM4,730). Begitu juga, purata gaji & upah bulanan meningkat 2.8 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM5,465 (2020: RM5,316).

Sementara itu, kategori separuh mahir merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 1.5 peratus bagi penengah gaji & upah bulanan kepada RM2,049 (2020: RM2,019) manakala purata meningkat 2.9 peratus kepada RM2,488 (2020: RM2,418). Bagi kategori berkemahiran rendah, penengah gaji & upah bulanan meningkat 1.1 peratus kepada RM1,698 (2020: RM1,678) manakala purata naik 4.0 peratus kepada RM2,017 (2020: RM1,940). **[Paparan 14]**

Paparan 14: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut tahap kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021

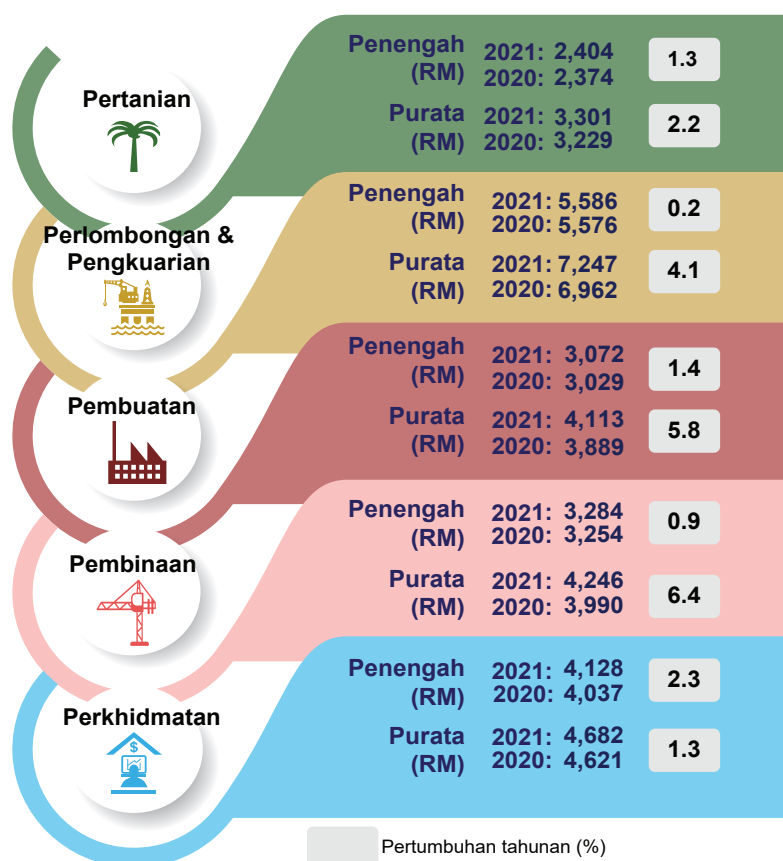


Bagi gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah di sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian merekodkan penerimaan purata dan penengah gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi masing-masing sebanyak RM5,586 dan RM7,247. Sektor Perkhidmatan berada di kedudukan kedua, diikuti oleh sektor Pembinaan, Pembuatan dan Pertanian.

Berbanding penengah gaji & upah bulanan pada 2020, semua sektor menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif. Siswazah dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mengalami pertambahan tertinggi sebanyak 2.3 peratus kepada RM4,128 (2020: RM4,037), diikuti sektor Pembuatan yang meningkat 1.4 peratus kepada RM3,072 (2020: RM3,029). Penengah gaji & upah bulanan siswazah di sektor Pertanian meningkat 1.3 peratus kepada RM2,404 (2020: RM2,374) manakala sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan peningkatan 0.9 peratus kepada RM3,284 (2020: RM3,254). Meskipun mencatatkan gaji & upah tertinggi, sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian merekodkan peningkatan marginal sebanyak 0.2 peratus kepada RM5,586 (2020: RM5,576).

Begitu juga, purata gaji & upah bulanan diterima oleh siswazah di semua sektor ekonomi juga meningkat pada tahap yang berbeza mengikut industri berbanding tahun sebelumnya. **[Paparan 15]**

Paparan 15: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



8. KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhannya, bilangan siswazah pada 2021 meningkat pada kadar yang lebih tinggi iaitu 4.7 peratus tahun ke tahun (2020: 4.4%) kepada 5.61 juta siswazah dengan pengoperasian institusi pendidikan tinggi di negara ini mengguna pakai norma baru. Siswazah dalam tenaga buruh merekodkan peningkatan berikutan kenaikan bilangan siswazah bekerja. Sementara itu, siswazah menganggur berkurang susulan penurunan dalam bilangan siswazah menganggur lulusan diploma manakala penganggur lulusan ijazah mencatatkan peningkatan. Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan lulusan ijazah menganggur yang lebih tinggi boleh dikaitkan dengan sentimen positif apabil kumpulan ini terus aktif mencari pekerjaan yang bersesuaian dan bersepadan dengan kelayakan dan kemahiran mereka. Walaupun terdapat peningkatan dalam bilangan tenaga buruh, KPTBS kekal pada 85.0 peratus, sekali gus menyumbang kepada 15.0 peratus siswazah di luar tenaga buruh. Peningkatan bilangan siswazah di luar tenaga buruh adalah selaras dengan penyambungan semula aktiviti pengajian tinggi pada 2021 dalam normal baharu. Di samping itu, purata dan penengah gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima oleh siswazah juga meningkat pada 2021 berbanding 2020. Walaupun gaji & upah siswazah telah pulih berbanding 2020, parasnya belum kembali kepada pra-pandemik iaitu pada 2019.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, Kerajaan telah menyuntik pelbagai pakej rangsangan seperti inisiatif di bawah PENJANA dan Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN). Selanjutnya, pelaksanaan PPN turut menyumbang kepada semakan dan pelonggaran sekatan

sosial dan ekonomi secara berterusan. Justeru, situasi perniagaan yang lebih optimis diperhatikan apabila permintaan daripada isi rumah dan perniagaan mula menunjukkan peningkatan dan selanjutnya membuka ruang kepada pewujudan jawatan dan pengambilan pekerja lain meningkat secara beransur-ansur, lalu membuka laluan untuk penciptaan pekerjaan dan pengambilan pekerja. Hal ini seterusnya membantu dalam menangani cabaran pasaran buruh termasuk pengangguran dan kebolehpasaran siswazah.

Melihat kepada prospek pada 2022, kedudukan pasaran buruh keseluruhan telah bertambah baik dengan pengangguran bulanan dalam jajaran penurunan. Kedudukan seluruh negara dalam peralihan ke endemik pada April 2022, antara lain termasuk pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa serta kebenaran perniagaan beroperasi pada kapasiti pekerja dan jam bekerja optimum. Ini dijangka dapat mengekalkan keadaan ekonomi dan pasaran buruh yang positif. Dalam perkembangan lain, Perintah Gaji Minimum 2022 yang baru berkuatkuasa sejak Mei 2022 dengan gaji minimum dinaikkan daripada RM1,200 kepada RM1,500. Dengan mengambil kira peningkatan kadar upah adalah seiring dengan penggunaan teknologi dan automasi, ianya juga boleh membuka peluang kepada penciptaan pekerjaan mahir dengan nilai ditambah yang tinggi yang boleh diisi oleh tenaga buruh siswazah dalam negara ini. Hal ini selanjutnya dapat menyumbang ke arah peningkatan produktiviti dan memastikan pengekalan kemahiran oleh majikan dan seterusnya menangani isu-isu struktur seperti ketidaksepadanan kemahiran dan kelekitan upah.

Walau bagaimanapun, gangguan rantaian bekalan global berikutan keadaan cuaca yang tidak menentu dan ketegangan geopolitik antara Rusia dan Ukraine juga telah menyebabkan inflasi kekal tinggi. Seperti juga ekonomi lain tindakan memperketat polisi monetari oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dalam mengawal peningkatan inflasi mungkin menyumbang kepada permintaan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang lebih perlahan dan selanjutnya mempengaruhi kedudukan ekonomi dan pasaran buruh.

Melihat kepada penyelesaian jangka panjang dalam menangani guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah, perubahan pantas landskap pengurusan modal insan dalam era digital melalui inovasi dalam portal perkhidmatan pekerjaan juga dapat dioptimumkan oleh ejen pasaran buruh yang merangkumi majikan dan pencari kerja merentasi aktiviti pengiklanan jawatan serta pencarian kerja. Malah, kepelbagaian maklumat ini dapat dimanfaatkan oleh pelajar dalam membuat pilihan bidang dan program pengajian bagi melanjutkan pelajaran; serta digunakan oleh institusi pengajian tinggi dalam mereka bentuk dan merancang kurikulum yang paling sesuai sekaligus dapat mewujudkan modal insan yang bersiap siaga dan dilengkapi dengan kemahiran dan latihan pasaran buruh.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2021 had observed the unprecedented COVID-19 public health crisis prolonged in the second year after the World Health Organisation announced the virus as a global pandemic in March 2020. The continuously high number of daily cases and deaths posted challenges to countries around the world in executing strategies and initiatives towards social and economic recovery. Since Malaysia too was no exception to the challenging situation in 2021, a more targeted and strategic mechanism was exercised throughout the year to protect lives, reduce the burden of the public health system and ensure the livelihood of the nation.

In managing the escalation of COVID-19 cases during the first half of 2021, multiple periods of Movement Control Order (MCO), Conditional MCO and Enhanced MCO were carried out depending upon the risks of infections in specific areas. The National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme (PICK) which was launched in February 2021 had seen the overall population vaccination rate reaching 78.4 per cent as of the end of the year with 97.6 per cent of adult population had completed vaccination. Later, a comprehensive and dynamic four-phase National Recovery Plan (NRP) was introduced in the second half of the year to guide Malaysia to a systematic, strategic and safe exit from the COVID-19 crisis and its socio-economic consequences. Restrictions were gradually and cautiously eased throughout the phases of the NRP. This included the removal of inter-state travel ban in October of 2021. At the end of the year, most of the states had shifted into the fourth phase of the NRP except for Kelantan and Sarawak which would later transition into the phase on 3 January 2022. These developments had stimulated the economic and labour market performance in 2021 whereby the Gross Domestic Product rebounded to 3.1 per cent while unemployment rate registered a slight increase of 0.1 percentage point to 4.6 per cent.

Amid the multiple periods of MCOs and stringent standard operating procedures which limited physical interactions for the operation of higher education institutions in the country, digital methods and tools were adopted to ensure the implementation of education curriculum for the most part of 2021. Since October of the year, students of higher learning institutions had been permitted to return to campuses for the 2021/2022 academic session. Although the country's international border remained closed, returning and new international students were allowed entry into Malaysia since January 2021.

Numerous initiatives were rolled out by the Government to cushion the impact of COVID-19 pandemic towards multiple groups including employers & employees, micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs), graduates and youths. The overarching stimulus package namely National Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) which encompassed an allocation of RM35 billion was an inclusive and holistic approach for supporting Malaysia's economic recovery. Among the initiatives in PENJANA were The Hiring Incentive Programme, an economic recovery initiative to promote job creation among employers while increasing employment prospects. Additionally, PENJANA KPT-CAP Programme covered three sub-programmes namely Place and Train, Entrepreneurship and Gig Economy intended to address the challenges of graduates' employability and unemployment.

Graduates Statistics 2021 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 the statistics namely the Labour Force Survey, Higher Education Statistics, Graduate Tracers Study and Salaries & Wages Survey. Graduates are defined as individuals **aged 15 years and above** with 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 variable of age group, sex, ethnic group, urban and rural strata, occupation, status in employment, skill level, economic activity and state.

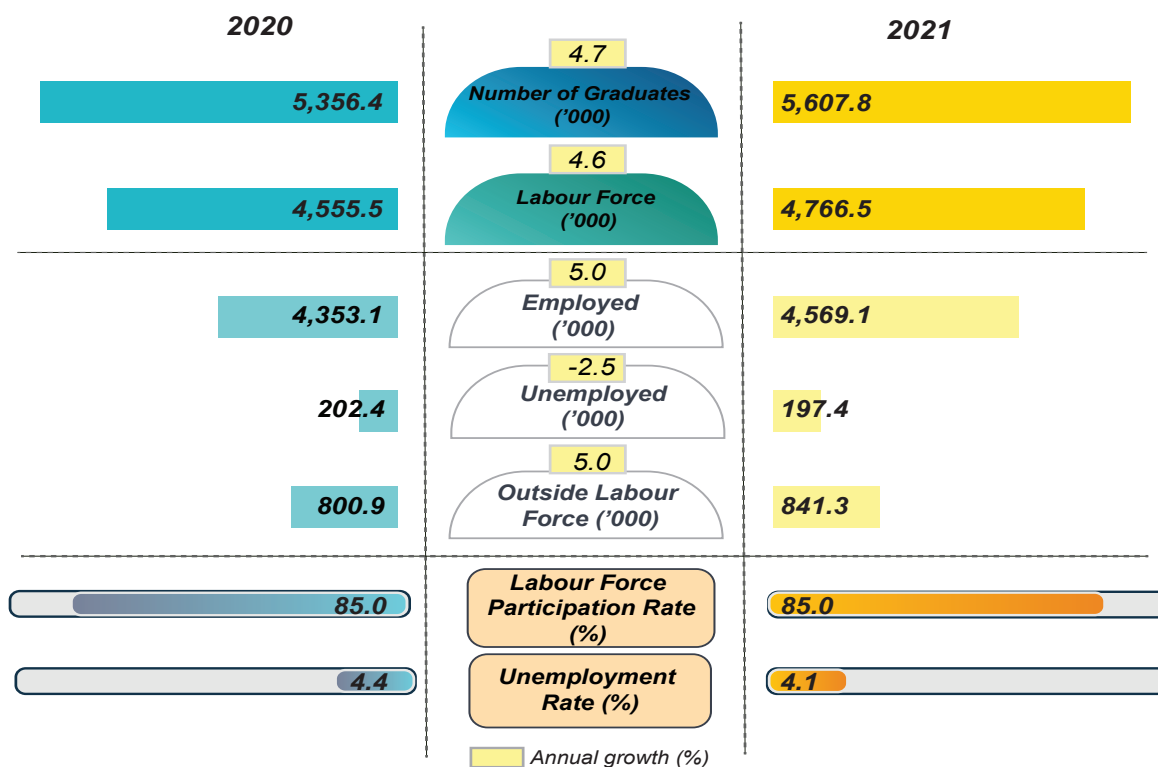
2. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF GRADUATES

In 2021, the number of graduates in Malaysia increased by 4.7 per cent to record 5.61 million persons (2020: 5.36 million persons). The number of graduates in the labour force which encompassed of employed and unemployed rose 4.6 per cent to 4.77 million persons (2020: 4.56 million persons). Meanwhile, graduates' labour force participation rate (GLFPR) remained as in the previous year at 85.0 per cent.

Employed graduates went up by 5.0 per cent as against 2020 to register 4.57 million persons (2020: 4.35 million persons). On the other hand, graduates' unemployment rate eased to 4.1 per cent as compared to 4.4 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Accordingly, the number of unemployed graduates reduced by 2.5 per cent (-5.0 thousand) to 197.4 thousand persons as opposed to 202.4 thousand unemployed graduates in 2020.

In the meantime, the number of graduates outside labour force increased by 5.0 per cent to 841.3 thousand persons (2020: 800.9 thousand persons). [Chart 1]

Chart 1: Principal statistics of graduates, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

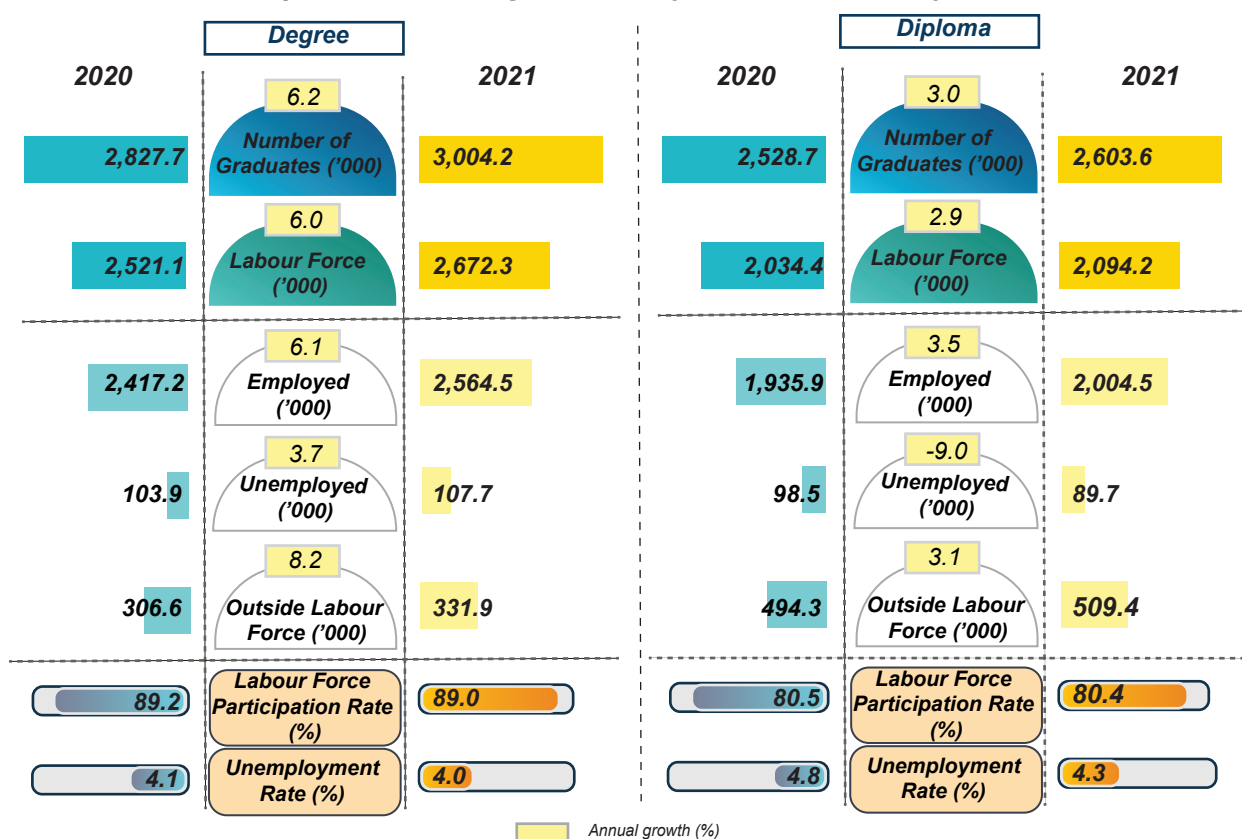


Further disaggregation by certificates, **graduates with degree edged up by 6.2 per cent to account for 3.00 million persons** (2020: 2.83 million persons). Degree graduates in the labour force rose by 6.0 per cent to 2.67 million persons (2020: 2.52 million persons) while the GLFPR of this group fell 0.2 percentage points to 89.0 per cent (2020: 89.2%).

The number of employed degree graduates in 2021 was 2.56 million persons, after posting a year-on-year increase of 6.1 per cent (2020: 2.42 million persons). Unemployed degree graduates also went up by 3.7 per cent to 107.7 thousand persons (2020: 103.9 thousand persons). Nevertheless, the unemployment rate for this category decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage point to 4.0 per cent (2020: 4.1%). Meanwhile, the number of degree graduates who were outside labour force rose 8.2 per cent from the previous year to record 331.9 thousand persons (2020: 306.6 thousand persons).

As for diploma graduates, the number increased by 3.0 per cent in 2021 to record 2.60 million persons (2020: 2.53 million persons). The number of diploma graduates in the labour force increased 2.9 per cent to 2.09 million persons (2020: 2.03 million persons) while the GLFPR for this category was down by 0.1 percentage point to record 80.4 per cent (2020:80.5%). Out of the total diploma graduates in the labour force, the number of employed which accounted for 2.00 million persons in 2021 recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent from 1.94 million persons in the preceding year. Unemployed diploma graduates which made up 89.7 thousand persons observed a year-on-year decline of 9.0 per cent (2020: 98.5 thousand). In line with this, the unemployment rate of diploma graduates dropped 0.5 percentage points to 4.3 per cent (2020: 4.8%). Demonstrating similar trend as degree graduates, the number of diploma graduates who were outside the labour force also went up by 3.1 per cent to 509.4 thousand persons (2020: 494.3 thousand persons). [Chart 2]

Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

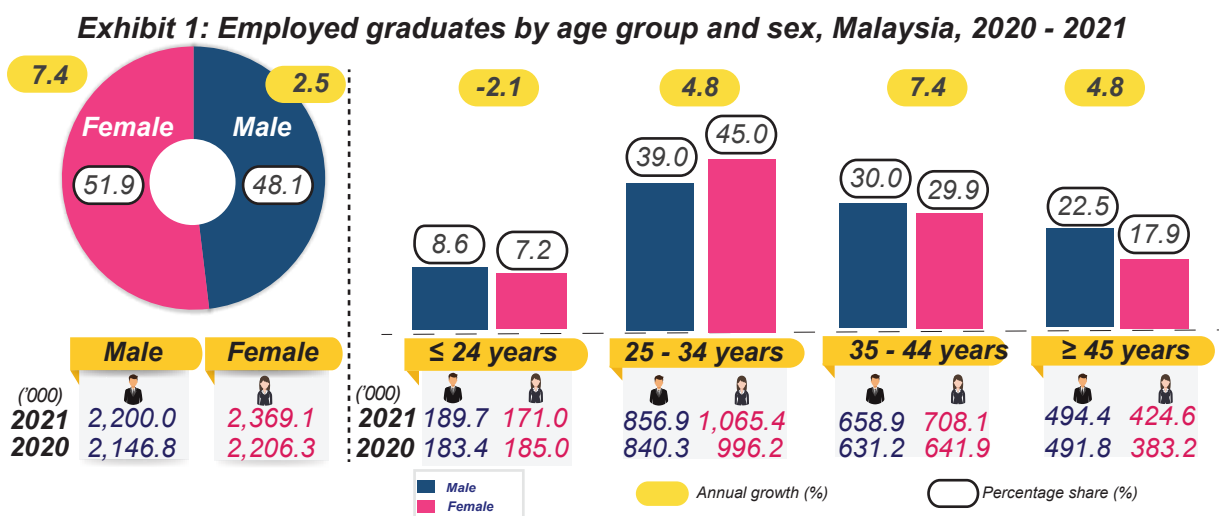


3. EMPLOYED GRADUATES

Looking at gender distribution of employed graduates in 2021, the share of female was higher at 51.9 per cent or 2.37 million persons while male comprises of 48.1 per cent (2.20 million persons). As compared to the previous year, the number of female employed graduates experienced higher annual growth of 7.4 per cent in 2021 as opposed to an increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of male employed graduates.

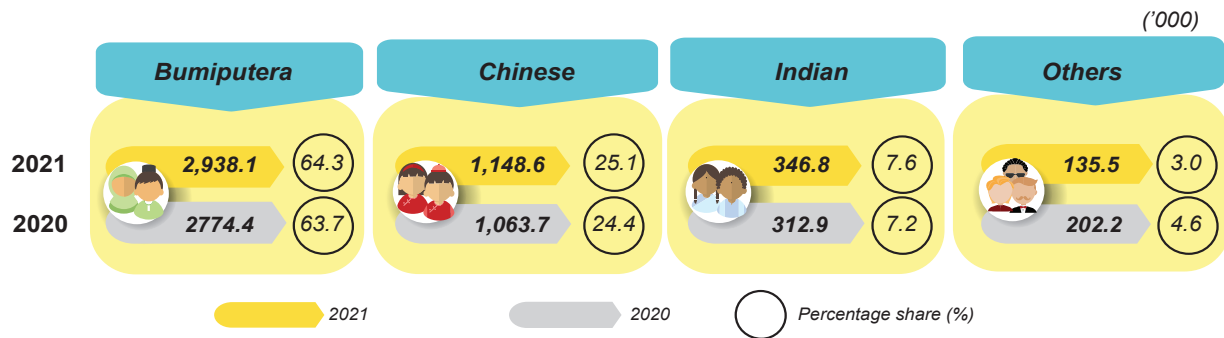
In terms of the composition by age group, employed graduates were largely concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years followed by 35 to 44 years' age group. These two categories contributed approximately 70 per cent of total employed graduates. Among male employed graduates, those aged 25 to 34 years made up a share of 39.0 per cent (856.9 thousand persons) while age group 35 to 44 years comprised of 30.0 per cent (658.9 thousand persons). Meanwhile, female aged 25 to 34 years composed of 45.0 per cent (1.07 million persons) from total female employed graduates, followed by 29.9 per cent (708.1 thousand persons) in the age group of 35 to 44 years.

As for year-on-year change from the year 2020, all age groups recorded increases in the number of employed graduates except for age 24 years and below. The largest gain was observed for those aged 35 to 44 years which grew 7.4 per cent or equivalent to an additional 93.7 thousand employed graduates. Age group 25 to 34 years also recorded a rather large increase of 87.7 thousand persons or 4.8 per cent. [Exhibit 1]



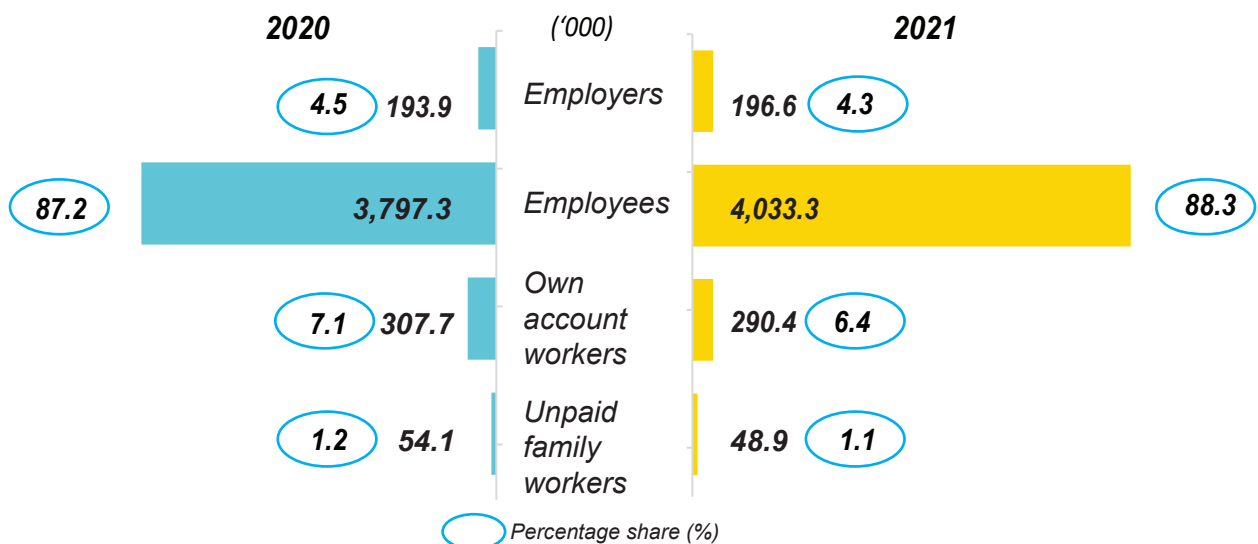
In line with the ethnic proportion of the population in this country, Bumiputera and Chinese together made up almost 90 per cent of employed graduates. Bumiputera graduates accounted for 64.3 per cent (2.94 million persons) while Chinese made up of 25.1 per cent (1.15 million persons). The remaining employed graduates were Indians with a share of 7.6 per cent (346.8 thousand persons) and Others which comprised of 3.0 per cent (135.5 thousand persons). [Exhibit 2]

Exhibit 2: Employed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



By status in employment, nearly 90 per cent of employed graduates were in the category of **employee** with 4.03 million persons. Employed graduates in the category of **own account worker** which could also be associated with entrepreneurship comprised of 6.4 per cent (290.4 thousand persons), followed by **employer** at 4.3 per cent (196.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, another 1.1 per cent (48.9 thousand persons) of employed graduates were **unpaid family workers**. [Chart 3]

Chart 3: Employed graduates by status in employment, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021




Analysis by occupation category, around two-third of employed graduates (66.1%) were in the **skilled occupations category**, accounting for 3.02 million persons. The highest share of 41.9 per cent (1.91 million persons) were employed in **Professionals** occupation, followed by **Technicians and associate professionals** with 16.9 per cent (772.7 thousand persons).

On the contrary, another 33.9 per cent of graduates worked in **semi-skilled and low-skilled** occupation categories. These groups could be identified as occupation mismatch considering their educations, knowledge and skills could not be fully utilised to their current work. Employed graduates in **semi-skilled category** which accounted for 31.6 per cent (1.44 million persons) were largely employed as **Clerical support workers** (13.9%), followed by **Service and sales workers** (10.4%) and **Craft and related trades workers** (4.0%). The remaining of 2.3 per cent (106.0 thousand persons) were employed in low-skilled category. [Exhibit 3]

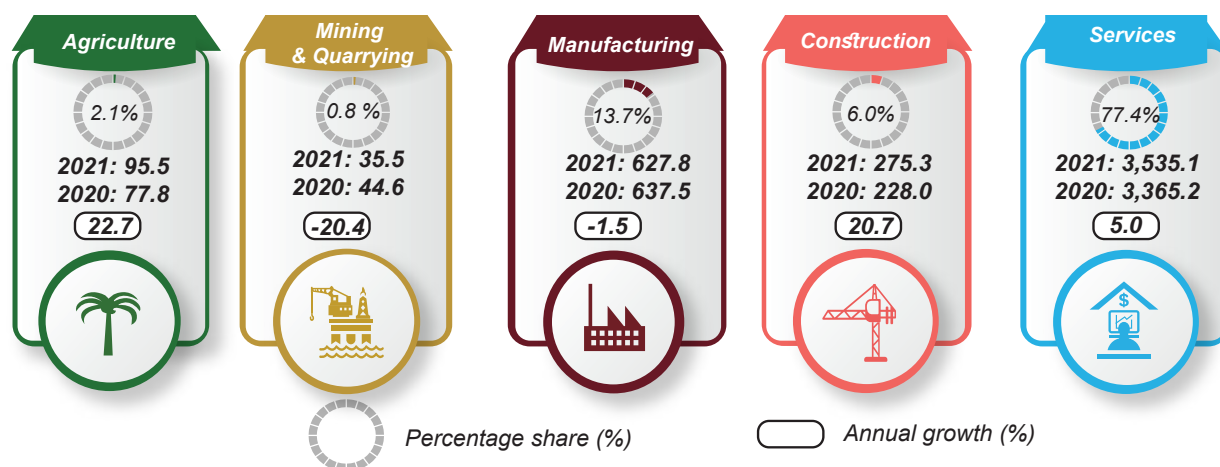
Exhibit 3: Employed graduates by skill level and occupation, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021 ('000)
Total	4,353.1 100.0	4,569.1 100.0
Skilled	2,996.9 68.8	3,018.2 66.1
Managers	469.6 10.8	331.2 7.2
Professionals	1,777.8 40.8	1,914.2 41.9
Technicians and associate professionals	749.5 17.2	772.7 16.9
Semi-skilled	1,258.1 28.9	1,444.9 31.6
Clerical support workers	417.3 9.6	635.8 13.9
Service and sales workers	517.6 11.9	474.5 10.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	50.8 1.2	18.5 0.4
Craft and related trades workers	147.2 3.4	182.7 4.0
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	125.1 2.9	133.3 2.9
Low-skilled	98.1 2.3	106.0 2.3
Elementary occupations	98.1 2.3	106.0 2.3



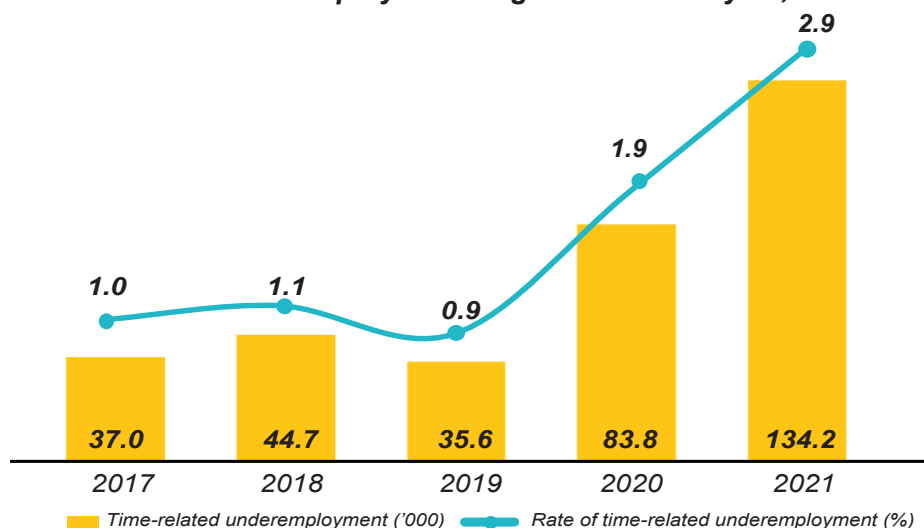
From the perspective of economic activity, employed graduates in **Services sector** made up a share of 77.4 per cent (3.54 million persons). Another 13.7 per cent (627.8 thousand persons) of employed graduates were in the **Manufacturing sector**, followed by 6.0 per cent in **Construction sector** (275.3 thousand persons). In the meantime, **Agriculture** and **Mining & Quarrying sectors** accounted for 2.1 per cent (95.5 thousand persons) and 0.8 per cent (35.5 thousand persons) respectively. **[Exhibit 4]**

Exhibit 4: Employed graduates by kind of economic activity, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



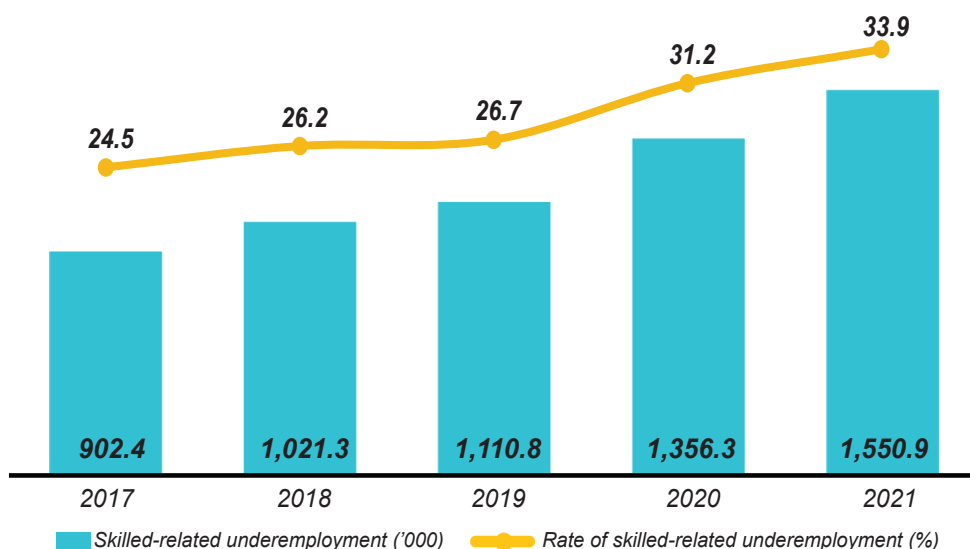
Beyond unemployment, labour market underutilisation was also assessed in terms of time and skill-related underemployment. **Time-related underemployment** is defined as those employed less than 30 hours per week due to the nature of work or because of insufficient work, but were able and willing to accept additional hours of work. In line with multiple COVID-19 containment measures implemented in 2021 which among others also involved shorter business hours, graduates in time-related underemployment increased further during the year, registering an addition of 50.5 thousand to record 134.2 thousand persons. The **rate of time-related underemployment among graduates** surged 1.0 percentage points to 2.9 per cent (2020: 1.9%). Prior to the health crisis, the rate hovered between 0.9 per cent to 1.1 per cent. [Chart 4]

Chart 4: Time-related underemployment of graduates Malaysia, 2017 - 2021



Another dimension of underemployment is related to education, whereby graduates are employed in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. It can be observed that the situation of skill-related underemployment which has been one of the fundamental and structural issues in the labour market has intensified since the health crisis. In 2021, the **rate of skill-related underemployment for graduates** continued to trend up, registering 33.9 per cent or 1.55 million persons (2020: 1.36 million persons; 31.2%). [Chart 5]

Chart 5: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



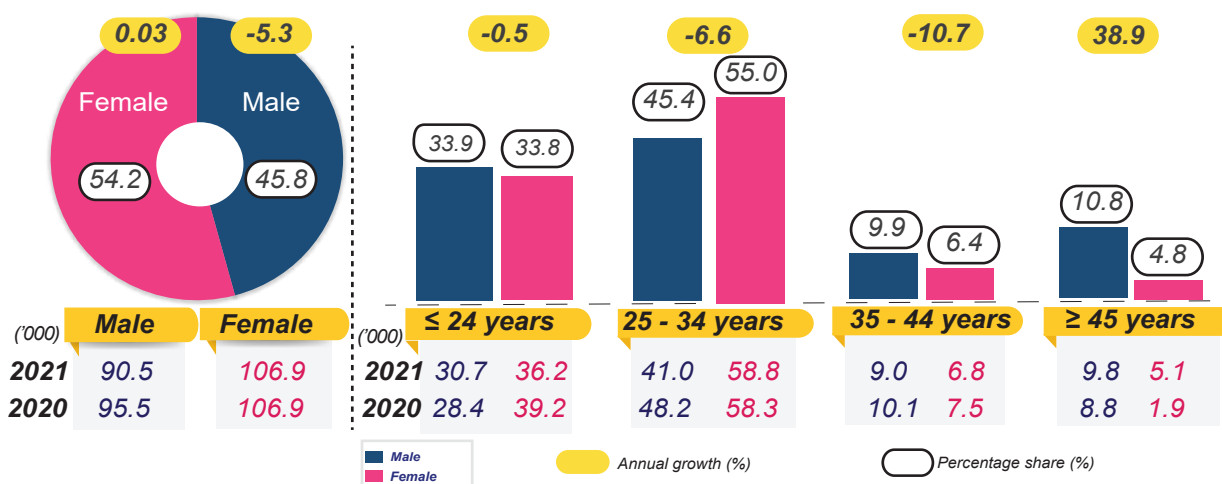
4. UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

Female unemployed graduates composed of 54.2 per cent (106.9 thousand persons) while male made up a share of 45.8 per cent (90.5 thousand persons). The decline in unemployment of graduates for the year 2021 was due to the reduction in the number of male unemployed graduates by 5.3 per cent as against 2020, while the number of female unemployed graduates registered a marginal increase of 0.03 per cent.

The compositions of male and female unemployed graduates across age groups were similar whereby approximately half was concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years, followed by about one-third in the age group of 24 years and below which can be associated with new entrants into the labour market.

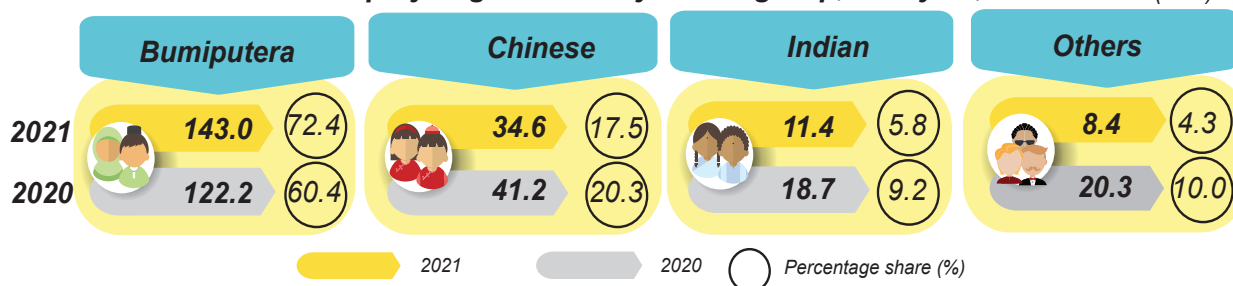
There was 45.4 per cent (41.0 thousand persons) of male unemployed graduates in the age group of 25 to 34 years, followed by 33.9 per cent (30.7 thousand persons) in the age group of 24 years and below. In the meantime, there was 55.0 per cent (58.8 thousand persons) of female unemployed graduates aged between 25 to 34 years while those aged 24 years and below comprised of 33.8 per cent (36.2 thousand persons). The number of unemployed graduates in all age groups declined except for age group of 45 years and above. [Exhibit 5]

Exhibit 5: Unemployed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



By ethnicity, Bumiputera represented 72.4 per cent of unemployed graduates, which was equivalent to 143.0 thousand persons. The Chinese ethnic made up 17.5 per cent of unemployed graduates which accounted for 34.6 thousand persons. The remainder were Indians and Others which comprised 5.8 per cent (11.4 thousand persons) and 4.3 per cent (8.4 thousand persons) respectively. [Exhibit 6]

Exhibit 6: Unemployed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021 ('000)




More than 70 per cent of graduates were in active unemployment, comprising 146.7 thousand unemployed graduates (74.3%). As for the duration of unemployment, the largest share of actively unemployed graduates were unemployed for less than three months, which was 39.4 per cent (57.7 thousand persons). In the meantime, another fairly high share of 34.6 per cent (50.8 thousand persons) were unemployed between three to six months, followed by 14.8 per cent (21.7 thousand persons) graduates which were unemployed between six to twelve months. Graduates who were in long term unemployment of one year and above encompassed of 11.2 per cent or 16.4 thousand persons.

In the meantime, graduates who were not seeking for jobs but available for work or better known as **inactive unemployed graduates** accounted for 25.7 per cent or equivalent to 50.7 thousand persons in 2021. [Exhibit 7]

Exhibit 7: Unemployed graduates by duration of unemployment, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021 ('000)
Total	202.4 100.0	197.4 100.0
Active unemployed	158.4 78.3	146.7 74.3
Less than 3 months	71.4 45.0	57.7 39.4
3 months - less than 6 months	47.6 30.1	50.8 34.6
6 months - less than 1 year	23.5 14.8	21.7 14.8
1 year and above	16.0 10.1	16.4 11.2
Inactive unemployed	44.0 21.7	50.7 25.7

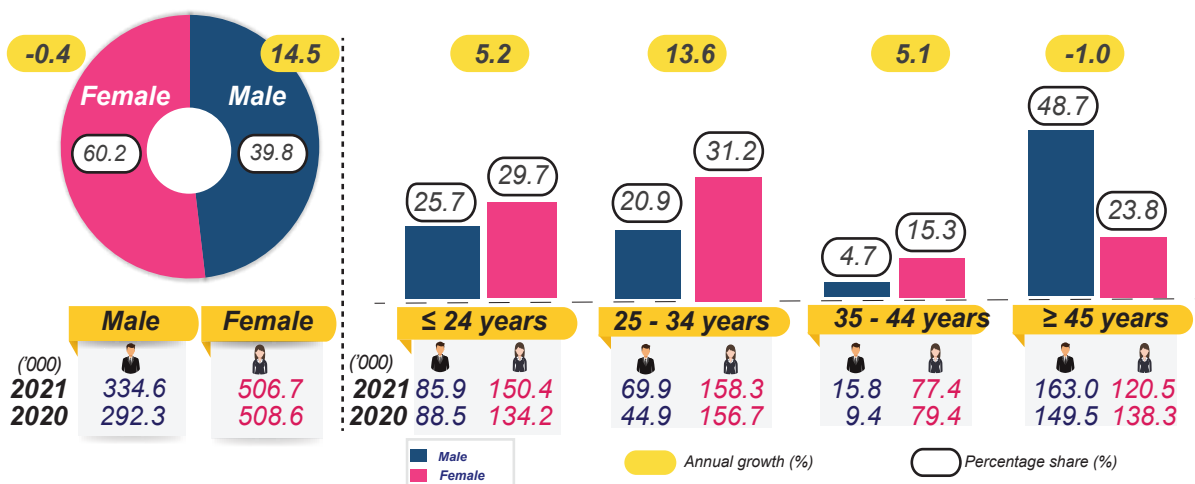
 Percentage share (%)

5. GRADUATES OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

Disaggregating inactivity of graduates by sex, majority of graduates outside labour force were female, comprising 60.2 per cent (506.7 thousand persons) in 2021. Nevertheless, female outside labour force reduced 0.4 per cent as compared to 508.6 thousand in 2020. On the other hand, male graduates outside labour force registered an increase of 14.5 per cent to 334.6 thousand (2020: 292.3 thousand persons).

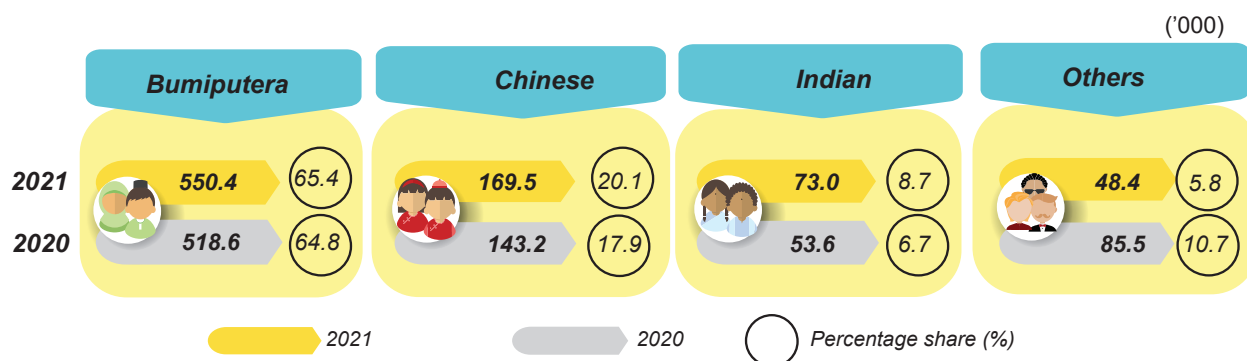
In terms of age group, nearly half (48.7%) of male graduates outside labour force was in the age group of 45 years and above, comprising 163.0 thousand persons. Those aged 24 and below made up 25.7 per cent (85.9 thousand persons) while another 20.9 per cent (69.9 thousand persons) of male graduates outside labour force was between the age of 25 to 34 years. Meanwhile, the highest share of female graduates outside labour force was in the 25 to 34 years' age group which was 31.2 per cent (158.3 thousand persons). This was followed by female graduates outside labour force aged 24 years and below with 29.7 per cent (150.4 thousand persons). [Exhibit 8]

Exhibit 8: Graduates outside labour force by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



More than 85 per cent of graduates outside labour force was Bumiputera and Chinese graduates. Bumiputera graduates took up a share of 65.4 per cent (550.4 thousand persons) whereas Chinese graduates comprised of 20.1 per cent (169.5 thousand persons). Meanwhile, Indian graduates who were outside the labour force comprised of 8.7 per cent (73.0 thousand persons), followed by another 5.8 per cent (48.4 thousand persons) in the category of Others. [Exhibit 9]

Exhibit 9: Graduates outside labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Further analysis found that a share of 35.3 per cent (296.6 thousand persons) of graduates were outside labour force in 2021 due to **housework/ family responsibility**. Those who were **attending school/ training programme** composed of 32.2 per cent (270.8 thousand persons), while another 4.9 per cent (41.0 thousand persons) were **going to further study**. Thus, education and training purposes ranked second for graduates to be outside labour force.

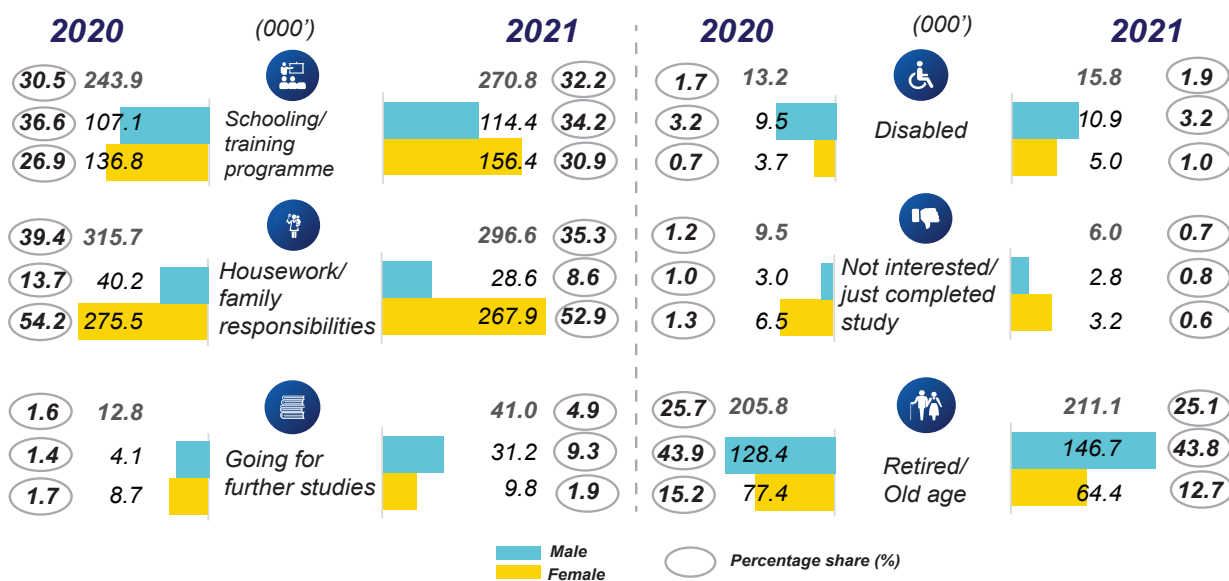
Meanwhile, 25.1 per cent of graduates were outside labour force because they were **retired/ old age** (211.1 thousand persons) followed by 1.9 per cent (15.8 thousand persons) who were **disabled**. Besides, a share of 0.7 per cent (6.0 thousand persons) of graduates outside labour force did not seek for work because they were **not interested/ just completed study**.

Interestingly, reasons for not seeking work varies among male and female graduates outside labour force. Almost half (43.8%) of male graduates outside labour force was due to old age and retirement, followed by more than one-third (34.2%) because of schooling and training. On the other hand, majority of female graduates were outside labour force due to housework/family responsibility,

taking up a share of 52.9 per cent. This was followed by 30.9 per cent who were attending training/schooling.

Year-on-year basis, the number of graduates outside labour force because they were going for further studies in 2021 registered an increase of 28.2 thousand, while those who were attending school/training programme edged up by 26.9 thousand. In contrast, the number of graduates outside labour force due to housework/family responsibility reduced by 19.1 thousand as against 2020. **[Chart 6]**

Chart 6: Graduates outside labour force by the reasons for not seeking work, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



















6. GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE BY STATE

In terms of the participation of graduates in the labour market, most states registered GLFPR above 80 per cent in 2021. Johor registered the highest GLFPR at 88.1 per cent, followed by Selangor (87.7%), Sabah (87.4%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.1%). Meanwhile, three states which recorded GLFPR below 80 per cent were Kedah (79.7%), Kelantan (76.4%) and Perlis (74.8%).

Looking at the unemployment rate of graduates by state in 2021, Sabah posted the highest unemployment rate at 8.4 per cent. Perak and Sarawak recorded graduates' unemployment rate above 6.0 per cent with 6.3 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the lowest unemployment rate was recorded by W.P. Putrajaya at 0.8 per cent.

As compared to a year ago, seven states posted higher graduates unemployment rate namely Johor, Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Terengganu, W.P. Labuan and Sarawak. These states observed increased between 0.1 percentage point to 1.9 percentage points. **[Exhibit 10]**

Exhibit 10: Graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) and unemployment rate by states, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate, %		Graduates Unemployment Rate, %			Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate, %		Graduates Unemployment Rate, %	
	2020	2021	2020	2021		2020	2021	2020	2021
 Johor	89.9	88.1	4.0	4.7	 Perlis	75.6	74.8	6.4	4.8
 Kedah	82.9	79.7	4.0	5.0	 Selangor	87.2	87.7	4.2	3.0
 Kelantan	79.4	76.4	6.5	4.6	 Terengganu	77.7	81.0	4.7	4.8
 Melaka	83.0	82.2	2.0	2.0	 Sabah	88.2	87.4	9.5	8.4
 Negeri Sembilan	80.8	84.3	3.9	4.7	 Sarawak	85.4	84.4	4.2	6.1
 Pahang	83.3	84.1	3.6	3.6	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	86.1	87.1	3.1	2.8
 Pulau Pinang	83.2	82.5	2.4	2.4	 W.P. Labuan	83.6	86.2	2.6	2.7
 Perak	79.8	81.9	5.9	6.3	 W.P. Putrajaya	85.0	86.1	1.2	0.8

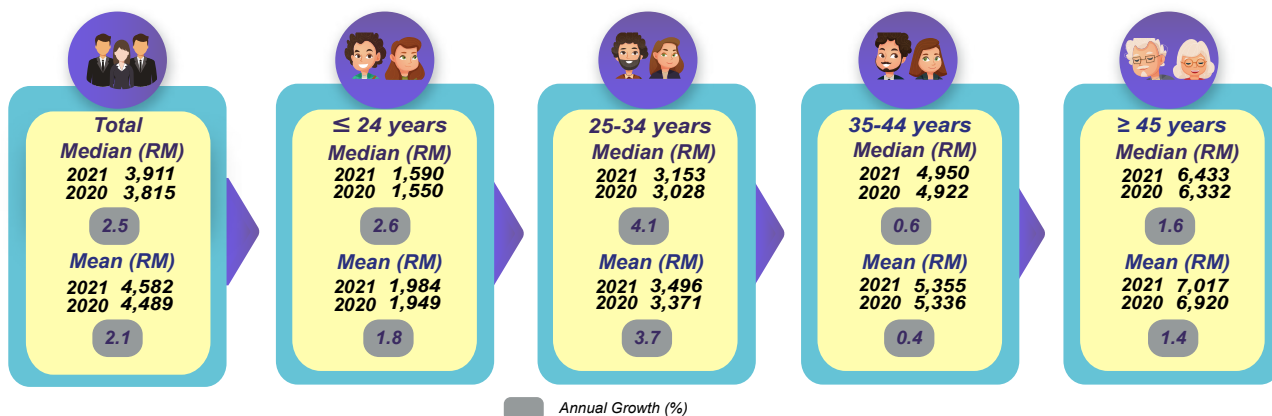
7. GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES

In 2021, graduates with status in employment as employee earned median monthly salaries & wages of RM3,911 while the mean was RM4,582. Higher salaries & wages was recorded for graduates in 2021 whereby the median grew 2.5 per cent as against RM3,815 in 2020 while mean increased by 2.1 per cent (2020: RM4,489).

The rise in the mean and median salaries & wages received by graduates along with the increase in their age could also be attributed to their experience and positions in employment. Graduates aged 45 years and above earned the highest median and mean salaries & wages at RM6,433 and RM7,017 respectively. In the meantime, graduates aged 24 years and below received the lowest median and mean salaries & wages at RM1,590 and RM1,984 respectively.

Year-on-year basis, all age groups registered higher monthly salaries & wages in 2021 compared to preceding year, whereby the largest gain was observed for age group 25 to 34 with the median increasing by 4.1 per cent while mean edged up 3.7 per cent. **[Exhibit 11]**

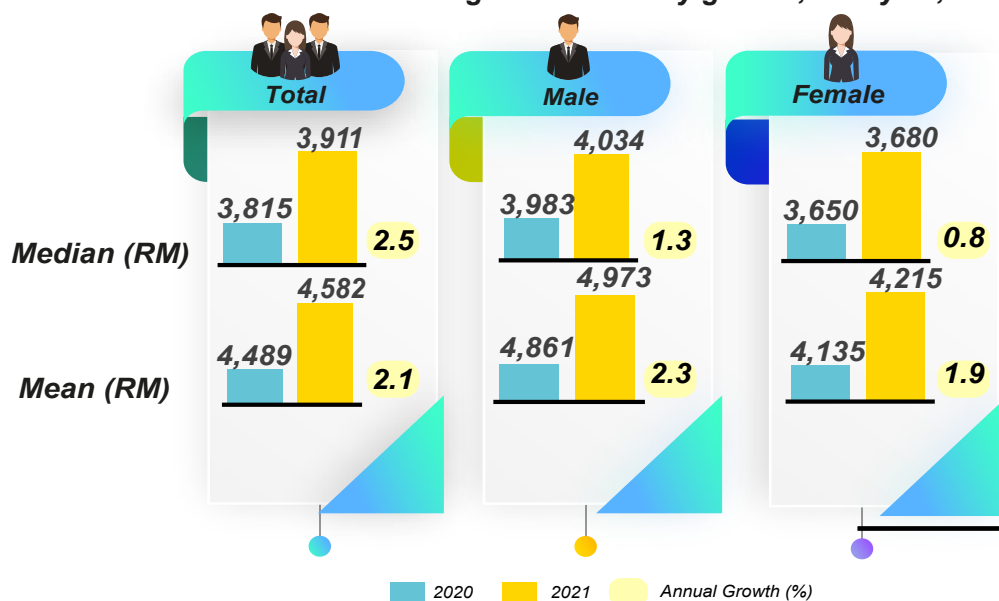
Exhibit 11: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by age group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



Comparison by sex shown that male graduates earned higher monthly salaries & wages as compared to female. Median monthly salaries and wages of male graduates was RM4,034 while female received RM3,680. Similarly, the mean monthly salaries & wages for male was RM4,973 as compared to RM4,215 per month received by female graduates.

While both male and female graduates received higher salaries & wages in 2021 as compared to the year before, male recorded higher rise of median and mean by 1.3 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. Median monthly salaries & wages for female graduates rose 0.8 per cent while the mean increased 1.9 per cent. [Exhibit 12]

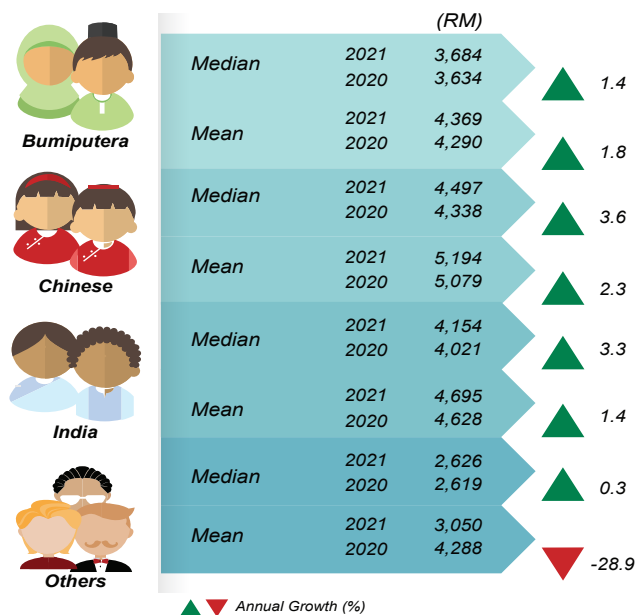
Exhibit 12: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by gender, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



In terms of ethnic group, Chinese graduates received the highest median and mean monthly salaries & wages at RM4,497 and RM5,194 respectively. Both measures registered increases as opposed to 2020 with the median rising by 3.6 per cent and mean growing 2.3 per cent.

Median monthly salaries & wages of Indian graduates increased 3.3 per cent year-on-year to record RM4,154 while mean rose 1.4 per cent to RM4,695. Simultaneously, Bumiputera graduates gained 1.4 per cent more to register median monthly salaries & wages of RM3,684 while the mean edged up 1.8 per cent to RM4,369. [Exhibit 13]

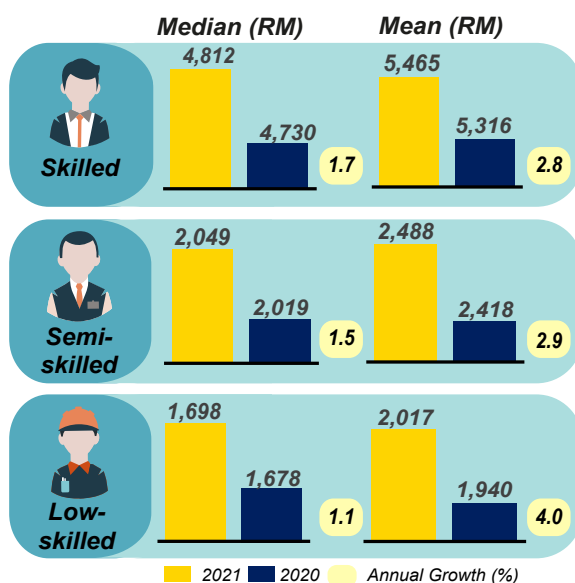
Exhibit 13: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



By skill category, salaries & wages received by graduates in all three categories have bounced back from the slip in 2020 but the levels were still below pre-pandemic. Graduates in skilled occupation category experienced a 1.7 per cent increase in median monthly salaries & wages for 2021 to RM4,812 (2020: RM4,730). Similarly, the mean monthly salaries & wages also rose 2.8 per cent year-on-year to RM5,465 (2020: RM5,316).

Meanwhile, semi-skilled category recorded an increase of 1.5 per cent in median monthly salaries & wages to RM2,049 (2020: RM2,019) while the mean went up 2.9 per cent to RM2,488 (2020: RM2,418). As for low-skilled category, median monthly salaries & wages grew 1.1 per cent to RM1,698 (2020: RM1,678) while mean edged up 4.0 per cent to RM2,017 (2020: RM1,940). [Exhibit 14]

Exhibit 14: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by skill levels, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

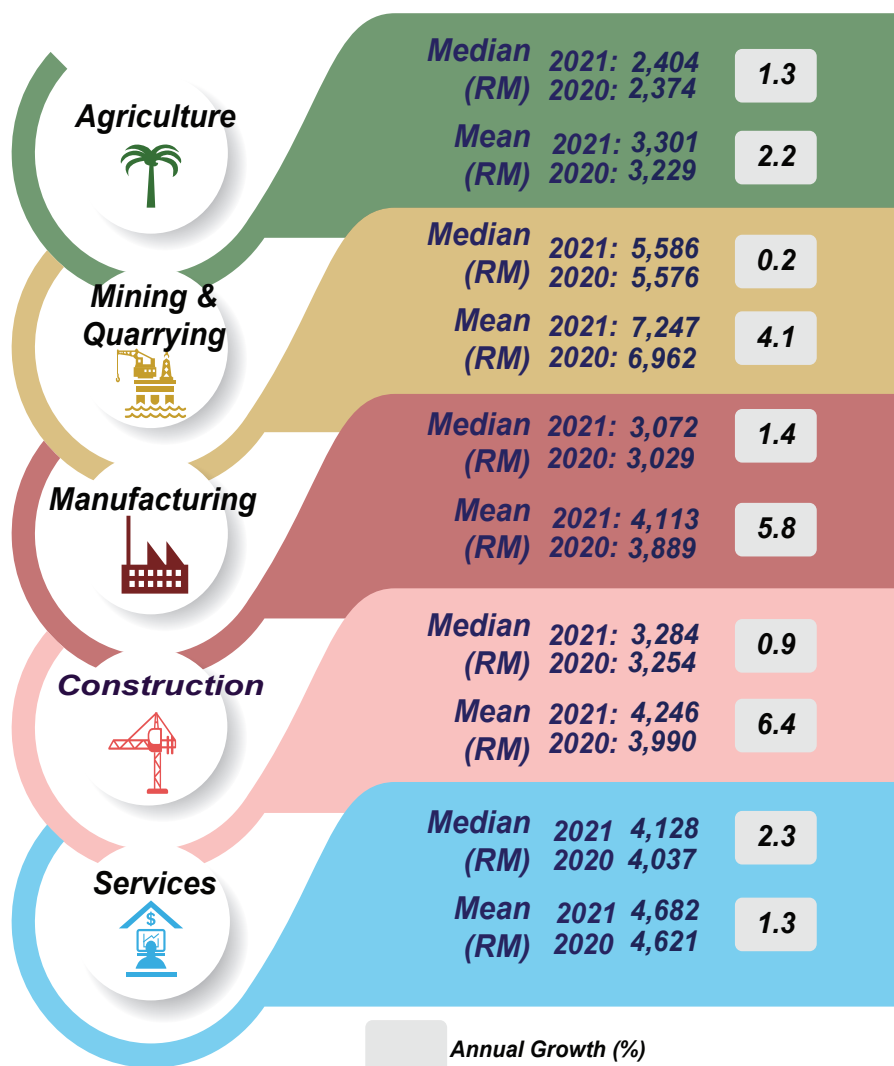


As for monthly salaries & wages received by economic activities, graduates in Mining & Quarrying sector recorded the highest median and mean monthly salaries & wages received with RM5,586 and RM7,247 respectively. Services sector ranked second, followed by Construction, Manufacturing and Agriculture.

As compared to median monthly salaries & wages in 2020, all sectors indicated positive growth. Graduates in the Services sector experienced the highest gain by 2.3 per cent to RM4,128 (2020: RM4,037), followed by Manufacturing sector which rose 1.4 per cent to RM3,072 (RM3,029). Median monthly salaries & wages of graduates in the Agriculture sector grew 1.3 per cent to RM2,404 (2020: RM2,374) while those in the Construction sector recorded an increase of 0.9 per cent to RM3,284 (2020: RM3,254). In spite of recording the highest salaries & wages, Mining & Quarrying sector posted a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent to RM5,586 (2020: RM5,576).

Similarly, mean monthly salaries & wages received by graduates in all economic sectors also went up at varying degrees by industry as compared to the preceding year. **[Exhibit 15]**

Exhibit 15: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by kind of economic activities, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021



8. CONCLUSION

In overall, the number of graduates during the year grew at a higher rate of 4.7 per cent year-on-year (2020: 4.4%) to register 5.61 million graduates as higher education institutions in the country adopted a new normal in their operations in 2021. Graduates in the labour force recorded an increase due to the gain in the number of employed graduates. In the meantime, unemployed graduates reduced following the lower number of unemployed Diploma graduates while unemployed Degree graduates registered an increase. However, the higher number of unemployed degree graduates could also be a signal of positive sentiments as this group continued to seek for suitable jobs which match their qualifications and skills. Despite the increase in the number of labour force, GLFPR sustained at 85.0 per cent, hence resulting in 15.0 per cent of graduates to be outside labour force. The increase in the number of graduates outside labour force was concomitant to the resumption of higher education programmes in 2021 in the new normal. In addition, mean and median the monthly salaries & wages received by graduates also edged up in 2021 as compared to 2020. Although the salaries & wages managed to recover from the abrupt decline in 2020, the levels have not yet arrived to pre-pandemic in 2019.

Nevertheless, the Government had also injected various stimulus packages such as the initiatives under PENJANA and Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN). Further to this, the implementation of the NRP had also resulted in continuous reviews and ease of social and economic restrictions. Thus, a more optimistic business situation was observed as demand from households and other businesses gradually picked up, hence provided pathways for job creations and hiring. This had subsequently facilitated in addressing labour market challenges including unemployment and employability of graduates.

Looking ahead for the outlook in 2022, the overall labour market situation had improved further as unemployment continued to trend down throughout the months. The nationwide move into the phase of transition to endemic in April 2022 among others included reopening of the country's international borders as well as authorized businesses to operate at the optimum capacity of employees and hours. This is foreseen to sustain a positive economic and labour market situation. On another note, new Minimum Wage Order 2022 had also taken effect since May 2022 with the minimum wage to be increased from RM1,200 to RM1,500. Given that the increase of wage rate is in tandem with adoption of technology and automation, this could also be the opportunity to create skilled and high value-added jobs which can be filled by graduates' labour force in this country. This can in return contribute towards increasing productivity and ensuring skill retention for the employers; and subsequently address structural issues such as skills mismatch and wage stagnation.

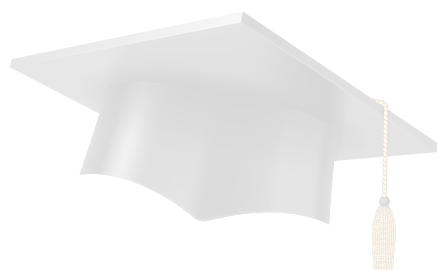
Nevertheless, the global supply chain disruption following the uncertain weather conditions and geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine have also caused the inflation to remain elevated. As Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) emulated other economies in tightening the monetary policy to mitigate the growing inflation, the resulting slower demand for goods and services may also influence the economy and the labour market.

Looking at longer term solutions to continuously address underemployment of graduates, the rapidly changing landscape of human capital management in the digital age through innovative and enhanced features in the employment service portals can actually be fully-optimised by both of the labour market agents namely supply and demand beyond current job advertisements and job

search activities. In fact, the rich information provided in the portal can be leveraged by potential students in deciding the options of certification and programmes in furthering studies; as well as used by higher education institutions to design the most suitable curriculums that can provide the labour market- ready skills and training.

Jadual

Tables



2



Statistik Utama Siswazah

Principal Statistics of Graduates

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Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 tahun dan lebih <i>Working Age Population 15 years and over</i>	23,956.0	24,469.6	24,886.3	25,198.4	25,374.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	15,281.2	15,611.4	15,902.0	16,014.4	15,978.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	14,777.6	15,106.3	15,392.9	15,296.3	15,239.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	503.6	505.1	509.1	718.1	738.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	8,674.8	8,858.3	8,984.3	9,183.9	9,396.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.6
*Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 - 64 tahun <i>Working Age Population 15 - 64 years</i>	22,045.1	22,374.7	22,685.2	22,893.3	23,018.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	14,980.1	15,280.3	15,581.6	15,667.7	15,797.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	14,476.8	14,776.0	15,073.4	14,956.7	15,064.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	503.3	504.3	508.2	711.0	733.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	7,065.0	7,094.4	7,103.5	7,225.5	7,221.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	68.0	68.3	68.7	68.4	68.6
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.6

* Nota : Bagi Statistik Tenaga Buruh nasional adalah merujuk kepada umur 15 - 64 tahun
 Note : For national Labour Force Statistics refers to the age of 15 - 64 years

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,601.6	4,853.3	5,130.0	5,356.4	5,607.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	3,834.5	4,059.7	4,286.0	4,555.5	4,766.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	154.5	158.4	165.2	202.4	197.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	767.1	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	83.3	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	2,384.5	2,520.5	2,693.5	2,827.7	3,004.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,090.9	2,200.1	2,349.7	2,521.1	2,672.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	2,019.4	2,114.1	2,268.2	2,417.2	2,564.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	71.5	86.1	81.5	103.9	107.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	293.6	320.4	343.8	306.6	331.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	87.7	87.3	87.2	89.2	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	2,217.1	2,332.8	2,436.6	2,528.7	2,603.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,743.5	1,859.5	1,936.3	2,034.4	2,094.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,660.6	1,787.2	1,852.6	1,935.9	2,004.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	83.0	72.3	83.7	98.5	89.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	473.6	473.3	500.3	494.3	509.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	78.6	79.7	79.5	80.5	80.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.3

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,198.0	2,297.4	2,423.3	2,534.6	2,625.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,905.8	2,002.0	2,124.8	2,242.3	2,290.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	72.4	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	292.2	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	86.7	87.1	87.7	88.5	87.3
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,122.7	1,160.0	1,234.9	1,295.5	1,364.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,004.5	1,031.6	1,108.9	1,169.5	1,226.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	977.2	999.3	1,079.7	1,126.2	1,189.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	27.4	32.4	29.2	43.3	37.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	118.1	128.3	126.0	126.0	137.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	89.5	88.9	89.8	90.3	89.9
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,075.3	1,137.4	1,188.3	1,239.2	1,260.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	901.3	970.3	1,015.9	1,072.8	1,064.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	856.3	934.4	971.7	1,020.6	1,010.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	45.0	35.9	44.2	52.2	53.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	174.0	167.1	172.5	166.4	196.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	83.8	85.3	85.5	86.6	84.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.0

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,403.6	2,555.9	2,706.8	2,821.8	2,982.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,928.7	2,057.6	2,161.2	2,313.2	2,476.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	82.1	90.0	91.8	106.9	106.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	475.0	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	80.2	80.5	79.8	82.0	83.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,261.8	1,360.5	1,458.5	1,532.3	1,640.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,086.4	1,168.4	1,240.8	1,351.6	1,445.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,042.3	1,114.8	1,188.5	1,291.0	1,375.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	44.2	53.6	52.3	60.6	70.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	175.4	192.1	217.7	180.7	194.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	86.1	85.9	85.1	88.2	88.2
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,141.8	1,195.4	1,248.2	1,289.5	1,342.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	842.2	889.2	920.4	961.6	1,030.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	804.3	852.8	880.9	915.3	994.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	37.9	36.4	39.5	46.3	36.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	299.5	306.2	327.8	327.9	312.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	73.8	74.4	73.7	74.6	76.7
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.5

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b
Jumlah Total	83.3	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.0
≤ 24	63.5	67.0	70.2	66.2	64.6
25 - 34	90.1	90.1	89.5	90.6	89.9
35 - 44	92.6	92.5	92.5	93.6	93.7
≥ 45	72.1	70.5	69.9	75.4	76.6
Ijazah Degree	87.7	87.3	87.2	89.2	89.0
≤ 24	77.7	78.7	80.5	77.0	81.1
25 - 34	91.3	91.1	91.0	92.2	91.7
35 - 44	93.7	93.6	94.2	95.2	95.3
≥ 45	76.2	74.9	74.1	80.2	78.5
Diploma Diploma	78.6	79.7	79.5	80.5	80.4
≤ 24	59.1	62.9	66.4	62.5	59.5
25 - 34	88.6	89.0	87.8	88.7	87.5
35 - 44	91.2	91.2	90.2	91.5	91.5
≥ 45	66.4	64.1	64.2	68.5	73.5

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	86.7	87.1	87.7	88.5	87.3
≤ 24	64.7	68.5	72.5	70.5	72.0
25 - 34	94.4	95.1	95.5	95.2	92.8
35 - 44	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.6	97.7
≥ 45	74.5	71.8	72.5	77.0	75.6
Ijazah Degree	89.5	88.9	89.8	90.3	89.9
≤ 24	76.9	77.3	83.9	74.8	88.7
25 - 34	95.3	95.3	96.0	95.1	93.3
35 - 44	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.5	97.9
≥ 45	75.4	73.8	74.4	79.5	77.8
Diploma Diploma	83.8	85.3	85.5	86.6	84.4
≤ 24	61.5	66.3	69.3	69.3	67.9
25 - 34	93.4	94.9	95.1	95.3	92.2
35 - 44	99.0	99.4	99.2	98.6	97.4
≥ 45	73.1	68.6	69.7	73.1	72.3
Perempuan Female	80.2	80.5	79.8	82.0	83.0
≤ 24	62.6	65.8	68.5	62.6	57.9
25 - 34	86.8	86.4	84.9	87.1	87.7
35 - 44	86.7	86.4	86.7	89.1	90.2
≥ 45	68.7	68.7	66.6	73.6	78.1
Ijazah Degree	86.1	85.9	85.1	88.2	88.2
≤ 24	78.1	79.4	78.7	78.5	75.1
25 - 34	88.6	88.4	87.5	90.2	90.4
35 - 44	89.0	88.9	90.2	92.2	92.7
≥ 45	77.6	76.7	73.6	81.1	81.0
Diploma Diploma	73.8	74.4	73.7	74.6	76.7
≤ 24	57.0	60.0	63.9	56.3	51.4
25 - 34	84.4	83.6	81.3	82.8	84.1
35 - 44	83.5	82.9	81.6	84.6	86.6
≥ 45	58.0	59.1	57.7	63.2	73.6

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	83.3	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	83.9	84.2	83.5	84.8	84.8
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	85.5	85.8	86.9	88.5	87.5
India <i>Indians</i>	83.5	82.5	82.7	86.1	83.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	62.7	65.3	67.6	72.2	74.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	86.7	87.1	87.7	88.5	87.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	87.2	88.0	88.0	89.4	88.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	88.5	88.0	89.7	90.4	87.5
India <i>Indians</i>	89.0	86.2	88.4	89.0	83.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	71.2	75.7	74.4	73.3	76.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	80.2	80.5	79.8	82.0	83.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	81.2	81.0	79.8	81.0	81.9
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	82.5	83.7	84.1	86.7	87.5
India <i>Indians</i>	78.0	79.0	77.1	83.2	83.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	47.7	47.8	56.7	70.7	72.1

(%)

Strata Strata	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	83.3	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.0
Bandar Urban	83.5	83.7	83.6	85.2	85.5
Luar Bandar Rural	81.9	83.4	83.2	83.8	80.9
Ijazah Degree	87.7	87.3	87.2	89.2	89.0
Bandar Urban	87.7	87.1	87.1	89.2	91.3
Luar Bandar Rural	88.0	88.8	88.1	89.0	70.6
Diploma Diploma	78.6	79.7	79.5	80.5	80.4
Bandar Urban	78.9	79.9	79.5	80.6	78.9
Luar Bandar Rural	77.0	78.6	78.9	79.1	95.9
Lelaki Male	86.7	87.1	87.7	88.5	87.3
Bandar Urban	86.7	86.9	87.4	88.2	87.3
Luar Bandar Rural	87.0	88.9	90.3	91.0	87.1
Ijazah Degree	89.5	88.9	89.8	90.3	89.9
Bandar Urban	89.3	88.6	89.4	90.0	89.6
Luar Bandar Rural	91.7	92.5	94.0	93.6	94.2
Diploma Diploma	83.8	85.3	85.5	86.6	84.4
Bandar Urban	83.8	85.2	85.2	86.2	84.3
Luar Bandar Rural	84.0	86.0	87.4	89.2	85.4
Perempuan Female	80.2	80.5	79.8	82.0	83.0
Bandar Urban	80.5	80.7	80.1	82.5	84.1
Luar Bandar Rural	77.9	78.8	77.7	77.9	74.6
Ijazah Degree	86.1	85.9	85.1	88.2	88.2
Bandar Urban	86.1	85.9	85.2	88.5	88.5
Luar Bandar Rural	85.7	85.9	84.2	85.9	85.3
Diploma Diploma	73.8	74.4	73.7	74.6	76.7
Bandar Urban	74.2	74.7	74.1	75.2	78.6
Luar Bandar Rural	70.9	72.0	71.1	69.8	62.1

	(%)				
Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1
≤ 24	17.7	17.5	17.2	15.5	15.7
25 - 34	3.8	3.6	3.6	5.5	4.9
35 - 44	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1
≥ 45	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6
Ijazah Degree	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
≤ 24	22.5	24.9	25.9	21.2	23.9
25 - 34	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.8	5.3
35 - 44	0.6*	1.0	0.3*	1.3	1.1
≥ 45	0.6*	0.5*	0.3*	0.8	1.3
Diploma Diploma	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.3
≤ 24	15.7	14.3	13.4	13.1	12.2
25 - 34	3.6	2.7	3.6	5.1	4.4
35 - 44	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
≥ 45	1.1*	0.6*	0.9*	1.9	2.1

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.0
≤ 24	17.7	15.7	15.4	13.4	13.9
25 - 34	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.4	4.6
35 - 44	0.9	0.9*	0.7	1.6	1.3
≥ 45	1.0	0.8*	0.7*	1.8	1.9
Ijazah Degree	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.0
≤ 24	22.4	21.9	24.9	19.5	19.6
25 - 34	3.3	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.9
35 - 44	0.5*	1.1*	0.2*	1.7	0.9
≥ 45	0.7*	0.8*	0.3*	1.1	1.3
Diploma Diploma	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.0
≤ 24	16.3	13.9	12.3	11.5	12.1
25 - 34	4.3	2.8	4.3	5.5	5.4
35 - 44	1.5*	0.7*	1.3*	1.4*	1.9*
≥ 45	1.6*	0.7*	1.3*	2.8	2.9
Perempuan Female	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3
≤ 24	17.6	18.9	18.7	17.5	17.5
25 - 34	3.8	3.7	3.5	5.5	5.2
35 - 44	0.8*	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0
≥ 45	0.4*	0.2*	0.4*	0.5*	1.2
Ijazah Degree	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.9
≤ 24	22.5	26.4	26.4	22.2	26.9
25 - 34	4.3	4.5	4.0	6.2	6.5
35 - 44	0.7*	0.9*	0.5*	0.9	1.1*
≥ 45	0.4*	0.1*	0.4*	0.4*	1.1*
Diploma Diploma	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.5
≤ 24	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.9	12.2
25 - 34	3.0	2.5	2.8	4.6	3.5
35 - 44	0.9*	1.0*	1.2*	1.6*	0.6
≥ 45	0.5*	0.5*	0.3*	0.8*	1.3*

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.9
India <i>Indians</i>	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.6	3.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2.6*	3.3	2.0*	9.1	5.9*
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	5.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.9	2.0
India <i>Indians</i>	5.7	3.9	2.9	4.3	2.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2.4*	3.6*	1.5*	11.4	2.9*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.3
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.6	3.8
India <i>Indians</i>	5.5	7.6	6.2	7.1	3.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	3.1*	2.7*	3.0*	5.9*	10.7*

Strata Strata		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
(%)						
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.4	5.6	6.6	7.7	7.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		3.4	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	5.6	4.3	6.7	7.7	7.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.4	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.1	7.0	6.5	7.7	6.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		3.8	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	5.4	4.7	4.9	6.6	6.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		2.7	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	3.9	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		5.0	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.8	3.3	4.2	4.4	4.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.5	6.3	5.6	8.0	6.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.2	6.6	8.2	8.7	8.6
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.1	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.9
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.4
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.7	5.4	8.6	9.9	9.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.5
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.3

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4,601.6	4,853.4	5,130.0	5,356.4	5,607.8
≤ 24	659.9	670.2	705.8	658.7	662.4
25 - 34	1,968.3	2,035.1	2,087.2	2,141.8	2,249.8
35 - 44	1,064.5	1,188.7	1,273.5	1,379.2	1,475.5
≥ 45	909.0	959.5	1,063.5	1,176.6	1,220.0
Ijazah Degree	2,384.5	2,520.6	2,693.5	2,827.7	3,004.2
≤ 24	156.8	172.8	189.7	166.8	157.3
25 - 34	1,087.9	1,108.7	1,150.0	1,162.6	1,247.9
35 - 44	610.6	673.8	736.7	797.1	858.8
≥ 45	529.2	565.3	617.0	701.3	740.2
Diploma Diploma	2,217.1	2,332.8	2,436.6	2,528.7	2,603.6
≤ 24	503.1	497.4	516.1	491.9	505.2
25 - 34	880.4	926.5	937.2	979.4	1,001.9
35 - 44	453.9	514.8	536.7	582.1	616.8
≥ 45	379.8	394.1	446.7	475.3	479.8

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	2,198.0	2,297.4	2,423.3	2,534.6	2,625.1
≤ 24	287.6	289.1	307.7	300.3	306.3
25 - 34	857.6	878.1	913.2	933.4	967.9
35 - 44	516.3	574.7	595.1	650.7	683.7
≥ 45	536.5	555.5	607.2	650.1	667.2
Ijazah Degree	1,122.7	1,160.0	1,234.9	1,295.5	1,364.2
≤ 24	58.5	58.6	66.1	66.4	59.9
25 - 34	447.5	438.7	472.5	467.0	520.9
35 - 44	291.5	316.3	334.8	367.5	387.8
≥ 45	325.2	346.5	361.5	394.6	395.6
Diploma Diploma	1,075.3	1,137.4	1,188.4	1,239.2	1,260.9
≤ 24	229.1	230.5	241.5	233.9	246.4
25 - 34	410.2	439.4	440.7	466.5	447.0
35 - 44	224.8	258.3	260.5	283.2	295.9
≥ 45	211.3	209.0	245.8	255.5	271.6
Perempuan Female	2,403.6	2,555.9	2,706.7	2,821.8	2,982.7
≤ 24	372.3	381.1	398.2	358.4	357.6
25 - 34	1,110.6	1,157.0	1,173.9	1,211.2	1,282.5
35 - 44	548.2	614.0	678.3	728.8	792.4
≥ 45	372.5	403.9	456.5	523.4	550.2
Ijazah Degree	1,261.8	1,360.5	1,458.5	1,532.3	1,640.0
≤ 24	98.3	114.1	123.5	100.6	99.2
25 - 34	640.4	669.9	677.5	697.9	730.0
35 - 44	319.1	357.6	402.1	429.8	473.4
≥ 45	204.1	218.8	255.4	304.2	337.4
Diploma Diploma	1,141.8	1,195.4	1,248.2	1,289.5	1,342.7
≤ 24	274.0	266.9	274.5	257.9	258.4
25 - 34	470.2	486.9	496.4	513.3	552.5
35 - 44	229.1	256.4	276.2	299.0	318.9
≥ 45	168.5	185.1	201.0	219.3	212.9

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,601.6	4,853.4	5,130.0	5,356.4	5,607.8
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	2,966.6	3,160.3	3,335.0	3,415.2	3,631.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	1,123.9	1,154.5	1,219.3	1,248.1	1,352.7
India <i>Indians</i>	307.6	331.3	358.0	385.2	431.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	203.4	207.2	217.7	308.0	192.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,198.0	2,297.4	2,423.3	2,534.6	2,625.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,352.3	1,431.2	1,507.3	1,544.6	1,632.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	559.5	573.6	605.8	619.3	661.9
India <i>Indians</i>	156.1	161.9	175.7	191.9	215.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	130.1	130.7	134.6	178.9	115.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,403.6	2,555.9	2,706.7	2,821.8	2,982.7
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,614.3	1,728.9	1,827.7	1,870.6	1,999.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	564.5	581.0	613.5	628.7	690.8
India <i>Indians</i>	151.4	169.3	182.2	193.3	215.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	73.4	76.6	83.2	129.1	76.6

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Strata Strata	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4,601.6	4,853.4	5,130.0	5,356.4	5,607.8
Bandar Urban	4,129.8	4,301.6	4,581.2	4,781.7	5,026.6
Luar Bandar Rural	471.8	551.8	548.8	574.7	581.2
Ijazah Degree	2,384.5	2,520.6	2,693.5	2,827.7	3,004.2
Bandar Urban	2,177.5	2,259.4	2,434.4	2,557.5	2,659.9
Luar Bandar Rural	207.1	261.1	259.0	270.1	344.3
Diploma Diploma	2,217.1	2,332.8	2,436.6	2,528.7	2,603.6
Bandar Urban	1,952.3	2,042.1	2,146.7	2,224.1	2,366.7
Luar Bandar Rural	264.8	290.7	289.8	304.5	236.9
Lelaki Male	2,198.0	2,297.4	2,423.3	2,534.6	2,625.1
Bandar Urban	1,993.9	2,047.3	2,182.1	2,280.8	2,381.1
Luar Bandar Rural	204.1	250.1	241.2	253.9	243.9
Ijazah Degree	1,122.7	1,160.0	1,234.9	1,295.5	1,364.2
Bandar Urban	1,041.8	1,046.6	1,131.5	1,187.4	1,263.9
Luar Bandar Rural	80.8	113.4	103.4	108.0	100.3
Diploma Diploma	1,075.3	1,137.4	1,188.4	1,239.2	1,260.9
Bandar Urban	952.1	1,000.7	1,050.7	1,093.4	1,117.2
Luar Bandar Rural	123.2	136.7	137.8	145.8	143.7
Perempuan Female	2,403.6	2,555.9	2,706.7	2,821.8	2,982.7
Bandar Urban	2,135.8	2,254.2	2,399.0	2,500.3	2,648.2
Luar Bandar Rural	267.8	301.6	307.7	321.5	334.5
Ijazah Degree	1,261.8	1,360.5	1,458.5	1,532.3	1,640.0
Bandar Urban	1,135.6	1,212.8	1,302.9	1,369.5	1,460.1
Luar Bandar Rural	126.2	147.7	155.5	162.7	179.9
Diploma Diploma	1,141.8	1,195.4	1,248.2	1,289.5	1,342.7
Bandar Urban	1,000.2	1,041.4	1,096.0	1,130.7	1,188.1
Luar Bandar Rural	141.6	154.0	152.1	158.8	154.6

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,834.5	4,059.7	4,286.0	4,555.5	4,766.5
≤ 24	419.1	448.9	495.6	435.8	427.9
25 - 34	1,773.8	1,834.5	1,868.8	1,941.0	2,021.7
35 - 44	986.0	1,099.9	1,177.7	1,290.9	1,382.8
≥ 45	655.6	676.4	743.9	887.7	934.1
Ijazah Degree	2,090.9	2,200.2	2,349.7	2,521.1	2,672.3
≤ 24	121.8	135.9	152.8	128.5	127.5
25 - 34	993.5	1,010.3	1,046.2	1,072.0	1,144.8
35 - 44	572.2	630.5	693.7	758.5	818.6
≥ 45	403.3	423.5	457.0	562.2	581.4
Diploma Diploma	1,743.6	1,859.5	1,936.3	2,034.4	2,094.2
≤ 24	297.3	313.0	342.8	307.3	300.4
25 - 34	780.1	824.3	822.6	869.1	876.9
35 - 44	413.8	469.4	484.0	532.4	564.2
≥ 45	252.3	252.8	287.0	325.5	352.7

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	1,905.8	2,002.0	2,124.8	2,242.3	2,290.5
≤ 24	186.0	198.0	222.9	211.8	220.4
25 - 34	809.5	835.3	872.3	888.5	897.9
35 - 44	510.8	569.6	589.4	641.3	667.9
≥ 45	399.5	399.0	440.1	500.6	504.2
Ijazah Degree	1,004.6	1,031.7	1,108.9	1,169.5	1,226.3
≤ 24	45.0	45.3	55.5	49.7	53.1
25 - 34	426.3	418.1	453.4	444.0	485.8
35 - 44	288.2	312.8	331.0	361.9	379.7
≥ 45	245.1	255.6	269.0	313.9	307.8
Diploma Diploma	901.3	970.3	1,015.9	1,072.8	1,064.1
≤ 24	140.9	152.8	167.4	162.2	167.3
25 - 34	383.3	417.2	418.9	444.5	412.2
35 - 44	222.6	256.7	258.5	279.4	288.2
≥ 45	154.5	143.4	171.2	186.7	196.4
Perempuan Female	1,928.7	2,057.6	2,161.2	2,313.2	2,476.0
≤ 24	233.1	250.9	272.7	224.2	207.2
25 - 34	964.2	999.2	996.4	1,054.5	1,124.2
35 - 44	475.2	530.3	588.3	649.4	715.0
≥ 45	256.1	277.3	303.9	385.1	429.7
Ijazah Degree	1,086.5	1,168.4	1,240.8	1,351.6	1,445.9
≤ 24	76.8	90.6	97.2	79.0	74.4
25 - 34	567.4	592.1	592.8	629.8	659.6
35 - 44	284.0	317.7	362.8	396.4	438.8
≥ 45	158.3	167.9	188.0	246.6	273.2
Diploma Diploma	842.2	889.2	920.4	961.6	1,030.1
≤ 24	156.3	160.2	175.3	145.2	132.8
25 - 34	397.0	407.0	403.6	424.8	464.6
35 - 44	191.2	212.6	225.5	253.0	276.2
≥ 45	97.8	109.4	115.9	138.6	156.6

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,834.5	4,059.7	4,286.0	4,555.5	4,766.5
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	2,489.6	2,659.9	2,783.5	2,896.6	3,081.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	960.5	991.0	1,059.3	1,104.9	1,183.2
India <i>Indians</i>	256.9	273.3	296.0	331.6	358.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	127.5	135.4	147.2	222.5	144.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,905.8	2,002.0	2,124.8	2,242.3	2,290.5
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,179.4	1,259.1	1,325.7	1,380.5	1,443.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	494.9	504.5	543.6	559.9	579.0
India <i>Indians</i>	138.9	139.5	155.4	170.7	179.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	92.6	98.9	100.1	131.2	88.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,928.7	2,057.6	2,161.2	2,313.2	2,476.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,310.1	1,400.7	1,457.7	1,516.1	1,637.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	465.5	486.5	515.7	544.9	604.2
India <i>Indians</i>	118.1	133.8	140.5	160.9	179.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	35.0	36.6	47.2	91.3	55.2

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Strata Strata	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,834.5	4,059.7	4,286.0	4,555.5	4,766.5
Bandar Urban	3,448.3	3,599.5	3,829.2	4,074.1	4,296.3
Luar Bandar Rural	386.2	460.2	456.8	481.4	470.2
Ijazah Degree	2,090.9	2,200.2	2,349.7	2,521.1	2,672.3
Bandar Urban	1,908.7	1,968.3	2,121.5	2,280.6	2,429.4
Luar Bandar Rural	182.3	231.8	228.1	240.4	242.9
Diploma Diploma	1,743.6	1,859.5	1,936.3	2,034.4	2,094.2
Bandar Urban	1,539.5	1,631.1	1,707.6	1,793.5	1,867.0
Luar Bandar Rural	203.9	228.4	228.7	240.9	227.3
Lelaki Male	1,905.8	2,002.0	2,124.8	2,242.3	2,290.5
Bandar Urban	1,728.2	1,779.6	1,907.1	2,011.2	2,078.1
Luar Bandar Rural	177.6	222.4	217.7	231.1	212.4
Ijazah Degree	1,004.6	1,031.7	1,108.9	1,169.5	1,226.3
Bandar Urban	930.5	926.8	1,011.7	1,068.4	1,131.9
Luar Bandar Rural	74.1	104.9	97.2	101.1	94.4
Diploma Diploma	901.3	970.3	1,015.9	1,072.8	1,064.1
Bandar Urban	797.7	852.8	895.5	942.8	941.5
Luar Bandar Rural	103.5	117.5	120.5	130.0	122.6
Perempuan Female	1,928.7	2,057.6	2,161.2	2,313.2	2,476.0
Bandar Urban	1,720.1	1,819.8	1,922.0	2,062.6	2,226.6
Luar Bandar Rural	208.6	237.8	239.2	250.6	249.5
Ijazah Degree	1,086.5	1,168.4	1,240.8	1,351.6	1,445.9
Bandar Urban	978.1	1,041.5	1,109.8	1,211.8	1,292.4
Luar Bandar Rural	108.2	126.9	130.9	139.8	153.5
Diploma Diploma	842.2	889.2	920.4	961.6	1,030.1
Bandar Urban	741.8	778.3	812.1	850.7	934.1
Luar Bandar Rural	100.4	110.9	108.2	110.9	96.0

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
≤ 24	345.1	370.4	410.2	368.3	360.7
25 - 34	1,707.0	1,768.6	1,801.4	1,834.6	1,922.3
35 - 44	977.5	1,089.6	1,169.4	1,273.3	1,367.0
≥ 45	650.4	672.6	739.8	876.9	919.0
Ijazah Degree	2,019.4	2,114.1	2,268.2	2,417.2	2,564.5
≤ 24	94.4	102.1	113.3	101.3	97.1
25 - 34	955.2	966.4	1,008.1	1,009.5	1,083.8
35 - 44	568.8	624.3	691.3	748.8	809.8
≥ 45	400.9	421.3	455.5	557.7	573.9
Diploma Diploma	1,660.6	1,787.2	1,852.6	1,935.9	2,004.5
≤ 24	250.7	268.3	296.9	267.0	263.6
25 - 34	751.7	802.3	793.3	825.1	838.5
35 - 44	408.7	465.3	478.1	524.5	557.2
≥ 45	249.5	251.3	284.3	319.2	345.2

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b
Lelaki Male	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
≤ 24	153.0	166.9	188.5	183.4	189.7
25 - 34	779.1	806.4	840.2	840.3	856.9
35 - 44	506.0	564.4	585.5	631.2	658.9
≥ 45	395.4	395.9	437.2	491.8	494.4
Ijazah Degree	977.2	999.3	1,079.7	1,126.2	1,189.4
≤ 24	34.9	35.4	41.7	40.0	42.7
25 - 34	412.2	400.9	439.3	420.3	466.8
35 - 44	286.8	309.5	330.4	355.6	376.1
≥ 45	243.3	253.5	268.3	310.3	303.8
Diploma Diploma	856.3	934.4	971.7	1,020.6	1,010.6
≤ 24	118.0	131.5	146.8	143.5	147.0
25 - 34	366.9	405.5	400.9	420.0	390.1
35 - 44	219.2	254.9	255.2	275.6	282.8
≥ 45	152.1	142.4	168.9	181.5	190.6
Perempuan Female	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
≤ 24	192.1	203.5	221.7	185.0	171.0
25 - 34	927.9	962.2	961.2	996.2	1,065.4
35 - 44	471.5	525.2	583.9	641.9	708.1
≥ 45	255.0	276.7	302.7	383.2	424.6
Ijazah Degree	1,042.3	1,114.8	1,188.5	1,291.0	1,375.2
≤ 24	59.5	66.7	71.5	61.5	54.4
25 - 34	543.1	565.4	568.8	590.9	616.9
35 - 44	282.0	314.8	361.0	393.0	433.8
≥ 45	157.7	167.8	187.2	245.7	270.1
Diploma Diploma	804.3	852.8	880.9	915.3	994.0
≤ 24	132.6	136.8	150.1	123.5	116.6
25 - 34	384.9	396.7	392.4	405.3	448.5
35 - 44	189.5	210.4	222.9	248.9	274.4
≥ 45	97.3	108.9	115.5	137.5	154.5

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	2,380.5	2,550.7	2,665.0	2,774.4	2,938.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	932.7	962.0	1,028.7	1,063.7	1,148.6
India <i>Indians</i>	242.6	257.7	282.8	312.9	346.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	124.2	130.9	144.3	202.2	135.5
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,132.7	1,217.3	1,273.0	1,329.0	1,371.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	479.3	487.0	528.9	538.1	567.4
India <i>Indians</i>	131.0	134.1	150.9	163.4	174.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	90.4	95.3	98.6	116.3	86.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	1,247.7	1,333.4	1,392.0	1,445.4	1,566.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	453.4	475.0	499.8	525.5	581.2
India <i>Indians</i>	111.6	123.6	131.8	149.5	172.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	33.9	35.6	45.8	85.9	49.3

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Strata Strata	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Bandar Urban	3,318.5	3,467.1	3,694.2	3,908.8	4,132.4
Luar Bandar Rural	361.5	434.2	426.6	444.3	436.6
Ijazah Degree	2,019.4	2,114.1	2,268.2	2,417.2	2,564.5
Bandar Urban	1,847.4	1,892.2	2,055.3	2,195.4	2,339.7
Luar Bandar Rural	172.1	221.9	212.8	221.8	224.8
Diploma Diploma	1,660.6	1,787.2	1,852.6	1,935.9	2,004.5
Bandar Urban	1,471.1	1,574.9	1,638.8	1,713.4	1,792.7
Luar Bandar Rural	189.4	212.3	213.8	222.4	211.8
Lelaki Male	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
Bandar Urban	1,665.4	1,721.7	1,844.4	1,931.0	1,995.8
Luar Bandar Rural	168.0	212.0	207.0	215.8	204.2
Ijazah Degree	977.2	999.3	1,079.7	1,126.2	1,189.4
Bandar Urban	906.0	897.4	986.5	1,030.0	1,099.4
Luar Bandar Rural	71.2	101.9	93.2	96.2	90.0
Diploma Diploma	856.3	934.4	971.7	1,020.6	1,010.6
Bandar Urban	759.4	824.3	857.9	901.0	896.4
Luar Bandar Rural	96.8	110.1	113.8	119.6	114.2
Perempuan Female	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
Bandar Urban	1,653.1	1,745.4	1,849.7	1,977.6	2,131.2
Luar Bandar Rural	193.5	222.2	219.7	228.7	237.9
Ijazah Degree	1,042.3	1,114.8	1,188.5	1,291.0	1,375.2
Bandar Urban	941.3	994.8	1,068.8	1,165.1	1,236.1
Luar Bandar Rural	100.9	120.0	119.6	125.9	139.0
Diploma Diploma	804.3	852.8	880.9	915.3	994.0
Bandar Urban	711.7	750.6	780.9	812.5	895.1
Luar Bandar Rural	92.6	102.2	100.0	102.8	98.9

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Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran <i>Occupation/ Skill Level</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	2,777.6	2,880.0	3,020.0	2,996.9	3,018.2
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	387.4	368.6	393.6	469.6	331.2
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	1,683.4	1,769.0	1,858.0	1,777.8	1,914.2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	706.8	742.4	768.4	749.5	772.7
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	865.5	975.9	1,054.3	1,258.1	1,444.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	364.3	384.0	415.5	417.3	635.8
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	322.1	383.2	391.7	517.6	474.5
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	23.7	29.1	32.8	50.8	18.5
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	99.3	107.9	125.4	147.2	182.7
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</i>	56.0	71.7	89.0	125.1	133.3
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	36.9	45.4	46.5	98.1	106.0
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	36.9	45.4	46.5	98.1	106.0

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Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran Occupation/ Skill Level	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b
Lelaki Male	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
Mahir Skilled	1,441.0	1,486.5	1,574.9	1,507.4	1,597.2
Pengurus Managers	281.4	254.0	276.8	331.8	224.2
Profesional Professionals	761.9	801.6	832.0	733.6	935.6
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	397.7	430.9	466.0	442.0	437.4
Sepuluh mahir Semi-skilled	365.4	414.8	444.2	575.5	529.0
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers	72.0	84.1	83.4	114.2	139.9
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	158.9	176.1	176.4	250.0	179.3
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penterbangan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	20.7	26.0	30.4	36.4	16.5
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	69.7	74.6	88.7	99.0	113.5
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	44.1	54.0	65.3	75.8	79.9
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	27.0	32.4	32.4	63.9	73.7
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations	27.0	32.4	32.4	63.9	73.7
Perempuan Female	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
Mahir Skilled	1,336.6	1,393.5	1,445.2	1,489.4	1,421.0
Pengurus Managers	106.0	114.6	116.8	137.8	107.1
Profesional Professionals	921.4	967.4	1,026.0	1,044.1	978.6
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	309.1	311.5	302.4	307.4	335.3
Sepuluh mahir Semi-skilled	500.0	561.1	610.1	682.6	915.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers	292.3	299.9	332.1	303.1	496.0
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	163.3	207.1	215.3	267.6	295.2
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penterbangan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	3.0	3.1	2.4	14.4	2.1*
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	29.6	33.3	36.7	48.2	69.2
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	11.9	17.7	23.6	49.3	53.4
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	10.0	13.0	14.1	34.3	32.3
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations	10.0	13.0	14.1	34.3	32.3

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Taraf Pekerjaan <i>Status in Employment</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^b
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	202.2	194.4	184.1	193.9	196.6
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	3,121.3	3,286.2	3,557.4	3,797.3	4,033.3
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	307.8	363.3	326.6	307.7	290.4
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	48.7	57.4	52.8	54.1	48.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,200.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	156.4	149.7	141.2	151.9	138.2
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,484.0	1,566.0	1,707.6	1,821.2	1,898.4
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	176.6	196.2	184.1	154.9	148.0
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	16.5	21.8	18.6	18.8	15.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,369.1
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	45.8	44.7	42.9	42.0	58.3
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	1,637.3	1,720.2	1,849.8	1,976.1	2,134.9
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	131.3	167.2	142.5	152.8	142.4
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	32.1	35.6	34.2	35.3	33.5

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Aktiviti Ekonomi <i>Economic Activity</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,680.0	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,569.1
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	46.2	55.2	55.9	77.8	95.5
Perombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	39.9	41.0	42.0	44.6	35.5
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	486.8	486.6	522.6	637.5	627.8
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	64.5	65.7	69.6	97.9	87.5
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	3.9	5.6	6.2	7.6*	3.4*
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	17.3	20.9	23.2	26.4	26.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	35.7	35.4	36.0	57.6	65.6
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	71.4	66.5	73.6	87.5	102.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	51.4	43.5	45.0	65.0	50.8
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	183.3	197.6	213.0	233.6	229.2
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	59.4	51.3	56.1	62.0	62.8
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	219.8	207.5	219.4	228.0	275.3
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	2,887.3	3,111.0	3,280.9	3,365.2	3,535.1
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	43.6	41.6	46.4	46.1	55.5
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	443.2	461.5	497.7	546.0	660.1
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	130.8	159.3	181.0	231.7	166.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	104.0	128.1	139.3	140.3	151.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	175.1	170.8	183.9	170.0	152.9
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	236.0	232.4	245.6	237.1	228.5
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	392.7	458.1	480.9	483.2	473.3
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1,362.0	1,459.3	1,506.1	1,510.8	1,647.1

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Aktiviti Ekonomi <i>Economic Activity</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,833.4	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,140.4	2,200.0
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	36.2	40.4	44.9	56.4	54.2
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	27.9	29.4	26.6	25.1	18.8
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	289.8	285.9	300.0	368.4	342.7
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	25.1	28.4	32.1	41.6	36.2
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	1.8*	3.2*	2.5*	2.7*	0.8*
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	3.9	5.7*	5.2	8.7	7.7
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	21.6	18.8	19.8	31.9	31.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	39.2	35.6	36.6	48.1	58.6
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	31.8	28.0	28.4	39.1	31.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	122.4	130.5	136.0	152.9	134.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	44.1	35.7	39.3	43.4	42.6
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	158.6	146.9	158.0	162.1	177.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,320.9	1,431.1	1,521.9	1,528.3	1,606.4
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	32.0	32.0	34.0	34.6	39.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	225.2	218.8	250.9	285.2	256.5
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	73.7	86.1	86.0	128.5	72.3
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	70.3	79.6	90.6	90.8	80.1
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	117.9	109.5	118.1	102.1	103.2
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	100.0	111.9	112.0	107.3	101.4
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	206.4	233.9	264.1	238.3	223.2
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	495.5	559.3	566.2	541.4	730.4

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

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Aktiviti Ekonomi <i>Economic Activity</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,846.6	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,212.8	2,369.1
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	9.9	14.7	11.0	21.4	41.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12.0	11.6	15.3	19.5	16.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	197.0	200.8	222.6	269.1	285.0
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	39.3	37.3	37.4	56.3	51.3
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	2.1*	2.4*	3.7*	4.9*	2.6*
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	13.3	15.2	18.0	17.6	18.6
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	14.1	16.6	16.1	25.7	34.6
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	32.2	30.9	36.9	39.3	43.7
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	19.6	15.6	16.6	25.9	19.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	60.9	67.1	77.0	80.7	94.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	15.4	15.6	16.8	18.7	20.3
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	61.2	60.6	61.4	65.8	97.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,566.5	1,679.9	1,759.0	1,837.0	1,928.7
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	11.6	9.5	12.4	11.6	16.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	218.1	242.6	246.8	260.7	403.6
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	57.1	73.3	95.0	103.2	93.7
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	33.7	48.4	48.7	49.5	71.6
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	57.1	61.3	65.8	67.9	49.7
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	136.0	120.5	133.5	129.9	127.1
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	186.3	224.2	216.8	244.8	250.1
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	866.5	900.1	939.9	969.4	916.7

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	37.0	44.7	35.6	83.8	134.2
≤ 24	5.6	5.8	6.0	10.0	25.4
25 - 34	18.1	21.6	16.8	33.7	45.4
35 - 44	7.9	8.5	8.1	23.9	31.6
≥ 45	5.4	8.8	4.6	16.1	31.9
Ijazah Degree	20.8	24.4	16.1	41.1	66.3
≤ 24	1.7*	2.1*	2.3	2.2*	5.1
25 - 34	11.5	12.7	8.6	17.0	24.7
35 - 44	4.5	4.3	2.9	12.3	19.2
≥ 45	3.1*	5.2	2.3*	9.5	17.3
Diploma Diploma	16.2	20.4	19.5	42.7	68.0
≤ 24	3.9	3.7	3.7	7.7	20.3
25 - 34	6.6	8.9	8.3	16.7	20.7
35 - 44	3.5	4.2	5.2	11.6	12.4*
≥ 45	2.2	3.6	2.3	6.7	14.6

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jumlah Total	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.9
≤ 24	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.7	7.0
25 - 34	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.4
35 - 44	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.3
≥ 45	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.8	3.5
Ijazah Degree	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.6
≤ 24	1.8*	2.1*	2.0	2.2*	5.2*
25 - 34	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.3
35 - 44	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.4
≥ 45	0.8*	1.2	0.5*	1.7	3.0
Diploma Diploma	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.4
≤ 24	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	7.7
25 - 34	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.5
35 - 44	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.2*
≥ 45	0.9	1.4	0.8	2.1	4.2

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	902.4	1,021.3	1,100.8	1,356.3	1,550.9
≤ 24	192.7	211.1	225.9	289.5	277.4
25 - 34	478.7	541.7	574.4	691.1	765.5
35 - 44	154.2	190.8	216.3	259.6	331.6
≥ 45	76.8	77.6	84.2	116.1	176.4
Ijazah Degree	273.7	315.0	341.5	463.6	539.3
≤ 24	37.2	39.5	46.1	57.6	56.4
25 - 34	164.4	196.2	211.4	286.1	301.6
35 - 44	47.3	53.7	59.0	83.7	112.2
≥ 45	24.8	25.5	25.0	36.2	69.0
Diploma Diploma	628.7	706.3	759.2	892.7	1,011.7
≤ 24	155.5	171.6	179.8	231.9	220.9
25 - 34	314.3	345.6	363.0	405.0	463.9
35 - 44	106.9	137.1	157.3	175.9	219.4
≥ 45	52.0	52.1	59.1	79.9	107.4

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	24.5	26.2	26.7	31.2	33.9
≤ 24	55.8	57.0	55.1	78.6	76.9
25 - 34	28.0	30.6	31.9	37.7	39.8
35 - 44	15.8	17.5	18.5	20.4	24.3
≥ 45	11.8	11.5	11.4	13.2	19.2
Ijazah Degree	13.6	14.9	15.1	19.2	21.0
≤ 24	39.4	38.7	40.7	56.9	58.1
25 - 34	17.2	20.3	21.0	28.3	27.8
35 - 44	8.3	8.6	8.5	11.2	13.9
≥ 45	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.5	12.0
Diploma Diploma	37.9	39.5	41.0	46.1	50.5
≤ 24	62.0	64.0	60.6	86.9	83.8
25 - 34	41.8	43.1	45.8	49.1	55.3
35 - 44	26.2	29.5	32.9	33.5	39.4
≥ 45	20.8	20.7	20.8	25.0	31.1

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	154.5	158.4	165.2	202.4	197.4
≤ 24	74.0	78.5	85.4	67.5	67.2
25 - 34	66.8	65.9	67.4	106.4	99.5
35 - 44	8.5	10.3	8.3	17.6	15.7
≥ 45	5.2	3.8	4.1	10.8	15.1
Ijazah Degree	71.5	86.1	81.5	103.9	107.7
≤ 24	27.4	33.8	39.5	27.2	30.4
25 - 34	38.3	43.9	38.1	62.5	61.0
35 - 44	3.4*	6.2	2.4*	9.7	8.8
≥ 45	2.4*	2.2*	1.5*	4.5	7.5
Diploma Diploma	83.0	72.3	83.7	98.5	89.7
≤ 24	46.6	44.7	45.9	40.3	36.8
25 - 34	28.4	22.0	29.3	44.0	38.4
35 - 44	5.1	4.1	5.9	7.9	6.9
≥ 45	2.8*	1.5*	2.7*	6.3	7.5

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	72.4	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.5
≤ 24	33.0	31.1	34.4	28.4	30.7
25 - 34	30.4	28.9	32.1	48.2	41.0
35 - 44	4.8	5.2*	3.9	10.1	9.0
≥ 45	4.1	3.1*	2.9*	8.8	9.8
Ijazah Degree	27.4	32.4	29.2	43.3	37.0
≤ 24	10.1	9.9	13.8	9.7*	10.4
25 - 34	14.1	17.2	14.1	23.7	18.9
35 - 44	1.4*	3.3*	0.6*	6.3	3.6*
≥ 45	1.8*	2.1*	0.7*	3.6	4.1
Diploma Diploma	45.0	35.9	44.2	52.2	53.5
≤ 24	22.9	21.3	20.6	18.7	20.3
25 - 34	16.4	11.7	18.0	24.5	22.1
35 - 44	3.4*	1.8*	3.3*	3.8*	5.4
≥ 45	2.4*	1.0*	2.3*	5.2	5.7
Perempuan Female	82.1	90.0	91.8	106.9	106.9
≤ 24	41.0	47.4	51.0	39.2	36.2
25 - 34	36.3	37.0	35.2	58.3	58.8
35 - 44	3.7*	5.1	4.4	7.5	6.8
≥ 45	1.1*	0.6*	1.2*	1.9*	5.1
Ijazah Degree	44.2	53.6	52.3	60.6	70.8
≤ 24	17.3	23.9	25.7	17.5	20.0
25 - 34	24.3	26.7	24.0	38.9	42.6
35 - 44	2.0*	2.9*	1.8*	3.4	5.0
≥ 45	0.6*	0.1*	0.8*	0.9*	3.1*
Diploma Diploma	37.9	36.4	39.5	46.3	36.1
≤ 24	23.7	23.4	25.2	21.7	16.2
25 - 34	12.1	10.3	11.2	19.5	16.2
35 - 44	1.7*	2.2*	2.6*	4.1*	1.8*
≥ 45	0.5*	0.5*	0.4*	1.1*	2.0*

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	154.5	158.4	165.2	202.4	197.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	109.1	109.2	118.5	122.2	143.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	27.8	29.0	30.6	41.2	34.6
India <i>Indians</i>	14.3	15.6	13.2	18.7	11.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	3.3*	4.5	2.9*	20.3	8.4*
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	72.4	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.5
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	46.7	41.8	52.7	51.5	72.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	15.6	17.5	14.7	21.8	11.6
India <i>Indians</i>	7.9	5.4	4.5	7.3	4.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2.2*	3.6*	1.5*	14.9*	2.5*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	82.1	90.0	91.8	106.9	106.9
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	62.4	67.3	65.7	70.7	71.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	12.1	11.5	15.9	19.4	23.0
India <i>Indians</i>	6.5	10.2	8.7	11.4	7.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.1*	1.0*	1.4*	5.4*	5.9*

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Strata Strata	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	154.5	158.4	165.2	202.4	197.4
Bandar Urban	129.8	132.4	135.0	165.3	163.4
Luar Bandar Rural	24.7	26.0	30.2	37.1	34.0
Ijazah Degree	71.5	86.1	81.5	103.9	107.7
Bandar Urban	61.3	76.1	66.2	85.2	89.4
Luar Bandar Rural	10.2	9.9	15.3	18.6	18.4
Diploma Diploma	83.0	72.3	83.7	98.5	89.7
Bandar Urban	68.4	56.2	68.8	80.1	74.0
Luar Bandar Rural	14.5	16.1	14.9	18.5	15.6
Lelaki Male	72.4	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.5
Bandar Urban	62.8	57.9	62.7	80.2	77.5
Luar Bandar Rural	9.6	10.4	10.7	15.3	12.9
Ijazah Degree	27.4	32.4	29.2	43.3	37.0
Bandar Urban	24.5	29.4	25.2	38.4	32.5
Luar Bandar Rural	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.5
Diploma Diploma	45.0	35.9	44.2	52.2	53.5
Bandar Urban	38.3	28.5	37.6	41.8	45.0
Luar Bandar Rural	6.7	7.4	6.7	10.4	8.5
Perempuan Female	82.1	90.0	91.8	106.9	106.9
Bandar Urban	67.0	74.4	72.3	85.0	85.5
Luar Bandar Rural	15.1	15.6	19.5	21.9	21.4
Ijazah Degree	44.2	53.6	52.3	60.6	70.8
Bandar Urban	36.8	46.7	41.0	46.7	56.4
Luar Bandar Rural	7.3	6.9	11.3	13.9	14.4
Diploma Diploma	37.9	36.4	39.5	46.3	36.1
Bandar Urban	30.1	27.7	31.2	38.2	29.2
Luar Bandar Rural	7.8	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.0

Tempoh menganggur <i>Duration of unemployment</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	154.5	158.4	165.2	202.4	197.4
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	107.3	113.3	123.6	158.4	146.7
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	48.2	56.4	63.8	71.4	57.7
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	34.0	33.9	36.4	47.6	50.8
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	16.4	13.5	13.5	23.5	21.7
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	8.8	9.5	10.0	16.0	16.4
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	47.1	45.1	41.6	44.0	50.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	72.4	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.5
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	53.7	51.7	57.2	78.2	66.6
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	25.3	26.0	28.9	36.1	25.1
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	15.4	16.2	19.2	23.3	26.1
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	8.4	6.0	5.0	11.3	8.6
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	4.6	3.6	4.1	7.4	6.9
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	18.6	16.6	16.2	17.3	23.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	82.1	90.0	91.8	106.9	106.9
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	53.6	61.5	66.4	80.2	80.2
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	22.8	30.4	34.9	35.2	32.7
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	18.5	17.7	17.2	24.3	24.8
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	8.0	7.5	8.4	12.1	13.2
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	4.2	5.9	5.9	8.6	9.5
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	28.5	28.5	25.4	26.7	26.8

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Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	767.1	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.3
≤ 24	240.8	221.3	210.2	222.9	234.5
25 - 34	194.5	200.6	218.4	200.8	228.1
35 - 44	78.4	88.8	95.8	88.3	92.7
≥ 45	253.4	283.1	319.6	288.9	285.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	293.6	320.4	343.8	306.6	331.9
≤ 24	35.0	36.9	36.9	38.3	29.8
25 - 34	94.3	98.4	103.8	90.6	103.2
35 - 44	38.4	43.3	43.0	38.6	40.2
≥ 45	125.9	141.8	160.0	139.1	158.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	473.6	473.3	500.3	494.3	509.4
≤ 24	205.8	184.4	173.3	184.6	204.8
25 - 34	100.2	102.2	114.6	110.3	125.0
35 - 44	40.0	45.4	52.7	49.7	52.6
≥ 45	127.5	141.3	159.7	149.8	127.1

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Lelaki Male	292.2	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.6
≤ 24	101.6	91.1	84.8	88.5	85.9
25 - 34	48.1	42.8	40.9	44.9	69.9
35 - 44	5.5	5.1	5.7	9.4	15.8
≥ 45	136.9	156.5	167.1	149.5	163.0
Ijazah Degree	118.1	128.3	126.0	126.0	137.8
≤ 24	13.5	13.3	10.6	16.7*	6.8
25 - 34	21.2	20.6	19.1	23.0	35.1
35 - 44	3.3*	3.5*	3.8*	5.6	8.2
≥ 45	80.2	90.9	92.5	80.7	87.7
Diploma Diploma	174.0	167.1	172.5	166.4	196.8
≤ 24	88.1	77.7	74.1	71.7	79.1
25 - 34	26.9	22.2	21.8	22.0	34.8
35 - 44	2.2*	1.6*	2.0*	3.8	7.6
≥ 45	56.8	65.6	74.6	68.8	75.3
Perempuan Female	475.0	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.7
≤ 24	139.2	130.2	125.5	134.2	150.4
25 - 34	146.4	157.8	177.5	156.7	158.3
35 - 44	72.9	83.7	90.0	79.4	77.4
≥ 45	116.4	126.6	152.6	138.3	120.5
Ijazah Degree	175.4	192.1	217.7	180.7	194.0
≤ 24	21.5	23.5	26.3	21.6	24.7
25 - 34	73.1	77.8	84.7	68.1	70.4
35 - 44	35.1	39.9	39.3	33.4	34.7
≥ 45	45.7	50.9	67.4	57.6	64.2
Diploma Diploma	299.5	306.2	327.8	327.9	312.6
≤ 24	117.7	106.7	99.2	112.7	125.7
25 - 34	73.3	79.9	92.8	88.5	87.9
35 - 44	37.8	43.8	50.7	46.0	42.8
≥ 45	70.7	75.7	85.1	80.7	56.3

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

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	767.1	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	477.1	500.4	551.5	518.6	550.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	163.5	163.5	160.0	143.2	169.5
India <i>Indians</i>	50.7	58.0	62.0	53.6	73.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	75.9	71.8	70.5	85.5	48.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	292.2	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.6
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	172.9	172.1	181.6	164.1	188.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	64.5	69.1	62.2	59.4	82.9
India <i>Indians</i>	17.3	22.4	20.3	21.2	36.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	37.5	31.8	34.5	47.7	27.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	475.0	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.7
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	304.2	328.2	370.0	354.5	362.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>	99.0	94.5	97.8	83.8	86.6
India <i>Indians</i>	33.4	35.5	41.7	32.4	36.6
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	38.4	40.0	36.0	37.8	21.4

('000)

Strata Strata		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		767.1	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	681.5	702.1	752.0	707.6	740.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	85.6	91.6	92.0	93.3	100.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		293.6	320.4	343.8	306.6	331.9
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	268.8	291.1	312.9	276.9	303.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	24.8	29.3	30.9	29.7	28.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		473.6	473.3	500.3	494.3	509.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	412.7	411.0	439.1	430.6	437.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	60.8	62.3	61.1	63.6	71.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		292.2	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.6
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	265.7	267.7	275.0	269.6	308.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	26.4	27.7	23.5	22.8	25.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		118.1	128.3	126.0	126.0	137.8
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	111.4	119.8	119.8	119.0	131.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.8	8.5	6.2	6.9	5.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		174.0	167.1	172.5	166.4	196.8
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	154.4	147.9	155.2	150.6	176.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	19.7	19.2	17.3	15.8	20.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		475.0	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	415.8	434.4	477.0	437.7	431.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	59.2	63.8	68.5	70.9	75.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		175.4	192.1	217.7	180.7	194.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	157.4	171.3	193.1	157.7	169.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	18.0	20.8	24.6	22.9	24.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		299.5	306.2	327.8	327.9	312.6
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	258.4	263.1	283.9	280.0	262.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	41.2	43.1	43.9	47.9	50.5

('000)

Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan <i>Reasons for Not Seeking Work</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020^e	2021^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	767.1	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.3
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	273.9	242.0	232.8	243.9	270.8
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	245.9	273.9	310.4	315.7	296.6
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	12.3	16.7	8.3	12.8	41.0
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	12.0	12.4	12.0	13.2	15.8
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	22.9	28.1	27.5	9.5	6.0
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	200.2	220.5	253.0	205.8	211.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	292.2	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.6
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	130.6	114.3	110.6	107.1	114.4
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	5.5	8.1	7.9	40.2	28.6
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	5.3*	6.9	2.2*	4.1*	31.2
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	8.6	9.3	8.6	9.5	10.9
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	10.5	12.5	8.0	3.0	2.8
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	131.6	144.3	161.1	128.4	146.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	475.0	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.7
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	143.2	127.7	122.2	136.8	156.4
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	240.4	265.8	302.5	275.5	267.9
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	7.0	9.8	6.1	8.7*	9.8
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.7*	5.0
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	12.4	15.6	19.5	6.5	3.2*
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	68.6	76.2	91.9	77.4	64.4



Statistik Siswazah mengikuti Negeri

Graduates Statistics by State

2B

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	417.8	478.2	478.5	462.5	506.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		351.1	400.4	403.0	415.8	446.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		335.6	387.1	388.8	398.9	425.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		15.5	13.3	14.2	16.8	20.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		66.7	77.8	75.5	46.7	60.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.0	83.7	84.2	89.9	88.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	201.2	232.3	227.7	240.9	240.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		180.1	205.4	204.1	229.0	225.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		171.8	200.1	197.6	219.2	216.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.3	5.2	6.5	9.8*	9.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.1	26.9	23.6	11.9	14.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.5	88.4	89.6	95.1	93.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	2.5	3.2	4.3*	4.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	216.6	245.9	250.8	221.6	266.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		171.1	195.0	198.9	186.8	220.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		163.9	187.0	191.2	179.8	209.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.2	8.0	7.7	7.0	11.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		45.6	50.9	51.9	34.8	45.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.0	79.3	79.3	84.3	82.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	5.0

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	219.8	261.8	267.7	291.6	326.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		177.7	211.7	216.2	241.9	260.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		170.2	204.6	207.2	232.3	247.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.5	7.2	9.0	9.6	13.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		42.2	50.1	51.5	49.7	66.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.8	80.9	80.8	82.9	79.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.0	5.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	95.5	119.6	123.1	129.2	135.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		79.1	100.9	105.5	115.1	114.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		75.8	98.7	101.8	112.1	110.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.3	2.2*	3.7	3.0	4.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		16.3	18.7	17.6	14.1	21.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.9	84.4	85.7	89.1	84.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	2.2*	3.5	2.6	4.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	124.4	142.3	144.6	162.4	191.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		98.6	110.9	110.7	126.7	145.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		94.4	105.9	105.4	120.2	137.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.2	5.0	5.3	6.6	8.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.8	31.4	34.0	35.7	45.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.2	77.9	76.5	78.0	76.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.9

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^P
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	184.1	210.0	223.4	225.0	245.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		142.2	164.3	176.2	178.6	187.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		131.8	154.5	163.9	167.0	178.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.4	9.8	12.4	11.5	8.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		41.9	45.7	47.1	46.4	57.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.3	78.2	78.9	79.4	76.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.3	6.0	7.0	6.5	4.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	81.3	91.0	96.4	96.7	104.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		65.7	73.7	81.0	82.8	84.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		60.9	70.5	76.1	78.3	81.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	3.2	4.9	4.5	2.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		15.6	17.3	15.4	13.9	19.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.8	81.0	84.0	85.6	81.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.3	4.3	6.0	5.4	3.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	102.7	119.0	126.9	128.3	140.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		76.5	90.6	95.2	95.8	102.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		70.9	84.0	87.7	88.7	96.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.6	6.6	7.5	7.0	5.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		26.2	28.5	31.7	32.6	38.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.5	76.1	75.0	74.6	72.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.3	7.3	7.9	7.3	5.6

* 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)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	152.6	161.5	174.7	187.6	188.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		121.7	129.7	142.1	155.7	154.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		120.0	127.8	139.6	152.6	151.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.8	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.8	31.8	32.7	31.9	33.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.8	80.3	81.3	83.0	82.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	72.5	74.0	79.3	87.4	79.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		59.8	60.9	67.2	76.2	68.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		59.1	60.6	66.6	74.9	66.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.7*	0.3*	0.6*	1.3*	1.8*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.7	13.1	12.1	11.3	10.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.5	82.3	84.7	87.1	86.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.2*	0.5*	0.9*	1.7*	2.6*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	80.0	87.5	95.5	100.2	108.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		61.9	68.8	74.9	79.6	85.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		60.9	67.2	73.0	77.7	84.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.1*	1.6*	1.9	1.9	1.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		18.1	18.6	20.5	20.6	23.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.4	78.6	78.4	79.4	78.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.8*	2.3*	2.5	2.3	1.6*

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	164.5	170.5	178.7	199.1	201.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		134.1	139.9	147.2	160.8	169.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		129.3	134.4	141.3	154.5	161.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	5.5	5.9	6.3	8.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.4	30.7	31.5	38.3	31.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.5	82.1	82.4	80.8	84.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	82.1	80.7	85.8	91.2	91.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		70.7	69.7	74.1	77.6	78.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		68.8	66.7	71.3	74.8	74.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	11.0	11.7	13.6	13.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	86.4	86.4	85.1	85.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.7	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	82.5	89.8	92.9	107.9	109.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		63.4	70.2	73.1	83.2	91.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		60.5	67.7	70.0	79.8	87.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	2.5	3.1	3.5	4.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		19.1	19.6	19.8	24.7	18.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	76.8	78.2	78.7	77.1	83.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.6

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	168.9	185.0	212.4	221.5	244.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		141.3	154.1	172.9	184.4	205.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		134.2	148.4	164.8	177.7	198.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.1	5.7	8.1	6.7	7.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		27.6	30.9	39.6	37.1	38.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.7	83.3	81.4	83.3	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	76.2	83.2	93.5	97.1	113.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		66.3	72.6	82.0	86.4	95.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		63.4	70.5	78.9	83.7	91.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	2.2	3.1	2.7	3.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.9	10.5	11.5	10.7	18.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.0	87.3	87.7	88.9	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	92.7	101.9	118.9	124.4	131.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		75.0	81.5	90.9	98.0	110.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		70.8	78.0	86.0	94.0	106.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.2	3.5	4.9	4.1	4.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		17.7	20.4	28.0	26.4	20.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.9	80.0	76.5	78.8	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	4.3	5.4	4.1	3.7

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	306.3	325.0	344.3	361.4	365.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		250.8	267.1	278.2	300.8	301.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		244.4	260.2	273.0	293.5	294.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.4	6.9	5.2	7.3	7.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		55.4	57.9	66.1	60.6	64.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.9	82.2	80.8	83.2	82.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	150.7	154.6	168.6	175.4	166.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		130.0	133.2	145.7	155.8	147.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		127.9	129.7	143.6	151.2	143.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.2	3.5	2.1	4.6	4.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		20.6	21.4	22.9	19.6	18.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.3	86.2	86.4	88.8	88.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.7	2.6	1.4	3.0	3.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	155.6	170.4	175.8	186.0	199.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		120.8	133.9	132.6	145.0	154.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		116.5	130.5	129.5	142.3	151.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		34.8	36.5	43.2	41.0	45.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.6	78.6	75.4	78.0	77.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8

('000)

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	281.5	289.5	320.5	333.9	360.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		222.6	229.7	250.4	266.3	295.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		208.3	217.4	237.7	250.7	276.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		14.3	12.3	12.8	15.6	18.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		59.0	59.8	70.0	67.6	65.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.1	79.3	78.1	79.8	81.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.4	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	131.0	135.0	148.8	148.9	164.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		109.0	110.6	123.0	123.4	139.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		102.3	104.2	118.2	116.9	130.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.7	6.4	4.9	6.5	9.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		22.1	24.4	25.8	25.5	24.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.2	81.9	82.7	82.9	84.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.1	5.8	4.0	5.3	6.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	150.5	154.5	171.7	185.0	196.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		113.6	119.1	127.4	142.9	155.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		106.0	113.2	119.5	133.8	146.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.6	6.0	7.9	9.1	9.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		36.9	35.4	44.3	42.1	40.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.5	77.1	74.2	77.2	79.4

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	36.0	33.6	39.0	40.3	43.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		25.9	25.5	29.7	30.4	32.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		24.4	23.8	27.9	28.5	31.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.1	8.2	9.3	9.8	11.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	71.9	75.9	76.2	75.6	74.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.4	4.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	17.3	14.3	16.0	16.3	15.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		12.8	11.9	13.1	12.5	13.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		12.2	11.4	12.5	11.6	12.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.6*	0.5*	0.6*	0.9*	0.4*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		4.5	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.0	83.2	81.9	76.5	83.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.7*	4.2*	4.6*	6.8*	2.7*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	18.7	19.4	23.0	24.0	28.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		13.1	13.6	16.6	18.0	19.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		12.2	12.4	15.3	16.9	18.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1*	1.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		5.6	5.8	6.5	6.0	8.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	70.1	70.1	72.2	75.0	69.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.9	8.8	7.2	6.0	6.2

* 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)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	1,508.6	1,450.0	1,602.3	1,646.3	1,686.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		1,301.6	1,281.4	1,385.5	1,435.3	1,478.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		1,266.4	1,239.4	1,344.0	1,374.6	1,434.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		35.2	42.0	41.5	60.7	43.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		207.0	168.7	216.8	211.1	208.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.3	88.4	86.5	87.2	87.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.7	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	733.4	703.1	777.6	801.2	831.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		644.5	630.6	685.7	699.1	737.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		628.1	611.7	664.1	667.7	714.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		16.5	18.9	21.6	31.5	23.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		88.9	72.5	91.9	102.1	94.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.9	89.7	88.2	87.3	88.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	775.2	746.9	824.7	845.1	855.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		657.1	650.7	699.8	736.1	741.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		638.3	627.7	679.9	706.9	720.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		18.8	23.0	19.9	29.2	20.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		118.1	96.2	124.9	109.0	113.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.8	87.1	84.9	87.1	86.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.9	3.5	2.8	4.0	2.8

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	148.9	169.6	181.2	169.1	171.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		118.4	130.6	141.4	131.4	138.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		111.4	121.1	134.9	125.2	132.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.9	9.5	6.4	6.2	6.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.6	39.1	39.8	37.7	32.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.5	77.0	78.0	77.7	81.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.8	7.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	64.6	73.7	82.1	75.5	79.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		55.6	63.2	70.6	65.2	67.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		52.8	59.2	67.6	62.0	64.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.8	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.1	10.5	11.5	10.3	12.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	85.8	86.0	86.3	84.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	6.3	4.2	4.8	4.3
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	84.3	96.0	99.1	93.6	91.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		62.8	67.3	70.8	66.3	71.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		58.7	61.9	67.3	63.2	67.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.1	5.4	3.5	3.1	3.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.5	28.6	28.3	27.4	20.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.5	70.1	71.4	70.8	78.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.5	8.0	4.9	4.6	5.3

('000)

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	305.4	302.1	328.5	382.6	391.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		258.5	258.8	284.1	337.5	342.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		237.0	236.6	261.2	305.6	313.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		21.4	22.2	22.9	31.9	28.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		46.9	43.3	44.5	45.1	49.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.6	85.7	86.5	88.2	87.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	8.3	8.6	8.1	9.5	8.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	141.9	140.6	146.0	175.3	180.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		127.1	128.9	136.6	162.0	152.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		115.7	118.4	126.3	149.0	143.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		11.4	10.5	10.3	13.0	9.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		14.8	11.8	9.4	13.2	27.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.6	91.7	93.6	92.5	84.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.0	8.1	7.5	8.1	6.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	163.5	161.4	182.5	207.3	210.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		131.4	129.9	147.4	175.4	189.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		121.4	118.2	134.9	156.6	169.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.0	11.7	12.5	18.8	19.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		32.1	31.5	35.0	31.9	21.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.4	80.5	80.8	84.6	89.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.6	9.0	8.5	10.7	10.3

('000)

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^P
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	250.9	280.0	302.7	310.8	327.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		215.2	237.0	258.1	265.4	276.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		204.3	225.5	244.5	254.2	259.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.9	11.5	13.6	11.2	16.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		35.6	43.0	44.6	45.3	51.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.8	84.6	85.3	85.4	84.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.2	6.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	117.8	134.1	143.2	139.6	151.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		104.6	116.9	126.9	124.0	126.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		99.3	111.3	121.6	118.4	119.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	7.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		13.3	17.1	16.3	15.5	25.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.8	87.2	88.6	88.9	83.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.6	5.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	133.0	146.0	159.5	171.2	175.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		110.7	120.1	131.2	141.4	150.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		105.0	114.2	122.9	135.9	140.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.7	5.9	8.2	5.5	9.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		22.4	25.9	28.3	29.8	25.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.2	82.3	82.3	82.6	85.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.1	4.9	6.3	3.9	6.4

('000)

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	417.2	495.2	433.5	483.9	503.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		339.1	393.6	364.5	416.7	438.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		329.5	385.5	356.2	403.7	426.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		9.6	8.1	8.3	13.0	12.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		78.0	101.6	69.0	67.2	65.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.3	79.5	84.1	86.1	87.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	216.1	244.2	216.8	241.9	251.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		185.5	208.2	192.7	217.9	221.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		180.7	205.9	189.1	212.1	214.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	2.3*	3.6*	5.8	7.7*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.6	36.0	24.1	24.0	29.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.8	85.3	88.9	90.1	88.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.6	1.1*	1.9*	2.7	3.5*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	201.1	251.0	216.7	242.0	252.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		153.6	185.4	171.8	198.8	216.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		148.8	179.5	167.1	191.6	212.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	5.8	4.7	7.2	4.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		47.4	65.6	44.9	43.2	35.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	76.4	73.9	79.3	82.1	85.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.0

('000)

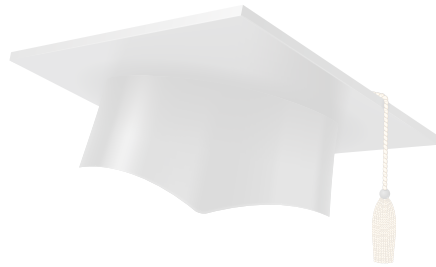
Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	11.2	12.9	14.0	13.8	17.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		9.3	10.8	11.9	11.6	15.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		8.6	10.2	11.3	11.3	15.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.6	0.6	0.6*	0.3*	0.4*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.0	83.7	85.0	83.6	86.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.5	5.6	5.0	2.6*	2.7*
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	5.2	5.9	6.9	6.8	8.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		4.9	5.5	6.4	6.2	8.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.7	5.2	6.0	5.9	7.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2*	0.3*	0.4*	0.3*	0.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		0.3*	0.4*	0.4*	0.6 *	0.4*
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	94.2	93.2	92.8	91.1	95.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1*	5.5*	6.3*	4.3*	3.9*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	9.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		4.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	7.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	7.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.4*	0.3*	0.1*	0.03	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	73.3	74.6	76.1	76.3	77.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.1*	5.7*	1.9*	0.6*	1.2*

* 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 <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	27.9	28.3	28.8	27.1	28.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		24.9	25.2	24.8	23.0	24.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		24.5	24.9	24.5	22.8	24.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.3*	0.2*	0.3*	0.3	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		3.0	3.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.2	89.0	86.1	85.0	86.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.2*	0.8*	1.2*	1.2	0.8*
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.3	12.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		10.1	9.8	10.2	9.2	9.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		10.0	9.7	10.2	9.1	9.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1*	0.2*	- *3.3	0.1*	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.2	86.7	87.9	81.3	81.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.0*	2.0*	-	0.9*	1.7*
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	16.7	17.0	17.1	15.8	16.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		14.8	15.3	14.5	13.8	14.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		14.5	15.2	14.3	13.6	14.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.3*	0.1*	0.2*	0.2*	-
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.9	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.6	90.0	84.8	87.7	89.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.0*	0.7*	1.4*	1.4*	0.3*

Statistik Gaji & Upah Siswazah

Graduates Salaries & Wages



20

10a

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
≤ 24	2,146	2,320	2,367	1,949	1,984
25 - 34	3,479	3,707	3,955	3,371	3,496
35 - 44	5,705	5,822	5,843	5,336	5,355
≥ 45	7,978	8,199	7,954	6,920	7,017

10b

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
≤ 24	1,800	2,112	2,066	1,550	1,590
25 - 34	3,000	3,181	3,450	3,028	3,153
35 - 44	4,890	5,195	5,500	4,922	4,950
≥ 45	6,000	6,859	6,995	6,332	6,433

10c

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik Ethnic Group	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	4,426	4,633	4,766	4,290	4,369
China <i>Chinese</i>	5,204	5,621	5,580	5,079	5,194
India <i>India</i>	4,686	4,830	5,287	4,628	4,695
Lain - Lain <i>Others</i>	5,751	5,278	6,031	4,288	3,050

* 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>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	3,538	3,822	4,025	3,634	3,684
China <i>Chinese</i>	4,000	4,380	5,019	4,338	4,497
India <i>India</i>	3,550	3,859	4,458	4,021	4,154
Lain - Lain <i>Others</i>	3,400	3,601	3,300	2,619	2,626

(RM)

Jantina <i>Sex</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	5,335	5,475	5,585	4,861	4,973
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,077	4,369	4,498	4,135	4,215
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	5,696	5,940	6,016	5,471	5,559
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	6,620	6,894	6,851	6,229	6,323
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,900	5,154	5,298	4,835	4,922
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	3,391	3,590	3,739	3,311	3,422
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	3,814	3,897	4,090	3,436	3,571
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,980	3,272	3,382	3,172	3,260

10f

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Jantina Sex		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	3,900	4,335	4,644	3,983	4,034
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	3,418	3,727	3,905	3,650	3,680
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4,890	5,053	5,500	4,949	5,023
	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	5,000	5,725	6,250	5,423	5,511
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	4,360	4,600	4,888	4,542	4,590
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		2,800	2,987	3,220	2,850	2,889
	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	3,000	3,112	3,430	2,887	2,940
	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,601	2,818	2,962	2,776	2,800

10g

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Strata Strata		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,773	5,031	5,149	4,586	4,672
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,802	3,810	3,914	3,668	3,776
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		5,696	5,940	6,016	5,471	5,522
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	5,788	6,092	6,143	5,560	5,605
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,737	4,663	4,846	4,632	4,727
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		3,391	3,590	3,739	3,311	3,418
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,455	3,690	3,849	3,390	3,499
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,900	2,811	2,867	2,712	2,747

10h

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*

(RM)

Strata Strata		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,600	4,013	4,371	3,899	3,959
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,400	3,367	3,478	3,095	3,114
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4,890	5,053	5,500	4,949	5,023
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,890	5,146	5,635	4,978	5,060
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,890	4,438	4,798	4,479	4,539
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		2,800	2,987	3,220	2,850	2,889
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,989	3,036	3,278	2,938	2,979
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,500	2,392	2,544	2,220	2,246

10i

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	5,305	5,591	5,780	5,316	5,465
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,267	2,418	2,486	2,418	2,488
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,966	1,902	1,999	1,940	2,017

10j

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021*

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	4,200	4,684	5,175	4,730	4,812
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,000	2,139	2,261	2,019	2,049
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,600	1,802	1,725	1,678	1,698

10k

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	3,770	4,135	4,211	3,229	3,301
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	9,757	9,137	8,859	6,962	7,247
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4,019	4,115	4,227	3,889	4,113
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4,268	4,976	4,786	3,990	4,246
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,751	4,965	5,122	4,621	4,682

10l

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2,700	3,052	3,065	2,374	2,404
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	6,000	6,535	7,549	5,576	5,586
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	3,000	3,106	3,278	3,029	3,072
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	3,100	3,782	3,901	3,254	3,284
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	3,760	4,133	4,497	4,037	4,128

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	4,676	4,897	5,020	4,489	4,582
Johor	4,635	4,842	4,945	4,451	4,538
Kedah	3,686	3,832	3,946	3,729	3,806
Kelantan	4,287	4,439	4,622	4,426	4,566
Melaka	3,681	4,086	4,308	4,083	4,258
Negeri Sembilan	4,559	4,641	4,872	4,496	4,676
Pahang	4,097	4,269	4,551	4,392	4,571
Pulau Pinang	3,955	4,270	4,384	4,245	4,330
Perak	3,948	4,005	4,425	3,955	4,200
Perlis	4,093	4,791	4,708	4,315	4,380
Selangor	4,918	5,216	5,376	4,772	4,844
Terengganu	4,194	4,460	4,599	4,058	4,123
Sabah	4,311	4,795	4,820	3,900	3,924
Sarawak	4,614	4,950	4,946	4,300	4,349
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,564	6,424	6,361	5,443	5,468
W.P. Labuan	4,465	4,859	4,824	4,354	4,377
W.P. Putrajaya	5,028	5,413	5,579	5,365	5,530

Negeri State	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Jumlah Total	3,550	3,936	4,300	3,815	3,911
Johor	3,550	3,950	4,157	3,819	3,871
Kedah	3,100	3,164	3,508	3,052	3,138
Kelantan	3,617	3,911	4,244	3,815	3,898
Melaka	3,100	3,127	3,475	3,420	3,507
Negeri Sembilan	3,500	3,745	3,995	3,634	3,696
Pahang	3,600	3,733	4,063	3,850	3,933
Pulau Pinang	3,000	3,205	3,715	3,485	3,613
Perak	3,165	3,393	3,531	3,403	3,438
Perlis	3,780	4,491	4,100	4,088	4,186
Selangor	3,701	4,220	4,589	4,037	4,130
Terengganu	3,400	3,579	3,701	3,198	3,229
Sabah	3,700	4,517	4,458	3,620	3,635
Sarawak	4,200	4,328	4,345	3,915	3,919
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,000	4,654	5,500	4,976	5,088
W.P. Labuan	3,500	3,911	4,025	3,533	3,561
W.P. Putrajaya	4,000	4,287	4,370	4,356	4,377



Nota Teknikal

Technical Notes

3

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik siswazah tahunan bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2021. 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, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
- Survei Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
- Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia
- Kajian Pengesanan Graduan, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia
- Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi 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 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.

Definisi siswazah dalam laporan ini adalah berbeza dari definisi siswazah yang dilaporkan dalam Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan dan Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Siswazah yang dilaporkan oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi juga meliputi tempoh pengajian kurang dari dua tahun iaitu Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKM) tahap 1 hingga 3. Selain itu, siswazah yang dilaporkan oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi adalah berdasarkan keluaran baharu siswazah sahaja.

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:

- a. tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
- b. tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula;
- c. bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi;
- d. bekerja dalam keadaan **guna tenaga tidak penuh**:
 - **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran** merujuk kepada ketidaksepadanan pekerjaan dan pencapaian pendidikan. Dalam hal ini, siswazah yang bekerja di pekerjaan separuh mahir atau berkemahiran rendah berada dalam kategori ini.
 - **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** merujuk kepada kumpulan yang bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berupaya serta sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja.

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

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan atau pun tidak berkelayakan. • 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 KADAR GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH SISWAZAH BERKAITAN MASA

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa ialah perkadaran siswazah yang bekerja dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa kepada bilangan siswazah bekerja dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus siswazah di dalam tenaga buruh yang bekerja dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa adalah dikira menggunakan formula seperti berikut:

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

4.8 KADAR GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH SISWAZAH BERKAITAN KEMAHIRAN

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran ialah perkadaran siswazah yang bekerja dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran kepada bilangan siswazah bekerja dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus siswazah di dalam tenaga buruh yang bekerja dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran adalah dikira menggunakan formula seperti berikut:

$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan siswazah bekerja dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran}}{\text{Bilangan siswazah bekerja dalam tenaga buruh}} \times 100$$

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 PEKERJAAN

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08)*. Klasifikasi ini 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:

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 menyelaras kegiatan pekerja di bawah seliaan mereka.

iv. **Pekerja sokongan perkeranian**

Pekerja sokongan perkeranian menjalankan kerja-kerja merekod, 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, jurutrengkas, 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, memulihara 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, pembalok, 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 pemasangan

Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasangan 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, pemasangan 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

4.12 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.

4.13 **GAJI & UPAH**

Statistik gaji & upah yang dipaparkan dalam laporan ini merupakan gaji & upah bulanan bagi pekerjaan utama sepenuh masa atau setaraf untuk pekerja bergaji siswazah. Gaji & upah merujuk kepada kadar upah merangkumi gaji pokok, elaun sara hidup dan lain-lain elaun dalam bentuk tunai atau mata benda yang dibayar secara tetap dan berkala serta bayaran kerja lebih masa. Bonus, gratuiti, elaun keluarga dan lain-lain bayaran keselamatan sosial oleh majikan tidak diambil kira.

5. **METODOLOGI**

5.1 **ANGGARAN POPULASI SISWAZAH**

Kaedah imputasi digunakan untuk menganggar keluaran siswazah berdasarkan kepada bilangan keluaran yang dilaporkan dalam Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan dan Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Seterusnya, angka tersebut digunakan bagi menganggar populasi siswazah dan

diselaraskan dengan komponen migrasi berdasarkan data graduan luar negara yang kembali ke Malaysia setelah tamat pengajian, data siswazah yang melanjutkan pengajian serta data anggaran kematian siswazah.

5.2 PELAPORAN

Indikator siswazah umur bekerja 15 tahun dan ke atas yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada data profil Survei Tenaga Buruh. Selain itu, statistik gaji & upah siswazah diperoleh daripada Survei Gaji & Upah oleh DOSM.

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. SEMAKAN

Statistik siswazah yang dilaporkan mungkin berubah disebabkan oleh perubahan sumber data yang digunakan.

Statistik bagi tahun 2018 dan 2019 disemak berdasarkan data terkini Statistik Pengajian Tinggi dan sumber data baharu dari Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Dengan penggunaan sumber data baharu mulai tahun 2018, siri data masa untuk 2016 hingga 2017 adalah sedikit berbeza. Oleh itu, perbandingan data untuk siri masa ini perlu dilakukan dengan berhati hati.

9. 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 for the period of 2017 to 2021. The statistics published comprises of number of graduates, graduates labour force participation rate, graduates unemployment rate, employed graduates, underemployment of 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. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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*
- *Graduate Tracers Study TVET, 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:

- Bumiputera*
- Chinese*
- Indians*
- Others (include other ethnic and non-Malaysian citizens)*

4.3 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 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 Doctor of Philosophy) obtained from recognised public and private institutions of higher learning in Malaysia and abroad.

Definition of graduates in this report is slightly different from the graduates defined in Higher Education Statistics, Graduate Tracers Study and Graduate Tracers Study TVET by Ministry of Higher Education. Graduates reported by Ministry of Higher Education also covers duration of study less than two years namely Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKM) level 1 to 3. In addition, the coverage of graduates reported by Ministry of Higher Education was based on new graduates only.

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:

- a. did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;*
- b. were temporarily laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to week;*
- c. were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of the work or due to insufficient work;*
- c. were employed in the category of underemployed:*
 - **skill-related underemployment** refer to occupation and qualification mismatch. In this context, graduates worked in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupation were in this category.
 - **time-related underemployment** refer to a group of graduates who worked less than 30 hours due to the nature of the work or insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours work.

*Graduates who were employed **more than 30 hours** during the reference work are considered to be **full-time employment**.*

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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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 GRADUATES TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

Rate of graduates time-related underemployment is the proportion of graduates time-related underemployment to the total employed graduates in labour force. This rates measures the percentage of graduates who work in time-related underemployment population. Graduates time-related underemployment rate is computed by using the formula below:

$$\text{Graduates Time-related Underemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of graduates time-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed graduates in the labour force}} \times 100$$

4.8 GRADUATES SKILLED-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

Rate of graduates skill related underemployment is the proportion of graduates skill-related underemployment to the total of employed graduates in labour force. This rates measures the percentage of graduates who work in skill-related underemployment population. Graduates skill-related underemployment rate is computed by using the formula below:

$$\text{Graduates Skilled-related Underemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of graduates skilled-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed graduates in the labour force}} \times 100$$

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 OCCUPATION

Occupation is classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 which is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). This classification was improved in line with the transformation of work process, areas of specialization as well as the complexity and dynamics in skills and tasks. The classification of occupation based on MASCO 2013 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 graduates who 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
Skill	Occupation
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

4.12 INDUSTRY

Industry 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 consists 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.*

4.13 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.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 ESTIMATION OF GRADUATES POPULATION

Imputation method is used to estimate the number of graduates output for the year based on the number of output reported in Higher Education Statistics, Graduates Tracer Study and TVET Graduate Tracer Study by Ministry of Higher Education. Subsequently, the imputed number is used to estimate graduates population and is adjusted for migration components based on the overseas graduates whom had returned to Malaysia upon completion of their study, graduates who pursued further studies as well as the estimates of death.

5.2 REPORTING

The indicators for graduates aged 15 and above reported in this publication is based on the data profiling based on Labour Force Survey. In addition, the salaries & wages of graduates was obtained from the Salaries & Wages Survey by DOSM.

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. REVISION

There may be changes to the graduates statistics produced should there be any changes in data sources.

The statistics for 2018 and 2019 were revised based on updated data of Higher Education Statistics and new data sources obtained from Graduate Tracers Study TVET by Ministry of Higher Education. In line with the adoption of additional new data sources starting from 2018, data series for 2016 to 2017 are slightly different. Hence, any data comparison for the series should be made with cautions.

9. SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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