



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

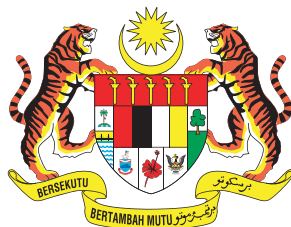
STATISTIK SISWAZAH

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2024

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024

Pemakluman:

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Sedunia Keempat telah disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day was celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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data request & enquiries)

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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“Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Siswazah 2024 melaporkan statistik tahunan siswazah di Malaysia. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berpandukan konsep dan definisi dari International Labour Organization (ILO) dan International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011). Pelbagai sumber digunakan untuk penganggaran statistik ini termasuk Survei Tenaga Buruh, Survei Gaji dan Upah, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi, dan maklumat dari Kajian Pengesanan Graduan oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Bermula 2024, penganggaran statistik ini ditambah baik dengan mengambil kira maklumat siswazah Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) yang menerima sijil dalam pendidikan tertiar.

Penerbitan ini menyediakan pecahan mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi iaitu kumpulan umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, sijil tertinggi diperoleh, strata, negeri, pekerjaan, taraf pekerjaan, tahap kemahiran dan aktiviti ekonomi bagi tempoh 2020 hingga 2024. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting kepada agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, sektor swasta dan individu terutamanya dalam mengkaji kedudukan siswazah dalam pasaran buruh dan menyediakan panduan bagi penggubalan dasar yang berkaitan.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2025

PREFACE

Graduates Statistics 2024 reports the annual statistics of graduates in Malaysia. The compilation of this statistic is guided by the concepts and definitions from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011). Various sources are used to estimate this statistic including Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics and information from Graduate Tracer Study by Ministry of Higher Education. Starting 2024, the estimation is updated in taking into account the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates' information who obtained the certificates in tertiary education.

This publication provides breakdown by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as age group, sex, ethnic group, highest certificate obtained, strata, state, occupation, status in employment, skill level and economic activity for the period of 2020 to 2024. These statistics serve as an essential reference for government agencies, economist, academicians, private sector and individuals particularly to analyse graduate's situation in the labour market and provide guidance in formulation of related policies.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

October 2025

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Summary Findings

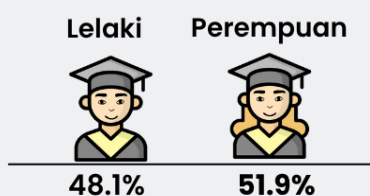
STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2024

5.98
juta
siswazah pada
2024

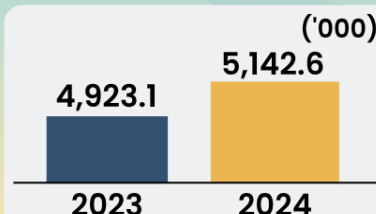
Siapa Siswazah?

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

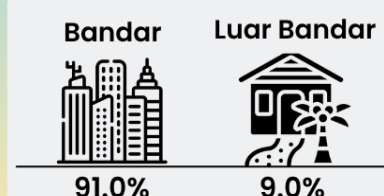
Tenaga Buruh Siswazah
mengikut Jantina, 2024



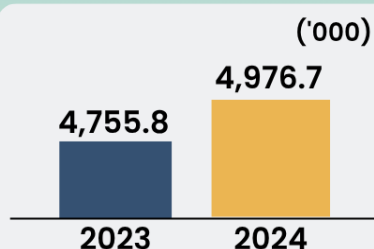
Bilangan Tenaga Buruh
Siswazah



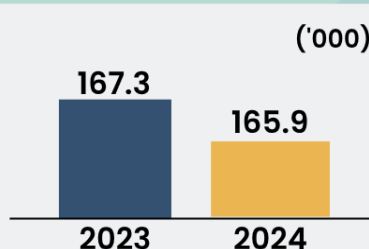
Tenaga Buruh Siswazah
mengikut Strata, 2024



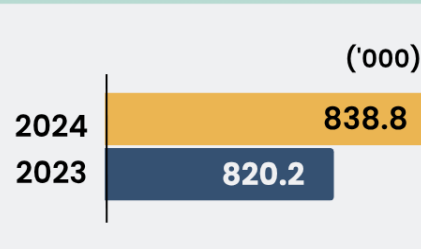
Siswazah Bekerja



Penganggur Siswazah

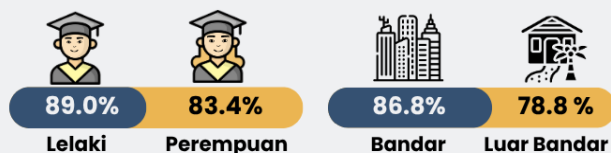


Siswazah Luar
Tenaga Buruh



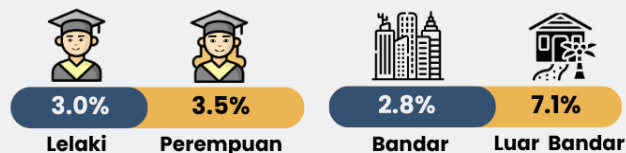
Kadar Penyertaan
Tenaga Buruh
Siswazah (KPTBS)

KPTBS 2024 86.0%
2023 85.7%



Kadar
Pengangguran
Siswazah (KPS)

KPS 2024 3.2%
2023 3.4%



Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



@StatsMalaysia



STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2024

daripada
4.98 juta siswazah bekerja

Kumpulan Umur ('000)

 <24	362.8
 25 - 34	1,768.5
 35 - 44	1,753.0
 >45	1,092.3

Tahap Kemahiran & Jantina

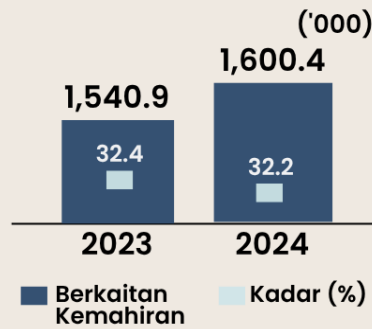
	('000)	Lelaki	Perempuan
 Mahir	3,376.3	75.7%	60.5%
 Separuh Mahir	1,542.9	22.6%	38.8%
 Berkemahiran Rendah	57.5	1.6%	0.7%

Sektor

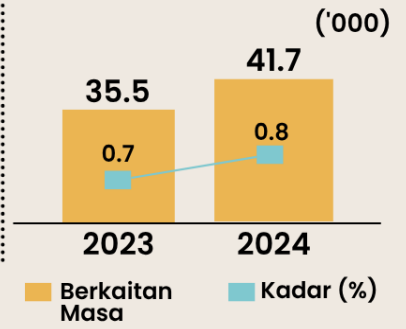
	('000)	Sumbangan
 Pertanian	83.9	1.7%
 Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	49.2	1.0%
 Pembuatan	667.3	13.4%
 Pembinaan	313.1	6.3%
 Perkhidmatan	3,863.2	77.6%

Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah

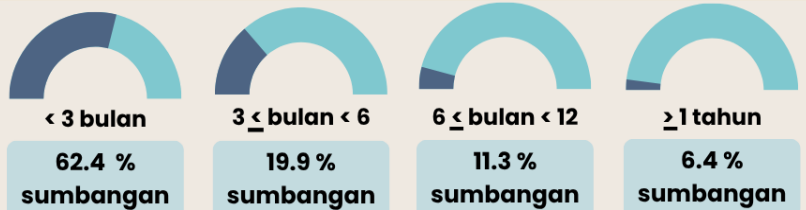
Berkaitan Kemahiran



Berkaitan Masa



Tempoh Siswazah Menganggur



Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan

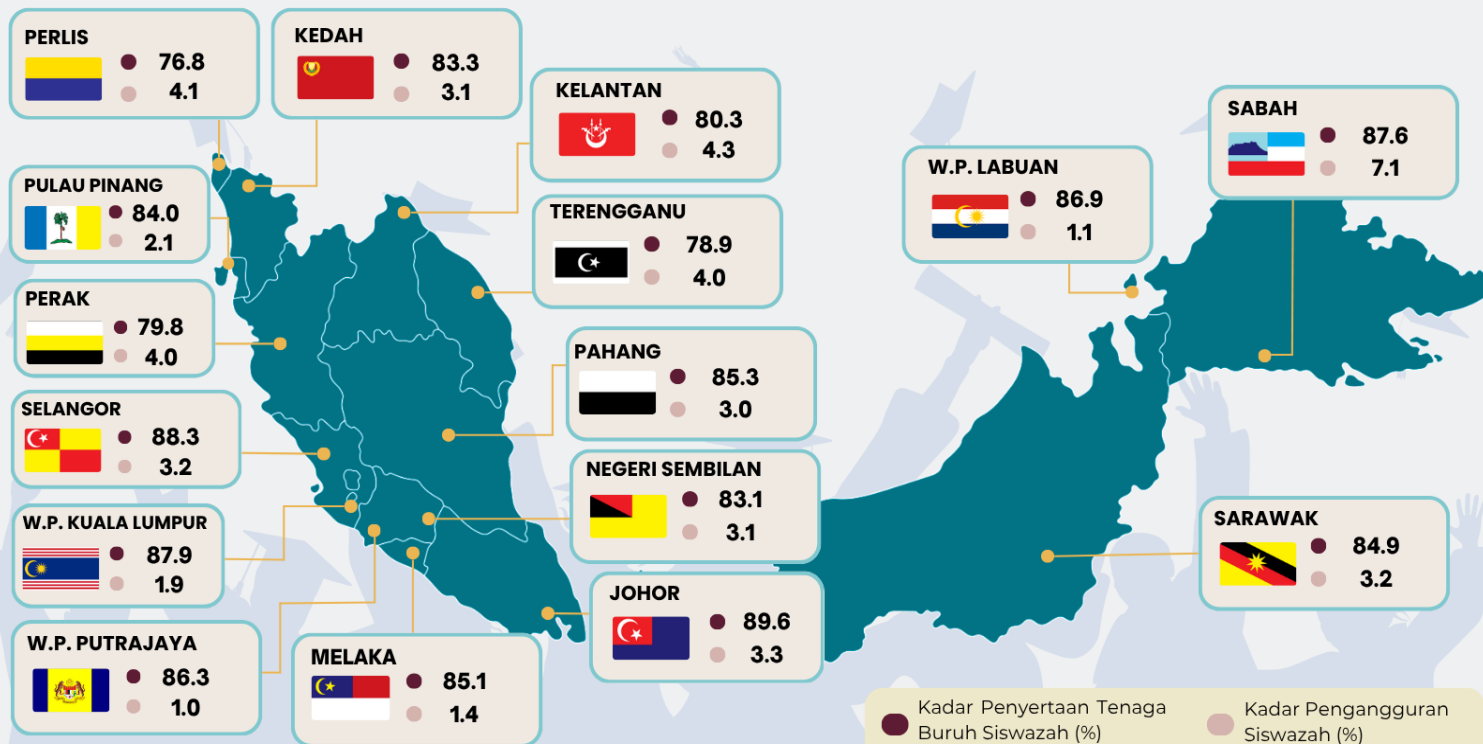
Masih belajar/ program latihan	32.9
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga	32.5
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran	2.6
Tidak berminat/ baru tamat pelajaran	1.0
Hilang upaya	1.7
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia	29.2

% Sumbangan

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2024



	MALAYSIA	JOHOR	KEDAH	KELANTAN	MELAKA	NEGERI SEMBILAN	PAHANG	PULAU PINANG	PERAK
									
Siswazah	5,981.4	554.9	303.7	225.6	205.1	241.8	221.9	405.0	361.6
Bekerja	4,976.7	480.7	245.1	173.4	172.1	194.7	183.7	333.2	277.2
Menganggur	165.9	16.2	7.9	7.9	2.5	6.2	5.6	7.0	11.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh	838.8	57.9	50.6	44.4	30.6	40.9	32.6	64.8	72.9

	W.P. PUTRAJAYA	PERLIS	TERENGGANU	SELANGOR	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	SARAWAK	SABAH	W.P. LABUAN
								
Siswazah	41.3	48.7	172.4	1,825.2	697.4	301.3	361.8	13.7
Bekerja	35.3	35.9	130.6	1,559.7	601.3	247.7	294.3	11.8
Menganggur	0.3	1.5	5.4	51.2	11.8	8.1	22.7	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh	5.7	11.3	36.4	214.4	84.3	45.5	44.8	1.8

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia




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STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2024

Purata dan penengah gaji & upah yang lebih tinggi diterima siswazah pada 2024

	Purata (RM)		Penengah (RM)		Sumbangan (%)	
 Lelaki	5,541	5,816	4,800	5,206	48.2	48.2
 Perempuan	4,683	4,910	4,350	4,508	51.8	51.8
 Jumlah	4,933	5,330	4,409	4,521	100	100

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Tahap Kemahiran

Peningkatan tertinggi purata gaji & upah siswazah adalah bagi kategori mahir

	Purata (RM)		Penengah (RM)		Sumbangan (%)	
 Mahir	6,149	6,243	5,663	5,723	67.6	67.8
 Separuh Mahir	2,851	2,953	2,375	2,550	31.3	31.0
 Berkemahiran Rendah	2,271	2,370	1,915	1,990	1.1	1.2

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Strata

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

	Purata (RM)		Penengah (RM)		Sumbangan (%)	
 Bandar	5,209	5,428	4,637	4,706	91.7	91.3
 Luar Bandar	4,019	4,283	3,426	3,503	8.3	8.7

● Tahun 2023 ● Tahun 2024

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Negeri

	Purata (RM)	Penengah (RM)
 Malaysia	5,330	4,521
 Johor	5,046	4,367
 Kedah	4,498	3,616
 Kelantan	4,505	4,132
 Melaka	5,215	4,202
 Negeri Sembilan	4,931	4,236
 Pahang	5,005	4,769
 Pulau Pinang	5,334	4,581
 Perak	4,858	4,262
 Perlis	4,662	4,636
 Selangor	5,693	5,207
 Terengganu	4,800	3,958
 Sabah	4,535	4,319
 Sarawak	5,087	4,508
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,212	5,888
 W.P. Labuan	5,083	4,105
 W.P. Putrajaya	6,471	5,723

Nota: Statistik gaji & upah bulanan siswazah adalah berdasarkan maklumat pekerjaan utama sepenuh masa atau setaraf bagi pekerja bergaji
 Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2024, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia





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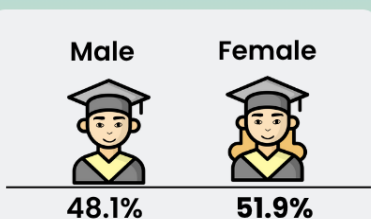
GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024

5.98
million
graduates in
2024

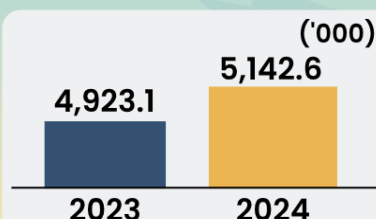
Who are Graduates?

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

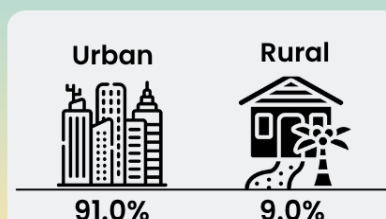
Graduates' Labour Force
by Sex, 2024



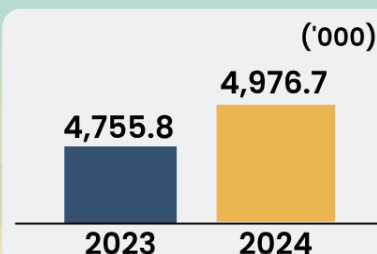
Number of Graduates'
Labour Force



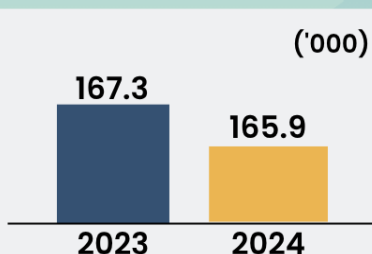
Graduates' Labour Force
by Strata, 2024



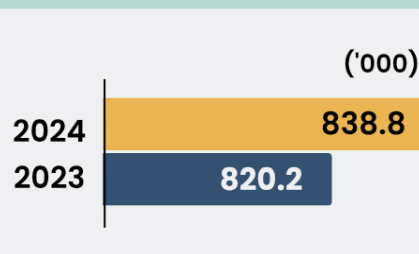
Employed Graduates



Unemployed Graduates

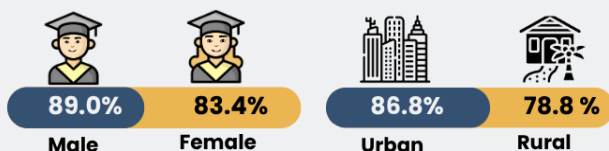


Graduates' Outside
Labour Force



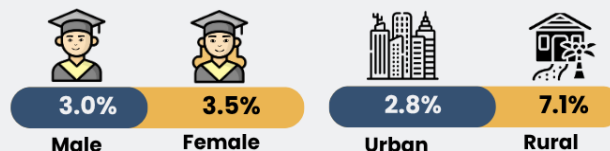
Graduates Labour
Force Participation
Rate (GLFPR)

GLFPR 2024 **86.0%**
2023 85.7%



Graduates
Unemployment
Rate (GUR)

GUR 2024 **3.2%**
2023 3.4%



Source: Graduates Statistics 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024

Out of 4.98
million employed graduates

Age Group

('000)



<24

362.8



25 - 34

1,768.5



35 - 44

1,753.0



>45

1,092.3

Skill level & Sex

('000)

Male

Female



Skilled

3,376.3

75.7%

60.5%



Semi-skilled

1,542.9

22.6%

38.8%



Low-skilled

57.5

1.6%

0.7%

Sector

('000)

Share



Agriculture

83.9

1.7%



Mining & Quarrying

49.2

1.0%



Manufacturing

667.3

13.4%



Construction

313.1

6.3%



Services

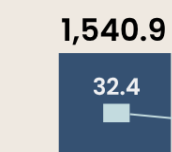
3,863.2

77.6%

Graduates' Underemployment

Skill-related

('000)



2023

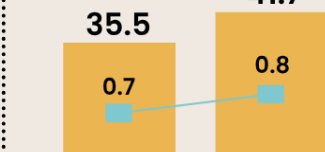
2024

Skill-related

Rate (%)

Time-related

('000)



2023

2024

Time-related

Rate (%)

Duration of Graduates' Unemployment



< 3 months

62.4 %
Share



3 ≤ months < 6

19.9 %
Share



6 ≤ months < 12

11.3 %
Share



≥ 1 year

6.4 %
Share

Reasons for not Seeking Work

Schooling / Training programme 32.9

Housework / family responsibilities 32.5

Going for further studies 2.6

Not interested / just completed study 1.0

Disabled 1.7

Retired/old age 29.2

% Share

Source: Graduates Statistics 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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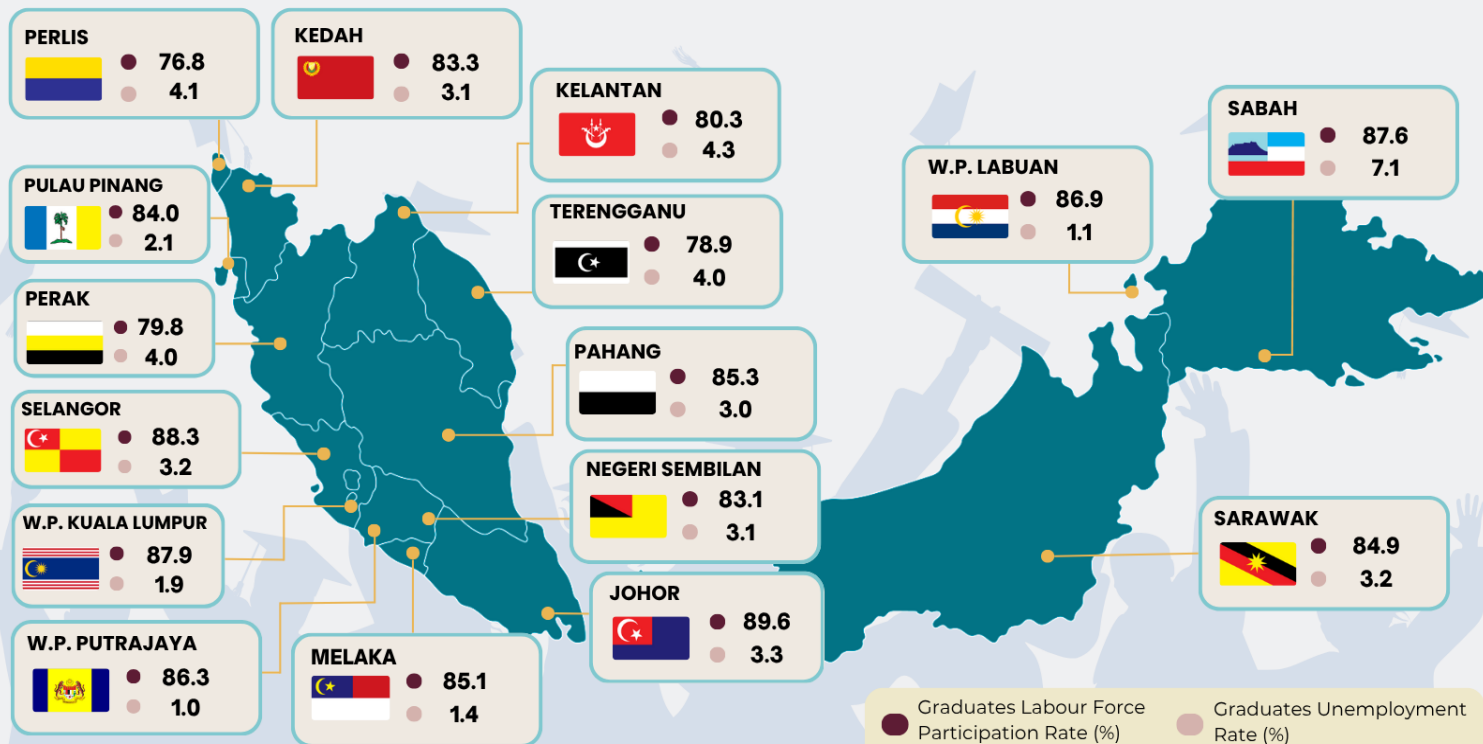
20 Oktober

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024



	MALAYSIA	JOHOR	KEDAH	KELANTAN	MELAKA	NEGERI SEMBILAN	PAHANG	PULAU PINANG	PERAK
Graduates	5,981.4	554.9	303.7	225.6	205.1	241.8	221.9	405.0	361.6
Employed	4,976.7	480.7	245.1	173.4	172.1	194.7	183.7	333.2	277.2
Unemployed	165.9	16.2	7.9	7.9	2.5	6.2	5.6	7.0	11.5
Outside Labour Force	838.8	57.9	50.6	44.4	30.6	40.9	32.6	64.8	72.9

	W.P. PUTRAJAYA	PERLIS	TERENGGANU	SELANGOR	W.P. KUALA LUMPUR	SARAWAK	SABAH	W.P. LABUAN
Graduates	41.3	48.7	172.4	1,825.2	697.4	301.3	361.8	13.7
Employed	35.3	35.9	130.6	1,559.7	601.3	247.7	294.3	11.8
Unemployed	0.3	1.5	5.4	51.2	11.8	8.1	22.7	0.1
Outside Labour Force	5.7	11.3	36.4	214.4	84.3	45.5	44.8	1.8

Source: Graduates Statistics 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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GRADUATES STATISTICS 2024

Higher mean & median monthly salaries & wages received by employed graduates in 2024

	Mean (RM)		Median (RM)		Share (%)	
Male	5,541	5,816	4,800	5,206	48.2	48.2
Female	4,683	4,910	4,350	4,508	51.8	51.8
Total	4,933	5,330	4,409	4,521	100	100

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Skill

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

	Mean (RM)		Median (RM)		Share (%)	
Skilled	6,149	6,243	5,663	5,723	67.6	67.8
Semi-skilled	2,851	2,953	2,375	2,550	31.3	31.0
Low-skilled	2,271	2,370	1,915	1,990	1.1	1.2

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Strata

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

	Mean (RM)		Median (RM)		Share (%)	
Urban	5,209	5,428	4,637	4,706	91.7	91.3
Rural	4,019	4,283	3,426	3,503	8.3	8.7

● Year 2023 ● Year 2024

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Strata

Mean (RM) Median (RM)

Malaysia	5,330	4,521
Johor	5,046	4,367
Kedah	4,498	3,616
Kelantan	4,505	4,132
Melaka	5,215	4,202
Negeri Sembilan	4,931	4,236
Pahang	5,005	4,769
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Terengganu	4,800	3,958
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Sarawak	5,087	4,508
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,212	5,888
W.P. Labuan	5,083	4,105
W.P. Putrajaya	6,471	5,723

Note: Graduates monthly salaries & wages statistics are based on full-time equivalent principal occupation of paid employees
Source: Graduates Statistics 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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1. PENDAHULUAN

Pasaran buruh Malaysia kini berada pada era transformasi yang pesat, digerakkan oleh kemajuan teknologi serta perubahan struktur pekerjaan yang semakin kompleks. Ketahanan ekonomi negara kekal kukuh, selaras dengan dasar progresif Kerajaan MADANI yang menumpukan kepada pembangunan modal insan berkemahiran tinggi dan berpengetahuan luas. Dalam konteks global, Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF) mengunjurkan bahawa sehingga 60 peratus pekerjaan di negara maju berpotensi terkesan oleh kemunculan kecerdasan buatan (AI), satu isyarat jelas bahawa landskap pekerjaan dunia sedang berubah dengan pantas dan memberi implikasi langsung kepada tenaga buruh domestik.

Fenomena ini menandakan peralihan paradigma besar apabila AI beralih daripada konsep teori kepada realiti operasional, atau lebih dikenali sebagai “The AI Tipping Point.” Teknologi seperti AI generatif, automasi pintar, pembelajaran mesin dan analitik data lanjutan kini menjadi sebahagian daripada operasi harian organisasi moden. Aplikasi seperti ChatGPT, Google Gemini, dan sistem AI tempatan dalam sektor perkhidmatan, kesihatan serta kewangan membuktikan bahawa AI bukan lagi alat sokongan, tetapi enjin utama produktiviti dan inovasi. Perubahan ini turut menuntut penyesuaian semula struktur kemahiran tenaga kerja, dengan permintaan yang semakin meningkat terhadap sains data, kejuruteraan perisian, reka bentuk digital dan komunikasi strategik, di samping kemahiran insaniah seperti pemikiran kritikal, penyelesaian masalah kompleks dan kreativiti.

Dalam konteks ini, Statistik Siswazah 2024 terbitan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menjadi rujukan utama dalam memahami kedudukan dan penyertaan siswazah dalam ekosistem tenaga kerja negara. Dihasilkan melalui gabungan pelbagai sumber data rasmi termasuk Survei Tenaga Buruh, Survei Gaji & Upah, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi dan Kajian Pengesanan Graduan, penerbitan ini memperincikan profil siswazah mengikut jantina, kumpulan umur, tahap pendidikan, kemahiran, status pekerjaan, negeri dan sektor ekonomi. Statistik ini bukan sekadar menggambarkan keadaan semasa siswazah, tetapi juga membantu menilai sejauh mana keupayaan graduan menyesuaikan diri dengan ekonomi berasaskan teknologi dan inovasi.

Menyedari cabaran transformasi pasaran kerja berasaskan teknologi, kerajaan melalui Belanjawan 2024 dan Pelan Hala Tuju Kecerdasan Buatan Negara telah memperkukuh inisiatif strategik bagi pembangunan tenaga kerja masa depan. Antara langkah utama termasuk perluasan TVET Madani, program Upskill Malaysia, agenda MyDIGITAL, serta pelbagai inisiatif peningkatan kemahiran dan keusahawanan di bawah Majlis Pekerjaan Negara, bertujuan membangunkan modal insan berkemahiran tinggi, berpengetahuan digital dan mampu menyesuaikan diri dengan keperluan industri yang semakin dipacu automasi, bagi memastikan tenaga kerja Malaysia kekal relevan, fleksibel dan kompetitif dalam ekonomi digital.

Melangkah ke hadapan, penyelarasan antara institusi pendidikan, industri dan dasar nasional perlu diperkukuh bagi memperkasa bidang berteknologi tinggi dan ekonomi berpaksikan data. Institusi pengajian tinggi disaran memperluas modul berkaitan AI, sains data dan automasi, di samping memupuk budaya pembelajaran sepanjang hayat. Pada masa sama, literasi digital dan kemahiran insaniah perlu dipertingkatkan bagi melahirkan graduan yang celik teknologi, berfikiran strategik dan berinovasi, sejajar aspirasi Malaysia menuju ekonomi berpendapatan tinggi berasaskan ilmu dan kecerdasan buatan.

2. STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

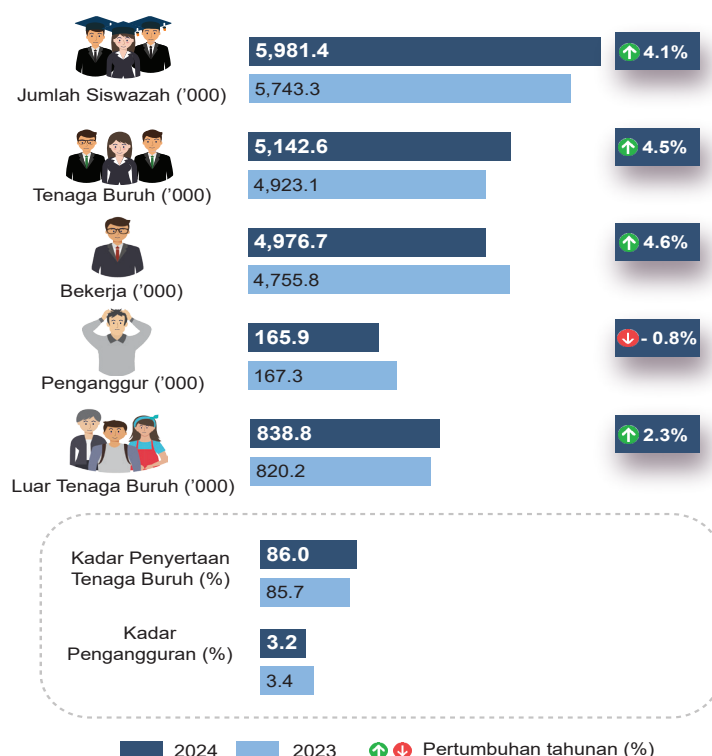
Bilangan siswazah di Malaysia pada tahun 2024 meningkat 4.1 peratus kepada 5.98 juta orang berbanding 5.74 juta orang pada tahun 2023. Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh yang merangkumi siswazah bekerja dan penganggur meningkat sebanyak 4.5 peratus kepada 5.14 juta orang (2023: 4.92 juta orang). Sementara itu, Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS) meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 86.0 peratus berbanding 85.7 peratus pada tahun 2023.

Lanjutan itu, bilangan siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus kepada 4.98 juta orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 4.76 juta orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran siswazah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.2 peratus berbanding 3.4 peratus pada tahun 2023. Bilangan siswazah yang menganggur turut berkurang sebanyak 0.8 peratus (-1.40 ribu orang) kepada 165.9 ribu orang berbanding 167.3 ribu orang menganggur pada tahun 2023.

Dalam tempoh yang sama, bilangan siswazah di luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 2.3 peratus (+18.6 ribu orang) merekodkan 838.8 ribu orang berbanding 820.2 ribu orang pada tahun 2023.

[Carta 1]

Carta 1: Statistik utama siswazah, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



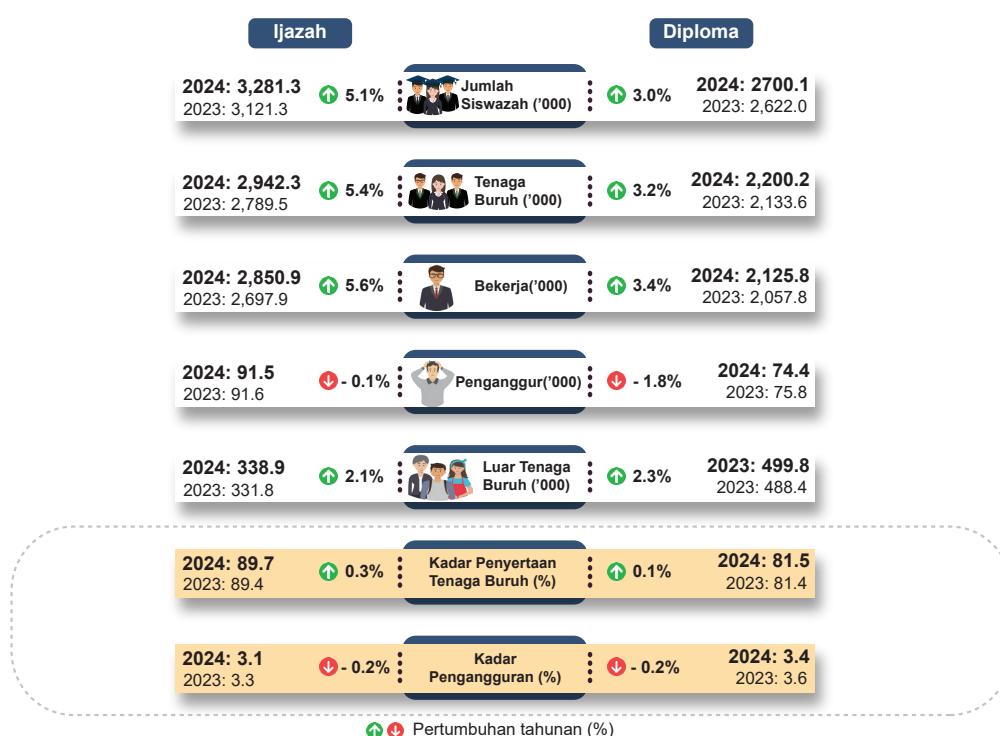
Bagi pecahan siswazah mengikut sijil, bilangan siswazah lepasan ijazah pada tahun 2024 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.1 peratus merangkumi 3.28 juta orang (2023: 3.12 juta orang). KPTBS bagi kategori ini mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus untuk mencatatkan 89.7 peratus daripada 2.94 juta orang dalam tenaga buruh siswazah (2023: 89.4%; 2.79 juta orang).

Bilangan siswazah lepasan ijazah yang bekerja pada 2024 ialah 2.85 juta orang merekodkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 5.6 peratus berbanding 2.70 juta orang pada tahun 2023. Pada masa yang sama, siswazah ijazah menganggur menurun sebanyak 0.1 peratus untuk merekodkan 91.5 ribu orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 91.6 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran bagi kategori ini menurun sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.1 peratus (2023: 3.3%). Bagi siswazah ijazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh pula meningkat sebanyak 2.1 peratus untuk mencatatkan 338.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2024 (2023: 331.8 ribu orang).

Bagi siswazah lepasan diploma turut mencatatkan peningkatan 3.0 peratus pada 2024 merekodkan 2.70 juta orang (2023: 2.62 juta orang). KPTBS dalam kategori ini meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus untuk mencatatkan 81.5 peratus daripada 2.20 juta orang dalam tenaga buruh siswazah (2023: 81.4%; 2.13 juta orang).

Daripada jumlah tenaga buruh dalam kalangan siswazah lepasan diploma, bilangan yang bekerja meningkat 3.4 peratus untuk merekodkan 2.13 juta orang berbanding 2.06 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Manakala, siswazah diploma menganggur turun 1.8 peratus kepada 74.4 ribu orang berbanding 75.8 ribu orang pada 2023. Kadar pengangguran turut mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.2 mata peratus kepada 3.4 peratus berbanding 3.6 peratus pada 2023. Bilangan siswazah diploma yang berada di luar tenaga buruh juga meningkat sebanyak 2.3 peratus kepada 499.8 ribu orang (2023: 488.4 ribu orang). **[Carta 2]**

Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

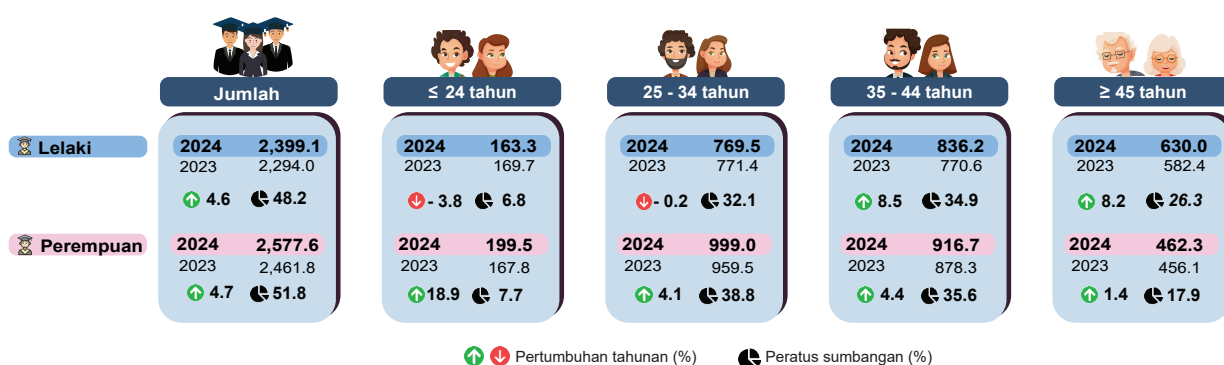


3. SISWAZAH BEKERJA

Pada tahun 2024, perbandingan siswazah bekerja mengikut jantina menunjukkan perempuan merangkumi 51.8 peratus (2.58 juta orang), manakala lelaki mencatatkan 48.2 peratus (2.40 juta orang). Bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan meningkat sebanyak 4.7 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya, manakala bilangan siswazah lelaki bekerja meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus.

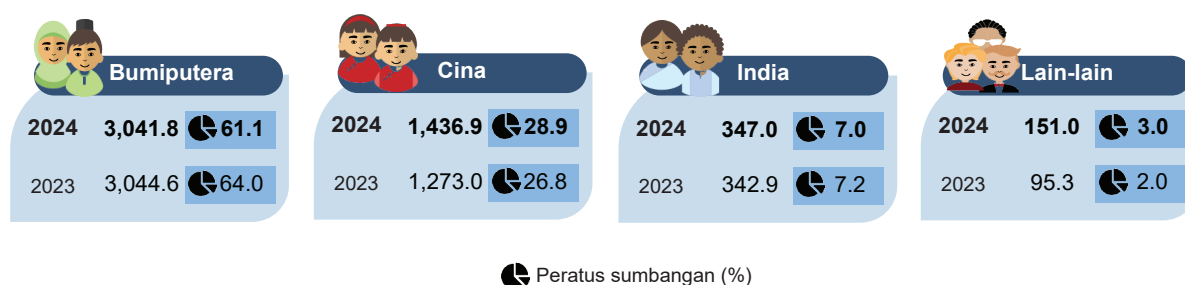
Dari segi kumpulan umur, kebanyakan siswazah bekerja tertumpu dalam kategori umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti oleh mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini secara keseluruhannya mewakili 70.8 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan siswazah bekerja. Dalam kalangan lelaki, mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun merangkumi 34.9 peratus (836.2 ribu orang), manakala mereka yang berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun mencatatkan 32.1 peratus (769.5 ribu orang). Sementara itu, jumlah keseluruhan siswazah bekerja perempuan yang berumur antara 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 38.8 peratus (999.0 ribu orang), diikuti oleh mereka yang berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun sebanyak 35.6 peratus (916.7 ribu orang). **[Paparan 1]**

Paparan 1: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Berdasarkan komposisi etnik siswazah bekerja di Malaysia, Bumiputera dan Cina merangkumi lebih dari 85 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan. Siswazah Bumiputera mewakili 61.1 peratus (3.04 juta orang), manakala siswazah Cina mencatatkan 28.9 peratus (1.44 juta orang). Baki siswazah bekerja terdiri daripada kaum India sebanyak 7.0 peratus (347.0 ribu orang) dan Lain-lain sebanyak 3.0 peratus (151.0 ribu orang). **[Paparan 2]**

Paparan 2: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Mengikut taraf pekerjaan, majoriti siswazah bekerja dikategorikan sebagai pekerja merangkumi 86.4 peratus atau 4.30 juta orang. Siswazah yang berada dalam kategori bekerja sendiri, yang sering dikaitkan dengan aktiviti keusahawanan, menyumbang sebanyak 7.2 peratus (360.5 ribu orang), diikuti oleh majikan sebanyak 5.6 peratus (277.6 ribu orang). Sementara itu, sebahagian kecil siswazah bekerja iaitu 0.8 peratus (37.9 ribu orang) terdiri daripada pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. **[Paparan 3]**

Paparan 3: Siswazah bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Analisis mengikut kategori pekerjaan menunjukkan bahawa lebih daripada dua pertiga siswazah bekerja (67.8%) terlibat dalam pekerjaan mahir, berjumlah 3.38 juta orang. Daripada jumlah tersebut, bahagian terbesar adalah dalam kategori Profesional yang merangkumi 57.2 peratus (1.93 juta orang), diikuti oleh kategori Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu sebanyak 24.4 peratus (822.5 ribu orang).

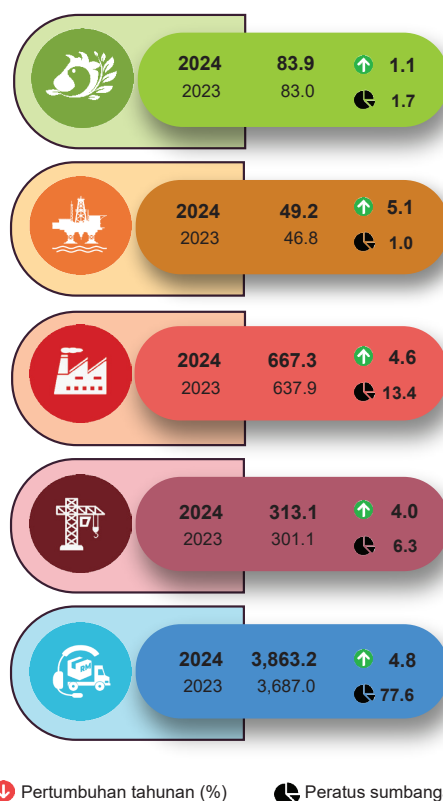
Pada masa yang sebanyak 31.0 peratus siswazah bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir, manakala 1.2 peratus berada dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini mencerminkan potensi ketidakpadanan pekerjaan, kerana tahap pendidikan, pengetahuan dan kemahiran mereka mungkin tidak dimanfaatkan sepenuhnya dalam pekerjaan semasa. Secara keseluruhan, seramai 1.54 juta siswazah bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir, dengan majoritinya terdiri daripada pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan (46.3%), diikuti oleh pekerja sokongan perkeranian (34.4%) serta pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan (12.9%). Sementara itu, seramai 57.5 ribu siswazah bekerja dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah, menunjukkan kenaikan sebanyak 11.0 peratus berbanding 51.8 ribu orang yang direkodkan pada tahun 2023. **[Paparan 4]**

Paparan 4: Siswazah bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



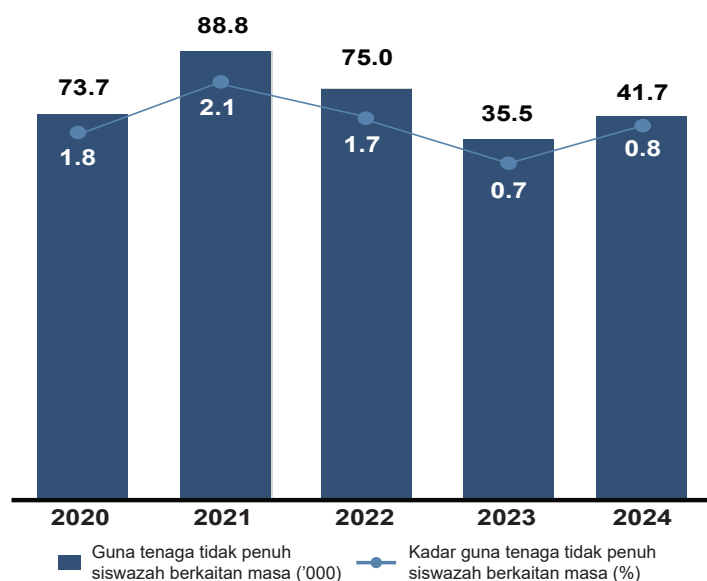
Dari perspektif aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan pada tahun 2024 merangkumi sumbangan terbesar, iaitu sebanyak 77.6 peratus (3.86 juta orang). Sementara itu, sebanyak 13.4 peratus atau 667.3 ribu siswazah terlibat dalam sektor Pembuatan, diikuti oleh 6.3 peratus (313.1 ribu orang) dalam sektor Pembinaan. Dalam tempoh yang sama, sektor Pertanian mencatatkan 1.7 peratus (83.9 ribu orang), manakala sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mewakili 1.0 peratus (49.2 ribu orang). **[Paparan 5]**

Paparan 5: Siswazah bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



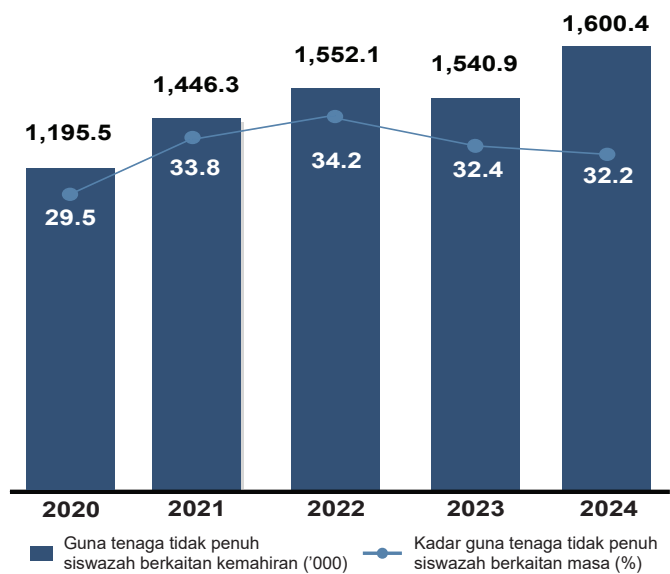
Selain pengangguran, ketidakcekapan pasaran buruh juga diukur dari segi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan kemahiran. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa merujuk kepada individu yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu disebabkan oleh keadaan kerja atau kekurangan peluang pekerjaan, namun sanggup dan bersedia untuk bekerja lebih masa. Bilangan siswazah dalam kategori guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa meningkat pada tahun 2024, mencatatkan 41.7 ribu orang berbanding 35.5 ribu orang pada tahun 2023. Seiring dengan itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dalam kalangan siswazah juga bertambah 0.8 peratus pada tahun 2024. **[Carta3]**

Carta 3: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024



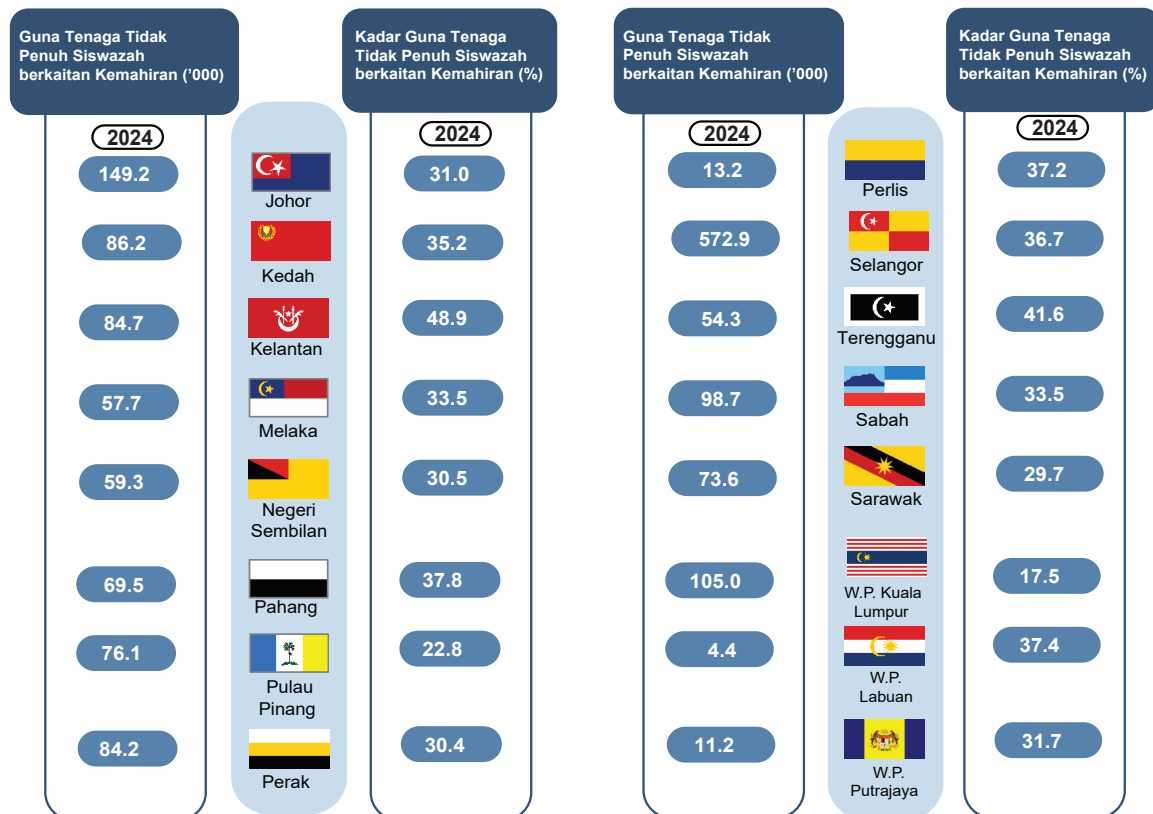
Satu lagi dimensi ketidakcekapan buruh adalah berkaitan dengan kemahiran, yang merangkumi siswazah bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, yang masih menjadi salah satu cabaran struktur dalam pasaran buruh, menunjukkan kenaikan pada tahun 2024 kepada 1.60 juta orang berbanding 1.54 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran menurun kepada 32.2 peratus berbanding 32.4 peratus pada tahun 2023. **[Carta 4]**

Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024



Berdasarkan pecahan Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh berkaitan kemahiran mengikut negeri pada 2024, di dapati tujuh negeri mencatatkan kadar yang lebih rendah berbanding paras nasional pada 32.2 peratus iaitu Putrajaya (31.7%), Johor (31.0%), Negeri Sembilan (30.5%), Perak (30.4%), Sarawak (29.7%), Pulau Pinang (22.8%) dan W.P Kuala Lumpur (17.5%). **[Paparan 6]**

Paparan 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran mengikut negeri, 2024



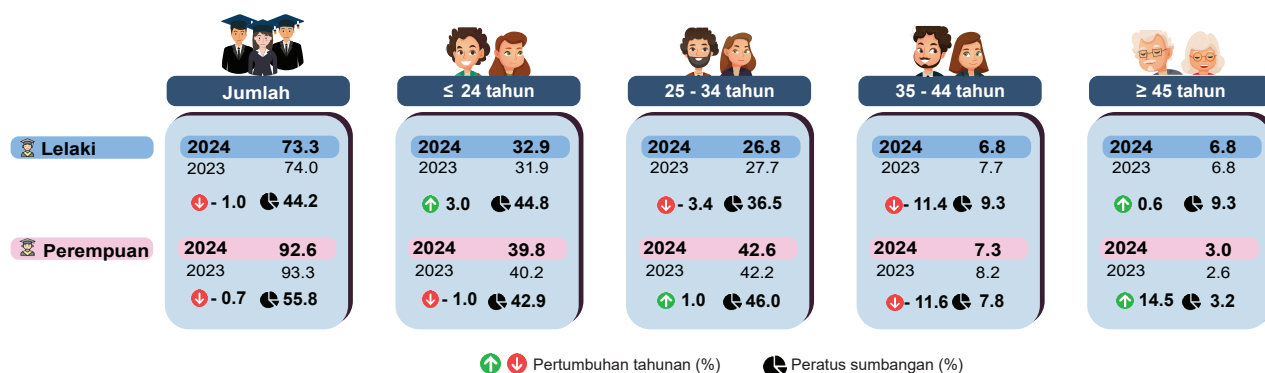
4. SISWAZAH MENGANGGUR

Selaras dengan peningkatan jumlah siswazah yang bekerja pada tahun 2024, kadar pengangguran dalam kalangan siswazah menunjukkan penurunan dari segi bilangan dan peratusan. Jumlah siswazah menganggur mencatatkan 165.9 ribu orang berbanding 167.3 ribu orang pada tahun 2023, sementara kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 3.2 peratus berbanding 3.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Komposisi siswazah perempuan yang menganggur menyumbang lebih separuh iaitu 55.8 peratus daripada jumlah pengangguran siswazah, berbanding 44.2 peratus oleh siswazah lelaki. Walaupun peratus sumbangan adalah kekal sama, namun berlaku penurunan tahun ke tahun dalam pengangguran pada tahun 2024 dilihat berlaku dalam kalangan lelaki dan perempuan. Bilangan siswazah lelaki yang menganggur menurun sebanyak 1.0 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya, menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan sebanyak 73.3 ribu orang. Sementara itu, bilangan siswazah perempuan yang menganggur menurun sebanyak 0.7 peratus tahun ke tahun mencecah 92.6 ribu orang.

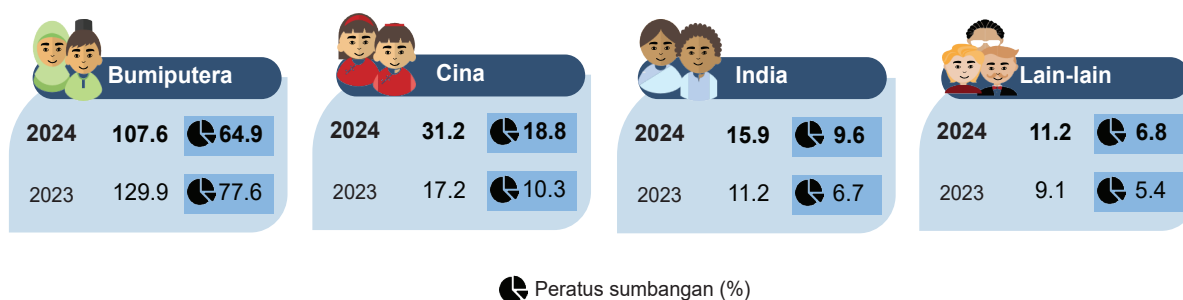
Taburan siswazah menganggur lelaki dan perempuan mengikut kumpulan umur menunjukkan tumpuan utama pada dua kumpulan, iaitu 24 tahun ke bawah serta 25 hingga 34 tahun. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini merangkumi lebih daripada 80 peratus daripada keseluruhan siswazah menganggur bagi kedua-dua jantina. Bagi siswazah lelaki, mereka yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah membentuk 44.8 peratus (32.9 ribu orang), manakala kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 36.5 peratus (26.8 ribu orang). Bagi siswazah perempuan pula, 42.9 peratus (39.8 ribu orang) adalah berumur 24 tahun ke bawah, diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun yang mewakili 46.0 peratus (42.6 ribu orang). **[Paparan 7]**

Paparan 7: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Dari segi etnik, kebanyakan siswazah yang menganggur adalah Bumiputera, menyumbang sebanyak 64.9 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan, yang bersamaan dengan 107.6 ribu orang. Kumpulan etnik Cina pula terdiri daripada 18.8 peratus siswazah yang menganggur, bersamaan dengan 31.2 ribu orang. Selebihnya, siswazah yang menganggur adalah etnik India (9.6%; 15.9 ribu orang) dan etnik lain-lain (6.8%; 11.2 ribu orang). **[Paparan 8]**

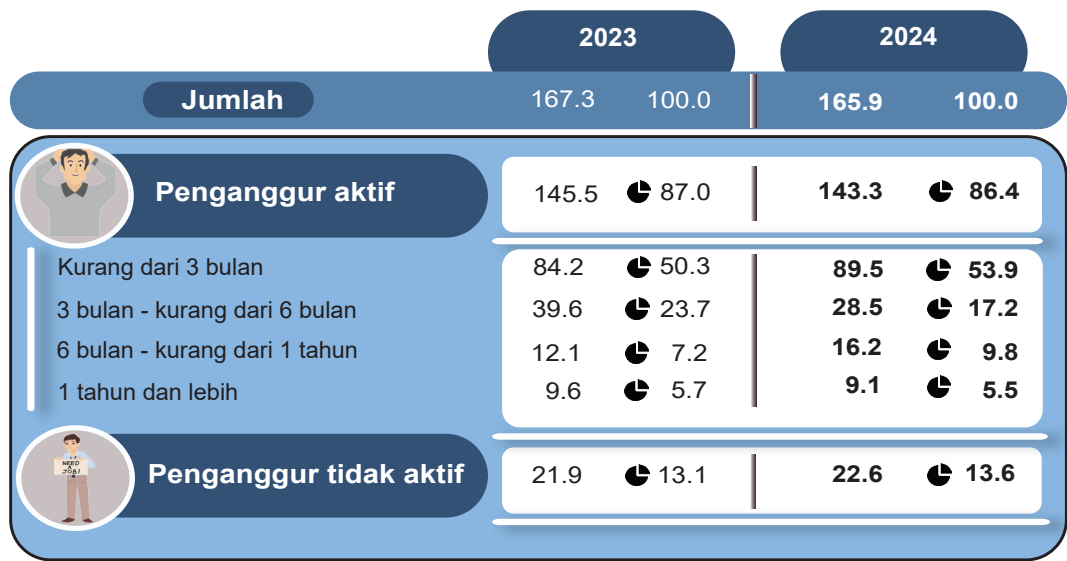
Paparan 8: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah tergolong dalam kategori penganggur aktif, dengan jumlah keseluruhan seramai 143.3 ribu orang atau 86.4 peratus. Dalam kalangan penganggur aktif ini, majoriti merupakan mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, iaitu sebanyak 53.9 peratus (89.5 ribu orang). Kumpulan kedua terbesar pula terdiri daripada siswazah yang telah menganggur antara tiga hingga enam bulan, meliputi 17.2 peratus (28.5 ribu orang). Seterusnya, 9.8 peratus (16.2 ribu orang) telah menganggur antara enam hingga dua belas bulan, manakala kumpulan paling kecil ialah mereka yang mengalami pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun, merangkumi 5.5 peratus atau 9.1 ribu orang.

Selain itu, terdapat siswazah yang dikelaskan sebagai penganggur tidak aktif, yang membentuk 13.6 peratus (22.6 ribu orang) daripada jumlah keseluruhan pada tahun 2024. Individu ini tidak mencari pekerjaan secara aktif tetapi sedia untuk bekerja. **[Paparan 9]**

Paparan 9: Siswazah menganggur mengikut tempoh menganggur, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



 Peratus sumbangan

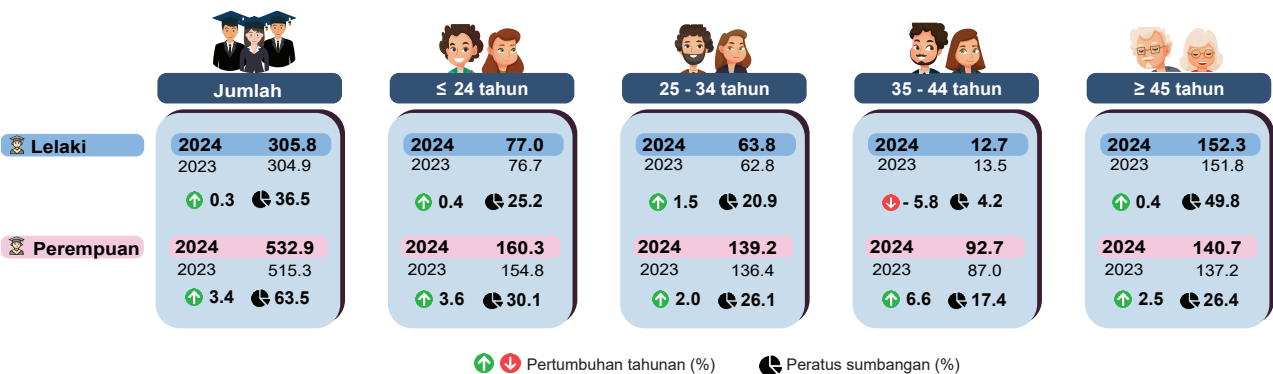
5. SISWAZAH LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Pada tahun 2024, jumlah siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 838.8 ribu orang, berbanding 820.2 ribu orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Dari segi jantina, majoriti siswazah di luar tenaga buruh merupakan perempuan, merangkumi 63.5 peratus atau 532.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2024. Jumlah ini meningkat sebanyak 3.4 peratus berbanding 515.3 ribu orang pada tahun 2023. Sementara itu, siswazah lelaki juga mencatatkan sedikit peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus, daripada 304.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2023 kepada 305.8 ribu orang pada tahun 2024.

Dari aspek kumpulan umur, hampir separuh (49.8%) siswazah lelaki yang berada di luar tenaga buruh berumur 45 tahun dan ke atas merangkumi 152.3 ribu orang. Diikuti oleh kumpulan 24 tahun dan ke bawah yang merangkumi 25.2 peratus (77.0 ribu orang) dan kumpulan 25 hingga 34 tahun sebanyak 20.9 peratus (63.8 ribu orang).

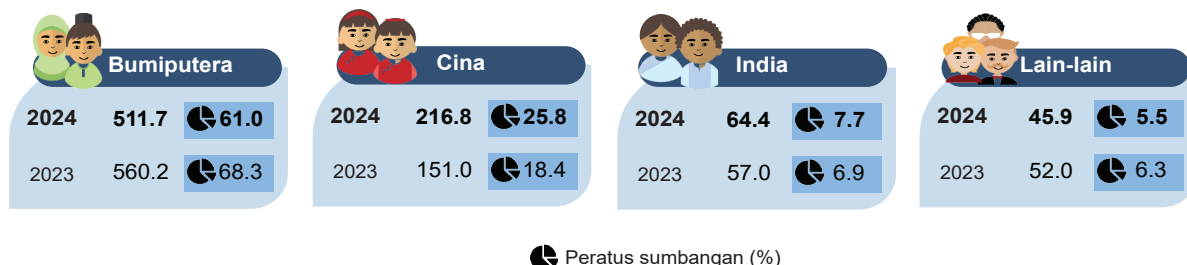
Bagi siswazah perempuan yang berada di luar tenaga buruh, kumpulan umur 24 tahun dan ke bawah merekodkan sumbangan terbesar iaitu 30.1 peratus (160.3 ribu orang). Kumpulan kedua terbesar ialah mereka yang berumur 45 tahun dan ke atas dengan sumbangan 26.4 peratus (140.7 ribu orang), diikuti oleh kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun yang menyumbang 26.1 peratus (139.2 ribu orang). [Paparan 10]

Paparan 10: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Dari segi komposisi etnik, lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah di luar tenaga buruh terdiri daripada Bumiputera dan Cina. Siswazah Bumiputera menyumbang 61.0 peratus (511.7 ribu orang), manakala siswazah Cina mencatatkan 25.8 peratus (216.8 ribu orang). Siswazah India pula merangkumi 7.7 peratus (64.4 ribu orang) dan lain-lain etnik sebanyak 5.5 peratus (45.9 ribu orang). **[Paparannya 11]**

Paparan 11: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

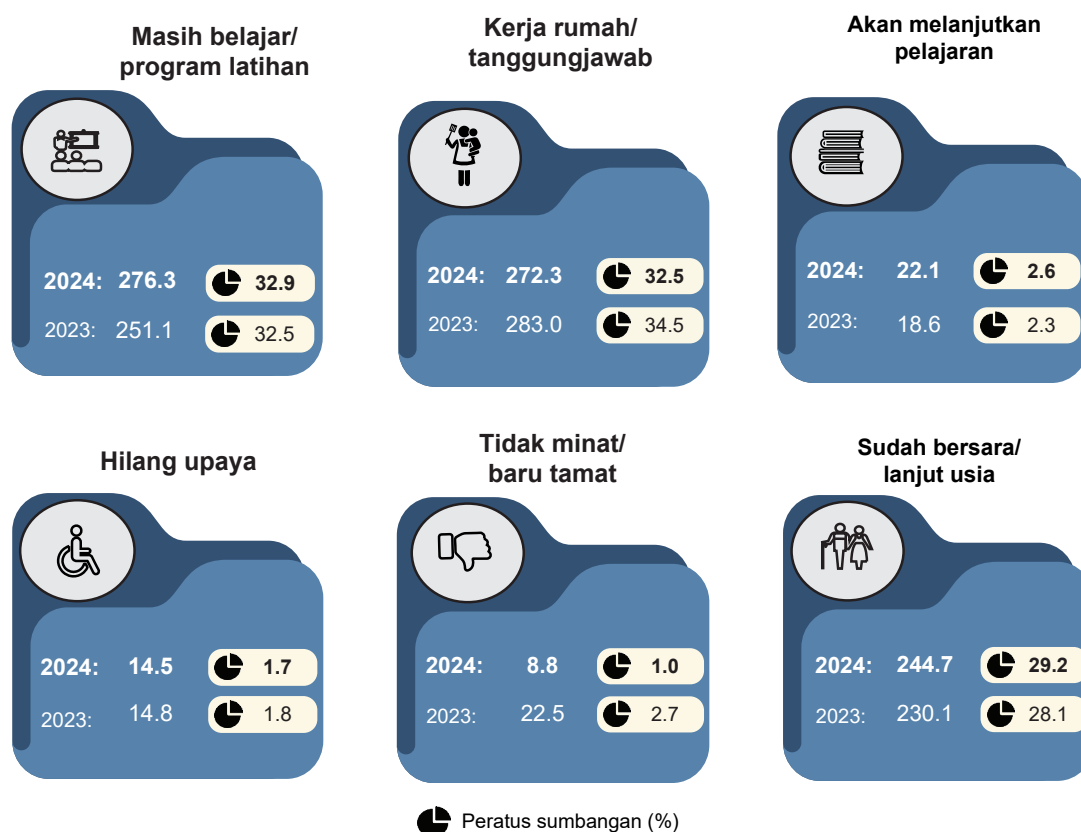


Analisis lanjut mendapati bahawa 32.9 peratus siswazah di luar tenaga buruh pada tahun 2024, bersamaan 276.3 ribu orang, adalah disebabkan masih belajar atau mengikuti program latihan. Sementara itu, 32.5 peratus (272.3 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga.

Selain itu, 29.2 peratus (244.7 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh kerana sudah bersara atau lanjut usia, manakala 2.6 peratus (22.1 ribu orang) berhasrat untuk melanjutkan pelajaran. Sebanyak 1.7 peratus (14.5 ribu orang) pula tidak mencari pekerjaan disebabkan hilang upaya, dan 1.0 peratus (8.8 ribu orang) kerana tidak berminat atau baru tamat pengajian.

Menariknya, sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan berbeza mengikut jantina. Dalam kalangan siswazah lelaki, hampir separuh (49.7%) tidak mencari pekerjaan kerana sudah bersara atau lanjut usia, manakala 39.9 peratus masih belajar atau menjalani program latihan. Sebaliknya, siswazah perempuan kebanyakannya (49.3%) berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga, diikuti oleh 29.0 peratus yang masih belajar atau mengikuti program latihan. **[Paparannya 12]**

Paparan 12: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



6. TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Beralih kepada statistik siswazah mengikut negeri, kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) melebihi kadar nasional pada 85.7 peratus pada tahun 2024. Johor mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 89.6 peratus, diikuti oleh Selangor (88.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.9%), Sabah (87.6%) dan W.P. Labuan (86.9%). Sebaliknya, empat negeri yang mencatatkan KPTBS terendah ialah Kelantan (80.3%), Perak (79.8%), Terengganu (78.9%) dan Perlis (76.8%).

Berdasarkan kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2024, Sabah mencatatkan kadar tertinggi sebanyak 7.1 peratus, namun kadar ini adalah lebih rendah berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 7.9%), manakala negeri-negeri lain mencatatkan kadar pengangguran di bawah 5.0 peratus. Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya kekal mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah di negara ini, iaitu 1.0 peratus.

Pada masa yang sama, semua negeri menunjukkan kadar pengangguran bertambah baik berbanding tahun sebelumnya, kecuali W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya, kekal pada kadar yang sama dengan masing-masing mencatatkan 1.1 peratus dan 1.0 peratus. **[Paparan 13]**

Paparan 13: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) dan pengangguran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)			Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)			Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)			Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)	
2023	2024		2023	2024		2023	2024		2023	2024
90.0	89.6	 Johor	3.2	3.3		74.3	76.8	 Perlis	4.2	4.1
82.4	83.3	 Kedah	3.4	3.1		88.7	88.3	 Selangor	3.3	3.2
76.3	80.3	 Kelantan	4.7	4.3		76.6	78.9	 Terengganu	3.9	4.0
85.2	85.1	 Melaka	1.7	1.4		87.0	87.6	 Sabah	7.9	7.1
81.9	83.1	 Negeri Sembilan	3.0	3.1		84.9	84.9	 Sarawak	3.5	3.2
82.9	85.3	 Pahang	3.2	3.0		88.1	87.9	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.1	1.9
85.3	84.0	 Pulau Pinang	1.9	2.1		87.4	86.9	 W.P. Labuan	1.1	1.1
78.7	79.8	 Perak	4.3	4.0		86.0	86.3	 W.P. Putrajaya	1.0	1.0

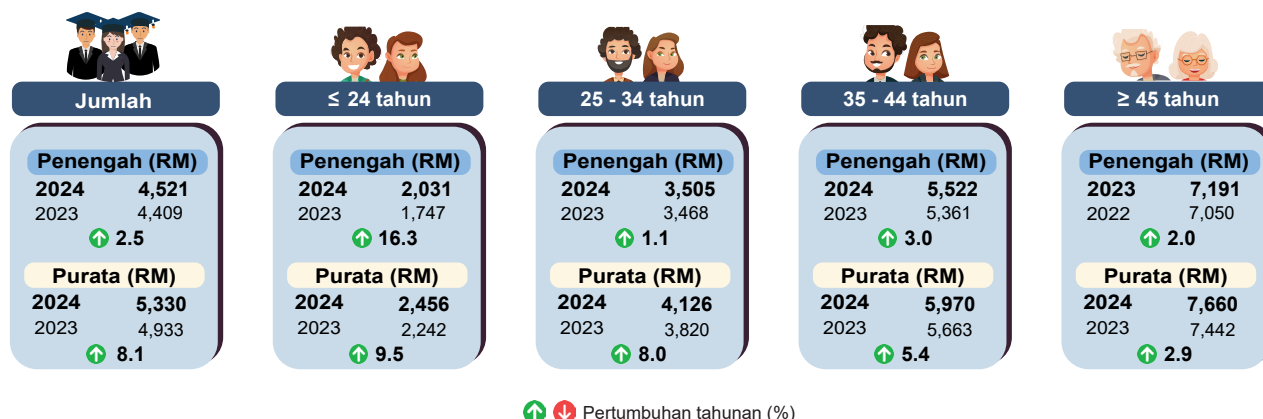
7. GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Pada tahun 2024, siswazah bekerja memperoleh penengah gaji dan upah bulanan sebanyak RM4,521, manakala purata gaji dan upah siswazah sebanyak RM5,330 sebulan. Kedua-dua penengah dan purata gaji dan upah siswazah ini menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara berbanding 2023, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 2.5 peratus (2023: RM4,409) dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 8.1 peratus (2023: RM4,933).

Gaji dan upah siswazah berbeza merentas kumpulan umur, mencerminkan perbezaan dalam pengalaman dan jawatan pekerjaan, yang biasanya bertambah baik seiring dengan usia. Siswazah berumur 45 tahun ke atas menerima penengah dan purata gaji dan upah tertinggi, masing-masing sebanyak RM7,191 dan RM7,660.

Sebaliknya, siswazah berumur 24 tahun dan ke bawah menerima penengah gaji dan upah terendah iaitu RM2,031 dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak RM2,456. Walau bagaimanapun, siswazah dalam kumpulan umur ini menyaksikan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun tertinggi, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 16.3 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat 9.5 peratus. Kumpulan umur lain juga mengalami pertumbuhan positif dalam gaji dan upah bulanan dalam tempoh yang sama. **[Paparan 14]**

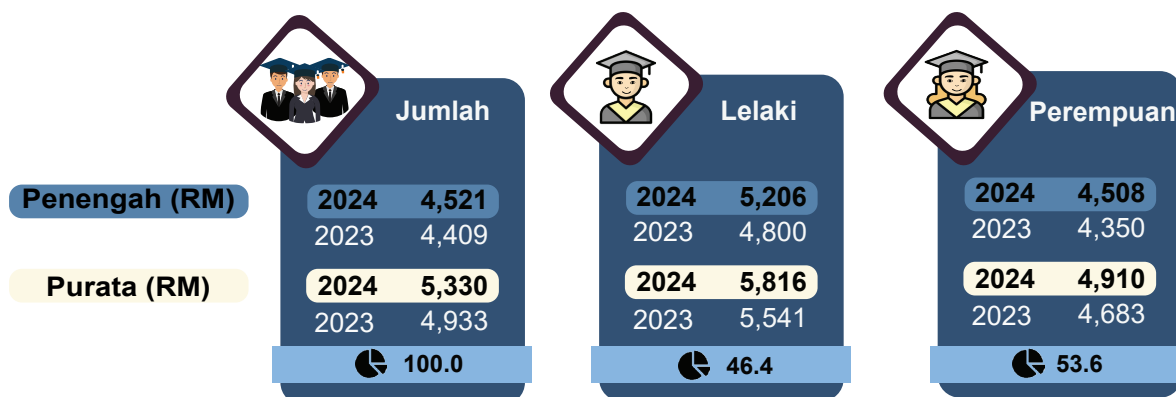
Paparan 14: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Siswazah lelaki terus memperoleh gaji dan upah yang lebih tinggi daripada siswazah perempuan. Pada 2024, penengah gaji dan upah bulanan siswazah lelaki ialah RM5,206, berbanding RM4,508 untuk siswazah perempuan. Begitu juga, purata gaji dan upah bulanan siswazah lelaki ialah RM5,816, lebih tinggi daripada RM4,910 sebulan yang diperoleh oleh siswazah perempuan.

Kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan mengalami peningkatan gaji dan upah pada 2024 tetapi siswazah lelaki menyaksikan peningkatan yang lebih ketara, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 8.5 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak 5.0 peratus. Manakala, penengah gaji dan upah bulanan bagi siswazah perempuan turut mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 3.6 peratus dan purata gaji dan upah naik sebanyak 4.9 peratus. [Paparan 15]

Paparan 15: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Berdasarkan analisis lanjut mengikut etnik, siswazah Cina mencapai gaji dan upah tertinggi, dengan penengah gaji dan upah RM5,209, meningkat 0.5 peratus tahun ke tahun dan purata gaji dan upah RM6,021 sebulan meningkat sebanyak 4.7 peratus tahun ke tahun.

Siswazah Bumiputera merekodkan kenaikan 4.1 peratus tahun ke tahun dalam penengah gaji dan upah kepada RM4,682, manakala purata gaji dan upah bagi Siswazah Bumiputera meningkat sebanyak 2.4 peratus kepada RM5,137 sebulan. Siswazah India mengalami kenaikan 4.8 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah mencecah RM4,521, manakala purata gaji dan upah naik 5.9 peratus kepada RM5,430. [Paparan 16]

Paparan 16: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

	Bumiputera			Cina			India			Lain-lain		
	2024	2023		2024	2023		2024	2023		2024	2023	
Penengah (RM)	4,682	4,497	↑ 4.1	5,209	5,181	↑ 0.5	4,521	4,315	↑ 4.8	2,939	2,881	↑ 2.0
Purata (RM)	5,137	5,015	↑ 2.4	6,021	5,749	↑ 4.7	5,430	5,126	↑ 5.9	3,543	3,320	↑ 6.7

↑ ↓ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)

Gaji & upah siswazah meningkat merentas ketiga-tiga kategori tahap Kemahiran pada 2024. Penengah gaji dan upah dalam kategori Pekerja Mahir meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM5,723 dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat sebanyak 1.5 peratus kepada RM6,243 sebulan. Gaji dan upah siswazah bekerja dalam kategori Separuh mahir meningkat 7.4 peratus bagi penengah gaji dan upah kepada RM2,550 sebulan dan 3.6 peratus bagi purata gaji dan upah kepada RM2,953 sebulan. Sementara itu, siswazah Berkemahiran rendah mencatatkan pertumbuhan sederhana, dengan penengah gaji dan upah meningkat 3.9 peratus kepada RM1,990 dan purata gaji dan upah meningkat 4.4 peratus kepada RM2,370 sebulan. **[Paparan 17]**

Paparan 17: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut tahap kemahiran, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

	Penengah (RM)		Purata (RM)	
Mahir	2024	5,723	6,243	
	2023	5,663	6,149	
		↑ 1.1	↑ 1.5	

	Penengah (RM)		Purata (RM)	
Separuh mahir	2024	2,550	2,953	
	2023	2,375	2,851	
		↑ 7.4	↑ 3.6	

	Penengah (RM)		Purata (RM)	
Berkemahiran rendah	2024	1,990	2,370	
	2023	1,915	2,271	
		↑ 3.9	↑ 4.4	

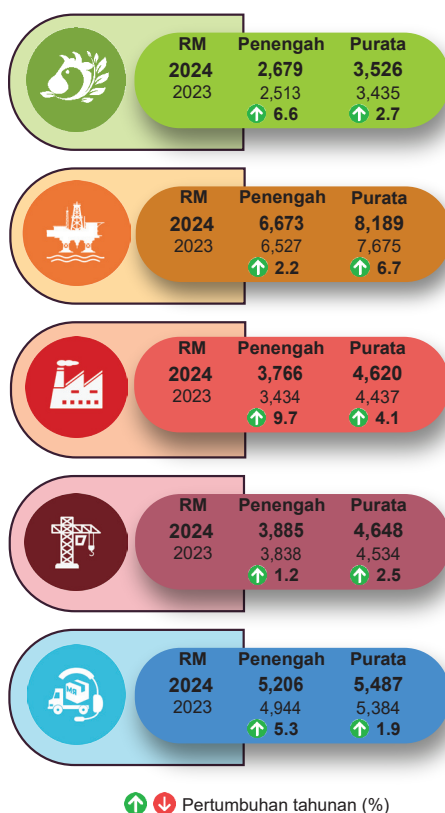
↑ ↓ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)

Bagi gaji dan upah bulanan yang diterima mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah dalam sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian mempunyai gaji dan upah bulanan tertinggi. Siswazah dalam sektor ini melaporkan penengah gaji dan upah sebanyak RM6,673 dan purata gaji dan upah sebanyak RM8,189, mencerminkan peningkatan 2.2 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah (2023: RM6,527) dan kenaikan 6.7 peratus dalam purata gaji dan upah (2023: RM7,675).

Siswazah dalam sektor Pembuatan mengalami pertumbuhan penengah gaji dan upah yang paling ketara iaitu meningkat sebanyak 9.7 peratus kepada RM3,766 (2023: RM3,434). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian yang menyaksikan peningkatan 6.6 peratus kepada RM2,679 (2023: RM2,513) dan sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan kenaikan 5.3 peratus kepada RM 5,206 (2023: RM4,944). Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan menyaksikan pertumbuhan 1.2 peratus dalam penengah gaji dan upah, mencecah RM3,885 berbanding RM3,838 pada 2023.

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

Paparan 18: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



8. KESIMPULAN

Pada tahun 2024, pasaran buruh siswazah Malaysia terus menunjukkan prestasi yang positif sejajar dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara yang stabil. Jumlah siswazah meningkat sebanyak 4.1 peratus kepada 5.98 juta orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Daripada jumlah tersebut, seramai 5.14 juta orang merupakan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh, manakala 838.8 ribu orang atau 14.0 peratus berada di luar tenaga buruh. Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS) meningkat kepada 86.0 peratus, menunjukkan penglibatan graduan dalam pasaran kerja yang semakin kukuh.

Pada masa yang sama, kadar pengangguran siswazah terus menurun kepada 3.2 peratus berbanding 3.4 peratus pada tahun 2023, selaras dengan peningkatan peluang pekerjaan dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi. Peningkatan ini turut disokong oleh pelaksanaan dasar dan inisiatif kerajaan yang memberi tumpuan kepada pembangunan modal insan berkemahiran tinggi dan kebolehpasaran graduan.

Dari segi pendapatan, gaji purata dan penengah siswazah mencatatkan peningkatan berterusan pada tahun 2024. Purata gaji bulanan meningkat kepada RM5,330 manakala gaji penengah meningkat kepada RM4,521. Bagi siswazah berijazah, gaji penengah direkodkan sebanyak RM5,724, manakala pemegang diploma memperoleh RM3,390. Peningkatan ini mencerminkan pulangan positif terhadap pelaburan dalam pendidikan tinggi serta kestabilan pasaran buruh graduan.

Penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina turut menunjukkan perkembangan yang baik, dengan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh lelaki sebanyak 89.0 peratus dan perempuan sebanyak 83.4 peratus. Jurang penyertaan antara jantina yang semakin kecil menunjukkan peningkatan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih seimbang dan inklusif.

Secara keseluruhannya, pada tahun 2024, di sebalik ketidaktentuan ekonomi global semasa, pasaran buruh Malaysia terus menunjukkan daya tahan yang kukuh sepanjang tahun ini. Seiring dengan Belanjawan 2025, kerajaan kekal komited menyokong kebajikan pelajar dan memperkukuh kebolehpasaran siswazah melalui pelbagai inisiatif yang berfokus kepada pembangunan modal insan berkemahiran tinggi. Menuju ke hadapan, usaha untuk menyelaraskan sistem pendidikan dengan permintaan pasaran kerja serta memperluas penggunaan alat pembelajaran berasaskan kecerdasan buatan (AI) akan memastikan siswazah masa hadapan bersedia menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi negara yang mampan dan berteraskan inovasi.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's labour market is undergoing a rapid transformation, driven by technological advancement and increasingly complex changes in the structure of work. The nation's economic resilience remains strong, supported by the progressive policies of the MADANI Government, which emphasise the development of a highly skilled and knowledgeable workforce. Globally, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that up to 60 per cent of jobs in advanced economies could be affected by the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI), a clear signal that the global employment landscape is shifting swiftly, with direct implications for Malaysia's labour market.

This phenomenon marks a major paradigm shift as AI moves from theoretical concept to operational reality, a transition often referred to as "The AI Tipping Point." Technologies such as generative AI, intelligent automation, machine learning, and advanced data analytics are now deeply embedded in modern organisational operations. Applications like ChatGPT, Google Gemini, and locally developed AI systems in services, healthcare, and finance sectors have demonstrated that AI is no longer merely a support tool, but a central driver of productivity and innovation. Consequently, the labour market faces an urgent need to reskill and upskill its workforce, with growing demand for expertise in data science, software engineering, digital design, and strategic communications, alongside human-centric skills such as critical thinking, complex problem-solving, and creativity.

In this context, the Graduate Statistics 2024 published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) serves as a key reference for understanding the position and participation of graduates within the national labour ecosystem. Compiled using multiple official data sources including the Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics, and the Graduate Tracer Study. This publication details graduate profiles by gender, age group, education level, skill type, employment status, state, and economic sector. Beyond reflecting the current status of graduates, these statistics provide valuable insights into their adaptability in a technology-driven and innovation-based economy.

Recognising the challenges of a technology-centric labour market, the government through Budget 2024 and the National Artificial Intelligence Roadmap has strengthened strategic initiatives to develop the workforce of the future. Key measures include the expansion of TVET Madani, the Upskill Malaysia programme, the MyDIGITAL agenda, and various skills enhancement and entrepreneurship initiatives under the National Employment Council. These efforts aim to build a digitally competent, highly skilled, and adaptable workforce that remains relevant, resilient, and competitive in an increasingly automated and innovation-driven economy.

Moving forward, stronger alignment between educational institutions, industries, and national policies is crucial to advancing high-technology sectors and data-driven economic growth. Higher learning institutions are encouraged to broaden AI-, data science-, and automation-related curricula while fostering experiential and lifelong learning. At the same time, greater emphasis on digital literacy and human skills will be essential in nurturing graduates who are not only technologically adept but also strategic, creative, and innovative in line with Malaysia's aspiration to achieve a knowledge-driven, innovation-led, and AI-empowered high-income economy.

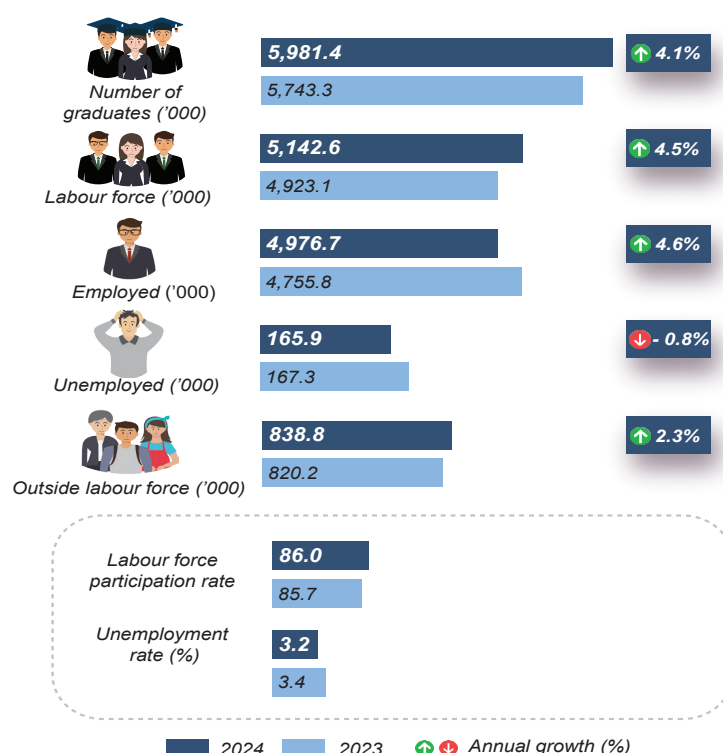
2. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF GRADUATES

The number of graduates in Malaysia during 2024 edged up to 4.1 per cent to 5.98 million persons compared to 5.74 million persons in 2023. The number of graduates in the labour force encompassed of employed and unemployed graduates, rose by 4.5 per cent to 5.14 million persons (2023: 4.92 million persons). In the meantime, the Graduate Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR) increased by 0.3 percentage points to 86.0 per cent compared to 85.7 per cent in 2023.

Consequently, the number of employed graduates grew by 4.6 per cent to 4.98 million persons compared to the previous year (2023: 4.76 million persons). Meanwhile, the graduate unemployment rate recorded a decline of 0.2 percentage points to 3.2 per cent as compared to 3.4 per cent in 2023. The number of unemployed graduates reduced by 0.8 per cent (-1.40 thousand persons) to 165.9 thousand persons as opposed to 167.3 thousand unemployed graduates in 2023.

During the same period, the number of graduates outside the labour force went up by 2.3 per cent (+18.6 thousand persons), recorded 838.8 thousand persons as compared to 820.2 thousand persons in 2023. **[Chart 1]**

Chart 1: Principal statistics of graduates, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



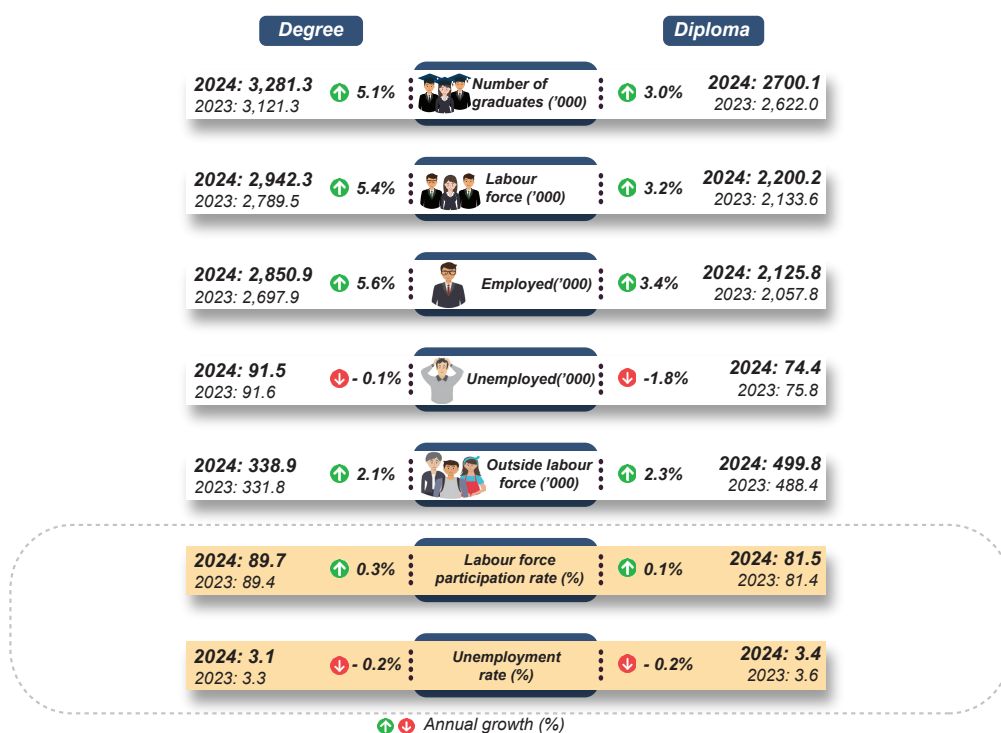
Looking at the disaggregation by certificates, the number of degree graduates in 2024 recorded an increase of 5.1 per cent, accounted for 3.28 million persons (2023: 3.12 million persons). The GLFPR for this category rose by 0.3 percentage points to record 89.7 per cent, representing 2.94 million persons in the labour force (2023: 89.4%; 2.79 million persons).

The number of employed degree graduates in 2024 was 2.85 million persons after posting a year-on-year increase of 5.6 per cent from 2.70 million persons in 2023. Concurrently, the number of unemployed degree graduates decreased by 0.1 per cent to 91.5 thousand persons compared to the previous year (2023: 91.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for this category dropped by 0.2 percentage points to 3.1 per cent (2023: 3.3%). Degree graduates outside the labour force increased by 2.1 per cent, recorded to 338.9 thousand persons in 2024 (2023: 331.8 thousand persons).

For diploma graduates, the number continued to grow by 3.0 per cent in 2024, recorded to 2.70 million persons (2023: 2.62 million persons). The GLFPR for this category increased by 0.1 percentage points to 81.5 per cent, with 2.20 million persons in the labour force (2023: 81.4%; 2.13 million persons).

Among diploma graduates in the labour force, the number of employed rose by 3.4 per cent, recording 2.13 million persons compared to 2.06 million persons in the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed diploma graduates saw a year-on-year decline of 1.8 per cent to 74.4 thousand persons as compared to 75.8 thousand persons in 2023. The unemployment rate also a decreased 0.2 percentage points to record 3.4 per cent as opposed to 3.6 per cent in the 2023. The number of diploma graduates who were outside the labour force also edged up by 2.3 per cent to 499.8 thousand persons (2023: 488.4 thousand persons). **[Chart 2]**

Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

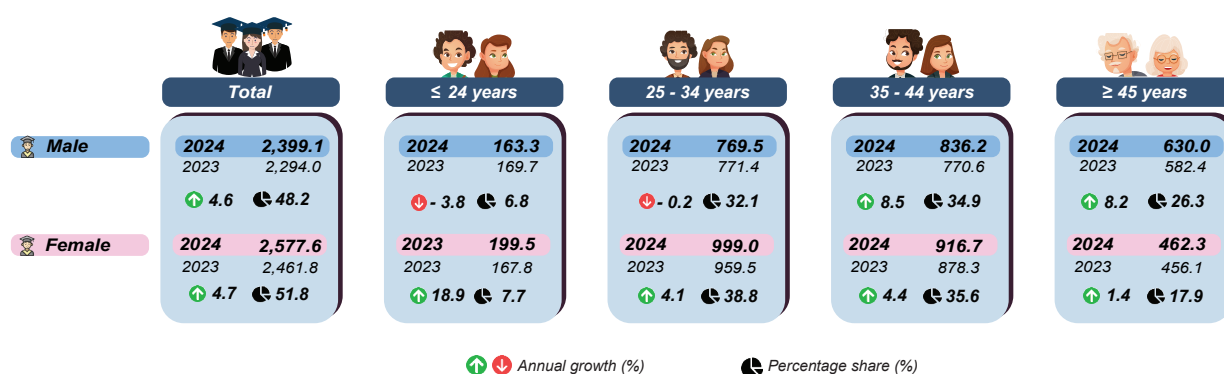


3. EMPLOYED GRADUATES

In 2024, a comparison of employed graduates by sex showed that females comprised 51.8 per cent (2.58 million persons), while males accounted for 48.2 per cent (2.40 million persons). The number of employed female graduates grew by 4.7 per cent from the previous year, whereas the number of employed male graduates rose by 4.6 per cent.

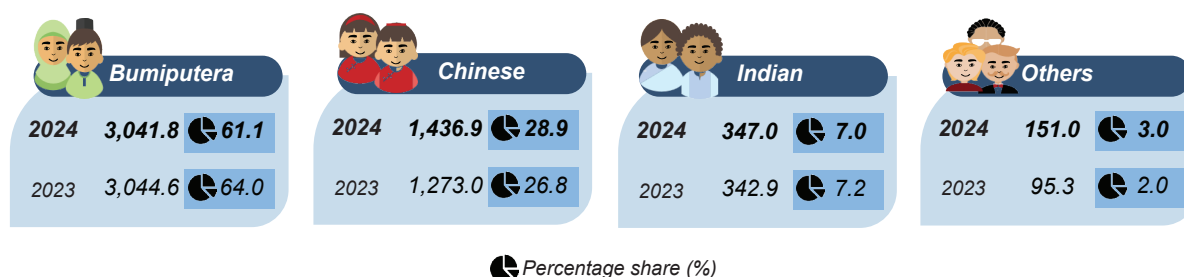
In terms of age group, most employed graduates were concentrated in the 25 to 34 years category, followed by those aged 35 to 44 years. Together, these two groups represented 70.8 per cent of all employed graduates. Among males, those aged 35 to 44 made up 34.9 per cent (836.2 thousand persons), while those aged 25 to 34 accounted for 32.1 per cent (769.5 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the total number of employed female graduates between the ages of 25 and 34 comprised 38.8 per cent (999.0 thousand persons), followed by those aged 35 to 44 years, who accounted for 35.6 per cent (916.7 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 1]**

Exhibit 1: Employed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



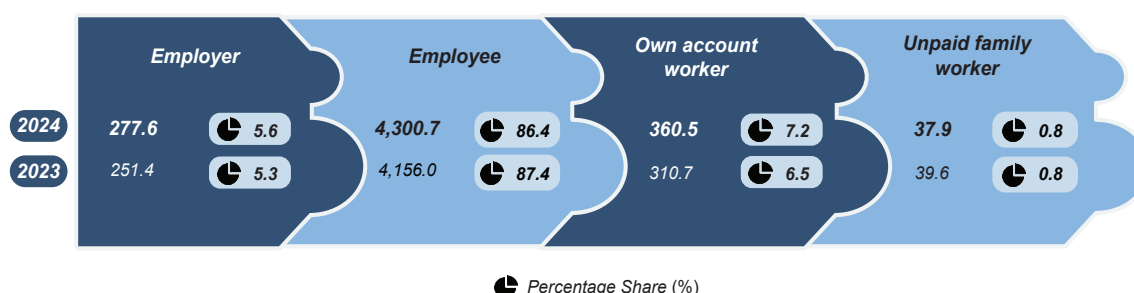
Based on the ethnic composition of employed graduates in Malaysia, Bumiputera and Chinese accounted for more than 85 per cent of the total. Bumiputera graduates represented 61.1 per cent (3.04 million persons), while Chinese graduates made up 28.9 per cent (1.44 million persons). The remaining employed graduates consisted of Indians at 7.0 per cent (347.0 thousand persons) and Others at 3.0 per cent (151.0 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 2]**

Exhibit 2: Employed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



By employment status, the majority of employed graduates were categorized as employees, accounting for 86.4 per cent or 4.30 million persons. Those engaged in the category of own account workers, often associated with entrepreneurial activities, contributed 7.2 per cent (360.5 thousand persons), followed by employers at 5.6 per cent (277.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, a small proportion of employed graduates, which is 0.8 per cent (37.9 thousand persons) were unpaid family workers. **[Exhibit 3]**

Exhibit 3: Employed graduates by status in employment, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

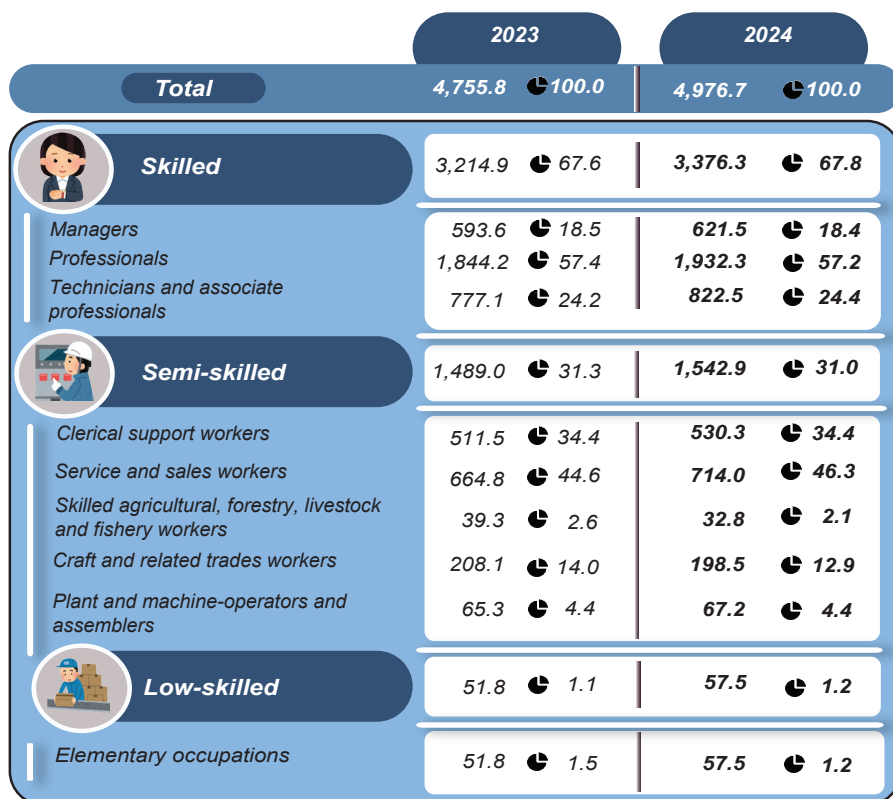


Analysis by occupation category revealed that more than two-thirds of employed graduates (67.8%) were engaged in skilled occupations, totalling 3.38 million persons. Among these, the largest share was in Professional occupations, which accounted for 57.2 per cent (1.93 million persons), followed by Technicians and associate professionals at 24.4 per cent (822.5 thousand persons).

In the meantime, 31.0 per cent of graduates were employed in semi-skilled occupations, while 1.2 per cent were in low-skilled occupations. These two groups reflect a potential job mismatch, as their education, knowledge, and skills may not be fully utilised in their current roles. A total of 1.54 million graduates were employed in semi-skilled occupations, the majority of whom were Service and sales workers (46.3%), followed by Clerical support workers (34.4%) and Craft and related trades workers (12.9%). Meanwhile, 57.5 thousand graduates were employed in low-skilled occupations, representing a 11.0 per cent increase from 51.8 thousand persons recorded in 2023.

[Exhibit 4]

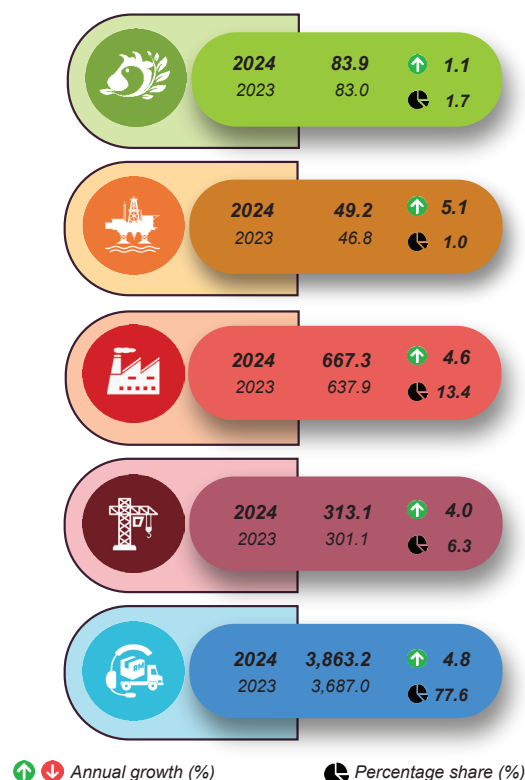
Exhibit 4: Employed graduates by skill level and occupation, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



 Percentage share (%)

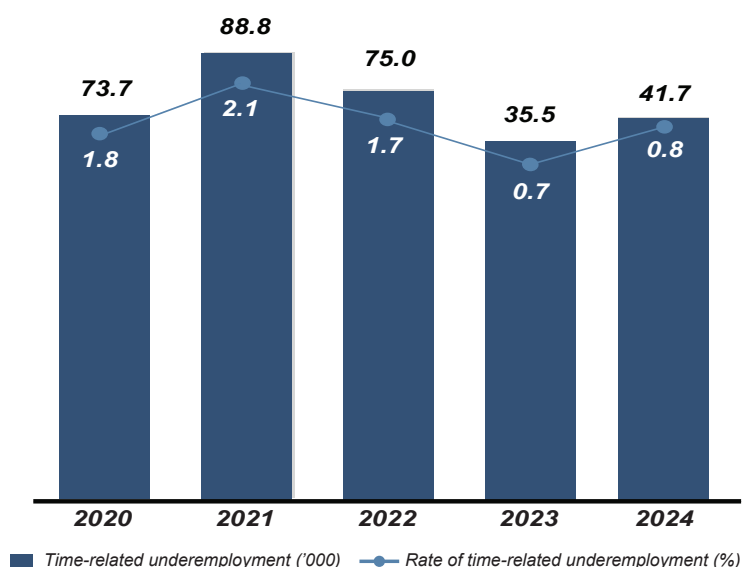
From the perspective of economic activity, graduates working in the Services sector in 2024 constituted the largest share, accounting for 77.6 per cent (3.86 million persons). Meanwhile, 13.4 per cent or 667.3 thousand graduates were engaged in the Manufacturing sector, followed by 6.3 per cent (313.1 thousand persons) in the Construction sector. During the same period, the Agriculture sector accounted for 1.7 per cent (83.9 thousand persons), while the Mining and Quarrying sector represented 1.0 per cent (49.2 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 5]**

Exhibit 5: Employed graduates by kind of economic activity, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



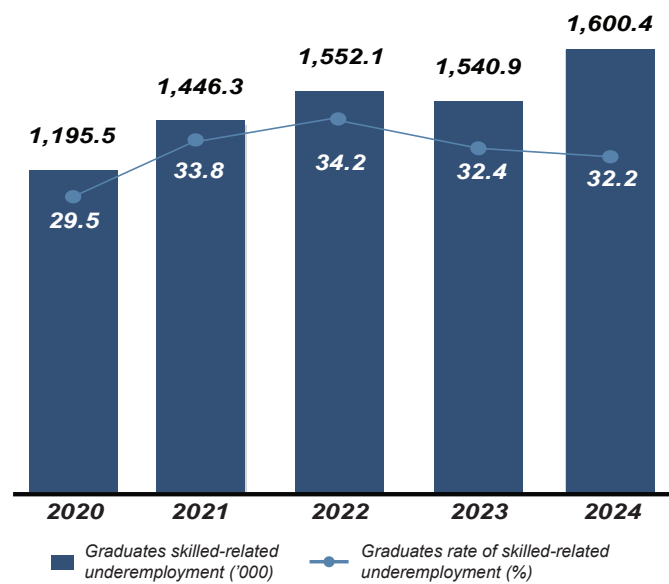
Apart from unemployment, labour market underutilisation is also measured through time-related and skills-related underemployment. Time-related underemployment refers to individuals who work less than 30 hours per week due to working conditions or insufficient work but are willing and available to work additional hours. The number of graduates in time-related underemployment expand in 2024, registering 41.7 thousand persons compared to 35.5 thousand persons in 2023. Correspondingly, the rate of time-related underemployment among graduates also increases at 0.8 per cent in 2024. [Chart 3]

Chart 3: Time-related underemployment of graduates Malaysia, 2020 - 2024



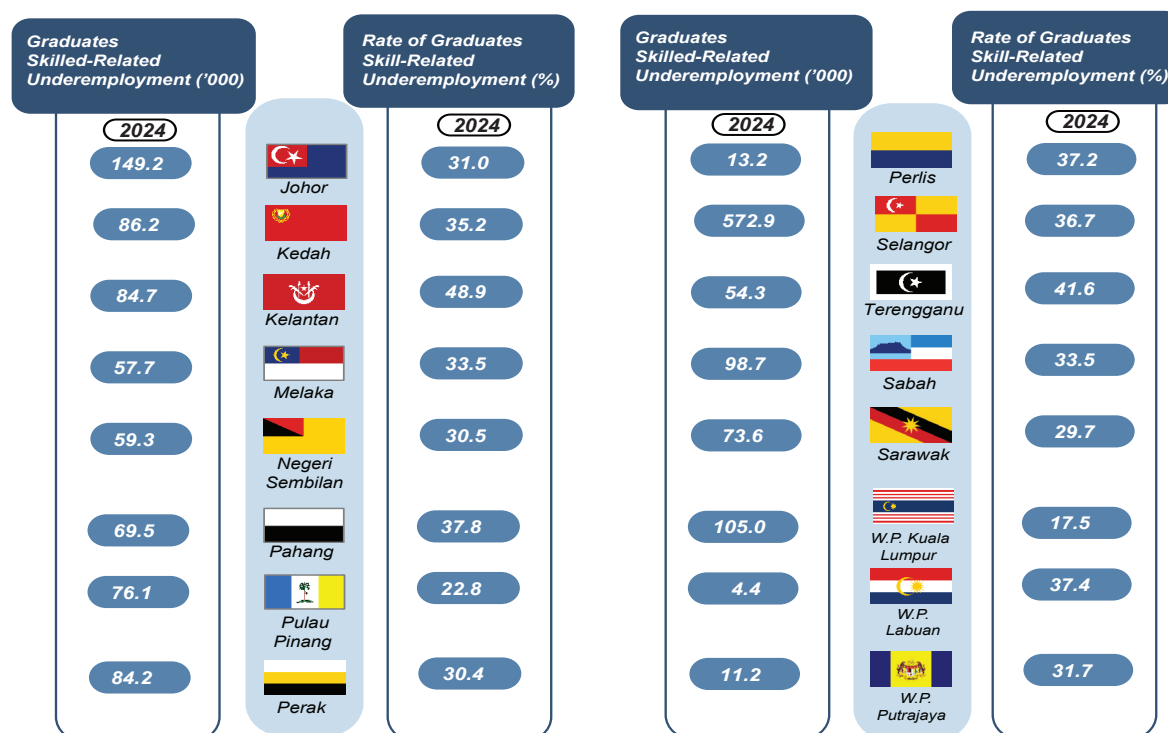
Another dimension of labour underutilisation relates to skills, encompassing graduates employed in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. Skill-related underemployment, which remains one of the structural challenges in the labour market, showed a growth in 2024 to 1.60 million persons compared to 1.54 million persons in the previous year. However, the rate of skills-related underemployment decreased to 32.2 per cent from 32.4 per cent in 2023. **[Chart 4]**

Chart 4: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2020 - 2024



Based on the breakdown of skill-related underemployment by state in 2024, it was found that seven states recorded a lower rate compared to the national level of 32.2 percent, namely Putrajaya (31.7%), Johor (31.0%), Negeri Sembilan (30.5%), Perak (30.4%), Sarawak (29.7%), Pulau Pinang (22.8%) and W.P Kuala Lumpur (17.5%). **[Exhibit 6]**

Exhibit 6: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates by states, 2024



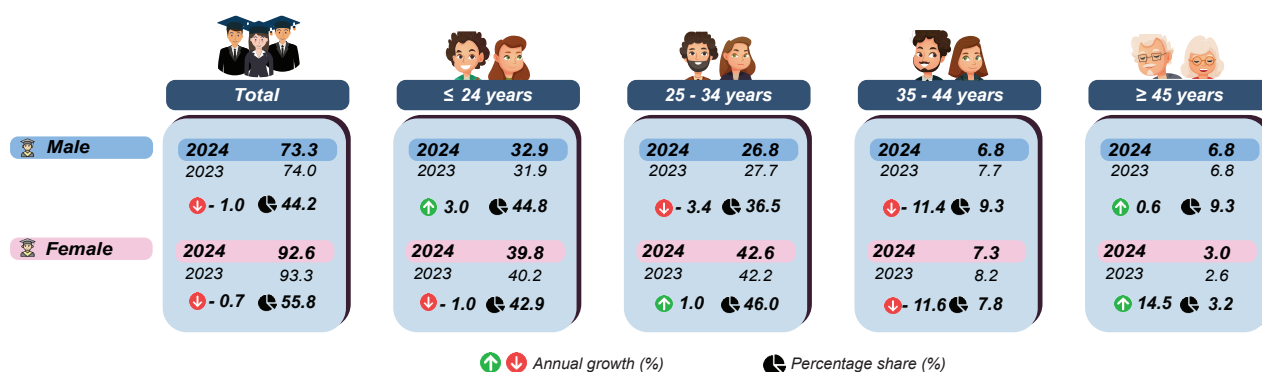
4. UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

In line with the increase in the number of employed graduates in 2024, the unemployment rate among graduates showed a decline in both number and percentage. The total number of unemployed graduates recorded 165.9 thousand persons compared to 167.3 thousand persons in 2023, while the unemployment rate decreased to 3.2 per cent from 3.4 per cent in the previous year.

The composition of unemployed female graduates contributed more than half, namely 55.8 per cent, of the total unemployed graduates, compared to 44.2 per cent by male graduates. Although the percentage contribution remained the same, a year-on-year decline in unemployment in 2024 was observed among both male and female graduates. The number of unemployed male graduates decreased by 1.0 per cent compared to the previous year, bringing the total to 73.3 thousand persons. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed female graduates decreased by 0.7 per cent year-on-year to reach 92.6 thousand persons.

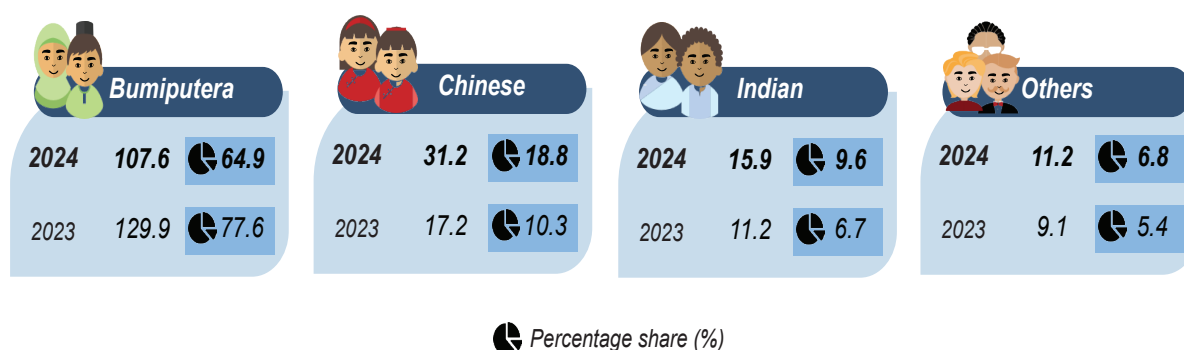
The distribution of unemployed male and female graduates by age group is mainly concentrated in two categories, namely those aged 24 years and below, and those aged 25 to 34 years. These two groups accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total unemployed graduates for both genders. Among male graduates, those aged 24 years and below constitute 44.8 per cent (32.9 thousand persons), while those aged 25 to 34 years represent 36.5 per cent (26.8 thousand persons). Meanwhile, among female graduates, 42.9 per cent (39.8 thousand persons) are aged 24 years and below, followed by those aged 25 to 34 years, who constitute 46.0 per cent (42.6 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 7]**

Exhibit 7: Unemployed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



In terms of ethnicity, most unemployed graduates were Bumiputera, making up 64.9 per cent of the total, which equated to 107.6 thousand persons. The Chinese ethnic group accounted for 18.8 per cent of the unemployed graduates, corresponding to 31.2 thousand persons. The remaining unemployed graduates were of Indian ethnicity (9.6%; 15.9 thousand persons) and other ethnicities (6.8%; 11.2 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 8]**

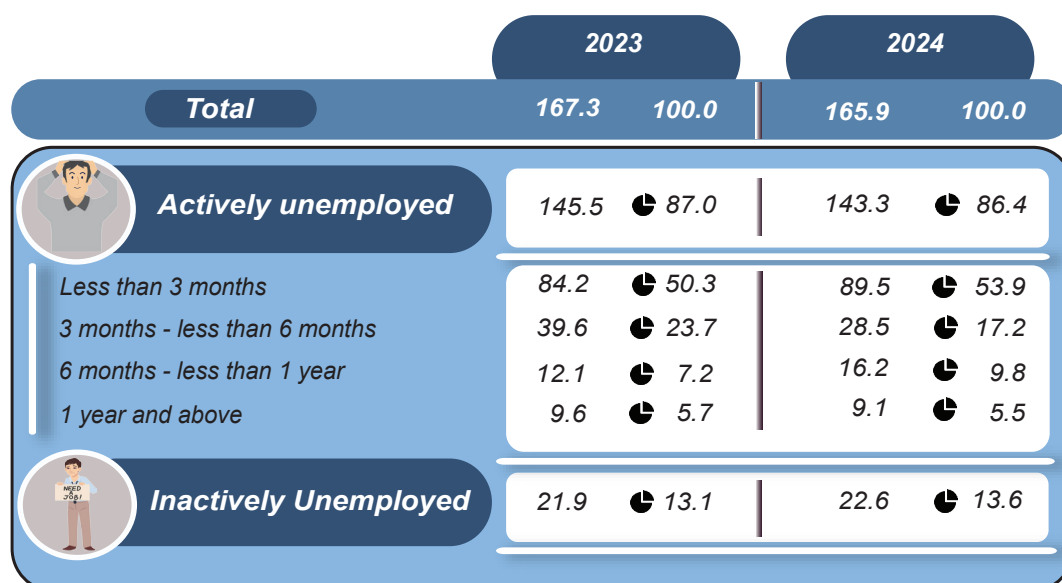
Exhibit 8: Unemployed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



More than 80 per cent of graduates were classified as actively unemployed, totalling 143.3 thousand persons or 86.4 per cent. Among these active unemployed graduates, the majority had been unemployed for less than three months, accounting for 53.9 per cent (89.5 thousand persons). The second largest group comprised those who had been unemployed for three to six months, representing 17.2 per cent (28.5 thousand persons). Meanwhile, 9.8 per cent (16.2 thousand persons) had been unemployed for six to twelve months, while the smallest group consisted of those experiencing long-term unemployment of more than a year, making up 5.5 per cent or 9.1 thousand persons.

Additionally, there were graduates classified as inactive unemployed, who made up 13.6 per cent (22.6 thousand persons) of the total in 2024. These individuals were not actively seeking employment but were available for work. **[Exhibit 9]**

Exhibit 9: Unemployed graduates by duration of unemployment, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



 Percentage share (%)

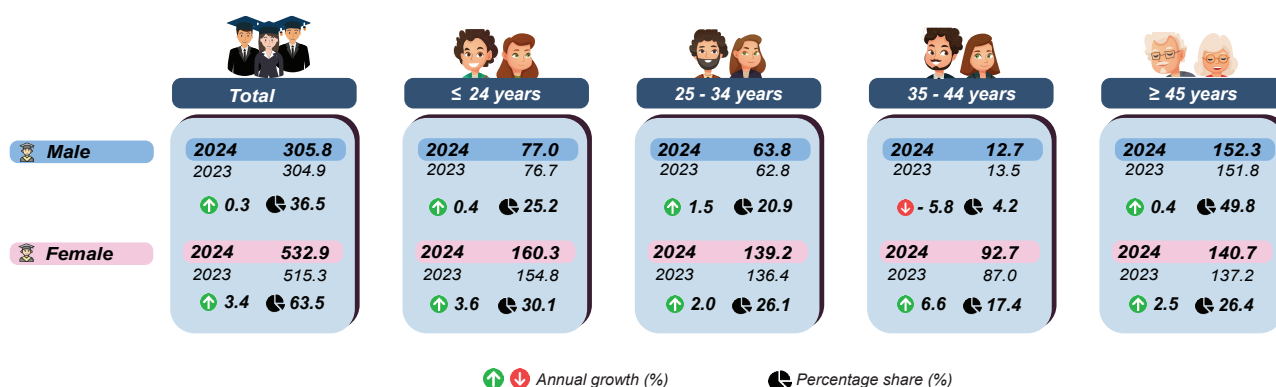
5. GRADUATES OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

In 2024, the number of graduates outside the labour force increased to 838.8 thousand persons, compared to 820.2 thousand persons in the previous year. By sex, most of the graduates outside the labour force were females, accounting for 63.5 per cent or 532.9 thousand persons in 2024. This represents an increase of 3.4 per cent compared to 515.3 thousand persons in 2023. Meanwhile, male graduates also recorded a slight increase of 0.3 per cent, from 304.9 thousand persons in 2023 to 305.8 thousand persons in 2024.

From the perspective of age group, nearly half (49.8%) of male graduates outside the labour force were aged 45 years and above accounted 152.3 thousand persons. This was followed by those aged 24 years and below, accounting for 25.2 per cent (77.0 thousand persons), and those aged 25 to 34 years with 20.9 per cent (63.8 thousand persons).

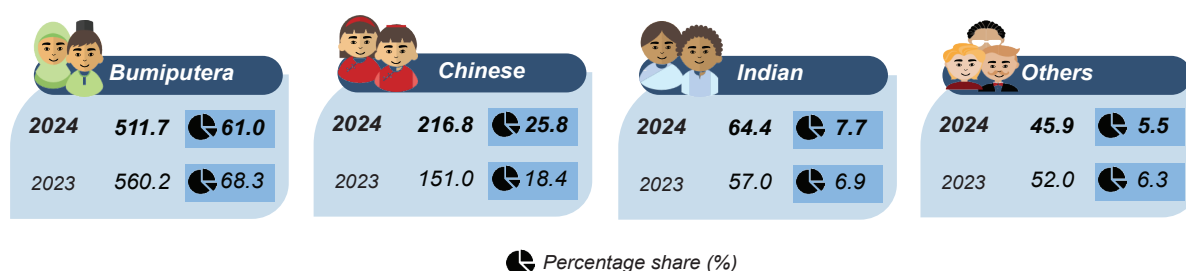
Among female graduates outside the labour force, the largest proportion were aged 24 years and below, comprising 30.1 per cent (160.3 thousand persons). The second largest group were those aged 45 years and above, contributing 26.4 per cent (140.7 thousand persons), followed by those aged 25 to 34 years with 26.1 per cent (139.2 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 10]**

Exhibit 10: Graduates outside labour force by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



In terms of ethnic composition, more than 80 per cent of graduates outside the labour force were Bumiputera and Chinese. Bumiputera graduates accounted for 61.0 per cent (511.7 thousand persons), while Chinese graduates represented 25.8 per cent (216.8 thousand persons). Meanwhile, Indian graduates made up 7.7 per cent (64.4 thousand persons), and other ethnic groups constituted 5.5 per cent (45.9 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 11]**

Exhibit 11: Graduates outside labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

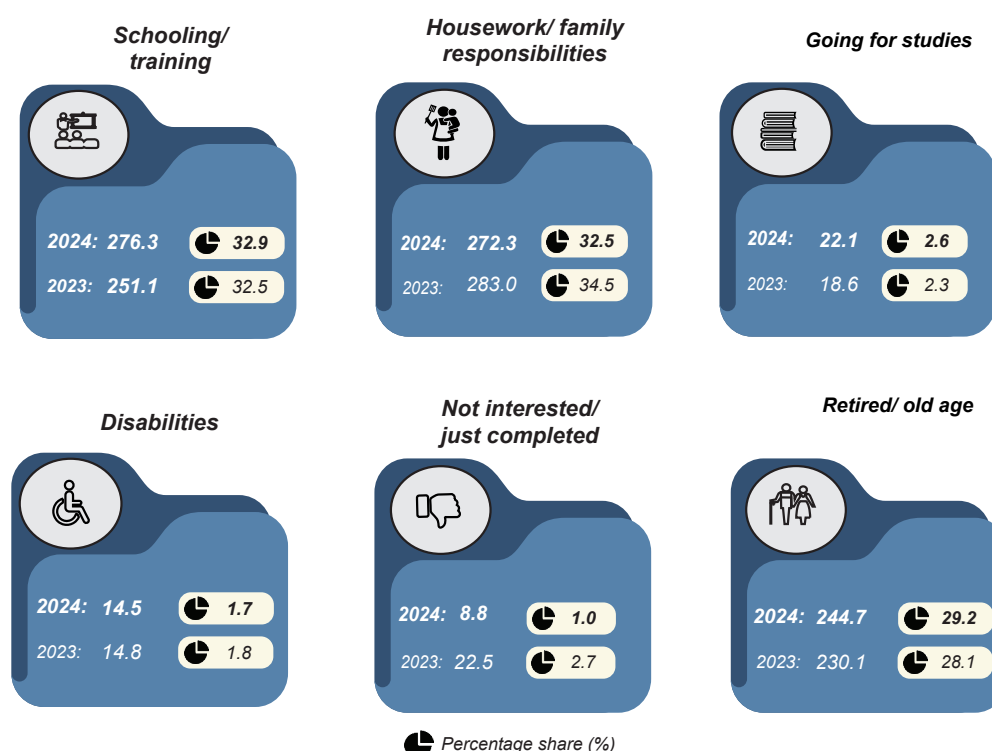


Further analysis revealed that 32.9 per cent of graduates outside the labour force in 2024, equivalent to 276.3 thousand persons, were still attending school or training programmes. Another 32.5 per cent (272.3 thousand persons) were engaged in housework or family responsibilities.

In addition, 29.2 per cent (244.7 thousand persons) were retired or old age, while 2.6 per cent (22.1 thousand persons) intended to pursue further studies. A smaller share of 1.7 per cent (14.5 thousand persons) did not seek a job due to disability, and 1.0 per cent (8.8 thousand persons) were not interested or had just completed their studies.

Interestingly, the reasons for not seeking job differed by sex. Among male graduates, nearly half (49.7%) did not look for a job due to retirement or old age, while 39.9 per cent were still studying or attending training programmes. Conversely, the majority of female graduates (49.3%) were engaged in housework or family responsibilities, followed by 29.0 per cent who were still studying or undergoing training programmes. **[Exhibit 12]**

Exhibit 12: Graduates outside labour force by the reasons for not seeking work, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



6. GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE BY STATE

Moving to statistics of graduates by state, most states registered graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) exceeding the national rate of 85.7 per cent in 2024. Johor recorded the highest rate at 89.6 per cent, followed by Selangor (88.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.6%), Sabah (87.0%) and W.P. Labuan (86.9%). In contrast, four states which registered a lowest GLFPR were Kelantan (80.3%), Perak (79.8%), Terengganu (78.9%), and Perlis (76.8%).

According to the graduate unemployment rate by state in 2024, Sabah experienced the highest rate at 7.1 per cent, however this was significantly lower than the previous year (2023: 7.9%), while other states reported unemployment rates below 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, W.P. Putrajaya remained contributed as the lowest unemployment rate in the country, at 1.0 per cent.

At the same time, all states showed improved unemployment rates compared to previous year, except for W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya, maintained with the same rate 1.1 per cent and 1.0 percent respectively. **[Exhibit 13]**

Exhibit 13: Graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) and unemployment rate by states, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)			Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)	
2023	2024		2023	2024		2023	2024		2023	2024
90.0	89.6	 Johor	3.2	3.3		74.3	76.8	 Perlis	4.2	4.1
82.4	83.3	 Kedah	3.4	3.1		88.7	88.3	 Selangor	3.3	3.2
76.3	80.3	 Kelantan	4.7	4.3		76.6	78.9	 Terengganu	3.9	4.0
85.2	85.1	 Melaka	1.7	1.4		87.0	87.6	 Sabah	7.9	7.1
81.9	83.1	 Negeri Sembilan	3.0	3.1		84.9	84.9	 Sarawak	3.5	3.2
82.9	85.3	 Pahang	3.2	3.0		88.1	87.9	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.1	1.9
85.3	84.0	 Pulau Pinang	1.9	2.1		87.4	86.9	 W.P. Labuan	1.1	1.1
78.7	79.8	 Perak	4.3	4.0		86.0	86.3	 W.P. Putrajaya	1.0	1.0

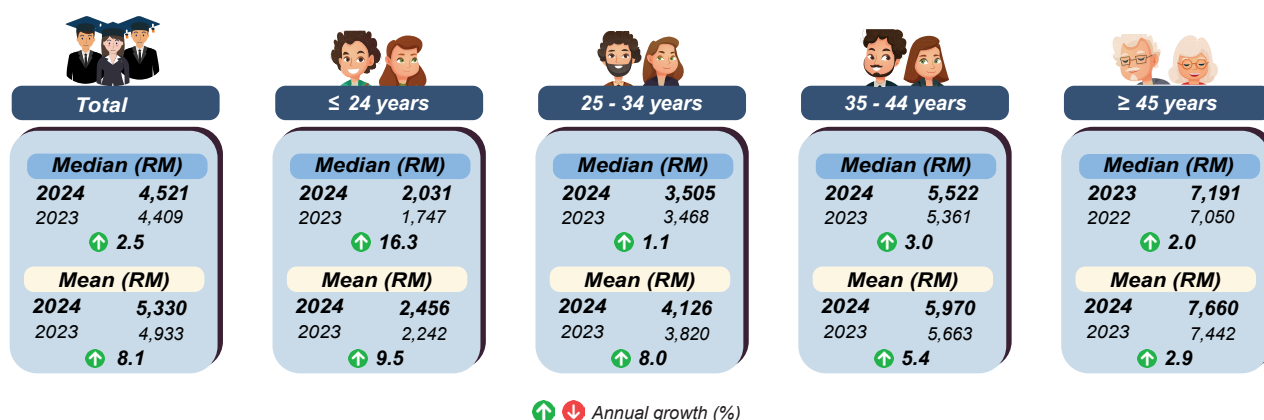
7. GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES

In 2024, employed graduates earned a median monthly salaries and wages of RM4,521, while the graduates' mean salaries and wages was RM5,330 per month. Both graduates' median and mean salary and wages shows significant improvement as compared to 2023, with the median salaries and wages rising by 2.5 per cent (2023: RM4,409) and the mean increasing by 8.1 per cent (2023: RM4,933).

Graduate salaries and wages varied across age groups, reflecting differences in experience and employment positions, which typically improve with age. Graduates aged 45 years and above earned the highest median and mean monthly salaries and wages at RM7,191 and RM7,660 respectively.

In contrast, graduates aged 24 years and below received the lowest median salaries and wages of RM2,031 and a mean of RM2,456. However, this category saw the highest year-on-year growth, with the median salaries and wages rising by 16.3 per cent and the mean salaries and wages increased by 9.5 per cent. Other age groups also experienced positive growth in their monthly salaries and wages over the same period. **[Exhibit 14]**

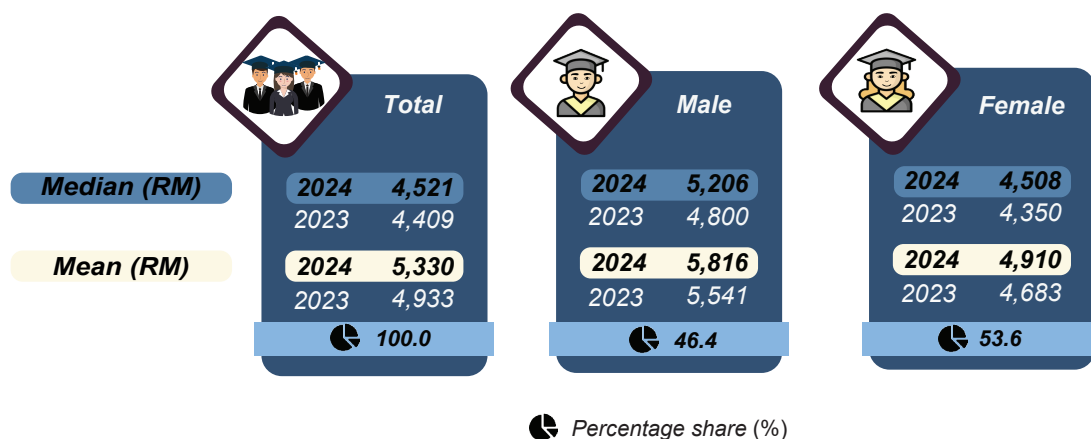
Exhibit 14: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by age group, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



Male graduates continued to earn higher salaries and wages than their female counterparts. In 2024, the median monthly salaries and wages for male graduates was RM5,206, compared to RM4,508 for females. Similarly, the mean monthly salaries and wages for males was RM5,816 exceeding the RM4,910 earned by females.

Both sexes experienced salaries and wages growth in 2024 but male graduates saw a more substantial increase, with the median salaries and wages rising by 8.5 per cent and the mean salaries and wages by 5.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the median salaries and wages for female graduates grows by 3.6 per cent and the mean salaries and wages rose by 4.9 per cent. [Exhibit 15]

Exhibit 15: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by gender, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024



When analysed by ethnicity, Chinese graduates achieved the highest monthly salaries and wages, with a median salaries and wages of RM5,209, increases of 0.5 per cent year-on-year and a mean salaries and wages of RM6,021, increased 4.7 per cent year-on-year.

Bumiputera graduates recorded a 4.1 per cent year-on-year rise in their median salaries and wages to RM4,682, while their mean salaries and wages grew by 2.4 per cent to RM5,137 per month. Indian graduates experienced a 4.8 per cent rise in their median salaries and wages, reaching RM4,521, while their mean salaries and wages increased 5.9 per cent to RM5,430. [Exhibit 16]

Exhibit 16: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

	Bumiputera			Chinese			Indian			Others		
	2024	2023		2024	2023		2024	2023		2024	2023	
Median (RM)	4,682	4,497	↑ 4.1	5,209	5,181	↑ 0.5	4,521	4,315	↑ 4.8	2,939	2,881	↑ 2.0
Mean (RM)	5,137	5,015	↑ 2.4	6,021	5,749	↑ 4.7	5,430	5,126	↑ 5.9	3,543	3,320	↑ 6.7

Annual growth (%)

Graduate salaries and wages increased across all three categories of skill levels in 2024. The median salaries and wages in Skilled occupations rise by 1.1 per cent year-on-year to RM5,723 and the mean salaries and wages increasing by 1.5 per cent to RM6,243 per month. Graduates working in Semi-skilled occupations rose year-on-year to 7.4 per cent for the median and salaries and wages to RM2,550 and rose year-on-year to 3.6 percent for the mean, and salaries and wages to RM2,953. Meanwhile, graduates in low-skilled occupations recorded modest growth, with the median salaries and wages increasing by 3.9 per cent to RM1,990 and the mean salaries and wages rising by 4.4 per cent to RM2,370 per month. **[Exhibit 17]**

Exhibit 17: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by skill levels, Malaysia, 2023 - 2024

Skilled	Median (RM)		Mean (RM)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	5,723	5,663	6,243	6,149
	↑ 1.1		↑ 1.5	

Semi-skilled	Median (RM)		Mean (RM)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	2,550	2,375	2,953	2,851
	↑ 7.4		↑ 3.6	

Low-skilled	Median (RM)		Mean (RM)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	1,990	1,915	2,370	2,271
	↑ 3.9		↑ 4.4	

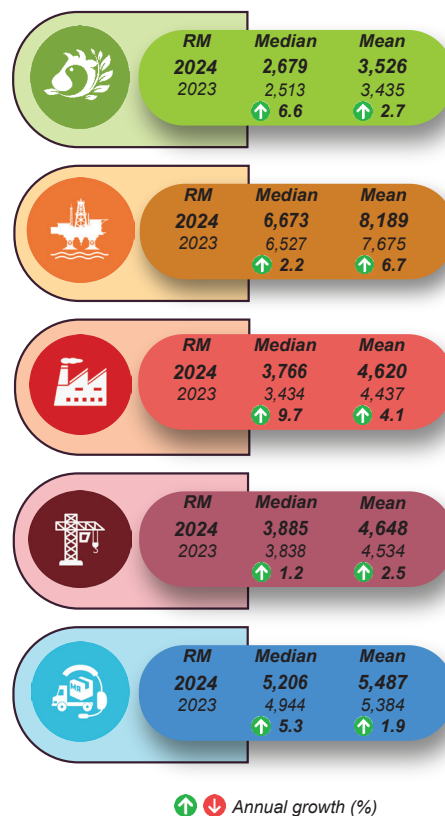
Annual growth (%)

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

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

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

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



8. CONCLUSION

In 2024, Malaysia's graduate labour market continued to demonstrate positive performance in line with the country's stable economic growth. The total number of graduates increased by 4.1 per cent to 5.98 million persons compared to the previous year. Of this total, 5.14 million were in the labour force, while 838.8 thousand or 14.0 per cent were outside the labour force. The Graduate Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR) rose to 86.0 per cent, reflecting a stronger engagement of graduates in the labour market.

At the same time, the graduate unemployment rate continued to decline to 3.2 per cent from 3.4 per cent in 2023, supported by greater employment opportunities across various economic sectors. This positive development was further reinforced by government initiatives and policies focusing on enhancing human capital development, employability, and the alignment of skills with industry needs.

In terms of earnings, both mean and median monthly salaries of graduates recorded steady growth in 2024. The mean monthly salary rose to RM5,330, while the median salary increased to RM4,521. Degree holders earned a median salary of RM5,724, whereas diploma holders received RM3,390. These improvements highlight the continued returns on investment in higher education and the stability of the graduate labour market.

Labour force participation by gender also showed favourable progress, with male graduates recording a participation rate of 89.0 per cent and females at 83.4 per cent. The narrowing gap in participation rates between genders reflects greater inclusivity and balance in employment opportunities for both men and women.

Overall in 2024, despite prevailing global economic uncertainties, Malaysia's labour market continued to demonstrate strong resilience throughout this year. In line with Budget 2025, the Government remains committed to supporting student welfare and strengthening graduate employability through various initiatives focused on developing a highly skilled workforce. Moving forward, efforts to align the education system with labour market demands and to expand the use of artificial intelligence (AI)-based learning tools will ensure that future graduates are well-prepared to contribute to Malaysia's sustainable and innovation-driven economic growth.



JADUAL

Tables



STATISTIK UTAMA

SISWAZAH

*Principle Statistics
of Graduates*

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Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 tahun dan lebih <i>Working Age Population 15 years and over</i>	24,649.0	24,883.5	25,084.3	25,789.5	26,493.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	15,731.1	15,714.8	15,974.9	16,642.8	17,198.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	15,037.3	15,002.4	15,348.4	16,085.3	16,658.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	693.8	712.4	626.5	557.6	540.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	8,917.8	9,168.7	9,109.4	9,146.7	9,295.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	63.8	63.2	63.7	64.5	64.9
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.1
*Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 - 64 tahun <i>Working Age Population 15 - 64 years</i>	22,511.2	22,635.1	22,770.4	23,364.7	23,925.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	15,406.0	15,532.8	15,769.7	16,366.8	16,903.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	14,719.4	14,825.2	15,155.2	15,813.4	16,369.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	686.6	707.6	614.5	553.4	534.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	7,105.2	7,102.3	7,000.7	6,997.8	7,022.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	68.4	68.6	69.3	70.0	70.6
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.2
* Nota : Bagi Statistik Tenaga Buruh nasional adalah merujuk kepada umur 15 - 64 tahun <i>Note : For national Labour Force Statistics refers to the age of 15 - 64 years</i>					

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Statistik Utama Principal Statistics	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3	5,981.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1	5,142.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3	165.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2	838.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7	86.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,121.3	3,281.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,789.5	2,942.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,697.9	2,850.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	96.7	101.3	96.0	91.5	91.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8	338.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4	89.7
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,622.0	2,700.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,133.6	2,200.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,057.8	2,125.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8	74.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4	499.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	80.5	80.4	81.1	81.4	81.5
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4

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Statistik Utama Principal Statistics	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,359.9	2,460.2	2,572.4	2,672.9	2,778.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,087.7	2,148.0	2,266.7	2,368.1	2,472.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,189.2	2,294.0	2,399.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	73.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9	305.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,206.2	1,283.5	1,345.1	1,406.3	1,491.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,088.9	1,154.5	1,213.9	1,275.7	1,361.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,048.6	1,120.2	1,180.1	1,244.3	1,329.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3	32.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6	129.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	90.3	89.9	90.2	90.7	91.3
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,153.8	1,176.6	1,227.3	1,266.6	1,287.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	998.9	993.5	1,052.8	1,092.4	1,110.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	950.2	943.2	1,009.0	1,049.7	1,069.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7	41.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3	176.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	86.6	84.4	85.8	86.2	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.9	3.7

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Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4	3,203.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0	2,670.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3	92.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3	532.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.4
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	1,426.7	1,533.9	1,624.5	1,715.1	1,790.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	1,258.5	1,355.2	1,433.5	1,513.8	1,580.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	1,202.0	1,288.2	1,371.2	1,453.6	1,521.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2	59.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2	209.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	88.2	88.4	88.2	88.3	88.3
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	1,200.6	1,254.6	1,311.3	1,355.3	1,412.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	895.3	960.6	1,005.1	1,041.2	1,089.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	852.2	927.1	970.1	1,008.2	1,056.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>	43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1	33.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1	323.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rate (%)</i>	74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8	77.1
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7	86.0
≤ 24	65.8	63.9	62.5	63.9	64.7
25 - 34	90.4	89.8	90.4	90.0	90.1
35 - 44	93.4	93.4	93.9	94.3	94.4
≥ 45	75.1	76.4	77.5	78.4	79.0
Ijazah Degree	89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4	89.7
≤ 24	77.6	80.0	74.8	75.5	76.6
25 - 34	91.6	91.2	91.5	91.4	91.5
35 - 44	95.0	95.2	95.3	95.5	95.6
≥ 45	80.3	79.4	81.0	81.7	82.4
Diploma Diploma	80.5	80.4	81.1	81.4	81.5
≤ 24	62.0	59.0	58.4	59.7	60.2
25 - 34	88.9	87.9	89.1	88.3	88.3
35 - 44	91.1	91.0	91.9	92.6	92.6
≥ 45	67.7	72.1	71.9	73.2	73.6

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6	89.0
	≤ 24	70.6	72.2	70.0	72.4	71.8
	25 - 34	94.1	91.9	92.5	92.7	92.6
	35 - 44	98.5	97.6	98.0	98.3	98.5
	≥ 45	77.4	75.6	78.5	79.5	80.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		90.3	89.9	90.3	90.7	91.3
	≤ 24	76.3	88.3	84.1	84.9	85.6
	25 - 34	93.3	92.1	91.5	92.0	92.0
	35 - 44	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.9
	≥ 45	80.3	78.2	81.4	82.0	83.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		86.6	84.5	85.8	86.2	86.3
	≤ 24	69.1	68.3	66.6	69.4	68.1
	25 - 34	94.8	91.8	93.6	93.5	93.2
	35 - 44	98.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	97.9
	≥ 45	73.1	72.1	74.2	75.8	76.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.4
	≤ 24	61.7	56.8	57.2	57.3	59.9
	25 - 34	87.5	88.1	88.8	88.0	88.2
	35 - 44	88.9	89.7	90.3	91.1	90.9
	≥ 45	72.3	77.4	76.2	77.0	76.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		88.2	88.3	88.2	88.3	88.3
	≤ 24	78.5	74.7	70.4	71.1	72.6
	25 - 34	90.5	90.6	91.5	91.0	91.1
	35 - 44	92.1	92.6	92.8	93.0	92.8
	≥ 45	80.3	80.8	80.5	81.4	81.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8	77.1
	≤ 24	55.4	50.4	51.7	51.0	53.8
	25 - 34	83.4	84.9	85.3	83.9	84.2
	35 - 44	84.3	85.5	86.6	88.3	88.0
	≥ 45	61.5	72.2	69.0	69.8	69.6

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7	86.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		84.8	84.7	85.1	85.0	86.0
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		89.0	88.3	89.7	89.5	87.1
India <i>Indians</i>		86.6	82.6	84.2	86.1	84.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		63.5	69.6	61.9	66.7	78.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6	89.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		89.5	88.1	88.5	89.1	89.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		91.6	89.0	91.2	90.5	89.1
India <i>Indians</i>		90.6	83.2	84.8	89.5	91.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		62.5	71.0	70.8	68.6	80.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		81.0	82.0	82.4	81.8	83.3
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		86.4	87.6	88.2	88.5	85.3
India <i>Indians</i>		82.2	81.8	83.5	83.0	78.6
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		65.8	65.9	41.9	59.9	71.9

(%)

Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		85.0	85.0	85.4	85.7	86.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	85.2	85.6	86.3	86.7	86.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	83.5	80.2	77.5	76.5	78.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		89.2	89.1	89.2	89.4	89.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.1	89.0	89.7	90.0	89.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.2	89.4	83.3	82.5	87.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		89.2	89.1	89.1	89.4	81.5
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.1	89.0	89.7	89.4	82.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.2	89.9	83.3	88.5	71.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.5	87.3	88.1	88.6	89.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	88.2	87.1	88.5	89.0	89.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	91.4	89.3	84.6	84.7	81.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		90.3	89.9	90.3	90.7	91.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	89.9	89.6	90.6	91.0	91.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	94.2	94.1	85.7	86.8	90.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		86.6	84.5	85.8	86.2	86.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	86.2	84.3	86.1	86.6	87.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	89.3	85.6	83.8	83.3	74.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		82.0	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	82.5	84.2	84.4	84.7	84.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	77.5	73.9	72.2	70.1	76.5
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		88.2	88.3	88.2	88.3	88.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	88.5	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	86.1	86.5	81.6	79.7	84.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		74.6	76.6	76.7	76.8	77.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	75.4	78.7	78.5	78.9	78.2
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	68.7	62.2	63.7	61.0	68.7

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
≤ 24	16.7	17.2	17.5	17.6	16.7
25 - 34	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.9	3.8
35 - 44	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8
≥ 45	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
≤ 24	23.2	26.0	22.9	21.4	20.5
25 - 34	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.6
35 - 44	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
≥ 45	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4
≤ 24	14.1	13.6	15.1	15.9	14.8
25 - 34	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.7
35 - 44	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.9
≥ 45	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.1	0.9

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0
	≤ 24	14.7	15.8	13.1	15.8	16.8
	25 - 34	5.4	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
	35 - 44	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8
	≥ 45	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.2	1.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		3.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
	≤ 24	22.0	22.0	10.0	15.6	17.3
	25 - 34	5.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.7
	35 - 44	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.8
	≥ 45	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.9	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
	≤ 24	12.6	13.8	14.0	15.9	16.6
	25 - 34	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
	35 - 44	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.8
	≥ 45	2.7	2.8	4.0	1.2	1.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5
	≤ 24	18.7	18.8	21.3	19.3	16.6
	25 - 34	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.1
	35 - 44	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.8
	≥ 45	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.8
	≤ 24	23.9	29.1	30.0	24.7	22.1
	25 - 34	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.3
	35 - 44	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
	≥ 45	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
	≤ 24	15.9	13.3	16.3	15.9	13.1
	25 - 34	4.8	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.4
	35 - 44	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9
	≥ 45	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		4.2	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		3.8	3.0	2.9	1.3	2.1
India <i>Indians</i>		5.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		12.6	4.6	5.7	8.7	6.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3.7	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.2
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		4.2	3.7	3.1	1.3	1.9
India <i>Indians</i>		3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	3.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		13.9	3.4	1.4	9.5	5.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		4.7	5.2	4.4	4.5	3.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		3.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.3
India <i>Indians</i>		6.9	2.9	2.3	3.7	5.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		9.6	8.1	21.7	5.4	11.7

(%)

Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.5	7.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.6	8.1	9.0	6.9	8.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	7.4	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4.3	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.3	4.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		3.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4.6	5.2	5.2	3.9	3.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.9	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.5	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	8.0	6.8	4.6	6.3	5.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.9
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	8.3	8.2	9.4	7.7	9.4
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.8
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	9.6	10.1	11.7	9.1	11.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		4.8	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.6	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.5

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3	5,981.4
≤ 24	572.3	584.3	598.6	641.1	672.8
25 - 34	1,899.4	1,995.2	2,003.1	1,999.9	2,040.9
35 - 44	1,421.1	1,528.1	1,640.4	1,765.4	1,872.5
≥ 45	1,094.5	1,140.9	1,270.1	1,336.9	1,395.2
Ijazah Degree	2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,122.9	3,281.3
≤ 24	140.1	136.6	150.0	170.1	186.7
25 - 34	1,033.8	1,112.0	1,072.3	1,101.9	1,134.1
35 - 44	817.2	888.5	971.0	1,035.7	1,107.7
≥ 45	641.8	676.4	778.1	815.1	852.7
Diploma Diploma	2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,620.4	2,700.1
≤ 24	432.2	447.8	448.6	471.0	486.1
25 - 34	865.6	883.2	930.9	898.0	906.7
35 - 44	603.9	639.6	669.3	729.6	764.8
≥ 45	452.7	464.5	491.9	521.8	542.5

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9	2,778.2
	≤ 24	263.3	268.7	248.8	278.2	273.2
	25 - 34	830.2	857.2	855.4	861.8	860.1
	35 - 44	667.9	711.1	764.1	791.9	855.8
	≥ 45	598.5	623.2	708.0	741.0	789.2
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,206.2	1,282.0	1,346.9	1,407.6	1,491.0
	≤ 24	55.9	53.1	47.5	55.0	57.4
	25 - 34	416.9	465.7	432.4	444.9	451.2
	35 - 44	376.7	401.2	439.4	463.4	503.9
	≥ 45	356.6	362.0	427.7	444.2	478.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,153.8	1,178.2	1,229.4	1,265.4	1,287.2
	≤ 24	207.5	215.6	201.2	223.2	215.8
	25 - 34	413.3	391.5	423.1	417.0	408.9
	35 - 44	291.2	309.9	324.8	328.4	351.8
	≥ 45	241.8	261.2	280.3	296.8	310.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4	3,203.2
	≤ 24	308.9	315.6	349.8	362.9	399.6
	25 - 34	1,069.2	1,138.0	1,147.7	1,138.1	1,180.8
	35 - 44	753.2	817.0	876.2	973.5	1,016.7
	≥ 45	496.0	517.8	562.0	595.9	606.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,426.7	1,531.6	1,624.5	1,715.3	1,790.3
	≤ 24	84.2	83.5	102.5	115.1	129.4
	25 - 34	616.9	646.3	639.9	657.1	683.0
	35 - 44	440.4	487.3	531.7	572.3	603.8
	≥ 45	285.1	314.5	350.4	370.9	374.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,200.6	1,256.8	1,311.3	1,355.0	1,412.9
	≤ 24	224.7	232.2	247.4	247.8	270.3
	25 - 34	452.3	491.7	507.8	481.0	497.8
	35 - 44	312.8	329.7	344.5	401.2	413.0
	≥ 45	210.8	203.3	211.6	225.0	231.8

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3	5,981.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3,254.9	3,464.5	3,626.1	3,734.7	3,661.2
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		1,162.6	1,257.7	1,317.3	1,441.2	1,684.9
India <i>Indians</i>		367.2	404.2	407.7	411.0	427.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		202.5	122.3	161.2	156.3	208.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9	2,778.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,454.5	1,543.3	1,570.9	1,621.7	1,596.8
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		570.2	609.1	676.4	728.3	812.6
India <i>Indians</i>		190.7	220.0	217.5	199.9	215.2
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		144.5	87.7	111.5	123.0	153.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4	3,203.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,800.4	1,921.2	2,055.1	2,113.0	2,064.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		592.4	648.6	640.9	712.9	872.3
India <i>Indians</i>		176.5	184.1	190.2	211.1	212.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		58.0	34.5	49.6	33.3	54.5

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Strata <i>Strata</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,987.2	5,248.6	5,512.2	5,743.3	5,981.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,479.6	4,722.7	4,960.5	5,191.4	5,390.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	507.6	525.9	551.7	551.9	590.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		2,632.8	2,813.5	2,971.4	3,122.9	3,281.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,392.7	2,570.9	2,721.5	2,871.8	3,009.2
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	240.1	242.7	249.9	251.0	272.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		2,354.4	2,435.0	2,540.7	2,620.4	2,700.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,086.9	2,151.8	2,239.0	2,319.5	2,381.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	267.5	283.2	301.8	300.9	318.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,359.9	2,460.2	2,576.4	2,672.9	2,778.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,140.4	2,246.3	2,340.3	2,433.7	2,509.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	219.5	213.9	236.1	239.3	268.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,206.2	1,282.0	1,346.9	1,407.6	1,491.0
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	1,112.6	1,189.2	1,247.0	1,308.7	1,376.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	93.6	92.7	100.0	98.9	114.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,153.8	1,178.2	1,229.4	1,265.4	1,287.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	1,027.9	1,057.0	1,093.3	1,125.0	1,132.8
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	125.9	121.2	136.1	140.4	154.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,627.3	2,788.4	2,935.8	3,070.4	3,203.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,339.2	2,476.4	2,620.2	2,757.7	2,881.3
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	288.1	312.0	315.6	312.7	321.9
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,426.7	1,531.6	1,624.5	1,715.3	1,790.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	1,280.1	1,381.6	1,474.5	1,563.2	1,632.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	146.5	149.9	149.9	152.2	157.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,200.6	1,256.8	1,311.3	1,355.0	1,412.9
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	1,059.0	1,094.8	1,145.7	1,194.5	1,248.7
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	141.6	162.1	165.6	160.5	164.2

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1	5,142.6
≤ 24	376.5	373.4	374.0	409.6	435.5
25 - 34	1,716.4	1,790.7	1,810.3	1,800.8	1,837.9
35 - 44	1,327.0	1,427.6	1,540.6	1,664.9	1,767.0
≥ 45	821.6	872.1	984.2	1,047.9	1,102.1
Ijazah Degree	2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,791.1	2,942.3
≤ 24	108.7	109.2	112.1	128.5	143.0
25 - 34	947.0	1,014.0	981.3	1,007.5	1,037.5
35 - 44	776.5	845.6	925.4	988.9	1,059.0
≥ 45	515.1	537.1	630.4	666.1	702.8
Diploma Diploma	1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,132.0	2,200.2
≤ 24	267.8	264.2	261.9	281.1	292.5
25 - 34	769.4	776.7	829.1	793.3	800.4
35 - 44	550.5	582.1	615.2	675.9	708.0
≥ 45	306.5	335.0	353.8	381.8	399.4

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1	2,472.4
	≤ 24	185.9	194.1	174.1	201.5	196.2
	25 - 34	781.0	788.1	791.5	799.0	796.3
	35 - 44	657.8	694.4	749.0	778.3	843.0
	≥ 45	463.1	471.3	556.0	589.2	636.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,088.9	1,152.9	1,215.7	1,277.0	1,361.5
	≤ 24	42.6	46.9	40.0	46.7	49.1
	25 - 34	389.0	428.7	395.6	409.3	415.1
	35 - 44	371.0	394.2	432.0	456.6	498.5
	≥ 45	286.3	283.1	348.2	364.4	398.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		998.9	995.1	1,054.9	1,091.1	1,110.9
	≤ 24	143.3	147.2	134.1	154.8	147.1
	25 - 34	391.9	359.4	395.9	389.8	381.2
	35 - 44	286.8	300.2	317.0	321.7	344.5
	≥ 45	176.8	188.2	207.9	224.8	238.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0	2,670.2
	≤ 24	190.6	179.3	200.0	208.1	239.3
	25 - 34	935.4	1,002.6	1,018.8	1,001.7	1,041.6
	35 - 44	669.3	733.2	791.6	886.5	924.0
	≥ 45	358.5	400.8	428.2	458.7	465.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,258.5	1,353.0	1,433.5	1,514.1	1,580.9
	≤ 24	66.1	62.3	72.2	81.8	93.9
	25 - 34	558.0	585.3	585.7	598.2	622.4
	35 - 44	405.6	451.4	493.4	532.3	560.5
	≥ 45	228.8	254.0	282.2	301.8	304.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		895.3	962.9	1,005.1	1,041.0	1,089.4
	≤ 24	124.6	117.0	127.8	126.3	145.4
	25 - 34	377.5	417.2	433.1	403.5	419.2
	35 - 44	263.7	281.9	298.2	354.2	363.5
	≥ 45	129.6	146.8	146.0	156.9	161.3

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1	5,142.6
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		2,760.8	2,934.9	3,084.4	3,174.5	3,149.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		1,034.4	1,110.1	1,181.8	1,290.2	1,468.1
India <i>Indians</i>		317.9	333.8	343.3	354.1	362.8
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		128.5	85.1	99.8	104.3	162.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1	2,472.4
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,302.3	1,360.3	1,390.5	1,445.7	1,429.3
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		522.2	542.2	616.7	659.2	723.9
India <i>Indians</i>		172.8	183.1	184.5	178.9	196.1
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		90.4	62.3	79.0	84.3	123.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0	2,670.2
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,458.4	1,574.6	1,693.9	1,728.9	1,720.1
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		512.2	567.9	565.1	631.0	744.2
India <i>Indians</i>		145.1	150.7	158.8	175.2	166.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		38.1	22.8	20.8	20.0	39.2

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Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		4,241.5	4,463.9	4,709.2	4,923.1	5,142.6
	Bandar Urban	3,817.5	4,042.4	4,281.7	4,501.1	4,677.3
	Luar Bandar Rural	424.0	421.5	427.5	422.0	465.2
Ijazah Degree		2,347.3	2,505.9	2,649.2	2,791.1	2,942.3
	Bandar Urban	2,133.1	2,289.0	2,441.1	2,584.0	2,705.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	214.3	216.9	208.1	207.1	237.2
Diploma Diploma		1,894.2	1,958.0	2,060.0	2,132.0	2,200.2
	Bandar Urban	1,684.5	1,753.4	1,840.6	1,917.1	1,972.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	209.7	204.6	219.5	214.9	228.0
Lelaki Male		2,087.7	2,148.0	2,270.6	2,368.1	2,472.4
	Bandar Urban	1,887.2	1,957.0	2,070.9	2,165.3	2,253.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	200.6	191.0	199.7	202.7	219.1
Ijazah Degree		1,088.9	1,152.9	1,215.7	1,277.0	1,361.5
	Bandar Urban	1,000.7	1,065.7	1,130.1	1,191.2	1,257.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	88.2	87.3	85.7	85.8	103.9
Diploma Diploma		998.9	995.1	1,054.9	1,091.1	1,110.9
	Bandar Urban	886.5	891.3	940.9	974.2	995.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	112.4	103.8	114.0	116.9	115.2
Perempuan Female		2,153.8	2,315.9	2,438.6	2,555.0	2,670.2
	Bandar Urban	1,930.4	2,085.4	2,210.8	2,335.8	2,424.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	223.4	230.5	227.8	219.2	246.1
Ijazah Degree		1,258.5	1,353.0	1,433.5	1,514.1	1,580.9
	Bandar Urban	1,132.3	1,223.3	1,311.1	1,392.8	1,447.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	126.1	129.6	122.4	121.3	133.3
Diploma Diploma		895.3	962.9	1,005.1	1,041.0	1,089.4
	Bandar Urban	798.0	862.1	899.7	943.0	976.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	97.3	100.9	105.4	98.0	112.8

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Kumpulan Umur <i>Age Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
≤ 24		313.6	309.1	308.7	337.5	362.8
25 - 34		1,619.9	1,701.5	1,735.3	1,730.9	1,768.5
35 - 44		1,308.2	1,410.0	1,525.8	1,648.9	1,753.0
≥ 45		811.4	858.0	964.6	1,038.4	1,092.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,699.5	2,850.9
≤ 24		83.5	80.8	86.5	101.1	113.8
25 - 34		890.5	957.9	930.3	957.2	989.4
35 - 44		766.0	835.5	915.9	980.4	1,051.0
≥ 45		510.6	530.4	620.6	660.8	696.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,056.3	2,125.8
≤ 24		230.1	228.4	222.2	236.5	249.1
25 - 34		729.5	743.6	805.0	773.7	779.1
35 - 44		542.1	574.5	610.0	668.5	702.0
≥ 45		300.8	327.6	344.0	377.6	395.6

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,399.1
	≤ 24	158.5	163.5	151.2	169.7	163.3
	25 - 34	738.6	753.2	762.8	771.4	769.5
	35 - 44	647.0	684.6	738.5	770.6	836.2
	≥ 45	454.7	462.1	540.6	582.4	630.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,048.6	1,118.6	1,182.0	1,245.6	1,329.3
	≤ 24	33.2	36.6	36.0	39.4	40.6
	25 - 34	368.6	413.0	379.5	393.5	399.7
	35 - 44	364.1	389.9	425.4	452.4	494.6
	≥ 45	282.7	279.1	341.0	360.3	394.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		950.2	944.8	1,011.1	1,048.4	1,069.7
	≤ 24	125.3	126.9	115.3	130.2	122.7
	25 - 34	370.0	340.1	383.3	377.9	369.8
	35 - 44	282.9	294.7	313.0	318.2	341.6
	≥ 45	172.0	183.0	199.6	222.1	235.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
	≤ 24	155.1	145.7	157.5	167.8	199.5
	25 - 34	881.3	948.4	972.5	959.5	999.0
	35 - 44	661.2	725.3	787.3	878.3	916.7
	≥ 45	356.7	395.9	424.0	456.1	462.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		1,202.0	1,286.0	1,371.2	1,453.9	1,521.5
	≤ 24	50.3	44.2	50.5	61.6	73.1
	25 - 34	521.9	544.9	550.8	563.7	589.6
	35 - 44	401.9	445.6	490.4	528.0	556.4
	≥ 45	227.9	251.3	279.5	300.6	302.3
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		852.2	929.4	970.1	1,007.9	1,056.1
	≤ 24	104.8	101.5	107.0	106.2	126.4
	25 - 34	359.4	403.5	421.7	395.8	409.3
	35 - 44	259.3	279.8	296.9	350.4	360.3
	≥ 45	128.7	144.6	144.5	155.5	160.0

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		2,644.9	2,796.8	2,961.0	3,044.6	3,041.8
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		994.7	1,077.3	1,148.1	1,273.0	1,436.9
India <i>Indians</i>		301.1	323.4	331.2	342.9	347.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		112.3	81.1	94.1	95.3	151.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,393.1
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,254.6	1,303.7	1,342.0	1,392.9	1,443.4
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		500.3	522.3	597.3	650.6	659.5
India <i>Indians</i>		166.1	177.1	176.0	174.2	187.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		77.9	60.2	77.8	76.4	102.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		1,390.3	1,493.1	1,619.0	1,651.7	1,681.7
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		494.4	555.0	550.8	622.4	709.0
India <i>Indians</i>		135.0	146.3	155.2	168.7	156.5
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		34.5	20.9	16.3	18.9	30.4

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Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
	Bandar Urban	3,660.7	3,887.7	4,138.0	4,361.3	4,544.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	392.4	391.0	396.4	394.5	432.4
Ijazah Degree		2,250.6	2,404.6	2,553.2	2,699.5	2,850.9
	Bandar Urban	2,052.5	2,205.3	2,363.9	2,506.8	2,632.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	198.1	199.2	189.3	192.7	218.3
Diploma Diploma		1,802.4	1,874.1	1,981.2	2,056.3	2,125.8
	Bandar Urban	1,608.2	1,682.4	1,774.2	1,854.5	1,911.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	194.3	191.7	207.1	201.8	214.2
Lelaki Male		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,399.1
	Bandar Urban	1,811.2	1,884.0	2,003.2	2,102.0	2,189.7
	Luar Bandar Rural	187.6	179.4	189.9	192.1	209.4
Ijazah Degree		1,048.6	1,118.6	1,182.0	1,245.6	1,329.3
	Bandar Urban	964.4	1,035.9	1,100.8	1,163.1	1,228.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	84.1	82.7	81.2	82.5	100.8
Diploma Diploma		950.2	944.8	1,011.1	1,048.4	1,069.7
	Bandar Urban	846.8	848.1	902.4	938.8	961.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	103.4	96.7	108.7	109.6	108.6
Perempuan Female		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
	Bandar Urban	1,849.4	2,003.8	2,134.8	2,259.3	2,354.6
	Luar Bandar Rural	204.8	211.5	206.5	202.4	223.0
Ijazah Degree		1,202.0	1,286.0	1,371.2	1,453.9	1,521.5
	Bandar Urban	1,088.1	1,169.5	1,263.1	1,343.6	1,404.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	114.0	116.5	108.1	110.2	117.5
Diploma Diploma		852.2	929.4	970.1	1,007.9	1,056.1
	Bandar Urban	761.4	834.3	871.7	915.7	950.5
	Luar Bandar Rural	90.8	95.0	98.4	92.2	105.5

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Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran <i>Occupation/ Skill Level</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	2,857.6	2,832.4	2,982.3	3,214.9	3,376.3
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	449.2	346.6	441.5	593.6	621.5
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	1,713.6	1,697.3	1,738.9	1,844.2	1,932.3
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	694.8	788.6	801.9	777.1	822.5
Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	1,110.4	1,345.2	1,485.7	1,489.0	1,542.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	382.3	579.2	486.1	511.5	530.3
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	449.8	440.4	639.1	664.8	714.0
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	42.4	15.8	50.3	39.3	32.8
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	129.6	177.1	224.7	208.1	198.5
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</i>	106.3	132.8	85.5	65.3	67.2
Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	85.0	101.1	66.4	51.8	57.5
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	85.0	101.1	66.4	51.8	57.5

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Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran Occupation/ Skill Level	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki Male	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,399.1
Mahir Skilled	1,430.2	1,496.1	1,565.4	1,733.7	1,817.1
Pengurus Managers	315.5	225.5	298.6	418.7	441.0
Profesional Professionals	705.5	794.8	755.6	850.9	885.1
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	409.1	475.8	511.2	464.1	490.9
Sepengah mahir Semi-skilled	513.6	494.4	582.5	520.3	542.7
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers	105.2	134.0	128.0	128.0	125.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	222.2	164.4	204.9	216.8	233.5
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	29.8	13.7	43.6	32.5	27.1
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	87.5	104.9	151.6	110.5	121.0
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	68.9	77.5	54.4	32.5	35.9
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	55.0	72.9	45.2	40.1	39.2
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations	55.0	72.9	45.2	40.1	39.2
Perempuan Female	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
Mahir Skilled	1,427.4	1,336.3	1,416.9	1,481.2	1,559.2
Pengurus Managers	133.7	121.1	142.9	174.9	180.4
Profesional Professionals	1,008.1	902.5	983.3	993.2	1,047.2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals	285.7	312.8	290.7	313.1	331.6
Sepengah mahir Semi-skilled	596.8	850.8	903.2	968.8	1,000.1
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian Clerical support workers	277.1	445.2	358.0	383.5	405.1
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan Service and sales workers	227.6	276.0	434.2	448.0	480.4
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	12.6	2.1	6.7	6.8	5.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and related trades workers	42.1	72.2	73.2	97.6	77.6
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	37.3	55.3	31.0	32.8	31.3
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	30.1	28.2	21.3	11.8	18.3
Pekerja asas Elementary occupations	30.1	28.2	21.3	11.8	18.3

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Taraf Pekerjaan Status in Employment		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		177.3	199.9	230.1	251.4	277.6
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		3,557.3	3,850.5	3,990.9	4,156.0	4,300.7
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		272.9	185.3	273.7	310.7	360.5
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		45.6	43.0	39.7	37.6	37.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,399.1
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		139.6	125.4	150.3	169.6	188.1
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		1,707.1	1,835.5	1,883.6	1,953.0	2,004.6
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		136.8	89.2	147.1	159.5	194.2
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		15.3	13.3	12.1	11.9	12.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
Majikan <i>Employer</i>		37.7	74.4	79.7	81.8	89.5
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>		1,850.2	2,015.0	2,107.3	2,203.0	2,296.1
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>		136.1	96.1	126.7	151.2	166.4
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>		30.3	29.7	27.6	25.7	25.6

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Aktiviti Ekonomi Economic Activity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,053.1	4,278.7	4,534.4	4,755.8	4,976.7
Pertanian Agriculture	63.8	56.7	79.0	83.0	83.9
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	41.4	39.2	44.2	46.8	49.2
Pembuatan Manufacturing	579.4	574.5	630.4	637.9	667.3
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan proses makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	87.8	81.5	97.4	104.6	108.9
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	6.6	2.6	4.6	5.2	5.6
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	22.9	27.3	26.5	29.3	31.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	53.1	53.9	59.5	57.8	59.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	79.3	85.7	85.0	93.4	95.7
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	57.0	44.6	60.8	59.8	62.8
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	211.2	215.5	230.4	224.0	232.1
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	61.5	63.3	66.3	63.8	71.1
Pembinaan Construction	237.4	257.8	283.1	301.1	313.1
Perkhidmatan Services	3,131.0	3,350.4	3,497.7	3,687.0	3,863.2
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	41.7	51.7	49.5	42.1	43.4
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	486.6	593.9	711.9	752.9	789.3
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	202.1	202.9	260.3	358.2	369.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	128.3	144.0	152.7	138.5	146.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	168.9	149.2	163.4	161.8	165.1
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	230.9	234.9	236.5	259.1	269.7
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	455.4	447.5	450.0	461.9	496.5
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1,416.9	1,526.3	1,473.3	1,512.6	1,582.5

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Aktiviti Ekonomi <i>Economic Activity</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,998.8	2,063.4	2,193.1	2,294.0	2,399.1
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	45.6	47.3	61.8	63.0	62.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	23.0	24.5	24.0	28.7	29.9
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	337.0	327.5	361.2	356.8	376.6
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	37.4	33.5	47.9	34.8	38.3
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	2.3	0.7	2.6	2.3	2.5
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	7.5	8.1	9.3	8.6	9.3
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	29.3	29.9	33.9	30.9	32.2
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	43.7	51.5	50.7	56.1	59.0
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	35.0	29.6	38.7	41.8	43.5
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	139.0	131.5	137.2	138.6	143.2
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	42.8	42.7	40.8	43.9	48.6
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	168.8	161.4	207.5	216.5	226.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,424.3	1,502.7	1,538.7	1,629.0	1,703.5
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	31.4	36.9	37.9	32.0	33.6
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	256.1	238.7	315.9	335.1	342.2
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	115.7	66.0	109.4	137.8	146.9
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	82.9	79.3	75.5	69.4	75.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	102.3	97.8	100.2	108.9	111.7
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	105.2	94.5	104.7	122.8	128.8
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	226.7	205.3	211.9	230.2	248.9
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	504.1	684.2	583.3	592.8	615.7

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Aktiviti Ekonomi <i>Economic Activity</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	2,054.2	2,215.3	2,341.3	2,461.8	2,577.6
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18.2	9.5	17.2	20.0	21.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	18.4	14.8	20.2	18.1	19.3
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	242.4	247.0	269.3	281.0	290.7
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing</i>	50.4	48.0	49.4	69.8	70.6
Minuman dan produk tembakau <i>Beverages and tobacco products</i>	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.0
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	15.4	19.2	17.2	20.7	22.0
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	23.8	24.1	25.5	26.9	27.7
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	35.6	34.3	34.3	37.3	36.7
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	22.0	14.9	22.0	18.0	19.3
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	72.2	84.1	93.2	85.5	88.9
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	18.8	20.6	25.5	20.0	22.5
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	68.6	96.4	75.7	84.6	86.3
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	1,706.7	1,847.7	1,958.9	2,058.0	2,159.7
Utiliti <i>Utilities</i>	10.3	14.8	11.5	10.1	9.8
Perdagangan borong dan runcit <i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	230.5	355.3	396.0	417.8	447.1
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Food & beverages and accommodation</i>	86.4	136.9	150.9	220.4	223.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	45.4	64.7	77.2	69.1	71.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	66.6	51.4	63.2	52.8	53.4
Kewangan dan insurans <i>Finance and insurance</i>	125.8	140.3	131.9	136.3	140.9
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Real estate and business services</i>	228.8	242.2	238.2	231.7	247.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	912.8	842.1	890.0	919.8	966.8

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	73.7	88.8	75.0	35.5	41.7
≤ 24	8.0	16.1	4.2	6.4	2.0
25 - 34	27.1	32.1	49.4	16.2	18.7
35 - 44	23.7	32.7	15.3	7.9	7.2
≥ 45	14.9	7.9	6.1	4.9	13.9
Ijazah Degree	37.9	48.4	29.6	15.7	22.8
≤ 24	1.9	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.2
25 - 34	14.6	16.3	19.4	9.4	10.7
35 - 44	12.1	23.6	7.2	3.1	3.6
≥ 45	9.2	4.7	1.3	2.1	7.2
Diploma Diploma	35.8	40.4	45.4	19.7	19.0
≤ 24	6.1	12.3	2.4	5.3	0.8
25 - 34	12.5	15.8	30.0	6.9	7.9
35 - 44	11.6	9.2	8.1	4.8	3.6
≥ 45	5.7	3.1	4.7	2.8	6.6

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.8
≤ 24	2.6	5.2	1.4	1.9	0.6
25 - 34	1.7	1.9	2.8	0.9	1.1
35 - 44	1.8	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.4
≥ 45	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.3
Ijazah Degree	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.8
≤ 24	2.3	4.8	2.0	1.2	1.0
25 - 34	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.1
35 - 44	1.6	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
≥ 45	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0
Diploma Diploma	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.9
≤ 24	2.6	5.4	1.1	2.2	0.3
25 - 34	1.7	2.1	3.7	0.9	1.0
35 - 44	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5
≥ 45	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.7

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	1,195.5	1,446.3	1,552.1	1,540.9	1,600.4
≤ 24	198.7	173.4	192.3	226.1	260.1
25 - 34	567.4	709.6	696.0	700.9	675.4
35 - 44	291.6	386.7	484.3	438.5	449.5
≥ 45	137.8	176.5	179.6	175.3	215.4
Ijazah Degree	415.9	519.8	686.1	643.2	598.3
≤ 24	38.7	29.4	40.0	52.4	66.2
25 - 34	224.8	299.7	318.0	332.6	267.1
35 - 44	99.4	135.2	235.8	176.7	170.9
≥ 45	53.0	55.5	92.3	81.5	94.1
Diploma Diploma	779.6	926.5	866.0	897.7	1,002.1
≤ 24	160.0	144.0	152.3	173.7	193.9
25 - 34	342.6	410.0	378.0	368.3	408.3
35 - 44	192.2	251.5	248.5	261.8	278.6
≥ 45	84.8	121.0	87.3	93.8	121.3

(%)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	29.5	33.8	34.2	32.4	32.2
≤ 24	63.4	56.1	62.3	67.0	66.0
25 - 34	35.0	41.7	40.1	40.5	33.1
35 - 44	22.3	27.4	31.7	26.6	22.1
≥ 45	17.0	20.6	18.6	16.9	18.6
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	18.5	21.6	26.9	23.8	21.0
≤ 24	46.3	36.4	46.2	51.8	51.3
25 - 34	25.2	31.3	34.2	34.7	22.4
35 - 44	13.0	16.2	25.7	18.0	13.6
≥ 45	10.4	10.5	14.9	12.3	12.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	43.3	49.4	43.7	43.7	47.1
≤ 24	69.5	63.1	68.5	73.5	73.1
25 - 34	47.0	55.1	47.0	47.6	46.8
35 - 44	35.4	43.8	40.7	39.2	35.2
≥ 45	28.2	36.9	25.4	24.8	29.1

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3	165.9
≤ 24	62.9	64.3	65.3	72.1	72.6
25 - 34	96.4	89.2	75.0	69.9	69.4
35 - 44	18.8	17.6	14.8	15.9	14.1
≥ 45	10.3	14.1	19.6	9.4	9.8
Ijazah Degree	96.7	101.3	96.0	91.6	91.5
≤ 24	25.2	28.4	25.7	27.5	29.3
25 - 34	56.5	56.1	50.9	50.3	48.1
35 - 44	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6	8.0
≥ 45	4.5	6.7	9.8	5.3	6.1
Diploma Diploma	91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8	74.4
≤ 24	37.8	35.9	39.7	44.6	43.4
25 - 34	39.9	33.0	24.1	19.6	21.2
35 - 44	8.3	7.5	5.3	7.4	6.1
≥ 45	5.7	7.4	9.8	4.2	3.7

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	73.3
	≤ 24	27.4	30.6	22.8	31.9	32.9
	25 - 34	42.3	35.0	28.7	27.7	26.8
	35 - 44	10.8	9.7	10.6	7.7	6.8
	≥ 45	8.5	9.2	15.4	6.8	6.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3	32.1
	≤ 24	9.4	10.3	4.0	7.3	8.5
	25 - 34	20.4	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.4
	35 - 44	6.8	4.3	6.6	4.2	3.9
	≥ 45	3.6	4.0	7.1	4.1	4.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7	41.2
	≤ 24	18.0	20.3	18.8	24.6	24.4
	25 - 34	21.9	19.3	12.7	11.9	11.4
	35 - 44	3.9	5.4	4.0	3.5	2.9
	≥ 45	4.8	5.2	8.3	2.7	2.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3	92.6
	≤ 24	35.6	33.6	42.5	40.2	39.8
	25 - 34	54.1	54.2	46.3	42.2	42.6
	35 - 44	8.1	7.9	4.3	8.2	7.3
	≥ 45	1.8	4.9	4.2	2.6	3.0
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2	59.3
	≤ 24	15.8	18.1	21.7	20.2	20.8
	25 - 34	36.1	40.4	34.9	34.5	32.8
	35 - 44	3.7	5.8	3.0	4.4	4.1
	≥ 45	0.9*	2.7	2.7*	1.2	1.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1	33.3
	≤ 24	19.8	15.5	20.8	20.1	19.0
	25 - 34	18.0	13.7	11.4	7.7	9.9
	35 - 44	4.4	2.1	1.3*	3.9	3.2
	≥ 45	0.9*	2.2*	1.5*	1.40	1.30

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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3	165.9
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		115.8	138.1	123.3	129.9	107.6
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		39.7	32.8	33.7	17.2	31.2
India <i>Indians</i>		16.8	10.3	12.1	11.2	15.9
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		16.2	4.0*	5.7	9.1	11.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	73.3
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		47.7	56.6	48.5	52.7	45.5
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		21.9	19.9	19.4	8.6	13.9
India <i>Indians</i>		6.7	6.0	8.4	4.7	7.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		12.5	2.1*	1.1*	8.0	6.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3	92.6
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		68.1	81.5	74.8	77.2	62.2
Cina <i>Chinese</i>		17.7	12.9	14.3	8.6	17.3
India <i>Indians</i>		10.1	4.3	3.7	6.5	8.6
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>		3.7	1.8*	4.5*	1.1	4.6

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

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Strata <i>Strata</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3	165.9
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	156.9	154.6	143.7	139.9	133.1
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	31.6	30.5	31.1	27.5	32.8
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		96.7	101.3	96.0	91.6	91.5
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	80.5	83.7	77.3	77.2	72.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	16.2	17.7	18.8	14.4	19.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		91.7	83.9	78.8	75.8	74.4
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	76.3	71.0	66.4	62.6	60.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	15.4	12.9	12.4	13.1	13.8
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	73.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	75.9	73.0	67.7	63.4	63.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	13.0	11.6	9.8	10.7	9.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		40.3	34.3	33.8	31.3	32.1
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	36.3	29.8	29.3	28.0	29.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		48.6	50.3	43.7	42.7	41.2
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	39.7	43.2	38.5	35.3	34.6
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	9.0	7.1	5.3	7.4	6.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3	92.6
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	80.9	81.6	75.9	76.5	69.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	18.6	18.9	21.4	16.8	23.1
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		56.4	67.0	62.3	60.2	59.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	44.3	53.9	48.0	49.2	43.5
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	12.2	13.1	14.3	11.0	15.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		43.1	33.6	35.0	33.1	33.3
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	36.6	27.7	28.0	27.3	26.0
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	6.5	5.8	7.1	5.8	7.3

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Tempoh menganggur <i>Duration of unemployment</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	188.4	185.2	174.8	167.3	165.9
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	148.7	134.4	145.4	145.5	143.3
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	66.9	52.0	72.6	84.2	89.5
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	45.0	47.4	42.2	39.6	28.5
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	22.2	20.8	19.8	12.1	16.2
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	14.6	14.2	10.8	9.6	9.1
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	39.8	50.8	29.4	21.9	22.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	73.3
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	73.3	59.2	62.5	63.1	60.9
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	33.9	22.1	39.7	37.0	38.9
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	22.2	23.2	14.4	15.0	13.1
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	10.5	8.1	5.7	5.2	5.4
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	7.9	8.4	8.1	3.7	3.6
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	15.7	25.4	15.0	11.0	12.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	99.5	100.6	97.3	93.3	92.6
Penganggur aktif <i>Actively unemployed</i>	75.4	75.2	82.9	82.4	82.4
Kurang dari 3 bulan <i>Less than 3 months</i>	33.0	30.0	32.9	47.2	50.6
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan <i>3 months- less than 6 months</i>	22.8	24.2	27.8	24.6	15.4
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun <i>6 months- less than 1 year</i>	11.7	12.7	14.1	6.9	10.9
1 tahun dan lebih <i>1 year and above</i>	88.9	84.6	77.5	74.0	5.6
Penganggur tidak aktif <i>Inactively unemployed</i>	24.1	25.4	14.3	10.9	10.2

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2	838.8
≤ 24	195.7	210.9	224.5	231.5	237.3
25 - 34	183.0	204.5	192.8	199.2	203.0
35 - 44	94.1	100.5	99.7	100.5	105.4
≥ 45	272.8	268.8	285.9	289.0	293.0
Ijazah Degree	285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8	338.9
≤ 24	31.4	27.4	37.8	41.6	43.7
25 - 34	86.8	98.0	91.0	94.5	96.6
35 - 44	40.6	43.0	45.6	46.8	48.7
≥ 45	126.7	139.3	147.7	149.0	149.9
Diploma Diploma	460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4	499.8
≤ 24	164.3	183.6	186.7	189.9	193.6
25 - 34	96.2	106.5	101.8	104.7	106.3
35 - 44	53.5	57.5	54.1	53.7	56.7
≥ 45	146.2	129.4	138.1	140.0	143.1

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Kumpulan Umur Age Group		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9	305.8
	≤ 24	77.4	74.6	74.7	76.7	77.0
	25 - 34	49.2	69.0	63.9	62.8	63.8
	35 - 44	10.2	16.7	15.1	13.5	12.7
	≥ 45	135.3	151.8	152.0	151.8	152.3
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6	129.5
	≤ 24	13.3	6.2	7.5	8.3	8.3
	25 - 34	27.9	37.0	36.8	35.6	36.0
	35 - 44	5.8	7.0	7.3	6.8	5.4
	≥ 45	70.3	78.8	79.5	79.9	79.8
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3	176.3
	≤ 24	64.2	68.4	67.1	68.4	68.8
	25 - 34	21.3	32.1	27.1	27.2	27.7
	35 - 44	4.4	9.7	7.8	6.7	7.3
	≥ 45	65.0	73.0	72.4	72.0	72.6
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3	532.9
	≤ 24	118.3	136.3	149.9	154.8	160.3
	25 - 34	133.8	135.4	128.9	136.4	139.2
	35 - 44	83.9	83.8	84.6	87.0	92.7
	≥ 45	137.5	117.0	133.9	137.2	140.7
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2	209.4
	≤ 24	18.2	21.2	30.3	33.3	35.4
	25 - 34	58.9	61.0	54.2	58.8	60.6
	35 - 44	34.8	35.9	38.3	40.0	43.3
	≥ 45	56.3	60.5	68.2	69.1	70.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1	323.5
	≤ 24	100.2	115.2	119.6	121.5	124.9
	25 - 34	74.9	74.4	74.7	77.5	78.6
	35 - 44	49.1	47.8	46.3	47.0	49.5
	≥ 45	81.2	56.5	65.7	68.0	70.5

* Penggunaan data secara berhati-hati kerana faktor ralat piawai relatif yang tinggi
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Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2	838.8
	Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	494.1	529.6	541.7	560.2	511.7
	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	128.3	147.5	135.5	151.0	216.8
	India <i>Indians</i>	49.3	70.4	64.3	57.0	64.4
	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	74.0	37.2	61.4	52.0	45.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9	305.8
	Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	152.1	183.0	180.5	176.1	167.5
	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	48.0	66.8	59.7	69.2	88.7
	India <i>Indians</i>	17.9	36.9	33.0	21.0	19.1
	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	54.2	25.4	32.6	38.6	30.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3	532.9
	Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>	342.0	346.6	361.2	384.1	344.3
	Cina <i>Chinese</i>	80.3	80.7	75.8	81.9	128.1
	India <i>Indians</i>	31.4	33.5	31.3	36.0	45.3
	Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	19.8	11.8	28.8	13.4	15.3

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Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2	892.5
	Bandar Urban	662.0	680.3	678.8	690.2	759.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	83.6	104.4	124.1	129.9	133.5
Ijazah Degree		285.5	307.6	322.2	331.8	394.6
	Bandar Urban	259.7	281.9	280.4	287.8	346.8
	Luar Bandar Rural	25.8	25.8	41.8	44.0	47.8
Diploma Diploma		460.2	477.0	480.7	488.4	497.8
	Bandar Urban	402.4	398.4	398.4	402.4	412.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	57.8	78.6	82.3	86.0	85.7
Lelaki Male		272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9	305.8
	Bandar Urban	253.3	289.3	269.3	268.3	256.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	18.9	22.9	36.4	36.5	49.6
Ijazah Degree		117.3	129.0	131.2	130.6	129.5
	Bandar Urban	111.9	123.6	116.9	117.5	119.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	5.4	5.5	14.3	13.1	10.4
Diploma Diploma		154.9	183.1	174.5	174.3	176.3
	Bandar Urban	141.4	165.7	152.4	150.8	137.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	13.5	17.4	22.1	23.4	39.2
Perempuan Female		473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3	532.9
	Bandar Urban	408.8	391.0	409.4	421.9	457.2
	Luar Bandar Rural	64.7	81.5	87.7	93.4	75.8
Ijazah Degree		168.2	178.6	191.0	201.2	209.4
	Bandar Urban	147.8	158.3	163.5	170.3	185.0
	Luar Bandar Rural	20.4	20.3	27.5	30.9	24.4
Diploma Diploma		305.3	293.9	306.2	314.1	323.5
	Bandar Urban	261.0	232.7	246.0	251.6	272.1
	Luar Bandar Rural	44.3	61.2	60.2	62.5	51.4

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Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan <i>Reasons for Not Seeking Work</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	745.7	784.7	802.9	820.2	838.8
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	222.7	236.7	262.9	251.1	276.3
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	301.0	269.1	273.6	283.0	272.3
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	9.0	44.8	19.8	18.6	22.1
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	15.2	39.6	10.2	14.8	14.5
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	8.8	4.8	11.3	22.5	8.8
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	189.1	189.7	225.1	230.1	244.7
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	272.2	312.2	305.7	304.9	305.8
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	104.9	99.8	121.2	106.4	121.9
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	35.4	15.8	11.0	15.1	9.8
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	3.3	33.0	12.8	9.7	5.9
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	11.7	31.5	9.1	9.4	11.2
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	2.8	2.6	7.1	17.6	5.1
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	114.1	129.4	144.5	146.6	152.0
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	473.5	472.5	497.2	515.3	532.9
Masih belajar/ program latihan <i>Schooling/ training programme</i>	117.9	136.9	141.7	144.7	154.4
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga <i>Housework/ family responsibilities</i>	265.6	253.2	262.6	267.9	262.5
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran <i>Going for further studies</i>	5.7	11.9	6.9	8.9	16.3
Hilang upaya <i>Disabled</i>	3.4	8.1	1.1*	5.4	3.3
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar <i>Not interested/ just completed study</i>	5.9	2.1*	4.2	4.9	3.7
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia <i>Retired/ old age</i>	75.0	60.3	80.6	83.5	92.7



STATISTIK SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Graduates Statistics by States

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	450.6	473.4	498.6	521.7	554.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		404.0	427.1	447.3	469.6	496.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		386.0	409.8	430.0	454.4	480.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		18.0	17.4	17.4	15.2	16.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		46.6	46.2	51.3	52.1	57.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.7	90.2	89.7	90.0	89.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	233.0	241.5	249.8	262.8	276.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		223.7	230.3	240.5	252.2	265.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		213.0	220.0	230.0	243.4	255.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.8	10.2	10.5	8.8	9.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.2	11.2	9.3	10.6	11.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	96.0	95.4	96.3	96.0	95.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.8	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	217.6	231.9	248.8	259.0	278.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		180.3	196.9	206.8	217.5	231.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		173.0	189.7	199.9	211.0	224.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		37.3	35.0	42.0	41.5	46.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.8	84.9	83.1	84.0	83.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	207.4	220.7	235.2	250.4	272.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		193.9	206.9	218.2	233.5	252.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		183.5	196.1	208.3	224.4	241.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.4	10.8	10.0	9.1	10.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		13.6	13.8	17.0	16.9	19.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	93.5	93.8	92.8	93.2	92.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.1
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	243.1	252.7	263.4	271.3	282.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		210.1	220.2	229.1	236.2	244.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		202.5	213.6	221.7	230.1	238.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.6	6.6	7.4	6.1	5.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		33.0	32.4	34.3	35.2	38.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.4	87.2	87.0	87.0	86.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	255.0	276.5	285.1	299.4	303.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		210.3	225.6	236.4	246.9	253.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		201.6	216.9	227.5	238.5	245.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.7	8.7	8.9	8.4	7.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		44.7	50.9	48.7	52.6	50.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.5	81.6	82.9	82.4	83.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	110.2	116.8	121.7	125.6	126.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		98.1	102.4	107.5	112.3	111.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		95.5	100.0	105.3	109.7	109.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.0	14.4	14.1	13.4	14.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.1	87.7	88.4	89.3	88.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	144.8	159.7	163.4	173.8	177.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		112.1	123.2	128.8	134.6	141.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		106.0	116.9	122.2	128.8	135.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.1	6.3	6.6	5.8	5.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		32.7	36.5	34.6	39.2	36.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.4	77.2	78.8	77.4	79.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.1

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	126.1	138.7	143.9	152.7	156.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		113.2	122.6	129.3	135.9	140.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		107.7	116.6	123.0	129.9	135.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.5	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.8	16.0	14.6	16.8	15.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.8	88.4	89.9	89.0	90.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	129.0	137.8	141.2	146.7	147.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		97.1	103.0	107.1	111.0	112.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		93.9	100.3	104.5	108.6	110.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		31.9	34.8	34.2	35.8	35.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.3	74.7	75.8	75.6	76.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	181.7	196.0	206.0	220.3	225.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		144.4	152.6	162.7	168.1	181.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		135.6	144.1	154.2	160.2	173.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.8	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		37.4	43.4	43.3	52.2	44.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.4	77.9	79.0	76.3	80.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	75.0	79.7	84.6	85.7	87.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		64.6	67.2	71.7	72.1	75.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		61.4	64.1	68.9	69.4	72.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	12.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	84.3	84.8	84.1	85.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.7	3.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	106.8	116.3	121.4	134.5	138.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		79.8	85.5	91.0	96.0	106.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		74.2	80.0	85.3	90.8	100.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.6	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		27.0	30.8	30.4	38.5	32.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.7	73.5	75.0	71.4	76.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.4	5.0

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

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	92.7	102.7	108.3	117.4	121.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		80.4	86.7	92.6	96.9	104.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		75.6	81.8	87.6	92.2	99.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.8	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.3	15.9	15.7	20.6	16.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.7	84.5	85.5	82.5	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	89.0	93.3	97.7	102.8	104.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		64.0	65.9	70.1	71.2	76.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		60.0	62.3	66.6	68.0	73.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.1	27.4	27.6	31.6	27.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	71.9	70.6	71.7	69.3	73.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	6.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.0

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	169.6	179.4	188.1	194.6	205.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		141.2	150.7	156.7	165.9	174.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		138.2	147.7	153.6	163.1	172.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		28.4	28.7	31.4	28.7	30.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.3	84.0	83.3	85.2	85.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	78.2	81.9	85.9	89.0	93.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		69.5	72.1	75.1	79.5	83.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		68.3	70.9	74.2	78.6	82.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		8.7	9.8	10.8	9.5	9.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.8	88.0	87.4	89.3	89.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	91.4	97.5	102.1	105.6	112.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		71.8	78.6	81.5	86.4	91.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		69.9	76.8	79.4	84.5	89.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		19.6	18.8	20.6	19.2	21.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.5	80.7	79.8	81.8	81.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.8

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	77.0	83.4	87.6	93.4	99.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		67.7	73.9	76.6	82.9	88.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		65.8	72.0	74.7	81.0	87.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		9.3	9.5	11.0	10.5	11.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.9	88.6	87.4	88.7	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	92.6	95.9	100.4	101.2	105.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		73.6	76.8	80.0	83.0	85.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		72.4	75.6	78.8	82.1	84.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		19.0	19.2	20.4	18.2	19.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.4	80.0	79.7	82.0	81.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	('000)	198.2	212.8	219.1	229.5	241.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		162.0	174.3	179.4	187.9	200.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		155.4	167.9	173.5	182.1	194.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.6	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		36.3	38.5	39.6	41.6	40.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.9	83.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	('000)	88.4	93.1	97.0	100.8	106.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		77.2	80.6	84.2	87.7	94.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		74.1	77.7	81.5	85.3	91.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	12.6	12.8	13.1	12.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.2	86.5	86.8	87.0	88.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	('000)	109.8	119.7	122.1	128.7	135.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		84.8	93.8	95.3	100.2	106.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		81.3	90.2	92.0	96.8	102.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.0	25.9	26.8	28.6	28.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.2	78.3	78.0	77.8	79.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	93.9	103.3	105.9	112.3	120.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		83.3	92.0	93.5	99.1	107.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		79.6	88.2	90.2	95.6	103.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.6	11.3	12.4	13.2	13.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.7	89.1	88.3	88.3	89.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	104.4	109.5	113.1	117.2	121.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		78.7	82.3	85.9	88.7	93.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		75.8	79.7	83.4	86.6	91.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.7	27.2	27.2	28.5	28.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.4	75.1	76.0	75.7	77.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	186.8	199.3	209.4	219.0	221.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		158.2	166.3	176.3	181.6	189.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		151.7	160.1	169.8	175.8	183.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.5	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		28.6	33.0	33.1	37.5	32.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.7	83.4	84.2	82.9	85.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	80.2	84.9	89.4	92.0	92.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		72.7	75.5	79.8	81.1	84.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		70.1	72.9	77.5	78.9	81.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		7.5	9.4	9.7	10.9	8.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.6	88.9	89.2	88.1	90.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	106.7	114.4	119.9	127.0	129.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		85.5	90.9	96.5	100.4	105.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		81.6	87.1	92.3	96.8	101.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.1	23.5	23.5	26.5	23.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.2	79.4	80.4	79.1	81.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.3

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	89.4	96.7	101.7	107.5	108.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		81.1	87.0	92.3	95.9	98.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		78.2	83.9	89.0	93.0	95.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		8.3	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.7	90.0	90.7	89.2	90.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	97.5	102.7	107.7	111.5	113.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		77.1	79.4	84.0	85.7	90.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		73.5	76.2	80.8	82.8	87.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		20.4	23.3	23.7	25.8	22.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.1	77.3	78.0	76.8	80.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	335.3	355.5	364.6	381.9	405.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		278.3	303.3	304.6	325.6	340.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		271.5	296.1	297.4	319.3	333.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.8	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		56.9	52.2	60.0	56.3	64.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.0	85.3	83.5	85.3	84.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	162.3	170.1	172.8	185.2	194.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		143.4	149.3	152.9	165.3	173.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		139.2	144.9	148.6	161.6	169.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		18.8	20.8	19.9	19.9	21.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.4	87.8	88.5	89.3	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	173.0	185.5	191.8	196.7	210.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		134.9	154.1	151.7	160.3	167.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		132.4	151.1	148.8	157.8	163.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.1	31.4	40.1	36.4	43.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.0	83.1	79.1	81.5	79.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	191.0	208.3	211.2	223.7	241.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		170.0	187.5	187.8	203.0	215.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		166.4	183.6	184.2	199.8	211.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		21.0	20.8	23.4	20.6	26.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.0	90.0	88.9	90.8	89.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	144.3	147.3	153.3	158.2	163.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		108.4	115.8	116.8	122.6	125.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		105.1	112.4	113.2	119.6	121.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		35.9	31.4	36.6	35.7	38.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	75.1	78.6	76.2	77.5	76.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.9

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	301.2	316.4	332.1	348.0	361.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		235.5	249.5	262.5	273.8	288.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		221.9	236.5	249.7	262.1	277.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		13.6	13.1	12.8	11.7	11.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		65.6	66.8	69.6	74.3	72.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.2	78.9	79.0	78.7	79.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	134.8	140.5	145.9	152.7	157.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		107.5	111.5	116.8	121.1	128.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		101.2	105.6	111.4	115.9	123.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		27.2	29.0	29.1	31.6	28.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.8	79.4	80.1	79.3	81.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3	3.7
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	166.4	175.9	186.2	195.4	204.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		128.0	138.1	145.7	152.7	160.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		120.7	130.9	138.3	146.2	153.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.4	37.8	40.5	42.7	44.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	76.9	78.5	78.2	78.1	78.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.2

* 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>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	144.6	155.9	164.5	173.6	183.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		119.4	128.8	136.5	143.3	154.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		110.9	120.3	127.4	135.1	145.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.5	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.3	27.0	28.0	30.3	29.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.5	82.7	83.0	82.5	84.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.1	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.4
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	156.5	160.5	167.6	174.5	178.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		116.2	120.7	126.0	130.5	134.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		111.1	116.2	122.3	127.0	131.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.1	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		40.4	39.8	41.6	44.0	43.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.2	75.2	75.2	74.8	75.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	40.3	42.9	45.3	47.3	48.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		30.2	31.4	34.0	35.2	37.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		28.5	29.7	32.3	33.7	35.9
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.2	11.5	11.2	12.1	11.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	74.8	73.3	75.2	74.3	76.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.2	4.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	15.6	16.3	17.3	18.2	17.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		12.1	12.4	13.5	14.0	14.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		11.4	11.7	12.9	13.4	13.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.7	0.7*	0.6	0.6	0.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	77.2	76.4	78.2	77.2	79.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.9	5.7	4.7	4.1	3.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	24.7	26.6	28.0	29.1	31.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		18.1	19.0	20.5	21.1	23.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		17.1	18.0	19.4	20.2	22.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		6.6	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	73.2	71.4	73.3	72.6	75.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.3	4.2

* 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>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	19.8	21.9	22.8	24.0	25.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		16.0	17.1	18.5	19.2	20.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		15.1	16.1	17.4	18.3	19.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.9	1.0	1.1*	0.9	0.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		3.8	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	80.8	78.3	81.4	80.1	82.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.9	4.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	20.5	21.0	22.5	23.4	23.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		14.2	14.3	15.5	16.0	16.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		13.4	13.6	14.8	15.4	16.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.8	0.7*	0.7	0.6	0.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4	6.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	68.9	68.1	68.9	68.4	71.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.5

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	1,588.7	1,667.4	1,742.8	1,817.0	1,825.2
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		1,384.5	1,450.8	1,534.9	1,611.8	1,610.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		1,324.6	1,391.8	1,486.4	1,558.6	1,559.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		59.8	59.0	48.5	53.2	51.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		204.2	216.6	207.9	205.2	214.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.1	87.0	88.1	88.7	88.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	778.8	814.3	851.7	879.4	871.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		679.5	701.4	743.1	778.4	765.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		648.5	672.1	718.1	753.3	739.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		31.0	29.3	25.0	25.1	26.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		99.3	112.9	108.6	101.0	106.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.2	86.1	87.2	88.5	87.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	809.8	853.1	891.1	937.6	953.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		704.9	749.4	791.8	833.3	845.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		676.1	719.7	768.4	805.2	820.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		28.9	29.7	23.4	28.1	24.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		104.9	103.7	99.3	104.3	108.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.0	87.8	88.9	88.9	88.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.4	2.9

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	897.0	947.9	1,001.7	1,046.6	1,042.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		803.9	848.4	899.5	946.7	939.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		776.5	820.3	877.1	922.4	916.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		27.4	28.2	22.5	24.3	23.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		93.1	99.4	102.2	99.8	102.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.9	83.7	85.7	86.3	90.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.3	2.5
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	691.6	719.5	741.1	770.4	782.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		580.5	602.4	635.4	665.0	671.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		548.1	571.6	609.4	636.1	643.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		32.4	30.8	26.0	28.9	27.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		111.1	117.2	105.7	105.4	111.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.9	83.7	85.7	86.3	85.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.2

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	141.8	152.2	158.6	167.7	172.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		111.1	116.6	124.0	128.5	136.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		105.3	110.9	118.2	123.5	130.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.8	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		30.7	35.6	34.6	39.2	36.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.4	76.6	78.2	76.6	78.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	62.0	65.0	69.1	71.5	72.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		54.1	55.9	59.7	61.1	63.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		51.4	53.3	57.2	58.8	60.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		7.9	9.1	9.4	10.4	9.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.3	86.0	86.4	85.4	86.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	79.8	87.2	89.5	96.2	99.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		57.0	60.7	64.3	67.4	72.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		53.9	57.6	60.9	64.7	70.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		22.8	26.5	25.2	28.8	26.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	71.4	69.6	71.8	70.1	73.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	64.3	71.1	73.6	79.2	83.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		53.9	58.3	61.8	64.4	70.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		51.3	55.6	59.0	62.0	67.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		2.6	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		10.4	12.8	11.8	14.8	13.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.8	82.0	84.0	81.3	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	77.4	81.1	85.0	88.5	88.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		57.2	58.3	62.2	64.2	65.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		54.0	55.3	59.1	61.5	63.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		20.2	22.8	22.8	24.4	23.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	73.9	71.9	73.2	72.5	74.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.9

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	303.8	317.9	342.1	346.1	361.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		267.0	277.2	298.5	301.1	317.0
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		242.0	252.6	272.4	277.4	294.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		25.1	24.6	26.1	23.6	22.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		36.8	40.7	43.6	45.1	44.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	87.9	87.2	87.3	87.0	87.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.4	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	139.2	145.3	156.1	156.1	166.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		127.9	130.0	140.5	139.8	150.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		117.8	120.1	130.7	129.9	141.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		10.1	9.9	9.7	10.0	8.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	15.3	15.6	16.3	15.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	91.9	89.5	90.0	89.6	90.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.1	5.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	164.6	172.6	186.0	190.1	195.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		139.1	147.2	158.1	161.2	166.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		124.2	132.5	141.7	147.5	152.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		15.0	14.7	16.4	13.7	13.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.5	25.4	28.0	28.8	29.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.5	85.3	85.0	84.8	85.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	10.8	10.0	10.4	8.5	8.3

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	152.6	163.5	177.6	182.2	189.0
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		141.3	151.5	164.0	166.8	174.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		128.4	137.5	148.8	152.9	162.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		12.9	14.0	15.2	13.9	12.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.2	12.0	13.6	15.4	14.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	92.6	92.7	92.3	91.6	92.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.3	7.2
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	151.3	154.4	164.6	163.9	172.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		125.7	125.7	134.6	134.2	142.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		113.5	115.1	123.6	124.5	132.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		12.2	10.6	11.0	9.7	10.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.6	28.7	30.0	29.7	30.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.1	81.4	81.8	81.9	82.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	9.7	8.5	8.1	7.2	7.0

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	249.9	257.0	275.9	281.6	301.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		211.9	217.5	234.1	239.0	255.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		202.5	208.0	224.6	230.7	247.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		9.4	9.5	9.4	8.3	8.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		38.0	39.5	41.9	42.6	45.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	84.8	84.6	84.8	84.9	84.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.2
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	109.8	113.3	120.4	124.0	130.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		97.7	98.5	105.4	107.9	115.2
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		93.3	94.0	101.5	104.2	111.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.4	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		12.2	14.8	15.0	16.1	15.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.9	86.9	87.6	87.0	88.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	140.0	143.7	155.5	157.6	170.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		114.2	119.0	128.6	131.1	140.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		109.2	113.9	123.1	126.5	136.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.0	5.1	5.5	4.6	4.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		25.8	24.7	26.9	26.5	30.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	81.6	82.8	82.7	83.2	82.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.2

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	123.6	128.4	139.9	144.9	157.8
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		112.3	116.5	126.9	131.1	142.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		108.0	111.6	121.9	126.6	138.6
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		4.3	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		11.3	11.9	13.0	13.8	14.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.9	90.7	90.7	90.5	90.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	126.3	128.6	136.0	136.7	143.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		99.6	101.0	107.2	108.0	112.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		94.5	96.3	102.7	104.1	109.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.1	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		26.7	27.6	28.9	28.8	30.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	78.8	78.5	78.8	79.0	78.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.4

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	538.1	553.8	591.7	615.6	697.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		463.5	480.1	513.2	542.2	613.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		449.5	466.7	500.9	530.7	601.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		14.0	13.4	12.3	11.5	11.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		74.6	73.7	78.4	73.4	84.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	86.1	86.7	86.7	88.1	87.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	272.4	277.2	291.5	307.3	361.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		242.8	244.0	261.0	276.1	328.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		237.0	239.2	256.7	272.4	325.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		5.7	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		29.6	33.2	30.5	31.2	33.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	89.1	88.0	89.5	89.9	90.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	265.7	276.6	300.1	308.3	335.5
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		220.7	236.0	252.2	266.1	284.4
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		212.4	227.6	244.2	258.3	276.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		8.3	8.5	7.9	7.8	8.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		45.0	40.5	47.9	42.2	51.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	83.1	85.3	84.0	86.3	84.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.9

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	331.3	347.6	371.5	388.9	452.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		292.1	308.4	329.7	349.8	407.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		284.8	301.1	322.9	343.9	401.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		7.3	7.2	6.9	5.9	6.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		39.2	39.3	41.7	39.1	44.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.2	88.7	88.8	89.9	90.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	206.8	206.1	220.2	226.7	245.1
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		171.4	171.7	183.5	192.4	205.5
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		164.7	165.6	178.0	186.9	200.2
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		6.8	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		35.4	34.4	36.7	34.3	39.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.9	83.3	83.3	84.9	83.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.6

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	11.0	11.6	12.6	13.0	13.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.9
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		9.1	9.7	10.5	11.2	11.8
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2*	0.2 *	0.2	0.1	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.3	85.1	85.1	87.4	86.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.1
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		5.0	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.8
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.7
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2*	0.2 *	0.1 *	0.1	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		0.5	0.5*	0.6	0.5	0.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	91.3	91.1	90.3	91.9	92.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	3.7	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.4
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		4.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.1
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		-	-	-	-	-
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	79.3	79.6	80.2	83.1	82.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4

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

Statistik Utama <i>Principal Statistics</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>	('000)	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.3
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	90.6	89.5	90.6	91.5	90.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>	('000)	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.9
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		5.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.5
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1 *	0.1*	0.1*	0.1	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.2	82.3	81.6	84.6	84.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.1

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000)	35.2	36.4	40.2	40.3	41.3
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		30.1	30.6	33.9	34.7	35.7
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		29.7	30.2	33.4	34.4	35.3
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.4 *	0.4*	0.5*	0.3*	0.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		5.0	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	85.7	84.2	84.4	86.0	86.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	(‘000)	14.6	14.7	17.0	16.2	16.7
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		12.0	11.9	13.4	13.5	14.1
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		11.8	11.8	13.2	13.4	14.0
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.1*	0.1*	0.1*	0.1*	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		2.6	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	82.3	80.9	78.4	83.3	84.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(‘000)	20.6	21.6	23.2	24.1	24.6
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>		18.2	18.7	20.6	21.2	21.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>		17.9	18.4	20.2	21.0	21.4
Penganggur <i>Unemployed</i>		0.2 *	0.3*	0.4*	0.2*	0.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>		2.4	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah <i>Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	(%)	88.1	86.4	88.8	87.9	87.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah <i>Graduates Unemployment Rate</i>	(%)	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.0

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

Statistik Utama Principal Statistics		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ijazah Degree	('000)	18.1	19.0	21.0	20.9	22.7
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		15.3	15.9	17.4	17.8	19.5
Bekerja Employed		15.1	15.7	17.3	17.7	19.3
Penganggur Unemployed		0.2*	0.1*	0.2*	0.1*	0.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		2.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	85.7	84.2	84.4	86.0	85.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7
Diploma Diploma	('000)	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.4	18.7
Tenaga Buruh Labour Force		14.9	14.8	16.5	16.9	16.2
Bekerja Employed		14.6	14.5	16.1	16.6	16.0
Penganggur Unemployed		0.2*	0.2*	0.4*	0.2*	0.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh Outside Labour Force		2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate	(%)	87.0	84.6	85.9	86.7	86.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah Graduates Unemployment Rate	(%)	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.2



STATISTIK GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Graduates Salaries & Wages

10a

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
≤ 24	1,951	1,976	2,088	2,242	2,456
25 - 34	3,413	3,522	3,580	3,820	4,126
35 - 44	5,358	5,362	5,475	5,663	5,970
≥ 45	6,914	6,987	7,159	7,442	7,660

10b

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur Age Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
≤ 24	1,520	1,618	1,689	1,747	2,031
25 - 34	3,005	3,245	3,368	3,468	3,505
35 - 44	4,838	5,061	5,305	5,361	5,522
≥ 45	6,189	6,538	6,975	7,050	7,191

10c

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik Ethnic Group	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
Bumiputera Bumiputera	4,369	4,429	4,693	5,015	5,137
China Chinese	5,086	5,187	5,395	5,749	6,021
India India	4,615	4,665	4,768	5,126	5,430
Lain - Lain Others	4,272	3,027	3,124	3,320	3,543

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

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik <i>Ethnic Group</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
Bumiputera <i>Bumiputera</i>		3,636	3,824	4,231	4,497	4,682
China <i>Chinese</i>		4,253	4,587	4,881	5,181	5,209
India <i>India</i>		3,922	4,213	4,199	4,315	4,521
Lain - Lain <i>Others</i>		2,553	2,660	2,816	2,881	2,939

(RM)

Jantina <i>Sex</i>		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		4,910	5,004	5,199	5,541	5,816
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4,190	4,254	4,435	4,683	4,910
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		5,492	5,519	5,607	5,979	6,247
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		6,291	6,323	6,334	6,514	6,949
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		4,898	4,927	5,016	5,284	5,697
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		3,172	3,343	3,533	3,769	4,080
Lelaki <i>Male</i>		3,327	3,518	3,771	4,201	4,451
Perempuan <i>Female</i>		3,071	3,220	3,376	3,516	3,712

10f

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2020-2024*Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2020-2024*

(RM)

Jantina Sex		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
	Lelaki Male	3,948	4,155	4,457	4,800	5,206
	Perempuan Female	3,627	3,798	4,049	4,350	4,508
Ijazah Degree		4,661	4,825	5,024	5,146	5,724
	Lelaki Male	5,146	5,339	5,373	5,465	5,910
	Perempuan Female	4,322	4,449	4,675	4,945	5,227
Diploma Diploma		2,796	2,823	3,072	3,121	3,390
	Lelaki Male	2,868	2,902	3,204	3,393	3,590
	Perempuan Female	2,755	2,771	2,901	3,024	3,182

10g

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2024*Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2024*

(RM)

Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
	Bandar Urban	4,697	4,767	4,906	5,209	5,428
	Luar Bandar Rural	3,664	3,758	3,846	4,019	4,283
Ijazah Degree		5,492	5,519	5,607	5,979	6,247
	Bandar Urban	5,656	5,680	5,698	6,069	6,335
	Luar Bandar Rural	4,657	4,732	4,722	4,834	5,172
Diploma Diploma		3,172	3,343	3,533	3,769	4,080
	Bandar Urban	3,308	3,480	3,615	3,784	4,160
	Luar Bandar Rural	2,606	2,694	2,924	3,024	3,339

10h Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Strata Strata		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	3,928	4,140	4,403	4,637	4,706
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	3,026	3,164	3,391	3,426	3,503
Ijazah <i>Degree</i>		4,661	4,825	5,024	5,146	5,724
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	4,763	4,938	5,075	5,340	5,724
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	4,226	4,368	4,207	4,352	4,587
Diploma <i>Diploma</i>		2,796	2,823	3,072	3,121	3,390
	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	2,942	2,969	3,149	3,291	3,454
	Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	2,185	2,201	2,403	2,417	2,723

10i Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	5,398	5,525	5,848	6,149	6,243
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,444	2,506	2,733	2,851	2,953
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,933	2,002	2,199	2,271	2,370

10j Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran Skill Level		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	4,711	4,975	5,467	5,663	5,723
	Separuh mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>	2,002	2,112	2,276	2,375	2,550
	Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	1,636	1,720	1,880	1,915	1,990

10k

Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	3,264	3,325	3,359	3,435	3,526
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	6,978	7,236	7,654	7,675	8,189
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	3,942	4,151	4,221	4,437	4,620
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4,028	4,267	4,311	4,534	4,648
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,763	4,807	5,033	5,384	5,487

10l

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2020-2024

(RM)

Sektor Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2,311	2,434	2,396	2,513	2,679
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	5,426	5,651	6,364	6,527	6,673
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2,969	3,131	3,376	3,434	3,766
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	3,174	3,329	3,670	3,838	3,885
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,044	4,291	4,584	4,944	5,206

Negeri State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total	4,466	4,542	4,747	4,933	5,330
Johor	4,443	4,514	4,689	4,855	5,046
Kedah	3,717	3,780	3,999	4,289	4,498
Kelantan	4,234	4,294	4,316	4,469	4,505
Melaka	4,067	4,225	4,545	4,705	5,215
Negeri Sembilan	4,408	4,531	4,586	4,723	4,931
Pahang	4,375	4,536	4,711	4,908	5,005
Pulau Pinang	4,478	4,640	4,788	4,912	5,334
Perak	3,943	4,172	4,303	4,577	4,858
Perlis	4,294	4,342	4,367	4,591	4,662
Selangor	4,796	4,848	5,117	5,356	5,694
Terengganu	4,041	4,090	4,288	4,598	4,800
Sabah	3,889	3,898	4,159	4,413	4,535
Sarawak	4,286	4,318	4,547	4,805	5,087
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,430	5,436	5,558	5,779	6,212
W.P. Labuan	4,332	4,339	4,518	4,766	5,083
W.P. Putrajaya	5,338	5,482	5,682	6,084	6,471

	Negeri State	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jumlah Total		3,711	3,956	4,265	4,409	4,521
	Johor	3,730	3,932	4,050	4,247	4,367
	Kedah	2,976	3,182	3,385	3,541	3,616
	Kelantan	3,716	3,948	3,764	3,985	4,132
	Melaka	3,332	3,552	3,954	4,084	4,202
	Negeri Sembilan	3,540	3,744	4,175	4,194	4,236
	Pahang	3,751	3,984	4,218	4,580	4,769
	Pulau Pinang	3,401	3,663	3,955	4,102	4,581
	Perak	3,319	3,486	3,886	4,160	4,262
	Perlis	3,978	4,235	4,330	4,522	4,636
	Selangor	3,975	4,224	4,734	4,792	5,207
	Terengganu	3,115	3,270	3,656	3,867	3,958
	Sabah	3,531	3,686	4,079	4,219	4,319
	Sarawak	3,816	3,971	4,376	4,502	4,508
	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,856	5,164	5,270	5,694	5,888
	W.P. Labuan	3,437	3,602	3,758	3,802	4,105
	W.P. Putrajaya	4,238	4,428	4,756	4,963	5,723



NOTA TEKNIKAL

Technical Notes

1. PENGENALAN

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

2. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

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

3. SUMBER DATA

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

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

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

4.1 UMUR BEKERJA

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

4.2 KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan seperti berikut:

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

4.3 SISWAZAH

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

i. Diploma

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

ii. Ijazah

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

4.4 KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH (KPTBS)

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

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

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

4.5 KADAR PENGANGGURAN SISWAZAH

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

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

4.6 STATUS AKTIVITI SISWAZAH

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

i. Tenaga buruh siswazah

Merujuk kepada siswazah yang bekerja atau menganggur.

ii. Siswazah bekerja

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

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

iii. Siswazah menganggur

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

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

iv. Siswazah luar tenaga buruh

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

4.7 STRATA

i. Bandar

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

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

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

ii. Luar Bandar

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

4.8 TARAF PEKERJAAN

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

i. Majikan

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

ii. Pekerja

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

iii. Bekerja sendiri

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

iv. Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

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

4.9 PEKERJAAN

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

- 1 – Pengurus
- 2 – Profesional
- 3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

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

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

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

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

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

Definisi bagi pengkelasan pekerjaan adalah seperti berikut:

i. Pengurus

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

ii. Profesional

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

iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

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

iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

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

v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

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

vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan

Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan adalah mereka

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

vii. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

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

viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang

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

ix. Pekerja asas

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

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

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

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

4.10 INDUSTRI

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

i. Pertanian

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

ii. Perlombongan & pengkuarian

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

iii. Pembuatan

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

Subsektor Pembuatan terdiri daripada lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

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

iv. Pembinaan

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

v. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan merangkumi lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

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

4.12 GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN MASA

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

4.13 GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH BERKAITAN KEMAHIRAN

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

5. KAEDAH PENGANGGARAN

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

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

6. KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK

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

i. Ralat pensampelan

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

ii. Ralat bukan pensampelan

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

7. PEMBUNDARAN

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

8. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

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

1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. COVERAGE AND SCOPE

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

3. DATA SOURCES

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

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

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 WORKING AGE

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

4.2 ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic group is categorised as follows:

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

4.3 GRADUATES

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

i. Diploma

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

ii. Degree

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

4.4 GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (GLFPR)

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

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

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

4.5 GRADUATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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

4.6 GRADUATES ACTIVITY STATUS

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

i. Graduates in the Labour Force

Refers to graduates who are either employed or unemployed.

ii. Employed Graduates

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

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

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

- *were temporarily laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work;*
- *were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.*

iii. Unemployed Graduates

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

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

iv. Graduates Outside Labour Force

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

4.7 STRATA

i. Urban

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

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

ii. Rural

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

4.8 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

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

i. Employer

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

ii. Employee

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

iii. Own account worker

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

iv. Unpaid family worker

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

4.9 OCCUPATION

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

1 – Managers

2 – Professionals

3 – Technicians and associate professionals

4 – Clerical support workers

5 – Service and sales workers

6 – Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers

7 – Craft and related trades workers

8 – Plant and machine-operators and assemblers

9 – Elementary occupations

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

as follows:

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

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

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

The definition of the classification of occupation are as follows:

i. Managers

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

more departments of an organisation.

ii. Professionals

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

iii. Technicians and associate professionals

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

iv. Clerical support workers

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

v. Service and sales workers

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

vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

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

vii. Craft and related trades workers

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

house builder, carpenter and mechanics.

viii. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

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

ix. Elementary workers

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

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

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

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

4.10 ECONOMIC INDUSTRY

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

are detailed out as follows:

i. Agriculture

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

ii. Mining & quarrying

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

iii. Manufacturing

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

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

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

iv. Construction

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

v. Services

Services consist of eight (8) activities namely:

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

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

4.11 SALARIES & WAGES

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

4.12 TIME RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

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

4.13 SKILLED RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

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

5. ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

6. RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS

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

i. Sampling error

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

ii. Non-sampling error

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

7. ROUNDING

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

8. SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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