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Siaran Bulanan
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Perangkaan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Disember 2014
Labour Force Statistics, Malaysia, December 2014

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Perangkaan Utama Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Disember 2014



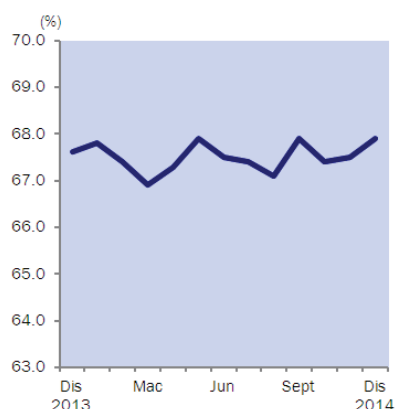
Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA
PENJANA STATISTIK NEGARA

Pasaran buruh di Malaysia pada Disember 2014

Siri 67 Bil.02/2015
Februari 2015

Indikator	Bulan sebelum			Bulan sama pada tahun sebelum	
	Disember 2014	November 2014	Perubahan (%)	Disember 2013 ^r	Perubahan (%)
Tenaga buruh ('000)	14,180.5	14,082.9	0.7	13,920.5	1.9
Bekerja ('000)	13,748.4	13,707.8	0.3	13,497.0	1.9
Penganggur ('000)	432.1	375.1	15.2	423.5	2.0
Luar tenaga buruh ('000)	6,700.6	6,777.1	-1.1	6,663.1	0.6
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) (%)	67.9	67.5	0.4	67.6	0.3
Kadar pengangguran (%)	3.0	2.7	0.3	3.0	-
Pelarasan musim					
Kadar pengangguran (%)	2.9	2.8	0.1	2.9	-

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 67.9%



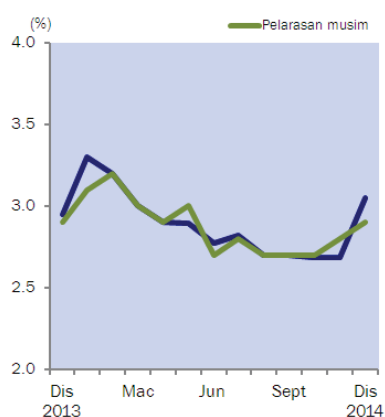
Penyertaan tenaga buruh mengalami peningkatan 0.4 mata peratus kepada 67.9 peratus pada Disember 2014 berbanding 67.5 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Perbandingan tahun ke tahun menunjukkan kadar penyertaan

tenaga buruh lebih tinggi 0.3 mata peratus berbanding 67.6 peratus pada Disember 2013.

Nota:

- Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB) dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran.
- PTB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi negeri-negeri di Malaysia melalui kaedah temu ramah dengan responden.
- Populasi penyiasatan meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di institusi-institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan berek tentera.
- Penyiasatan merangkumi penduduk yang aktif dan tidak aktif dalam ekonomi. Bagi mengukur penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi, PTB menggunakan had umur 15 hingga 64 tahun mengikut piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh badan antarabangsa iaitu *International Labour Organizations (ILO)* melalui *Manual on concepts and methods of surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*. Penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja dan menganggur, manakala mereka yang tidak aktif dikelaskan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh.
- ^r Angka disemak semula

Kadar pengangguran meningkat kepada 3.0%



Kadar pengangguran meningkat kepada 3.0 peratus pada Disember 2014 berbanding 2.7 peratus pada November 2014. Walau bagaimanapun, kadar pengangguran bulan semasa mencatatkan nilai yang sama dengan kadar pada Disember 2013.

Kadar pengangguran pelarasan bermusim adalah sebanyak 2.9 peratus, iaitu meningkat 0.1 mata peratus berbanding sebelumnya.



Principal Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, December 2014



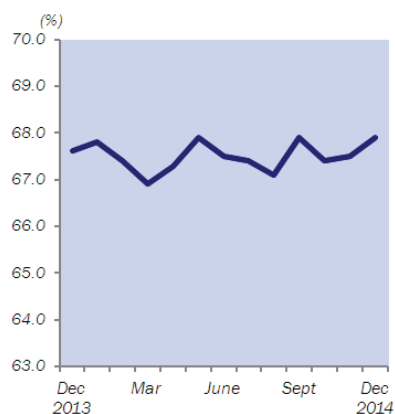
Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA
PRODUCER OF NATIONAL STATISTICS

Labour market in Malaysia, December 2014

Series 67 Vol.02/2015
February 2015

Indicator	Previous month			Same month of the previous year	
	December 2014	November 2014	Change (%)	December 2013 ^r	Change (%)
Labour force ('000)	14,180.5	14,082.9	0.7	13,920.5	1.9
Employed ('000)	13,748.4	13,707.8	0.3	13,497.0	1.9
Unemployed ('000)	432.1	375.1	15.2	423.5	2.0
Outside labour force ('000)	6,700.6	6,777.1	-1.1	6,663.1	0.6
Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (%)	67.9	67.5	0.4	67.6	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	3.0	2.7	0.3	3.0	-
Seasonally adjusted					
Unemployment rate (%)	2.9	2.8	0.1	2.9	-

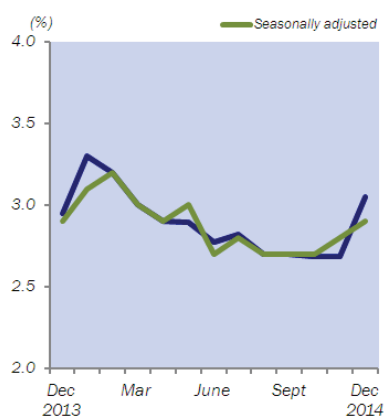
Labour force participation rate increased to 67.9%



The participation in the labour force experienced an increase of 0.4 percentage point to 67.9 per cent in December 2014 as compared to 67.5 per cent in the previous month. Year-on-year comparison showed

that the labour force participation rate was 0.3 percentage point higher as compared to 67.6 per cent in December 2013.

Unemployment rate increased to 3.0%



The unemployment rate increased to 3.0 per cent in December 2014 as compared to 2.7 per cent in November 2014. However, the unemployment rate for the current month was similar with the rate that was recorded in December 2013.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 2.9 per cent, increased by 0.1 percentage point as compared to the previous month.

Notes:

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment.
- The LFS covers both urban and rural areas of all states in Malaysia through the personal interview method.
- The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters and hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and military barracks.
- The survey comprises the economically active and inactive population. To measure the economically active population, the LFS uses the age limit of 15 to 64 years which carried out according to concepts and definitions based from the standard guidelines of International Labour Organizations (ILO) through "Manual on Concepts and Methods of Surveys: Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment". The economically active population comprises those employed and unemployed whereas those who are inactive is classified as outside labour force.
- ^r Revised figures

Nota Teknikal / Technical Notes

Maklumat ini diperolehi daripada **Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB)** yang dilaksanakan mengikut piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh badan antarabangsa iaitu *International Labour Organizations (ILO)* melalui *Manual on concepts and methods of surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment* yang diguna pakai oleh semua negara.

PTB menggunakan pendekatan taraf sebenar di mana seseorang itu dikelaskan berasaskan kegiatannya dalam tenaga buruh semasa minggu rujukan.

- **Tenaga buruh** merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun (dalam tahun genap pada hari lahir terakhir) semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada bekerja atau menganggur;
- **Bekerja** merujuk kepada semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).

Juga dianggap sebagai bekerja ialah mereka yang 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. Termasuk juga mereka yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.

Mereka yang sedang bekerja dan bekerja kurang dari 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja mereka atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima beban kerja tambahan dianggap sebagai **guna tenaga tidak penuh** dan dimasukkan dalam kategori "bekerja".

- **Menganggur**
Penganggur dikelaskan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu **penganggur aktif** dan **penganggur tidak aktif**. Penganggur aktif termasuk mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan tetapi bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu tersebut.

Penganggur tidak aktif adalah seperti berikut:

- (a) mereka yang tidak mencari pekerjaan dalam minggu rujukan kerana percaya tidak terdapat pekerjaan ataupun tidak berkelayakan;
 - (b) mereka yang mungkin mencari pekerjaan jika tidak kerana sakit atau cuaca buruk;
 - (c) mereka yang menunggu jawapan permohonan pekerjaan; dan
 - (d) mereka yang telah mencari pekerjaan sebelum minggu rujukan.
- 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. **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh** ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) yang dipersempah dalam bentuk peratus.
 - **Kadar pengangguran** ialah perkadaran penduduk yang menganggur (tidak bekerja) kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

This information derived from the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** which carried out according to concepts and definitions based from the standard guidelines of *International Labour Organizations (ILO)* through "Manual on Concepts and Methods of Surveys: Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment" which is also used by other country.

The LFS uses the actual status approach, where a person is classified, on the basis of his labour force activity during the reference week.

- **Labour force** refers to those who, during the reference week, are in the 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday) and who are either employed or unemployed;
- **Employed** refers to all persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker).

Also considered as employed are persons who 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. Also included are those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.

Employed persons who had worked 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 are considered **underemployed** but are nevertheless included in the "employed" category.

- **Unemployed**
The unemployed are classified into two that is the **actively unemployed** and **inactively unemployed**. The actively unemployed include all persons who did not work during the reference week but were available for work and actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include the following categories:

- (a) persons who did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- (b) persons who would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for bad weather;
- (c) persons who were waiting for result of job applications; and
- (d) persons who had looked for work prior to the reference week.

- The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. The proportion of economically active persons, therefore, differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate. **Labour force participation rate** is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as percentage.
- **Unemployment rate** is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in the labour force.

Nota Teknikal (samb.) / Technical Notes (cont'd)

Pelarasan musim

- Data siri masa ekonomi Malaysia telah terjejas oleh perayaan-perayaan utama agama seperti Hari Raya Aidilfitri, Tahun Baru Cina dan Deepavali. Perayaan utama di negara ini biasanya dikaitkan dengan aktiviti agama dan tarikh perayaan ditentukan oleh kalendar agama masing-masing. Tarikh cuti ini tidak sejajar dengan kalendar Gregorian. Oleh itu, tarikh tersebut cenderung untuk bergerak di sepanjang kalendar Gregorian dan memberikan kesan bermusim kepada data siri masa ekonomi.
- Cuti yang tidak tetap ini memberi impak besar terhadap data siri masa, oleh itu, langkah perlu diambil dalam melaksanakan proses pelarasan musim bagi mengelakkan kekeliruan dalam pelarasan musim dan anggaran trend. Tambahan pula, kehadiran kesan percutian yang tidak tetap boleh menimbulkan kerumitan dalam pentafsiran data.
- Pelarasan musim adalah satu proses menghapuskan kesan anggaran variasi bermusim biasa daripada siri asal supaya kesan pengaruh-pengaruh lain pada siri ini mungkin lebih jelas dapat dikenal pasti.
- Pelarasan musim boleh dilaksanakan dengan pelbagai kaedah dan keputusan mungkin berbeza mengikut prosedur yang diguna pakai. Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk pelarasan bermusim di Malaysia adalah **Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia (SEAM)**.
- SEAM adalah satu prosedur untuk menyingkirkan kesan cuti bergerak bagi data terpilih dalam siri masa ekonomi Malaysia dengan memperkenalkan beberapa langkah yang boleh digunakan untuk mengatasi kekurangan dalam prosedur pelarasan bermusim yang sedia ada. Untuk menggunakan prosedur SEAM, program X-ARIMA yang boleh didapati *Statistical Analysis Software (SAS)* telah digunakan.
- Kadar yang diselaraskan ini akan dikemas kini semula apabila siri masa tahun berkenaan lengkap 12 bulan.
- Indikator pelarasan musim disiarkan buat pertama kalinya mulai Januari 2012 untuk perbandingan dengan data sebenar.

Seasonally adjusted

- *Malaysian economic time series data are affected by major religious festivals such as the Eid-ul Fitr, the Chinese New Year and the Deepavali. The major festivals in this country are usually related to the religious activities and such as, the dates are determined by the respective religious calendar. The dates of these holidays are not in line with the Gregorian calendar. Hence, they tend to move along the Gregorian calendar and has strong seasonal influence on many economic time series data.*
- *Since these non-fixed holidays have large impact on the time series data, they need to be taken into account when performing seasonal adjustment process so as to avoid confusion in seasonally adjusted data and trend estimates. Furthermore, the presence of the non-fixed holidays effects may complicate the interpretation of the data.*
- *Seasonal adjustment is a process of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognized.*
- *Seasonal adjustment can be derived by various methods and the results may vary according to the procedure adopted. The approach used for seasonal adjustment in Malaysia is the **Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia (SEAM)**.*
- *SEAM is a procedure to remove moving holiday effect on the selected Malaysian economic time series data by introducing steps that can be used to overcome the limitations of the existing seasonal adjustment procedure. To apply the SEAM procedure, the X-ARIMA program which is available in *Statistical Analysis Software (SAS)* is used.*
- *This seasonal adjusted rate will be revised when a complete 12 months time series for the particular year are obtained.*
- *Indicator of seasonal adjustment is being published for the first time starting on January 2012 for comparison with actual data.*

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
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