KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK
SISWAZAH

GRADUATES STATISTICS

2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022
GRADUATES STATISTICS 2022

Pemakluman:

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai jenis data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "*Connecting the World with Data We can trust*".

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through https://open.dosm.gov.my portal.

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Siswazah 2022 melaporkan statistik tahunan siswazah di Malaysia. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah berpandukan konsep dan definisi dari *International Labour Organization* (ILO) dan *International Standard Classification of Education 2011* (ISCED-2011). Pelbagai sumber digunakan untuk penganggaran statistik ini termasuk Survei Tenaga Buruh, Survei Gaji dan Upah, Statistik Pengajian Tinggi, dan maklumat dari Kajian Pengesanan Graduan. Bermula 2021, penganggaran statistik ini di semak semula, mengambil kira maklumat siswazah *Technical and Vocational Education and Training* (TVET) yang menerima sijil dalam pendidikan tertiari.

Penerbitan ini menyediakan pecahan mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi iaitu kumpulan umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, sijil tertinggi diperoleh, strata, negeri, pekerjaan, taraf pekerjaan, tahap kemahiran dan aktiviti ekonomi bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2022. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting kepada agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, organisasi sektor swasta dan individu terutamanya dalam menilai bilangan siswazah dalam pasaran buruh; juga menyediakan panduan bagi penggubalan dasar yang berkaitan.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2023

PREFACE

Graduates Statistics 2022 reports the annual statistics of graduates in Malaysia. The compilation of this statistics is guided by the concepts and definitions from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-2011). Various sources are used to estimate this statistics including Labour Force Survey, Salaries & Wages Survey, Higher Education Statistics and information from Graduate Tracer Study. Starting 2021, the estimation are revised, taking into account the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates information who were obtained the certificates in tetiary education.

This publication provides breakdown by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as age group, sex, ethnic group, highest certificate obtained, strata, state, occupation, status in employment, skill level and economic activity for the period of 2017 to 2022. These statistics serve as an essential reference for government agencies, economist, academicians, private sector organisations and individuals particularly to estimate the number of graduates in the labour market; also provide guidance in formulation of related policies.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2023

KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS

3 **Nota Teknikal**
Technical Notes
123

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY FINDINGS

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022

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.

2022	**5.92**
2021	**5.63**

juta siswazah

Tenaga Buruh Siswazah

Bilangan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah
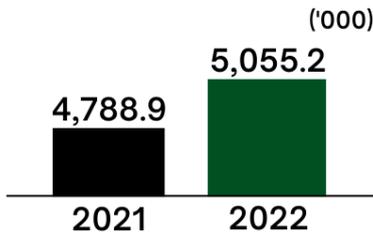
('000)

5,055.2

4,788.9

2021 | 2022

Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Jantina, 2022

Lelaki — Perempuan

48.2% | 51.8%

Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata, 2022

Bandar — Luar Bandar

90.4% | 9.6%

Siswazah Bekerja

('000)

2022	4,867.4
2021	4,590.3
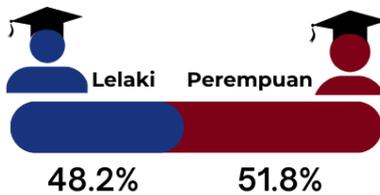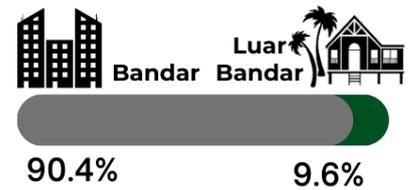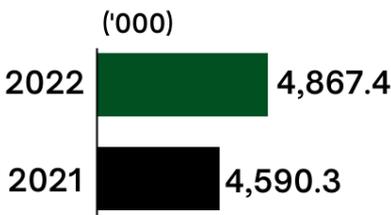
Penganggur Siswazah

('000)

2022	187.8
2021	198.7

KPTBS

2022	**85.4%** ▲
2021	85.0%

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS)

KPS

2022	**3.7%** ▼
2021	4.1%

Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (KPS)

Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh

('000)

862.6

841.8

2021 | 2022
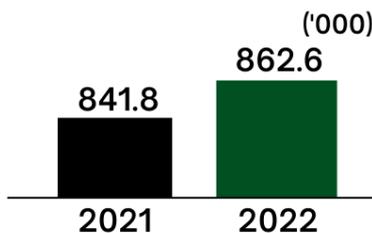
KPTBS		KPS
88.1%	Lelaki	3.4%
83.1%	Perempuan	4.0%
86.1%	Bandar	3.4%
79.4%	Luar Bandar	7.0%

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022

daripada 4.87 juta siswazah bekerja

Tahap Kemahiran & Jantina

('000)

Mahir — 3,192.4
70.6% | 60.9%

Separuh Mahir — 1,596.9
27.2% | 38.0%

Berkemahiran Rendah — 78.1
2.2% | 1.0%

■ Lelaki ■ Perempuan
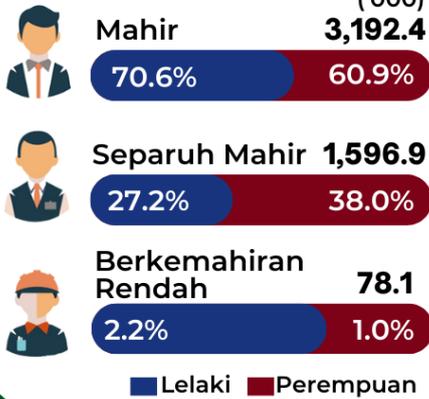
Sektor

	('000)	% Sumbangan
Pertanian	105.2	2.2%
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	45.7	1.0%
Pembuatan	702.1	14.4%
Pembinaan	279.7	5.7%
Perkhidmatan	3,734.7	76.7%

Kumpulan Umur
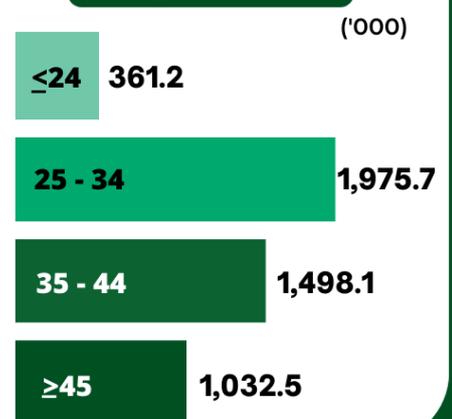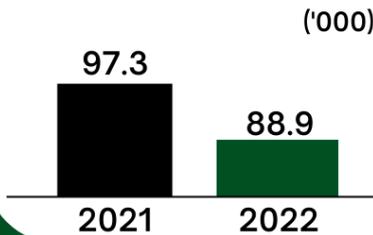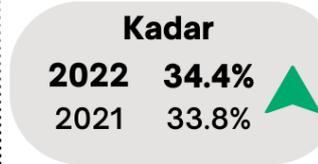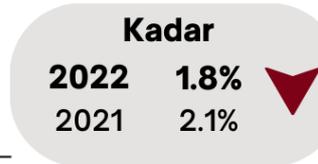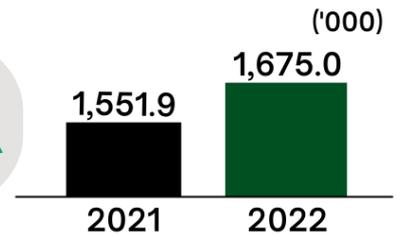
('000)

≤24	361.2
25 - 34	1,975.7
35 - 44	1,498.1
≥45	1,032.5

Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah

Berkaitan Masa

('000)

97.3 — 2021
88.9 — 2022

Kadar
2022 — 1.8% ▼
2021 — 2.1%

Kadar
2022 — 34.4% ▲
2021 — 33.8%

Berkaitan Kemahiran

('000)

1,551.9 — 2021
1,675.0 — 2022

Tempoh Siswazah Menganggur

% Sumbangan

49.4%	30.4%	12.8%	7.4%
< 3 bulan	3 ≤ bulan < 6	6 ≤ bulan < 12	≥ 1 tahun

Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan

% Sumbangan

Masih belajar/ program latihan	26.1%	Hilang upaya	1.0%
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga	32.4%	Tidak berminat/ baru tamat pelajaran	1.2%
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran	2.3%	Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia	37.1%

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS
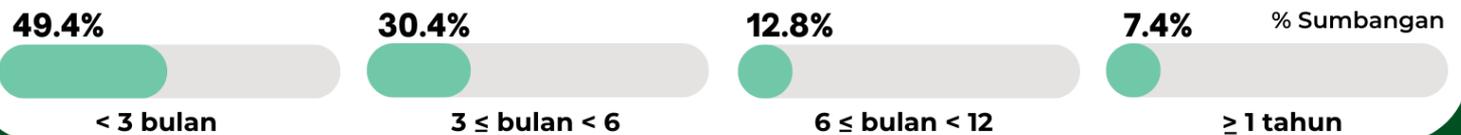
STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022

('000)

	Siswazah	Bekerja	Menganggur	Luar Tenaga Buruh	KPTBS	KPS
JOHOR	553.8	472.8	20.2	60.9	89.0%	4.1%
KEDAH	375.3	290.9	12.8	71.6	80.9%	4.2%
KELANTAN	280.3	208.2	8.1	64.1	77.1%	3.7%
MELAKA	198.9	162.1	3.0	33.8	83.0%	1.8%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	209.6	168.4	7.5	33.6	83.9%	4.3%
PAHANG	259.0	210.4	7.2	41.5	84.0%	3.3%
PULAU PINANG	378.2	311.6	6.8	59.8	84.2%	2.1%
PERAK	384.9	301.4	17.6	65.9	82.9%	5.5%
PERLIS	46.9	33.3	1.5	12.1	74.2%	4.2%
SELANGOR	1,692.3	1,443.6	40.3	208.4	87.7%	2.7%
TERENGGANU	184.7	141.8	6.4	36.5	80.2%	4.3%
SABAH	412.9	332.2	28.3	52.4	87.3%	7.8%
SARAWAK	339.4	271.4	16.2	51.8	84.7%	5.6%
W.P KUALA LUMPUR	554.2	479.4	11.5	63.3	88.6%	2.3%
W.P LABUAN	20.2	17.1	0.3	2.7	86.5%	2.0%
W.P PUTRAJAYA	27.3	22.9	0.2	4.2	84.6%	0.8%

Nota: KPTBS: Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (KPTBS) | KPS: Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

BANCI 2024 PERTANIAN
KUNCI KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022

Purata dan penengah gaji & upah yang lebih tinggi diterima siswazah pada 2022

	Purata (RM)			Penengah (RM)	
2022	4,760	▲	Jumlah	4,128	▲
2021	4,582			3,911	
2022	5,137	▲	Lelaki	4,239	▲
2021	4,973			4,034	
2022	4,374	▲	Perempuan	3,848	▲
2021	4,215			3,680	

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Tahap Kemahiran

Peningkatan tertinggi purata gaji & upah siswazah adalah bagi kategori mahir

	Purata (RM)			Penengah (RM)	
2022	5,763	▲	Mahir	5,193	▲
2021	5,465			4,812	
2022	2,695	▲	Separuh Mahir	2,159	▲
2021	2,488			2,049	
2022	2,202	▲	Berkemahiran rendah	1,817	▲
2021	2,017			1,698	

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Strata

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

	Purata (RM)			Penengah (RM)	
2022	4,783	▲	Bandar	4,129	▲
2021	4,672			3,959	
2022	3,844	▲	Luar Bandar	3,269	▲
2021	3,776			3,114	

Gaji & Upah Siswazah mengikut Negeri

Negeri	Purata (RM)	Penengah (RM)
JOHOR	4,688	3,906
KEDAH	4,003	3,269
KELANTAN	4,594	3,638
MELAKA	4,553	3,822
NEGERI SEMBILAN	4.796	4,035
PAHANG	4,719	4,078
PULAU PINANG	4,499	3,819
PERAK	4,306	3,752
PERLIS	4,378	4,190
SELANGOR	5,082	4,535
TERENGGANU	4,296	3,535
SABAH	4,162	3,939
SARAWAK	4,552	4,228
W.P KUALA LUMPUR	5,556	5,084
W.P LABUAN	4,530	3,637
W.P PUTRAJAYA	5,697	4,602

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

Sumber: Statistik Siswazah 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2022

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.

2022	**5.92**
2021	**5.63**

million graduates

Graduates' Labour Force

Number of graduates' labour force

('000)

5,055.2

4,788.9

2021 | 2022
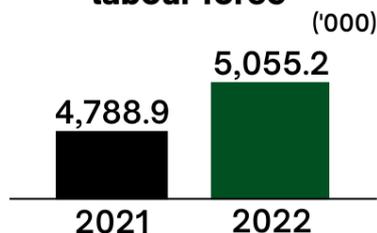
Graduates' Labour Force by Sex, 2022
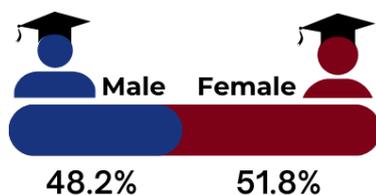
Male | Female

48.2% | 51.8%

Graduates' Labour Force by Strata, 2022

Urban | Rural

90.4% | 9.6%

Employed graduates

('000)

2022 — 4,867.4

2021 — 4,590.3

Unemployed graduates

('000)

2022 — 187.8

2021 — 198.7
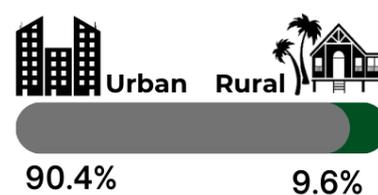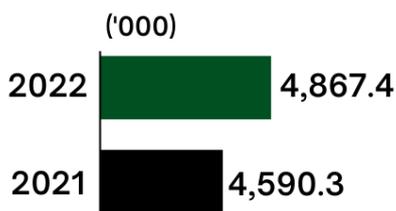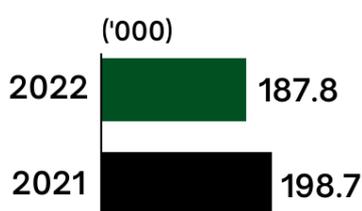
GLFPR	2022	85.4% ▲
	2021	85.0%

Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR)

GUR	2022	3.7% ▼
	2021	4.1%

Graduates Unemployment Rate (GUR)

Graduates' Outside Labour Force

('000)

862.6

841.8

2021 | 2022
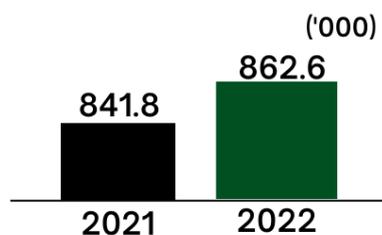
GLFPR		GUR
88.1%	Male	3.4%
83.1%	Female	4.0%
86.1%	Urban	3.4%
79.4%	Rural	7.0%

Source: Graduates Statistics 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2022

Out of 4.87 million employed graduates

Skill level & Sex
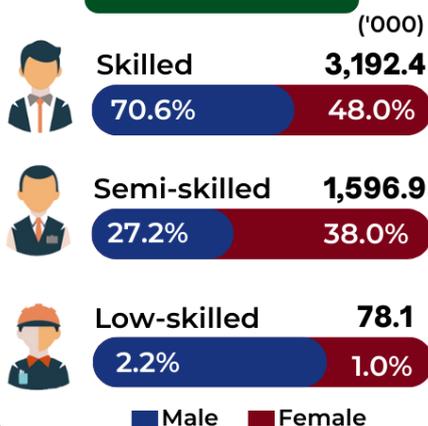
('000)

Skilled **3,192.4**
70.6% | 48.0%

Semi-skilled **1,596.9**
27.2% | 38.0%

Low-skilled **78.1**
2.2% | 1.0%

■ Male ■ Female

Sector

		('000)	% Share
🌴	Agriculture	105.2	2.2%
⛏	Mining & Quarrying	45.7	1.0%
🏭	Manufacturing	702.1	14.4%
🏗	Construction	279.7	5.7%
🏛	Services	3,734.7	76.7%

Age group

('000)

≤24 — 361.2

25 - 34 — 1,975.7

35 - 44 — 1,498.1

≥45 — 1,032.5

Graduates' Underemployment

Time-related

('000)

97.3 (2021)
88.9 (2022)

Rate
2022 1.8% ▼
2021 2.1%

Rate
2022 34.4% ▲
2021 33.8%

Skill-related

('000)

1,551.9 (2021)
1,675.0 (2022)
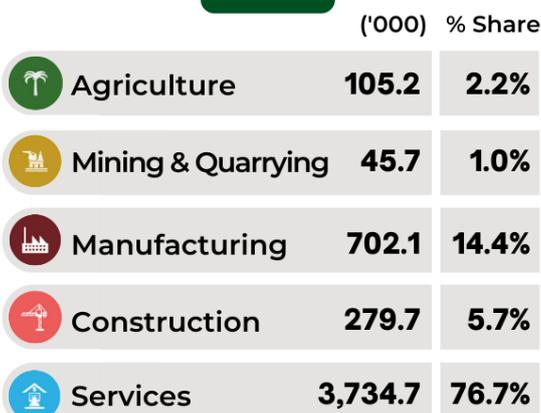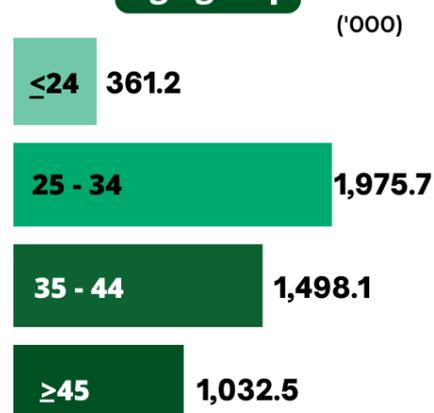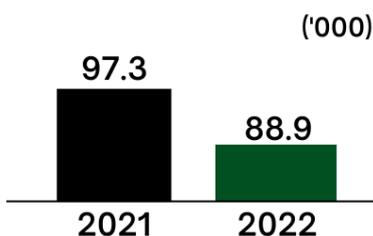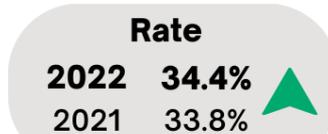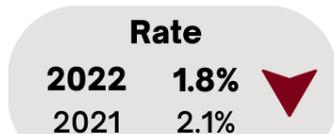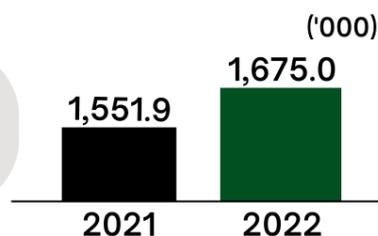
Duration of Graduates' Unemployment

% Share

49.4% — < 3 months

30.4% — 3 ≤ months < 6

12.8% — 6 ≤ months < 12

7.4% — ≥ 1 year

Reasons for not Seeking Work

% Share

Schooling / Training programme	26.1%	Disabled	1.0%
Housework / family responsibilities	32.4%	Not interested / just completed study	1.2%
Going for further studies	2.3%	Retired/old age	37.1%

Source: Graduates Statistics 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

@StatsMalaysia

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024
KEY TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MALAYSIA MADANI

MBLS

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2022

('000)

	Graduates	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	GLFPR	GUR
JOHOR	553.8	472.8	20.2	60.9	89.0%	4.1%
KEDAH	375.3	290.9	12.8	71.6	80.9%	4.2%
KELANTAN	280.3	208.2	8.1	64.1	77.1%	3.7%
MELAKA	198.9	162.1	3.0	33.8	83.0%	1.8%
NEGERI SEMBILAN	209.6	168.4	7.5	33.6	83.9%	4.3%
PAHANG	259.0	210.4	7.2	41.5	84.0%	3.3%
PULAU PINANG	378.2	311.6	6.8	59.8	84.2%	2.1%
PERAK	384.9	301.4	17.6	65.9	82.9%	5.5%
PERLIS	46.9	33.3	1.5	12.1	74.2%	4.2%
SELANGOR	1,692.3	1,443.6	40.3	208.4	87.7%	2.7%
TERENGGANU	184.7	141.8	6.4	36.5	80.2%	4.3%
SABAH	412.9	332.2	28.3	52.4	87.3%	7.8%
SARAWAK	339.4	271.4	16.2	51.8	84.7%	5.6%
W.P KUALA LUMPUR	554.2	479.4	11.5	63.3	88.6%	2.3%
W.P LABUAN	20.2	17.1	0.3	2.7	86.5%	2.0%
W.P PUTRAJAYA	27.3	22.9	0.2	4.2	84.6%	0.8%

Note: GLFPR: Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate | GUR: Graduates Unemployment Rate

Source: Graduates Statistics 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2022

Higher mean & median monthly salaries & wages received by employed graduates in 2022

	Mean (RM)			Median (RM)	
2022	4,760	▲	Total	4,128	▲
2021	4,582			3,911	
2022	5,137	▲	Male	4,239	▲
2021	4,973			4,034	
2022	4,374	▲	Female	3,848	▲
2021	4,215			3,680	

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Skill

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

	Mean (RM)			Median (RM)	
2022	5,763	▲	Skilled	5,193	▲
2021	5,465			4,812	
2022	2,695	▲	Semi-skilled	2,159	▲
2021	2,488			2,049	
2022	2,202	▲	Low-skilled	1,817	▲
2021	2,017			1,698	

Graduates Salaries & Wages by Strata

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

	Mean (RM)			Median (RM)	
2022	4,783	▲	Urban	4,129	▲
2021	4,672			3,959	
2022	3,844	▲	Rural	3,269	▲
2021	3,776			3,114	

Graduates Salaries & Wages by States

State	Mean (RM)	Median (RM)
JOHOR	4,688	3,906
KEDAH	4,003	3,269
KELANTAN	4,594	3,638
MELAKA	4,553	3,822
NEGERI SEMBILAN	4,796	4,035
PAHANG	4,719	4,078
PULAU PINANG	4,499	3,819
PERAK	4,306	3,752
PERLIS	4,378	4,190
SELANGOR	5,082	4,535
TERENGGANU	4,296	3,535
SABAH	4,162	3,939
SARAWAK	4,552	4,228
W.P KUALA LUMPUR	5,556	5,084
W.P LABUAN	4,530	3,637
W.P PUTRAJAYA	5,697	4,602

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

Source: Graduates Statistics 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. PENDAHULUAN

Pada awal 2022, kes harian COVID-19 global menunjukkan penurunan, menandakan potensi peralihan ke fasa endemik. Walaupun kemajuan dalam memerangi COVID-19 berbeza mengikut rantau dan masa, ekonomi dunia secara perlahan keluar daripada bayangan pandemik. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat cabaran lain termasuk kenaikan kadar inflasi, kenaikan kadar faedah dan perubahan dalam corak pelaburan. Selain itu, ketegangan geopolitik, seperti konflik Russia-Ukraine dan langkah-langkah kawalan pandemik China yang ketat menambah kerumitan kepada landskap ekonomi global. Walau bagaimanapun, ekonomi global menunjukkan daya tahan, didorong oleh pasaran buruh yang kukuh, perbelanjaan pengguna yang kukuh dan peningkatan pelaburan perniagaan.

Malaysia memperlihatkan kejayaannya pada 2022, dengan mempamerkan pemulihan ekonomi yang luar biasa. KDNK domestik negara melonjak sebanyak 8.7 peratus, sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh keadaan pasaran buruh yang lebih baik dan peningkatan aktiviti pelaburan. Selain itu, pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa menyuntik kehidupan baharu dalam sektor pelancongan, sekali gus meningkatkan pemulihan ekonomi Malaysia. Pasaran buruh di Malaysia terus bertambah baik, menghasilkan peningkatan perbelanjaan pengguna dan pertumbuhan ekonomi secara keseluruhan.

Tinjauan bagi separuh kedua tahun 2022 kekal optimistik. Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara (PENJANA) bertujuan meningkatkan kebolehpasaran siswazah dan mengurangkan pengangguran, menawarkan peluang peningkatan kemahiran dan penempatan pekerjaan. Menyedari peranan penting pendidikan dalam pembangunan ekonomi, Malaysia terus melabur dalam sistem pendidikan untuk memastikan tenaga kerja berpengetahuan dan mahir yang mampu memacu inovasi dan produktiviti.

Walaupun negara maju mengalami pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih perlahan, Asia Tenggara, termasuk Malaysia, menyaksikan pemulihan ekonomi yang kukuh. Malaysia melaksanakan Fasa 4 Pelan Pemulihan Negara (PPN), membolehkan perniagaan beroperasi dengan kelonggaran yang lebih baik, yang menyumbang kepada prestasi ekonomi yang lebih baik. Walaupun berhadapan dengan gelombang Omicron pada Mac 2022, Program Imunisasi COVID-19 Kebangsaan (PICK) telah meningkatkan kadar vaksinasi, mengurangkan kadar kematian dan memberikan kestabilan kepada masyarakat.

Peralihan ke fasa endemik telah membuka jalan kepada pembukaan semula pelancongan antarabangsa pada April 2022, sekaligus merancakkan semula industri yang terjejas akibat pandemik. Acara kebudayaan utama, seperti Ramadan dan Aidilfitri, menyuntik energi kepada perniagaan kecil dan merentas industri, seterusnya merangsang ekonomi. Berikutan pembukaan semula sempadan, keadaan rakyat Malaysia kembali normal selepas beberapa tahun menghadapi cabaran pandemik.

Secara beransur-ansur, sejak aktiviti ekonomi kembali normal yang disokong oleh inisiatif kerajaan, pemulihan pasaran buruh Malaysia kekal berterusan sepanjang separuh pertama 2022. Pakar menjangkakan tahap pelancongan kembali ke tahap sebelum pandemik, didorong oleh penyusutan Ringgit Malaysia (RM) berbanding USD, menjadikan Malaysia destinasi menarik.

Julai hingga September 2022 menyaksikan tambahan cuti umum dan cuti sekolah, merancakkan aktiviti pelancongan dan sektor yang berkaitan. Aktiviti ekonomi terus meningkat, memacu permintaan barangan dan perkhidmatan, terutamanya dalam sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan. Ketersediaan pekerjaan meningkat, yang membawa kepada ramalan pertumbuhan jumlah pekerja di pelbagai sektor.

Semakin menghampiri akhir tahun 2022, keadaan perniagaan bertambah baik semasa musim cuti akhir tahun, yang memberi manfaat kepada perbelanjaan pengguna. Sokongan dasar yang berterusan mengurangkan kesan kenaikan kos sara hidup dan cabaran kewangan luaran. Usaha kerajaan untuk menyokong pasaran buruh telah menghasilkan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dan mengurangkan pengangguran pada tahun 2022.

Pendidikan merupakan faktor utama keupayaan sesebuah negara untuk membina ekonominya. Sesebuah negara mewujudkan asas untuk pertumbuhan dan kemakmuran apabila ia mengutamakan pendidikan dan menyediakan rakyatnya dengan latihan dan maklumat yang diperlukan. Oleh itu, kemakmuran sesebuah negara berkait rapat dengan kemahiran dan pengetahuan rakyatnya kerana mereka menyumbang kepada tenaga buruh, menggalakkan inovasi dan meningkatkan produktiviti. Malaysia membuat perbelanjaan yang besar dalam sistem pendidikannya untuk mendepani masa depan yang makmur kerana ia memahami nilai pendidikan.

Statistik Siswazah 2022 membentangkan statistik siswazah dalam dan luar tenaga buruh serta gaji & upah siswazah di Malaysia. Pelbagai sumber data telah digunakan dalam menyusun statistik iaitu Survei Tenaga Buruh, Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan dan Survei Gaji & Upah. Siswazah ditakrifkan sebagai individu **berumur 15 tahun ke atas** dengan sijil tertinggi yang diperolehi daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf, di mana **tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun**. Siswazah dikelaskan kepada dua kategori pensijilan iaitu Diploma dan Ijazah.

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

2. STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

Bilangan siswazah di Malaysia meningkat kepada 5.92 juta orang (2021: 5.63 juta orang) pada tahun 2022, peningkatan kepada 5.1 peratus daripada tahun sebelumnya. Bilangan siswazah dalam tenaga buruh yang terdiri daripada bekerja dan menganggur meningkat sebanyak 5.6 peratus kepada 5.06 juta orang (2021: 4.79 juta orang). Dalam pada masa yang sama, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) meningkat kepada 85.4 peratus.

Bilangan siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 6.3 peratus berbanding 2022 kepada 4.87 juta orang, (2021: 4.59 juta orang). Sementara itu, kadar pengangguran siswazah menurun kepada 3.7 peratus berbanding 4.1 peratus yang dicatatkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Sehubungan itu, bilangan siswazah menganggur berkurangan sebanyak 5.5 peratus (-10.9 ribu) kepada rekod 187.8 ribu orang berbanding 198.7 ribu siswazah menganggur pada 2021.

Dalam pada itu, bilangan siswazah di luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 2.5 peratus kepada 862.6 ribu orang (2021: 841.8 ribu orang). **[Carta 1]**

Carta 1: Statistik utama siswazah, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Kategori	2022	2021	Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
Jumlah siswazah ('000)	5,917.8	5,630.8	▲ 5.1
Tenaga buruh ('000)	5,055.2	4,788.9	▲ 5.6
Bekerja ('000)	4,867.4	4,590.3	▲ 6.0
Menganggur ('000)	187.8	198.7	▼ 5.5
Luar tenaga buruh ('000)	862.6	841.8	▲ 2.5
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	85.4	85.0	
Kadar pengangguran (%)	3.7	4.1	

■ 2022　■ 2021　▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
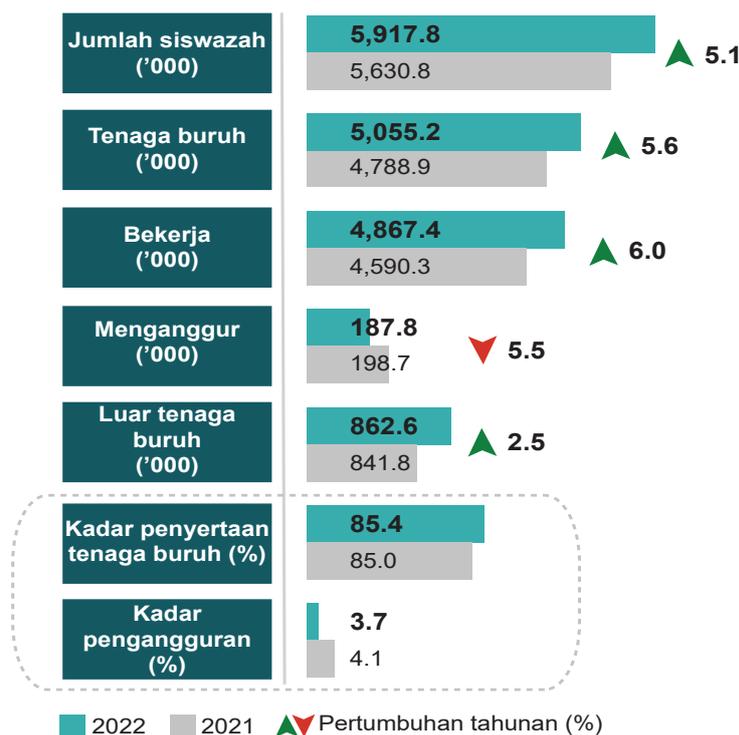
Melihat kepada pengasingan mengikut sijil, **siswazah dengan ijazah meningkat sebanyak 5.6 peratus kepada 3.19 juta orang** (2021: 3.02 juta orang). Siswazah ijazah dalam tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 5.6 peratus kepada 2.84 juta orang (2021: 2.69 juta orang) manakala KPTBS kumpulan ini kekal sebanyak 89.1 peratus (2021: 89.1%).

Bilangan siswazah ijazah yang bekerja pada 2022 ialah 2.74 juta orang, selepas mencatatkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 6.1 peratus (2021: 2.58 juta orang). Sementara itu, siswazah ijazah menganggur menurun 5.1 peratus kepada 103.2 ribu orang (2021: 108.7 ribu orang). Namun begitu, kadar pengangguran bagi kategori ini menurun sebanyak 0.4 mata peratusan kepada 3.6 peratus (2021: 4.0%). Pada masa yang sama, bilangan siswazah ijazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh meningkat dengan ketara sebanyak 4.9 peratus daripada tahun sebelumnya kepada rekod 346.2 ribu orang (2021: 330.0 ribu orang).

Bagi lepasan diploma, jumlah itu meningkat 4.6 peratus pada 2022 kepada 2.73 juta orang (2021: 2.61 juta orang). Bilangan siswazah diploma dalam tenaga buruh meningkat 5.5 peratus kepada 2.22 juta orang (2021: 2.10 juta orang) manakala KPTBS bagi kategori ini dinaikkan kepada 0.7 mata peratusan untuk direkodkan 81.1 peratus (2021: 80.4%).

Daripada jumlah siswazah diploma dalam tenaga buruh, bilangan pekerja yang berjumlah 2.13 juta orang pada 2022 mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 6.0 peratus daripada 2.01 juta orang pada tahun sebelumnya. Siswazah diploma menganggur yang terdiri daripada 84.6 ribu orang mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun sebanyak -5.9 peratus (2021: 90.0 ribu). Selaras dengan itu, kadar pengangguran lepasan diploma turun 0.5 mata peratusan kepada 3.8 peratus (2021: 4.3%). Menunjukkan trend yang sama seperti siswazah ijazah, bilangan siswazah diploma yang berada di luar tenaga buruh juga meningkat sebanyak 1.0 peratus kepada 516.5 ribu orang (2021: 511.8 ribu orang). **[Carta 2]**

Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2021 – 2022

	Ijazah			Diploma	
5.6 ▲	**3,190.4** / 3,022.6	Jumlah siswazah ('000)	**2,727.4** / 2,608.2	▲ 4.6
5.6 ▲	**2,844.2** / 2,692.5	Tenaga buruh ('000)	**2,211.0** / 2,096.4	▲ 5.5
6.1 ▲	**2,741.1** / 2,583.8	Bekerja ('000)	**2,126.3** / 2,006.4	▲ 6.0
5.1 ▼	**103.2** / 108.7	Menganggur ('000)	**84.6** / 90.0	▼ 5.9
4.9 ▲	**346.2** / 330.0	Luar tenaga buruh ('000)	**516.5** / 511.8	▲ 0.9
	89.1 / 89.1	Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (%)	**81.1** / 80.4	
	3.6 / 4.0	Kadar pengangguran (%)	**3.8** / 4.3	

■ 2022   ■ 2021   ▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
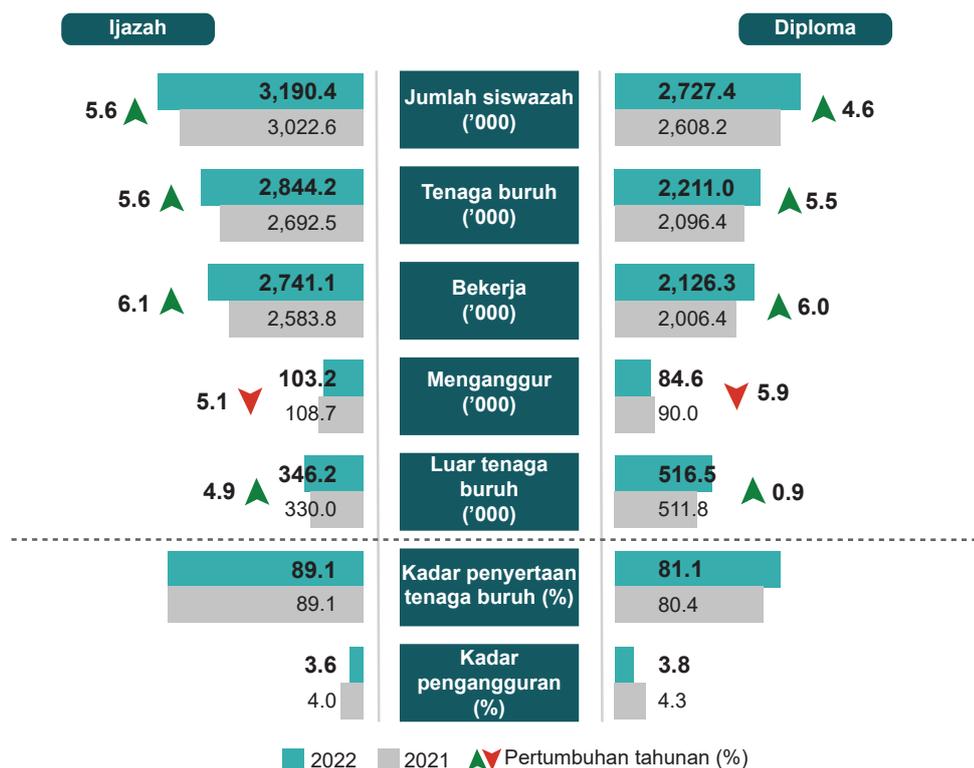
3. SISWAZAH BEKERJA

Melihat kepada taburan siswazah bekerja mengikut jantina pada 2022, **perempuan** merangkumi 51.7 peratus atau 2.52 juta orang, manakala **lelaki** merangkumi 48.3 peratus (2.35 juta orang). Pada 2022, bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan meningkat sebanyak 5.8 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya, manakala siswazah bekerja lelaki meningkat sebanyak 6.2 peratus.

Dari segi komposisi kumpulan umur, sebahagian besar siswazah yang bekerja tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, diikuti dengan kumpulan umur 35 hingga 44 tahun. Kedua-dua kategori ini meliputi hampir 70 peratus daripada keseluruhan siswazah bekerja. Siswazah bekerja lelaki berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun merangkumi 37.0 peratus (869.8 ribu orang), manakala siswazah berumur 35 hingga 44 tahun merangkumi 30.9 peratus (727.3 ribu orang). Sementara itu, jumlah bilangan siswazah bekerja perempuan berumur antara 25 dan 34 tahun meliputi 44.0 peratus (1.11 juta orang), diikuti perempuan berumur antara 35 dan 44 tahun yang merangkumi 30.6 peratus (770.8 ribu orang).

Melihat kepada pertumbuhan siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur, kumpulan siswazah bekerja dengan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2022 adalah mereka berumur **35 hingga 44** tahun yang dilihat peningkatan sebanyak 9.0 peratus, atau 123.4 ribu. Diikuti dengan kumpulan umur yang **lebih dari 45 tahun** dengan 11.4 peratus atau bersamaan 105.5 ribu orang. Manakala, siswazah bekerja berumur **kurang dari 24 tahun** meningkat 0.2 peratus atau 0.6 ribu orang. **[Paparan 1]**

Paparan 1: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Jumlah	≤ 24 tahun	25 - 34 tahun	35 - 44 tahun	≥ 45 tahun
Lelaki					
2022	2,352.0	173.3	869.8	727.3	581.5
2021	2,213.6	189.4	861.1	663.4	499.8
	▲ 6.2 [48.3]	▼ 8.5 [7.4]	▲ 1.0 [37.0]	▲ 9.6 [30.9]	▲ 16.4 [24.7]
Perempuan					
2022	2,515.4	187.8	1,105.8	770.8	451.0
2021	2,376.6	171.2	1,066.9	711.4	427.2
	▲ 5.8 [51.7]	▲ 9.7 [7.5]	▲ 3.6 [44.0]	▲ 8.4 [30.6]	▲ 5.6 [17.9]

[ ] Peratus sumbangan (%)   ▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
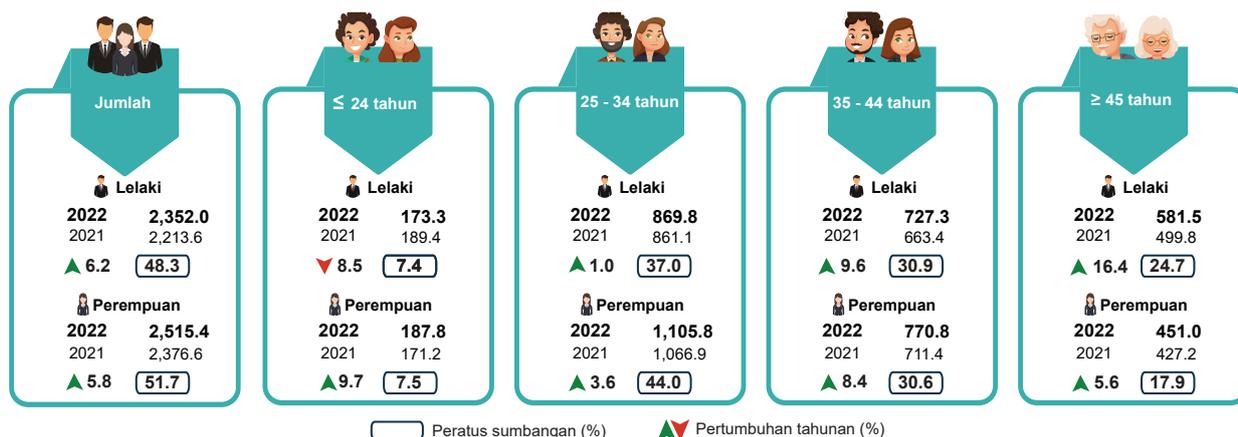
Berdasarkan demografi etnik bagi penduduk di Malaysia, Bumiputera dan Cina merangkumi lebih dari 85 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja. Siswazah **Bumiputera** meliputi 64.4 peratus (3.13 juta orang), manakala **Cina** terdiri daripada 25.4 peratus (1.23 juta orang). Baki siswazah bekerja adalah **India** dengan 7.2 peratus (351.6 ribu orang) dan **Lain-lain** 3.0 peratus (147.4 ribu orang). **[Paparan 2]**

Paparan 2: Siswazah bekerja mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera		Cina		India		Lain-lain	
2022	3,134.2	[64.4]	1,234.2	[25.4]	351.6	[7.2]	147.4	[3.0]
2021	2,953.8	[64.3]	1,157.0	[25.2]	345.0	[7.5]	134.5	[2.9]

[ ] Peratus sumbangan (%)
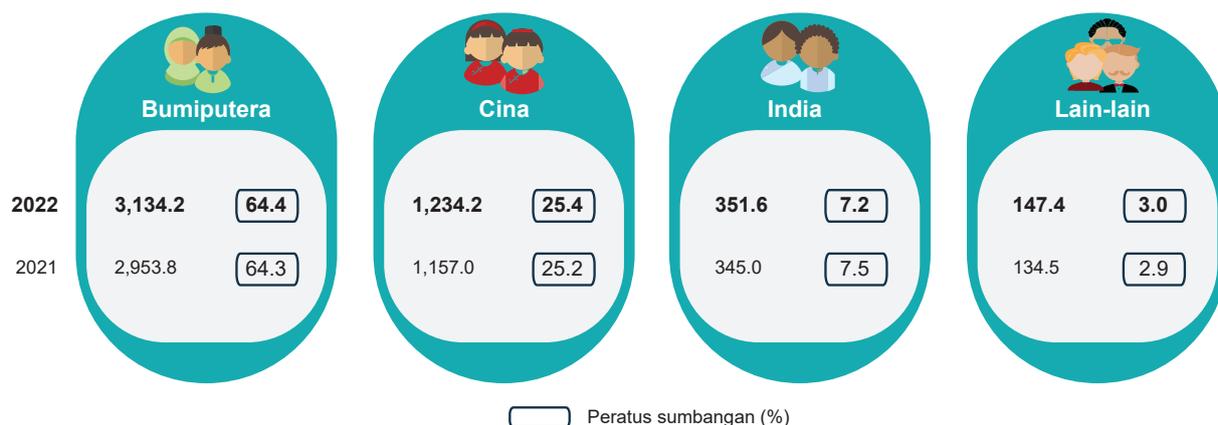
Mengikut taraf pekerjaan, hampir 90 peratus (84.9%) daripada siswazah bekerja adalah dalam kategori **pekerja** iaitu seramai 4.37 juta orang. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori **bekerja sendiri** yang boleh dikaitkan dengan keusahawanan merangkumi 4.6 peratus (223.5 ribu orang), diikuti dengan **majikan** 4.7 peratus (228.5 ribu orang). Sementara itu, 1.0 peratus lagi (47.2 ribu orang) dari siswazah bekerja adalah **pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. [Paparan 3]**

Paparan 3: Siswazah bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Majikan		Pekerja		Bekerja sendiri		Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji	
2022	228.5	[4.7]	4,368.2	[89.7]	223.5	[4.6]	47.2	[1.0]
2021	199.9	[4.4]	4,145.9	[90.3]	194.9	[4.2]	49.6	[1.1]
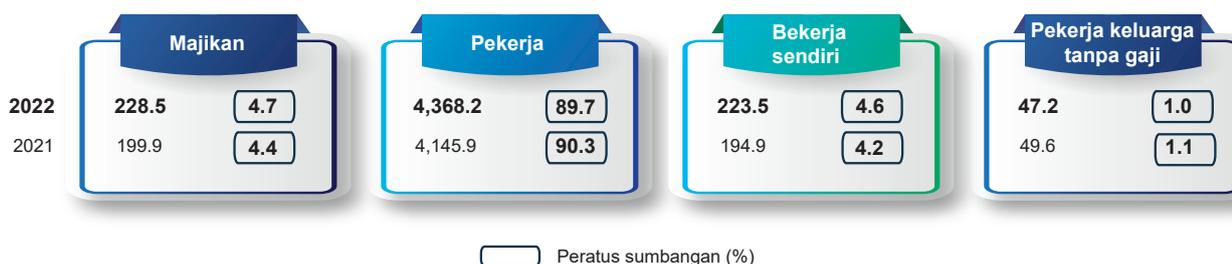
[ ] Peratus sumbangan (%)

Analisis mengikut kategori **pekerjaan** memaparkan bahawa hampir dua pertiga daripada siswazah bekerja (65.6%) adalah dalam **kategori pekerjaan mahir**, mewakili 3.19 juta orang, dengan **pekerjaan Profesional** mewakili sumbangan peratus tertinggi iaitu 38.4 peratus (1.87 juta orang), diikuti dengan **Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu** 17.7 peratus (860.4 ribu orang).

Sebaliknya, 34.4 peratus siswazah bekerja dalam **kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir** dan **berkemahiran rendah**. Kedua-dua kumpulan ini boleh dikaitkan sebagai ketidaksepadanan mengambil kira pendidikan, pengetahuan dan kemahiran mereka yang tidak dapat digunakan sepenuhnya dalam pekerjaan semasa. Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir merangkumi sebanyak 32.8 peratus (1.60 juta orang) yang sebahagian besarnya sebagai **pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan** (14.0%), diikuti **pekerja sokongan perkeranian** (10.7%) dan **pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan** (4.9%). Selebihnya iaitu 1.6 peratus (78.1 ribu orang) bekerja dalam **kategori berkemahiran rendah** menurun 23.1 peratus bersamaan 23.4 ribu. **[Paparan 4]**

Paparan 4: Siswazah bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran dan pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	2021		2022	
Jumlah	4,590.3	100.0	4,867.4	100.0
Mahir				
Pengurus	340.3	7.4	465.1	9.6
Profesional	1,851.9	40.3	1,866.9	38.4
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu	846.1	18.4	860.4	17.7
Separuh Mahir				
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian	626.8	13.7	522.6	10.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan	480.3	10.5	683.5	14.0
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan	18.5	0.4	55.3	1.1
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan	188.5	4.1	238.1	4.9
Operator mesin dan loji serta pemasang	136.4	3.0	97.4	2.0
Berkemahiran rendah				
Pekerja asas	101.5	2.2	78.1	1.6

⬭ Peratus sumbangan (%)

Dari perspektif aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah bekerja dalam **sektor Perkhidmatan** meliputi sumbangan sebanyak 76.7 peratus (3.73 juta orang). Sebanyak 14.4 peratus lagi (702.1 ribu orang) daripada siswazah bekerja adalah di dalam **sektor Pembuatan**, diikuti 5.7 peratus dalam **sektor Pembinaan** (279.7 ribu orang). Pada masa yang sama, **sektor Pertanian** dan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** masing-masing menyumbang 2.2 peratus (105.2 ribu orang) dan 0.9 peratus (45.7 ribu orang). **[Paparan 5]**

Paparan 5: Siswazah bekerja mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

2022	**105.2**	**2.2%**
2021	94.7	
▲	**11.1**	

0.9%	**2022**	**45.7**
	2021	36.6
	▲	**24.9**

2022	**702.1**	**14.4%**
2021	633.6	
▲	**10.8**	

5.7%	**2022**	**279.7**
	2021	281.4
	▼	**0.6**

2022	**3,734.7**	**76.7%**
2021	3,543.9	
▲	**5.4**	

○ Peratus sumbangan (%)   ▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
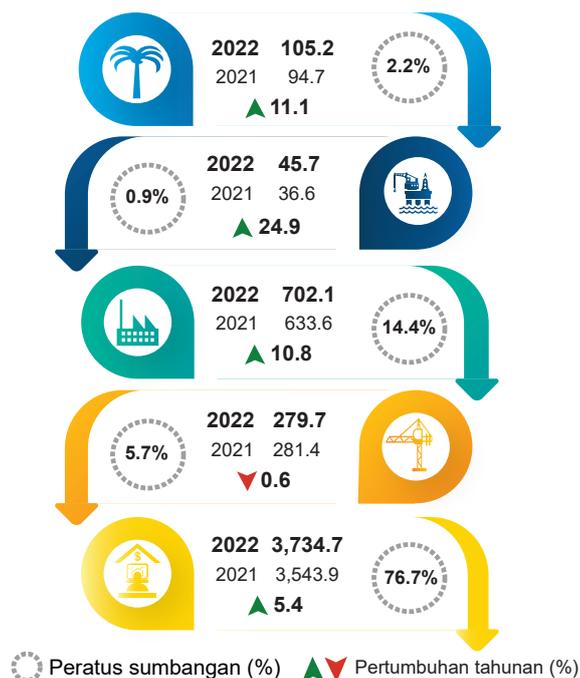
Selain pengangguran, ketidakcekapan pasaran buruh juga dinilai dari segi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dan kemahiran. **Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau disebabkan kerja yang tidak mencukupi tetapi berkeupayaan dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa menurun pada tahun ini mencatatkan 88.9 ribu orang. **Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa siswazah** menurun 0.3 mata peratus kepada 1.8 peratus (2021: 2.1%). Sebelum krisis kesihatan, kadar ini berada dalam lingkungan antara 0.9 peratus hingga 1.1 peratus. **[Carta 3]**

Carta 3: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Tahun	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa ('000)	44.7	35.6	83.8	97.3	88.9
Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (%)	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.8

🟨 Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa ('000)
━ Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (%)
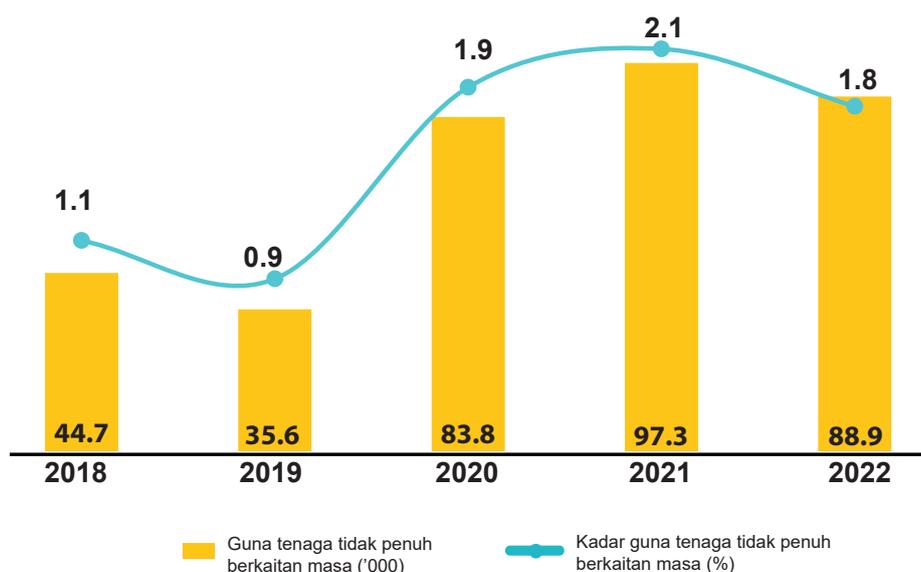
Satu lagi dimensi ketidakcekapan buruh dikaitkan dengan kemahiran merangkumi siswazah bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Dapat dilihat bahawa guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang merupakan salah satu isu struktur dalam pasaran buruh menujukkan peningkatan ketara susulan daripada krisis kesihatan. Pada 2022, **kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran siswazah** terus meningkat, mencatatkan 34.4 peratus atau 1.68 juta orang (2021: 1.55 juta orang; 33.8%). **[Carta 4]**

Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kadar (%)	26.2	26.7	31.2	33.8	34.4
('000)	1021.3	1,100.8	1,356.3	1,551.9	1,675.0

Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran ('000)

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (%)
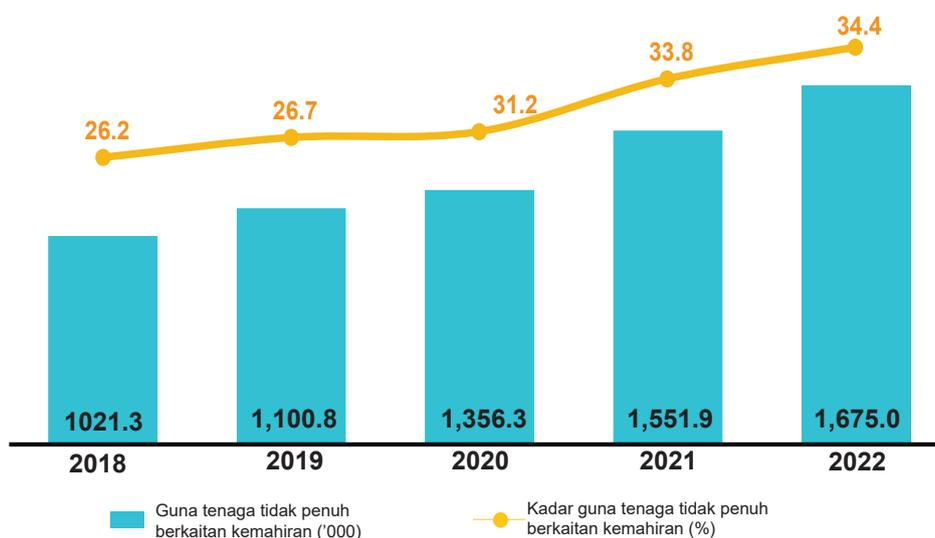
4. SISWAZAH MENGANGGUR

Pada tahun 2022, komposisi siswazah wanita yang menganggur adalah sebanyak 55.7 peratus (104.5 ribu orang), manakala komposisi siswazah lelaki yang menganggur adalah sebanyak 44.3 peratus (83.3 ribu orang). Penurunan dalam pengangguran siswazah keseluruhan terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan sebanyak 7.5 peratus dalam jumlah siswazah lelaki yang menganggur berbanding tahun 2021. Tambahan pula, bilangan siswazah wanita yang menganggur juga mengalami penurunan yang signifikan sebanyak 3.4 peratus.

Taburan bagi siswazah menganggur lelaki dan perempuan bagi semua kumpulan umur adalah hampir sama. Hampir separuh daripada mereka tertumpu dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, dengan kira-kira dua pertiga dalam kumpulan umur 24 tahun ke bawah, mungkin mewakili pekerja baru yang memasuki pasaran buruh.

Secara khususnya, dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun, terdapat 40.0 peratus (33.3 ribu orang) siswazah lelaki yang menganggur dan 46.4 peratus (48.5 ribu orang) siswazah perempuan yang menganggur. Dalam kumpulan umur 24 tahun ke bawah, terdapat 31.9 peratus (26.5 ribu orang) siswazah lelaki yang menganggur dan 46.5 peratus (48.6 ribu orang) siswazah perempuan yang menganggur. Perlu diperhatikan, bilangan siswazah yang menganggur mengalami penurunan di semua kumpulan umur kecuali bagi mereka yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah dan 45 tahun ke atas. **[Paparan 6]**

Paparan 6: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Jumlah	≤ 24 tahun	25 - 34 tahun	35 - 44 tahun	≥ 45 tahun
Lelaki					
2022	83.3	26.5	33.3	9.2	14.3
2021	90.8	31.9	40.4	8.8	9.6
	▼ 7.5	44.3	▼ 5.4	31.9	▼ 7.1	40.0	▲ 0.4	11.0	▲ 4.6	17.1
Perempuan					
2022	104.5	48.6	48.5	4.0	3.3
2021	107.9	36.4	59.4	6.9	5.2
	▼ 3.4	55.7	▲ 12.2	46.5	▼ 10.9	46.4	▼ 2.9	3.9	▼ 1.8	3.2

◻ Peratus sumbangan (%)   ▲▼ Perubahan tahunan (%)
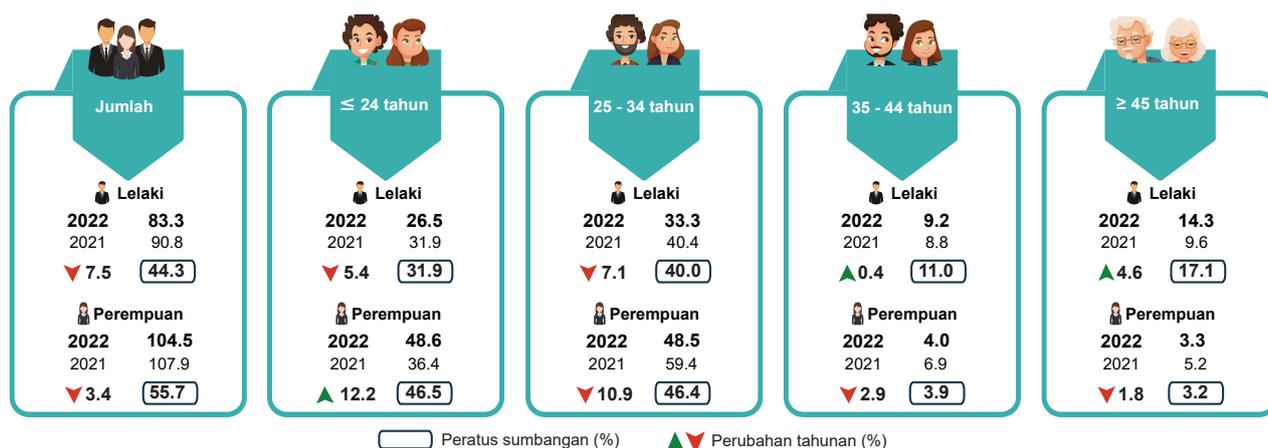
Dalam konteks etnik, majoriti siswazah yang menganggur adalah **Bumiputera**, menyumbang sebanyak 70.9 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan, yang setara dengan 133.1 ribu orang. Kumpulan etnik **Cina** pula membentuk 17.8 peratus daripada siswazah yang menganggur, yang sepadan dengan 33.5 ribu orang. Siswazah yang menganggur yang masih tinggal adalah 6.4 peratus (11.9 ribu orang) dari keturunan **India**, dan 4.9 peratus (9.3 ribu orang) dari kumpulan etnik **Lain-lain**. **[Paparan 7]**

Paparan 7: Siswazah menganggur mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera	Cina	India	Lain-lain
2022	133.1 — 70.9	33.5 — 17.8	11.9 — 6.4	9.3 — 4.9
2021	147.4 — 74.2	32.9 — 16.6	10.9 — 5.5	7.5 — 3.8
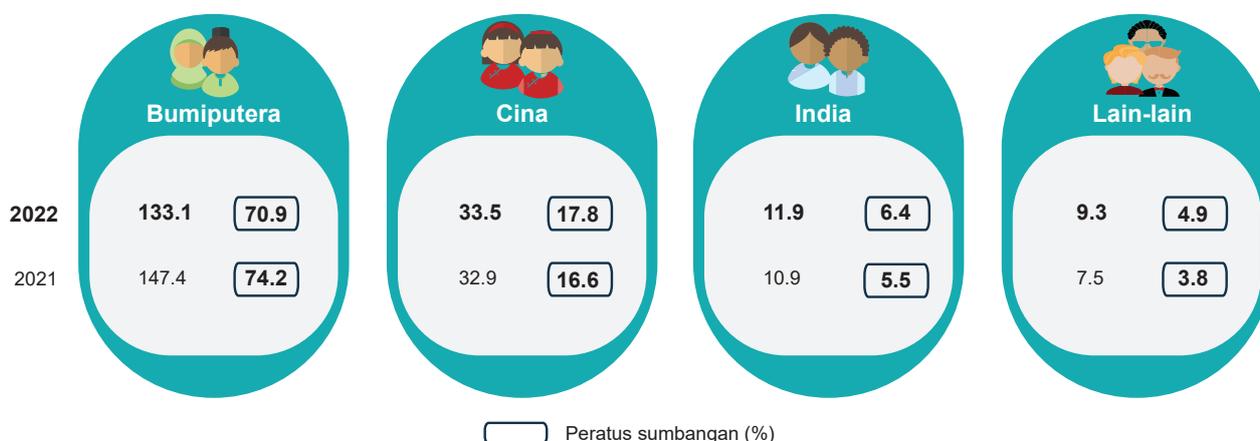
◻ Peratus sumbangan (%)

Lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah adalah **penganggur aktif**, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 157.0 ribu siswazah (83.6%). Dalam kalangan siswazah yang menganggur secara aktif, bahagian terbesar, yang menyumbang sebanyak 49.4 peratus (77.6 ribu orang), menganggur selama kurang dari tiga bulan. Bahagian yang signifikan lagi, sebanyak 30.4 peratus (47.7 ribu orang), mengalami pengangguran selama tiga hingga enam bulan, sementara 12.8 peratus (20.1 ribu orang) masih menganggur selama enam hingga dua belas bulan. Satu kumpulan yang lebih kecil, membentuk 7.4 peratus (11.6 ribu orang), berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang, melebihi satu tahun.

Selain itu, terdapat siswazah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai **penganggur tidak aktif**, dengan jumlah sebanyak 16.4 peratus (30.8 ribu orang) daripada jumlah keseluruhan pada tahun 2022. Individu-individu ini tidak mencari pekerjaan secara aktif tetapi masih bersedia untuk bekerja. **[Paparan 8]**

Paparan 8: Siswazah menganggur mengikut tempoh menganggur, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	2021		2022	
Jumlah	198.7	100.0	187.8	100.0
Penganggur aktif	148.0	74.5	157.0	83.6
Kurang dari 3 bulan	58.5	39.5	77.6	49.4
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan	50.8	34.3	47.7	30.4
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun	22.0	14.8	20.1	12.8
1 tahun dan lebih	16.8	11.3	11.6	7.4
Penganggur tidak aktif	50.7	25.5	30.8	16.4

Peratus sumbangan (%)

5. SISWAZAH LUAR TENAGA BURUH

Perincian siswazah tidak aktif mengikut jantina, majoriti mereka yang di **luar tenaga buruh** adalah **perempuan**, membentuk 61.9 peratus (534.2 ribu orang) pada tahun 2022. Namun, terdapat peningkatan yang sedikit sebanyak 5.4 peratus berbanding 506.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2021. Sebaliknya, siswazah **lelaki** yang di luar tenaga buruh mengalami penurunan sebanyak 1.9 peratus, mencapai 328.5 ribu orang berbanding 334.9 ribu orang pada tahun 2021.

Dari segi kumpulan umur, separuh (50.2%) dari siswazah lelaki yang berada dalam luar tenaga buruh berumur 45 tahun ke atas, yang terdiri sebanyak 164.7 ribu orang. Mereka yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah membentuk 25.7 peratus (84.5 ribu orang), manakala 19.7 peratus (64.8 ribu orang) siswazah lelaki di luar tenaga buruh berada dalam kumpulan umur 25 hingga 34 tahun.

Bagi siswazah perempuan yang berada di luar tenaga buruh, sumbangan terbesar adalah yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah, dengan 31.0 peratus (165.7 ribu orang). Kumpulan yang penting seterusnya adalah siswazah perempuan yang berumur antara 25 hingga 34 tahun, menyumbang sebanyak 28.6 peratus (152.7 ribu orang). **[Paparan 9]**

Paparan 9: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Jumlah	≥ 24 tahun	25 - 34 tahun	35 - 44 tahun	≥ 45 tahun
Lelaki					
2022	328.5	84.5	64.8	14.4	164.7
2021	334.9	84.7	70.3	15.9	164.0
	▼ 1.9 38.1	▼ 0.2 25.7	▼ 7.9 19.7	▼ 9.3 4.4	▲ 0.5 50.2
Perempuan					
2022	534.2	165.7	152.7	80.1	135.6
2021	506.9	150.4	159.9	79.4	117.2
	▲ 5.4 61.9	▲ 10.2 31.0	▼ 4.5 28.6	▲ 0.9 15.0	▲ 15.7 25.4

Peratus sumbangan (%)   ▲ ▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
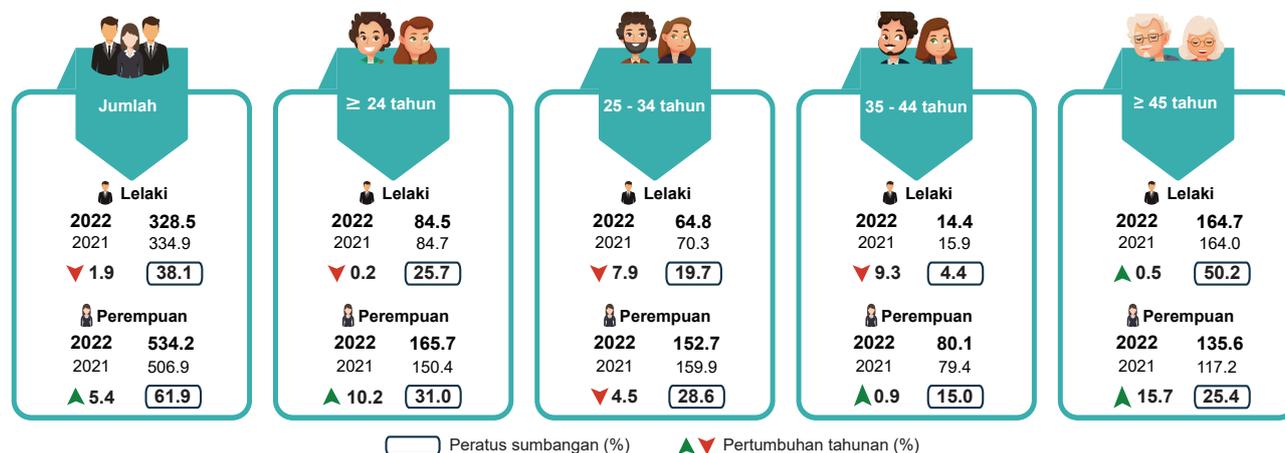
Lebih daripada 80 peratus siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah mewakili siswazah **Bumiputera** dan **Cina**. Siswazah Bumiputera membentuk sumbangan sebanyak 66.8 peratus (569.9 ribu orang), manakala siswazah Cina menyumbang sebanyak 17.7 peratus (151.2 ribu orang). Sementara itu, siswazah dalam kategori **Lain-lain** yang berada di luar tenaga buruh membentuk 8.5 peratus (72.1 ribu orang), diikuti oleh 7.0 peratus (59.4 ribu orang) siswazah **India**. **[Paparan 10]**

Paparan 10: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera		Cina		India		Lain-lain	
2022	**569.9**	**66.8**	**151.2**	**17.7**	**59.4**	**7.0**	**72.1**	**8.5**
2021	551.9	65.6	167.8	19.9	71.2	8.5	50.9	6.1

Peratus sumbangan (%)
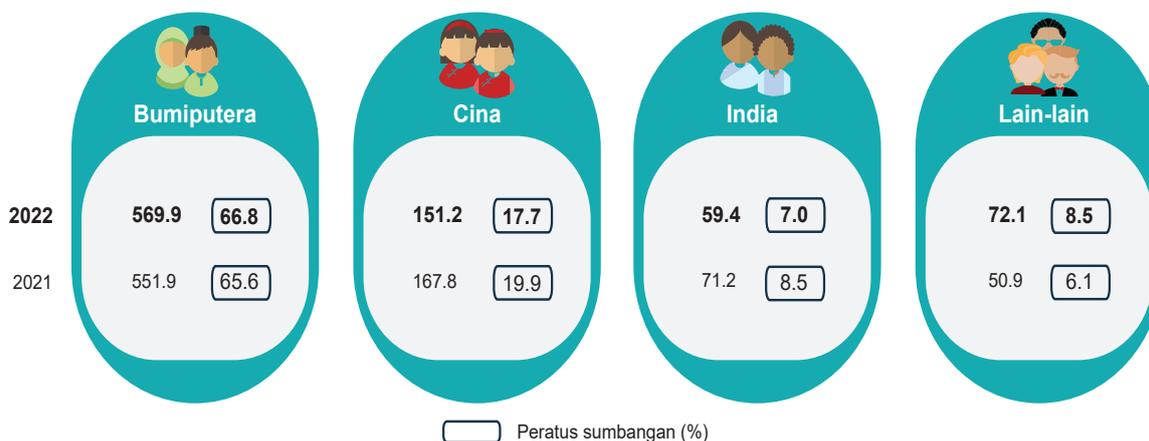
Secara lebih mendalam, didapati bahawa 37.1 peratus (319.9 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh pada tahun 2022 adalah disebabkan mereka sudah **bersara atau lanjut umur**. Sementara itu, 32.4 peratus (279.8 ribu orang) siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh adalah disebabkan oleh **kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga**.

Sementara itu, 26.1 peratus siswazah adalah mereka yang **masih belajar/ program latihan**, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 225.0 ribu orang, diikuti oleh 2.3 peratus (19.6 ribu orang) yang **melanjutkan pelajaran**. Manakala, **masih belajar/ program latihan** menduduki tempat ketiga sebagai sebab siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh. Selain itu, 1.2 peratus (10.0 ribu orang) siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh memilih untuk tidak mencari pekerjaan kerana mereka **tidak berminat atau baru tamat belajar**.

Menariknya, sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan dilihat berbagai-bagai antara siswazah lelaki dan wanita yang berada di luar tenaga buruh. Bagi siswazah lelaki, lebih daripada separuh (58.5%) mengaitkan ketidakaktifan mereka dengan lanjut umur dan persaraan, dengan lebih daripada sepertiga (31.2%) memilih untuk bersekolah dan menjalani latihan. Di sisi lain, majoriti siswazah wanita (50.9%) berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh kerja rumah atau tanggungjawab keluarga, diikuti oleh 23.9 peratus yang sudah bersara atau lanjut usia.

Perbandingan tahun ke tahun menunjukkan jumlah siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh yang **melanjutkan pelajaran** mengalami penurunan sebanyak 20.8 ribu orang berbanding tahun sebelumnya, manakala jumlah siswazah yang **bersekolah atau program latihan** mengalami penurunan sebanyak 35.9 ribu orang. Sebaliknya, jumlah siswazah yang berada di luar tenaga buruh kerana **bersara atau lanjut usia** meningkat sebanyak 111.3 ribu orang berbanding dengan tahun 2021. **[Paparan 11]**

Paparan 11: Siswazah luar tenaga buruh mengikut sebab tidak mencari pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Masih belajar/ program latihan

2022	**225.0**	**26.1**
2021	260.9	31.0

Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga

2022	**279.8**	**32.4**
2021	285.6	33.9

Akan melanjutkan pelajaran

2022	**19.6**	**2.3**
2021	40.4	4.8

Hilang upaya

2022	**8.3**	**1.0**
2021	40.7	4.8

Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar

2022	**10.0**	**1.2**
2021	5.8	0.7

Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia

2022	**319.9**	**37.1**
2021	208.6	24.8

☐ Peratus sumbangan (%)
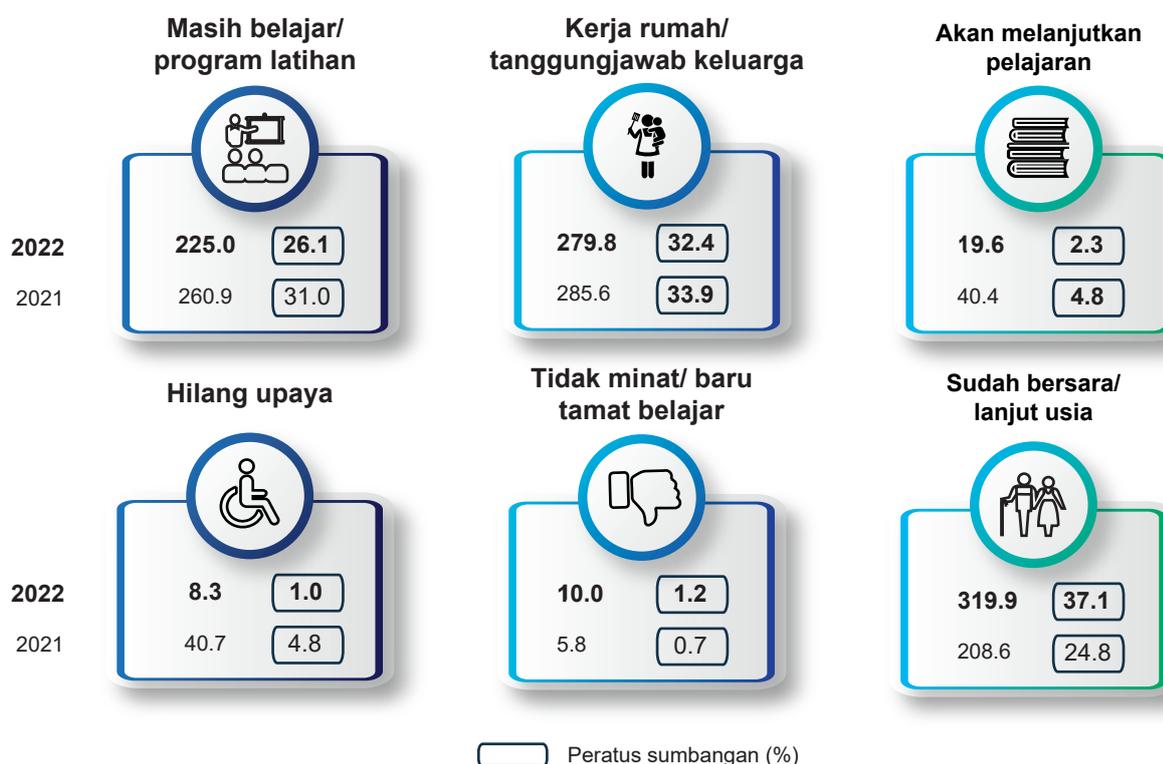
6. TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Semua negeri mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) melebihi 80 peratus pada 2022, kecuali Kelantan (77.1%) dan Perlis (74.2%). Johor mencatatkan KPTBS tertinggi iaitu 89.0 peratus, diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.6%), Selangor (87.7%) dan Sabah (87.3%) dan W.P. Labuan (86.5%).

Melihat kepada kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada 2022, Sabah mencatatkan kadar tertinggi iaitu 7.8 peratus. Manakala, kadar pengangguran siswazah di negeri lain mencatatkan bawah 6.0 peratus. Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan kadar pengangguran siswazah terendah dalam negara iaitu 0.8 peratus.

Sementara itu, semua negeri menunjukkan kadar pengangguran bertambah baik berbanding tahun sebelumnya. **[Paparan 12]**

Paparan 12: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) dan pengangguran mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)		Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Johor	89.1	89.0	4.5	4.1
Kedah	80.5	80.9	4.6	4.2
Kelantan	76.7	77.1	4.2	3.7
Melaka	82.6	83.0	2.0	1.8
Negeri Sembilan	83.8	83.9	3.6	4.3
Pahang	83.8	84.0	3.6	3.3
Pulau Pinang	84.0	84.2	2.4	2.1
Perak	82.5	82.9	6.2	5.5

	Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah (%)		Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah (%)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Perlis	73.6	74.2	4.8	4.2
Selangor	87.0	87.7	3.2	2.7
Terengganu	80.1	80.2	4.8	4.3
Sabah	87.1	87.3	8.5	7.8
Sarawak	84.5	84.7	6.2	5.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	88.2	88.6	2.6	2.3
W.P. Labuan	86.4	86.5	2.5	2.0
W.P. Putrajaya	84.1	84.6	0.9	0.8

7. GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

Pada tahun 2022, siswazah yang bekerja mendapat **penengah gaji** bulanan sebanyak RM4,128, manakala **purata gaji** adalah RM4,760. Gaji siswazah meningkat pada tahun 2022, dengan penengah meningkat sebanyak 5.5 peratus berbanding dengan RM3,911 pada tahun 2021, dan purata meningkat sebanyak 3.9 peratus (2021: RM4,582).

Kenaikan dalam kedua-dua purata dan penengah gaji siswazah boleh adalah disebabkan oleh faktor seperti pengalaman mereka dan kedudukan dalam pekerjaan, yang cenderung untuk meningkat selari dengan umur. Dalam kalangan kumpulan umur, siswazah yang berumur **45 tahun ke atas** menerima penengah dan purata gaji tertinggi masing-masing sebanyak RM6,664 dan RM6,977. Sebaliknya, siswazah yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah menerima penengah dan purata gaji terendah masing-masing sebanyak RM2,017 dan RM2,410.

Dari segi tahun ke tahun, semua kumpulan umur mengalami peningkatan gaji & upah bulanan pada tahun 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kumpulan umur 45 tahun ke atas menyaksikan peningkatan terbesar bagi penengah gaji sebanyak 4.5 peratus. Sebaliknya, kumpulan umur 24 tahun ke bawah menunjukkan peningkatan terbesar bagi purata gaji sebanyak 5.0 peratus.

[Paparan 13]

Paparan 13: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2020 - 2021

	Jumlah	≤ 24 tahun	25 - 34 tahun	35 - 44 tahun	≥ 45 tahun
Penengah (RM)					
2022	4,128	1,624	3,206	5,084	6,721
2021	3,911	1,590	3,153	4,950	5,981
	▲ 5.5	▲ 2.2	▲ 1.7	▲ 2.7	▲ 4.5
Purata (RM)					
2022	4,760	2,083	3,534	5,438	6,977
2021	4,582	1,984	3,496	5,355	6,347
	▲ 3.9	▲ 5.0	▲ 1.1	▲ 1.5	▲ 1.8
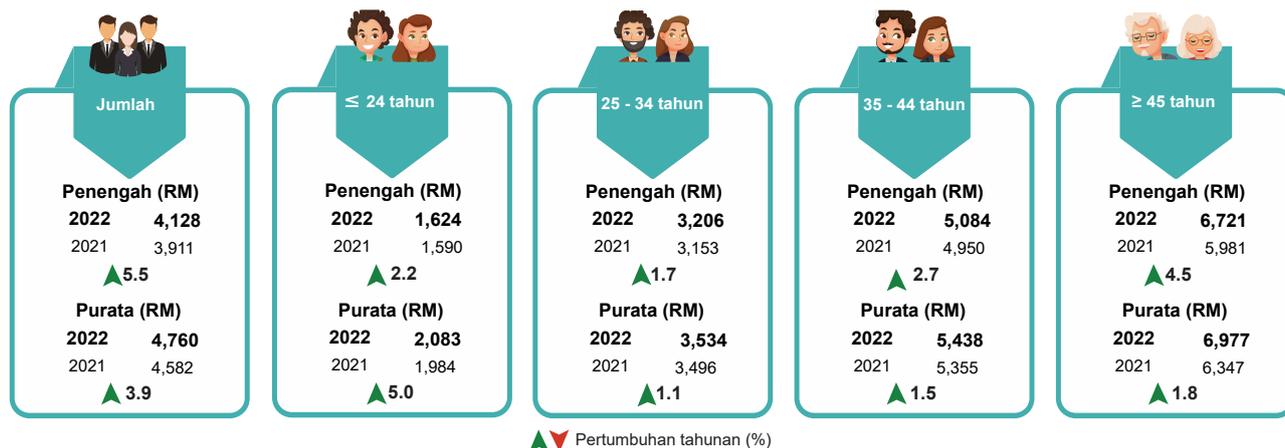
▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)

Berdasarkan perbandingan mengikut jantina, jelas bahawa siswazah lelaki menerima gaji bulanan yang lebih tinggi berbanding siswazah perempuan. Penengah gaji bulanan bagi siswazah **lelaki** adalah RM4,239 manakala siswazah **perempuan** menerima gaji & upah sebanyak RM3,848. Demikian juga, purata gaji bulanan & upah bagi siswazah lelaki adalah RM5,137 sebulan, berbanding RM4,374 yang diterima oleh siswazah perempuan.

Pada tahun 2022, kedua-dua siswazah lelaki dan perempuan melihat peningkatan dalam gaji & upah mereka berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, siswazah lelaki mengalami peningkatan yang lebih tinggi dalam penengah dan purata gaji, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 5.1 peratus dan 3.3 peratus masing-masing. Sementara itu, siswazah perempuan mengalami peningkatan yang kecil dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan mereka, sebanyak 4.6 peratus, sementara purata gaji & upah meningkat sebanyak 3.8 peratus. **[Paparan 14]**

Paparan 14: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut jantina, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

		Jumlah		Lelaki		Perempuan	
RM		Penengah	Purata	Penengah	Purata	Penengah	Purata
2022		4,128	4,760	4,239	5,137	3,848	4,374
2021		3,911	4,582	4,034	4,973	3,680	4,215
		100		49.3		50.7	
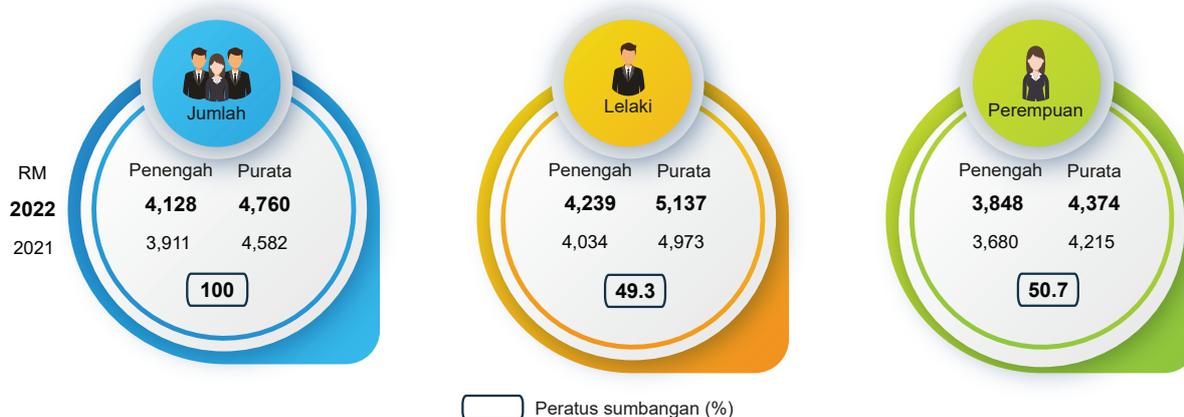
Peratus sumbangan (%)

Perbandingan mengikut kumpulan etnik, siswazah **Cina** mendapat penengah dan purata gaji bulanan yang tertinggi, masing-masing sebanyak RM4,691 dan RM5,376. Kedua-dua ini menunjukkan peningkatan berbanding dengan tahun 2021, dengan penengah meningkat sebanyak 4.3 peratus dan purata meningkat sebanyak 3.5 peratus.

Siswazah **India** mengalami penurunan sebanyak 2.4 peratus dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan mereka, direkodkan pada RM4,054, manakala purata meningkat sebanyak 1.6 peratus kepada RM4,771. Pada masa yang sama, siswazah **Bumiputera** mencapai peningkatan sebanyak 8.5 peratus, dengan penengah gaji bulanan sebanyak RM3,996, manakala purata meningkat sebanyak 5.9 peratus menjadi RM4,603. **[Paparan 15]**

Paparan 15: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2021 – 2022

	Bumiputera		Cina		India		Others	
	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**
Penengah (RM)	3,684	*3,996* ▲ *8.5*	4,497	*4,691* ▲ *4.3*	4,154	*4,054* ▼ *-2.4*	2,626	*2,723* ▲ *3.7*
Purata (RM)	4,369	*4,603* ▲ *5.4*	5,129	*5,376* ▲ *3.5*	4,695	*4,771* ▲ *1.6*	3,050	*3,130* ▲ *2.6*

▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
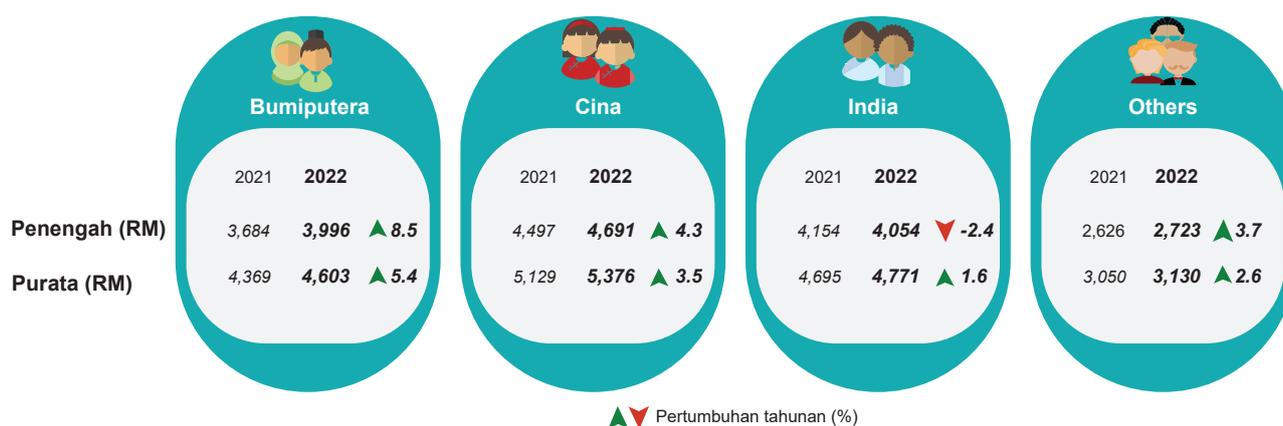
Mengikut kategori kemahiran, gaji & upah yang diterima oleh siswazah dalam ketiga-tiga kategori terus menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Siswazah dalam pekerjaan **berkemahiran tinggi** menyaksikan peningkatan sebanyak 7.9 peratus dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan untuk tahun 2021, mencapai RM5,913 (berbanding dengan RM4,812 pada tahun 2021). Demikian juga, purata gaji & upah bulanan juga meningkat sebanyak 5.5 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM5,763 berbanding dengan RM5,465 pada tahun 2021.

Sementara itu, kategori **separuh mahir** mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.4 peratus dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan, sebanyak RM2,159 berbanding dengan RM2,049 pada tahun 2021, manakala purata meningkat sebanyak 8.3 peratus kepada RM2,695 (berbanding dengan RM2,488 pada tahun 2021). Dalam kategori **berkemahiran rendah**, penengah gaji & upah bulanan meningkat sebanyak 7.0 peratus kepada RM1,817 (berbanding dengan RM1,698 pada tahun 2021), manakala purata meningkat sebanyak 9.2 peratus kepada RM2,202 (berbanding dengan RM2,017 pada tahun 2021). **[Paparan 16]**

Paparan 16: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut tahap kemahiran, Malaysia, 2021 – 2022

		Penengah (RM)	Purata (RM)	Pertumbuhan Tahunan (%)
Mahir	**2022**	**5,913**	**5,763**	**7.9**
	2021	4,812	5,465	
Separuh mahir	**2022**	**2,159**	**2,695**	**5.4**
	2021	2,049	2,488	
Berkemahiran rendah	**2022**	**1,817**	**2,202**	**7.0**
	2021	1,698	2,017	

Berdasarkan gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima dalam pelbagai aktiviti ekonomi, siswazah dalam sektor **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** mencapai penengah dan purata pendapatan bulanan yang tertinggi, masing-masing sebanyak RM6,158 dan RM7,623. Seterusnya, sektor **Perkhidmatan** berada di tempat kedua, diikuti oleh sektor **Pembinaan, Pembuatan, dan Pertanian.**

Apabila dibandingkan dengan penengah gaji & upah bulanan pada tahun 2022, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan, dan Perkhidmatan menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif, manakala sektor Pertanian mengalami trend sebaliknya. Siswazah dalam sektor Pembinaan mengalami peningkatan yang paling ketara sebanyak 7.9 peratus, mencapai RM3,544 berbanding dengan RM3,284 pada tahun 2021. Sektor Perkhidmatan juga melihat peningkatan yang signifikan sebanyak 4.8 peratus kepada RM4,325 daripada RM4,128. Penengah pendapatan bulanan untuk siswazah dalam sektor Pembuatan meningkat sebanyak 5.7 peratus kepada RM3,246 berbanding dengan RM3,072 pada tahun 2021, sementara mereka dalam sektor Pertanian mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 3.6 peratus, mencapai RM2,317 daripada RM2,404 dalam tahun sebelumnya. Walaupun mencatatkan gaji & upah tertinggi, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mengalami peningkatan terbesar sebanyak 10.2 peratus, mencapai RM6,158 berbanding dengan RM5,586 pada tahun 2021.

Demikian juga, purata gaji bulanan & upah yang diterima oleh siswazah dalam semua sektor ekonomi juga menunjukkan tahap pertumbuhan yang berbeza berbanding dengan tahun sebelumnya. **[Paparan 17]**

Paparan 17: Gaji & upah siswazah mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

RM	Penengah	Purata
2022	2,317	3,317
2021	2,404	3,301
	▼-3.6	▲0.5

RM	Penengah	Purata
2022	6,158	7,623
2021	5,586	7,247
	▲10.8	▲5.2

RM	Penengah	Purata
2022	3,426	4,160
2021	3,072	4,113
	▲5.7	▲1.1

RM	Penengah	Purata
2022	3,544	4,265
2021	3,284	4,246
	▲7.9	▲0.4

RM	Penengah	Purata
2022	4,325	4,881
2021	4,128	4,682
	▲4.8	▲4.2

▲▼ Pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
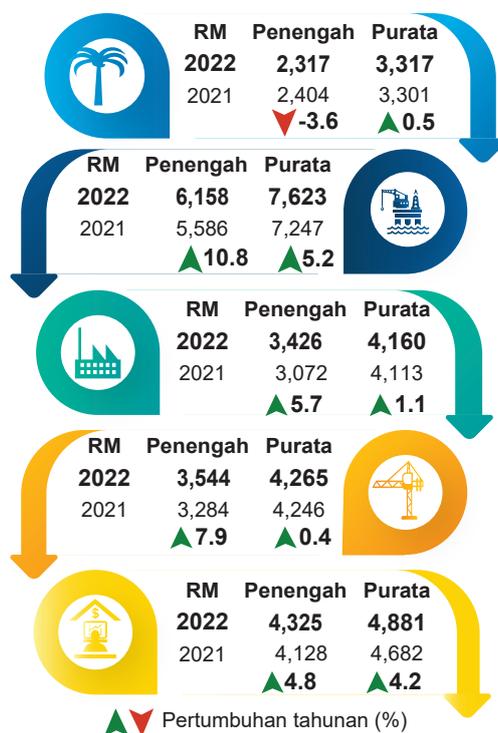
8. KESIMPULAN

Selari dengan Institusi Pengajian Tinggi yang kembali beroperasi seperti sediakala pada 2022, bilangan siswazah meningkat 5.1 peratus tahun ke tahun merekodkan seramai 5.92 juta orang. Siswazah dalam tenaga buruh mencatatkan peningkatan berikutan pertambahan bilangan siswazah bekerja manakala siswazah menganggur mencatatkan penurunan, ini boleh diterjemahkan oleh KPTBS yang meningkat kepada 85.4 peratus, menjadikan hanya 14.6 peratus siswazah berada dalam luar tenaga buruh. Selain itu, purata dan median gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima oleh siswazah juga meningkat pada 2022 berbanding 2021. Walaupun gaji & upah telah kembali pulih disebabkan oleh penurunan mendadak pada 2020, situasi ini masih belum kembali ke tahap prapandemik pada 2019.

Usaha Malaysia dalam mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi dan inovasi telah membawa kepada usaha dalam memulakan perjalanan transformatif yang bertujuan untuk membentuk tenaga kerja masa hadapan yang berkemahiran tinggi. Peristiwa yang berlaku pada 2022 ditambah dengan strategi berpandangan jauh negara dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMK-12) telah memberikan pemahaman mendalam tentang pasaran buruh yang kian berubah serta menekankan peranan penting pendidikan tinggi dalam membentuk masa depan pasaran buruh. Menyedari bahawa pendidikan tinggi adalah asas kemakmuran dan pertumbuhan ekonomi, Malaysia telah membuat pelaburan yang besar dalam sistem pendidikan universiti. Pada terasnya, kerajaan memahami keperluan dalam melengkapkan graduan dengan kemahiran dan pengetahuan yang diperlukan untuk berkembang maju dalam landskap pekerjaan yang sentiasa berubah adalah kunci bagi kemakmuran ekonomi. Graduan bukan hanya sebahagian daripada tenaga kerja; Mereka juga adalah pemangkin inovasi dan produktiviti negara. Oleh itu, komitmen Malaysia yang tidak berbelah bahagi terhadap pendidikan tinggi dalam menyediakan pentas untuk masa depan yang makmur yang dibina berdasarkan kepakaran dan kemahiran.

Dalam menangani ketidakcekapan penggunaan buruh bagi siswazah dan memastikan daya saing dalam pasaran kerja yang dinamik, Malaysia secara aktif telah menerima perubahan landskap pengurusan modal insan dalam era digital. Ciri-ciri inovatif dalam portal perkhidmatan pekerjaan memberi kuasa kepada siswazah dengan menyediakan sumber yang komprehensif bagi program latihan dan peningkatkan kemahiran. Platform canggih ini telah melangkaui aktiviti pencarian pekerjaan tradisional, memastikan siswazah terus meningkatkan kemahiran mereka.

Walaupun dengan cabaran yang pada 2022 seperti gangguan rantaian bekalan global dan kebimbangan inflasi, pasaran buruh Malaysia terus menunjukkan daya tahan yang luar biasa. Inisiatif seperti Fasa 4 Pelan Pemulihan Negara (PPN) memainkan peranan penting dalam menyokong pemulihan ekonomi. Kempen vaksinasi yang berjaya telah membawa kepada penurunan kematian berkaitan COVID-19, dan penurunan nilai mata wang strategik menarik pelancong, menghidupkan semula sektor pelancongan. Pada penamat 2022, pasaran buruh kekal stabil, dengan pertumbuhan ketara dalam sektor utama.

Melihat ke hadapan pada 2023, Malaysia menjangkakan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang sederhana, didorong oleh peningkatan ketibaan pelancong dan peningkatan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Siswazah di Malaysia akan terus memainkan peranan penting dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dilengkapi oleh kemahiran dan pengetahuan yang tinggi, mereka adalah sebagai barisan hadapan dalam memacu inovasi dan pengembangan sektoral. Di sebalik ketidaktentuan global, pasaran buruh dijangka kekal positif dan stabil, disokong oleh langkah-langkah kerajaan yang bertujuan meningkatkan landskap ekonomi negara.

Secara ringkasnya, komitmen Malaysia yang tidak berbelah bahagi terhadap pendidikan tinggi dan pembangunan tenaga kerja masa hadapan yang berkemahiran tinggi memainkan peranan yang besar dalam pertumbuhan dan kemakmuran ekonomi yang mampan. Pelaburan dalam pendidikan, portal pekerjaan, dan kurikulum yang boleh disesuaikan sejajar dengan keperluan industri yang berubah telah membentuk asas bagi mencapai visi. Dedikasi Malaysia dalam memupuk ekonomi yang kompetitif dan berasaskan pengetahuan tidak akan dipersoalkan dan akan menjadi penggerak dalam membentuk trajektori ekonomi pada tahun-tahun akan datang.

1. INTRODUCTION

In early 2022, global daily COVID-19 cases showed signs of decline, marking a potential transition towards the endemic phase. Although progress in the fight against COVID-19 varied by region and time, the world economy was cautiously emerging from the pandemic's shadow. However, it was not without challenges, including rising inflation rates, increased interest rates, and shifts in investment patterns. Additionally, geopolitical tensions, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and China's stringent pandemic control measures added complexity to the global economic landscape. Nevertheless, the global economy demonstrated resilience, driven by robust labour markets, strong consumer spending, and increased business investments.

Malaysia stood out as a success story in 2022, showcasing a remarkable economic recovery. The nation's domestic GDP surged by 8.7 per cent, largely attributed to improved labour market conditions and increased investment activities. Furthermore, the reopening of international borders injected fresh life into the tourism sector, bolstering Malaysia's economic rebound. The labour market in Malaysia continued to improve, resulting in increased consumer spending and overall economic growth.

The outlook for the latter half of 2022 remained optimistic. The National Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) aimed to enhance graduate employability and reduce unemployment, offering opportunities for skill development and job placement. Recognizing the pivotal role of education in economic development, Malaysia continued to invest significantly in its educational system, ensuring a knowledgeable and skilled workforce capable of driving innovation and productivity.

While developed countries experienced slower economic growth, Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, witnessed a robust economic recovery. Malaysia implemented Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP), allowing businesses to operate with greater freedom, which contributed to improved economic performance. Even in the face of the Omicron wave in March 2022, the National COVID-19 Immunisation Program (NIP) bolstered vaccination rates, reducing mortality rates and providing stability to the community.

The transition to an endemic phase paved the way for the reopening of international tourism in April 2022, reinvigorating industries impacted by the pandemic. Major cultural events, such as Ramadan and Aidilfitri, injected vitality into small and cross-industry businesses, further stimulating the economy. With the reopening of borders, Malaysians embraced a return to normalcy after years of pandemic-related challenges.

Gradually, as economic activities normalized, supported by government initiatives, Malaysia's labor market recovery continued throughout the first half of 2022. Experts anticipated a return to pre-pandemic tourism levels, aided by the depreciation of the Malaysian Ringgit against the USD, making Malaysia an attractive destination.

July to September 2022 saw additional public holidays and school breaks, boosting tourism activities and related sectors. Economic activity continued to rise, driving demand for goods and services, especially in the Manufacturing and Services sectors. The availability of employment increased, leading to predictions of headcount growth across various sectors.

As the year drew to a close to the end of 2022, the business climate improved during the year-end holiday season, benefiting consumer spending. Continuous policy support mitigated the effects of rising living costs and external financial challenges. Government efforts to support the labour market resulted in more job opportunities and reduced unemployment in 2022.

Education is a key factor in any nation's ability to build its economy. A nation creates the groundwork for growth and prosperity when it prioritises education and provides its citizens with the required training and information. Therefore, a country's prosperity is closely related to the skills and knowledge of its people as they contribute to the labour force, encourage innovation, and increase productivity. Malaysia is making significant expenditures in its educational system to set the stage for a prosperous future because it understands the value of education.

*Graduates Statistics 2022 presents the statistics of graduates within and outside the labour force as well as the salaries & wages of graduates in Malaysia. Various data sources were utilised in compiling the statistics namely the Labour Force Survey, Higher Education Statistics, Graduate Tracers Study and Salaries & Wages Survey. Graduates are defined as individuals **aged 15 years and over** with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, in which **the duration of study is at least two years**. Graduates are classified into two categories of certification namely Diploma and Degree.*

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

2. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF GRADUATES

The number of graduates in Malaysia rose to a record 5.92 million persons (2021: 5.63 million persons) in year 2022, went up to 5.1 per cent from the preceding year. The number of graduates in the labour force consisting of employed and unemployed increased by 5.6 per cent to 5.06 million persons (2021: 4.79 million persons). In the meantime, graduates' labour force participation rate (GLFPR) increased to 85.4 per cent.

The number of employed graduates went up by 6.0 per cent as against 2022 to register 4.87 million persons, (2021: 4.59 million persons). Meanwhile, graduates' unemployment rate decreased to 3.7 per cent as compared to 4.1 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Accordingly, the number of unemployed graduates reduced by 5.5 per cent (-10.9 thousand) to a record 187.8 thousand persons as opposed to 198.7 thousand unemployed graduates in 2021.

*In the meantime, the number of graduates outside labour force increased by 2.5 per cent to 862.6 thousand persons (2021: 841.8 thousand persons).**[Chart 1]***

Chart 1: Principal statistics of graduates, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Indicator	2022	2021	Annual growth (%)
Number of graduates ('000)	5,917.8	5,630.8	▲ 5.1
Labour force ('000)	5,055.2	4,788.9	▲ 5.6
Employed ('000)	4,867.4	4,590.3	▲ 6.0
Unemployed ('000)	187.8	198.7	▼ 5.5
Outside labour force ('000)	862.6	841.8	▲ 2.5
Labour force participation rate (%)	85.4	85.0	
Unemployment rate (%)	3.7	4.1	

■ 2022 ■ 2021 ▲▼ Annual growth (%)
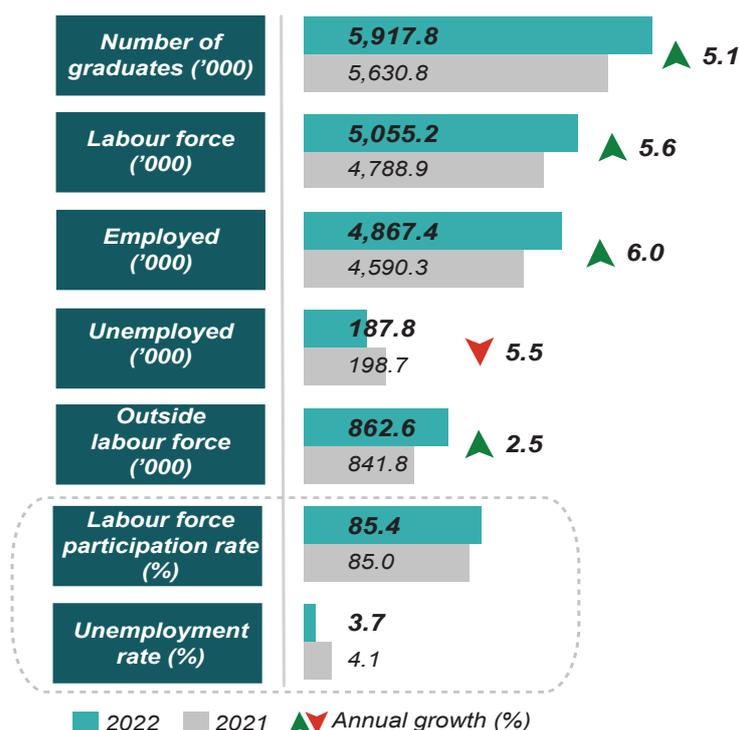
Looking at disaggregation by certificates, graduates with degree edged up by 5.6 per cent to account for 3.19 million persons (2021: 3.02 million persons). Degree graduates in the labour force rose by 5.6 per cent to 2.84 million persons (2021: 2.69 million persons) while the GLFPR of this group remained at 89.1 per cent (2021: 89.1%).

The number of employed degree graduates in 2022 was 2.74 million persons, after posting a year-on-year increased of 6.1 per cent (2021: 2.58 million persons). Meanwhile, unemployed degree graduates dropped by 5.1 per cent to 103.2 thousand persons (2021: 108.7 thousand persons). Nevertheless, the unemployment rate for this category decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 3.6 per cent (2021: 4.0%). Concurrently, the number of degree graduates who were outside labour force rose significantly by 4.9 per cent from the previous year to a record 346.2 thousand persons (2021: 330.0 thousand persons).

As for diploma graduates, the number increased by 4.6 per cent in 2022 to record 2.73 million persons (2021: 2.61 million persons). The number of diploma graduates in the labour force increased 5.5 per cent to 2.21 million persons (2021: 2.10 million persons) while the GLFPR for this category was increased to 0.7 percentage point to record 81.1 per cent (2021: 80.4%).

Out of the total diploma graduates in the labour force, the number of employed which accounted for 2.13 million persons in 2022 recorded an increase of 6.0 per cent from 2.01 million persons in the preceding year. Unemployed diploma graduates which made up 84.6 thousand persons observed a year-on-year decline of -5.9 per cent (2021: 90.0 thousand). In line with this, the unemployment rate of diploma graduates dropped 0.5 percentage points to 3.8 per cent (2021: 4.3%). Demonstrating similar trend as degree graduates, the number of diploma graduates who were outside the labour force also went up by 0.9 per cent to 516.5 thousand persons (2021: 511.8 thousand persons). [Chart 2]

Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Degree		Diploma	
Number of graduates ('000)	3,190.4 (2022) / 3,022.6 (2021)	5.6 ▲	2,727.4 (2022) / 2,608.2 (2021)	▲ 4.6
Labour force ('000)	2,844.2 (2022) / 2,692.5 (2021)	5.6 ▲	2,211.0 (2022) / 2,096.4 (2021)	▲ 5.5
Employed ('000)	2,741.1 (2022) / 2,583.8 (2021)	6.1 ▲	2,126.3 (2022) / 2,006.4 (2021)	▲ 6.0
Unemployed ('000)	103.2 (2022) / 108.7 (2021)	5.1 ▼	84.6 (2022) / 90.0 (2021)	▼ 5.9
Outside labour force ('000)	346.2 (2022) / 330.0 (2021)	4.9 ▲	516.5 (2022) / 511.8 (2021)	▲ 0.9
Labour force participation rate (%)	89.1 (2022) / 89.1 (2021)		81.1 (2022) / 80.4 (2021)	
Unemployment rate (%)	3.6 (2022) / 4.0 (2021)		3.8 (2022) / 4.3 (2021)	

■ 2022 ■ 2021 ▲▼ Annual growth (%)

3. EMPLOYED GRADUATES

*Looking at the gender distribution of employed graduates in 2022, **females** make up 51.7 per cent or 2.52 million persons, while **males** make up 48.3 per cent (2.35 million persons). In 2022, the number of female-employed graduates increased by 5.8 per cent over the previous year, while male-employed graduates increased by 6.2 per cent.*

In terms of age group composition, employed graduates were predominately clustered in the 25 to 34 year age group, followed by the 35 to 44 year age group. These two groups accounted for almost 70 per cent of all employed graduates. Male employed graduates aged 25 to 34 comprised 37.0 per cent (869.8 thousand persons), while those aged 35 to 44 made up 30.9 per cent (727.3 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the total number of female employed graduates between the ages of 25 and 34 composed of 44.0 per cent (1.11 million persons), followed by females between the ages of 35 and 44, who made up 30.6 per cent (770.8 thousand persons).

*Looking into the growth of employed persons by age group, the group with the highest increase of employed graduates in 2022 are those aged **35 to 44 years** which saw an increase of 9.0 per cent, or 123.4 thousand persons. Followed by the age group of **more than 45 years** with 11.4 per cent or equivalent to 105.5 thousand persons. The age range of **25 to 34 years** also had a substantial growth of 2.5 per cent, an addition of 105.5 thousand persons. While employed graduate aged less than 24 grew 0.2 per cent or 0.6 thousand. **[Exhibit 1]***

Exhibit 1: Employed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Total	≤ 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	≥ 45 years
Male					
2022	2,352.0	173.3	869.8	727.3	581.5
2021	2,213.6	189.4	861.1	663.4	499.8
	▲ 6.2 [48.3]	▼ 8.5 [7.4]	▲ 1.0 [37.0]	▲ 9.6 [30.9]	▲ 16.4 [24.7]
Female					
2022	2,515.4	187.8	1,105.8	770.8	451.0
2021	2,376.6	171.2	1,066.9	711.4	427.2
	▲ 5.8 [51.7]	▲ 9.7 [7.5]	▲ 3.6 [44.0]	▲ 8.4 [30.6]	▲ 5.6 [17.9]

[Percentage share (%)]   ▲▼ Annual growth (%)
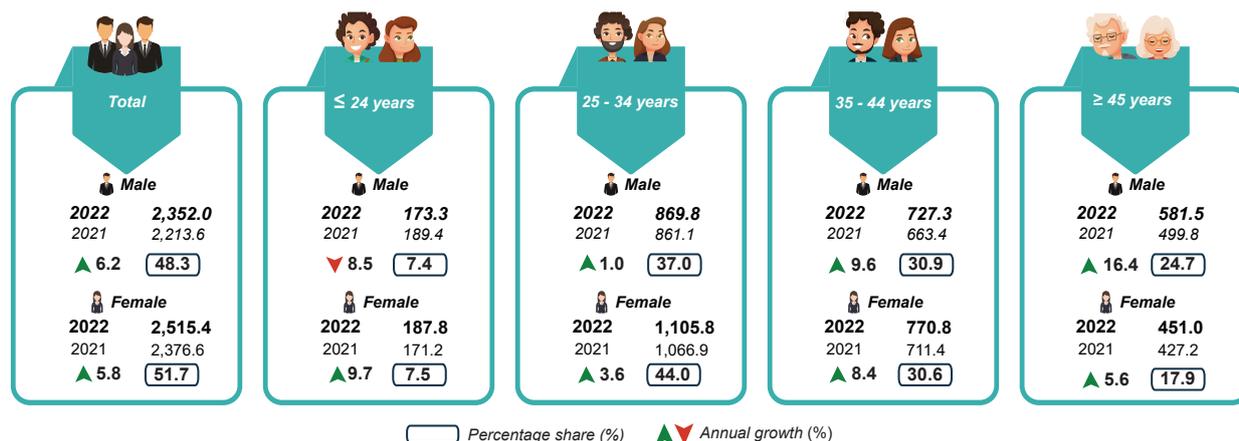
Based on the ethnic demographics of the population in Malaysia, Bumiputera and Chinese made up more than 85 per cent of employed graduates. **Bumiputera** graduates made up 64.4 per cent (3.13 million persons), while Chinese made up 25.4 per cent (1.23 million persons). The remaining employed graduates are **Indians** with 7.2 per cent (351.6 thousand persons) and **Others** 3.0 per cent (147.4 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 2]**

Exhibit 2: Employed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera		Chinese		Indian		Others	
2022	3,134.2	[64.4]	1,234.2	[25.4]	351.6	[7.2]	147.4	[3.0]
2021	2,953.8	[64.3]	1,157.0	[25.2]	345.0	[7.5]	134.5	[2.9]

[Percentage share (%)]
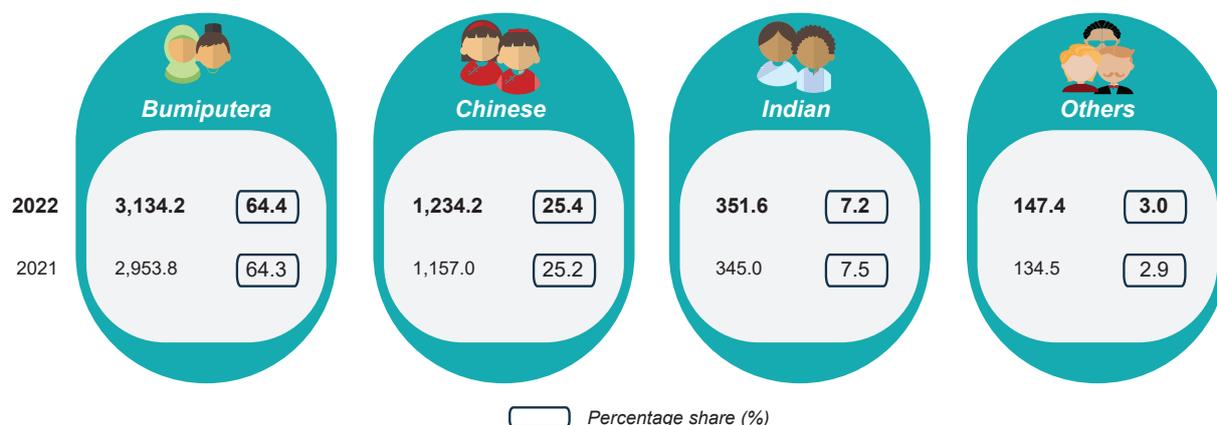
By status in employment, nearly 90 per cent (89.7%) of employed graduates were in the category of **employee** with 4.37 million persons. Employed graduates in the category of **own account worker** which could also be associated with entrepreneurship comprised 4.6 per cent (223.5 thousand persons), followed by the **employer** at 4.7 per cent (228.5 thousand persons). Meanwhile, another 1.0 per cent (47.2 thousand persons) of employed graduates were **unpaid family workers**. **[Exhibit 3]**

Exhibit 3: Employed graduates by status in employment, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Employer		Employee		Own account worker		Unpaid family worker	
2022	228.5	[4.7]	4,368.2	[89.7]	223.5	[4.6]	47.2	[1.0]
2021	199.9	[4.4]	4,145.9	[90.3]	194.9	[4.2]	49.6	[1.1]

[Percentage Share (%)]
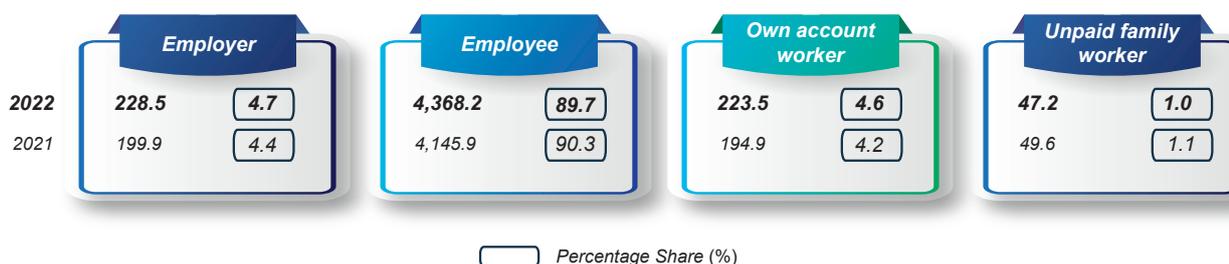
Analysis by occupation category revealed that nearly two-thirds of employed graduates (65.6%) were in **skilled occupations**, accounting for 3.19 million persons, with **Professional** occupations accounting for the highest share of 38.4 per cent (1.87 million persons), followed by **Technicians and associate professionals** 17.7 per cent (860.4 thousand persons).

On the other hand, 34.4 per cent of graduates worked in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. These groups could be identified as occupation mismatches considering their educations, knowledge and skills could not be fully utilised in their current work. Employed graduates in the **semi-skilled category** which accounted for 32.8 per cent (1.60 million persons) were largely employed as **Service and sales workers** (14.0%), followed by **Clerical support workers** (10.7%) and **Craft and related trades workers** (4.9%). The remaining 1.6 per cent (78.1 thousand persons) were employed in the low-skilled category which dropped 23.1 per cent equivalent to 23.4 thousand persons. **[Exhibit 4]**

Exhibit 4: Employed graduates by skill level and occupation, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	2021		**2022**	
Total	4,590.3	100.0	**4,867.4**	**100.0**
Skilled				
Managers	340.3	7.4	**465.1**	**9.6**
Professionals	1,851.9	40.3	**1,866.9**	**38.4**
Technicians and associate professionals	846.1	18.4	**860.4**	**17.7**
Semi-skilled				
Clerical support workers	626.8	13.7	**522.6**	**10.7**
Service and sales workers	480.3	10.5	**683.5**	**14.0**
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	18.5	0.4	**55.3**	**1.1**
Craft and related trades workers	188.5	4.1	**238.1**	**4.9**
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	136.4	3.0	**97.4**	**2.0**
Low-skilled				
Elementary occupations	101.5	2.2	**78.1**	**1.6**

[ ] Percentage share (%)

In terms of economic activity, employed graduates in the **Services sector** accounted for 76.7 per cent (3.73 million persons). Another 14.4 per cent (702.1 thousand persons) of employed graduates worked in the **Manufacturing sector**, followed by 5.7 per cent (279.7 thousand persons) in the **Construction sector**. Meanwhile, the **Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors** accounted for 2.2 per cent (105.2 thousand persons) and 0.9 per cent (45.7 thousand persons) respectively. **[Exhibit 5]**

Exhibit 5: Employed graduates by kind of economic activity, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	2022	2021	Annual growth	Percentage share
Agriculture	105.2	94.7	▲ 11.1	2.2%
Mining and quarrying	45.7	36.6	▲ 24.9	0.9%
Manufacturing	702.1	633.6	▲ 10.8	14.4%
Construction	279.7	281.4	▼ 0.6	5.7%
Services	3,734.7	3,543.9	▲ 5.4	76.7%

⚪ Percentage share (%)   ▲▼ Annual growth (%)
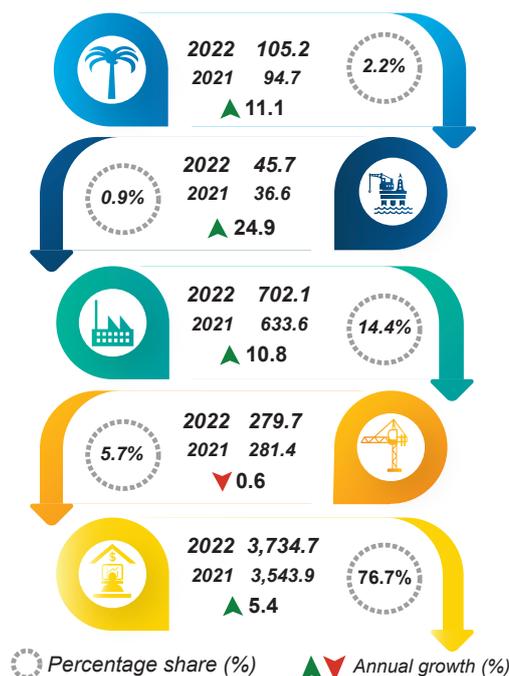
*Beyond unemployment, labour market underutilisation was also assessed in terms of time and skill-related underemployment. **Time-related underemployment** is defined as those employed less than 30 hours per week due to the nature of work or because of insufficient work but were able and willing to accept additional hours of work. Graduates in time-related underemployment decreased during the year to record 88.9 thousand persons. **The rate of time-related underemployment among graduates** dropped 0.3 percentage points to 1.8 per cent (2021: 2.1%). Prior to the health crisis, the rate hovered between 0.9 per cent to 1.1 per cent. **[Chart 3]***

Chart 3: Time-related underemployment of graduates Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Time-related underemployment ('000)	44.7	35.6	83.8	97.3	88.9
Rate of time-related underemployment (%)	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.8

■ Time-related underemployment ('000)   ━●━ Rate of time-related underemployment (%)
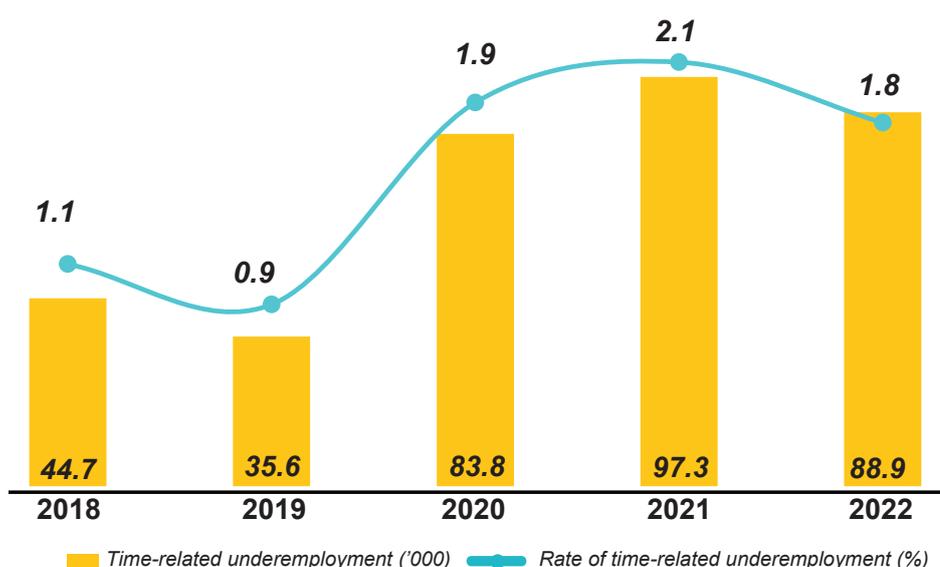
*Graduates employed in low- and semi-skilled jobs is another aspect of underemployment that is tied to education. The situation of skill-related underemployment has been one of the underlying structural problems in the labour market and has gotten worse since the health crisis in 2020. When compared to 2022 (1.55 million persons; 33.8%), the **rate of skill-related underemployment for graduates** trend up by 34.4 per cent or 1.68 million people in 2022. [Chart 4]*

Chart 4: Graduates skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Graduates skilled-related underemployment ('000)	1021.3	1,100.8	1,356.3	1,551.9	1,675.0
Graduates rate of skilled-related underemployment (%)	26.2	26.7	31.2	33.8	34.4
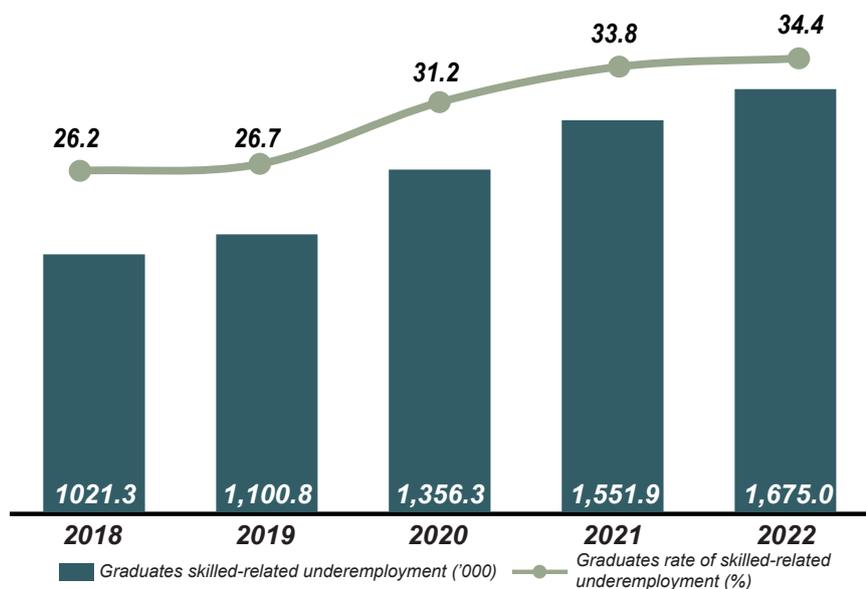
4. UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

*In 2022, the proportion of **female** unemployed graduates was 55.7 per cent (104.5 thousand persons), while **male** unemployed graduates accounted for 44.3 per cent (83.3 thousand persons). The decrease in overall graduate unemployment was primarily due to an 7.5 per cent reduction in male unemployed graduates compared to 2021. Additionally, the number of female unemployed graduates also saw a significant decrease of 3.4 per cent.*

*The distribution of male and female unemployed graduates across different age groups was quite similar. About half of them were concentrated in the age group of **25 to 34 years**, with approximately two-thirds in the age group of **24 years and below**, likely representing new entrants into the labor market.*

Specifically, in the age group of 25 to 34 years, there were 40.0 per cent (33.3 thousand persons) of male unemployed graduates and 46.4 per cent (48.5 thousand persons) of female unemployed graduates. In the age group of 24 years and below, there were 31.9 per cent (26.5 thousand persons) of male unemployed graduates and 46.5 per cent (48.6 thousand persons) of female unemployed graduates. Notably, the number of unemployed graduates declined across all age groups except for those aged 24 and below and 45 years and above. [Exhibit 6]

Exhibit 6: Unemployed graduates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Total

👤 *Male*
2022 83.3
2021 90.8
▼ 7.5 [44.3]

👤 *Female*
2022 104.5
2021 107.9
▼ 3.4 [55.7]

≤ 24 years

👤 *Male*
2022 26.5
2021 31.9
▼ 5.4 [31.9]

👤 *Female*
2022 48.6
2021 36.4
▲ 12.2 [46.5]

25 - 34 years

👤 *Male*
2022 33.3
2021 40.4
▼ 7.1 [40.0]

👤 *Female*
2022 48.5
2021 59.4
▼ 10.9 [46.4]

35 - 44 years

👤 *Male*
2022 9.2
2021 8.8
▲ 0.4 [11.0]

👤 *Female*
2022 4.0
2021 6.9
▼ 2.9 [3.9]

≥ 45 years

👤 *Male*
2022 14.3
2021 9.6
▲ 4.6 [17.1]

👤 *Female*
2022 3.3
2021 5.2
▼ 1.8 [3.2]

[ ] Percentage share (%)   ▲▼ Annual changes (%)
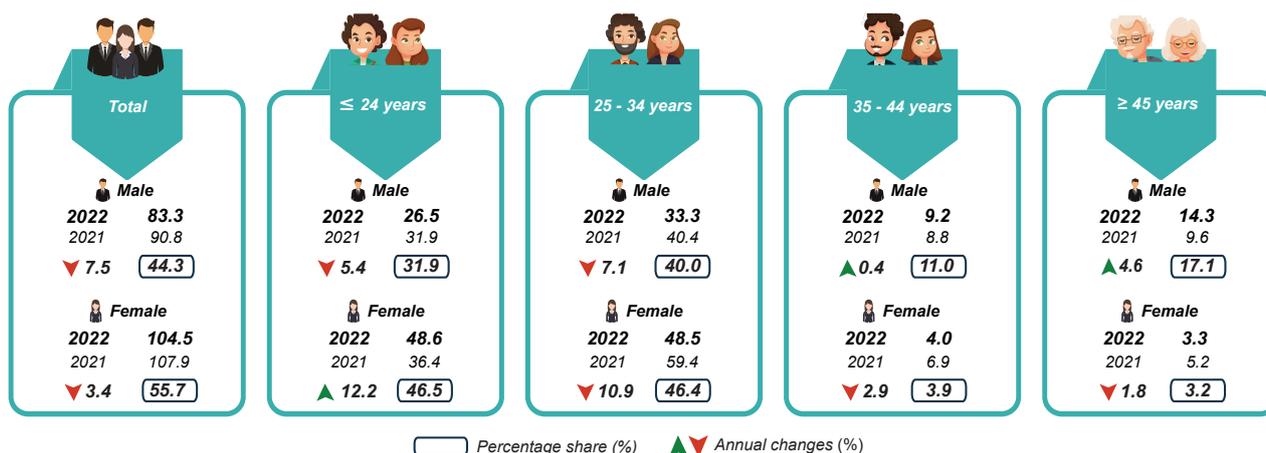
In terms of ethnicity, the majority of unemployed graduates were **Bumiputera**, making up 70.9 per cent of the total, which equated to 133.1 thousand persons. The **Chinese** ethnic group constituted 17.8 per cent of the unemployed graduates, corresponding to 33.5 thousand persons. The remaining unemployed graduates comprised 6.4 per cent (11.9 thousand persons) who were of **Indian** ethnicity, and 4.9 per cent (9.3 thousand persons) who belonged to **Others** ethnicities. **[Exhibit 7]**

Exhibit 7: Unemployed graduates by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Bumiputera
2022 133.1 [70.9]
2021 147.4 [74.2]

Chinese
2022 33.5 [17.8]
2021 32.9 [16.6]

Indian
2022 11.9 [6.4]
2021 10.9 [5.5]

Others
2022 9.3 [4.9]
2021 7.5 [3.8]

[ ] Percentage share (%)
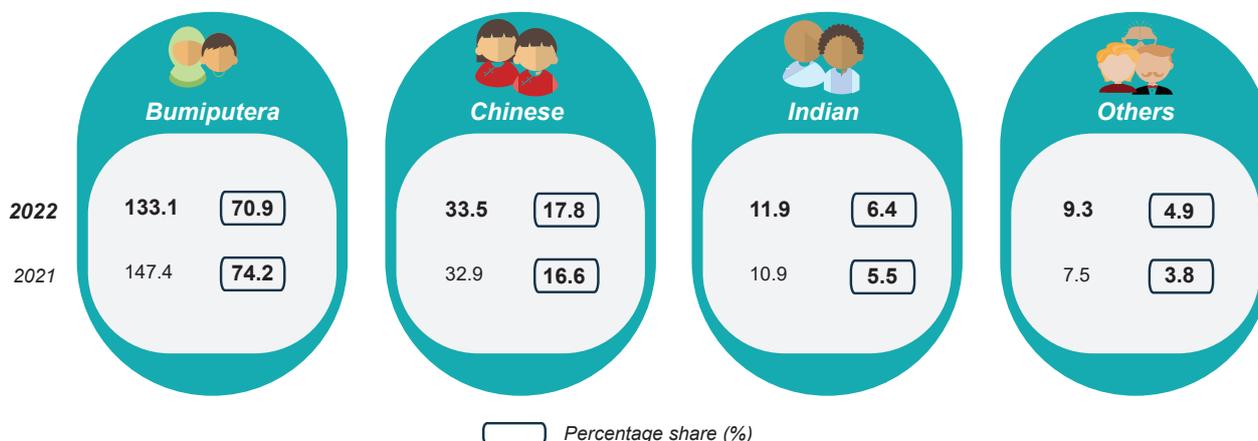
Over 80 per cent of graduates faced **active unemployment**, totaling 157.0 thousand graduates (83.6%). Among actively unemployed graduates, the largest share, comprising 49.4 per cent (77.6 thousand persons), were unemployed for less than three months. Another significant portion, 30.4 per cent (47.7 thousand persons), experienced unemployment between three to six months, while 12.8 per cent (20.1 thousand persons) remained unemployed for six to twelve months. A smaller group, making up 7.4 per cent (11.6 thousand persons), were in long-term unemployment, surpassing a year.

Additionally, there were graduates classified as **inactive unemployed**, amounting to 16.4 per cent (30.8 thousand persons) of the total in 2022. These individuals were not actively seeking jobs but were available for work. **[Exhibit 8]**

Exhibit 8: Unemployed graduates by duration of unemployment, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	2021		2022	
Total	198.7	100.0	187.8	100.0
Active unemployed	148.0	74.5	157.0	83.6
Less than 3 months	58.5	39.5	77.6	49.4
3 months - less than 6 months	50.8	34.3	47.7	30.4
6 months - less than 1 year	22.0	14.8	20.1	12.8
1 year and above	16.8	11.3	11.6	7.4
Inactive unemployed	50.7	25.5	30.8	16.4

⬭ Percentage share (%)

5. GRADUATES OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE

*Disaggregating inactivity of graduates by sex, the majority of those **outside the labour force** were **female**, comprising for 61.9 per cent (534.2 thousand persons) in 2022. However, there was a slight increase of 5.4 per cent compared to the 506.9 thousand in 2021. In contrast, **male** graduates outside the labour force saw a decrease of 1.9 per cent, reaching 328.5 thousand (compared to 334.9 thousand persons in 2021).*

Regarding age groups, half (50.2%) of male graduates outside the labour force were aged 45 years and above, comprising 164.7 thousand persons. Those aged 24 and below constituted 25.7 per cent (84.5 thousand persons), while another 19.7 per cent (64.8 thousand persons) of male graduates outside the labour force fell between the ages of 25 to 34 years.

*For female graduates outside the labour force, the highest share, 31.0 per cent (165.7 thousand persons), belonged to those who aged 24 and below. The next significant group was female graduates between the ages of 25 to 34 years, making up 28.6 per cent (152.7 thousand persons). **[Exhibit 9]***

Exhibit 9: Graduates outside labour force by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Total	≤ 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	≥ 45 years
Male 2022	328.5	84.5	64.8	14.4	164.7
2021	334.9	84.7	70.3	15.9	164.0
	▼ 1.9 (38.1)	▼ 0.2 (25.7)	▼ 7.9 (19.7)	▼ 9.3 (4.4)	▲ 0.5 (50.2)
Female 2022	534.2	165.7	152.7	80.1	135.6
2021	506.9	150.4	159.9	79.4	117.2
	▲ 5.4 (61.9)	▲ 10.2 (31.0)	▼ 4.5 (28.6)	▲ 0.9 (15.0)	▲ 15.7 (25.4)

⬭ Percentage share (%)   ▲▼ Annual growth (%)
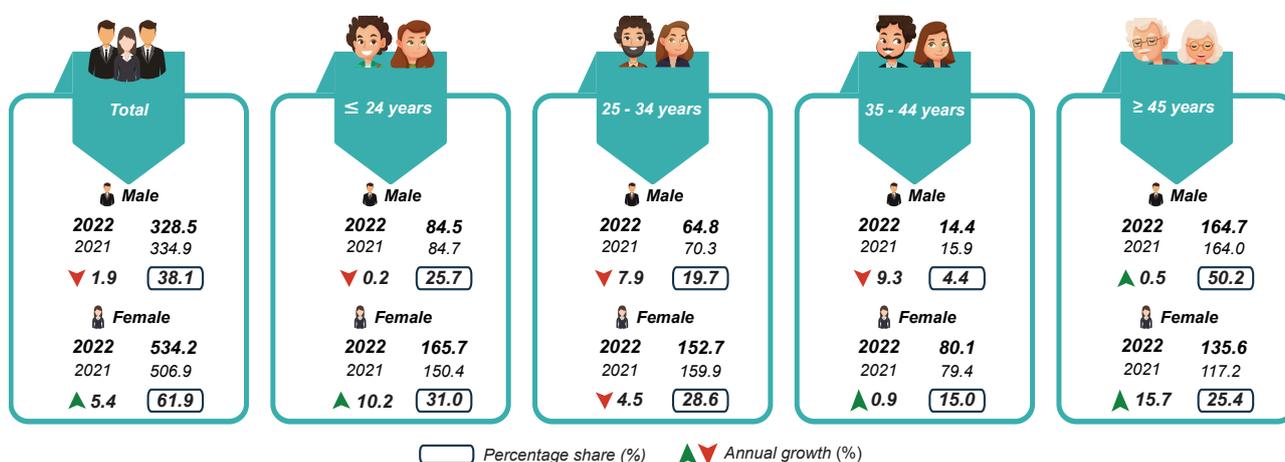
Over 80 per cent of graduates outside the labour force were represented by Bumiputera and Chinese graduates. **Bumiputera** graduates took up a share of 66.8 per cent (569.9 thousand persons), whereas **Chinese** graduates comprised 17.7 per cent (151.2 thousand persons). Meanwhile, graduates in the category of **Others** who were outside the labour force constituted 8.5 per cent (72.1 thousand persons), followed by another 7.0 percent (54.9 thousand persons) were **Indian** graduates. **[Exhibit 10]**

Exhibit 10: Graduates outside labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indian	Others
2022	569.9 / 66.8	151.2 / 17.7	59.4 / 7.0	72.1 / 8.5
2021	551.9 / 65.6	167.8 / 19.9	71.2 / 8.5	50.9 / 6.1

Percentage share (%)
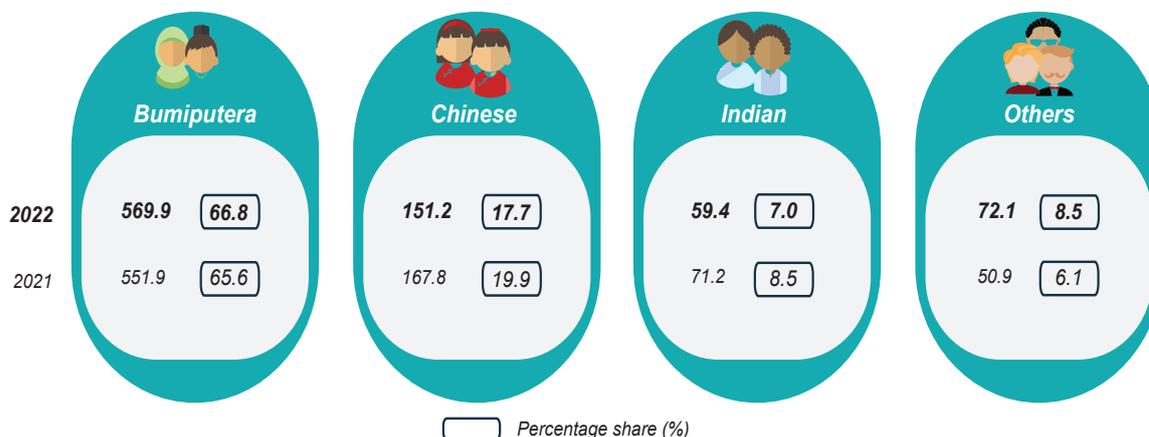
Upon further examination, it was discovered that 37.1 per cent (319.9 thousand persons) of graduates were outside labour force in 2022 because they were **retired or old age**. Another 32.4% (279.8 thousand persons) of graduates were outside labour force due to **housework or family responsibility**.

In the meantime, 26.1 per cent of graduates were engaged in **attending school or training programme**, totalling 225.0 thousand persons, followed by 2.3 per cent (19.6 thousand persons) who were going to further study. Thus, **attending school or training programme**, ranked third as reasons for graduates to be outside the labour force. Additionally, 1.2 per cent (10.0 thousand persons) of graduates outside the labour force chose not to seek work because they were **not interested/ just completed study**.

Interestingly, the reasons for not seeking work varied among male and female graduates outside the labour force. For male graduates, more than half (58.5%) attributed their inactivity to old age and retirement, with more than one-third (31.2%) opting for schooling and training. On the other hand, the majority of female graduates (50.9%) were outside the labour force due to housework/family responsibility, followed by 23.9 per cent who were retired/old age.

Comparing year-on-year data, the number of graduates outside the labour force that going for further studies decreased by 20.8 thousand from the previous year, while those **attending school/training programme** decreased by 35.9 thousand. In contrast, the number of graduates outside the labour force due to **retired/old age** increased by 111.3 thousand compared to 2021. **[Exhibit 11]**

Exhibit 11: Graduates outside labour force by the reasons for not seeking work, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

Schooling/ training programme

2022	**225.0**	**26.1**
2021	260.9	31.0

Housework/ family responsibilities

2022	**279.8**	**32.4**
2021	285.6	33.9

Going for studies

2022	**19.6**	**2.3**
2021	40.4	4.8

Disabilities

2022	**8.3**	**1.0**
2021	40.7	4.8

Not interested/ just completed studies

2022	**10.0**	**1.2**
2021	5.8	0.7

Retired/ old age

2022	**319.9**	**37.1**
2021	208.6	24.8

Percentage share (%)
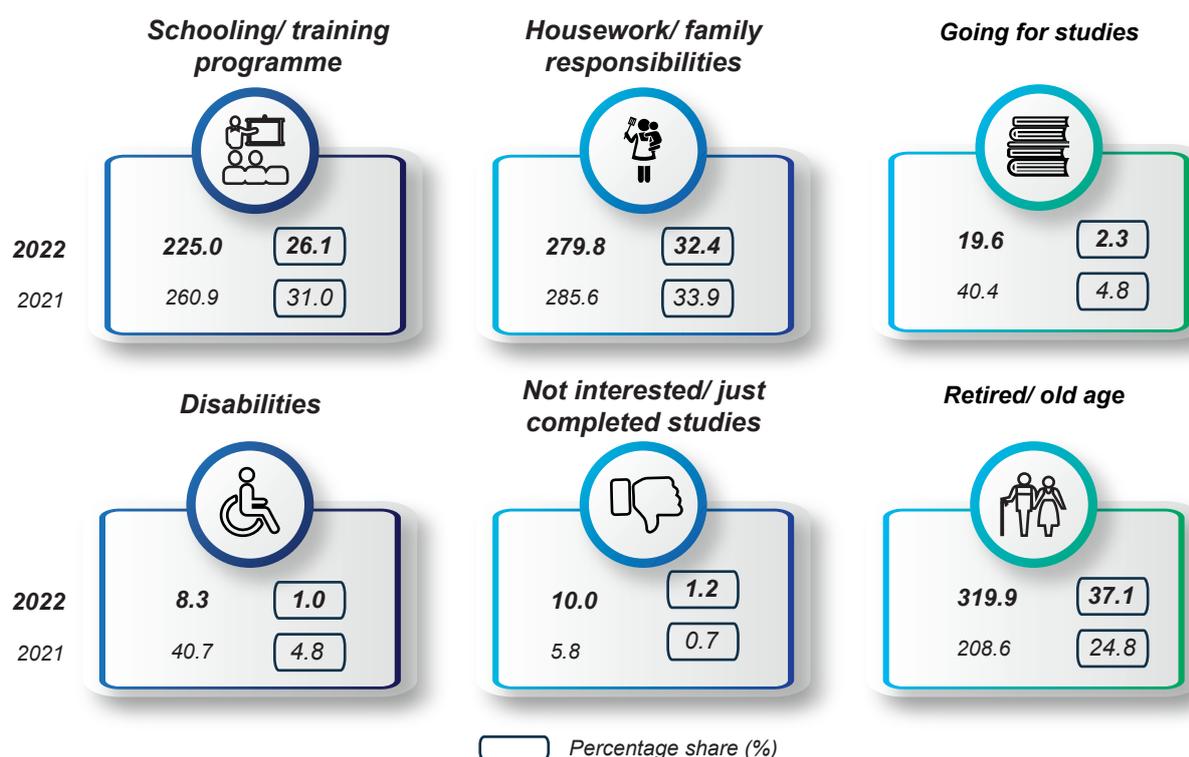
6. GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE BY STATE

All of the states had Graduates' labour force participation rate (GLFPR) above 80 per cent in 2022, except Kelantan (77.1%) and Perlis (74.2%). Johor registered the highest GLFPR at 89.0 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.6%), Selangor (87.7%) Sabah (87.3%) and W.P Labuan (86.5%).

Looking at the graduate unemployment rate by state in 2022, Sabah had the highest rate at 7.8 per cent, while rates in other states were below 6.0 per cent. W.P. Putrajaya has the lowest unemployment rate in the country, at 0.8 per cent.

In the meantime, all states showed improved unemployment rates as compared to the previous years. **[Exhibit 12]**

Exhibit 12: Graduates labour force participation rate (GLFPR) and unemployment rate by states, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)			Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		Graduates Unemployment Rate (%)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022		2021	2022	2021	2022
Johor	89.1	89.0	4.5	4.1	Perlis	73.6	74.2	4.8	4.2
Kedah	80.5	80.9	4.6	4.2	Selangor	87.0	87.7	3.2	2.7
Kelantan	76.7	77.1	4.2	3.7	Terengganu	80.1	80.2	4.8	4.3
Melaka	82.6	83.0	2.0	1.8	Sabah	87.1	87.3	8.5	7.8
Negeri Sembilan	83.8	83.9	4.8	4.3	Sarawak	84.5	84.7	6.2	5.6
Pahang	83.8	84.0	3.6	3.3	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	88.2	88.6	2.6	2.3
Pulau Pinang	84.0	84.2	2.4	2.1	W.P. Labuan	86.4	86.5	2.5	2.0
Perak	82.5	82.9	6.2	5.5	W.P. Putrajaya	84.1	84.6	0.9	0.8

7. GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES

In 2022, employed graduates earned a **median** monthly salary of RM4,128, while the **mean** salary was RM4,760. Salaries for graduates increased in 2022, with the median growing by 5.5 per cent compared to RM3,911 in 2021, and the mean increasing by 3.9 per cent (2021: RM4,582).

The rise in both mean and median salaries for graduates can be attributed to factors such as their experience and positions in employment, which tend to increase with age. Among the age groups, graduates aged **45 years and above** earned the highest median and mean salaries & wages at RM6,721 and RM7,148 respectively. Conversely, graduates aged **24 years and below** received the lowest median and mean salaries & wages at RM1,624 and RM2,083 respectively.

On a year-on-year basis, all age groups experienced higher monthly salaries & wages in 2022 compared to the preceding year. The age group 45 and above saw the largest gain, with the median salary increasing by 4.5 per cent. In contrast, the 24 and under age group showed the largest increase in average wages of 5.0 percent. **[Exhibit 13]**

Exhibit 13: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by age group, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Total	≤ 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	≥ 45 years
Median (RM) 2022	4,128	1,624	3,206	5,084	6,721
2021	3,911	1,590	3,153	4,950	5,981
▲	5.5	2.2	1.7	2.7	4.5
Mean (RM) 2022	4,819	2,410	3,675	5,461	6,977
2021	4,582	1,984	3,496	5,355	6,347
▲	3.9	5.0	1.1	1.5	1.8

▲▼ *Annual growth (%)*
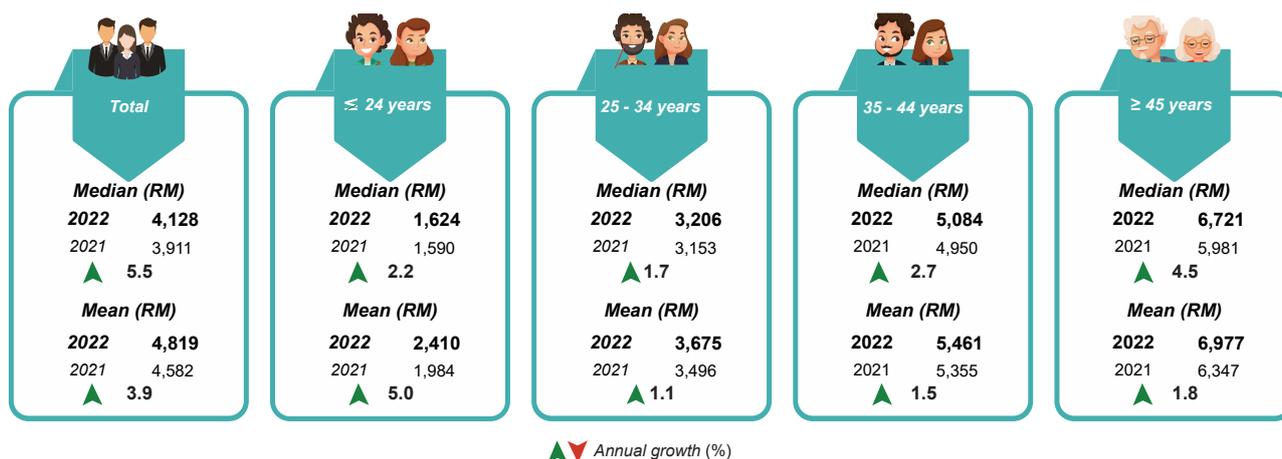
When comparing by sex, it was evident that **male** graduates earned higher monthly salaries & wages compared to **female**. The median monthly salary for male graduates was RM4,423, while female graduates received RM3,823. Similarly, the mean monthly salaries & wages for male graduates were RM5,137 per month, compared to RM4,374 received by female graduates.

In 2022, both male and female graduates saw improvements in their salaries and wages compared to the previous year. However, male graduates experienced a more substantial increase in both median and mean salaries, with a rise of 9.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Conversely, female graduates had a marginal increase in their median monthly salaries and wages, which increased by 3.9 percent, while the mean increased by 3.8 percent. **[Exhibit 14]**

Exhibit 14: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by gender, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Total		Male		Female	
RM	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
2022	4,128	4,760	4,239	5,137	3,848	4,374
2021	3,911	4,582	4,034	4,973	3,680	4,215
	100		49.3		50.7	

Percentage share (%)
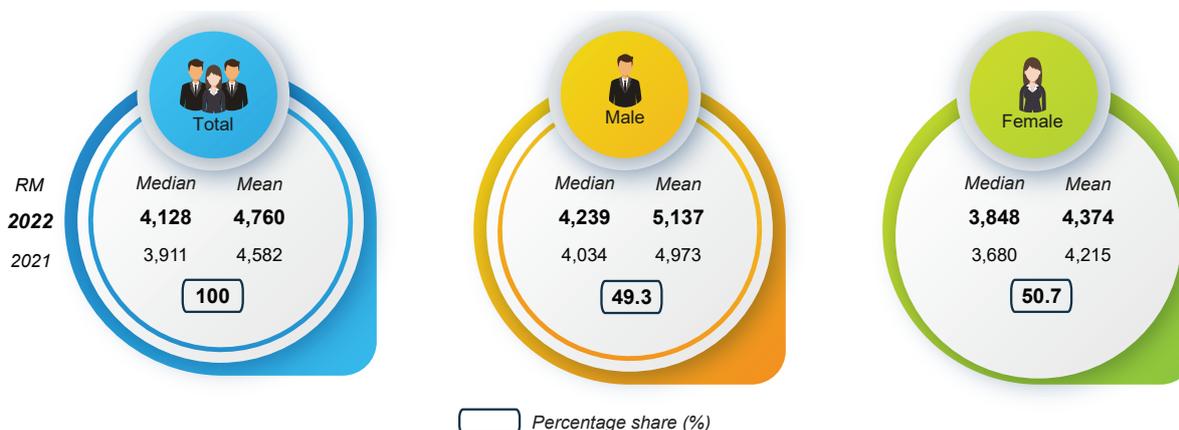
When considering the ethnic groups, **Chinese** graduates obtained the highest median and mean monthly salaries & wages, amounting to RM4,691 and RM5,376 respectively. Both measures demonstrated increases compared to 2021, with the median rising by 4.3 per cent and the mean growing by 3.5 per cent.

Indian graduates saw a 2.4 percent year-on-year decline in their median monthly salaries and wages, which reached RM4,054, while the mean increased by 1.6 percent to RM4,771. At the same time, **Bumiputera** graduates achieved a 8.5 per cent increase, resulting in a median monthly salary of RM3,996, while the mean edged up by 5.4 per cent to RM4,603. **[Exhibit 15]**

Exhibit 15: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indian	Others
	2021 / 2022	2021 / 2022	2021 / 2022	2021 / 2022
Median (RM)	3,684 / 3,996 ▲8.5	4,497 / 4,691 ▲4.3	4,154 / 4,054 ▼-2.4	2,626 / 2,723 ▲3.7
Mean (RM)	4,369 / 4,603 ▲5.4	5,194 / 5,376 ▲3.5	4,695 / 4,771 ▲1.6	3,050 / 3,130 ▲2.6

▲▼ Annual growth (%)
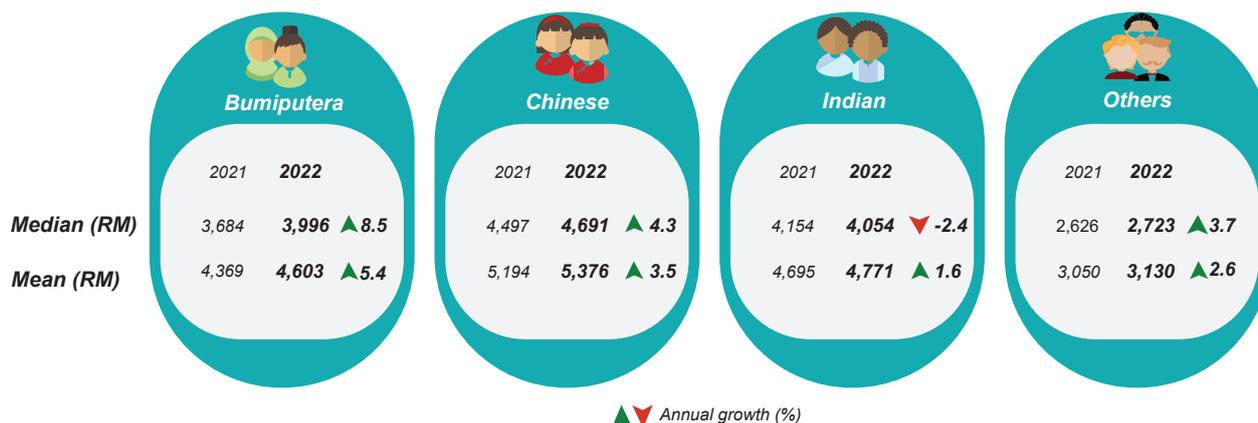
Under the skill category, salaries & wages received by graduates in all three categories continue to show an increase in 2022 compared to the previous year. Graduates in **skilled occupations** observed a 7.9 per cent increase in median monthly salaries & wages for 2021, reaching RM5,913 (compared to RM4,812 in 2021). Similarly, the mean monthly salaries & wages rose by 5.5 per cent year-on-year to RM5,763 compared to RM5,465 in 2021.

Meanwhile, the **semi-skilled** category recorded a 5.4 per cent increase in median monthly salaries & wages, amounting to RM2,159 compared to RM2,049 in 2021, while the mean went up by 8.3 per cent to RM2,695 (compared to RM2,3488 in 2021). In the **low-skilled** category, the median monthly salaries & wages grew by 7.0 per cent to RM1,817 (compared to RM1,698 in 2021), while the mean edged up by 9.2 per cent to RM2,202 (compared to RM2,017 in 2021). **[Exhibit 16]**

Exhibit 16: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by skill levels, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

		Median (RM)	Mean (RM)	Annual Growth (%)
Skilled	2022	5,913	5,763	7.9
	2021	4,812	5,465	
Semi-skilled	2022	2,159	2,695	5.4
	2021	2,049	2,488	
Low-skilled	2022	1,817	2,202	7.0
	2021	1,698	2,017	
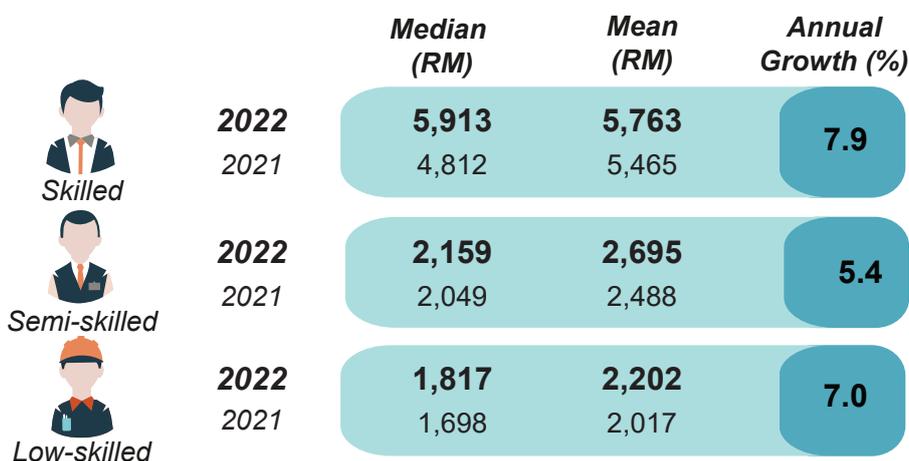
Regarding monthly salaries & wages earned across different economic activities, graduates in the **Mining & Quarrying** sector achieved the highest median and mean monthly earnings, amounting to RM6,158 and RM7,623 respectively. **Services** sector followed in second place, trailed by the **Construction, Manufacturing, and Agriculture sectors**.

In comparison to the median monthly salaries & wages in 2022, the Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Services sectors exhibited positive growth, whereas Agriculture experienced the opposite trend. Graduates in the Construction sector experienced the most significant increase of 7.9 per cent, reaching RM3,544 compared to RM3,284 in 2021. The Services sector also saw a notable rise of 4.8 per cent to RM4,325 from RM4,128. Median monthly earnings for graduates in the Manufacturing sector grew by 5.7 per cent to RM3,246 compared to RM3,072 in 2021, while those in the Agriculture sector recorded a 3.6 per cent decrease, reaching RM2,317 from RM2,404 in previous year. Despite having the highest salaries & wages, the Mining & Quarrying sector experienced a largest increase of 10.2 per cent, reaching RM6,158 compared to RM5,586 in 2021.

Similarly, the mean monthly salaries & wages received by graduates in all economic sectors also showed varying degrees of growth compared to the previous year. **[Exhibit 17]**

Exhibit 17: Graduates salaries & wages statistics by kind of economic activities, Malaysia, 2021 - 2022

	RM	Median	Mean
🌴	2022	2,317	3,317
	2021	2,404	3,301
		▼-3.6	▲0.5

RM	Median	Mean	
2022	6,158	7,623	🏭
2021	5,586	7,247	
	▲10.2	▲5.2	

	RM	Median	Mean
🏭	2022	3,246	4,160
	2021	3,072	4,113
		▲5.7	▲1.1

RM	Median	Mean	
2022	3,544	4,265	🏗
2021	3,284	4,246	
	▲7.9	▲0.4	

	RM	Median	Mean
🏠	2022	4,325	4,881
	2021	4,128	4,682
		▲4.8	▲4.2

▲▼ Annual growth (%)
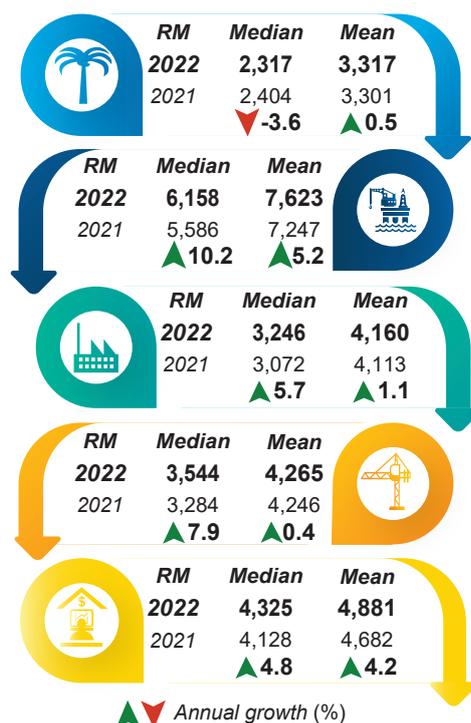
8. CONCLUSION

As the nation's higher education institutions resumed to their usual operation in 2022, the total number of graduates increased by 5.1 per cent year-on-year to record a total of 5.92 million people. Graduates in the labour force recorded an increase due to the gain in the number of employed graduates while unemployment of graduates registered a decline. However, the higher number of unemployed graduates could also be a signal of positive sentiments as this group continued to seek suitable jobs which match their qualifications and skills. Despite the increase in the labour force, GLFPR increased to 85.4 per cent, resulting in only 14.6 per cent of graduates being in the outside labour force. In addition, the mean and median monthly salaries and wages received by graduates also edged up in 2022 as compared to 2021. Although the salaries and wages managed to recover from the abrupt decline in 2020, the levels have not yet returned to the pre-pandemic levels in 2019.

Malaysia's pursuit of economic growth and innovation has led it to embark on a transformative journey aimed at developing a high-skills future workforce. The events of 2022, coupled with the nation's forward-looking strategies in 12th Malaysian Plan (12MP) offer valuable insights into the evolving labour market and underscore the pivotal role of higher education in shaping its future. Recognising that higher education is a cornerstone of prosperity and economic growth, Malaysia has made substantial investments in its university education system. At its core, the nation understands that equipping graduates with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in an ever-evolving job landscape is key for economic prosperity. Graduates are not just part of the workforce; they are the catalysts for innovation and productivity. Consequently, Malaysia's unwavering commitment to higher education sets the stage for a prosperous future built on expertise and advanced skills.

To address the underemployment of graduates and ensure their competitiveness in a dynamic job market, Malaysia has actively embraced the changing landscape of human capital management in the digital age. Innovative features within employment service portals empower graduates by providing comprehensive resources for upskilling and reskilling. These advanced platforms extend beyond traditional job search activities, enabling graduates to continuously enhance their skills.

Despite the challenges posed in 2022, such as global supply chain disruptions and inflation concerns, Malaysia's labour market displayed remarkable resilience. Initiatives like Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) played a vital role in supporting economic recovery. Successful vaccination campaigns led to a decline in COVID-19-related deaths, and strategic currency devaluation attracted tourists, reviving the tourism sector. As 2022 drew to a close, the labour market remained stable, with significant growth in key sectors.

Looking ahead to 2023, Malaysia anticipates moderate economic growth, driven by increased tourist arrivals and improvements in the Services sector. Graduates from Malaysia's universities will continue to play a pivotal role in economic growth. Equipped advanced skills and knowledge, they will be at the forefront of driving innovation and sectoral expansion. Despite global uncertainties, the labour market is expected to remain positive and stable, supported by government measures aimed at enhancing the economic landscape.

In summary, Malaysia's unwavering commitment to higher education and the development of a high-skills future workforce positions it for sustained growth and prosperity. Investments in education, advanced employment portals, and adaptable curriculums aligned with evolving industry needs form the bedrock of this vision. Malaysia's dedication to nurturing a competitive, knowledge-based economy will unquestionably be a driving force in shaping its economic trajectory in the years to come.

JADUAL

TABLES

STATISTIK UTAMA SISWAZAH

PRINCIPLE STATISTICS
OF GRADUATES

1a

Statistik Utama Penduduk Umur Bekerja, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Working Age Population, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 tahun dan lebih *Working Age Population 15 years and over*	**24,469.6**	**24,886.3**	**25,198.4**	**25,374.9**	**25,599.0**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	15,611.4	15,902.0	16,014.4	15,978.2	16,220.8
Bekerja *Employed*	15,106.3	15,392.9	15,296.3	15,239.5	15,580.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*	505.1	509.1	718.1	738.7	639.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	8,858.3	8,984.3	9,183.9	9,396.7	9,378.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.0	63.4
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.2	3.2	4.5	4.6	3.9
*Penduduk Umur Bekerja 15 - 64 tahun *Working Age Population 15 - 64 years*	**22,374.7**	**22,685.2**	**22,893.3**	**23,018.6**	**23,132.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	15,280.3	15,581.6	15,667.7	15,797.2	16,021.9
Bekerja *Employed*	14,776.0	15,073.4	14,956.7	15,064.2	15,391.7
Penganggur *Unemployed*	504.3	508.2	711.0	733.0	630.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	7,094.4	7,103.5	7,225.5	7,221.4	7,110.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	68.3	68.7	68.4	68.6	69.3
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.9

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

1b Statistik Utama Siswazah mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates by Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,853.3**	**5,130.0**	**5,356.4**	**5,630.8**	**5,917.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	4,059.7	4,286.0	4,555.5	4,788.9	5,055.2
Bekerja *Employed*	3,901.3	4,120.8	4,353.1	4,590.3	4,867.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*	158.4	165.2	202.4	198.7	187.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	793.7	844.0	800.9	841.8	862.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	83.6	83.5	85.0	85.0	85.4
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.7
Ijazah *Degree*	**2,520.5**	**2,693.5**	**2,827.7**	**3,022.6**	**3,190.4**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	2,200.1	2,349.7	2,521.1	2,692.5	2,844.2
Bekerja *Employed*	2,114.1	2,268.2	2,417.2	2,583.8	2,741.1
Penganggur *Unemployed*	86.1	81.5	103.9	108.7	103.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	320.4	343.8	306.6	330.0	346.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	87.3	87.2	89.2	89.1	89.1
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.6
Diploma *Diploma*	**2,332.8**	**2,436.6**	**2,528.7**	**2,608.2**	**2,727.4**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	1,859.5	1,936.3	2,034.4	2,096.4	2,211.0
Bekerja *Employed*	1,787.2	1,852.6	1,935.9	2,006.4	2,126.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*	72.3	83.7	98.5	90.0	84.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	473.3	500.3	494.3	511.8	516.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	79.7	79.5	80.5	80.4	81.1
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.8

Statistik Utama Siswazah mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)
Principal Statistics of Graduates by Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

('000)

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**2,297.4**	**2,423.3**	**2,534.6**	**2,639.3**	**2,763.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	2,002.0	2,124.8	2,242.3	2,304.4	2,435.2
Bekerja *Employed*	1,933.7	2,051.4	2,146.8	2,213.6	2,352.0
Penganggur *Unemployed*	68.3	73.4	95.5	90.8	83.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	295.4	298.5	292.3	334.9	328.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	87.1	87.7	88.5	87.3	88.1
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.4
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,160.0**	**1,234.9**	**1,295.4**	**1,377.0**	**1,445.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	1,031.8	1,108.9	1,169.5	1,238.6	1,304.1
Bekerja *Employed*	999.3	1,079.7	1,126.2	1,201.8	1,267.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*	32.4	29.2	43.3	36.8	36.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	128.3	126.0	126.0	138.4	140.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	88.9	89.8	90.3	89.9	90.2
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.0	2.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,137.4**	**1,188.3**	**1,239.2**	**1,262.3**	**1,318.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	970.3	1,015.9	1,072.8	1,065.8	1,131.1
Bekerja *Employed*	934.4	971.7	1,020.6	1,011.9	1,084.1
Penganggur *Unemployed*	35.9	44.2	52.2	54.0	47.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	167.1	172.5	166.4	196.5	187.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	85.3	85.5	86.6	84.4	85.8
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.2

('000)

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Perempuan *Female*	**2,555.9**	**2,706.8**	**2,821.8**	**2,991.5**	**3,154.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	2,057.6	2,161.2	2,313.2	2,484.5	2,620.0
Bekerja *Employed*	1,967.6	2,069.4	2,206.3	2,376.6	2,515.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*	90.0	91.8	106.9	107.9	104.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	498.3	545.5	508.6	506.9	534.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	80.5	79.8	82.0	83.1	83.1
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.0
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,360.5**	**1,458.5**	**1,532.3**	**1,645.5**	**1,745.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	1,168.4	1,240.8	1,351.6	1,453.9	1,540.1
Bekerja *Employed*	1,114.8	1,188.5	1,291.0	1,382.0	1,473.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*	53.6	52.3	60.6	71.9	66.9
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	192.1	217.7	180.7	191.6	205.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	85.9	85.1	88.2	88.4	88.2
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.3
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,195.4**	**1,248.2**	**1,289.5**	**1,345.9**	**1,408.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*	889.2	920.4	961.6	1,030.6	1,079.9
Bekerja *Employed*	852.8	880.9	915.3	994.6	1,042.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*	36.4	39.5	46.3	36.0	37.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*	306.2	327.8	327.9	315.3	329.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) *Labour Force Participation Rate (%)*	74.4	73.7	74.6	76.6	76.7
Kadar Pengangguran *Unemployment Rate (%)*	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.5

Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**83.6**	**83.5**	**85.0**	**85.0**	**85.4**
≤ 24	67.0	70.2	66.2	64.6	63.4
25 - 34	90.1	89.5	90.7	89.8	90.4
35 - 44	92.5	92.5	93.6	93.6	94.1
≥ 45	70.5	69.9	75.3	77.0	77.8
Ijazah *Degree*	**87.3**	**87.2**	**89.2**	**89.1**	**89.1**
≤ 24	78.7	80.5	77.2	80.1	75.9
25 - 34	91.1	91.0	92.4	91.5	91.9
35 - 44	93.6	94.2	95.1	95.1	95.3
≥ 45	74.9	74.1	79.9	79.8	81.0
Diploma *Diploma*	**79.7**	**79.5**	**80.5**	**80.4**	**81.1**
≤ 24	62.9	66.4	62.5	59.7	59.1
25 - 34	89.0	87.8	88.8	87.7	88.8
35 - 44	91.2	90.2	91.5	91.4	92.4
≥ 45	64.1	64.3	68.4	72.8	72.6

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**87.1**	**87.7**	**88.5**	**87.3**	**88.1**
≤ 24	68.5	72.5	70.5	72.3	70.3
25 - 34	95.1	95.5	95.2	92.8	93.3
35 - 44	99.1	99.0	98.6	97.7	98.1
≥ 45	71.8	72.5	77.0	75.6	78.3
Ijazah *Degree*	**88.9**	**89.8**	**90.3**	**89.9**	**90.2**
≤ 24	77.2	83.9	74.8	88.9	85.3
25 - 34	95.3	96.0	95.1	93.3	92.8
35 - 44	98.9	98.9	98.5	97.9	98.1
≥ 45	73.8	74.4	79.5	78.0	80.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**85.3**	**85.5**	**86.6**	**84.4**	**85.8**
≤ 24	66.3	69.3	69.3	68.3	66.8
25 - 34	94.9	95.1	95.3	92.2	93.8
35 - 44	99.4	99.2	98.6	97.4	98.1
≥ 45	68.6	69.7	73.1	72.3	74.5
Perempuan *Female*	**80.5**	**79.8**	**82.0**	**83.1**	**83.1**
≤ 24	65.8	68.5	62.6	58.0	58.8
25 - 34	86.4	84.9	87.1	87.6	88.3
35 - 44	86.4	86.7	89.1	90.0	90.6
≥ 45	68.7	66.6	73.6	78.7	77.0
Ijazah *Degree*	**85.9**	**85.1**	**88.2**	**88.4**	**88.2**
≤ 24	79.4	78.7	78.6	74.8	72.1
25 - 34	88.4	87.5	90.2	90.2	91.3
35 - 44	88.9	90.2	92.2	92.9	93.0
≥ 45	76.7	73.6	81.1	82.0	81.1
Diploma *Diploma*	**74.4**	**73.7**	**74.6**	**76.6**	**76.7**
≤ 24	60.0	63.9	56.3	51.4	52.8
25 - 34	83.6	81.3	82.8	84.0	84.6
35 - 44	82.9	81.6	84.6	85.9	87.0
≥ 45	59.1	57.7	63.2	73.4	70.1

2b **Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Jumlah *Total*	**83.6**	**83.5**	**85.0**	**85.0**	**85.4**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	84.2	83.5	84.8	84.9	85.2
Cina *Chinese*	85.8	86.9	88.5	87.6	88.2
India *Indians*	82.5	82.7	86.1	83.3	86.5
Lain-lain *Others*	65.3	67.6	72.2	73.6	69.0
Lelaki *Male*	**87.1**	**87.7**	**88.5**	**87.3**	**88.1**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	88.0	88.0	89.4	88.3	88.3
Cina *Chinese*	88.0	89.7	90.4	87.9	89.3
India *Indians*	86.2	88.5	89.0	83.7	88.7
Lain-lain *Others*	75.7	74.4	73.3	75.7	79.2
Perempuan *Female*	**80.5**	**79.8**	**82.0**	**83.1**	**83.1**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	81.0	79.8	81.0	82.1	82.9
Cina *Chinese*	83.7	84.1	86.7	87.4	87.0
India *Indians*	79.0	77.1	83.2	82.9	84.5
Lain-lain *Others*	47.8	56.7	70.7	70.5	52.8

2c Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Strata *Strata*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**83.6**	**83.5**	**85.0**	**85.0**	**85.4**
	Bandar *Urban*	83.7	83.6	85.2	85.3	86.1
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	83.4	83.2	83.8	82.6	79.4
Ijazah *Degree*		**87.3**	**87.2**	**89.2**	**89.1**	**89.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	87.1	87.1	89.2	89.0	89.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	88.8	88.1	89.0	89.2	82.4
Diploma *Diploma*		**79.7**	**79.5**	**80.5**	**80.4**	**81.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	79.9	79.5	80.6	80.9	81.6
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	78.6	78.9	79.1	76.4	76.7
Lelaki *Male*		**87.1**	**87.7**	**88.5**	**87.3**	**88.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	86.9	87.4	88.2	87.1	88.2
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	88.9	90.3	91.0	89.4	86.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**88.9**	**89.8**	**90.3**	**89.9**	**90.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	88.6	89.4	90.0	89.6	90.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	92.5	94.0	93.6	94.1	88.8
Diploma *Diploma*		**85.3**	**85.5**	**86.6**	**84.4**	**85.8**
	Bandar *Urban*	85.2	85.2	86.2	84.2	85.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	85.9	87.5	89.2	86.0	85.5
Perempuan *Female*		**80.5**	**79.8**	**82.0**	**83.1**	**83.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	80.7	80.1	82.5	83.7	84.2
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	78.8	77.7	78.0	77.7	73.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**85.9**	**85.1**	**88.2**	**88.3**	**88.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	85.9	85.2	88.5	88.5	89.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	85.9	84.2	85.9	86.5	78.8
Diploma *Diploma*		**74.4**	**73.7**	**74.6**	**76.6**	**76.7**
	Bandar *Urban*	74.7	74.1	75.2	77.8	77.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	72.0	71.2	69.8	67.7	68.1

3a Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.7**
≤ 24	17.5	17.2	15.5	15.9	16.8
25 - 34	3.6	3.6	5.5	4.9	4.0
35 - 44	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.9
≥ 45	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.8
Ijazah *Degree*	**3.9**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**3.6**
≤ 24	24.9	25.9	21.1	24.0	23.5
25 - 34	4.3	3.6	5.8	5.4	4.8
35 - 44	1.0	0.3*	1.3	1.1	0.9
≥ 45	0.5*	0.3*	0.8	1.2	1.5
Diploma *Diploma*	**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**3.8**
≤ 24	14.3	13.4	13.1	12.5	13.8
25 - 34	2.7	3.6	5.1	4.3	3.2
35 - 44	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8
≥ 45	0.6 *	0.9*	1.9	2.2	2.3

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

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Lelaki *Male*	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**3.4**
≤ 24	15.7	15.4	13.4	14.4	13.3
25 - 34	3.5	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.7
35 - 44	0.9*	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
≥ 45	0.8*	0.7*	1.8	1.9	2.4*
Ijazah *Degree*	**3.1**	**2.6**	**3.7**	**3.0**	**2.8**
≤ 24	21.8	24.9	19.5	19.6	12.0
25 - 34	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.8	4.0
35 - 44	1.1*	0.2*	1.7	0.9*	1.3*
≥ 45	0.8*	0.3*	1.2	1.3	1.9*
Diploma *Diploma*	**3.7**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.2**
≤ 24	13.9	12.3	11.5	12.8	13.6
25 - 34	2.8	4.3	5.5	5.3	3.4
35 - 44	0.7*	1.3 *	1.4*	1.8	1.2*
≥ 45	0.7*	1.3*	2.8	2.8	3.2*
Perempuan *Female*	**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**
≤ 24	18.9	18.7	17.5	17.6	20.6
25 - 34	3.7	3.5	5.5	5.3	4.2
35 - 44	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5
≥ 45	0.2*	0.4*	0.5*	1.2	0.7*
Ijazah *Degree*	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**4.3**
≤ 24	26.4	26.4	22.2	27.1	30.1
25 - 34	4.5	4.0	6.2	6.6	5.2
35 - 44	0.9*	0.5*	0.8	1.2	0.6*
≥ 45	0.1 *	0.4*	0.3*	1.1*	0.7*
Diploma *Diploma*	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**3.5**
≤ 24	14.6	14.4	14.9	12.1	14.7
25 - 34	2.5	2.8	4.6	3.5	2.8
35 - 44	1.0*	1.1*	1.6*	0.6*	0.4*
≥ 45	0.5*	0.4*	0.8 *	1.3 *	0.8*

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

Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Unemployment Rate by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.7**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.1
Cina *Chinese*	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.6
India *Indians*	5.7	4.5	5.6	3.1	3.3
Lain-lain *Others*	3.4	2.0*	9.1	5.3*	5.9*
Lelaki *Male*	**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**3.4**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7
Cina *Chinese*	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.9
India *Indians*	3.9	2.9	4.3	3.3	4.2
Lain-lain *Others*	3.6*	1.5*	11.4	5.1*	1.9*
Perempuan *Female*	**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.4
Cina *Chinese*	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.3	2.4
India *Indians*	7.6	6.2	7.1	2.8	2.4
Lain-lain *Others*	2.7*	3.1*	5.9*	5.7*	15.6*

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

Statistik Siswazah 2022
Graduates Statistics 2022 61

Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Unemployment Rate by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Strata *Strata*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**3.9**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.7**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	5.7	6.6	7.7	7.1	7.0
Ijazah *Degree*		**3.9**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**3.6**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.2
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	4.3	6.7	7.7	7.6	7.8
Diploma *Diploma*		**3.9**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**4.3**	**3.8**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	7.0	6.5	7.7	6.6	6.1
Lelaki *Male*		**3.4**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**3.9**	**3.4**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.3
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	4.7	4.9	6.6	5.8	4.9
Ijazah *Degree*		**3.1**	**2.6**	**3.7**	**3.0**	**2.8**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.6
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.6	5.0
Diploma *Diploma*		**3.7**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.1
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	6.3	5.5	8.0	6.7	4.8
Perempuan *Female*		**4.4**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**
	Bandar *Urban*	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	6.6	8.2	8.7	8.2	8.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**4.3**
	Bandar *Urban*	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	5.5	8.6	9.9	9.4	9.6
Diploma *Diploma*		**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.8**	**3.5**	**3.5**
	Bandar *Urban*	3.6	3.8	4.5	3.1	3.0
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.5	7.7

4a **Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Number of Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Jumlah *Total*	**4,853.3**	**5,130.0**	**5,356.4**	**5,630.8**	**5,917.8**
≤ 24	670.2	705.9	658.7	664.0	684.6
25 - 34	2,035.1	2,087.1	2,141.9	2,258.1	2,276.3
35 - 44	1,188.6	1,273.5	1,379.2	1,485.8	1,605.7
≥ 45	959.4	1,063.6	1,176.7	1,222.9	1,351.3
Ijazah *Degree*	**2,520.5**	**2,693.5**	**2,827.7**	**3,022.6**	**3,190.4**
≤ 24	172.8	189.7	166.8	160.3	178.2
25 - 34	1,108.6	1,150.0	1,162.5	1,257.3	1,220.6
35 - 44	673.8	736.8	797.1	867.2	954.8
≥ 45	565.3	616.9	701.3	737.7	836.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**2,332.8**	**2,436.6**	**2,528.7**	**2,608.2**	**2,727.4**
≤ 24	497.4	516.1	491.9	503.7	506.3
25 - 34	926.5	937.1	979.3	1,000.7	1,055.7
35 - 44	514.8	536.7	582.1	618.6	650.9
≥ 45	394.1	446.7	475.3	485.2	514.5

Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)
Number of Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**2,297.4**	**2,423.3**	**2,534.6**	**2,639.3**	**2,763.7**
≤ 24	289.1	307.8	300.3	306.0	284.4
25 - 34	878.2	913.2	933.4	971.9	967.9
35 - 44	574.6	595.2	650.7	688.1	750.9
≥ 45	555.5	607.2	650.2	673.3	760.5
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,160.0**	**1,234.9**	**1,295.4**	**1,377.0**	**1,445.1**
≤ 24	58.6	66.2	66.4	60.0	53.5
25 - 34	438.7	472.5	466.9	525.5	488.7
35 - 44	316.2	334.7	367.4	391.3	436.6
≥ 45	346.5	361.5	394.6	400.1	466.4
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,137.4**	**1,188.3**	**1,239.2**	**1,262.3**	**1,318.6**
≤ 24	230.5	241.6	233.9	245.9	230.9
25 - 34	439.5	440.7	466.5	446.4	479.2
35 - 44	258.4	260.4	283.3	296.8	314.3
≥ 45	209.0	245.7	255.5	273.2	294.1
Perempuan *Female*	**2,555.9**	**2,706.8**	**2,821.8**	**2,991.5**	**3,154.1**
≤ 24	381.1	398.1	358.5	358.0	402.2
25 - 34	1,156.9	1,173.9	1,211.1	1,286.2	1,307.0
35 - 44	614.0	678.3	728.8	797.7	855.0
≥ 45	403.9	456.4	523.4	549.5	589.9
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,360.5**	**1,458.5**	**1,532.3**	**1,645.5**	**1,745.3**
≤ 24	114.2	123.6	100.6	100.2	125.7
25 - 34	669.9	677.5	697.9	731.8	731.4
35 - 44	357.6	402.1	429.7	475.9	518.4
≥ 45	218.8	255.4	304.1	337.6	369.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,195.4**	**1,248.2**	**1,289.5**	**1,345.9**	**1,408.8**
≤ 24	266.9	274.5	257.9	257.8	276.5
25 - 34	487.0	496.4	513.3	554.4	575.6
35 - 44	256.4	276.2	299.1	321.8	336.6
≥ 45	185.1	201.0	219.3	211.9	220.1

4b

Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Number of Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,853.3**	**5,130.0**	**5,356.4**	**5,630.8**	**5,917.8**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	3,160.2	3,335.0	3,415.2	3,653.0	3,833.0
Cina *Chinese*	1,154.5	1,219.3	1,248.1	1,357.7	1,437.7
India *Indians*	331.3	358.0	385.2	427.1	420.0
Lain-lain *Others*	207.3	217.8	308.0	193.0	227.1
Lelaki *Male*	**2,297.4**	**2,423.3**	**2,534.6**	**2,639.3**	**2,763.7**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,431.3	1,507.3	1,544.5	1,638.3	1,671.5
Cina *Chinese*	573.6	605.7	619.3	670.6	749.4
India *Indians*	162.0	175.7	191.9	215.0	203.5
Lain-lain *Others*	130.6	134.5	178.8	115.3	139.3
Perempuan *Female*	**2,555.9**	**2,706.8**	**2,821.8**	**2,990.9**	**3,154.1**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,728.9	1,827.7	1,870.6	2,014.7	2,161.5
Cina *Chinese*	581.0	613.5	628.7	687.1	688.3
India *Indians*	169.3	182.3	193.3	212.0	216.5
Lain-lain *Others*	76.7	83.3	129.1	77.7	87.8

4c

Bilangan Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Number of Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Strata / *Strata*	2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Jumlah / *Total*	**4,853.3**	**5,130.0**	**5,356.4**	**5,630.8**	**5,917.8**
Bandar / *Urban*	4,301.6	4,581.2	4,781.7	5,048.6	5,306.2
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	551.7	548.9	574.7	582.2	611.6
Ijazah / *Degree*	**2,520.5**	**2,693.5**	**2,827.7**	**3,023.5**	**3,190.4**
Bandar / *Urban*	2,259.5	2,434.4	2,557.6	2,742.2	2,900.1
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	261.1	259.0	270.1	281.3	290.3
Diploma / *Diploma*	**2,332.8**	**2,436.6**	**2,528.7**	**2,607.3**	**2,727.4**
Bandar / *Urban*	2,042.1	2,146.7	2,224.1	2,306.4	2,406.1
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	290.7	289.8	304.6	300.9	321.3
Lelaki / *Male*	**2,297.4**	**2,423.3**	**2,534.6**	**2,639.3**	**2,763.7**
Bandar / *Urban*	2,047.4	2,182.2	2,280.9	2,394.2	2,499.4
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	250.1	241.1	253.8	245.1	264.3
Ijazah / *Degree*	**1,160.0**	**1,234.9**	**1,295.4**	**1,377.0**	**1,445.1**
Bandar / *Urban*	1,046.7	1,131.5	1,187.5	1,275.5	1,339.9
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	113.4	103.4	108.0	101.5	105.2
Diploma / *Diploma*	**1,137.4**	**1,188.3**	**1,239.2**	**1,262.3**	**1,318.6**
Bandar / *Urban*	1,000.7	1,050.7	1,093.4	1,118.7	1,159.6
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	136.7	137.7	145.8	143.6	159.1
Perempuan / *Female*	**2,555.9**	**2,706.8**	**2,821.8**	**2,991.5**	**3,154.1**
Bandar / *Urban*	2,254.2	2,399.0	2,500.3	2,654.4	2,806.8
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	301.6	307.7	321.5	337.1	347.4
Ijazah / *Degree*	**1,360.5**	**1,458.5**	**1,532.3**	**1,646.5**	**1,745.3**
Bandar / *Urban*	1,212.8	1,303.0	1,369.6	1,466.7	1,560.2
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	147.7	155.6	162.7	179.8	185.1
Diploma / *Diploma*	**1,195.4**	**1,248.2**	**1,289.5**	**1,345.0**	**1,408.8**
Bandar / *Urban*	1,041.4	1,096.1	1,130.7	1,187.7	1,246.6
Luar Bandar / *Rural*	154.0	152.1	158.8	157.3	162.3

5a

Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,059.7**	**4,286.0**	**4,555.5**	**4,788.9**	**5,055.2**
≤ 24	448.9	495.6	436.0	428.9	434.3
25 - 34	1,834.5	1,868.7	1,942.9	2,027.8	2,058.8
35 - 44	1,099.9	1,177.7	1,290.7	1,390.5	1,511.1
≥ 45	676.4	744.0	885.9	941.7	1,051.0
Ijazah *Degree*	**2,200.1**	**2,349.7**	**2,521.1**	**2,692.5**	**2,844.2**
≤ 24	135.9	152.8	128.7	128.4	135.3
25 - 34	1,010.2	1,046.2	1,073.6	1,150.6	1,121.7
35 - 44	630.5	693.8	758.3	825.0	909.8
≥ 45	423.5	457.0	560.5	588.6	677.4
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,859.5**	**1,936.3**	**2,034.4**	**2,096.4**	**2,211.0**
≤ 24	313.0	342.8	307.3	300.5	299.0
25 - 34	824.3	822.5	869.3	877.3	937.1
35 - 44	469.4	484.0	532.5	565.5	601.3
≥ 45	252.8	287.0	325.4	353.2	373.5

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**2,002.0**	**2,124.8**	**2,242.3**	**2,304.4**	**2,435.2**
≤ 24	198.1	223.0	211.8	221.3	199.9
25 - 34	835.4	872.3	888.5	901.6	903.1
35 - 44	569.5	589.4	641.3	672.2	736.5
≥ 45	399.0	440.1	500.7	509.4	595.7
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,031.8**	**1,108.9**	**1,169.5**	**1,238.6**	**1,304.1**
≤ 24	45.3	55.5	49.7	53.4	45.6
25 - 34	418.1	453.4	444.0	490.2	453.7
35 - 44	312.8	331.0	361.9	383.1	428.2
≥ 45	255.6	269.0	313.9	311.9	376.7
Diploma *Diploma*	**970.3**	**1,015.9**	**1,072.8**	**1,065.8**	**1,131.1**
≤ 24	152.8	167.4	162.1	167.9	154.3
25 - 34	417.2	418.9	444.5	411.4	449.5
35 - 44	256.8	258.4	279.4	289.1	308.3
≥ 45	143.4	171.1	186.7	197.5	219.0
Perempuan *Female*	**2,057.6**	**2,161.2**	**2,313.2**	**2,484.5**	**2,620.0**
≤ 24	250.9	272.6	224.3	207.6	236.5
25 - 34	999.1	996.4	1,054.5	1,126.3	1,154.3
35 - 44	530.3	588.3	649.4	718.3	774.8
≥ 45	277.3	303.9	385.1	432.4	454.3
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,168.4**	**1,240.8**	**1,351.6**	**1,453.9**	**1,540.1**
≤ 24	90.6	97.3	79.0	75.0	90.6
25 - 34	592.1	592.8	629.7	660.4	667.5
35 - 44	317.7	362.8	396.3	441.9	481.9
≥ 45	167.9	188.0	246.5	276.7	300.1
Diploma *Diploma*	**889.2**	**920.4**	**961.6**	**1,030.6**	**1,079.9**
≤ 24	160.2	175.4	145.2	132.6	145.9
25 - 34	407.0	403.7	424.7	465.9	486.8
35 - 44	212.6	225.5	253.0	276.4	293.0
≥ 45	109.4	115.9	138.6	155.7	154.2

5b

Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Labour Force by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,059.7**	**4,286.0**	**4,555.5**	**4,788.9**	**5,055.2**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	2,659.9	2,783.5	2,896.6	3,101.2	3,267.3
Cina *Chinese*	991.0	1,059.3	1,104.8	1,189.9	1,267.7
India *Indians*	273.3	296.0	331.6	355.9	363.5
Lain-lain *Others*	135.4	147.3	222.5	142.1	156.7
Lelaki *Male*	**2,002.0**	**2,124.8**	**2,242.3**	**2,304.4**	**2,435.2**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,259.2	1,325.8	1,380.4	1,447.4	1,475.5
Cina *Chinese*	504.5	543.6	559.9	589.6	669.0
India *Indians*	139.6	155.4	170.7	180.0	180.5
Lain-lain *Others*	98.8	100.0	131.2	87.3	110.4
Perempuan *Female*	**2,057.6**	**2,161.2**	**2,313.2**	**2,484.0**	**2,620.0**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,400.7	1,457.7	1,516.1	1,653.7	1,791.8
Cina *Chinese*	486.5	515.7	544.9	600.2	598.8
India *Indians*	133.8	140.6	160.9	175.8	183.0
Lain-lain *Others*	36.6	47.2	91.3	54.7	46.3

5c Tenaga Buruh Siswazah mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Labour Force by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Strata *Strata*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**4,059.7**	**4,286.0**	**4,555.5**	**4,788.9**	**5,055.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	3,599.5	3,829.1	4,074.1	4,308.0	4,569.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	460.2	456.9	481.4	481.0	485.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**2,200.1**	**2,349.7**	**2,521.1**	**2,692.5**	**2,844.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	1,968.3	2,121.5	2,280.7	2,441.5	2,604.9
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	231.8	228.2	240.5	251.0	239.3
Diploma *Diploma*		**1,859.5**	**1,936.3**	**2,034.4**	**2,096.4**	**2,211.0**
	Bandar *Urban*	1,631.1	1,707.6	1,793.5	1,866.5	1,964.5
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	228.4	228.7	240.9	230.0	246.5
Lelaki *Male*		**2,002.0**	**2,124.8**	**2,242.3**	**2,304.4**	**2,435.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	1,779.7	1,907.1	2,011.3	2,085.4	2,205.7
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	222.4	217.6	231.0	219.0	229.5
Ijazah *Degree*		**1,031.8**	**1,108.9**	**1,169.5**	**1,238.6**	**1,304.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	926.9	1,011.7	1,068.5	1,143.0	1,210.7
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	104.9	97.2	101.0	95.5	93.5
Diploma *Diploma*		**970.3**	**1,015.9**	**1,072.8**	**1,065.8**	**1,131.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	852.8	895.5	942.8	942.4	995.0
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	117.5	120.4	130.0	123.5	136.0
Perempuan *Female*		**2,057.6**	**2,161.2**	**2,313.2**	**2,484.5**	**2,620.0**
	Bandar *Urban*	1,819.8	1,922.0	2,062.6	2,222.5	2,363.7
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	237.8	239.2	250.6	262.0	256.2
Ijazah *Degree*		**1,168.4**	**1,240.8**	**1,351.6**	**1,453.9**	**1,540.1**
	Bandar *Urban*	1,041.5	1,109.8	1,211.9	1,298.4	1,394.3
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	126.9	131.0	139.8	155.5	145.8
Diploma *Diploma*		**889.2**	**920.4**	**961.6**	**1,030.6**	**1,079.9**
	Bandar *Urban*	778.4	812.2	850.7	924.1	969.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	110.9	108.2	110.9	106.5	110.4

6a
Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Employed Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
≤ 24	370.4	410.2	368.5	360.5	361.2
25 - 34	1,768.6	1,801.4	1,836.5	1,928.0	1,975.7
35 - 44	1,089.6	1,169.4	1,273.1	1,374.7	1,498.1
≥ 45	672.6	739.8	875.0	927.0	1,032.5
Ijazah *Degree*	**2,114.1**	**2,268.2**	**2,417.2**	**2,583.8**	**2,741.1**
≤ 24	102.1	113.3	101.5	97.6	103.5
25 - 34	966.4	1,008.1	1,011.2	1,088.5	1,068.3
35 - 44	624.3	691.3	748.6	816.3	901.7
≥ 45	421.3	455.5	556.0	581.4	667.5
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,787.2**	**1,852.6**	**1,935.9**	**2,006.4**	**2,126.3**
≤ 24	268.3	296.9	267.0	263.0	257.7
25 - 34	802.3	793.3	825.3	839.5	907.4
35 - 44	465.3	478.1	524.5	558.4	596.4
≥ 45	251.3	284.3	319.0	345.5	364.9

Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)
Employed Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2,352.0**
≤ 24	166.9	188.5	183.4	189.4	173.3
25 - 34	806.4	840.2	840.3	861.1	869.8
35 - 44	564.4	585.5	631.2	663.4	727.3
≥ 45	395.9	437.2	491.8	499.8	581.5
Ijazah *Degree*	**999.3**	**1,079.7**	**1,126.2**	**1,201.8**	**1,267.9**
≤ 24	35.4	41.7	40.0	42.9	40.1
25 - 34	400.9	439.3	420.3	471.5	435.6
35 - 44	309.5	330.4	355.6	379.6	422.7
≥ 45	253.5	268.3	310.3	307.8	369.5
Diploma *Diploma*	**934.4**	**971.7**	**1,020.6**	**1,011.9**	**1,084.1**
≤ 24	131.5	146.8	143.5	146.5	133.2
25 - 34	405.5	400.9	420.0	389.7	434.3
35 - 44	254.9	255.2	275.6	283.8	304.6
≥ 45	142.4	168.9	181.5	191.9	212.0
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2,515.4**
≤ 24	203.5	221.7	185.0	171.2	187.8
25 - 34	962.2	961.2	996.2	1,066.9	1,105.8
35 - 44	525.2	583.9	641.9	711.4	770.8
≥ 45	276.7	302.7	383.2	427.2	451.0
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,114.8**	**1,188.5**	**1,291.0**	**1,382.0**	**1,473.2**
≤ 24	66.7	71.5	61.5	54.7	63.4
25 - 34	565.4	568.8	590.9	617.0	632.7
35 - 44	314.8	361.0	393.0	436.8	479.0
≥ 45	167.8	187.2	245.7	273.6	298.1
Diploma *Diploma*	**852.8**	**880.9**	**915.3**	**994.6**	**1,042.2**
≤ 24	136.8	150.1	123.5	116.5	124.5
25 - 34	396.7	392.4	405.3	449.8	473.1
35 - 44	210.4	222.9	248.9	274.6	291.8
≥ 45	108.9	115.5	137.5	153.6	152.9

6b **Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Employed Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	2,550.7	2,665.0	2,774.4	2,953.8	3,134.2
Cina *Chinese*	962.0	1,028.7	1,063.7	1,157.0	1,234.2
India *Indians*	257.7	282.8	312.9	345.0	351.6
Lain-lain *Others*	130.9	144.3	202.2	134.5	147.4
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2,352.0**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,217.3	1,273.0	1,329.0	1,386.1	1,420.9
Cina *Chinese*	487.0	528.9	538.1	570.5	649.9
India *Indians*	134.1	150.9	163.4	174.1	172.9
Lain-lain *Others*	95.3	98.6	116.3	82.9	108.3
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2,515.4**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	1,333.4	1,392.0	1,445.4	1,567.6	1,713.3
Cina *Chinese*	475.0	499.8	525.5	586.5	584.4
India *Indians*	123.6	131.8	149.5	170.9	178.7
Lain-lain *Others*	35.6	45.8	85.9	51.6	39.1

Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Employed Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Strata *Strata*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
Bandar *Urban*	3,467.1	3,694.2	3,908.8	4,143.6	4,415.4
Luar Bandar *Rural*	434.2	426.6	444.3	446.7	452.0
Ijazah *Degree*	**2,114.1**	**2,268.2**	**2,417.2**	**2,583.8**	**2,741.1**
Bandar *Urban*	1,892.2	2,055.3	2,195.4	2,351.9	2,520.5
Luar Bandar *Rural*	221.9	212.8	221.8	232.0	220.5
Diploma *Diploma*	**1,787.2**	**1,852.6**	**1,935.9**	**2,006.4**	**2,126.3**
Bandar *Urban*	1,574.9	1,638.8	1,713.4	1,791.7	1,894.9
Luar Bandar *Rural*	212.3	213.8	222.4	214.7	231.5
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2,352.0**
Bandar *Urban*	1,721.7	1,844.4	1,931.0	2,007.4	2,133.7
Luar Bandar *Rural*	212.0	207.0	215.8	206.3	218.3
Ijazah *Degree*	**999.3**	**1,079.7**	**1,126.2**	**1,201.8**	**1,267.9**
Bandar *Urban*	897.4	986.5	1,030.0	1,110.7	1,179.1
Luar Bandar *Rural*	101.9	93.2	96.2	91.1	88.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**934.4**	**971.7**	**1,020.6**	**1,011.9**	**1,084.1**
Bandar *Urban*	824.3	857.9	901.0	896.7	954.6
Luar Bandar *Rural*	110.1	113.8	119.6	115.2	129.5
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2,515.4**
Bandar *Urban*	1,745.4	1,849.7	1,977.6	2,136.2	2,281.7
Luar Bandar *Rural*	222.2	219.7	228.7	240.4	233.7
Ijazah *Degree*	**1,114.8**	**1,188.5**	**1,291.0**	**1,382.0**	**1,473.2**
Bandar *Urban*	994.8	1,068.8	1,165.1	1,241.2	1,341.4
Luar Bandar *Rural*	120.0	119.6	125.9	140.9	131.7
Diploma *Diploma*	**852.8**	**880.9**	**915.3**	**994.6**	**1,042.2**
Bandar *Urban*	750.6	780.9	812.5	895.0	940.3
Luar Bandar *Rural*	102.2	100.0	102.8	99.5	102.0

Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Pekerjaan, Tahap Kemahiran dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Employed Graduates by Occupation, Skill Level and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran *Occupation/ Skill Level*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
Mahir *Skilled*	**2,880.0**	**3,020.0**	**2,996.9**	**3,038.4**	**3,192.4**
Pengurus *Managers*	368.6	393.6	469.6	340.3	465.1
Profesional *Professionals*	1,769.0	1,858.0	1,777.8	1,851.9	1,866.9
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu *Technicians and associate professionals*	742.4	768.4	749.5	846.1	860.4
Separuh mahir *Semi-skilled*	**975.9**	**1,054.3**	**1,258.1**	**1,450.4**	**1,596.9**
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian *Clerical support workers*	384.0	415.5	417.3	626.8	522.6
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan *Service and sales workers*	383.2	391.7	517.6	480.3	683.5
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan *Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers*	29.1	32.8	50.8	18.5	55.3
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan *Craft and related trades workers*	107.9	125.4	147.2	188.5	238.1
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang *Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	71.7	89.0	125.1	136.4	97.4
Berkemahiran rendah *Low-skilled*	**45.4**	**46.5**	**98.1**	**101.5**	**78.1**
Pekerja asas *Elementary occupations*	45.4	46.5	98.1	101.5	78.1

('000)

Pekerjaan/ Tahap Kemahiran *Occupation/ Skill Level*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2,352.0**
Mahir *Skilled*	**1,486.5**	**1,574.9**	**1,507.4**	**1,606.1**	**1,659.7**
Pengurus *Managers*	254.0	276.8	331.8	231.1	317.8
Profesional *Professionals*	801.6	832.0	733.6	852.5	791.7
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu *Technicians and associate professionals*	430.9	466.0	442.0	522.5	550.2
Separuh mahir *Semi-skilled*	**414.8**	**444.2**	**575.5**	**538.7**	**640.0**
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian *Clerical support workers*	84.1	83.4	114.2	142.3	138.7
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan *Service and sales workers*	176.1	176.4	250.0	181.6	229.1
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan *Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers*	26.0	30.4	36.4	16.4	47.4
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan *Craft and related trades workers*	74.6	88.7	99.0	116.0	163.2
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang *Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	54.0	65.3	75.8	82.4	61.5
Berkemahiran rendah *Low-skilled*	**32.4**	**32.4**	**63.9**	**68.8**	**52.2**
Pekerja asas *Elementary occupations*	32.4	32.4	63.9	68.8	52.2
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2,515.4**
Mahir *Skilled*	**1,393.5**	**1,445.2**	**1,489.4**	**1,432.3**	**1,532.7**
Pengurus *Managers*	114.6	116.8	137.8	109.2	147.3
Profesional *Professionals*	967.4	1,026.0	1,044.1	999.4	1,075.2
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu *Technicians and associate professionals*	311.5	302.4	307.4	323.6	310.2
Separuh mahir *Semi-skilled*	**561.1**	**610.1**	**682.6**	**911.7**	**956.9**
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian *Clerical support workers*	299.9	332.1	303.1	484.5	383.8
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan *Service and sales workers*	207.1	215.3	267.6	298.7	454.4
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan *Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers*	3.1	2.4	14.4	2.1*	7.9
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan *Craft and related trades workers*	33.3	36.7	48.2	72.5	74.9
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang *Plant and machine operators, and assemblers*	17.7	23.6	49.3	53.9	35.8
Berkemahiran rendah *Low-skilled*	**13.0**	**14.1**	**34.3**	**32.7**	**25.8**
Pekerja asas *Elementary occupations*	13.0	14.1	34.3	32.7	25.8

6e **Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Taraf Pekerjaan dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Employed Graduates by Status in Employment and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Taraf Pekerjaan *Status in Employment*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
Majikan *Employer*	194.4	184.1	193.9	199.9	228.5
Pekerja *Employee*	3,286.2	3,557.4	3,797.3	4,145.9	4,368.2
Bekerja sendiri *Own account worker*	363.3	326.6	307.7	194.9	223.5
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji *Unpaid family worker*	57.4	52.8	54.1	49.6	47.2
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2352.0**
Majikan *Employer*	149.7	141.2	151.9	135.7	152.0
Pekerja *Employee*	1,566.0	1,707.6	1,821.2	1,963.1	2,075.3
Bekerja sendiri *Own account worker*	196.2	184.1	154.9	98.7	110.2
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji *Unpaid family worker*	21.8	18.6	18.8	16.1	14.5
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2515.4**
Majikan *Employer*	44.7	42.9	42.0	64.1	76.5
Pekerja *Employee*	1,720.2	1,849.8	1,976.1	2,182.8	2,292.9
Bekerja sendiri *Own account worker*	167.2	142.5	152.8	96.2	113.2
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji *Unpaid family worker*	35.6	34.2	35.3	33.5	32.7

Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Employed Graduates by Economic Activity and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi *Economic Activity*	2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Jumlah *Total*	**3,901.3**	**4,120.8**	**4,353.1**	**4,590.3**	**4,867.4**
Pertanian *Agriculture*	**55.2**	**55.9**	**77.8**	**94.7**	**105.2**
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	**41.0**	**42.0**	**44.6**	**36.6**	**45.7**
Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	**486.6**	**522.6**	**637.5**	**633.6**	**702.1**
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan *Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing*	65.7	69.6	97.9	87.2	111.2
Minuman dan produk tembakau *Beverages and tobacco products*	5.6	6.2	7.6	3.4	5.4
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit *Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products*	20.9	23.2	26.4	25.7	30.0
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan *Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing*	35.4	36.0	57.6	65.5	68.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*	66.5	73.6	87.5	103.5	96.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*	43.5	45.0	65.0	51.4	67.6
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal *Electrical, electronic and optical products*	197.6	213.0	233.6	232.7	257.5
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan *Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair*	51.3	56.1	62.0	64.3	65.9
Pembinaan *Construction*	**207.5**	**219.4**	**253.0**	**281.4**	**279.7**
Perkhidmatan *Services*	**3,111.0**	**3,280.9**	**3,340.2**	**3,543.9**	**3,734.7**
Utiliti *Utilities*	41.6	46.4	45.8	57.4	55.2
Perdagangan borong dan runcit *Wholesale and retail trade*	461.5	497.7	541.9	662.7	767.3
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan *Food & beverages and accommodation*	159.3	181.0	230.0	167.7	284.6
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan *Transportation and storage*	128.1	139.3	139.2	153.9	158.0
Maklumat dan komunikasi *Information and communication*	170.8	183.9	168.7	152.5	163.4
Kewangan dan insurans *Finance and insurance*	232.4	245.6	235.4	227.9	242.9
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan *Real estate and business services*	458.1	480.9	479.6	474.5	476.2
Perkhidmatan lain *Other services*	1,459.3	1,506.1	1,499.6	1,647.2	1,587.0

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

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi *Economic Activity*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**1,933.7**	**2,051.4**	**2,146.8**	**2,213.6**	**2,352.0**
Pertanian *Agriculture*	**40.4**	**44.9**	**56.4**	**56.1**	**76.7**
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	**29.4**	**26.6**	**25.1**	**19.3**	**25.6**
Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	**285.9**	**300.0**	**368.4**	**350.5**	**402.2**
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan *Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing*	28.4	32.1	41.6	37.2	54.4
Minuman dan produk tembakau *Beverages and tobacco products*	3.2	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.7
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit *Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products*	5.7	5.2	8.7	7.7	11.8
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan *Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing*	18.8	19.8	31.9	32.0	39.3
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*	35.6	36.6	48.1	59.5	57.2
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*	28.0	28.4	39.1	32.6	43.2
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal *Electrical, electronic and optical products*	130.5	136.0	152.9	137.6	151.8
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan *Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair*	35.7	39.3	43.4	43.2	41.8
Pembinaan *Construction*	**146.9**	**158.0**	**179.9**	**182.0**	**202.5**
Perkhidmatan *Services*	**1,431.1**	**1,521.9**	**1,516.9**	**1,605.7**	**1,645.0**
Utiliti *Utilities*	32.0	34.0	34.3	41.1	42.9
Perdagangan borong dan runcit *Wholesale and retail trade*	218.8	250.9	283.1	262.5	341.3
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan *Food & beverages and accommodation*	86.1	86.0	127.6	76.1	122.1
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan *Transportation and storage*	79.6	90.6	90.1	83.2	81.3
Maklumat dan komunikasi *Information and communication*	109.5	118.1	101.4	100.4	102.0
Kewangan dan insurans *Finance and insurance*	111.9	112.0	106.5	99.4	108.8
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan *Real estate and business services*	233.9	264.1	236.6	220.3	224.8
Perkhidmatan lain *Other services*	559.3	566.2	537.4	722.8	621.7

---

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

Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi dan Jantina, Perempuan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)
Employed Graduates by Economic Activity, Female and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

('000)

Aktiviti Ekonomi *Economic Activity*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Perempuan *Female*	**1,967.6**	**2,069.4**	**2,206.3**	**2,376.6**	**2,515.4**
Pertanian *Agriculture*	**14.7**	**11.0**	**21.4**	**38.6**	**28.5**
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	**11.6**	**15.3**	**19.5**	**17.3**	**20.1**
Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	**200.8**	**222.6**	**269.1**	**283.1**	**299.9**
Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan *Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing*	37.3	37.4	56.3	49.9	56.8
Minuman dan produk tembakau *Beverages and tobacco products*	2.4	3.7	4.9	2.6	2.6
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit *Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products*	15.2	18.0	17.6	18.0	18.2
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan *Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing*	16.6	16.1	25.7	33.6	29.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik *Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products*	30.9	36.9	39.3	44.0	39.0
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka *Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products*	15.6	16.6	25.9	18.8	24.4
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal *Electrical, electronic and optical products*	67.1	77.0	80.7	95.2	105.6
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan *Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair*	15.6	16.8	18.7	21.1	24.1
Pembinaan *Construction*	**60.6**	**61.4**	**73.0**	**99.4**	**77.2**
Perkhidmatan *Services*	**1,679.9**	**1,759.0**	**1,823.3**	**1,938.2**	**2,089.7**
Utiliti *Utilities*	9.5	12.4	11.5	16.4	12.3
Perdagangan borong dan runcit *Wholesale and retail trade*	242.6	246.8	258.8	400.2	426.1
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan *Food & beverages and accommodation*	73.3	95.0	102.4	91.6	162.5
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan *Transportation and storage*	48.4	48.7	49.1	70.7	76.7
Maklumat dan komunikasi *Information and communication*	61.3	65.8	67.4	52.1	61.4
Kewangan dan insurans *Finance and insurance*	120.5	133.5	128.9	128.6	134.1
Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan *Real estate and business services*	224.2	216.8	243.0	254.2	251.4
Perkhidmatan lain *Other services*	900.1	939.9	962.2	924.4	965.3

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

Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Masa mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Time-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**44.7**	**35.6**	**83.8**	**97.3**	**88.9**
≤ 24	5.8	6.0	10.0	18.7	6.9
25 - 34	21.6	16.8	33.7	37.0	60.7
35 - 44	8.5	8.1	23.9	32.8	15.1
≥ 45	8.8	4.6	16.1	8.7	6.2
Ijazah *Degree*	**24.4**	**16.1**	**41.1**	**49.2**	**37.7**
≤ 24	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.8	3.7
25 - 34	12.7	8.6	17.0	18.4	25.3
35 - 44	4.3	2.9	12.3	21.5	6.8
≥ 45	5.2	2.3	9.5	5.5	1.8
Diploma *Diploma*	**20.4**	**19.5**	**42.7**	**48.1**	**51.2**
≤ 24	3.7	3.7	7.7	14.9	3.2
25 - 34	8.9	8.3	16.7	18.7	35.4
35 - 44	4.2	5.2	11.6	11.4	8.3
≥ 45	3.6	2.3	6.7	3.2	4.4

6h Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Masa mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2017 -2021
Rate of Graduate Time-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**1.1**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**1.8**
≤ 24	1.6	1.5	2.7	5.2	1.9
25 - 34	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.9	3.1
35 - 44	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.4	1.0
≥ 45	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.6
Ijazah *Degree*	**1.2**	**0.7**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**1.4**
≤ 24	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.6
25 - 34	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.4
35 - 44	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.6	0.8
≥ 45	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.3
Diploma *Diploma*	**1.1**	**1.1**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**2.4**
≤ 24	1.4	1.2	2.9	5.7	1.2
25 - 34	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.2	3.9
35 - 44	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.4
≥ 45	1.4	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.2

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

Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Kemahiran mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2017- 2021
Graduates Skill-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**1,021.3**	**1,100.8**	**1,356.3**	**1,551.9**	**1,675.0**
≤ 24	211.1	225.9	289.5	276.1	221.2
25 - 34	541.7	574.4	691.1	767.3	801.2
35 - 44	190.8	216.3	259.6	331.7	467.5
≥ 45	77.6	84.2	116.1	176.8	185.1
Ijazah *Degree*	**315.0**	**341.5**	**463.6**	**552.2**	**727.2**
≤ 24	39.5	46.1	57.6	57.8	47.1
25 - 34	196.2	211.4	286.1	308.8	367.6
35 - 44	53.7	59.0	83.7	114.9	223.3
≥ 45	25.5	25.0	36.2	70.7	89.3
Diploma *Diploma*	**706.3**	**759.2**	**892.7**	**999.7**	**947.7**
≤ 24	171.6	179.8	231.9	218.3	174.0
25 - 34	345.6	363.0	405.0	458.4	433.7
35 - 44	137.1	157.3	175.9	216.8	244.2
≥ 45	52.1	59.1	79.9	106.1	95.8

6j **Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Siswazah berkaitan Kemahiran mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Rate of Graduate Skill-Related Underemployment by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(%)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**26.2**	**26.7**	**31.2**	**33.8**	**34.4**
≤ 24	57.0	55.1	78.6	76.6	61.2
25 - 34	30.6	31.9	37.6	39.8	40.6
35 - 44	17.5	18.5	20.4	24.1	31.2
≥ 45	11.5	11.4	13.3	19.1	17.9
Ijazah *Degree*	**14.9**	**15.1**	**19.2**	**21.4**	**26.5**
≤ 24	38.7	40.7	56.7	59.2	45.5
25 - 34	20.3	21.0	28.3	28.4	34.4
35 - 44	8.6	8.5	11.2	14.1	24.8
≥ 45	6.1	5.5	6.5	12.2	13.4
Diploma *Diploma*	**39.5**	**41.0**	**46.1**	**49.8**	**44.6**
≤ 24	64.0	60.6	86.9	83.0	67.5
25 - 34	43.1	45.8	49.1	54.6	47.8
35 - 44	29.5	32.9	33.5	38.8	41.0
≥ 45	20.7	20.8	25.0	30.7	26.3

Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Unemployed Graduates by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**158.4**	**165.2**	**202.4**	**198.7**	**187.8**
	≤ 24	78.5	85.4	67.5	68.3	73.1
	25 - 34	65.9	67.4	106.4	99.8	83.2
	35 - 44	10.3	8.3	17.6	15.7	13.0*
	≥ 45	3.8	4.1	10.8	14.8	18.5
Ijazah *Degree*		**86.1**	**81.5**	**103.9**	**108.7**	**103.2**
	≤ 24	33.8	39.5	27.2	30.8	31.8
	25 - 34	43.9	38.1	62.5	62.1	53.4
	35 - 44	6.2	2.4*	9.7	8.7	8.0*
	≥ 45	2.2*	1.5*	4.5	7.2	9.9*
Diploma *Diploma*		**72.3**	**83.7**	**98.5**	**90.0**	**84.6**
	≤ 24	44.7	45.9	40.3	37.5	41.3
	25 - 34	22.0	29.3	44.0	37.8	29.7
	35 - 44	4.1	5.9	7.9	7.1	5.0*
	≥ 45	1.5*	2.7*	6.3	7.6	8.6*

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

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**68.3**	**73.4**	**95.5**	**90.8**	**83.3**
≤ 24	31.1	34.4	28.4	31.9	26.5
25 - 34	28.9	32.1	48.2	40.4	33.3
35 - 44	5.2*	3.9	10.1	8.8	9.2
≥ 45	3.1*	2.9*	8.8	9.6	14.3
Ijazah *Degree*	**32.4**	**29.2**	**43.3**	**36.8**	**36.3**
≤ 24	9.9	13.8	9.7*	10.5	5.5
25 - 34	17.2	14.1	23.7	18.7	18.1
35 - 44	3.3*	0.6*	6.3	3.6*	5.5*
≥ 45	2.1*	0.7*	3.6	4.0	7.2*
Diploma *Diploma*	**35.9**	**44.2**	**52.2**	**54.0**	**47.0**
≤ 24	21.3	20.6	18.7	21.4	21.0
25 - 34	11.7	18.0	24.5	21.7	15.2
35 - 44	1.8*	3.3*	3.8*	5.3	3.7*
≥ 45	1.0*	2.3*	5.2	5.6	7.0*
Perempuan *Female*	**90.0**	**91.8**	**106.9**	**107.9**	**104.5**
≤ 24	47.4	51.0	39.2	36.4	48.6
25 - 34	37.0	35.2	58.3	59.4	48.5
35 - 44	5.1	4.4	7.5	6.9	4.0*
≥ 45	0.6*	1.2*	1.9*	5.2	3.3*
Ijazah *Degree*	**53.6**	**52.3**	**60.6**	**71.9**	**66.9**
≤ 24	23.9	25.7	17.5	20.3	27.3
25 - 34	26.7	24.0	38.9	43.3	34.8
35 - 44	2.9*	1.8*	3.4	5.1	2.8*
≥ 45	0.1*	0.8*	0.9*	3.1*	2.0*
Diploma *Diploma*	**36.4**	**39.5**	**46.3**	**36.0**	**37.6**
≤ 24	23.4	25.2	21.7	16.1	21.4
25 - 34	10.3	11.2	19.5	16.1	13.7
35 - 44	2.2*	2.6*	4.1*	1.8*	1.2*
≥ 45	0.5*	0.4*	1.1*	2.0*	1.3*

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

7b
Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Unemployed Graduates by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**158.4**	**165.2**	**202.4**	**198.7**	**187.8**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	109.2	118.5	122.2	147.4	133.1
Cina *Chinese*	29.0	30.6	41.2	32.9	33.5
India *Indians*	15.6	13.2	18.7	10.9	11.9
Lain-lain *Others*	4.5	2.9*	20.3	7.5*	9.3*
Lelaki *Male*	**68.3**	**73.4**	**95.5**	**90.8**	**83.3**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	41.8	52.7	51.5	61.3	54.6
Cina *Chinese*	17.5	14.7	21.8	19.1	19.1
India *Indians*	5.4	4.5	7.3	5.9	7.6
Lain-lain *Others*	3.6*	1.5*	14.9*	4.4*	2.1*
Perempuan *Female*	**90.0**	**91.8**	**106.9**	**107.4**	**104.5**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	67.3	65.7	70.7	86.1	78.5
Cina *Chinese*	11.5	15.9	19.4	13.8	14.4
India *Indians*	10.2	8.7	11.4	4.9	4.3
Lain-lain *Others*	1.0*	1.4*	5.4*	3.1*	7.2*

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

7c

Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Strata dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Unemployed Graduates by Strata and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Strata *Strata*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**158.4**	**165.2**	**202.4**	**198.7**	**187.8**
	Bandar *Urban*	132.4	135.0	165.3	164.4	154.0
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	26.0	30.2	37.1	34.3	33.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**86.1**	**81.5**	**103.9**	**108.7**	**103.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	76.1	66.2	85.2	89.6	84.4
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	9.9	15.3	18.6	19.1	18.7
Diploma *Diploma*		**72.3**	**83.7**	**98.5**	**90.0**	**84.6**
	Bandar *Urban*	56.2	68.8	80.1	74.7	69.6
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	16.1	14.9	18.5	15.3	15.0
Lelaki *Male*		**68.3**	**73.4**	**95.5**	**90.8**	**83.3**
	Bandar *Urban*	57.9	62.7	80.2	78.0	72.0
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	10.4	10.7	15.3	12.7	11.2
Ijazah *Degree*		**32.4**	**29.2**	**43.3**	**36.8**	**36.3**
	Bandar *Urban*	29.4	25.2	38.4	32.4	31.6
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.7
Diploma *Diploma*		**35.9**	**44.2**	**52.2**	**54.0**	**47.0**
	Bandar *Urban*	28.5	37.6	41.8	45.7	40.5
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	7.4	6.7	10.4	8.3	6.5
Perempuan *Female*		**90.0**	**91.8**	**106.9**	**107.9**	**104.5**
	Bandar *Urban*	74.4	72.3	85.0	86.3	82.0
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	15.6	19.5	21.9	21.6	22.5
Ijazah *Degree*		**53.6**	**52.3**	**60.6**	**71.9**	**66.9**
	Bandar *Urban*	46.7	41.0	46.7	57.3	52.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	6.9	11.3	13.9	14.6	14.1
Diploma *Diploma*		**36.4**	**39.5**	**46.3**	**36.0**	**37.6**
	Bandar *Urban*	27.7	31.2	38.2	29.0	29.2
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.0	8.5

7d **Siswazah Menganggur mengikut Tempoh Menganggur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Unemployed Graduates by Duration of Unemployment and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Tempoh menganggur *Duration of unemployement*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**158.4**	**165.2**	**202.4**	**198.7**	**187.8**
Penganggur aktif *Actively unemployed*	**113.3**	**123.6**	**158.4**	**148.0**	**157.0**
Kurang dari 3 bulan *Less than 3 months*	56.4	63.8	71.4	58.5	77.6
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan *3 months- less than 6 months*	33.9	36.4	47.6	50.8	47.7
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun *6 months- less than 1 year*	13.5	13.5	23.5	22.0	20.1
1 tahun dan lebih *1 year and above*	9.5	10.0	16.0	16.8	11.6
Penganggur tidak aktif *Inactively unemployed*	**45.1**	**41.6**	**44.0**	**50.7**	**30.8**
Lelaki *Male*	**68.3**	**73.4**	**95.5**	**90.8**	**83.3**
Penganggur aktif *Actively unemployed*	**51.7**	**57.2**	**78.2**	**67.1**	**66.9**
Kurang dari 3 bulan *Less than 3 months*	26.0	28.9	36.1	25.5	40.6
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan *3 months- less than 6 months*	16.2	19.2	23.3	25.9	16.7
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun *6 months- less than 1 year*	6.0	5.0	11.3	8.7	6.9
1 tahun dan lebih *1 year and above*	3.6	4.1	7.4	7.0	2.8
Penganggur tidak aktif *Inactively unemployed*	**16.6**	**16.2**	**17.3**	**23.7**	**16.3**
Perempuan *Female*	**90.0**	**91.8**	**106.9**	**107.9**	**104.5**
Penganggur aktif *Actively unemployed*	**61.5**	**66.4**	**80.2**	**80.9**	**90.0**
Kurang dari 3 bulan *Less than 3 months*	30.4	34.9	35.2	33.0	37.1
3 bulan - kurang dari 6 bulan *3 months- less than 6 months*	17.7	17.2	24.3	24.9	31.0
6 bulan - kurang dari 1 tahun *6 months- less than 1 year*	7.5	8.4	12.1	13.3	13.2
1 tahun dan lebih *1 year and above*	5.9	5.9	8.6	9.7	8.8
Penganggur tidak aktif *Inactively unemployed*	**28.5**	**25.4**	**26.7**	**27.0**	**14.5**

8a **Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Kumpulan Umur dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Graduates Outside Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**793.7**	**844.0**	**800.9**	**841.8**	**862.6**
≤ 24	221.3	210.2	222.7	235.1	250.3
25 - 34	200.6	218.4	201.6	230.2	217.4
35 - 44	88.8	95.8	88.8	95.4	94.6
≥ 45	283.1	319.6	287.8	281.1	300.4
Ijazah *Degree*	**320.4**	**343.8**	**306.6**	**330.0**	**346.2**
≤ 24	36.9	36.9	38.3	31.9	42.9
25 - 34	98.4	103.8	91.1	106.8	98.9
35 - 44	43.3	43.0	39.0	42.2	45.0
≥ 45	141.8	160.0	138.3	149.1	159.4
Diploma *Diploma*	**473.3**	**500.3**	**494.3**	**511.8**	**516.5**
≤ 24	184.4	173.3	184.4	203.2	207.3
25 - 34	102.2	114.6	110.5	123.5	118.6
35 - 44	45.4	52.7	49.9	53.1	49.6
≥ 45	141.3	159.7	149.5	132.0	141.0

('000)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Lelaki *Male*	**295.4**	**298.5**	**292.3**	**334.9**	**328.5**
≤ 24	91.1	84.8	88.5	84.7	84.5
25 - 34	42.8	40.9	44.9	70.3	64.8
35 - 44	5.1	5.7	9.4	15.9	14.4
≥ 45	156.5	167.1	149.5	164.0	164.7
Ijazah *Degree*	**128.3**	**126.0**	**126.0**	**138.4**	**140.9**
≤ 24	13.3	10.6	16.7*	6.7	7.8
25 - 34	20.6	19.1	23.0	35.3	35.0
35 - 44	3.5*	3.8*	5.6	8.2	8.5*
≥ 45	90.9	92.5	80.7	88.2	89.6
Diploma *Diploma*	**167.1**	**172.5**	**166.4**	**196.5**	**187.5**
≤ 24	77.7	74.1	71.7	78.0	76.7
25 - 34	22.2	21.8	22.0	35.0	29.8
35 - 44	1.6*	2.0*	3.8	7.7	6.0*
≥ 45	65.6	74.6	68.8	75.7	75.1
Perempuan *Female*	**498.3**	**545.5**	**508.6**	**506.9**	**534.2**
≤ 24	130.2	125.5	134.2	150.4	165.7
25 - 34	157.8	177.5	156.7	159.9	152.7
35 - 44	83.7	90.0	79.4	79.4	80.1
≥ 45	126.6	152.6	138.3	117.2	135.6
Ijazah *Degree*	**192.1**	**217.7**	**180.7**	**191.6**	**205.2**
≤ 24	23.5	26.3	21.6	25.2	35.1
25 - 34	77.8	84.7	68.1	71.4	63.9
35 - 44	39.9	39.3	33.4	34.0	36.5
≥ 45	50.9	67.4	57.6	60.9	69.7
Diploma *Diploma*	**306.2**	**327.8**	**327.9**	**315.3**	**329.0**
≤ 24	106.7	99.2	112.7	125.2	130.7
25 - 34	79.9	92.8	88.5	88.5	88.8
35 - 44	43.8	50.7	46.0	45.4	43.6
≥ 45	75.7	85.1	80.7	56.3	65.9

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

8b Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Kumpulan Etnik dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Outside Labour Force by Ethnic Group and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**793.7**	**844.0**	**800.9**	**841.8**	**852.6**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	500.4	551.5	518.6	551.9	569.9
Cina *Chinese*	163.5	160.0	143.2	167.8	151.2
India *Indians*	58.0	62.0	53.6	71.2	59.4
Lain-lain *Others*	71.8	70.5	85.5	50.9	72.1
Lelaki *Male*	**295.4**	**298.5**	**292.3**	**334.9**	**328.5**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	172.1	181.6	164.1	190.9	204.6
Cina *Chinese*	69.1	62.2	59.4	81.0	68.8
India *Indians*	22.4	20.3	21.2	35.0	24.6
Lain-lain *Others*	31.8	34.5	47.7	28.0	30.5
Perempuan *Female*	**498.3**	**545.5**	**508.6**	**506.9**	**524.2**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	328.2	370.0	354.5	361.0	365.3
Cina *Chinese*	94.5	97.8	83.8	86.9	82.4
India *Indians*	35.5	41.7	32.4	36.2	34.8
Lain-lain *Others*	40.0	36.0	37.8	22.9	41.7

('000)

Strata *Strata*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*		**793.7**	**844.0**	**800.9**	**841.8**	**862.6**
	Bandar *Urban*	702.1	752.0	707.6	740.7	736.8
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	91.6	92.0	93.3	101.2	125.9
Ijazah *Degree*		**320.4**	**343.8**	**306.6**	**331.0**	**346.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	291.1	312.9	276.9	300.7	295.1
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	29.3	30.9	29.7	30.3	51.0
Diploma *Diploma*		**473.3**	**500.3**	**494.3**	**510.8**	**516.5**
	Bandar *Urban*	411.0	439.1	430.6	439.9	441.6
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	62.3	61.1	63.6	70.9	74.8
Lelaki *Male*		**295.4**	**298.5**	**292.3**	**334.9**	**328.5**
	Bandar *Urban*	267.7	275.0	269.6	308.8	293.7
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	27.7	23.5	22.8	26.1	34.8
Ijazah *Degree*		**128.3**	**126.0**	**126.0**	**138.4**	**140.9**
	Bandar *Urban*	119.8	119.8	119.0	132.5	129.2
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	8.5	6.2	6.9	5.9	11.7
Diploma *Diploma*		**167.1**	**172.5**	**166.4**	**196.5**	**187.5**
	Bandar *Urban*	147.9	155.2	150.6	176.3	164.5
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	19.2	17.3	15.8	20.2	23.0
Perempuan *Female*		**498.3**	**545.5**	**508.6**	**506.9**	**534.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	434.4	477.0	437.7	431.9	443.1
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	63.8	68.5	70.9	75.1	91.1
Ijazah *Degree*		**192.1**	**217.7**	**180.7**	**192.6**	**205.2**
	Bandar *Urban*	171.3	193.1	157.7	168.2	165.9
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	20.8	24.6	22.9	24.3	39.3
Diploma *Diploma*		**306.2**	**327.8**	**327.9**	**314.4**	**329.0**
	Bandar *Urban*	263.1	283.9	280.0	263.6	277.1
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	43.1	43.9	47.9	50.8	51.8

Siswazah Luar Tenaga Buruh mengikut Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Graduates Outside Labour Force by the Reasons for Not Seeking Work, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

('000)

Sebab Tidak Mencari Pekerjaan *Reasons for Not Seeking Work*	2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**793.7**	**844.0**	**800.9**	**841.8**	**862.6**
Masih belajar/ program latihan *Schooling/ training programme*	242.0	232.8	243.9	260.9	225.0
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga *Housework/ family responsibilities*	273.9	310.4	315.7	285.6	279.8
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran *Going for further studies*	16.7	8.3	12.8	40.4	19.6
Hilang upaya *Disabled*	12.4	12.0	13.2	40.7	8.3
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar *Not interested/ just completed study*	28.1	27.5	9.5	5.8	10.0
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia *Retired/ old age*	220.5	253.0	205.8	208.6	319.9
Lelaki *Male*	**295.4**	**298.5**	**292.3**	**334.9**	**328.5**
Masih belajar/ program latihan *Schooling/ training programme*	114.3	110.6	107.1	110.9	102.4
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga *Housework/ family responsibilities*	8.1	7.9	40.2	18.7	7.8
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran *Going for further studies*	6.9	2.2*	4.1*	29.8	13.2
Hilang upaya *Disabled*	9.3	8.6	9.5	29.9	7.2
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar *Not interested/ just completed study*	12.5	8.0	3.0	2.7	5.6
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia *Retired/ old age*	144.3	161.1	128.4	142.9	192.2
Perempuan *Female*	**498.3**	**545.5**	**508.6**	**506.9**	**534.2**
Masih belajar/ program latihan *Schooling/ training programme*	127.7	122.2	136.8	149.9	122.6
Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga *Housework/ family responsibilities*	265.8	302.5	275.5	266.9	272.0
Akan melanjutkan pelajaran *Going for further studies*	9.8	6.1	8.7*	10.6	6.4
Hilang upaya *Disabled*	3.1	3.4	3.7*	10.8	1.1
Tidak minat/ baru tamat belajar *Not interested/ just completed study*	15.6	19.5	6.5	3.0*	4.4
Sudah bersara/ lanjut usia *Retired/ old age*	76.2	91.9	77.4	65.7	127.7

* 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 SISWAZAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

GRADUATES STATISTICS BY STATES

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021[r]	2022[p]
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**478.2**	**478.5**	**462.5**	**527.8**	**553.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		400.4	403.0	415.8	470.3	492.9
Bekerja *Employed*		387.1	388.8	398.9	449.4	472.8
Penganggur *Unemployed*		13.3	14.2	16.8	20.9	20.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		77.8	75.5	46.7	57.5	60.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	83.7	84.2	89.9	89.1	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.1
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**232.3**	**227.7**	**240.9**	**251.9**	**264.0**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		205.4	204.1	229.0	237.0	249.4
Bekerja *Employed*		200.1	197.6	219.2	227.3	240.0
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.2	6.5	9.8*	9.7	9.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		26.9	23.6	11.9	14.8	14.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	88.4	89.6	95.1	94.1	94.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.6	3.2	4.3*	4.1	3.8
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**245.9**	**250.8**	**221.6**	**275.9**	**289.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		195.0	198.9	186.8	233.3	243.6
Bekerja *Employed*		187.0	191.2	179.8	222.1	232.8
Penganggur *Unemployed*		8.0	7.7	7.0	11.2	10.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		50.9	51.9	34.8	42.7	46.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	79.3	79.3	84.3	84.5	84.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.4

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

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**261.8**	**267.7**	**291.6**	**359.1**	**375.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		211.7	216.2	241.9	289.2	303.7
Bekerja *Employed*		204.6	207.2	232.3	276.0	290.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*		7.2	9.0	9.6	13.2	12.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		50.1	51.5	49.7	69.9	71.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	80.9	80.8	82.9	80.5	80.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.2
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**119.6**	**123.1**	**129.2**	**147.3**	**153.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		100.9	105.5	115.1	126.2	132.8
Bekerja *Employed*		98.7	101.8	112.1	121.6	128.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		2.2*	3.7	3.0	4.6	4.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		18.7	17.6	14.1	21.2	20.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	84.4	85.7	89.1	85.6	86.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.2*	3.5	2.6	3.6	3.3
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**142.3**	**144.6**	**162.4**	**211.8**	**221.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		110.9	110.7	126.7	163.0	170.9
Bekerja *Employed*		105.9	105.4	120.2	154.4	162.5
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.0	5.3	6.6	8.6	8.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		31.4	34.0	35.7	48.7	50.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	77.9	76.5	78.0	77.0	77.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.9

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

9c

Statistik Utama Siswazah, Kelantan, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Kelantan, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**210.0**	**223.4**	**225.0**	**267.8**	**280.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		164.3	176.2	178.6	205.3	216.2
Bekerja *Employed*		154.5	163.9	167.0	196.7	208.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*		9.8	12.4	11.5	8.6	8.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		45.7	47.1	46.4	62.4	64.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	78.2	78.9	79.4	76.7	77.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	6.0	7.0	6.5	4.2	3.7
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**91.0**	**96.4**	**96.7**	**109.7**	**113.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		73.7	81.0	82.8	90.1	94.8
Bekerja *Employed*		70.5	76.1	78.3	87.2	92.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*		3.2	4.9	4.5	2.9	2.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		17.3	15.4	13.9	19.6	18.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	81.0	84.0	85.6	82.1	83.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.4	6.0	5.4	3.2	2.7
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**119.0**	**126.9**	**128.3**	**158.1**	**166.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		90.6	95.2	95.8	115.2	121.5
Bekerja *Employed*		84.0	87.7	88.7	109.5	116.0
Penganggur *Unemployed*		6.6	7.5	7.0	5.8	5.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		28.5	31.7	32.6	42.9	45.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	76.1	75.0	74.6	72.9	72.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	7.3	7.9	7.3	5.0	4.5

* 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 Siswazah, Melaka, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Melaka, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**161.5**	**174.7**	**187.6**	**189.8**	**198.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		129.7	142.1	155.7	156.8	165.1
Bekerja *Employed*		127.8	139.6	152.6	153.6	162.1
Penganggur *Unemployed*		1.9	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		31.8	32.7	31.9	33.0	33.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	80.3	81.3	83.0	82.6	83.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**74.0**	**79.3**	**87.4**	**79.8**	**83.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		60.9	67.2	76.2	69.4	73.0
Bekerja *Employed*		60.6	66.6	74.9	67.6	71.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.3*	0.6*	1.3*	1.8	1.7*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		13.1	12.1	11.3	10.4	10.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	82.3	84.7	87.1	87.0	87.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	0.5*	0.8*	1.7*	2.6*	2.3*
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**87.5**	**95.5**	**100.2**	**110.0**	**115.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		68.8	74.9	79.6	87.4	92.1
Bekerja *Employed*		67.2	73.0	77.7	86.1	90.7
Penganggur *Unemployed*		1.6*	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		18.6	20.5	20.6	22.6	23.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	78.7	78.5	79.4	79.4	79.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.3*	2.5	2.3	1.5*	1.4*

* 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 Siswazah, Negeri Sembilan, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Negeri Sembilan, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**170.5**	**178.7**	**199.1**	**199.0**	**209.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		139.9	147.2	160.8	166.7	175.9
Bekerja *Employed*		134.4	141.3	154.5	158.7	168.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.5	5.9	6.3	8.0	7.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		30.7	31.5	38.3	32.3	33.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	82.0	82.4	80.8	83.8	83.9
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.3
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**80.7**	**85.8**	**91.2**	**92.8**	**97.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		69.7	74.1	77.6	79.7	84.3
Bekerja *Employed*		66.7	71.3	74.8	75.9	80.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*		3.0	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		11.0	11.7	13.6	13.1	12.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	86.3	86.4	85.1	85.9	86.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.1
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**89.8**	**92.9**	**107.9**	**106.2**	**112.5**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		70.2	73.1	83.2	87.0	91.6
Bekerja *Employed*		67.7	70.0	79.8	82.8	87.5
Penganggur *Unemployed*		2.5	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		19.6	19.8	24.7	19.2	20.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	78.1	78.7	77.1	81.9	81.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.5

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**185.0**	**212.4**	**221.5**	**248.4**	**259.0**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		154.1	172.9	184.4	208.2	217.5
Bekerja *Employed*		148.4	164.8	177.7	200.7	210.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.7	8.1	6.7	7.5	7.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		30.9	39.6	37.1	40.2	41.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	83.3	81.4	83.3	83.8	84.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.3
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**83.2**	**93.5**	**97.1**	**113.7**	**117.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		72.6	82.0	86.4	95.7	100.2
Bekerja *Employed*		70.5	78.9	83.7	92.4	97.1
Penganggur *Unemployed*		2.2	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		10.5	11.5	10.7	18.0	17.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	87.4	87.7	88.9	84.2	85.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.1
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**101.9**	**118.9**	**124.4**	**134.8**	**141.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		81.5	90.9	98.0	112.5	117.4
Bekerja *Employed*		78.0	86.0	94.0	108.3	113.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*		3.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		20.4	28.0	26.4	22.3	23.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	80.0	76.4	78.8	83.5	83.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.3	5.4	4.1	3.7	3.5

9g

Statistik Utama Siswazah, Pulau Pinang, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Pulau Pinang, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**325.0**	**344.3**	**361.4**	**360.4**	**378.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		267.1	278.2	300.8	302.6	318.4
Bekerja *Employed*		260.2	273.0	293.5	295.4	311.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		6.9	5.2	7.3	7.2*	6.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		57.9	66.1	60.6	57.8	59.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	82.2	80.8	83.2	84.0	84.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**154.6**	**168.6**	**175.4**	**166.3**	**174.0**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		133.2	145.7	155.8	147.5	155.5
Bekerja *Employed*		129.7	143.6	151.2	143.0	151.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		3.5	2.1	4.6	4.5	4.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		21.4	22.9	19.6	18.9	18.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	86.2	86.4	88.8	88.7	89.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.7	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.7
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**170.4**	**175.8**	**186.0**	**194.1**	**204.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		133.9	132.6	145.0	155.2	162.9
Bekerja *Employed*		130.5	129.5	142.3	152.4	160.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		3.4	3.1	2.7	2.8*	2.7*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		36.5	43.2	41.0	38.9	41.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	78.6	75.4	78.0	79.9	79.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8*	1.6*

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**289.5**	**320.5**	**333.9**	**368.0**	**384.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		229.7	250.4	266.3	303.5	319.0
Bekerja *Employed*		217.4	237.7	250.7	284.7	301.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		12.3	12.8	15.6	18.8	17.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		59.8	70.0	67.6	64.5	65.9
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	79.3	78.1	79.8	82.5	82.9
Kadar Pengantuan Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	5.4	5.1	5.9	6.2	5.5
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**135.0**	**148.8**	**148.9**	**165.6**	**172.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		110.6	123.0	123.4	140.8	147.7
Bekerja *Employed*		104.2	118.2	116.9	131.7	139.7
Penganggur *Unemployed*		6.4	4.9	6.5	9.0	8.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		24.4	25.8	25.5	24.8	24.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	81.9	82.7	82.9	85.0	85.8
Kadar Pengantuan Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	5.7	3.9	5.3	6.4	5.4
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**154.5**	**171.7**	**185.0**	**202.4**	**212.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		119.1	127.4	142.9	162.7	171.3
Bekerja *Employed*		113.2	119.5	133.8	152.9	161.8
Penganggur *Unemployed*		6.0	7.9	9.1	9.8	9.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		35.4	44.3	42.1	39.7	41.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	77.1	74.2	77.2	80.4	80.5
Kadar Pengantuan Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	5.0	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.6

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

9i	**Statistik Utama Siswazah, Perlis, 2018 - 2022** *Principal Statistics of Graduates, Perlis, 2018 - 2022*

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**33.6**	**39.0**	**40.3**	**44.7**	**46.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		25.5	29.7	30.4	32.9	34.7
Bekerja *Employed*		23.8	27.9	28.5	31.3	33.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		8.2	9.3	9.8	11.8	12.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	75.8	76.1	75.6	73.6	74.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	6.8	6.1	6.4	4.8	4.2
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**14.3**	**16.0**	**16.3**	**15.6**	**16.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		11.9	13.1	12.5	13.1	13.9
Bekerja *Employed*		11.4	12.5	11.6	12.7	13.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.5*	0.6*	0.9*	0.4*	0.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		2.3	2.8	3.8	2.5	2.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	83.5	82.1	76.5	83.7	84.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.4*	4.5*	6.8*	2.7*	1.9*
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**19.4**	**23.0**	**24.0**	**29.1**	**30.5**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		13.6	16.6	18.0	19.9	20.9
Bekerja *Employed*		12.4	15.3	16.9	18.6	19.7*
Penganggur *Unemployed*		1.2	1.2	1.1*	1.2	1.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		5.8	6.5	6.0	9.2	9.6
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	70.1	72.0	75.0	68.2	68.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	8.9	7.4	6.0	6.2	5.7

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

9j · Statistik Utama Siswazah, Selangor, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Selangor, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**1,450.0**	**1,602.3**	**1,646.3**	**1,599.8**	**1,692.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		1,281.4	1,385.5	1,435.3	1,392.2	1,484.0
Bekerja *Employed*		1,239.4	1,344.0	1,374.6	1,348.2	1,443.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		42.0	41.5	60.7	44.0	40.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		168.7	216.8	211.1	207.6	208.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	88.4	86.5	87.2	87.0	87.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.2	2.7
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**703.1**	**777.6**	**801.2**	**801.4**	**846.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		630.6	685.7	699.1	706.6	753.5
Bekerja *Employed*		611.7	664.1	667.7	683.6	732.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*		18.9	21.6	31.5	23.0	20.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		72.5	91.9	102.1	94.8	93.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	89.7	88.2	87.3	88.2	89.0
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.0	3.1	4.5	3.3	2.7
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**746.9**	**824.7**	**845.1**	**798.4**	**845.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		650.7	699.8	736.1	685.6	730.5
Bekerja *Employed*		627.7	679.9	706.9	664.6	710.7
Penganggur *Unemployed*		23.0	19.9	29.2	21.0	19.8
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		96.2	124.9	109.0	112.8	115.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	87.1	84.9	87.1	85.9	86.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.7

Statistik Utama Siswazah, Terengganu, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Terengganu, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**169.6**	**181.2**	**169.1**	**175.6**	**184.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		130.6	141.4	131.4	140.7	148.2
Bekerja *Employed*		121.1	134.9	125.2	133.9	141.8
Penganggur *Unemployed*		9.5	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		39.1	39.8	37.7	35.0	36.5
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	77.0	78.0	77.7	80.1	80.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	7.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**73.7**	**82.1**	**75.5**	**80.3**	**83.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		63.2	70.6	65.2	67.9	71.6
Bekerja *Employed*		59.2	67.6	62.0	65.0	69.0
Penganggur *Unemployed*		4.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		10.5	11.5	10.3	12.4	12.1
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	85.8	86.0	86.3	84.6	85.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	6.4	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.7
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**96.0**	**99.1**	**93.6**	**95.4**	**100.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		67.3	70.8	66.3	72.8	76.5
Bekerja *Employed*		61.9	67.3	63.2	68.9	72.8
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.4	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		28.6	28.3	27.4	22.6	24.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	70.2	71.4	70.8	76.3	75.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	8.1	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.8

9I Statistik Utama Siswazah, Sabah, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, Sabah, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**302.1**	**328.5**	**382.6**	**393.7**	**412.9**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		258.8	284.1	337.5	343.1	360.5
Bekerja *Employed*		236.6	261.2	305.6	314.0	332.2
Penganggur *Unemployed*		22.2	22.9	31.9	29.0	28.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		43.3	44.5	45.1	50.7	52.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	85.7	86.5	88.2	87.1	87.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	8.6	8.1	9.5	8.5	7.8
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**140.6**	**146.0**	**175.3**	**181.1**	**188.8**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		128.9	136.6	162.0	153.5	161.6
Bekerja *Employed*		118.4	126.3	149.0	144.0	152.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		10.5	10.3	13.0	9.5	9.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		11.8	9.4	13.2	27.6	27.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	91.6	93.6	92.5	84.8	85.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	8.1	7.6	8.1	6.2	5.5
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**161.4**	**182.5**	**207.3**	**212.6**	**224.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		129.9	147.4	175.4	189.5	198.9
Bekerja *Employed*		118.2	134.9	156.6	170.0	179.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		11.7	12.5	18.8	19.5	19.3
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		31.5	35.0	31.9	23.1	25.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	80.5	80.8	84.6	89.1	88.8
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	9.0	8.5	10.7	10.3	9.7

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**280.0**	**302.7**	**310.8**	**323.9**	**339.4**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		237.0	258.1	265.4	273.7	287.6
Bekerja *Employed*		225.5	244.5	254.2	256.7	271.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		11.5	13.6	11.2	17.0	16.2
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		43.0	44.6	45.3	50.3	51.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	**(%)**	84.6	85.3	85.4	84.5	84.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	**(%)**	4.8	5.3	4.2	6.2	5.6
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**134.1**	**143.2**	**139.6**	**151.1**	**157.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		116.9	126.9	124.0	126.0	132.6
Bekerja *Employed*		111.3	121.6	118.4	118.8	125.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.6	5.4	5.6	7.2	6.7
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		17.1	16.3	15.5	25.1	24.8
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	**(%)**	87.2	88.6	88.9	83.4	84.3
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	**(%)**	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.7	5.0
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**146.0**	**159.5**	**171.2**	**172.8**	**182.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		120.1	131.2	141.4	147.7	155.0
Bekerja *Employed*		114.2	122.9	135.9	137.9	145.5
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.9	8.2	5.5	9.8	9.6
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		25.9	28.3	29.8	25.1	27.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	**(%)**	82.3	82.3	82.6	85.5	85.2
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	**(%)**	4.9	6.3	3.9	6.6	6.2

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**495.2**	**433.5**	**483.9**	**527.4**	**554.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		393.6	364.5	416.7	465.3	490.8
Bekerja *Employed*		385.5	356.2	403.7	453.1	479.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		8.1	8.3	13.0	12.1	11.5
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		101.6	69.0	67.2	62.2	63.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	79.5	84.1	86.1	88.2	88.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.3
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**244.2**	**216.8**	**241.9**	**261.9**	**273.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		208.2	192.7	217.9	232.8	245.4
Bekerja *Employed*		205.9	189.1	212.1	225.1	238.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		2.3*	3.6*	5.8	7.7	7.1
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		36.0	24.1	24.0	29.1	28.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	85.3	88.9	90.1	88.9	89.7
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	1.1*	1.9*	2.7	3.3	2.9
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**251.0**	**216.7**	**242.0**	**265.6**	**280.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		185.4	171.8	198.8	232.5	245.4
Bekerja *Employed*		179.5	167.1	191.6	228.0	241.0
Penganggur *Unemployed*		5.8	4.7	7.2	4.5	4.4
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		65.6	44.9	43.2	33.1	35.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	73.9	79.3	82.1	87.5	87.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	3.1	2.7	3.6	1.9	1.8

* 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 Siswazah, W.P. Labuan, 2018 - 2022
Principal Statistics of Graduates, W.P. Labuan, 2018 - 2022

Statistik Utama *Principal Statistics*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**12.9**	**14.0**	**13.8**	**19.2**	**20.2**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		10.8	11.9	11.6	16.6	17.4
Bekerja *Employed*		10.2	11.3	11.3	16.2	17.1
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.6	0.6*	0.3*	0.4*	0.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	83.3	84.9	83.6	86.4	86.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	5.3	4.7	2.6*	2.5*	2.0*
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**5.9**	**6.9**	**6.8**	**8.7**	**9.0**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		5.5	6.4	6.2	8.3	8.6
Bekerja *Employed*		5.2	6.0	5.9	7.9	8.4
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.3*	0.4*	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		0.4*	0.4*	0.6*	0.4*	0.4*
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	92.9	93.5	91.1	95.2	95.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	4.7*	6.6*	4.3*	3.9*	3.0*
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**10.6**	**11.1**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		5.3	5.4	5.4	8.4	8.8
Bekerja *Employed*		5.0	5.3	5.4	8.3	8.7
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.3*	0.1*	0.0*	0.1*	0.1*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	75.2	76.6	76.3	79.1	79.1
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	6.0*	2.4*	0.6*	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*		2018	2019	2020	2021ʳ	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	('000)	**28.3**	**28.8**	**27.1**	**26.0**	**27.3**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		25.2	24.8	23.0	21.9	23.1
Bekerja *Employed*		24.9	24.5	22.8	21.7	22.9
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.2*	0.3*	0.3*	0.2*	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		3.1	4.0	4.1	4.1*	4.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	89.1	86.1	85.0	84.1	84.6
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	0.9*	1.1*	1.2*	0.9*	0.8*
Lelaki *Male*	('000)	**11.3**	**11.6**	**11.3**	**12.2**	**12.7**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		9.8	10.2	9.2	9.9	10.4
Bekerja *Employed*		9.7	10.2	9.1	9.8	10.3
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.2*	0.05*	0.1*	0.16*	0.2*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		1.5	1.4	2.1	2.3*	2.2
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	87.1	88.2	81.3	81.2	82.4
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	1.6*	0.5*	0.9*	1.7*	1.4*
Perempuan *Female*	('000)	**17.0**	**17.1**	**15.8**	**13.8**	**14.6**
Tenaga Buruh *Labour Force*		15.3	14.5	13.8	11.9	12.6
Bekerja *Employed*		15.2	14.3	13.6	11.9	12.6
Penganggur *Unemployed*		0.1*	0.2*	0.2*	0.0*	0.0*
Luar Tenaga Buruh *Outside Labour Force*		1.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Siswazah *Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate*	(%)	90.4	84.7	87.7	86.6	86.5
Kadar Pengangguran Siswazah *Graduates Unemployment Rate*	(%)	0.5*	1.6*	1.4*	0.4*	0.2*

* 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 GAJI & UPAH SISWAZAH

SISWAZAH

GRADUATES SALARIES & WAGES
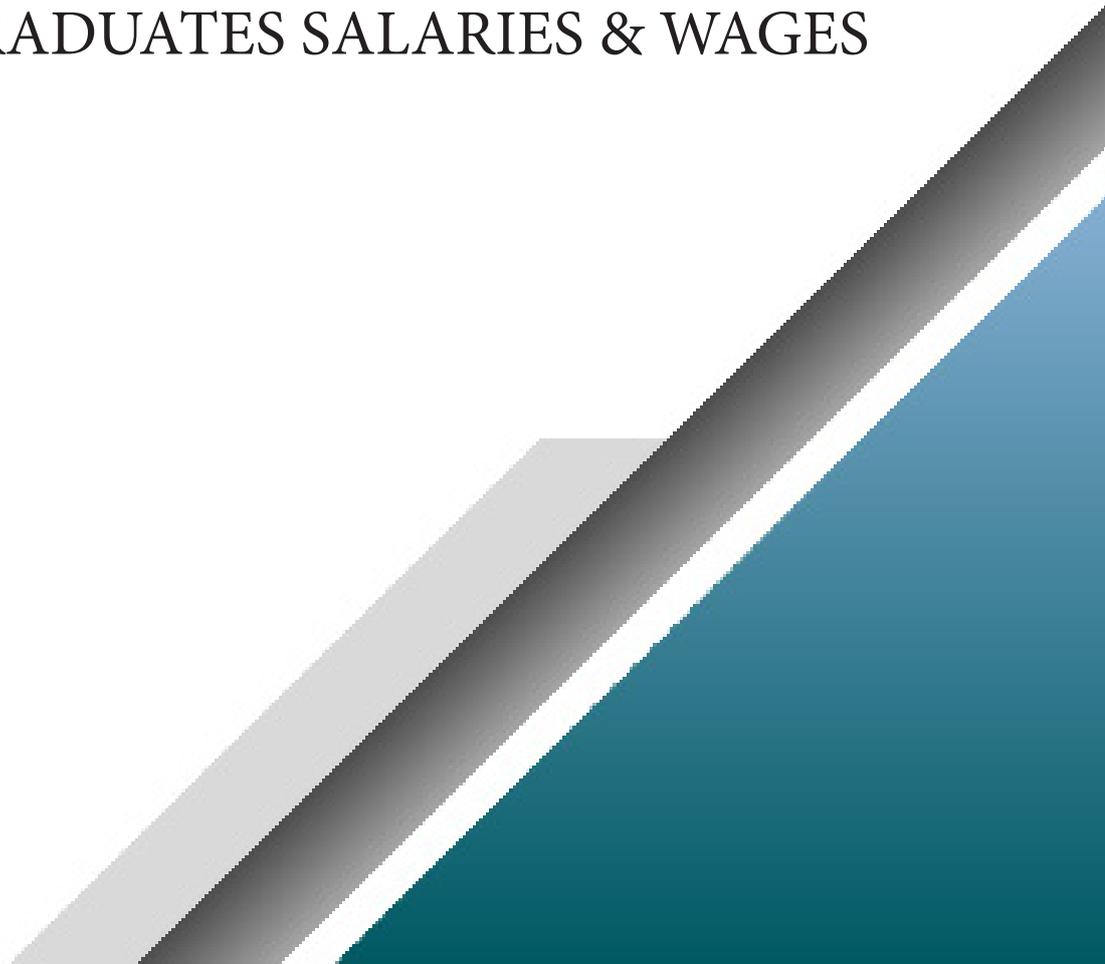
10a **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
≤ 24	2,320	2,367	1,949	1,984	2,083
25 - 34	3,707	3,955	3,371	3,496	3,534
35 - 44	5,822	5,843	5,336	5,355	5,438
≥ 45	8,199	7,954	6,920	7,017	7,148

10b **Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Kumpulan Umur, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Age Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Kumpulan Umur *Age Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
≤ 24	2,112	2,066	1,550	1,590	1,624
25 - 34	3,181	3,450	3,028	3,153	3,206
35 - 44	5,195	5,500	4,922	4,950	5,084
≥ 45	6,859	6,995	6,332	6,433	6,721

10c **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Etnic Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik *Ethnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	4,632	4,766	4,290	4,369	4,603
China *Chinese*	5,625	5,580	5,079	5,194	5,376
India *India*	4,905	5,287	4,628	4,695	4,771
Lain - Lain *Others*	5,158	6,031	4,288	3,050	3,130

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

10d **Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja Kumpulan Etnik, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Etnic Group, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Kumpulan Etnik *Etnic Group*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
Bumiputera *Bumiputera*	3,822	4,025	3,634	3,684	3,996
China *Chinese*	4,386	5,019	4,338	4,497	4,691
India *India*	3,925	4,458	4,021	4,154	4,054
Lain - Lain *Others*	3,272	3,300	2,619	2,626	2,723

10e **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Jantina *Sex*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᵖ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
Lelaki *Male*	5,475	5,585	4,861	4,973	5,137
Perempuan *Female*	4,369	4,498	4,135	4,215	4,374
Ijazah *Degree*	5,940	6,016	5,471	5,559	5,722
Lelaki *Male*	6,894	6,851	6,229	6,323	6,117
Perempuan *Female*	5,154	5,298	4,835	4,922	5,277
Diploma *Diploma*	3,590	3,739	3,311	3,422	3,503
Lelaki *Male*	3,897	4,090	3,436	3,571	3,709
Perempuan *Female*	3,272	3,382	3,172	3,260	3,316

10f **Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Jantina, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Jantina *Sex*		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*		**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
	Lelaki *Male*	4,335	4,644	3,983	4,034	4,239
	Perempuan *Female*	3,727	3,905	3,650	3,680	3,848
Ijazah *Degree*		5,053	5,500	4,949	5,023	5,295
	Lelaki *Male*	5,725	6,250	5,423	5,511	5,614
	Perempuan *Female*	4,600	4,888	4,542	4,590	4,884
Diploma *Diploma*		2,987	3,220	2,850	2,889	3,080
	Lelaki *Male*	3,112	3,430	2,887	2,940	3,182
	Perempuan *Female*	2,818	2,962	2,776	2,800	2,877

10g **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Strata *Starta*		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*		**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
	Bandar *Urban*	5,031	5,149	4,586	4,672	4,783
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	3,810	3,914	3,668	3,776	3,844
Ijazah *Degree*		5,940	6,016	5,471	5,522	5,722
	Bandar *Urban*	6,092	6,143	5,560	5,605	5,732
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	4,663	4,846	4,632	4,727	4,812
Diploma *Diploma*		3,590	3,739	3,311	3,418	3,503
	Bandar *Urban*	3,690	3,849	3,390	3,499	3,529
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	2,811	2,867	2,712	2,747	2,893

10h **Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh dan Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by the Highest Certificate Obtained and Strata, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Strata *Starta*		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*		**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
	Bandar *Urban*	4,013	4,371	3,899	3,959	4,129
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	3,367	3,478	3,095	3,114	3,269
Ijazah *Degree*		5,053	5,500	4,949	5,023	5,295
	Bandar *Urban*	5,146	5,635	4,978	5,060	5,263
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	4,438	4,798	4,479	4,539	4,427
Diploma *Diploma*		2,987	3,220	2,850	2,889	3,080
	Bandar *Urban*	3,036	3,278	2,938	2,979	3,101
	Luar Bandar *Rural*	2,392	2,544	2,220	2,246	2,403

10i **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran *Skill Level*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
Mahir *Skilled*	5,591	5,780	5,316	5,465	5,763
Separuh mahir *Semi-skilled*	2,418	2,486	2,418	2,488	2,695
Berkemahiran rendah *Low-skilled*	1,902	1,999	1,940	2,017	2,202

10j **Penegah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Tahap Kemahiran, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Skill, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Tahap Kemahiran *Skill Level*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
Mahir *Skilled*	4,684	5,175	4,730	4,812	5,193
Separuh mahir *Semi-skilled*	2,139	2,261	2,019	2,049	2,159
Berkemahiran rendah *Low-skilled*	1,802	1,725	1,678	1,698	1,817

10k **Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Sektor *Sector*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
Pertanian *Agriculture*	4,135	4,211	3,229	3,301	3,317
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	9,137	8,859	6,962	7,247	7,623
Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	4,115	4,227	3,889	4,113	4,160
Pembinaan *Construction*	4,976	4,786	3,990	4,246	4,265
Perkhidmatan *Services*	4,965	5,122	4,621	4,682	4,881

10l **Penegah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Sektor, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by Sector, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Sektor *Sector*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
Pertanian *Agriculture*	3,052	3,065	2,374	2,404	2,317
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian *Mining and quarrying*	6,535	7,549	5,576	5,586	6,158
Pembuatan *Manufacturing*	3,106	3,278	3,029	3,072	3,246
Pembinaan *Construction*	3,782	3,901	3,254	3,284	3,544
Perkhidmatan *Services*	4,133	4,497	4,037	4,128	4,325

10m Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Negeri *State*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**4,897**	**5,020**	**4,489**	**4,582**	**4,760**
Johor	4,842	4,945	4,451	4,538	4,688
Kedah	3,832	3,946	3,729	3,806	4,003
Kelantan	4,439	4,622	4,426	4,566	4,594
Melaka	4,086	4,308	4,083	4,258	4,553
Negeri Sembilan	4,641	4,872	4,496	4,676	4,796
Pahang	4,269	4,551	4,392	4,571	4,719
Pulau Pinang	4,270	4,384	4,245	4,330	4,499
Perak	4,005	4,425	3,955	4,200	4,306
Perlis	4,791	4,708	4,315	4,380	4,378
Selangor	5,216	5,376	4,772	4,844	5,082
Terengganu	4,460	4,599	4,058	4,123	4,296
Sabah	4,795	4,820	3,900	3,924	4,162
Sarawak	4,950	4,946	4,300	4,349	4,552
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,424	6,361	5,443	5,468	5,556
W.P. Labuan	4,859	4,824	4,354	4,377	4,530
W.P. Putrajaya	5,413	5,579	5,365	5,530	5,697

Penengah Gaji & Upah Bulanan Siswazah Bekerja mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Median Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employed Graduates by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM)

Negeri *State*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022ᴾ
Jumlah *Total*	**3,936**	**4,300**	**3,815**	**3,911**	**4,128**
Johor	3,950	4,157	3,819	3,871	3,906
Kedah	3,164	3,508	3,052	3,138	3,269
Kelantan	3,911	4,244	3,815	3,898	3,638
Melaka	3,127	3,475	3,420	3,507	3,822
Negeri Sembilan	3,745	3,995	3,634	3,696	4,035
Pahang	3,733	4,063	3,850	3,933	4,078
Pulau Pinang	3,205	3,715	3,485	3,613	3,819
Perak	3,393	3,531	3,403	3,438	3,752
Perlis	4,491	4,100	4,088	4,186	4,190
Selangor	4,220	4,589	4,037	4,130	4,535
Terengganu	3,579	3,701	3,198	3,229	3,535
Sabah	4,517	4,458	3,620	3,635	3,939
Sarawak	4,328	4,345	3,915	3,919	4,228
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,654	5,500	4,976	5,088	5,084
W.P. Labuan	3,911	4,025	3,533	3,561	3,637
W.P. Putrajaya	4,287	4,370	4,356	4,377	4,602

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik siswazah tahunan bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2021. Statistik yang diterbitkan meliputi bilangan siswazah, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah, kadar pengangguran siswazah, siswazah bekerja, guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah, siswazah menganggur, siswazah luar tenaga buruh dan gaji & upah siswazah. Penyusunan dan penerbitan statistik ini adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan *International Labour Organization* dan *International Standard Classification of Education 2011* (ISCED-11). Statistik ini dapat dijadikan input dalam perancangan dan penggubalan dasar pembangunan modal insan negara.

2. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

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

3. SUMBER DATA

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

- Survei Tenaga Buruh, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
- Survei Gaji & Upah, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
- Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia
- Kajian Pengesanan Graduan, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia
- Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET, Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

4.1 UMUR BEKERJA

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

4.2 KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Bumiputera

ii. Cina

iii. India

iv. Lain-lain (termasuk etnik lain dan penduduk bukan warganegara Malaysia)

4.3 SISWAZAH

i) Pekerjaan bagi siswazah 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 tugasan dan kemahiran yang lebih kompleks dan dinamik. Pengelasan pekerjaan berasaskan MASCO 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

1 – Pengurus

2 – Profesional

3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan

7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang

9 – Pekerjaan asas.

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

0 – Angkatan tentera

1 – Pengurus

2 – Profesional

3 – Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

4 – Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

5 – Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

6 – Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan

7 – Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

8 – Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang

9 – Pekerjaan asas

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

4.4 KADAR PENYERTAAN TENAGA BURUH SISWAZAH (KPTBS)

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

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

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

4.5 KADAR PENGANGGURAN SISWAZAH

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

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

4.6 STATUS AKTIVITI SISWAZAH

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

i. **Tenaga buruh siswazah**

Merujuk kepada siswazah yang bekerja atau menganggur.

ii. Siswazah bekerja

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

a. tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;

b. tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula;

c. bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi;

d. bekerja dalam keadaan **guna tenaga tidak penuh**:

- **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran** merujuk kepada ketidaksepadanan pekerjaan dan pencapaian pendidikan. Dalam hal ini, siswazah yang bekerja di pekerjaan separuh mahir atau berkemahiran rendah berada dalam kategori ini.

- **guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa** merujuk kepada kumpulan yang bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi dan berupaya serta sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja.

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

iii. Siswazah menganggur

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

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

iv. Siswazah luar tenaga buruh

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

4.7 KADAR GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH SISWAZAH BERKAITAN MASA

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

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

4.8 KADAR GUNA TENAGA TIDAK PENUH SISWAZAH BERKAITAN KEMAHIRAN

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

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

4.9 STRATA

i. Bandar

Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan tepu bina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010. Kawasan tepu bina adalah kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk berumur 15 tahun dan lebih yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

Definisi kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus

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

ii. Luar Bandar

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

4.10 TARAF PEKERJAAN

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

i. Majikan

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

ii. Pekerja

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

iii. Bekerja sendiri

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

iv. Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji

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

4.11 PEKERJAAN

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 berasaskan *International Standard Classification of Occupation* (ISCO-08). Klasifikasi ini ditambahbaik selaras dengan transformasi proses kerja, bidang pengkhususan suatu tugasan dan kemahiran yang lebih kompleks dan dinamik. Pengelasan pekerjaan berasaskan MASCO 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

i. Pengurus

Pengurus adalah mereka yang membuat keputusan dan mengambil bahagian

dalam penentuan dasar organisasi, merancang, menyusun dan mengarah dalam pentafsiran dan pelaksanaan dasar. Tugas mereka melibatkan tanggungjawab penyusunan keseluruhan organisasi atau untuk satu atau lebih jabatan di dalam sesebuah organisasi.

ii. Profesional

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

iii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

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

iv. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

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

v. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

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

vi. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan

Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan adalah mereka yang menanam dan menuai tanaman ladang atau pokok-pokok renek dan mengumpul buah-buahan, herba dan tanaman liar; menternak, menjaga atau memburu haiwan dan mengeluarkan pelbagai produk ternakan; menanam, memulihara dan mendapatkan hasil hutan; membiak baka atau menangkap ikan; dan memelihara

atau mengumpul pelbagai hidupan akuatik lain. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah penanam tanaman ladang, 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, penempaan logam dan mendirikan struktur logam; membuat, melaras, menyelenggara dan membaik pulih jentera, kelengkapan atau peralatan; menjalankan kerja percetakan; dan mengeluarkan atau memproses barang makanan, tekstil atau kayu, logam dan barangan lain termasuk barang kraftangan. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah pembina rumah, tukang kayu dan mekanik.

viii. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang

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

ix. Pekerja asas

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

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

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

Tahap Kemahiran	Pekerjaan
Mahir	1. Pengurus
	2. Profesional
	3. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

Separuh mahir	4. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
	5. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
	6. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan
	7. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
	8. Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang
Berkemahiran rendah	9. Pekerja asas

4.12 INDUSTRI

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

i. Pertanian

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

ii. Perlombongan & pengkuarian

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

iii. Pembuatan

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

Subsektor Pembuatan terdiri daripada lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

- Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan;
- Minuman dan produk tembakau;
- Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit;
- Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan;
- Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik;

- Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka;
- Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal; dan
- Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan.

iv. Pembinaan

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

v. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan merangkumi lapan (8) aktiviti iaitu:

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

4.13 GAJI & UPAH

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

5. METODOLOGI

5.1 ANGGARAN POPULASI SISWAZAH

Kaedah imputasi digunakan untuk menganggar keluaran siswazah berdasarkan kepada bilangan keluaran yang dilaporkan dalam Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi, Kajian Pengesanan Graduan dan Kajian Pengesanan Graduan TVET oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi. Seterusnya, angka tersebut digunakan bagi menganggar populasi siswazah dan diselaraskan dengan komponen migrasi berdasarkan data graduan luar negara yang kembali ke Malaysia setelah tamat pengajian, data siswazah yang melanjutkan pengajian serta data anggaran kematian siswazah.

5.2 PELAPORAN

Indikator siswazah umur bekerja 15 tahun dan ke atas yang dilaporkan dalam

penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada data profil Survei Tenaga Buruh. Selain itu, statistik gaji & upah siswazah diperoleh daripada Survei Gaji & Upah oleh DOSM.

6. KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK

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

i. Ralat pensampelan

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

ii. Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan survei yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respons dan kesilapan semasa prosesan sama ada di peringkat penyuntingan, pengekodan atau tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya ralat bukan pensampelan adalah di tahap minimum. Antaranya adalah melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan kualiti secara rawak dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi untuk memastikan kesahihan maklum balas yang dicatatkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti tempat kediaman kosong, tiada penghuni di rumah atau enggan bekerjasama dalam survei, maka penganggaran saiz sampel survei ini telah mengambil kira kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respons yang berpunca daripada tempat kediaman kosong.

Di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua jenis ralat bukan pensampelan.

7. PEMBUNDARAN

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

8. SEMAKAN

Statistik siswazah yang dilaporkan mungkin berubah disebabkan oleh perubahan sumber

data yang digunakan.

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

9. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

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

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents annual graduates statistics for the period of 2017 to 2021. The statistics published comprises of number of graduates, graduates labour force participation rate, graduates unemployment rate, employed graduates, underemployment of graduates, unemployed graduates, graduates outside labour force and salaries & wages of graduates. The compilations and publications of these statistics are guided by the concepts and definitions from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-11). These statistics can be used as one of the inputs in the planning and formulation of national human capital development policy.

2. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

3. DATA SOURCES

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

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

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.1 WORKING AGE

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

4.2 ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic group is categorised as follows:

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

4.3 i) Occupation of graduates 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 occupotion

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

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

4.4 GRADUATES LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (GLFPR)

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

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

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

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:

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

4.6 GRADUATES ACTIVITY STATUS

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

i. **Graduates in the labour force**

Refers to graduates who are either employed or unemployed.

ii. **Employed graduates**

Employed graduates who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own account

worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered as employed graduates if they:

  a. *did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;*

  b *were temporarily laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to week;*

  c. *were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of the work or due to insufficient work;*

  c. *were employed in the category of underemployed:*

  • ***skill-related underemployment*** *refer to occupation and qualification mismatch. In this context, graduates worked in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupation were in this category.*

  • ***time-related underemployment*** *refer to a group of graduates who worked less than 30 hours due to the nature of the work or insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours work.*

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

iii. *Unemployed graduates*

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

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

iv. *Graduates outside labour force*

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

4.7 GRADUATES TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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

4.8 GRADUATES SKILLED-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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

4.9 STRATA

i. Urban

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

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

ii. Rural

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

4.10 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Status in employment refers to the position or status of graduates who are employed within

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

i. Employer

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

ii. Employee

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

iii. Own account worker

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

iv. Unpaid family worker

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

4.11 OCCUPATION

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

i. Managers

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

ii. Professionals

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

iii. Technicians and associate professionals

Technicians and associate professionals group perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods and business regulations. Included under this category are

those usually worked under the direction and supervision of professionals such as laboratory technicians, quality control technicians and chief foremen. They control and coordinate the activities of the workers under their supervision.

iv. Clerical support workers

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

v. Service and sales workers

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

vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

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

vii. Craft and related trades workers

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

viii. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

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

ix. Elementary workers

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

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

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

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

4.12 INDUSTRY

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

i. Agriculture

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

ii. Mining & quarrying

Mining & quarrying includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achived 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 manufacturig.

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.*

4.13 SALARIES & WAGES

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

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 ESTIMATION OF GRADUATES POPULATION

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

5.2 REPORTING

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

6. RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS

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

i. Sampling error

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

ii. Non-sampling error

The error may rise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing either through editing, coding or data capture. To ensure that data is of high quality, several administrative procedures were taken to minimise non-sampling errors. Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the recorded information.

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home' or refusal to cooperate, the sample size estimation for this survey has taken into account all those possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant home. Publicity was carried out widely through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.

In addition, at the data processing stage, consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented for each variable in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

7. ROUNDING

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

8. REVISION

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

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

9. SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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