



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

KENYATAAN MEDIA

**LAPORAN KAJIAN DIASPORA MALAYSIA:
RAKYAT MALAYSIA BEKERJA DI LUAR NEGARA 2022 DAN 2023**

**Purata 83.0% Tenaga Kerja Malaysia di Brunei dan Singapura
Adalah Kategori Mahir dan Separa Mahir**

PUTRAJAYA, 19 Februari 2024 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menjalankan dua kajian berkenaan diaspora Malaysia iaitu Kajian Diaspora Malaysia di Brunei Darussalam pada tahun 2023 dan Kajian Perlindungan Keselamatan Sosial Rakyat Malaysia Bekerja Di Luar Negara: Singapura pada tahun 2022 dengan kerjasama PERKESO. Kedua-dua kajian ini mempunyai objektif utama yang sama iaitu untuk memprofilkan diaspora Malaysia yang berada di Brunei Darussalam dan Singapura dengan memberi fokus kepada rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di sana. Selain itu juga, kajian-kajian ini turut melihat kepada kecenderungan rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara tentang keperluan perlindungan keselamatan sosial.

Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia memaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan telah menjadikan diaspora sebagai salah satu perkara yang perlu ditangani di dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 (RMKe-12) Berdasarkan dapatan kajian 2022, didapati bahawa 38.0 peratus diaspora Malaysia yang berada di Singapura adalah golongan pekerja, manakala 62.0 peratus berada di Singapura atas tujuan lain seperti menjalankan perniagaan, menjalani latihan dan penyelidikan, pendidikan atau berkahwin dengan warga Singapura.

Dapatan kajian 2023 pula menunjukkan 50.0 peratus diaspora Malaysia di Brunei Darussalam merupakan golongan pekerja, manakala selebihnya adalah disebabkan faktor sosial seperti berkahwin dengan warga Brunei, mengikut suami yang bekerja atau atas urusan kekeluargaan. Namun begitu terdapat satu dapatan yang signifikan kerana persamaan sebab keberadaan di Singapura atau di Brunei Darussalam, iaitu rakyat Malaysia berada di sana adalah untuk menjalankan perniagaan.

Dapatan kedua-dua kajian diaspora ini juga menunjukkan dominasi diaspora di kalangan kaum Melayu dan Cina berbanding dengan kaum-kaum lain. Negeri asal yang mendominasi diaspora Malaysia di Singapura adalah Johor, Kedah dan Perak. Manakala Sarawak, Sabah dan Johor mendominasi negeri asal diaspora Malaysia di Brunei Darussalam.

Hampir separuh daripada diaspora Malaysia yang berada di Brunei Darussalam berumur di dalam lingkungan 40 tahun dan ke atas berbanding hanya 32.0 peratus diaspora Malaysia di Singapura berumur di dalam lingkungan yang sama. Kedua-dua kajian ini juga menunjukkan lebih daripada separuh diaspora Malaysia yang berada di Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam memiliki pendidikan tertiar iaitu peringkat STPM dan ke atas.

Ketua Perangkawan menghuraikan lebih lanjut tentang rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam, dan mendapati bahawa majoriti daripada mereka bekerja sebagai pekerja mahir atau separa mahir. Di Singapura didapati 39.0 peratus diaspora yang bekerja adalah pekerja mahir dan 35.0 peratus bekerja sebagai pekerja separa mahir. Manakala 68.0 peratus diaspora yang bekerja di Brunei Darussalam adalah pekerja mahir dan 24.1 peratus bekerja sebagai pekerja separa mahir.

Bagi gaji kasar bulanan pula didapati 66.7 peratus responden yang bekerja di Singapura menerima gaji di antara SGD1,500 hingga SGD3,599 sebulan dan 18.5 peratus menerima gaji di antara SGD3,600 hingga SGD9,999 sebulan. Manakala bagi yang bekerja di Brunei Darussalam pula, 41.3 peratus responden yang bekerja menerima gaji kasar bulanan di antara BND1,000 hingga BND3,000 dan 43.5 peratus

lagi menerima gaji kasar bulanan di antara BND3,001 hingga BND10,000 sebulan. Jumlah gaji kasar bulanan tertinggi yang direkodkan di Singapura adalah SGD18,000 dan BND15,000 di Brunei Darussalam.

Analisis juga mendapati bahawa lebih daripada separuh rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja dengan kelulusan SPM atau setara bekerja sebagai pekerja Mahir dan Separa Mahir di kedua-dua negara ini. Manakala pekerja yang mempunyai kelulusan Sarjana Muda dan bekerja sebagai pekerja Mahir di kedua-dua negara ini, majoritinya berumur 25 tahun hingga 34 tahun.

Kajian ini juga meninjau kecenderungan perancangan kerjaya rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam, didapati majoriti daripada mereka merancang untuk meneruskan pekerjaan di negara-negara tersebut. Selain itu juga didapati kecenderungan rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di Brunei Darussalam untuk berhijrah lebih tinggi berbanding dengan rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di Singapura. Antara faktor utama kenapa rakyat Malaysia memilih untuk bekerja di Singapura atau di Brunei Darussalam adalah peluang pekerjaan dan persekitaran kerja yang baik, gaji yang lebih lumayan serta kadar pertukaran mata wang Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam yang tinggi (Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam mengikat nilai matawang yang sama di bawah perjanjian Pertukaran Mata Wang (CIA) 1967).

Kajian 2023 juga turut melihat kecenderungan bakal tenaga kerja di kalangan pelajar Institusi Latihan Jabatan Tenaga Manusia (ILJTM), Kementerian Sumber Manusia. Survei atas talian turut digunakan untuk mendapatkan trend pemilihan pekerjaan di kalangan pelajar ILJTM. Jumlah responden untuk survei ini adalah 8,444 orang pelajar. Dapatan survei ini menunjukkan bahawa para pelajar memilih untuk bekerja di sektor yang menjamin kestabilan kerjaya mereka, dapat menggunakan kemahiran yang mereka ada dan pekerjaan yang memberikan gaji yang lumayan dan setara dengan tahap pendidikan dan kemahiran mereka. Keutamaan sektor pilihan mereka adalah sektor kerajaan (35.2%) kerana jaminan kestabilan kerjaya, bekerja di luar negara (30.0%) kerana gaji yang lumayan dan dapat menggunakan kemahiran mereka, menjadi usahawan (18.7%) dan akhirnya sektor perindustrian (16.1%) di

Malaysia. Negara destinasi utama pilihan mereka adalah Singapura, Jepun, Australia, Arab Saudi dan Brunei Darussalam.

Dato' Sri Dr Uzir Mahidin turut memaklumkan bahawa analisis terperinci yang dibuat menerusi kajian 2022 dan 2023 menunjukkan bahawa rakyat Malaysia mempunyai peluang dan ruang untuk terus memilih bekerja di luar negara. Pendidikan Malaysia diiktiraf di negara luar sehingga membolehkan pekerja dengan tahap pendidikan minimum SPM berjaya meningkatkan kerjaya mereka dari pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah kepada pekerjaan Separa Mahir atau Mahir di Singapura dan Brunei Darussalam. Pekerja dengan kelulusan tertiar di Malaysia turut diiktiraf di peringkat antarabangsa, ini bukan sahaja memberikan peluang kerjaya yang lebih luas kepada rakyat Malaysia tetapi juga pengiktirafan institusi pengajian tinggi awam dan swasta di Malaysia kerana dapat melahirkan pekerja yang diiktiraf secara global.

Walaupun situasi ini akan menunjukkan impak negatif terutama isu *Brain Drain* iaitu Malaysia kehilangan tenaga pakar dan juga kerugian kewangan kerana majoriti yang bekerja di luar negara adalah hasil daripada sistem pendidikan Malaysia. Sewajarnya Malaysia tidak boleh menjadikan isu brain drain ini sebagai isu yang negatif tetapi menukarkan kepada konsep *Brain Circulation*, iaitu diaspora Malaysia ini akhirnya akan kembali semula ke Malaysia selepas satu tempoh masa yang dirancang oleh mereka.

Bagi menggunakan konsep *Brain Circulation* sebagai salah satu kaedah menarik minat diaspora Malaysia untuk kembali atau bekerja di Malaysia, konsep ini perlu dilihat dengan lebih menyeluruh dan tersusun. Kerajaan juga perlu melihat proses pengurusan diaspora secara holistik dan tidak terhad kepada fungsi-fungsi tersedia di dalam kementerian atau agensi kerajaan. Tumpuan pengurusan diaspora bukan hanya untuk membawa mereka pulang, tetapi bagaimana untuk memanfaatkan negara dengan kepakaran yang mereka ada di samping memberikan kesejahteraan kepada diaspora apabila mereka kembali ke Malaysia.

Terdapat keperluan kritikal untuk Kerajaan Malaysia mengubah struktur pasaran buruh supaya dapat bersaing untuk mendapatkan pelabur asing serta mengekalkan

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dan menarik guna tenaga untuk terus kekal di dalam negara. Keupayaan untuk mengubah struktur pasaran buruh Malaysia bukan sahaja akan dapat meningkatkan ekonomi tetapi secara tidak langsung akan mempunyai kesan ke atas kadar mata wang Ringgit Malaysia, gaji, automasi dan mekanisasi industri jangka masa panjang.

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

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

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

Pangkalan Data Utama (PADU) telah dilancarkan pada 2 Januari 2024. PADU mengandungi profil individu dan isi rumah meliputi warganegara dan pemastautin tetap di Malaysia. Matlamat utama PADU untuk memastikan rakyat Malaysia tidak tercicir daripada setiap inisiatif berpaksikan rakyat yang dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan. Dimohon kerjasama untuk mendaftar dan mengemaskini PADU sebelum atau pada 31 Mac 2024. Sila layari <https://www.padu.gov.my> bagi maklumat lanjut berkaitan PADU atau menghubungi talian hotline berikut:

- i) Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia : 1-800-88-7720 /1-800-88-7721
- ii) Pertanyaan secara online melalui SISPA: <https://padu.spab.gov.my>

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT
KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
19 FEBRUARI 2024**

LAMPIRAN 1 : PERBANDINGAN UTAMA KAJIAN-KAJIAN DIASPORA MALAYSIA: BEKERJA DI LUAR NEGARA

Demografi

Singapore		Brunei Darussalam	
Tujuan			
38.0% : Bekerja		50.0% : Bekerja	
62.0% : Tujuan lain		50.0% : Tujuan lain	
i. Perniagaan	47.4%	i. Berkahwin dengan warga Brunei	39.4%
ii. Latihan dan Penyelidikan	23.1%	ii. Urusan keluarga	31.6%
iii. Pendidikan	17.1%	iii. Perniagaan	16.4%
iv. Berkahwin dengan warga Singapura	10.1%	iv. Mengikut pasangan bekerja di Brunei	9.4%
Jantina			
62.0% : Lelaki		67.0% : Lelaki	
38.0% : Perempuan		33.0% : Perempuan	
Kohort Umur			
20.0% : Bawah 20 tahun		5.9% : Bawah 20 tahun	
48.0% : 25 - 39 tahun		37.6% : 25 - 39 tahun	
32.0% : 40 tahun dan ke atas		49.0% : 40 tahun dan ke atas	
Kaum			
46.2% : Cina		44.0% : Melayu	
40.2% : Melayu		31.4% : Cina	
11.3% : India		19.0% : Bumiputera Sarawak dan Sabah	
Pendidikan			
36.0% : SPM dan setara		23.8% : SPM dan setara	
22.8% : STPM dan setara		5.3% : STPM dan setara	
15.6% : Diploma dan setara		18.4% : Diploma dan setara	
12.2% : Sarjana Muda		29.1% : Sarjana Muda	
Negeri Asal			
38.3% : Johor		40.3% : Sarawak	
12.3% : Kedah		15.4% : Sabah	
9.0% : Perak		9.1% : Johor	

Pekerjaan

Singapura

Brunei Darussalam

Kategori Pekerjaan

39.0% : Mahir

35.0% : Separa Mahir

26.0% : Berkemahiran Rendah

68.0% : Mahir

24.1% : Separa Mahir

7.9% : Berkemahiran Rendah

Pekerjaan Utama

24.0% : Pekerjaan Sokongan
Perkeranian

20.0% : Profesional

15.0% : Operator Mesin dan
Loji Pemasang

15.0% : Juruteknik dan
Profesional Bersekutu

12.0% : Pekerja Perkhidmatan
dan Jualan

15.2% : Profesional - Jurutera

12.4% : Juruteknik dan
Profesional Bersekutu

9.3% : Pengurus

6.2% : Pekerjaan Sokongan
Perkeranian

5.5% : Guru

Status Pekerjaan

89.4% : Tetap Sepenuh Masa

10.6% : Lain-lain

50.7% : Kontrak Bertempoh Tetap

39.3% : Tetap Sepenuh Masa

10.0% : Lain-lain

Gaji Kasar Bulanan

13.3% : SGD1,499 dan ke bawah

66.7% : SGD1,500 - SGD3,599

18.5% : SGD3,600 - SGD9,999

1.2% : SGD10,000 - SGD17,999

0.2% : SGD18,000 dan ke atas

10.4% : BND1,000 dan ke bawah

41.3% : BND1,001 - BND3,000

43.5% : BND3,001 - BND10,000

4.8% : BND10,001 - BND15,000

Gaji Kasar Bulanan Pekerja Mahir

38.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599

21.0% : SGD3,600 - SGD4,999

10.0% : SGD5,000 - SGD6,999

Gaji Tertinggi : SGD18,000

29.8% : BND1,001 - BND3,000

36.6% : BND3,001 - BND6,000

14.7% : BND6,001 - BND10,000

Gaji Tertinggi : BND15,000

Gaji Kasar Bulanan Pekerja Separa Mahir

47.0% : SGD1,500 - SGD2,199

26.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599

Gaji Tertinggi : SGD9,999

67.7% : BND1,001 - BND3,000

14.7% : BND3,001 - BND6,000

Gaji Tertinggi : BND11,000

Gaji Kasar Bulanan Pekerja Berkemahiran Rendah

40.0% : SGD1,500 - SGD2,199

34.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599

Gaji Tertinggi : SGD6,999

36.8% : BND1,000 dan ke bawah

52.6% : BND1,001 - BND2,000

Gaji Tertinggi : BND3,000

Pekerjaan

Singapura

Brunei Darussalam

Pendidikan : SPM dan setara

20.0% : Pekerja Mahir

- 40.0% pekerja berumur 40 tahun dan ke atas

43.0% : Pekerja Separa Mahir

- 33.0% pekerja berumur 40 tahun dan ke atas

37.0% : Pekerja Berkemahiran Rendah

- 40.0% pekerja berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun

21.0% : Pekerja Mahir

- 85.0% pekerja berumur 35 tahun dan ke atas

51.0% : Pekerja Separa Mahir

- 45.0% pekerja berumur 35 tahun dan ke atas

23.0% : Pekerja Berkemahiran Rendah

- 53.0% pekerja berumur di bawah 35 tahun

Pendidikan : Ijazah Sarjana Muda

77.0% : Pekerja Mahir

- 52.0% pekerja berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun

13.0% : Pekerja Separa Mahir

- 51.0% pekerja berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun

10.0% : Pekerja Berkemahiran Rendah

- 69.0% pekerja berumur 25 hingga 34 tahun

94.0% : Pekerja Mahir

- 69.0% pekerja berumur 35 tahun dan ke atas

6.0% : Pekerja Separa Mahir

- 60.0% pekerja berumur 35 tahun dan ke atas

Kecenderungan untuk terus bekerja di luar negara

Singapura	Brunei Darussalam
Terus Bekerja	
62.0% : Terus bekerja	89.0% : Terus bekerja
20.0% : Tidak	11.0% : Tidak
18.0% : Tidak pasti	
Tempoh	
33.2% : 3 hingga 5 tahun	27.0% : 3 hingga 5 tahun
48.4% : 6 tahun atau lebih	50.0% : 6 tahun atau lebih
3.0% : Berhijrah	14.0% : Berhijrah
Faktor	
i. Peluang pekerjaan lebih baik.	i. Gaji yang lebih lumayan.
ii. Gaji yang lebih lumayan.	ii. Persekitaran kerja yang baik.
iii. Kadar pertukaran mata wang SGD yang tinggi.	iii. Kadar pertukaran mata wang BND yang tinggi.
iv. Pekerjaan yang stabil.	iv. Ahli keluarga ada bersama di Brunei Darussalam.
v. Taraf hidup yang lebih baik.	v. Pekerjaan yang stabil.



**MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

MEDIA STATEMENT

**MALAYSIAN DIASPORA: MALAYSIAN WORKING ABROAD 2023 &
2022**

**On Average, 83.0% of Malaysians Employed in Singapore and Brunei
Darussalam Belong to the Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workforce**

PUTRAJAYA, 19TH February 2024 – The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has undertaken two studies about the Malaysian Diaspora. These studies include the “Malaysian Diaspora in Brunei Darussalam in 2023” and the “Social Security Protection of Malaysians working Abroad: Singapore in 2022”, conducted in collaboration with PERKESO. The primary aim of these studies is to profile Malaysians residing in Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, specifically focusing on those engaged in employment. Furthermore, the research explores the inclinations of Malaysians working abroad regarding their requirements for social security protection.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “Diaspora is one of the focal points to be addressed in the 12th Malaysia Plan (MP12) and the survey findings serve as important input for the MP 12. The main findings indicated that 38.0 per cent of the Malaysian diaspora in Singapore are employed, while the remaining 62.0 per cent are in Singapore for various reasons such as engaging in business, participating in training and research, pursuing education, or marrying a Singaporean.

The findings from the 2023 study also revealed that 50.0 per cent of the Malaysian diaspora in Brunei Darussalam are workers, with the remainder attributed to social factors like marrying a Bruneian, accompanying a spouse working in Brunei

Darussalam, and familial considerations. Notably, a significant discovery indicates that Malaysians residing in both Singapore and Brunei Darussalam are actively involved in business activities within these respective countries.

In addition, the results from these two diaspora studies highlight the prevalence of the diaspora within the Malay and Chinese communities, surpassing other ethnic groups. Johor, Kedah, and Perak emerged as the predominant states of origin for the Malaysian diaspora in Singapore. In contrast, Sarawak, Sabah, and Johor take precedence as the primary states of origin for the Malaysian diaspora in Brunei Darussalam.

Nearly half of the Malaysian diaspora residing in Brunei Darussalam are aged 40 and older, whereas only 32.0 per cent of the Malaysian diaspora in Singapore fall within the same age group. Both studies indicate that more than half of the Malaysian diaspora in both Singapore and Brunei Darussalam possess tertiary education, specifically at the STPM level and above.

The Chief Statistician further elaborated on Working Abroad. An analysis of the employment status of Malaysians in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam revealed that a significant portion of them were engaged in Skilled or Semi-Skilled occupations. More precisely, in Singapore, 39.0% of the employed diaspora are categorised as skilled workers, while 35.0% are engaged in semi-skilled positions. In the case of Brunei Darussalam, 68.0 per cent of the working diaspora are identified as skilled workers, with 24.1 per cent holding semi-skilled positions.

Regarding the monthly gross salary, it was observed that 66.7 per cent of respondents employed in Singapore receive a monthly income ranging from SGD1,500 to SGD3,599, with an additional 18.5 per cent earning between SGD3,600 to SGD9,999 per month. Conversely, among those working in Brunei Darussalam, 41.3 per cent of respondents received a monthly gross salary between BND1,000 to BND3,000, while another 43.5 per cent earned a monthly gross salary ranging from BND3,001 to

BND10,000. The highest recorded monthly gross salary is SGD18,000 in Singapore and BND15,000 in Brunei Darussalam.

The analysis also revealed that over half of Malaysians holding an SPM qualification or its equivalent are employed as Skilled and Semi-Skilled workers in both of these countries. Additionally, for individuals with a Bachelor's degree working as skilled workers in both countries, the majority fall within the age range of 25 to 34 years old.

This study also examined the inclination in career planning of Malaysians working in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam, it was found that the majority of them plan to continue working in those countries. Additionally, the study revealed that Malaysians employed in Brunei Darussalam exhibit a higher inclination to migrate **as** compared to their counterparts working in Singapore. Key reasons why Malaysians opt to work in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam include enhanced job prospects, favourable working conditions, attractive salaries, and advantageous exchange rates for BND and SGD.

The 2023 study also examined the potential workforce among students of the Jabatan Tenaga Manusia Institution (ILJTM), Ministry of Human Resources. An online survey was conducted to discern job selection trends among ILJTM students, with a total of 8,444 students participating. The survey findings reveal that students opt for employment in sectors ensuring career stability, the application of their acquired skills, and jobs offering decent salaries commensurate with their education and skills. The preferred sector, chosen by 35.2 per cent of students, is the government sector due to its guarantee of career stability, followed by working abroad (30.0%) for its attractive salary and skill utilisation. Entrepreneurship is chosen by 18.7%, and the industrial sector in Malaysia is preferred by 16.1 per cent. For those considering working abroad, the top destination countries are Singapore, Japan, Australia, Saudi Arabia, and Brunei Darussalam.

Dato'Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin summarised that the in-depth studies of 2022 and 2023 reveal that Malaysians have the option to persist in selecting employment opportunities abroad. Recognition of Malaysian education on the global stage facilitates the upward

mobility of individuals with a fundamental educational background in SPM, allowing them to progress from low-skilled positions to semi-skilled or skilled in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam. Additionally, individuals possessing tertiary qualifications in Malaysia are globally recognised, expanding career prospects for Malaysians and highlighting the commendable reputation of both public and private higher education institutions in Malaysia for nurturing global talents.

Nonetheless, this scenario is poised to have an adverse effect, notably concerning Brain Drain, wherein Malaysia experiences a loss of skilled talents, leading to financial ramifications since a significant portion of those employed abroad originated from the Malaysian education system. Consequently, Malaysia must reframe the narrative around brain drain, transforming it into a positive concept known as Brain Circulation. This shift in perspective means that the Malaysian diaspora will eventually return to Malaysia after a predetermined period, thereby contributing their acquired expertise and experiences back to the country.

To leverage the Brain Circulation concept as a strategy for enticing the Malaysian Diaspora to return or contribute to Malaysia's economy, it is essential to view this concept more comprehensively and systematically. The government must adopt a holistic approach to diaspora management, extending beyond the confines of government ministries and agencies. The primary objective of diaspora management should not solely revolve around repatriation but also encompass how to harness their expertise for the benefit of the country while ensuring the well-being of the diaspora upon their return to Malaysia.

There exists a pressing need for the Malaysian government to revamp the structure of the labour market, enabling it to compete effectively with foreign investors and fostering the retention and attraction of employment within the country. The ability to reshape the Malaysian labour market will not only bolster the economy but will also, in the long term, exert an indirect influence on factors such as the Malaysia Ringgit currency rate, wage levels, and advancements in automation and industrial mechanisation.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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

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

The Central Database (PADU) was launched on 2 January 2024. PADU contains individual and household profiles covering citizens and permanent residents of Malaysia. The main goal of PADU is to ensure that Malaysians are not left behind from citizen centric initiatives implemented by the Government. Your kind cooperation is requested to register and update PADU by 31 March 2024. Please visit <https://www.padu.gov.my> for more information related to PADU or contact the following hotlines:

- i. Department of Statistics Malaysia : 1-800-88-7720 /1-800-88-7721*
- ii. Online Enquiries through SISPA: <https://padu.spab.gov.my>.*

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
19TH FEBRUARY 2024**

APPENDIX 1: KEY FINDINGS: MALAYSIAN DIASPORA STUDIES IN SINGAPORE AND BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Demographic

Singapore	Brunei Darussalam
Purpose	
38.0% : Employment	50.0% : Employment
62.0% : Other purposes	50.0% : Other purposes
i. Business 47.4%	i. Married to Bruneian 39.4%
ii. Research and Training 23.1%	ii. Family Matter 31.6%
iii. Education 17.1%	iii. Business 16.4%
iv. Married to Singaporean 10.1%	iv. Spouse working in Brunei 9.4%
Gender	
62.0% : Male	67.0% : Male
38.0% : Female	33.0% : Female
Age Cohort	
20.0% : Below 20 years old	5.9% : Below 20 years old
48.0% : 25 - 39 years old	37.6% : 25 - 39 years old
32.0% : 40 years old and above	49.0% : 40 years old and above
Race	
46.2% : Chinese	44.0% : Malay
40.2% : Malay	31.4% : Chinese
11.3% : Indian	19.0% : Bumiputera Sarawak dan Sabah
Education	
36.0% : SPM and equivalent	23.8% : SPM and equivalent
22.8% : STPM and equivalent	5.3% : STPM and equivalent
15.6% : Diploma and equivalent	18.4% : Diploma and equivalent
12.2% : Bachelor Degree	29.1% : Bachelor Degree
State of Origin	
38.3% : Johor	40.3% : Sarawak
12.3% : Kedah	15.4% : Sabah
9.0% : Perak	9.1% : Johor

Employment

Singapore

Brunei Darussalam

Job Category

39.0% : Skilled
35.0% : Semi-Skilled
26.0% : Low Skilled

68.0% : Skilled
24.1% : Semi-Skilled
7.9% : Low Skilled

Main Job

24.0% : Clerical Support Workers
20.0% : Professionals
15.0% : Plant and Machine
Operators and Assemblers
15.0% : Technician and Associates
Professionals
12.0% : Service and Sales Workers

15.2% : Professionals - Engineer
12.4% : Technician and
Associates Professionals
9.3% : Managers
6.2% : Clerical Support Workers
5.5% : Teacher

Job Status

89.4% : Full-time permanent
contract
10.6% : Others

50.7% : Fixed term contract
39.3% : Full-time permanent
contract
10.0% : Others

Monthly Gross Salary

13.3% : SGD1,499 and below
66.7% : SGD1,500 - SGD3,599
18.5% : SGD3,600 - SGD9,999
1.2% : SGD10,000 - SGD17,999
0.2% : SGD18,000 and above

10.4% : BND1,000 and below
41.3% : BND1,001 - BND3,000
43.5% : BND3,001 - BND10,000
4.8% : BND10,001 - BND15,000

Monthly Gross Salary Skilled Worker

38.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599
21.0% : SGD3,600 - SGD4,999
10.0% : SGD5,000 - SGD6,999
Highest Salary: SGD18,000

29.8% : BND1,001 - BND3,000
36.6% : BND3,001 - BND6,000
14.7% : BND6,001 - BND10,000
Highest Salary : BND15,000

Monthly Gross Salary Semi-Skilled Worker

47.0% : SGD1,500 - SGD2,199
26.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599
Highest Salary : SGD9,999

67.7% : BND1,001 - BND3,000
14.7% : BND3,001 - BND6,000
Highest Salary : BND11,000

Monthly Gross Salary Low Skilled

40.0% : SGD1,500 - SGD2,199
34.0% : SGD2,200 - SGD3,599
Highest Salary : SGD6,999

36.8% : BND1,000 and below
52.6% : BND1,001 - BND2,000
Highest Salary : BND3,000

Employment

Singapore

Brunei Darussalam

Education : SPM and equivalent

20.0% : Skilled Worker

- 40.0% of workers aged 40 and over

43.0% : Semi-Skilled Worker

- 33.0% of workers aged 40 and over

37.0% : Low Skilled Worker

- 40.0% of workers aged 25 to 34 years old

21.0% : Skilled Worker

- 85.0% of workers aged 35 and over

51.0% : Semi-Skilled Worker

- 45.0% of workers aged 35 and over

23.0% : Low Skilled Worker

- 53.0% of workers aged 35 and under

Education : Bachelor Degree

77.0% : Skilled Worker

- 52.0% of workers aged 25 to 34 years old

13.0% : Semi-Skilled Worker

- 51.0% of workers aged 25 to 34 years old

10.0% : Low Skilled Worker

- 69.0% of workers aged 25 to 34 years old

94.0% : Skilled Worker

- 69.0% of workers aged 35 and over

6.0% : Semi-Skilled Worker

- 60.0% of workers aged 35 and over

Tendency To Continue Working Abroad

Singapore	Brunei Darussalam
Career Planning	
62.0% : Keep Working	89.0% : Keep Working
20.0% : No	11.0% : No
18.0% : Not Sure	
Duration	
33.2% : 3 to 5 years	27.0% : 3 to 5 years
48.4% : 6 years and more	50.0% : 6 years and more
3.0% : Migrate	14.0% : Migrate
Reasons For Working Abroad	
i. Good job opportunity.	i. Good salary.
ii. Good salary.	ii. Good work environment.
iii. High SGD exchange rate.	iii. High BND exchange rate.
iv. Stable employment	iv. Family members are with me in Brunei Darussalam.
v. Better standard of living.	v. Stable employment.