



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2021

Kadar pengangguran siswazah berkurang kepada 4.1 peratus manakala sebanyak 33.9 peratus siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran

PUTRAJAYA, 27 Julai 2022 – Kadar pengangguran siswazah berkurang kepada 4.1 peratus manakala sebanyak 33.9 peratus siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini dalam keluaran **Statistik Siswazah 2021**. Penerbitan ini memperihailah keseluruhan penawaran buruh siswazah pada 2021 mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Bilangan siswazah di Malaysia adalah 5.61 juta orang pada 2021 yang merangkumi 22.1 peratus daripada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 tahun dan ke atas. Siswazah merujuk kepada individu yang memiliki sijil tertinggi yang diperolehi daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf, dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun. Siswazah lulusan ijazah meliputi 53.6 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 3.00 juta orang manakala lulusan diploma terdiri daripada 46.4 peratus (2.60 juta orang). Daripada keseluruhan siswazah pada tahun tersebut, sebanyak 4.77 juta berada dalam tenaga buruh, merekodkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) sebanyak 85.0 peratus. Perbandingan tahun ke tahun, bilangan tenaga buruh naik 4.6 peratus berikutan peningkatan dalam siswazah bekerja manakala bilangan siswazah menganggur menurun."

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Pada 2021, ekonomi Malaysia telah memperoleh momentum ke arah pemulihan secara beransur-ansur dan seterusnya mendorong kedudukan pasaran buruh yang lebih baik pada tahun tersebut berbanding tahun 2020. Sejajar dengan itu, bilangan siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 5.0 peratus dengan mencatatkan 4.57 juta orang (2020: 4.35 juta orang). Sekitar dua pertiga (64.8%) daripada siswazah, bekerja dalam kategori mahir iaitu seramai 2.96 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, bilangan tersebut merekodkan penurunan 1.2 peratus (-35.8 ribu) susulan pengurangan dalam kategori Pengurus manakala dua lagi kategori pekerjaan mahir iaitu Profesional dan Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu menyaksikan peningkatan dalam bilangan siswazah bekerja. Sebanyak 32.9 peratus lagi siswazah bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir yang

mana sebahagian besarnya adalah Pekerja sokongan perkeranian (14.4%), diikuti oleh Pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan (10.8%) dan Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan (4.2%). Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori ini meningkat 19.4 peratus (+243.9 ribu orang). Baki sebanyak 2.3 peratus (106.0 ribu orang) lagi bekerja dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah.”

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Memasuki tahun kedua negara berdepan dengan krisis kesihatan awam yang memerlukan pelbagai sekatan sosial dan ekonomi dilaksanakan, cabaran struktur pasaran buruh masih kekal, ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan berterusan guna tenaga tidak penuh. Bilangan siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran naik 14.4 peratus (+194.7 ribu orang) pada 2021 kepada 1.55 juta orang (2020: 1.36 juta orang) berikutan golongan ini bekerja dalam jawatan yang tidak sepadan dengan kelayakan dan kemahiran mereka. Sehubungan itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran dalam kalangan siswazah melonjak 2.7 mata peratus kepada 33.9 peratus selepas mencatatkan peningkatan 4.4 mata peratus pada 2020 kepada 31.2 peratus. Dalam tempoh sebelum pandemik, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran bagi siswazah berlegar antara 22.9 peratus hingga 26.7 peratus sejak statistik ini mula direkodkan pada 2016.”

Situasi tersebut lebih ketara dalam kalangan siswazah belia berumur 24 tahun ke bawah yang mana kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran kekal tinggi iaitu 76.9 peratus pada 2021 selepas mencapai 78.6 peratus ketika krisis kesihatan pada 2020. Dalam tempoh 2017 hingga 2019, purata kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran bagi kumpulan ini adalah 56.0 peratus. Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir menjelaskan, “Diterjemah secara mudah, daripada seratus siswazah bekerja yang berumur 24 tahun ke bawah pada 2021, lebih 70 orang bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Namun, guna tenaga tidak penuh bukanlah isu terpencil yang hanya dihadapi oleh Malaysia. Malah, sekitar satu per tiga daripada guna tenaga di negara maju seperti Australia, Amerika Syarikat dan United Kingdom berada dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran dalam tempoh 2019 hingga 2021. Statistik di pangkalan data *International Labour Organization* turut menunjukkan bahawa kadar ini berada dalam jajaran peningkatan bagi negara-negara tersebut.”

Satu lagi dimensi pengukuran bagi guna tenaga tidak penuh adalah mereka yang bekerja kurang dari 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerja yang tidak mencukupi tetapi berupaya serta sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Seiring dengan pelbagai langkah yang dilaksanakan pada 2021 dalam mengekang penularan COVID-19 yang antaranya melibatkan pengoperasian perniagaan pada tempoh lebih

pendek, bilangan siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa terus meningkat pada tahun tersebut, mencatatkan pertambahan 50.5 ribu kepada 134.2 ribu orang. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dalam kalangan siswazah naik kepada 2.9 peratus (2020: 1.9%) berbanding purata 1.0 peratus sebelum krisis kesihatan.

Dari segi taraf pekerjaan, bilangan dalam kategori pekerja yang merangkumi 88.3 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 6.2 peratus (+236.0 ribu orang) berbanding tahun sebelumnya manakala kategori majikan yang meliputi 4.3 peratus meningkat 1.4 peratus (+2.6 ribu orang). Sebaliknya, kategori bekerja sendiri yang terdiri daripada 6.4 peratus siswazah terus merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 5.6 peratus (-17.4 ribu orang). Begitu juga kategori pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji yang merangkumi sumbangan 1.1 peratus, menurun 9.8 peratus (-5.3 ribu orang).

Mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, majoriti siswazah bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan (77.4%), diikuti dengan 13.7 peratus dalam sektor Pembuatan dan 6.0 peratus di sektor Pembinaan. Sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 2.1 peratus dan 0.8 peratus. Peningkatan tahun ke tahun dalam siswazah bekerja berlaku di sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan Pertanian manakala Pembuatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan penurunan. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertambahan terbesar dalam siswazah bekerja (+169.9 ribu) terutamanya berikutan peningkatan dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit dan Perkhidmatan lain.

Sementara itu, bilangan siswazah menganggur menurun 2.5 peratus (-5.0 ribu) pada 2021 untuk merekodkan 197.4 ribu orang, selepas mencatatkan peningkatan dua digit iaitu 22.5 peratus (+37.2 ribu) pada tahun sebelumnya. Namun, bilangan siswazah menganggur adalah lebih tinggi berbanding tempoh prapandemik pada 2019, iaitu sebanyak 165.2 ribu orang. Perincian lanjut pengangguran mengikut kategori sijil mendapati pengurangan siswazah menganggur bagi lulusan diploma yang merekodkan penurunan seramai 9.0 ribu orang manakala bilangan lulusan ijazah meningkat 3.7 ribu orang. Kadar pengangguran menurun 0.3 mata peratus kepada 4.1 peratus pada 2021.

Siswazah luar tenaga buruh merangkumi komposisi sebanyak 15.0 peratus daripada penduduk umur bekerja atau bersamaan dengan 841.3 ribu orang. Dua kumpulan utama siswazah berada di luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga (35.3%) dan masih belajar/ program latihan (32.2%). Peningkatan ketara sebanyak 28.2 ribu dapat dilihat bagi bilangan siswazah luar

tenaga buruh yang akan melanjutkan pelajaran pada 2021 (sumbangan: 4.9%) manakala mereka yang masih belajar serta menghadiri program latihan merekodkan pertambahan sebanyak 26.9 ribu. Sebaliknya, bilangan siswazah luar tenaga buruh kerana kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga berkurang sebanyak 19.1 ribu berbanding 2020.

Mengikut negeri, kebanyakannya mencatatkan KPTBS melebihi 80 peratus pada 2021. Johor mencatatkan KPTBS tertinggi iaitu 88.1 peratus, diikuti dengan Selangor (87.7%), Sabah (87.4%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.1%). Manakala, tiga negeri merekodkan KPTBS bawah 80 peratus iaitu Kedah (79.7%), Kelantan (76.4%) dan Perlis (74.8%). Melihat kepada kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada 2021, Sabah mencatatkan kadar pengangguran tertinggi iaitu 8.4 peratus. Perak dan Sarawak merekodkan kadar pengangguran siswazah melebihi 6.0 peratus dengan masing-masing 6.3 peratus dan 6.1 peratus. Manakala, kadar pengangguran terendah direkodkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya iaitu 0.8 peratus.

Menyentuh secara ringkas mengenai gaji dan upah yang diterima oleh siswazah, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Gaji & upah lebih tinggi direkodkan bagi siswazah pada 2021 berbanding tahun sebelumnya, yang mana purata gaji & upah bulanan meningkat 2.1 peratus kepada RM4,582 (2020: RM4,489). Mengikut tahap kemahiran, gaji & upah yang diterima oleh siswazah untuk ketiga-tiga kategori merekodkan pemulihan daripada kejatuhan pada 2020 namun masih di bawah nilai sebelum pandemik. Siswazah dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir mengalami peningkatan purata gaji & upah bulanan sebanyak 2.8 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya dengan mencatatkan RM5,465 (2020: RM5,316). Sementara itu, purata bagi kategori separuh mahir naik 2.9 peratus kepada RM2,488 (2020: RM2,418) manakala kategori berkemahiran rendah menyaksikan kenaikan 4.0 peratus kepada RM2,017 (2020: RM1,940). Perincian lanjut bagi statistik gaji & upah nasional akan disediakan dalam Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah yang dijadualkan akan diterbitkan pada 15 Ogos 2022."

Merumuskan penemuan Statistik Siswazah 2021, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Di sebalik situasi kesihatan awam yang mencabar pada tahun 2021, usaha berterusan dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan dan industri untuk memberi nafas baru kepada ekonomi serta membantu pemulihan perniagaan dan individu dalam kumpulan rentan. Selain itu, pelaksanaan Pelan Pemulihan Negara turut menyumbang kepada semakan dan pelonggaran sekatan sosial dan ekonomi secara berterusan. Justeru, kedudukan perniagaan yang lebih optimis diperhatikan apabila permintaan daripada isi rumah dan perniagaan mula menunjukkan peningkatan dan selanjutnya membuka ruang kepada pewujudan jawatan dan pengambilan pekerja. Hal ini seterusnya membantu dalam

menangani cabaran pasaran buruh termasuk pengangguran dan kebolehpasaran siswazah.

Melihat kepada prospek pada 2022, kedudukan seluruh negara dalam fasa peralihan ke endemik mulai April 2022 dijangka dapat mengekalkan kedudukan positif ekonomi dan pasaran buruh. Selain itu, pelaksanaan Perintah Gaji Minimum 2022 baru-baru ini juga dapat membuka peluang kepada industri untuk mengkaji dan menyusun semula strategi serta model perniagaan. Peningkatan kadar upah yang seiring dengan penggunaan teknologi dan automasi juga boleh membawa kepada penciptaan jawatan berkemahiran dengan nilai ditambah yang tinggi yang boleh diisi oleh tenaga buruh siswazah dalam negara ini. Hal ini dapat menyumbang ke arah peningkatan produktiviti dan memastikan pengekalan kemahiran oleh majikan; dan seterusnya dapat menangani isu-isu struktur seperti ketidaksepadanan kemahiran dan kelekutan upah.

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

Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut berkaitan pasaran buruh boleh diperolehi dari portal Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data (MyLMID). Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> atau imbas kod QR di bawah.



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

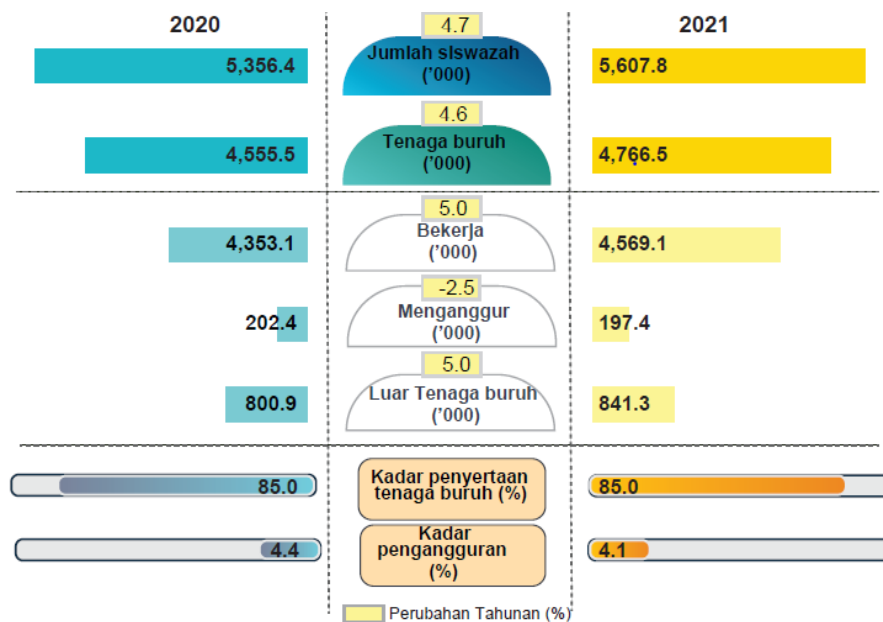
DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM juga menerbitkan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan yang boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan <https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1> 2022.

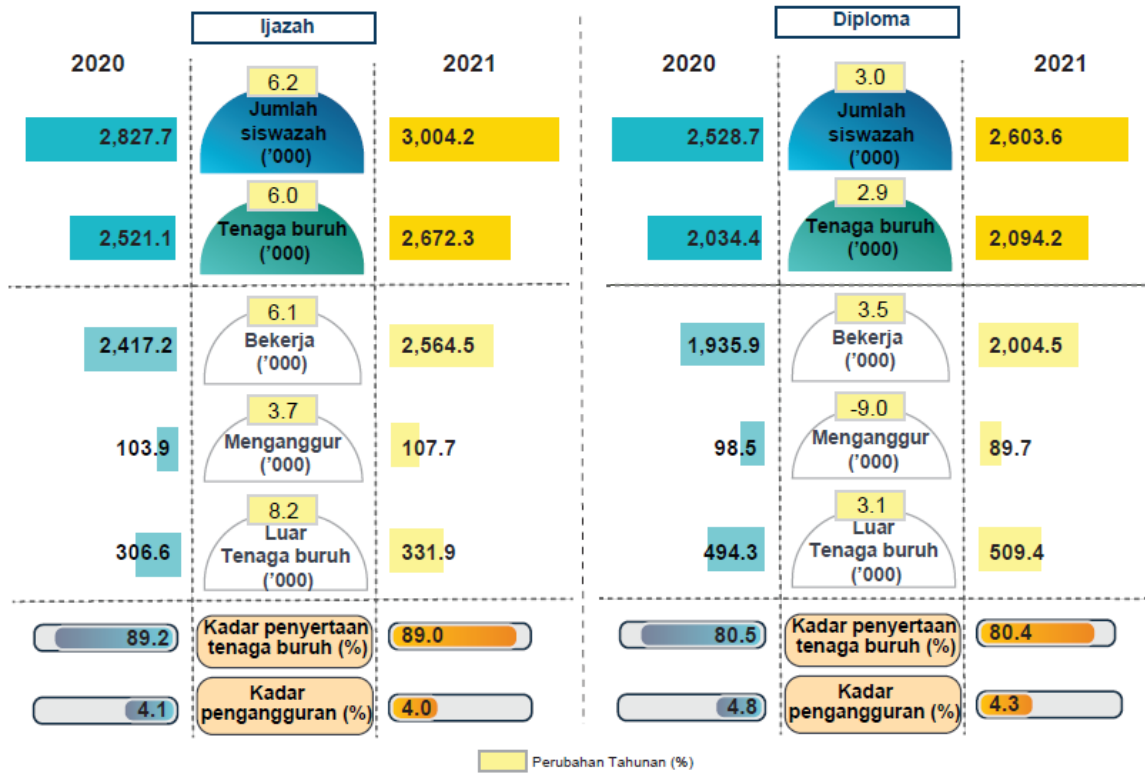
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27 JULAI 2022

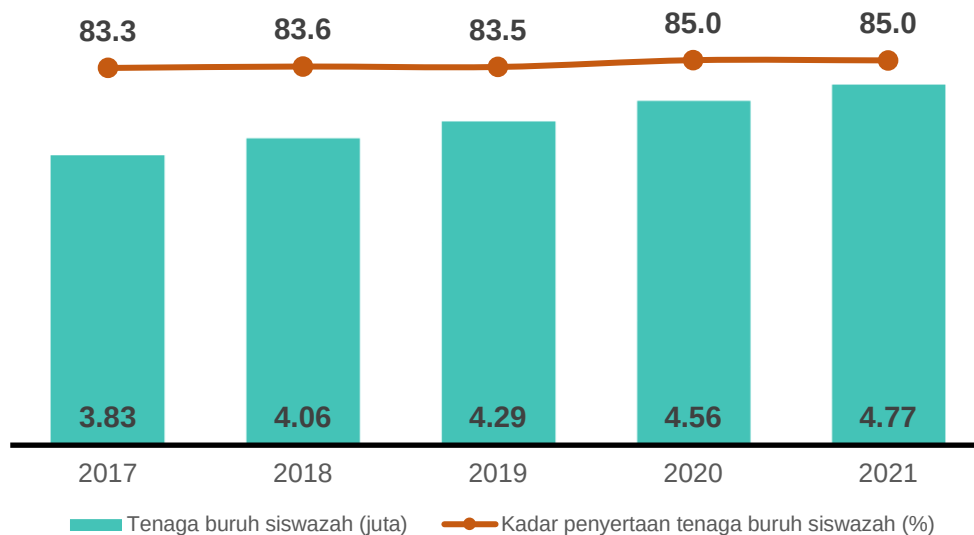
Carta 1: Statistik utama siswazah, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021



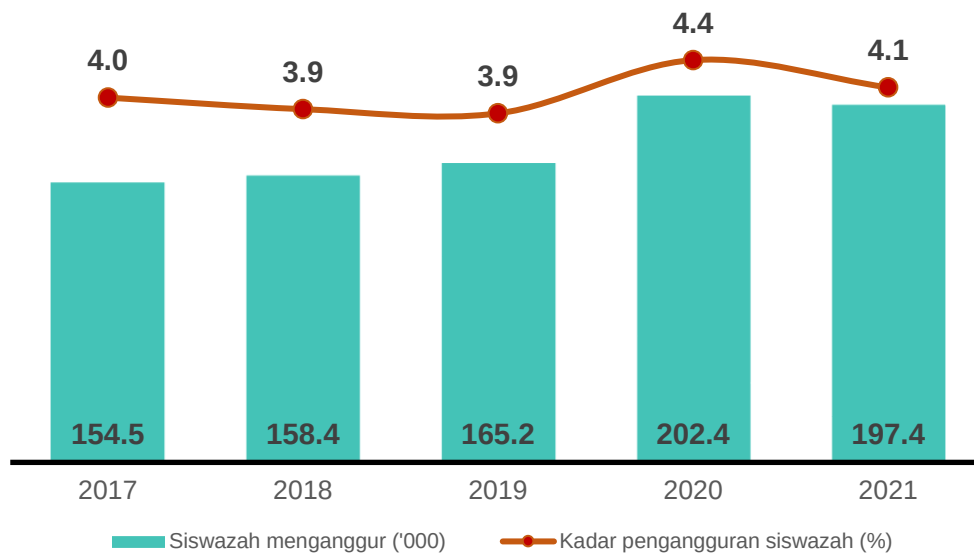
Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021



Carta 3: Siswazah dalam tenaga buruh, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



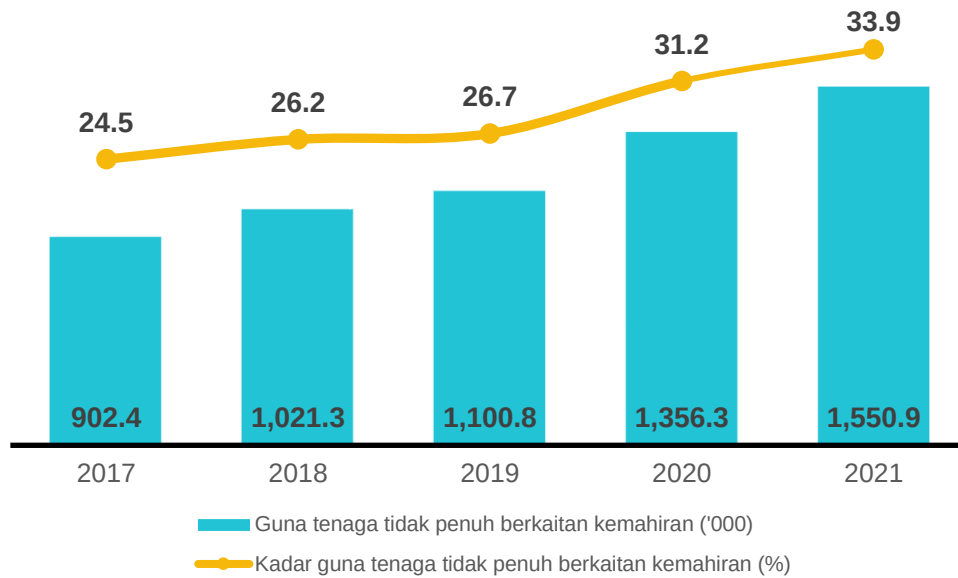
Carta 4: Pengangguran siswazah, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



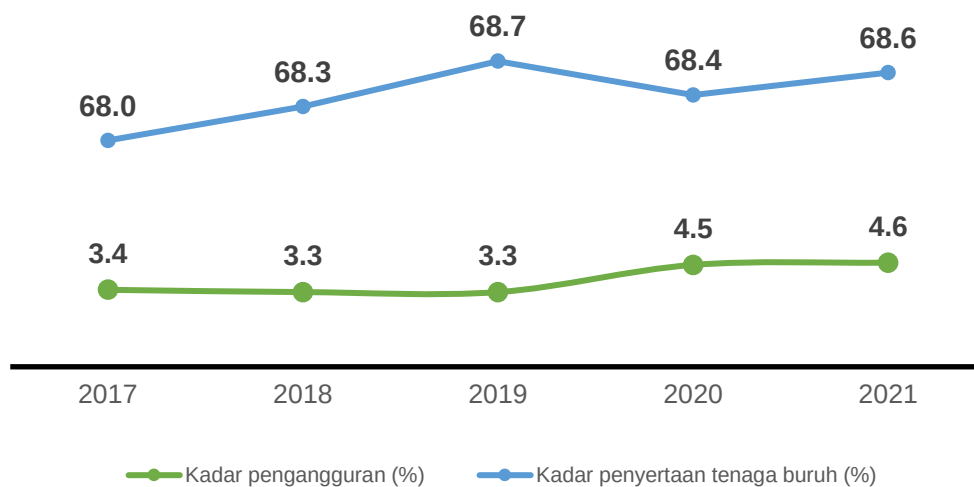
Carta 5: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa , Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



Carta 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021



Carta 7: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan kadar pengangguran (15-64 tahun), Malaysia, 2017 – 2021





PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GRADUATE STATISTICS 2021

Graduates' unemployment rate reduced to 4.1 per cent in 2021 while 33.9 per cent of graduates were in skill-related underemployment

PUTRAJAYA, 27 July 2022 – Graduates' unemployment rate reduced to 4.1 per cent in 2021 while 33.9 per cent of graduates were in skill-related underemployment, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) stated today in the release of **Graduates Statistics 2021**. The report describes the overall graduates labour supply in 2021 by demographic and socio-economics characteristics.

The Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The number of graduates in Malaysia was 5.61 million persons in 2021, composed of 22.1 per cent of population in the working aged of 15 years and above. Graduates is defined as individuals with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, with the study duration of at least two years. Degree graduates comprised a share of 53.6 per cent or equivalent to 3.00 million persons while Diploma graduates made up 46.4 per cent (2.60 million persons). Out of total graduates during the year, 4.77 million was in the labour force resulting in graduates' labour force participation rate (GLFPR) of 85.0 per cent. Year-on-year comparison, the number of labour force rose 4.6 per cent attributed to the increase of employed graduates while the number of unemployed graduates decreased."

Elaborating further, the Chief Statistician said, "In 2021, Malaysia's economy had gradually regained momentum towards recovery and subsequently foster a healthier labour market situation during the year as compared to 2020. In line with this, the number of employed graduates went up by 5.0 per cent to register 4.57 million persons (2020: 4.35 million persons). Around two-third (64.8%) were employed in the skilled occupations category, accounting for 2.96 million persons. However, the number declined by 1.2 per cent (-35.8 thousand) following the reduction in the Managers category while the other two skilled occupations namely Professional and Technicians and associate professional observed increases in the number of employed graduates. Another 32.9 per cent of graduates worked in semi-skilled occupations largely as Clerical support workers (14.4%), followed by Service and sales workers (10.8%) and

Craft and related trades workers (4.2%). This category gained 19.4 per cent (+243.9 thousand persons) employed graduates. The remaining of 2.3 per cent (106.0 thousand persons) were employed in low-skilled category.”

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin commented, "As the country reached the second year of navigating the public health crisis which entailed implementation of multiple social and economic restrictions, the structural labour market challenges remained as indicated by the continuous increase of underemployment. The number of graduates in skill-related underemployment rose by 14.4 per cent (+194.7 thousand persons) in 2021 to record 1.55 million persons (2020: 1.36 million persons) as they took up jobs that did not match their qualifications and skills. In relation to this, the rate of skill-related underemployment among graduates surged by 2.7 percentage points to 33.9 per cent after registering a significant rise of 4.4 percentage points in 2020 to record 31.2 per cent. Prior to the pandemic, the rate of skill-related underemployment of graduates hovered between 22.9 per cent to 26.7 per cent since the statistics was recorded in 2016.”

The situation was more profound among youth graduates aged 24 years and below as the skill-related underemployment rate remained high at 76.9 per cent in 2021 after reaching 78.6 per cent during the 2020 health crisis. Between 2017 to 2019, the average rate of skill-related underemployment for this group was 56.0 per cent. Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir explained, “Loosely translated, out of a hundred employed graduates aged 24 years and below in 2021, more than 70 persons were employed in semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs. Nevertheless, skill-related underemployment is not an isolated issue faced by Malaysia. In fact, approximately one-third of employment in advanced economies such as Australia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom were skill-related underemployed for the period between 2019 to 2021. The statistics in the database of International Labour Organization also indicated that the rate continued to trend up in these countries.”

Another dimension of underemployment measured those who were employed less than 30 hours per week due the nature of work or because of insufficient work, but were able and willing to accept additional hours of work. Concomitant to multiple COVID-19 containment measures implemented in 2021 which among others also involved shorter business hours, the number of graduates in time-related underemployment increased further during the year, registering an addition of 50.5 thousand to record 134.2 thousand persons. The rate of time-related underemployment among graduates rose to 2.9 per cent (2020: 1.9%) as compared to an average of 1.0 per cent prior to the health crisis.

In terms of status in employment, the number in the employees' category which composed of 88.3 per cent of employed graduates went up 6.2 per cent (+236.0 thousand persons) as compared to the preceding year while employers which comprised a share of 4.3 per cent edged up 1.4 per cent (+2.6 thousand persons). On the other hand, own-account workers' category which constituted 6.4 per cent of employed graduates continued to trend down by 5.6 per cent (-17.4 thousand persons). Likewise, unpaid family workers which made up a share of 1.1 per cent decreased by 9.8 per cent (-5.3 thousand persons).

By economic sector, majority of the graduates were employed in Services sector (77.4%), followed by 13.7 per cent in the Manufacturing sector and 6.0 per cent in the Construction sector. Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors encompassed 2.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. Year-on-year increase in employed graduates occurred in the Services, Construction and Agriculture sectors while Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying recorded losses. The Services sector posted the largest gain in employed graduates (+169.9 thousand) mainly due to the increase in the sub-sectors of Wholesale and retail trade and Other services.

In the meantime, the number of unemployed graduates decreased 2.5 per cent (-5.0 thousand) in 2021 to record 197.4 thousand persons, after posting a double-digit surge of 22.5 per cent (+37.2 thousand) in the previous year. Nevertheless, the number was higher than the pre-pandemic year of 2019, which was 165.2 thousand persons. Further disaggregation of unemployment certification category, the decline in graduates' unemployment was observed for Diploma graduates which was down by 9.0 thousand persons while the number of Degree graduates edged up by 3.7 thousand persons. The unemployment rate of graduates eased 0.3 percentage points to 4.1 per cent in 2021.

The share of graduates outside labour force composed 15.0 per cent of the working age population or equivalent to 841.3 thousand persons. Two major groups of graduates outside labour force were due to housework/ family responsibility (35.3%) and attending school/ training programme (32.2%). A significant surge of 28.2 thousand was observed in the number of graduates outside labour force who were going for further studies in 2021 (share: 4.9%) while those who were attending school/ training programme edged up by 26.9 thousand. In contrast, the number of graduates outside labour force due to housework/ family responsibility reduced by 19.1 thousand as against 2020.

At state level, most states registered GLFPR above 80 per cent in 2021. Johor registered the highest GLFPR at 88.1 per cent, followed by Selangor (87.7%),

Sabah (87.4%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (87.1%). Meanwhile, three states which recorded GLFPR below 80 per cent were Kedah (79.7%), Kelantan (76.4%) and Perlis (74.8%). Looking at the unemployment rate of graduates by state in 2021, Sabah posted the highest unemployment rate at 8.4 per cent. Perak and Sarawak recorded graduates' unemployment rate above 6.0 per cent with 6.3 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the lowest unemployment rate was recorded by W.P. Putrajaya at 0.8 per cent.

Commenting briefly on the salaries and wages received by graduates, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Higher salaries & wages was recorded for graduates in 2021 as compared to the preceding year, whereby the mean monthly salaries & wages grew 2.1 per cent to RM4,582 (2020: RM4,489). By skill category, salaries & wages received by graduates in all three categories have bounced back from the slip in 2020 but the levels were still below pre-pandemic. Graduates in skilled occupation category experienced a 2.8 per cent increase in mean monthly salaries & wages as compared to the preceding year to account for RM5,465 (2020: RM5,316). Meanwhile, the mean for semi-skilled category went up 2.9 per cent to RM2,488 (2020: RM2,418) while low-skilled category observed a rise of 4.0 per cent to RM2,017 (2020: RM1,940). Further disaggregation of national salaries & wages statistics will be made available in the Salaries & Wages Survey Report which is scheduled to be released on 15 August 2022."

Concluding the findings of Graduates Statistics, 2021, the Chief Statistician said, "In spite of a challenging public health situation in 2021, continuous efforts were mobilised by the Government and the industry players to rejuvenate the economy and enable recovery of the vulnerable segments of businesses and individuals. Further to this, the implementation of the National Recovery Plan had also resulted in continuous reviews and ease of social and economic restrictions. Thus, a more optimistic business situation was observed as demand from households and other businesses gradually picked up, hence provided pathways for job creations and hiring. This had subsequently facilitated in addressing labour market challenges including unemployment and employability of graduates.

Looking ahead for the outlook in 2022, the nationwide move into the phase of transition to endemic in April 2022 is foreseen to sustain a positive economic and labour market situation. On another note, the recent implementation of the Minimum Wage Order 2022 may also bring opportunity for the industries to review and re-strategize business model. Given that the increase of wage rate is in tandem with adoption of technology and automation, this could also lead to skilled and high value-added jobs creation which can

be filled by graduates' labour force in this country. In turn, it may contribute towards increasing productivity and ensuring skill retention for the employers; and consequently address structural issues such as skills mismatch and wage stagnation.

Looking at longer term solutions to continuously address underemployment of graduates, the rapidly changing landscape of human capital management in the digital age through innovative and enhanced features in the employment service portals can actually be fully-optimised by the labour market agents namely employers and job seekers beyond current job advertisements and job search activities. In fact, the rich information can be leveraged by students in deciding the options of programmes and field of studies in furthering studies; as well as used by higher education institutions to design the most suitable curriculums that can provide the labour market-ready skills and training."

Time series statistics and more information on the labour market can be obtained from the Malaysia Labour Market Interactive Data (MyLMID) portal. For more information, please visit <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> or scan the QR code below.



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

DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
27 JULY 2022**

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

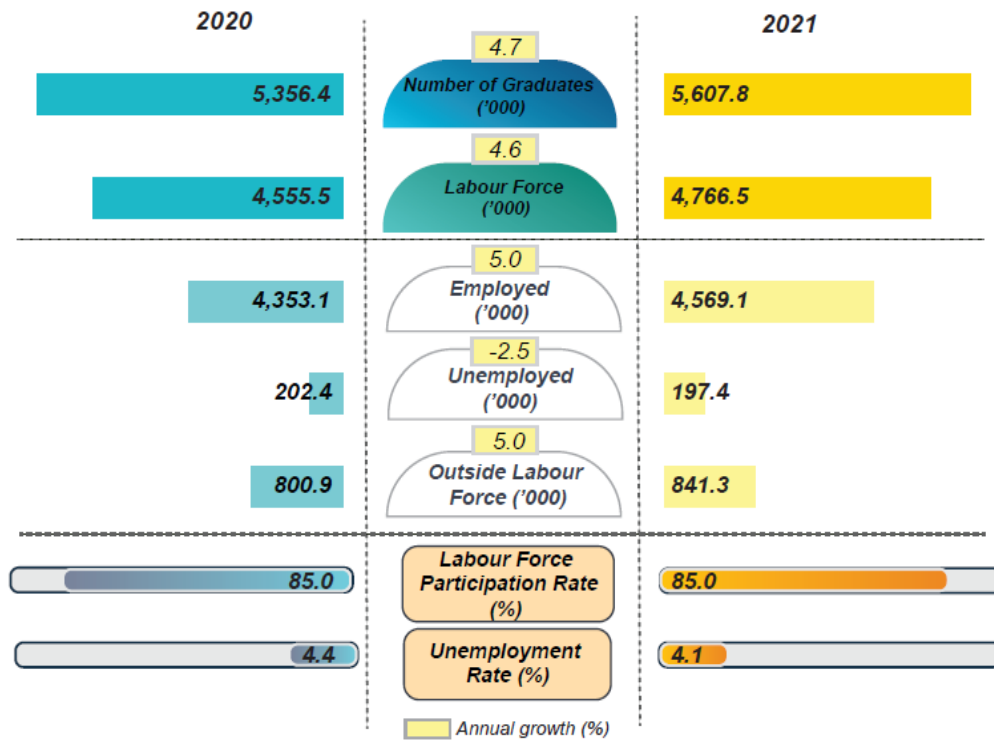


Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2020 – 2021

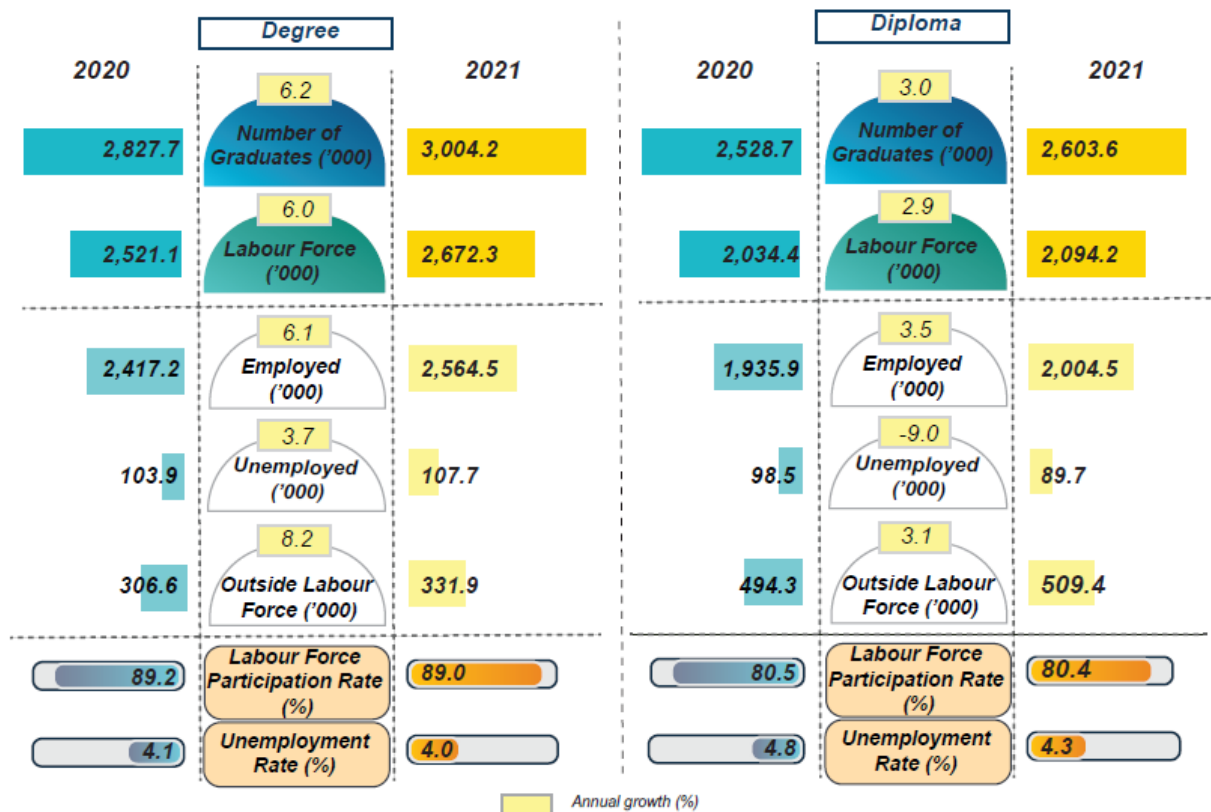


Chart 3: Graduates in the labour force, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021

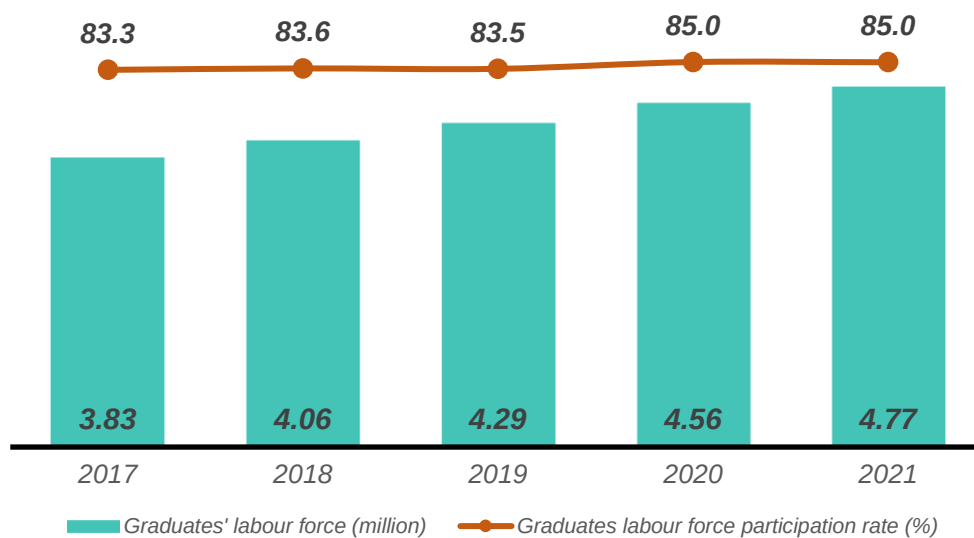


Chart 4: Unemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021

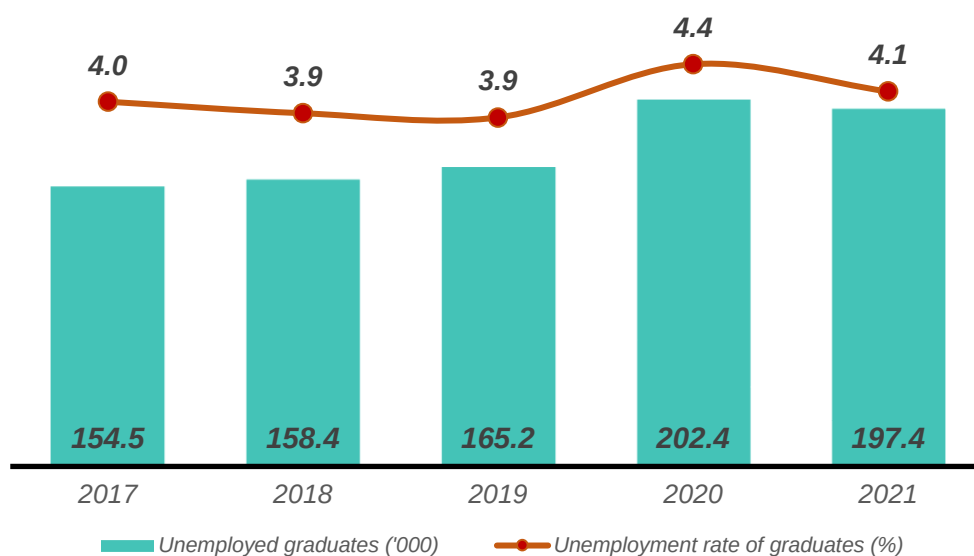


Chart 5: Time-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021

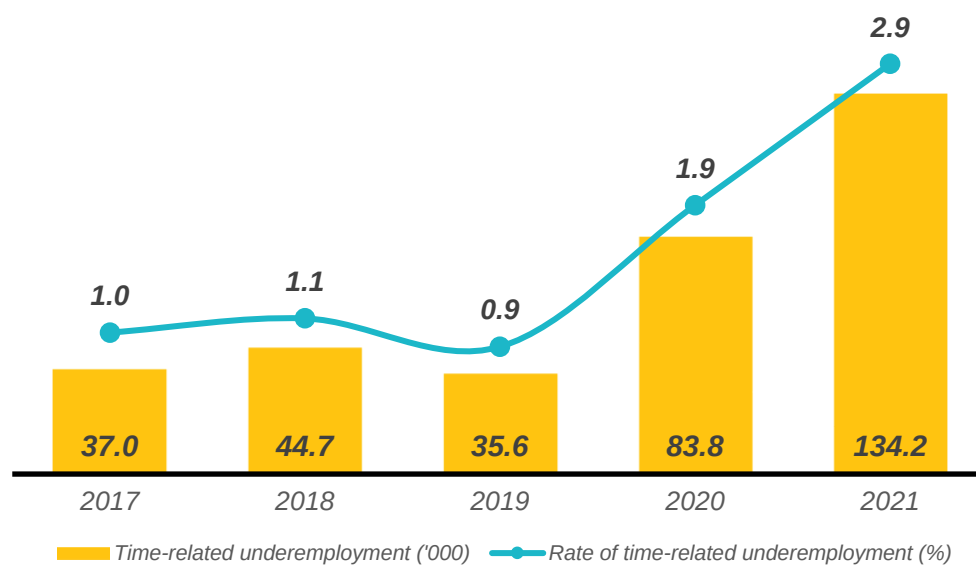


Chart 6: Skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2017 – 2021

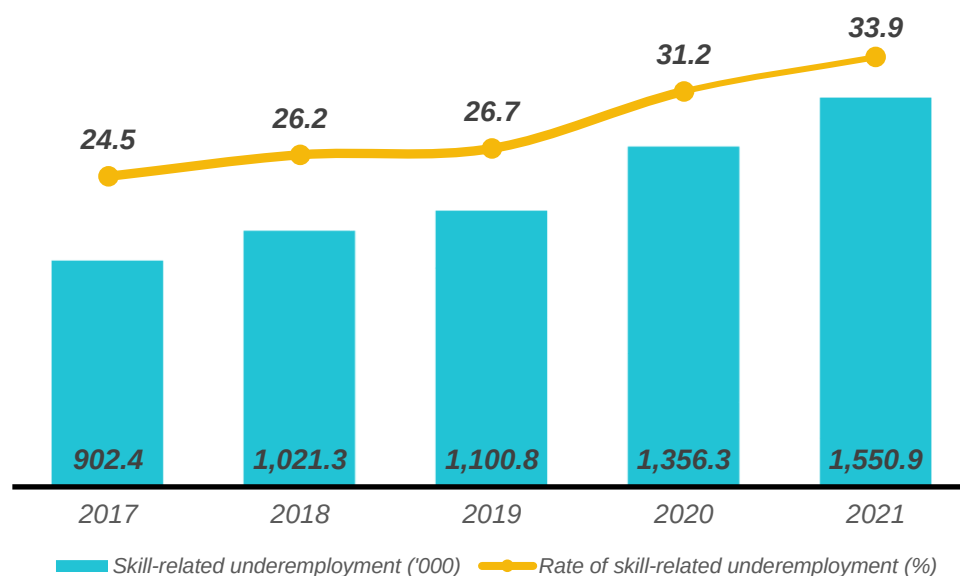


Chart 7: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate (15-64 years), Malaysia, 2017 – 2021

