



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2020

Lebih ramai siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh dan siswazah menganggur meningkat ketara sebanyak 22.5 peratus pada 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 27 Julai 2021 – Lebih ramai siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh dan siswazah menganggur meningkat ketara sebanyak 22.5 peratus pada 2020 Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini dalam sebaran Statistik Siswazah 2020. Laporan ini memperihai keseluruhan penawaran buruh siswazah pada 2020 mengikut ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi. Siswazah dalam laporan ini ditakrifkan sebagai individu yang memperoleh sijil tertinggi daripada universiti, kolej, politeknik, badan yang diiktiraf atau setaraf, dengan tempoh pengajian sekurang-kurangnya dua tahun.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Persekitaran ekonomi yang kurang memberangsangkan pada 2020 dan kesannya kepada kedudukan pasaran buruh telah menyebabkan bilangan siswazah menganggur meningkat ketara sebanyak 22.5 peratus (+37.2 ribu orang) kepada 202.4 ribu orang (2019: 165.2 ribu). Pertambahan ini dilihat bagi kedua-dua pemegang Ijazah (+22.4 ribu orang) dan Diploma (+14.8 ribu orang) sebahagian besarnya dalam kalangan siswazah berumur 35 tahun dan lebih. Justeru, kadar pengangguran siswazah pada 2020 naik sebanyak 0.5 mata peratus kepada 4.4 peratus berbanding 3.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Selain itu, lebih 75 peratus daripada siswazah menganggur adalah mereka yang aktif mencari kerja yang mana hampir separuh menganggur bagi tempoh kurang dari tiga bulan."

Beralih kepada siswazah bekerja, beliau menerangkan, "Dalam kalangan 4.35 juta siswazah bekerja pada 2020, lebih daripada dua pertiga (68.8%) bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir, namun bilangannya berkurang sebanyak 0.8 peratus berbanding 2019. Pengurangan dilihat dalam kategori pekerjaan Profesional serta Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu. Sementara itu, kategori separuh mahir merekodkan peningkatan 19.3 peratus, terutamanya dalam kategori Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan; dan Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang. Sehubungan itu, komposisi siswazah bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir meningkat kepada 28.9 peratus berbanding 25.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Manakala sebanyak 2.3 peratus siswazah bekerja adalah dalam kategori pekerjaan berkemahiran rendah."

Mengulas lanjut berkenaan siswazah bekerja mengikut kemahiran, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Satu lagi dimensi untuk dinilai bagi siswazah dalam pasaran buruh adalah mereka yang bekerja tetapi tidak dapat digunakan sepenuhnya, atau lebih dikenali sebagai guna tenaga tidak penuh. Berhubung perkara ini, siswazah yang bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah diklasifikasikan sebagai guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran memandangkan mereka bekerja dalam pekerjaan yang tidak sepadan dengan tahap kelayakan mereka. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran dalam kalangan siswazah meningkat kepada 31.2 peratus berbanding 26.7 peratus pada 2019, merekodkan seramai 1.36 juta orang (2019: 1.10 juta orang). Situasi ini dilihat lebih ketara bagi siswazah Diploma yang mencatatkan kadar 46.1 peratus manakala siswazah Ijazah merekodkan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran pada 19.2 peratus.

Keadaan ini juga dapat dikaitkan dengan jumlah kekosongan jawatan yang lebih rendah di sektor ekonomi pada tahun 2020 seperti dinyatakan dalam Laporan Statistik Guna Tenaga yang dikeluarkan oleh DOSM, yang mana bilangan jawatan kosong kategori mahir berkurang sebanyak 16.1 peratus manakala jawatan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah berkurang pada kadar yang lebih kecil iaitu masing-masing negatif 9.5 peratus dan negatif 9.7 peratus. Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang merupakan isu struktur pasaran buruh dengan kadar dalam lingkungan 22 ke 26 peratus sejak siri masa 2016; telah mengalami peningkatan mendadak setelah negara berdepan pandemik pada tahun lalu. Situasi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran turut berlaku di negara-negara maju seperti Amerika Syarikat dan United Kingdom dengan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah sejak lima tahun kebelakangan adalah dalam lingkungan 33 hingga 35 peratus."

Dari segi taraf pekerjaan siswazah bekerja, kategori pekerja yang merangkumi 87.2 peratus, meningkat pada kadar yang lebih perlahan iaitu 6.7 peratus (2019: 8.3%). Begitu juga dengan kategori majikan yang terdiri daripada 4.5 peratus mencatatkan kenaikan 5.3 peratus (2019: -5.3%). Sebaliknya, bilangan siswazah bekerja sendiri yang meliputi 7.1 peratus daripada siswazah bekerja turun 5.8 peratus pada 2020 (2019: -10.1%).

Dari perspektif sektor ekonomi, lebih 75 peratus (3.37 juta orang) daripada siswazah bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan diikuti oleh 14.6 peratus dalam sektor Pembuatan. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Pembuatan merekodkan pertambahan 114.9 ribu siswazah bekerja kepada 637.5 ribu orang. Lebih daripada dua pertiga peningkatan di sektor ini disumbangkan oleh subsektor Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan; Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan; Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal; dan Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka. Sementara itu, siswazah bekerja dalam

sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 84.3 ribu terutamanya dalam Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman; dan Aktiviti perdagangan borong dan runcit.

Sementara itu, terdapat 800.9 ribu siswazah luar tenaga buruh pada 2020, yang mana 39.4 peratus daripadanya adalah kerana kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga. Kumpulan ini mungkin dapat menyumbang kepada pasaran buruh dengan kemahiran dan kelayakan mereka. Bilangan siswazah luar tenaga buruh pada 2020 turun buat pertama kali sejak dilaporkan dengan pengurangan sebanyak 5.1 peratus berbanding peningkatan 6.3 peratus pada 2019. Kejatuhan yang lebih besar diperhatikan dalam kalangan perempuan terutamanya dalam kategori kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga dan tidak berminat/baru tamat pengajian. Sehubungan itu, lebih ramai siswazah perempuan menyertai pasaran buruh pada 2020 seperti ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan yang lebih tinggi dalam kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) iaitu sebanyak 2.1 mata peratus bagi merekodkan 82.0 peratus (2019: 79.8%). Di samping itu, KPTB siswazah lelaki yang sentiasa lebih tinggi daripada perempuan mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.8 mata peratus kepada 88.5 peratus (2019: 87.7%). Oleh itu, KPTB siswazah pada 2020 adalah 85.0 peratus, lebih tinggi sebanyak 1.5 mata peratus berbanding 83.5 peratus pada 2019.”

Mengulas berkenaan gaji dan upah yang diterima oleh siswazah pada 2020, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “DOSM baru sahaja mengeluarkan Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah yang menyatakan penurunan kali pertama dalam gaji & upah pada 2020 sejak siri ini dilaporkan pada 2010. Oleh itu, purata gaji & upah bulanan siswazah bagi pekerjaan utama sepenuh masa atau setaraf turun 10.6 peratus berbanding 2019 kepada RM4,489 (2019: RM5,020). Pemegang ijazah menerima purata gaji & upah sebanyak RM5,471 sebulan pada 2020, berkurang 9.1 peratus berbanding 2019 manakala pemegang Diploma menerima purata sebanyak RM3,311, menyusut 11.5 peratus pada tempoh yang sama. Dapat dilihat bahawa kategori mahir merekodkan pengurangan terbesar sebanyak 8.0 peratus kepada RM5,316 sementara kategori separuh mahir menerima RM2,418, jatuh sebanyak 2.7 peratus berbanding 2019.”

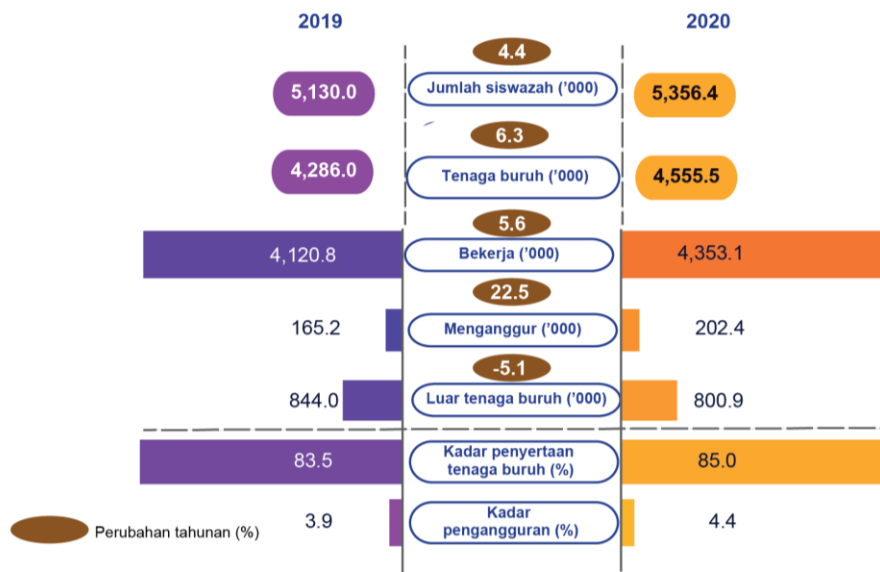
Merumuskan penemuan statistik siswazah pada 2020, Ketua Perangkawan berkata “Seramai 5.36 juta orang siswazah direkodkan pada 2020. Peningkatan bilangan siswazah setiap tahun adalah seiring dengan kesedaran akan kepentingan pendidikan tinggi dalam meningkatkan taraf hidup. Setelah menamatkan pengajian di peringkat tertiar, siswazah kebiasaannya mensasarkan untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan yang setaraf dengan kelayakan dan seterusnya memperoleh gaji yang tinggi serta kesemua faedah yang datang bersamanya.

Namun, dengan keadaan pasaran buruh yang mencabar berikutan pandemik telah menyebabkan peluang pekerjaan yang lebih rendah dan peningkatan persaingan.

Dalam menghadapi situasi ini, siswazah sebenarnya telah memiliki pengetahuan, kemahiran dan kreativiti untuk meneroka peluang yang ditawarkan oleh bidang keusahawanan terutamanya dengan perkembangan teknologi dan pendigitalan. Bagi mereka yang berminat untuk makan gaji, dapat mempertingkatkan kebolehpasaran dengan mengemaskini dan menambah baik pengetahuan dan kemahiran dalam memastikan mereka kekal berdaya saing dan dapat menyesuaikan diri dengan persekitaran pasaran buruh yang dinamik. Dalam hal ini, latihan kemahiran dan program keusahawanan yang ditawarkan oleh pelbagai agensi kerajaan mungkin merupakan salah satu alternatif bagi memastikan peningkatan prospek kebolehpasaran dan keupayaan menjana pendapatan bagi siswazah.”

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

Paparan 1: Statistik utama siswazah, 2019-2020



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GRADUATES STATISTICS 2020

More employed graduates in underemployment and notable increase of unemployed graduates by 22.5 per cent in 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 27 July 2021 – More employed graduates were in underemployment and there was a notable increase of unemployed graduates by 22.5 per cent in 2020, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) stated today in the release of Graduates Statistics 2020. The report describes the overall graduates labour supply in 2020 by demographic and socioeconomics characteristics. Graduates in this report are 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.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Unfavourable economic environment in 2020 and its consequences to the overall labour market situation had caused the number of unemployed graduates to increase notably by 22.5 per cent (+37.2 thousand persons) to 202.4 thousand persons (2019: 165.2 thousand). The rise was observed for both Degree (+22.4 thousand persons) and Diploma holders (+14.8 thousand persons) largely among graduates aged 35 years and over. Hence, graduate's unemployment rate for 2020 went up by 0.5 percentage points to 4.4 per cent as against 3.9 per cent in the preceding year. In addition, more than 75 per cent of unemployed graduates were actively seeking work whereby almost half were unemployed for less than three months."

Moving on to employed graduates, he explained, "Among 4.35 million employed graduates in 2020, more than two-third (68.8%) were in skilled occupation category but the number declined by 0.8 per cent compared to 2019. The decrease was seen in the occupation categories of Professional as well as Technicians and associate professional. Meanwhile, semi-skilled category gained 19.3 per cent of employed graduates, particularly in the occupation categories of Service and sales workers; and Plant and machine operators and assemblers. Thus, the composition of employed graduates in the semi-skilled category increased to 28.9 per cent as against 25.6 per cent in the previous year. In the meantime, 2.3 per cent of employed graduates were in the low-skilled occupation category."

Elaborating further on the employed graduates by skill, the Chief Statistician said, “Another dimension to assess for the graduates in the labour market is those at work but is not being fully utilised or better known as underemployment. With respect to this, employed graduates in semi-skilled and low-skilled categories were classified as skill-related underemployment since they were taking up jobs that did not match their level of qualifications. The rate of skill-related underemployment among graduates rose to 31.2 per cent as compared to 26.7 per cent in 2019, recorded a total of 1.36 million persons (2019: 1.10 million persons). The situation was more pronounced among Diploma graduates which recorded a rate of 46.1 per cent while Degree graduates posted 19.2 per cent of skill-related underemployment rate.

This could also be corroborated by the lower number of total job vacancies in the economic sector during the year 2020 as stated in Employment Statistics Report released by DOSM, of which the number of skilled job vacancies declined 16.1 per cent while semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs decreased at lower rate of negative 9.5 per cent and negative 9.7 per cent respectively. Skill-related underemployment which has been a structural labour market issue with the rates hovering between 22 to 26 per cent since the series began in 2016, had escalated as the pandemic struck last year. Skill-related underemployment is also a situation that occurs in advanced economies like the United States and United Kingdom with the underemployment rate of graduates for the past five years ranging between 33 to 35 per cent.”

As for the employment status of employed graduates, employees’ category which comprised of 87.2 per cent went up albeit at a slower rate of 6.7 per cent (2019: 8.3%). Similarly, employers’ category which constituted 4.5 per cent registered an increase of 5.3 per cent (2019: -5.3%). On the other hand, number of own-account workers which made up 7.1 per cent of employed graduates fell by 5.8 per cent in 2020 (2019: -10.1%).

From the perspective of economic sector, more than 75 per cent (3.37 million persons) of graduates were employed in Services sector followed by 14.6 per cent in the Manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, the Manufacturing sector gained an addition of 114.9 thousand employed graduates to record 637.5 thousand persons. More than two third of the increase in this sector was attributed to sub-sectors of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing; Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing; Electrical, electronic and optical products; and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products. Meanwhile, employed graduates in Services sector rose by 84.3 thousand largely in Food and beverages services; and Wholesale and retail trade activity.

In the meantime, there were 800.9 thousand graduates outside labour force in 2020, of which 39.4 per cent of them were due to housework/ family responsibility. This group may be able to contribute to the labour market with their skills and qualifications. The number of graduates outside labour force in 2020 declined for the first time since it was reported, with a fall of 5.1 per cent as against a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2019. The larger decline was observed among female especially in the category of housework/family responsibility and not interested/just completed study. In line with this, it was observed that more female graduates entered the labour force in 2020 as indicated by the higher increase of labour force participation rate (LFPR) by 2.1 percentage points to record 82.0 per cent (2019: 79.8%). Moreover, male graduates LFPR which is always higher than female, posted an increase of 0.8 percentage point to 88.5 per cent (2019: 87.7%). Hence, graduates LFPR in 2020 was 85.0 per cent, higher by 1.5 percentage points as compared to 83.5 per cent in 2019.”

Commenting on the salaries and wages received by graduates in 2020, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “DOSM has just released the Salaries & Wages Survey Report which stated the first-time decline in salaries & wages in 2020 since the series began in 2010. Hence, the graduates’ mean monthly salaries & wages in their full-time equivalent principal occupations decreased 10.6 per cent as against 2019 to RM4,489 (2019: RM5,020). Degree holders earned mean salaries & wages of RM5,471 per month in 2020, lower by 9.1 per cent compared to 2019 while Diploma holders received a mean of RM3,311, decreased by 11.5 per cent during the same period. It was observed that skilled category recorded the highest decline by 8.0 per cent to RM5,316 while those in semi-skilled category received RM2,418, lower by 2.7 per cent as against the previous year.”

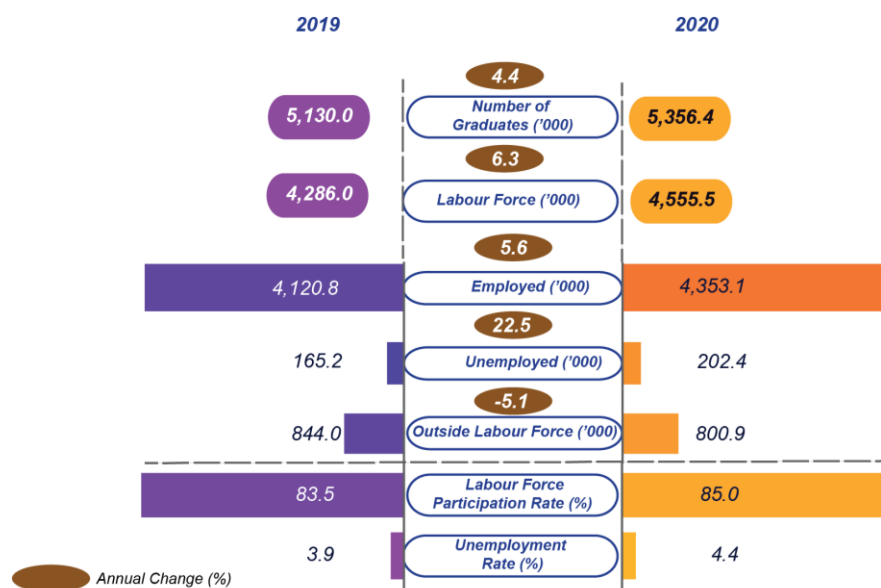
In concluding the finding of graduates statistics in 2020, the Chief Statistician said, “There were 5.36 million graduates recorded in 2020. The increase in the number of graduates over the years is concomitant with the awareness of the importance of higher education to improve livelihood. Upon completion of tertiary education, graduates usually aim to secure jobs equivalent to their qualification and subsequently earn higher wages and all the perks that come with it.

However, the challenging labour market condition as a consequence of the pandemic has resulted in fewer job openings and increased competition. In facing this situation, graduates are actually well-equipped with knowledge, skills and creativity to explore the opportunities that entrepreneurship may offer especially with the existence of technological advancement and digitalisation. For those interested to be hired, can increase their opportunity to be employed by updating and upgrading knowledge and skills to ensure they remain agile and adjust accordingly to the dynamic labour market. In this regards, skills training and entrepreneurship programmes offered by various

government agencies may be one of the alternatives to ensure enhanced prospects of employability and income creations for graduates.”

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

Exhibit 1: Principal statistics of graduates, 2019-2020



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