



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**KENYATAAN MEDIA
STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA 2022**

Pasaran buruh terus mengukuh pada 2022, dengan kadar pengangguran yang lebih rendah iaitu 3.9 peratus dan guna tenaga yang lebih tinggi

PUTRAJAYA, 31 Julai 2023 – Pasaran buruh terus mengukuh pada 2022, dengan kadar pengangguran yang lebih rendah iaitu 3.9 peratus dan guna tenaga yang lebih tinggi, lapor Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam keluaran **Statistik Tahunan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, 2022**. Statistik ini memperihalkan kedudukan penawaran buruh berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Persekitaran ekonomi yang positif sepanjang 2022 membawa kepada situasi tenaga buruh yang menggalakkan pada tahun tersebut, susulan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dari pelbagai industri telah diwujudkan. Pemulihan daripada kemelesetan ekonomi yang disebabkan oleh pandemik COVID-19 telah mencapai titik perubahan pada tahun ini, mendorong kepada perubahan positif dan membuka lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan dalam pelbagai industri. Selain itu, konsep pekerjaan fleksibel dengan bekerja secara jarak jauh dan aturan kerja yang fleksibel telah menjadi satu kelaziman. Ini memberikan lebih fleksibiliti kepada pekerja dan keseimbangan antara pekerjaan dan kehidupan. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh terus mengukuh pada 2022 dengan bilangan penduduk bekerja yang lebih tinggi, manakala pengangguran menurun.”

Melihat kepada kedudukan tenaga buruh pada 2022, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa tenaga buruh di Malaysia bertambah sebanyak 1.4 peratus kepada 16.02 juta orang (2021: 15.80 juta orang), disumbangkan oleh peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja dan penurunan dalam bilangan penganggur. Sehubungan itu, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) naik sebanyak 0.7 mata peratus merekodkan 69.3 peratus (2021: 68.6%). Susulan lebih banyak penyertaan tenaga buruh dalam pasaran, bilangan luar tenaga buruh pada 2022 mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 1.5 peratus kepada 7.11 juta orang (2021: 7.22 juta orang).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kedudukan guna tenaga, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata bilangan penduduk bekerja merekodkan seramai 15.39 juta orang pada 2022, meningkat sebanyak 2.2 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2021: 15.06 juta orang). Seterusnya, keupayaan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan pekerjaan, seperti yang

ditunjukkan oleh nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, meningkat sebanyak 1.1 mata peratus tahun ke tahun kepada 66.5 peratus (2021: 65.4%).

Dari segi status pekerjaan, kategori pekerja merangkumi peratus sumbangan terbesar penduduk bekerja iaitu 78.3 peratus pada tahun 2022. Bilangan penduduk bekerja dalam kategori ini merekodkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun sebanyak 1.9 peratus kepada 12.05 juta orang (2021: 11.82 juta orang). Manakala, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri yang meliputi 15.1 peratus meningkat kepada 2.33 juta orang (+4.2%). Pandemik yang berpanjangan sebelum ini telah memberi cabaran kepada perusahaan kecil dan mikro, terutamanya di kawasan berisiko tinggi, namun perniagaan ini cuba untuk berkembang dan melaksanakan penyesuaian teknologi. Sekatan yang dikenakan sebelum ini telah menggalakkan penduduk bekerja sendiri, terutamanya yang berada dalam perniagaan kecil atau sektor informal, untuk meneroka idea baharu dan membangunkan penyelesaian inovatif. Walaupun terdapat had yang dikenakan oleh sekatan, kebanyakan perniagaan ini menunjukkan daya tahan dan berjaya mengharungi keadaan yang mencabar. Justeru, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri meningkat secara beransur-ansur.

Kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir merupakan komposisi terbesar, meliputi lebih daripada separuh (58.4%) daripada jumlah guna tenaga, merekodkan 8.99 juta orang. Kategori mahir merangkumi 29.6 peratus daripada penduduk bekerja, berjumlah 4.56 juta orang, manakala kategori berkemahiran rendah meliputi 12.0 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 1.84 juta orang. Mengikut sektor ekonomi, sebahagian besar penduduk bekerja tertumpu dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, mewakili 65.0 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 16.8 peratus dan Pertanian (10.0%), sementara guna tenaga dalam sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing merangkumi 7.6 peratus dan 0.5 peratus.

Mengulas berkenaan situasi guna tenaga tidak penuh, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menjelaskan bahawa bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau disebabkan kerja tidak mencukupi menurun sebanyak 18.1 peratus merekodkan 341.8 ribu orang (2021: 417.4 ribu orang). Kadar penduduk bekerja yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu turun sebanyak 0.6 mata peratus kepada 2.2 peratus (2021: 2.8%). Oleh itu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, yang ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu dan mampu dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja, menurun sebanyak 16.5 peratus kepada 238.7 ribu orang (2021: 285.8 ribu orang). Sementara itu, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa berkurang sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus merekodkan 1.6 peratus (2021: 1.9%).

Dari segi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang terdiri daripada mereka yang berpendidikan tertiar namun bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, kategori ini meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus merekodkan 2.02 juta orang pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2021: 1.93 juta orang).

Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran berkurang 0.7 mata peratus kepada 38.0 peratus (2021: 38.7%).

Melihat kepada situasi pengangguran pada tahun tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Kadar pengangguran pada 2022 menurun sebanyak 0.7 mata peratus kepada 3.9 peratus (2021: 4.6%). Justeru, bilangan penganggur berkurang sebanyak 14.0 peratus, mencatatkan 630.4 ribu orang (2021: 733.0 ribu orang). Dari segi kategori pengangguran, 79.8 peratus adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan atau penganggur aktif. Kategori ini berkurang sebanyak 9.3 peratus kepada 503.0 ribu orang (2021: 554.7 ribu orang). Mengikut tempoh pengangguran bagi penganggur aktif, 47.4 peratus adalah mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, manakala 8.3 peratus adalah mereka yang menganggur lebih daripada setahun. Bagi mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan tersedia atau penganggur tidak aktif, merekodkan pengurangan sebanyak 28.6 peratus kepada 127.4 ribu orang (2021: 178.3 ribu orang). "

Pada 2022, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun meningkat sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus kepada 11.7 peratus (2021: 11.3%), mencatatkan 321.2 ribu penganggur belia (2021: 329.1 ribu orang). Sebaliknya, kadar pengangguran bagi penduduk dewasa yang berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun menurun sebanyak 0.8 mata peratus kepada 2.3 peratus dengan 309.1 ribu orang penganggur (2021: 3.1%; 403.9 ribu orang). Melihat kepada kadar pengangguran mengikut negeri pada tahun 2022, tiga negeri mencatatkan kadar pengangguran yang lebih tinggi daripada peringkat nasional, iaitu Sabah (7.5%), W.P Labuan (7.2%) dan Perak (4.6%). Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya (1.0%), Melaka (1.6%) dan Pahang (2.5%) mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah pada 2022.

Bagi kumpulan yang tidak aktif, komposisi terbesar penduduk di luar tenaga buruh mengikut jantina adalah golongan perempuan yang merangkumi 69.6 peratus. Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan sebab utama bagi luar tenaga buruh dengan 44.5 peratus, diikuti oleh bersekolah/ latihan (40.9%).

Merumuskan keseluruhan kedudukan tenaga buruh pada 2022, pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia diunjurkan lebih sederhana pada 2023. Peningkatan bilangan ketibaan pelancong akan terus menyokong pemulihan dalam subsektor pelancongan seiring dengan kedudukan pasaran yang bertambah baik, terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Berikutan aktiviti ekonomi yang terus berkembang pada tahun 2023, pasaran buruh dijangka kekal stabil.

Data siri masa dan maklumat lanjut mengenai pasaran buruh boleh diperolehi melalui papan pemuka Data Interaktif Pasaran Buruh Malaysia (MyLMID). Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila layari <https://mbls.dosm.gov.my/mylmid/> atau imbas kod QR di bawah.

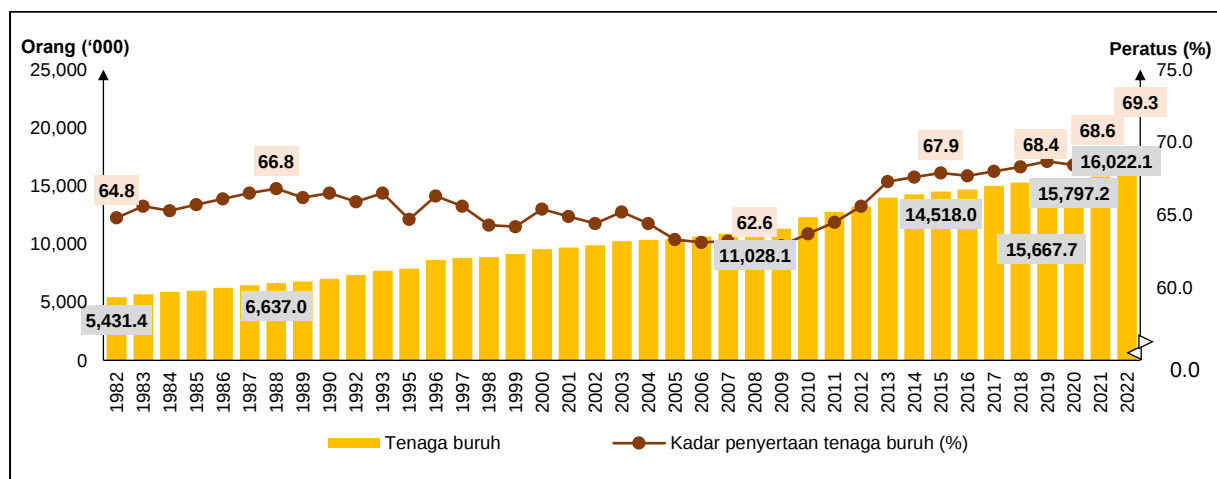


DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

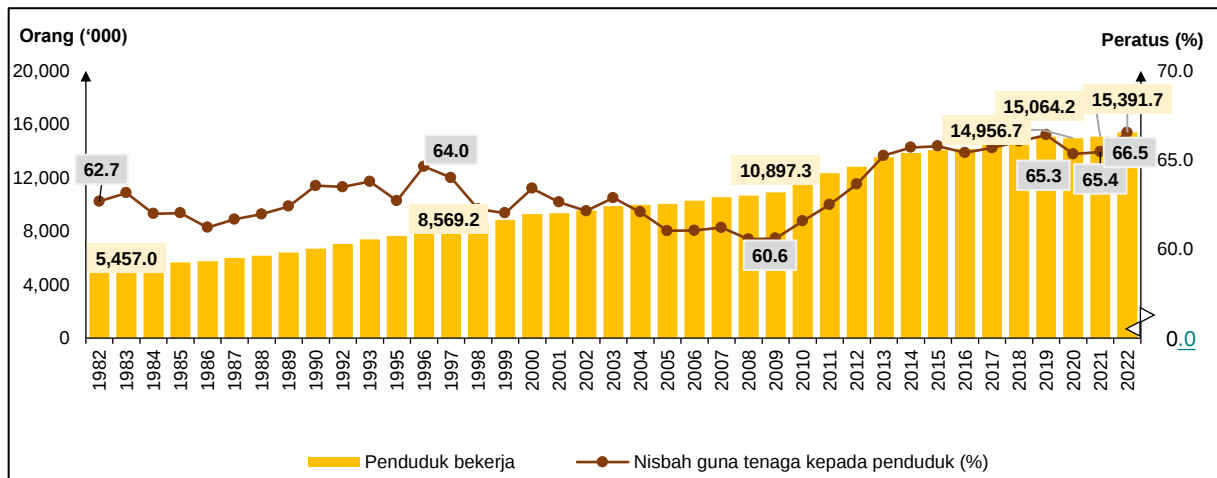
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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”*.

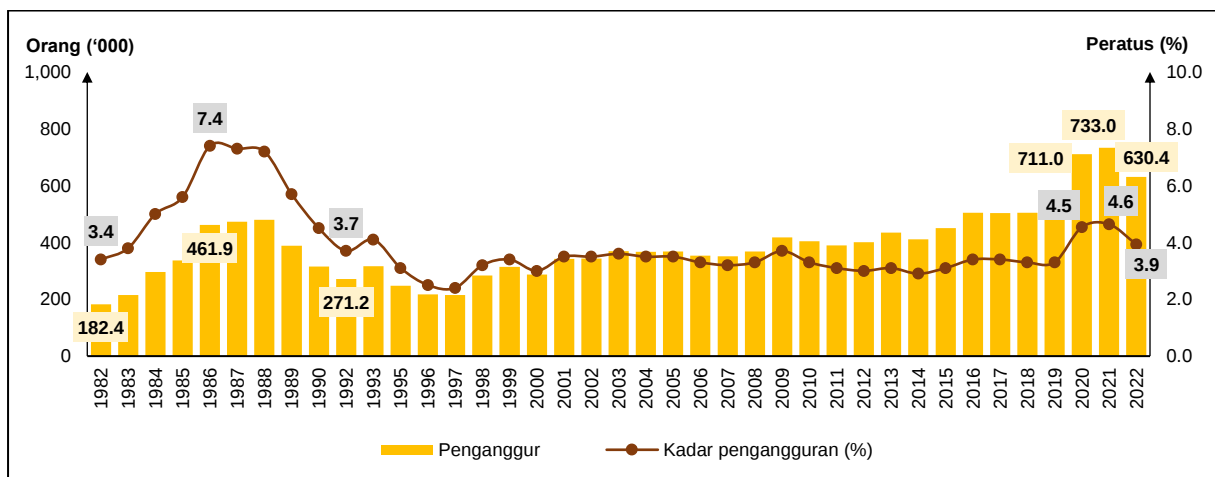
Carta 1: Tenaga buruh and KPTB, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022



Carta 2: Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022



Carta 3: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022



Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
31 JULAI 2023**



**MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

**MEDIA STATEMENT
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA 2022**

The labour market continued to strengthen in 2022, with a lower unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent and higher employment

PUTRAJAYA, 31 July 2023 – The labour market continued to strengthen in 2022, with a lower unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent and higher employment, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release on **Annual Statistics of the Labour Force, Malaysia, 2022**. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by DOSM.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "A positive economic environment throughout 2022 led to an encouraging labour force situation during the year, as more job opportunities were created across industries. The recovery from the economic hardships brought by the COVID-19 pandemic reached a turning point this year, leading to positive changes and promising opportunities for employment across various industries. Moreover, the concept of employment flexibility with remote work and flexible work arrangements becoming more prevalent. This provides workers with greater flexibility and work-life balance. Therefore, the labour market continued to strengthen in 2022 with a higher number of employed persons, while unemployment declined."

Looking at the labour force condition in 2022, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that Malaysia's labour force rose by 1.4 per cent to register 16.02 million persons (2021: 15.80 million persons), contributed by a surge in the number of employed persons and a further reduction in the number of unemployed. Accordingly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) went up by 0.7 percentage points to record 69.3 per cent (2021: 68.6%). As more labour force participated in the market, the number of persons outside the labour force in 2022 posted a decline of 1.5 per cent to 7.11 million persons (2021: 7.22 million persons).

Commenting further on the employment situation, Chief Statistician Malaysia said the number of employed persons recorded a total of 15.39 million persons in 2022, rose by 2.2 per cent as compared to the previous year (2021: 15.06 million persons). Subsequently, the ability of an economy to create employment, as indicated by the employment-to-population ratio, improved by 1.1 percentage points year-on-year to 66.5 per cent (2021: 65.4%).

In terms of status in employment, the employees' category made up the largest share of employed persons at 78.3 per cent in 2022. The number of employed persons in this category recorded a year-on-year increase of 1.9 per cent to 12.05 million persons (2021: 11.82 million persons). Meanwhile, the own-account workers category, which comprised a share of 15.1 per cent increased to 2.33 million persons (+4.2%). The prolonged pandemic has previously presented challenges to small and micro enterprises, especially in high-risk areas, but these businesses are finding opportunities for growth and in technology adaptation. The restrictions imposed in the past have encouraged own-account workers, who are mainly involved in small-scale businesses and informal sector entrepreneurship, to explore new avenues and develop innovative solutions. Despite the limitations imposed by the sanctions, many of these businesses displayed resilience and managed to weather the challenging conditions. As a result, the number of own-account workers were gradually increasing.

The semi-skilled occupation category was the largest composition, which accounted for more than half (58.4%) of the total employment, recording 8.99 million persons. The skilled category comprised 29.6 per cent of employed persons, totalling 4.56 million persons, while the low-skilled category accounted for 12.0 per cent or equivalent to 1.84 million persons. By economic sector, most of the employed persons were concentrated in the Services sector, representing 65.0 per cent. It was followed by the Manufacturing with 16.8 per cent and the Agriculture sector (10.0%), while Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors encompassed 7.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

In explaining the underemployment situation, Chief Statistician Malaysia also highlighted that the number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work decreased by 18.1 per cent to record 341.8 thousand persons (2021: 417.4 thousand persons). The rate of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week declined by 0.6 percentage points to 2.2 per cent (2021: 2.8%). Subsequently, the number of time-related underemployed persons, defined as those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours of work, declined by 16.5 per cent to 238.7 thousand persons (2021: 285.8 thousand persons). In the meantime, the rate of time-related underemployment decreased by 0.3 percentage points to record 1.6 per cent (2021: 1.9%).

In terms of skill-related underemployment which comprises persons with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, this category rose by 4.6 per cent to record 2.02 million persons in 2022 as compared to the previous year (2021: 1.93 million persons). The rate of skill-related underemployment lessened by 0.7 percentage points to register 38.0 per cent (2021: 38.7%).

Looking at the unemployment situation during the year, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The unemployment rate in 2022 decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 3.9 per cent (2021: 4.6%). As a result, the number of unemployed persons fell by 14.0 per cent, registering 630.4 thousand persons (2021: 733.0 thousand persons). In

terms of the unemployment category, 79.8 per cent were those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs or actively unemployed. This category decreased by 9.3 per cent to 503.0 thousand persons (2021: 554.7 thousand persons). By duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, 47.4 per cent were those unemployed for less than three months, while 8.3 per cent were those who were unemployed for more than a year. For those who believed that there were no jobs available or the inactively unemployed, recorded a reduction of 28.6 per cent to record 127.4 thousand persons (2021: 178.3 thousand persons).”

In 2022, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years increased by 0.4 percentage points to 11.7 per cent (2021: 11.3%), registering 321.2 thousand unemployed youths (2021: 329.1 thousand persons). On the contrary, the unemployment rate for adults aged 25 to 64 years, edged down by 0.8 percentage points to 2.3 per cent with 309.1 thousand unemployed persons (2021: 3.1%; 403.9 thousand persons). Looking at the unemployment rate by state in 2022, three states registered higher unemployment rate than the national level, namely Sabah (7.5%), W.P Labuan (7.2%) and Perak (4.6%). In the meantime, W.P. Putrajaya (1.0%), Melaka (1.6 %) and Pahang (2.5%) posted among the lowest unemployment rates in 2022.

As for the inactivity group, the major composition of the persons in the outside labour force by sex was female, which comprised 69.6 per cent. Housework/ family responsibility were the main reasons for the outside labour force with 44.5 per cent, followed by schooling/ training (40.9%).

As a summary of the overall labour force situation in 2022, Malaysia's economic growth is projected to be modest in 2023. The increased number of tourist arrivals will continue to support the recovery in the tourism sub-sectors along with the improving market conditions, especially in the Services sector. As economic activities continued to expand in 2023, the labour market is expected to remain stable.

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



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 to facilitate users in analysing various 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”.

Chart 1: Labour force and LFPR, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022

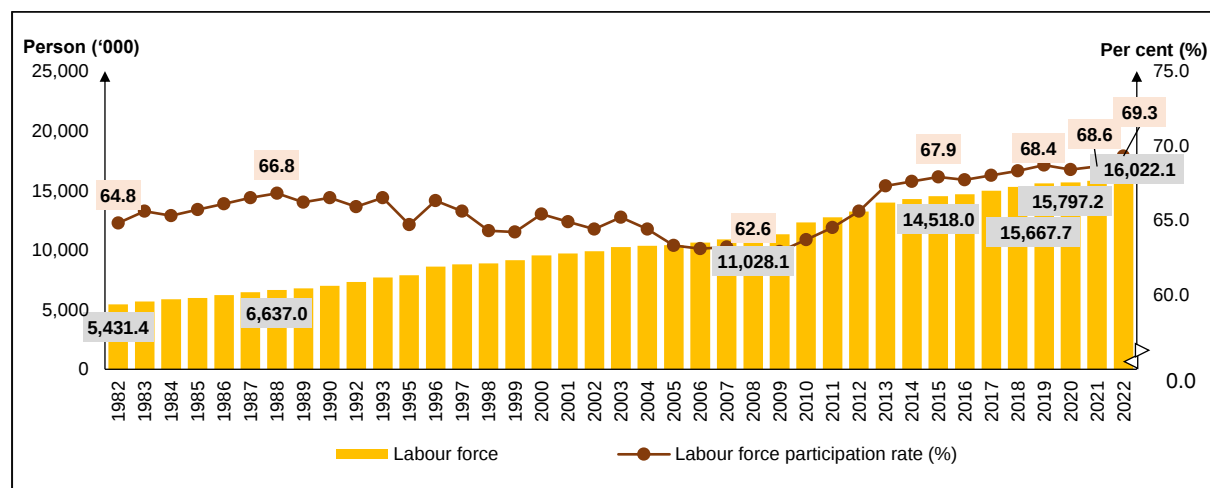


Chart 2: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022

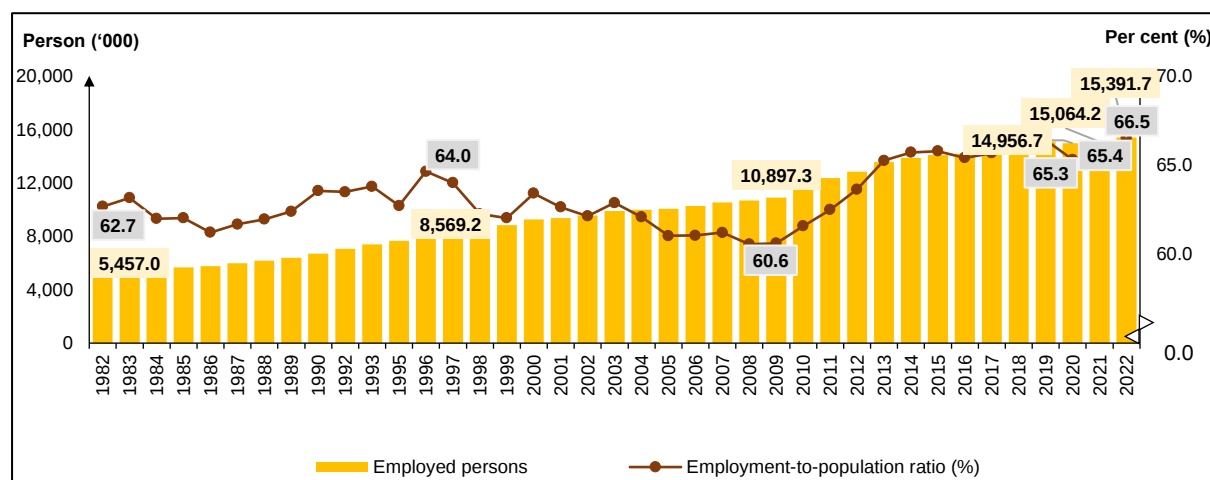
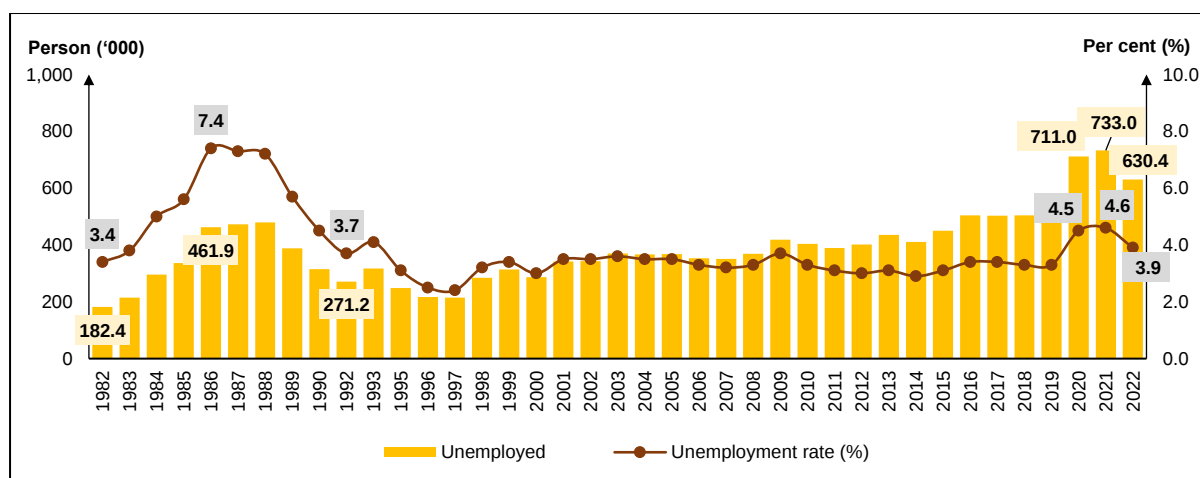


Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Malaysia, 1982 - 2022



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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

31 JULY 2023