



KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK SISWAZAH 2022

Malaysia mencatatkan seramai 5.92 juta siswazah pada 2022 dengan kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 3.7 peratus

PUTRAJAYA, November 2023 – Jumlah siswazah di Malaysia meningkat sebanyak 5.1 peratus, mencapai bilangan siswazah sebanyak 5.29 juta orang pada 2022, manakala kadar pengangguran siswazah mengalami penurunan kepada 3.7 peratus, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini dalam sebaran **Statistik Siswazah 2022**. Laporan ini memperihai keseluruhan penawaran buruh siswazah pada 2022 berdasarkan 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 positif pada 2022 telah menyebabkan peningkatan bilangan siswazah di Malaysia. Bilangan ini merangkumi 23.1 peratus daripada penduduk dalam umur bekerja 15 tahun dan ke atas. Daripada jumlah tersebut, siswazah lulusan ijazah meliputi 53.9 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 3.19 juta orang manakala lulusan diploma terdiri daripada 46.1 peratus (2.73 juta orang). Daripada keseluruhan siswazah pada tahun tersebut, sebanyak 5.06 juta orang berada dalam tenaga buruh merekodkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah (KPTBS) sebanyak 85.4 peratus. Perbandingan tahun ke tahun, bilangan siswazah lepasan ijazah dalam tenaga buruh naik 5.6 peratus (+151.7 ribu) manakala siswazah lepasan diploma meningkat sebanyak 5.5 peratus (+114.6 ribu) berikutan peningkatan dalam siswazah bekerja dan penurunan dalam bilangan siswazah menganggur."

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Pada 2022, ekonomi Malaysia telah memperoleh momentum ke arah pemulihan secara beransur-ansur dan seterusnya

mendorong kedudukan pasaran buruh yang lebih baik sepanjang tahun berbanding tahun 2021. Seajar dengan itu, bilangan siswazah bekerja meningkat sebanyak 6.0 peratus untuk mencatatkan 4.87 juta orang (2021: 4.59 juta orang). Sekitar dua pertiga (65.6%) daripada siswazah bekerja adalah dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir, menyumbang seramai 3.19 juta orang. Sumbangan tertinggi bagi kategori pekerjaan mahir iaitu sebanyak 38.4 peratus (1.87 juta orang) adalah mereka yang bekerja dalam pekerjaan Profesional, diikuti oleh Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu dengan 17.7 peratus (860.4 ribu orang). Siswazah bekerja dalam kategori separuh mahir merangkumi 32.8 peratus (1.60 juta orang) adalah sebahagian besarnya bekerja sebagai Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan (14.0%), diikuti Pekerja sokongan perkeranian (10.7%) dan Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan (4.9%). Selebihnya iaitu 1.6 peratus (78.1 ribu orang) adalah mereka yang bekerja dalam kategori berkemahiran rendah yang mana menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 23.1 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.”

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Walaupun dengan peningkatan perlahan bagi siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh pada 2022, cabaran struktur pasaran buruh masih kekal, ditunjukkan oleh peningkatan berterusan guna tenaga tidak penuh. Bilangan siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran naik 7.9 peratus (+123.1 ribu orang) pada 2022 kepada 1.68 juta orang (2021: +14.4% ; 1.55 juta orang) disebabkan oleh 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 meningkat 0.6 mata peratus kepada 34.4 peratus selepas mencatatkan peningkatan 2.6 mata peratus pada 2021 kepada 33.8 peratus. Dalam tempoh sebelum pandemik, kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran bagi siswazah adalah di antara 22.9 peratus hingga 26.7 peratus sejak statistik ini mula direkodkan pada 2016.”

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menjelaskan, “Diterjemah secara mudah, daripada seratus siswazah bekerja pada 2022, lebih 30 orang bekerja dalam pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah. Namun, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran bukanlah isu terpencil yang hanya dihadapi oleh Malaysia. Malah, sekitar satu pertiga 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 2022. Statistik di pangkalan data International Labour Organization (ILO) 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 berkeupayaan dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja. Seiring dengan perkembangan ekonomi, bilangan siswazah dalam guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 8.6 peratus dari tahun ke tahun kepada 88.9 ribu orang. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa dalam kalangan siswazah turun kepada 1.8 peratus (2021: 2.1%) berbanding purata 1.0 peratus sebelum krisis kesihatan.

Dari segi taraf pekerjaan bagi siswazah bekerja, bilangan dalam kategori pekerja yang merangkumi 89.7 peratus menunjukkan peningkatan walaupun pada kadar yang lebih perlahan sebanyak 5.4 peratus (+222.2 ribu orang) berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2021: 9.2%). Sebaliknya, kategori majikan yang meliputi 4.7 peratus telah mencatatkan kenaikan sebanyak 14.3 peratus (2021: 3.1%) manakala bilangan bagi kategori bekerja sendiri yang terdiri daripada 4.6 peratus siswazah bekerja sendiri terus merekodkan peningkatan sebanyak 14.7 peratus pada 2022 (2021: -36.7%).

Mengikut sektor ekonomi, majoriti siswazah bekerja dalam sektor Perkhidmatan (76.7%), diikuti dengan 14.4 peratus dalam sektor Pembuatan dan 5.7 peratus di sektor Pembinaan. Sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 2.2 peratus dan 0.9 peratus. Peningkatan tahun ke tahun dalam kalangan siswazah bekerja berlaku dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan, Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian manakala sektor Pembinaan merekodkan penurunan. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertambahan terbesar dalam siswazah bekerja (+190.7 ribu orang) terutamanya berikutan peningkatan dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit dan Makanan & minuman dan penginapan.

Melihat kepada situasi pengangguran pada tahun tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan, “Kadar pengangguran siswazah mengalami penurunan sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus untuk mencatatkan 3.7 peratus pada 2022 (2021: 4.1%).

Bilangan siswazah yang menganggur berkurang sebanyak 5.5 peratus (-10.9 ribu) pada 2022 bagi mencatatkan 187.8 ribu orang. Berdasarkan analisis berkaitan sijil, didapati bahawa jumlah siswazah menganggur lepasan Diploma berkurang sebanyak 5.5 ribu individu, manakala bilangan siswazah menganggur lepasan Ijazah menurun sebanyak 5.3 ribu orang.

Sementara itu, terdapat 862.6 ribu siswazah luar tenaga buruh pada 2022, merangkumi 14.6 peratus daripada keseluruhan jumlah siswazah berusia 15 tahun dan ke atas, di mana 32.4 peratus daripadanya berada dalam luar tenaga buruh disebabkan oleh Kerja rumah/tanggungjawab keluarga dan diikuti dengan 26.1 peratus disebabkan oleh Masih belajar/program latihan. Walaupun jumlah perempuan di luar tenaga buruh mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 5.4 peratus pada 2022, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah perempuan (KPTBS) kekal pada 82.1 peratus. Selain itu, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh siswazah lelaki yang sentiasa lebih tinggi daripada siswazah perempuan, mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.8 mata peratus kepada 88.1 peratus (2021: 87.3%). Oleh itu, KPTB siswazah pada 2022 dicatatkan pada 85.4 peratus, lebih tinggi sebanyak 0.4 mata peratus berbanding 85.0 peratus pada 2021.”

Pada peringkat negeri, kebanyakan negeri mencatatkan KPTBS melebihi 80 peratus pada 2022 kecuali dua negeri iaitu Kelantan (77.1%) dan Perlis (74.2%). Walau bagaimanapun, kedua-dua negeri ini menunjukkan peningkatan dalam KPTBS berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Johor mencatatkan KPTBS tertinggi pada 89.0 peratus, diikuti dengan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.6%), Selangor (87.7%), Sabah (87.3%), dan W.P. Labuan (86.5%). Melihat kepada kadar pengangguran siswazah mengikut negeri pada 2022, Sabah mencatatkan kadar pengangguran tertinggi iaitu 7.8 peratus. Sementara negeri yang lain mencatatkan kadar pengangguran siswazah di bawah 6.0 peratus dengan kadar pengangguran terendah direkodkan oleh W.P. Putrajaya iaitu 0.8 peratus.

Mengulas berkenaan gaji dan upah yang diterima oleh siswazah, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Gaji & upah lebih tinggi dicatatkan bagi siswazah pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya, di mana penengah gaji & upah bulanan dalam pekerjaan utama sepenuh masa meningkat sebanyak 5.5 peratus kepada RM4,128 (2021: RM3,911). Mengikut tahap kemahiran, gaji dan upah yang diterima oleh

siswazah untuk ketiga-tiga kategori merekodkan pemulihan pada 2022 selepas mengalami kejatuhan pada 2020. Walau bagaimanapun, gaji dan upah ini masih di bawah nilai sebelum pandemik. Siswazah dalam kategori pekerjaan mahir mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 7.9 peratus dalam penengah gaji & upah bulanan berbanding tahun sebelumnya dengan mencatatkan RM5,193 (2021: RM4,812). Sementara itu, penengah bagi kategori separuh mahir naik 5.4 peratus kepada RM2,159 (2021: RM2,049) manakala kategori berkemahiran rendah menyaksikan kenaikan 7.0 peratus kepada RM1,817 (2021: RM1,698).”

Merumuskan penemuan Statistik Siswazah pada 2022, Ketua Perangkawan berkata “Walaupun dengan cabaran pada 2022, seperti gangguan rantai bekalan global dan kebimbangan inflasi, pasaran buruh Malaysia menunjukkan daya tahan. Inisiatif seperti Fasa 4 Pelan Pemulihan Negara (PPN) memainkan peranan penting dalam menyokong pemulihan ekonomi. Komitmen Malaysia terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dan inovasi dapat dibuktikan dalam usaha bagi membentuk tenaga kerja masa hadapan berkemahiran tinggi. Peristiwa yang berlaku pada 2022, ditambah dengan strategi dalam Rancangan Malaysia ke-12 (RMKe-12), memberikan pandangan yang mengenai pasaran tenaga buruh yang kian berubah dan peranan penting pendidikan tinggi dalam membentuk masa depan negara.

Melihat ke hadapan pada 2023, Malaysia meramalkan tempoh pertumbuhan ekonomi yang sederhana, siswazah akan terus memainkan peranan penting dalam memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dilengkapi dengan pengetahuan dan kemahiran lanjutan, mereka bersedia untuk memimpin dalam memacu inovasi dan mengembangkan pelbagai sektor. Walaupun dalam keadaan ketidakpastian global, pasaran buruh dianjurkan kekal positif dan stabil, disokong oleh inisiatif kerajaan yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan landskap ekonomi keseluruhan.”

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.



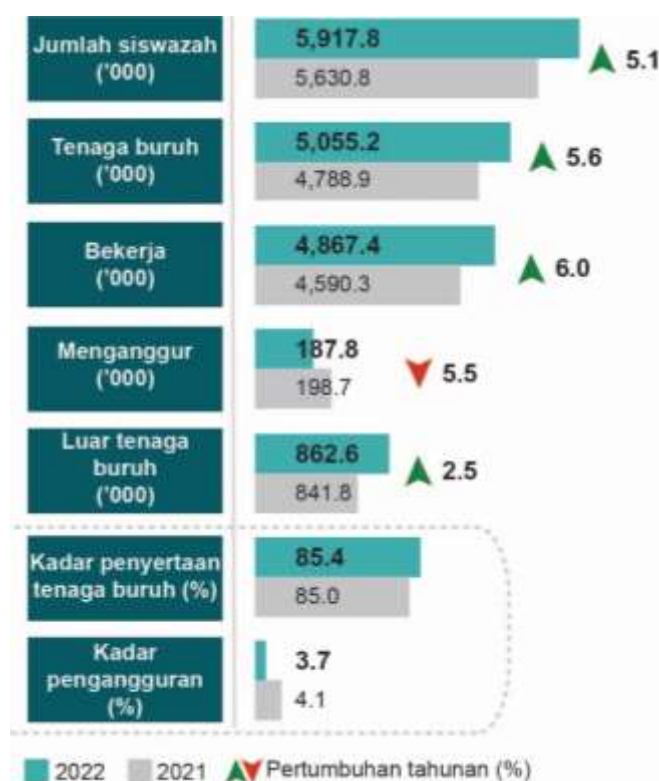
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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.”

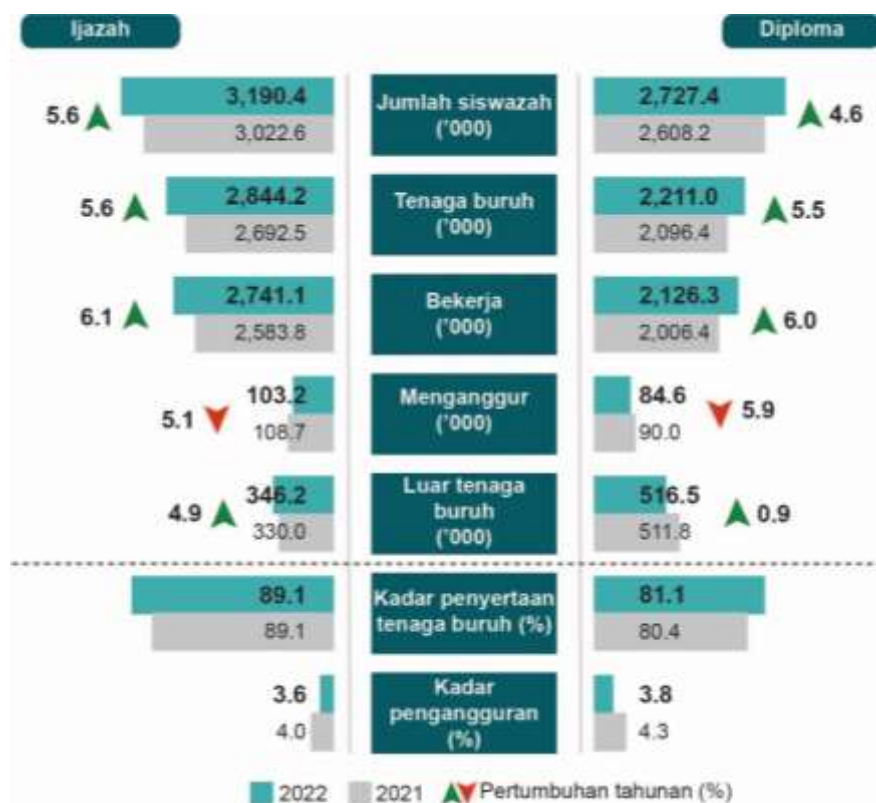
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

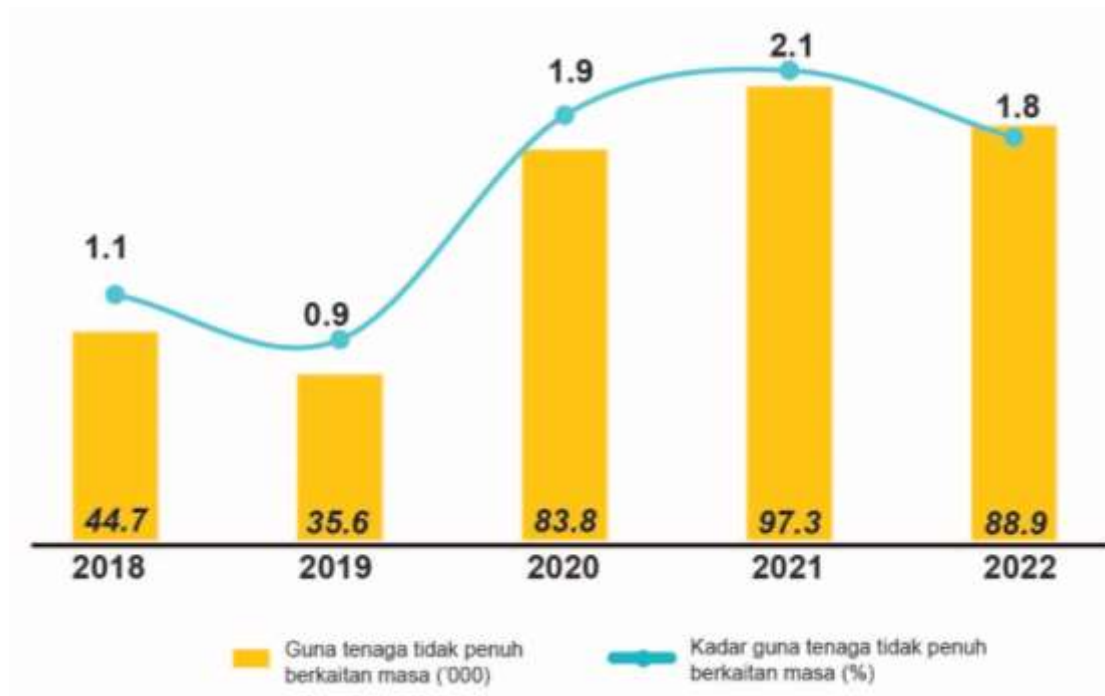
**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
20 NOVEMBER 2023**



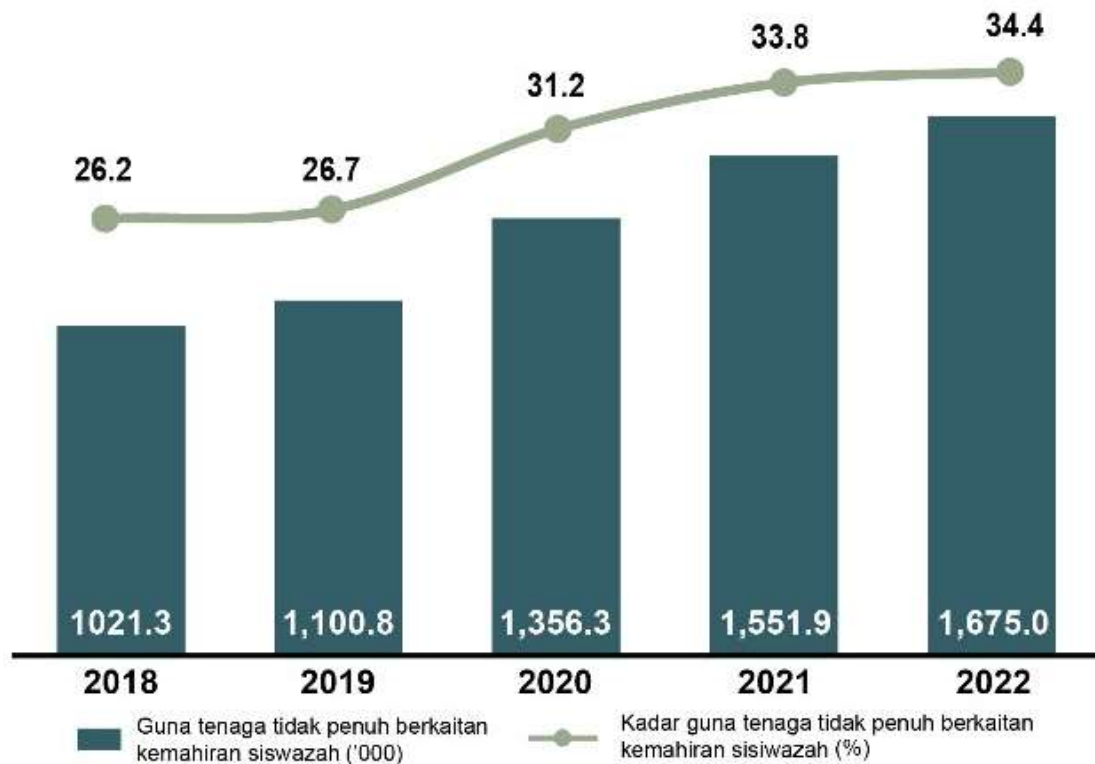
Carta 2: Statistik utama siswazah mengikut sijil, Malaysia, 2021 – 2022



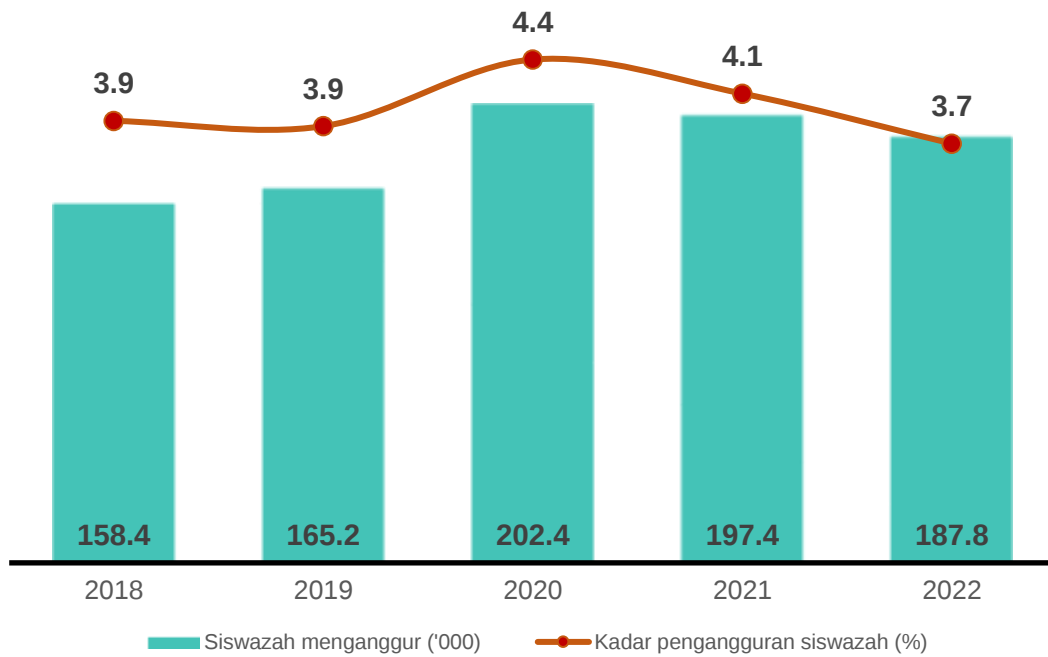
Carta 3: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan masa, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022



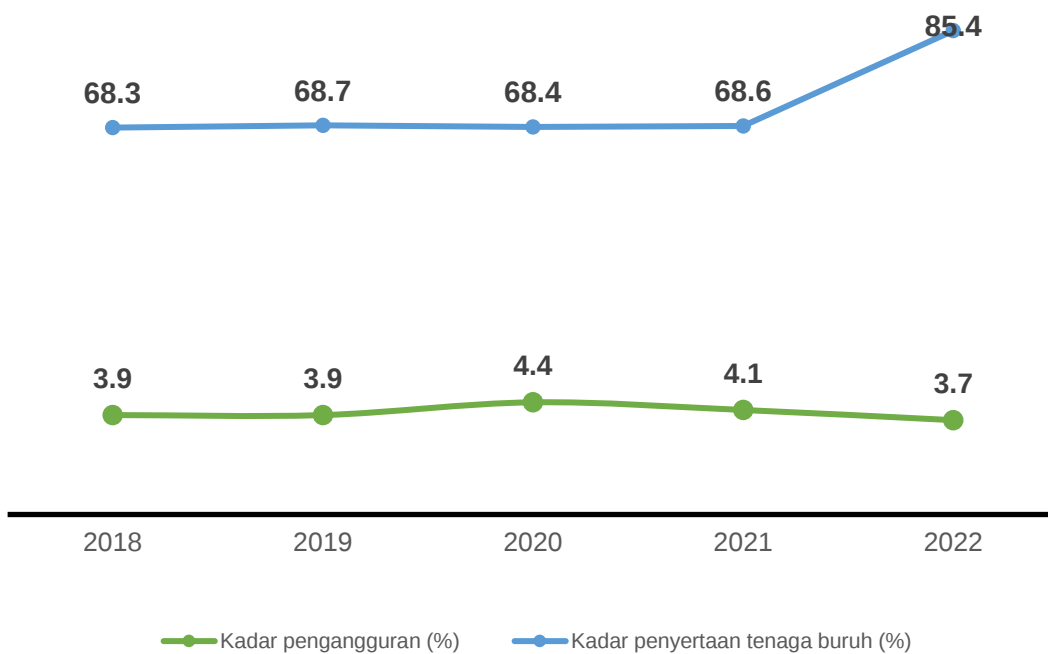
Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh siswazah berkaitan kemahiran, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022



Carta 5: Pengangguran siswazah, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022



Carta 6: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan kadar pengangguran (15-64 tahun), Malaysia, 2018 – 2022





PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT GRADUATE STATISTICS 2022

Malaysia recorded 5.92 million graduates in 2022 with the graduate's unemployment rate reduced to 3.7 percent

PUTRAJAYA, November 2023 – The graduate in Malaysia rose by 5.1 per cent, reaching a significant number of 5.92 million in 2022, while the graduates unemployment rate saw a notable decrease to 3.7 percent, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) stated today in the release of **Graduates Statistics 2022**. The report describes the overall graduates' labour supply in 2022 by demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Graduates in this report 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, "A positive economic environment throughout 2022 has led to the increase of the number of graduates in Malaysia which has reached a substantial number of 5.92 million persons, composed of 23.1 per cent of population in the working aged of 15 years and above. Degree graduates comprised a share of 53.9 per cent or equivalent to 3.19 million persons while Diploma graduates made up of 46.1 per cent (2.73 million persons). Out of total graduates during the year, 5.06 million was in the labour force resulting in graduates' labour force participation rate (GLFPR) of 85.4 per cent. Year-on-year comparison, the number of degree graduates in labour force rose 5.6 per cent (+151.7 thousand) while diploma graduates increased by 5.5 per cent (+114.6 thousand) which attributed by the increase of employed graduates and the decline of the number of unemployed graduates."

Elaborating further, the Chief Statistician said, "In 2022, Malaysia's economy had gradually regained momentum towards recovery and fostered a healthier labour market situation during the year compared to 2021. In line with this, the number of employed

graduates went up by 6.0 per cent to register 4.87 million persons (2021: 4.59 million persons). Around two-third (65.6%) were employed in the skilled occupations category, accounting for 3.19 million persons. The highest share of employed persons in skilled category which comprised of 38.4 per cent (1.87 million persons) were employed in Professionals occupation, followed by Technicians and associate professionals with 17.7 per cent (860.4 thousand persons). Employed graduates in semi-skilled category which accounted for 32.8 per cent (1.60 million persons) were largely employed as Service and sales workers (14.0%), followed by Clerical support workers (10.7%) and Craft and related trades workers (4.9%). The remaining of 1.6 per cent (78.1 thousand persons) were employed in low-skilled category which dropped 23.1 per cent as compared to the previous year.”

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin commented, "Albeit the slower increase of graduate’s underemployment in 2022, the structural labour market challenges remained as indicated by the continuous increase of underemployment. The number of graduates in skill-related underemployment rose by 7.9 per cent (+123.1 thousand persons) in 2022 to record 1.68 million persons (2021: +14.4%; 1.55 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 rose by 0.6 percentage points to record 34.4 per cent after registering a significant rise of 2.6 percentage points in 2021 to record 33.8 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."

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir explained, “Loosely translated, out of a hundred employed graduates in 2022, more than 30 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 2022. The statistics in the database of International Labour Organization (ILO) 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. Aligned with the expansion of the economy, the number of graduates in time-related underemployment declined during the year, registering a drop of 8.6 per cent year-on-year to record 88.9 thousand persons. The rate of time-related underemployment among graduates declined to 1.8 per cent (2021: 2.1%) as compared to an average of 1.0 per cent prior to the health crisis.

As for the employment status of employed graduates, employees' category which comprised of 89.7 per cent went up albeit at a slower rate of 5.4 per cent (+222.2 thousand persons) as compared to the preceding year (2021: 9.2%). On the other hand, employers' category which constituted 4.7 per cent registered an increase of 14.3 per cent (2021: 3.1%) while the number of own-account workers which made up 4.6 per cent of employed graduates grew 14.7 per cent in 2022 (2021: -36.7%).

By economic sector, majority of the graduates were employed in Services sector (76.7%), followed by 14.4 per cent in the Manufacturing sector and 5.7 per cent in the Construction sector. Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors encompassed 2.2 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Year-on-year increase in employed graduates occurred in the Services, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors while Construction recorded losses. The Services sector posted the largest gain in employed graduates (+190.7 thousand persons) mainly due to the increase in the sub-sectors of Wholesale and retail trade and Foods & Beverages and accommodation.

Looking at the unemployment situation during the year, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The unemployment rate of graduates eased 0.4 percentage points to record 3.7 per cent in 2022 (2021: 4.1%). The number of unemployed graduates decreases by 5.5 per cent (-10.9 thousand) in 2022 to record 187.8 thousand persons. Upon further analysis based on certification, it was noted that the number of unemployed Diploma graduates decreased by 5.5 thousand individuals, while the number of unemployed Degree graduates dropped by 5.3 thousand persons.

In the meantime, there were 862.6 thousand graduates outside labour force in 2022, comprised of 14.6 per cent of total graduates aged 15 and above, which 32.4 per cent of them were due to housework/ family responsibility and followed by 26.1 per cent which were due to attending school/ training programme. Although the number of female in outside labour force has increased by 5.4 per cent in 2022, the female graduates

labour force participation rate (GLFPR) remained at 82.1 per cent. Moreover, male GLFPR which is always higher than female, posted an increase of 0.8 percentage point to 88.1 per cent (2021: 87.3%). Hence, graduates LFPR in 2022 was recorded at 85.4 per cent, higher by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 85.0 per cent in 2021.”

At state level, most states registered GLFPR above 80 per cent in 2022 except for two states which is Kelantan (77.1%) and Perlis (74.2%). However, these two states showed increase of GLFPR as compared to the previous year. Johor registered the highest GLFPR at 89.0 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (88.6%), Selangor (87.7%), Sabah (87.3%), and W.P. Labuan (86.5%). Looking at the unemployment rate of graduates by state in 2022, Sabah posted the highest unemployment rate at 7.8 per cent. While other states recorded graduates’ unemployment rate below 6.0 per cent with 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 2022 as compared to the preceding year, whereby the median monthly salaries & wages in their full-time equivalent principal occupations grew 5.5 per cent to RM4,128 (2021: RM3,911). In terms of skill categories, the salaries and wages received by graduates across all three categories rebounded in 2022 after a dip in 2020. However, it’s worth noting that these salaries and wages levels remained below the pre-pandemic. Graduates in skilled occupation category experienced a 7.9 per cent increase in median monthly salaries & wages as compared to the preceding year to account for RM5,193 (2021: RM4,812). Meanwhile, the median for semi-skilled category went up 5.4 per cent to RM2,159 (2021: RM2,049) while low-skilled category observed a rise of 7.0 per cent to RM1,817 (2021: RM1,698).”

In concluding the findings of Graduates Statistics in 2022, the Chief Statistician said, “Despite challenges in 2022, such as global supply chain disruptions and inflation concerns, Malaysia’s labour market demonstrated remarkable resilience. Initiatives like Phase 4 of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) played a pivotal role in supporting economic recovery. Malaysia’s commitment to economic growth and innovation is evident in its efforts to develop a high-skills future workforce. The events of 2022, combined with the strategies outlined in the 12th Malaysian Plan (12MP), offer valuable

insights into the evolving labour market and the significant role of higher education in shaping the nation's future.

Looking forward to 2023, Malaysia foresees a period of moderate economic growth, graduates will continue to hold a pivotal role in propelling this economic growth. Equipped with advanced skills and knowledge, they are poised to lead the way in driving innovation and expanding various sectors. Despite global uncertainties, the labour market is projected to remain positive and stable, supported by government initiatives aimed to enhance the overall economic landscape.”

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.



DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (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 Agriculture 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”.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
20 NOVEMBER 2023**

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

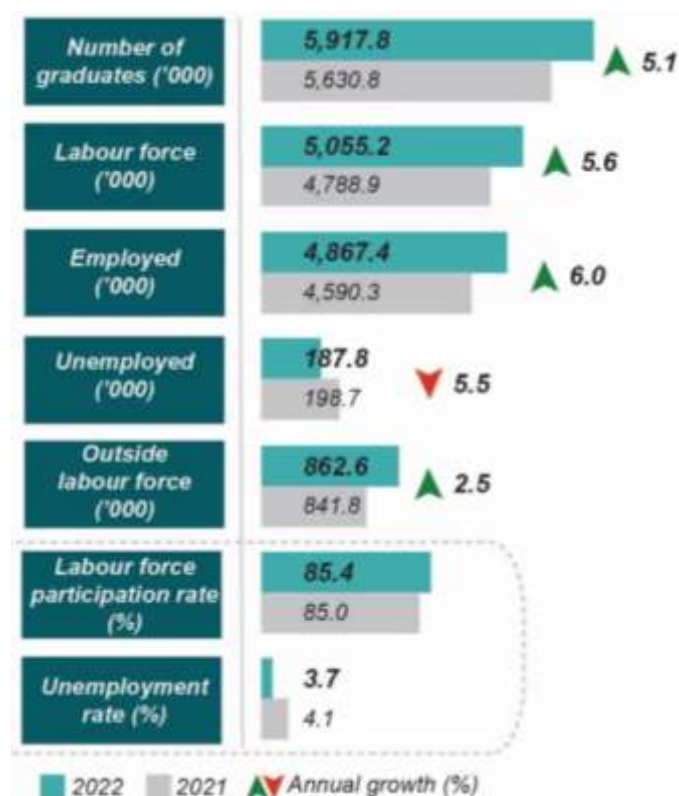


Chart 2: Principal statistics of graduates by certificates, Malaysia, 2021 – 2022

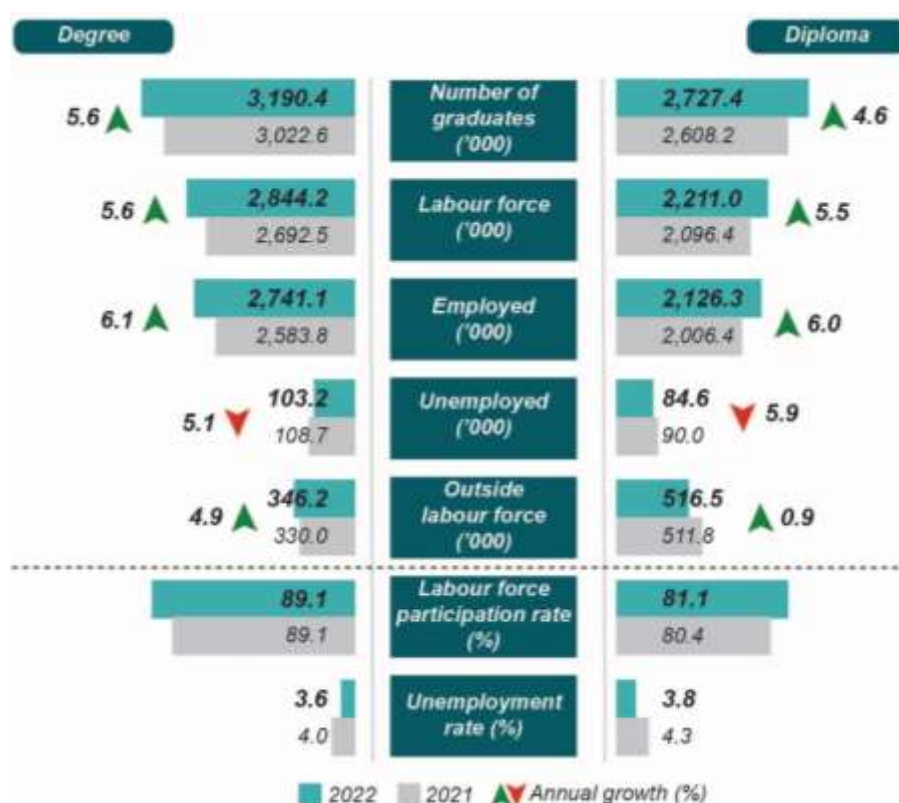


Chart 3: Time-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

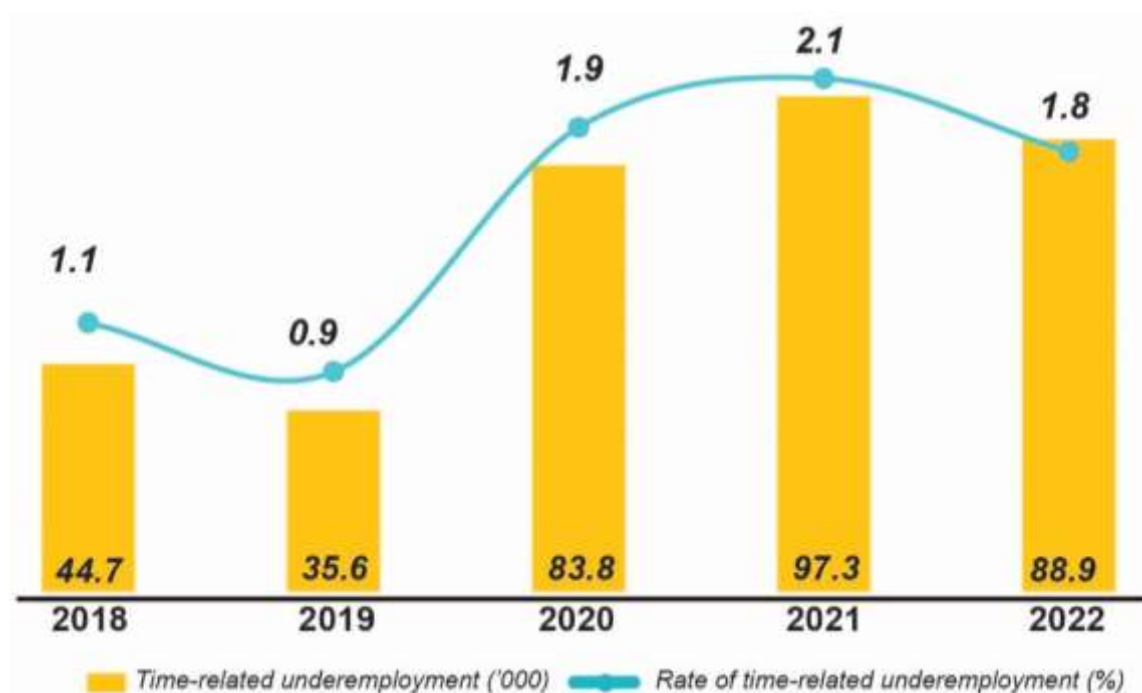


Chart 4: Skill-related underemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

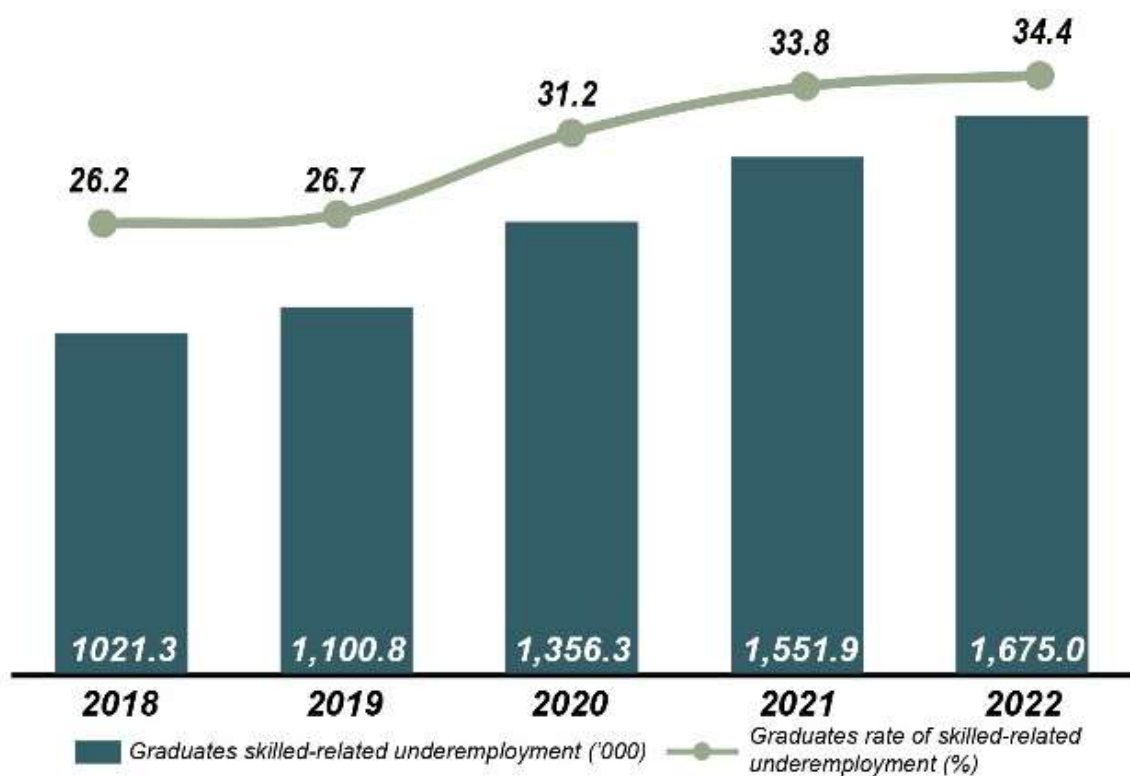


Chart 5: Unemployment of graduates, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

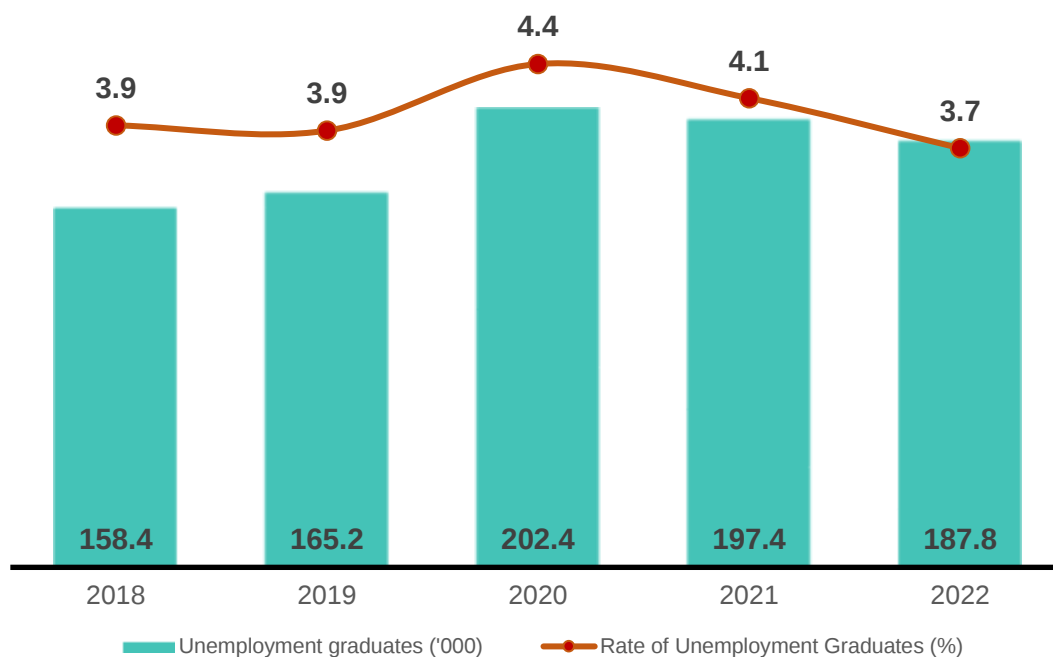


Chart 6: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate (15-64) years, Malaysia, 2018 – 2022

