



KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA, 2020

Ketidaktentuan kedudukan tenaga buruh Malaysia pada 2020 berikutan krisis kesihatan dan kesan ekonomi, manakala pada 2021 ia diramalkan bertambah pulih secara beransur-ansur dengan petunjuk ekonomi yang semakin baik

PUTRAJAYA, 22 April 2021 – Kedudukan tenaga buruh Malaysia terjejas pada tahun 2020 berikutan krisis kesihatan dan kesan ekonomi, menyebabkan kadar pengangguran mencecah 4.5 peratus berbanding 3.3 peratus pada 2019, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai Statistik Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, 2020. Statistik ini memperihalkan mengenai kedudukan penawaran buruh berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Pasaran buruh global berada dalam situasi yang tidak menentu sepanjang tahun 2020 yang mengakibatkan kehilangan pekerjaan dan pengurangan jam bekerja serta sumber pendapatan berikutan pandemik COVID-19 dan langkah-langkah mengekang penularan wabak ini yang dilaksanakan oleh kebanyakan negara. Malaysia juga tidak terkecuali berdepan dengan kesan luar jangka ekonomi dan sosial, mengakibatkan kadar pengangguran negara mencapai lebih 4 peratus buat pertama kalinya setelah hampir tiga dekad. Semasa krisis kesihatan, kadar pengangguran bulanan adalah dalam lingkungan 3.9 peratus hingga 5.3 peratus merekodkan pertambahan melebihi 200 ribu orang penganggur. Pembukaan semula lebih banyak aktiviti perniagaan dengan pematuhan kepada prosedur operasi standard yang ketat walaupun dengan pelaksanaan PKP yang berterusan sehingga akhir tahun dilihat telah dapat mengimbangi kepentingan kesihatan dengan pemulihan ekonomi dan perniagaan. Justeru, menjelang akhir tahun 2020, didapati tenaga menunjukkan pemulihan dengan momentum perlahan”.

Mengulas mengenai situasi tenaga buruh pada 2020, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, “Tenaga buruh yang merangkumi penduduk bekerja dan penganggur, meningkat sebanyak 0.6 peratus (+86.1 ribu orang) kepada 15.7 juta orang (2019: 15.6 juta orang). Walau bagaimanapun, tidak seperti tempoh pra-krisis, didapati peningkatan tenaga buruh pada tahun ini adalah disebabkan oleh pertambahan dalam bilangan

penganggur manakala bilangan penduduk bekerja berkurang. Berikutan ketidaktentuan pasaran buruh pada tahun tersebut, didapati sebahagian kecil tenaga buruh telah beralih kepada kumpulan tidak aktif di mana bilangan luar tenaga buruh meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus (+122.0 ribu orang) merekodkan 7.2 juta orang (2019: 7.1 juta orang). Justeru, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) menurun 0.3 mata peratus kepada 68.4 peratus (2019: 68.7%).

Kadar pengangguran tahunan meningkat 1.2 mata peratus kepada 4.5 peratus pada tahun 2020, kadar tertinggi sejak tahun 1993. Bilangan penganggur bertambah sebanyak 39.9 peratus (+202.8 ribu orang) merekodkan seramai 711.0 ribu orang (2019: 508.2 ribu orang). Daripada jumlah ini, 72.3 peratus adalah penganggur aktif yang meningkat sebanyak 40.4 peratus (+148.0 ribu orang) kepada 514.2 ribu orang (2019: 366.2 ribu orang). Hampir separuh daripada penganggur aktif (46.5%) adalah mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan. Mengikut kumpulan umur, kadar pengangguran belia yang berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun meningkat sebanyak 1.5 mata peratus kepada 12.0 peratus (2019: 10.5%) mencatatkan seramai 314.0 ribu orang penganggur belia pada tahun 2020 (2019: 295.8 ribu orang). Begitu juga dengan kadar pengangguran dewasa yang berumur 25 hingga 64 tahun meningkat 1.3 mata peratus kepada 3.0 peratus (2019: 1.7%) merekodkan 397.0 ribu orang (2019: 212.4 ribu orang). Dari segi prestasi mengikut negeri, semua negeri merekodkan peningkatan kadar pengangguran pada 2020. Sabah merekodkan kadar pengangguran tertinggi dengan 8.0 peratus, diikuti Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (7.2%) dan Perak (4.8%). Sementara itu, tiga negeri mencatatkan kadar pengangguran yang lebih rendah iaitu Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (1.5%), Melaka (2.2%) dan Pahang (3.1%)".

Selanjutnya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Bilangan mereka yang bekerja berkurang sebanyak 0.8 peratus (-116.7 ribu orang) kepada 15.0 juta orang berbanding 15.1 juta orang pada 2019. Selari dengan ini, nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk yang menunjukkan kemampuan ekonomi untuk mewujudkan guna tenaga menurun 1.1 mata peratus kepada 65.3 peratus (2019: 66.4%). Prestasi perniagaan yang tidak memberangsangkan pada tahun tersebut telah menyebabkan pengurangan bilangan guna tenaga serta pembatalan atau pembekuan pengambilan pekerja baharu.

Sementara itu, kategori pekerja merupakan komposisi terbesar guna tenaga yang merangkumi 77.3 peratus atau 11.6 juta orang, meningkat 3.0 peratus berbanding 2019 iaitu sebanyak 11.2 juta orang (74.4%). Walau bagaimanapun, peningkatan

tahun ke tahun bagi kategori pekerja pada tahun 2020 adalah lebih rendah berbanding kadar perubahan pada tahun 2019 (4.8%). Selain itu, bekerja sendiri yang meliputi 15.9 peratus, menurun kepada 2.4 juta orang pada 2020 (2019: 2.7 juta orang). Dalam tempoh pelbagai fasa PKP serta pelaksanaan prosedur operasi standard yang ketat dengan waktu operasi perniagaan yang terhad menyebabkan permintaan terhadap barang dan perkhidmatan yang lebih rendah. Ini sebahagiannya boleh dikaitkan dengan penurunan bilangan mereka yang bekerja sendiri yang kebanyakannya terdiri daripada perniagaan kecil-kecilan serta usahawan yang tidak berdaftar”.

Berkenaan penduduk bekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran, komposisi terbesar adalah kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir yang merangkumi lebih separuh (59.9%) daripada jumlah guna tenaga pada tahun 2020 atau bersamaan dengan 9.0 juta orang. Ini diikuti oleh kategori mahir (28.2%; 4.2 juta orang) dan berkemahiran rendah (11.9%; 1.8 juta orang). Melihat kepada guna tenaga mengikut sektor ekonomi, majoriti penduduk bekerja adalah tertumpu di sektor Perkhidmatan dengan peratus sumbangan sebanyak 64.5 peratus diikuti oleh Pembuatan (16.7%) dan Pertanian (10.5%). Penduduk bekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & Pengkuarian masing-masing meliputi sebanyak 7.8 peratus dan 0.5 peratus.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai situasi guna tenaga tidak penuh, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Penduduk bekerja yang bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu disebabkan keadaan kerja atau kerana kerja yang tidak mencukupi melonjak kepada 64.9 peratus merekodkan 556.8 ribu orang (2019: 337.6 ribu orang). Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang 30 jam seminggu meningkat sebanyak 1.5 mata peratus kepada 3.7 peratus (2019: 2.2%). Situasi ini ditunjukkan oleh kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa yang ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang bekerja kurang dari 30 jam seminggu dan boleh serta sanggup untuk menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa pada tahun 2020 meningkat 0.9 mata peratus kepada 2.2 peratus (2019: 1.3%), mencatatkan pertambahan sebanyak 142.4 ribu orang kepada 334.0 ribu orang.

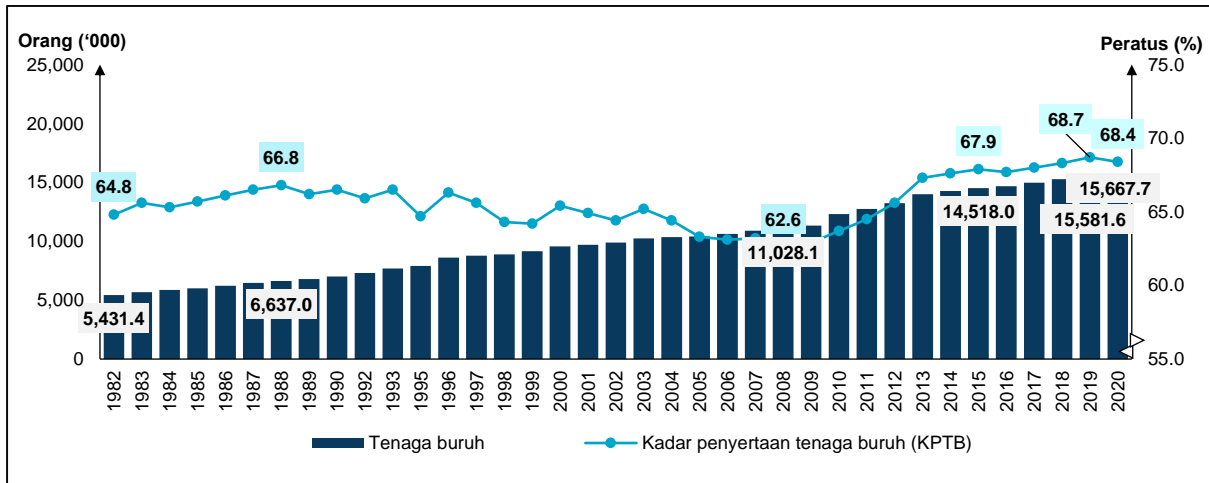
Seterusnya, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran yang mengukur mereka yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiar dan bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separa mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, meningkat sebanyak 18.9 peratus (+288.9 ribu orang) berbanding tahun sebelumnya dengan mencatatkan 1.8 juta orang pada 2020 (2019: 1.5 juta orang). Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran kepada penduduk bekerja dengan pendidikan tertiar meningkat 3.6 mata peratus daripada 34.4 peratus pada 2019 kepada 38.0 peratus. Bagi luar tenaga buruh, ianya

didominasi oleh perempuan dengan komposisi 68.3 peratus. Sebab utama tidak mencari pekerjaan di kalangan luar tenaga buruh adalah disebabkan oleh kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga (45.6%) dan diikuti oleh bersekolah/ latihan (40.7%)".

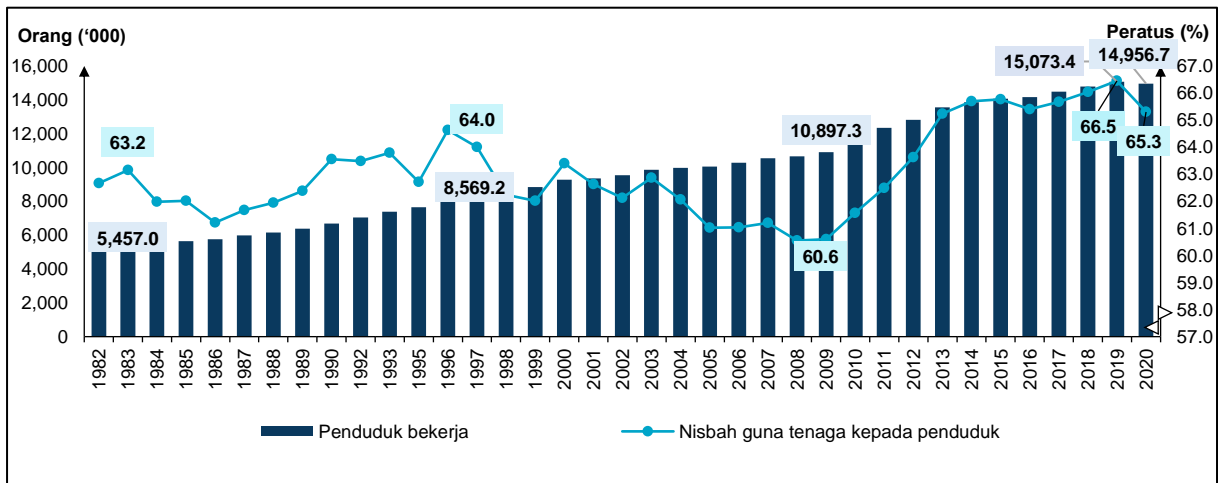
Merumuskan keseluruhan situasi tenaga buruh, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Melihat kepada situasi pada tahun 2021, bilangan kes harian COVID-19 terus merekodkan bilangan kes yang tinggi. Pelbagai fasa PKP 2.0 juga dilaksanakan secara berterusan bagi mengekang penularan wabak ini, beberapa kelonggaran bagi aktiviti ekonomi untuk beroperasi juga dibenarkan dengan pematuhan prosedur operasi standard yang ketat. Oleh itu, ia dapat membantu perniagaan untuk mengekalkan momentum serta mengimbangi kesan ekonomi dan kepentingan kesihatan. Dengan fasa pemulihan ekonomi yang berterusan disokong oleh pelbagai program inisiatif oleh kerajaan bagi membantu kelangsungan perniagaan serta pelancaran program vaksinasi pada tahun 2021, adalah diharapkan bahawa ianya dapat membantu melegakan serta mengurangkan beban perniagaan. Sekaligus ia boleh membantu mempercepatkan pemulihan pasaran buruh. Justeru, adalah diramalkan bahawa pasaran buruh Malaysia akan meningkat secara marginal namun masih berdepan dengan cabaran ketidakpastian situasi krisis kesihatan di Malaysia".

Dalam menyokong usaha membendung dan memutuskan rantai penularan jangkitan COVID-19 dalam negara, DOSM telah membuka semula platform Banci Dalam Talian (e-Census). Justeru, orang ramai yang masih belum membuat pengisian banci boleh mengambil peluang untuk mengisi maklumat banci melalui e-Census. Pra-Pelaksanaan Operasi Banci Malaysia 2020 bersemuka secara bersasar di kawasan terpilih juga sedang dilaksanakan. Maklumat lanjut berkaitan Banci Malaysia 2020 boleh diperoleh melalui portal banci iaitu **www.mycensus.gov.my** atau media sosial **@MyCensus2020**.

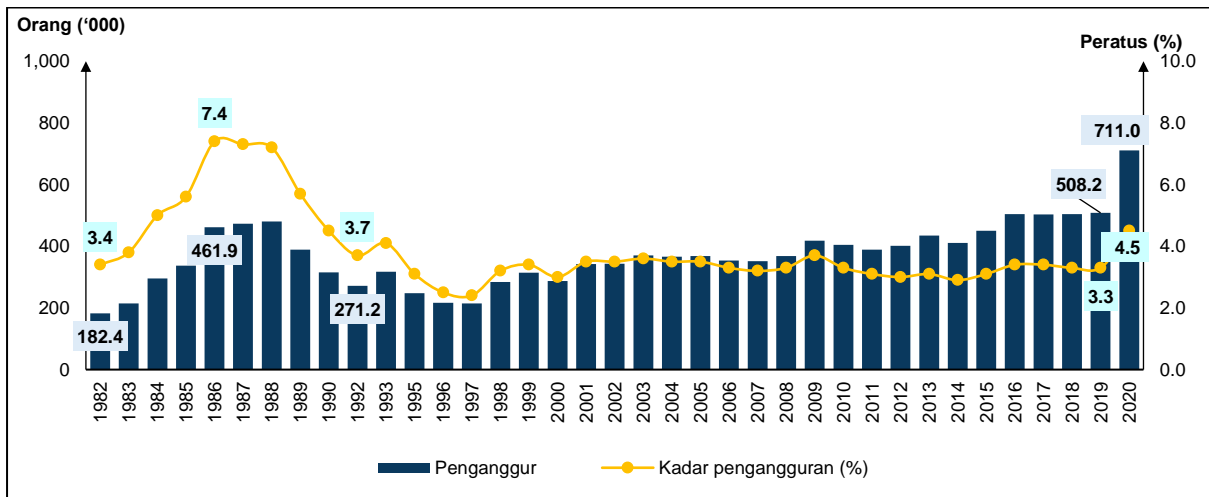
Carta 1: Tenaga buruh dan KPTB, Malaysia, 1982-2020



Carta 2: Penduduk bekerja dan nisbah guna tenaga kepada penduduk, Malaysia, 1982-2020



Carta 3: Penganggur dan kadar pengangguran, Malaysia, 1982-2020



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MEDIA STATEMENT
STATISTICS OF LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA, 2020

Uneven situation of Malaysia's labour force in 2020 due to the health crisis and economic consequences, while in 2021 it is foreseen a gradual improvement with the encouraging sign of the economy

PUTRAJAYA, 22 April 2021 – Uneven situation of Malaysia's labour force in 2020 was profoundly due to the health crisis and economic consequences, led the unemployment rate reaching 4.5 per cent as compared to 3.3 per cent in 2019, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, 2020. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, "Throughout 2020, the global labour market was in uncertainty which had resulted in job losses and reduction in working hours as well as source of income following the COVID-19 pandemic and strict containment measures adopted by many countries. Malaysia also had no exception in facing the unprecedented impact on the economy and social, undoubtedly attributed to the country's unemployment rate to reach above 4 per cent for the first time after almost three decades. During the health crisis, the monthly unemployment rate was hovering between 3.9 per cent to 5.3 per cent recorded an addition of more than 200 thousand of unemployed persons. The resumption of more business activities with adherence to a strict standard operating procedure despite the continuity of Movement Control Order (MCO) towards the end of the year have helped in balancing the health interest with economic and businesses recovery. Thus, a modest recovery momentum was observed in the labour force towards the end of 2020".

Commenting on the labour forces situation in year 2020, the Chief Statistician said, "The labour force which comprised of the employed and unemployed persons, augmented by 0.6 per cent (+86.1 thousand persons) to record 15.7 million persons (2019: 15.6 million persons). Nevertheless, unlike the pre-crisis period, the increased in labour force during the year was attributed by a rising number in unemployed while employment was declined. Following of the uncertainty of labour market during the year, it was also observed that some of the labour force has moved into inactivity whereby the number of outside labour force went up by 1.7 per cent (+122.0 thousand persons) to record 7.2 million persons (2019: 7.1 million persons). Hence, the labour

force participation rate (LFPR) edged down by 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent (2019: 68.7%).

The annual unemployment rate heightened by 1.2 percentage points to 4.5 per cent in 2020, the highest rate since 1993. The number of unemployed persons added up by 39.9 per cent (+202.8 thousand persons) to record 711.0 thousand persons (2019: 508.2 thousand persons). Out of this total, 72.3 per cent was actively unemployed which increased by 40.4 per cent (+148.0 thousand persons) to 514.2 thousand persons (2019: 366.2 thousand persons). Almost half of the actively unemployed (46.5%) were unemployed for less than three months. By age group, youth unemployment rate for aged 15 to 24 years posted an increase of 1.5 percentage points to 12.0 per cent (2019: 10.5%) registering 314.0 thousand persons of youth unemployed in 2020 (2019: 295.8 thousand persons). Likewise, the unemployment rate for adult aged 25 to 64 years went up by 1.3 percentage points to 3.0 per cent (2019: 1.7%) recording 397.0 thousand persons (2019: 212.4 thousand persons). In terms of performance by states, all states recorded an increase in unemployment rate in 2020. Sabah recorded the highest unemployment rate with 8.0 per cent, followed by Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (7.2%) and Perak (4.8%). Meanwhile, three states registered lower unemployment rate namely Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (1.5%), Melaka (2.2%) and Pahang (3.1%)”.

Adding to this, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “The number of employed persons reduced by 0.8 per cent (-116.7 thousand persons) to 15.0 million persons as against 15.1 million persons in 2019. In accordance with this, the employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment fell by 1.1 percentage points to 65.3 per cent (2019: 66.4%). Unfavourable business performance during the year had caused total employment to decline as well as cancellation or freezing of new hires.

Meanwhile, employee’s category which was the largest composition of employment encompassed 77.3 per cent or 11.6 million persons, went up by 3.0 per cent as compared to 2019 which was 11.2 million persons (74.4%). Nevertheless, the year-on-year changes of employees’ category in 2020 was lower than 2019 growth (4.8%). Moreover, own-account workers which comprised of 15.9 per cent, dropped to 2.4 million persons in 2020 (2019: 2.7 million persons). During the various MCO phases, as strict standard operating procedures were imposed with a limited business operation hour has led to a lower demand of good and services. This could be partly associated with the declined of own account workers who mostly involved in small-scale businesses as well as unregistered entrepreneurs”.

Regarding employed persons by skill level, major composition was in semi-skilled occupation category which accounted for more than half (59.9%) of the total of employed persons in 2020 or equivalent to 9.0 million persons. This was followed by skilled (28.2%; 4.2 million persons) and low-skilled (11.9%; 1.8 million persons).

Looking at the employment by economic sector, majority of the employed persons were concentrated in Services with a share of 64.5 per cent followed by Manufacturing (16.7%) and Agriculture (10.5%). Employed persons in Construction and Mining and Quarrying sectors encompassed of 7.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. Commenting further on underemployment situation, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Employed person working less than 30 hours per week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work, jumped 64.9 per cent to record 556.8 thousand persons (2019: 337.6 thousand persons). The rate of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week higher by 1.5 percentage points to 3.7 per cent (2019: 2.2%). This situation was reflected in time-related underemployment which defined as those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours of work. The rate of time-related underemployment in 2020 heightened by 0.9 percentage points to 2.2 per cent (2019: 1.3%), registering an addition of 142.4 thousand persons to 334.0 thousand persons.

In addition, the skill-related underemployment which defined as those with tertiary education and working in semi and low skilled, increased by 18.9 per cent (+288.9 thousand persons) as compared to the previous year to record 1.8 million persons in 2020 (2019: 1.5 million persons). The rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons with tertiary education scaled up by 3.6 percentage points from 34.4 per cent in 2019 to 38.0 per cent. As for outside labour force, was dominated by female with a composition of 68.3 per cent. The main reasons of not seeking jobs among the outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibility (45.6%) and followed by schooling/ training (40.7%)".

Concluding the overall labour force situation, the Chief Statistician said, "Observing the situation in 2021, the COVID-19 daily new cases continued to record a high number. While various phases of MCO 2.0 implemented continuously to curb the spread of the pandemic, some relaxation for economic activities to operate were permitted with compliance to strict standard operating procedures. Hence, this might help the businesses in maintaining their momentum as well as balancing the economic consequences and health interest. Continuous economic recovery path backed by various initiative programmes by the government to support the survival of the businesses as well as rolled-out of vaccination programme in 2021 may relieve and reduce the burden of the businesses. In turn, it could assist in restoring and accelerate the reviving of the labour market. Thus, it is foreseen that Malaysia's labour market will continue to grow marginally this year and albeit in a challenging environment due to the uncertainty of the health crisis situation in Malaysia".

In support of efforts to curb the spread and break the chain of COVID-19 infection in the country, DOSM has reopened the online census platform (e-Census). Therefore, those who have not yet completed the census can take the opportunity to fill in the census information through e-Census. Pre-Implementation of the Malaysia Census

2020 via face-to-face on a targeted basis in selected areas is also being conducted. Further information on the Malaysia Census 2020 can be obtained through the census portal www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020.

Chart 1: Labour force and LFPR, 1982 – 2020

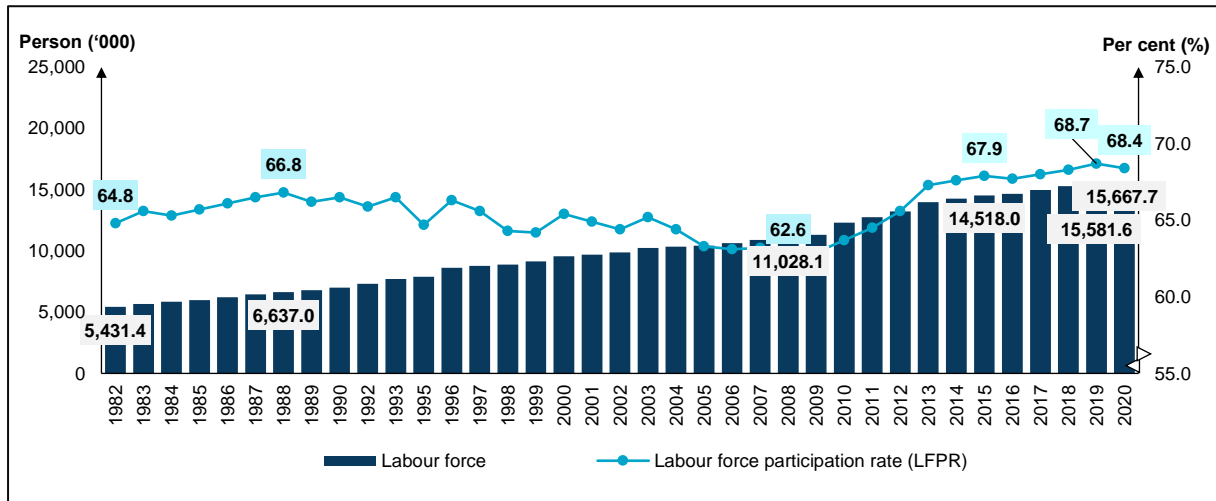


Chart 2: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, Malaysia, 1982-2020

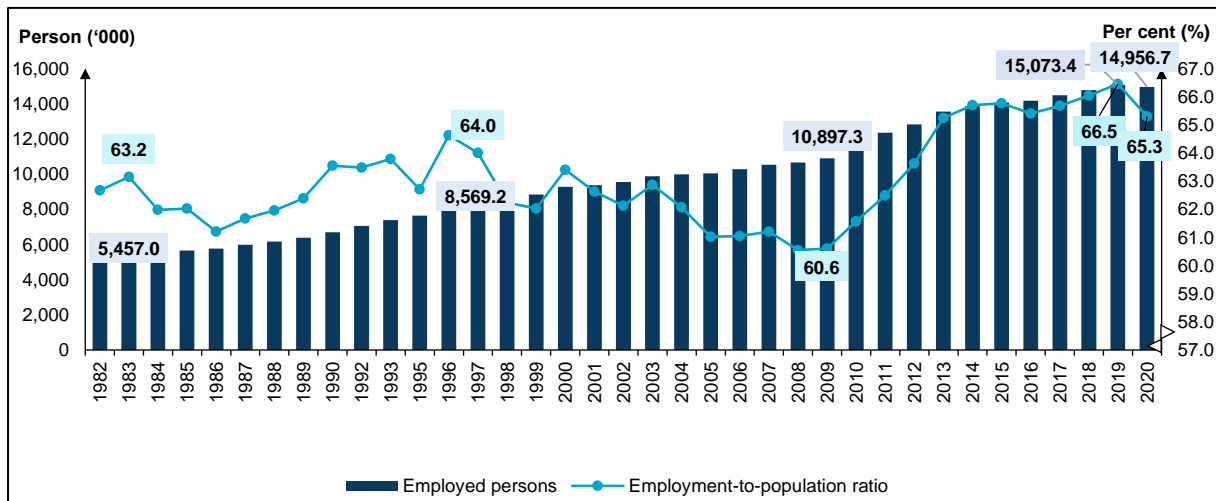
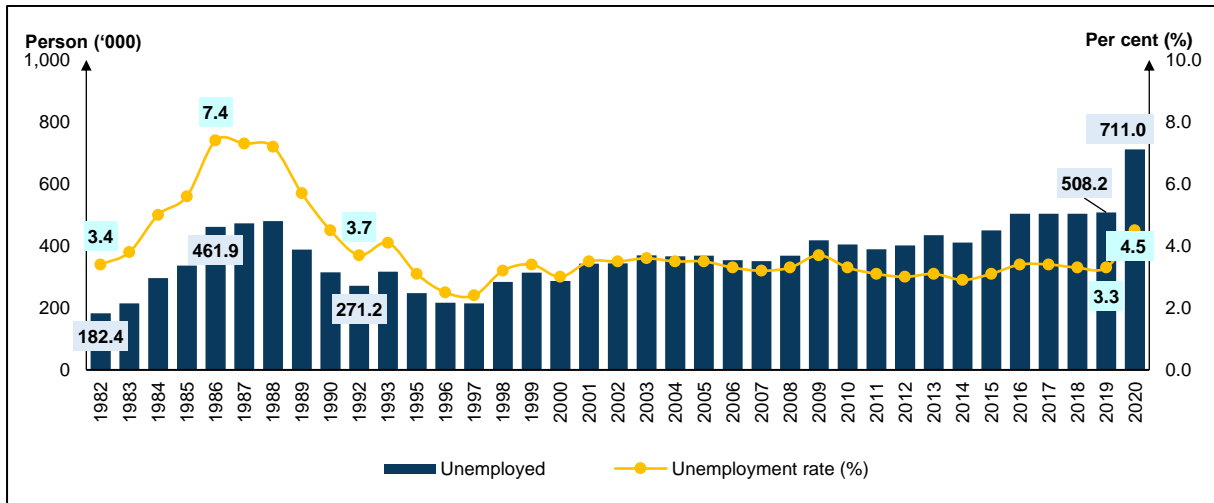


Chart 3: Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Malaysia, 1982-2020



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