



KENYATAAN MEDIA STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA, MAC DAN SUKU PERTAMA 2023

Bilangan penganggur yang lebih rendah direkodkan pada Mac 2023 iaitu pada 588.7 ribu orang, mencatatkan kadar pengangguran 3.5 peratus

PUTRAJAYA, 11 Mei 2023 – Bilangan penganggur yang lebih rendah direkodkan pada Mac 2023 iaitu pada 588.7 ribu orang, mencatatkan kadar pengangguran 3.5 peratus, lapor Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam siaran **Statistik Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Mac dan Suku Pertama 2023**. Statistik ini memperihalkan kedudukan penawaran buruh berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM.

Mengulas mengenai prestasi keseluruhan bagi Mac 2023, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Kedudukan ekonomi yang optimis pada Mac 2023 telah membolehkan pasaran buruh negara terus berkembang dengan stabil. Oleh itu, bilangan tenaga buruh pada Mac 2023 terus mengukuh sebanyak 0.2 peratus merekodkan 16.81 juta orang (Februari 2023: 16.78 juta orang). Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh pada Mac kekal pada 69.9 peratus (Februari 2023: 69.9%). Kedudukan tenaga buruh yang semakin baik pada bulan tersebut adalah berikutan peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, manakala bilangan penganggur terus menurun.”

Selanjutnya, Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “Bilangan penduduk bekerja pada Mac 2023 berada pada trend menaik, dengan peningkatan 0.2 peratus kepada 16.22 juta orang (Februari 2023: 16.19 juta orang). Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur pada bulan Mac terus berkurangan, turun sebanyak 0.5 peratus mencatatkan 588.7 ribu orang (Februari 2023: 591.9 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran bulan Mac kekal pada 3.5 peratus (Februari 2023: 3.5%).”

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kedudukan guna tenaga, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja pada bulan tersebut, 75.6 peratus adalah dalam kategori pekerja. Kategori ini mencatatkan kenaikan bulan ke bulan sebanyak 0.1 peratus merekodkan 12.26 juta orang (Februari 2023: 12.25 juta orang). Pada masa yang sama, bilangan penduduk bekerja sendiri juga meningkat sebanyak 0.6 peratus kepada 2.91 juta orang (Februari 2023: 2.89 juta orang).”

Dari segi sektor ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mencatatkan peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Perdagangan borong dan runcit; Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman; dan aktiviti Pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan. Trend yang sama juga dilihat dalam sektor Pembuatan, Pembinaan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian serta Pertanian.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai kadar pengangguran pada bulan tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Pada Mac 2023, 80.3 peratus daripada jumlah penganggur adalah mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan atau penganggur aktif. Kategori ini turun sebanyak 0.6 peratus kepada 472.9 ribu orang (Februari 2023: 475.5 ribu orang). Dalam kalangan penganggur aktif, 61.3 peratus adalah mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan, manakala 6.4 peratus adalah mereka yang berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun. Begitu juga, mereka yang percaya tiada pekerjaan yang tersedia atau penganggur tidak aktif, mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 115.8 ribu orang (Februari 2023: 116.4 ribu orang)."

Pada Mac 2023, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun berkurang sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 11.2 peratus, merekodkan 317.3 ribu penganggur belia (Februari 2023: 11.3%, 320.8 ribu orang). Dalam pada itu, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun meningkat sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 7.1 peratus, dengan bilangan penganggur belia sebanyak 454.9 ribu orang (Februari 2023: 7.0%: 450.2 ribu orang).

Bagi kumpulan tidak aktif, bilangan penduduk di luar tenaga buruh pada bulan tersebut terus berada dalam trend penurunan dengan pengurangan sebanyak 0.1 peratus merekodkan 7.23 juta orang (Februari 2023: 7.24 juta orang). Komposisi utama luar tenaga buruh adalah kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga dengan 43.5 peratus, manakala kategori bersekolah/ latihan berada di kedudukan kedua dengan 40.6 peratus.

Mengulas berkenaan prestasi keseluruhan bagi suku tahun pertama 2023, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, "Pada suku tersebut, aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial yang menggalakkan menyumbang kepada kedudukan penawaran buruh yang stabil. Justeru, bilangan tenaga buruh pada suku pertama 2023 meningkat sebanyak 0.6 peratus kepada 16.65 juta orang (ST4 2022: 16.54 juta orang). Oleh itu, KPTB naik sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus mencatatkan 69.8 peratus (ST4 2022: 69.5%). Pada masa yang sama, bilangan penduduk bekerja bertambah sebanyak 0.8 peratus mencatatkan 16.06 juta orang pada suku tersebut (ST4 2022: 15.94 juta orang). Sebaliknya, bilangan penganggur terus berkurang sebanyak 2.3 peratus kepada 586.9 ribu orang (ST4 2022: 600.5 ribu orang). Justeru, kadar pengangguran pada suku pertama 2023 turun sebanyak 0.1 mata peratus kepada 3.5 peratus (ST4 2022: 3.6%)."

Selanjutnya, Ketua Perangkawan berkata, “Bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu meningkat sebanyak 2.1 peratus kepada 274.2 ribu orang (ST4 2022: 268.5 ribu orang). Oleh itu, bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu dan sanggup menerima tambahan jam bekerja atau guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, naik sebanyak 4.3 peratus kepada 174.6 ribu orang, mencatatkan 1.1 peratus kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (ST4 2022: 167.4 ribu orang; 1.1%). Sementara itu, guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, yang merangkumi mereka yang berpendidikan tertiar namun bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, meningkat sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada 1.91 juta orang, dengan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran 37.4 peratus (ST4 2022: 1.89 juta orang; 37.4%).”

Bagi kadar pengangguran dan KPTB mengikut negeri, sebahagian besar negeri merekodkan penurunan dalam kadar pengangguran. Kadar pengangguran terendah pada suku tersebut adalah di W.P. Putrajaya dengan 0.8 peratus, diikuti oleh negeri Perlis (2.1%), Pulau Pinang (2.3%) dan Negeri Sembilan (2.5%). Pada masa yang sama, sembilan negeri mencatatkan peningkatan dalam KPTB, yang menunjukkan lebih banyak penyertaan buruh dalam pasaran. KPTB tertinggi adalah di negeri Selangor dan W.P. Putrajaya, yang merekodkan 76.5 peratus, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.1%), Pulau Pinang (71.4%) dan Sabah (70.6%).

Merumuskan keseluruhan kedudukan tenaga buruh pada Mac dan suku pertama 2023, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Ekonomi dalam negeri yang semakin berkembang, membawa kepada lebih banyak permintaan buruh bagi menyokong kestabilan ekonomi yang berterusan serta peningkatan pewujudan peluang pekerjaan untuk mengekalkan kedudukan pasaran perniagaan dalam fasa peralihan ke endemik. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh juga dijangka kekal kukuh pada bulan-bulan yang akan datang berikutan prospek ekonomi yang lebih positif.”

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.



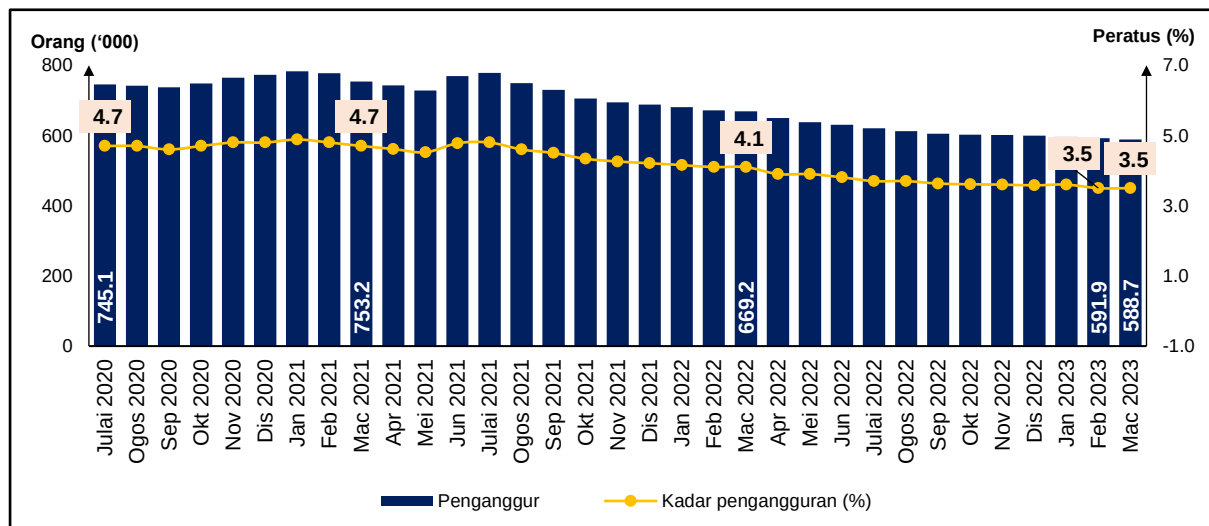
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam

memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

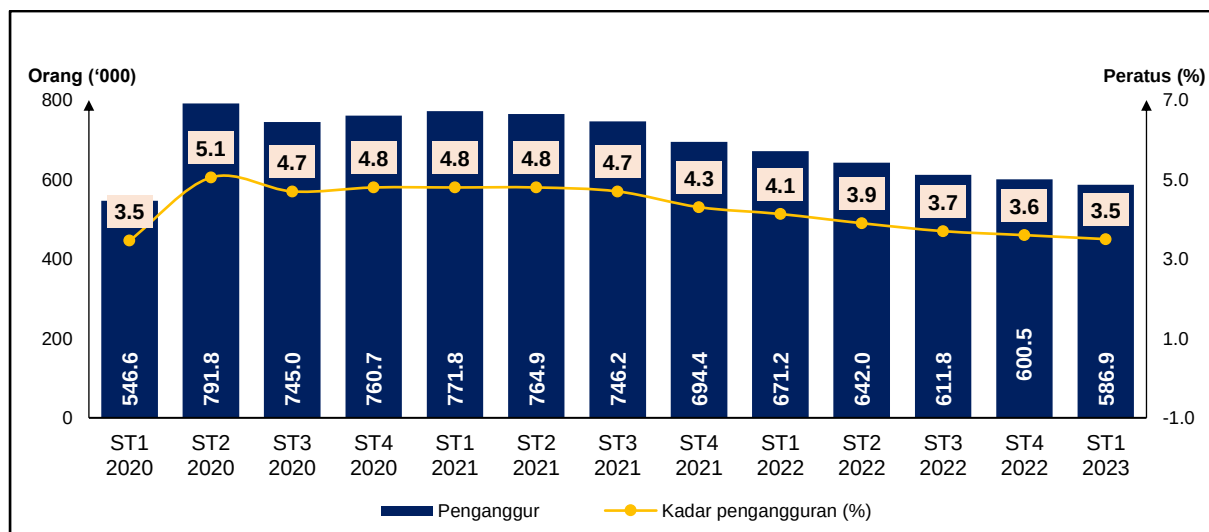
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dimaklumkan bahawa 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"*.

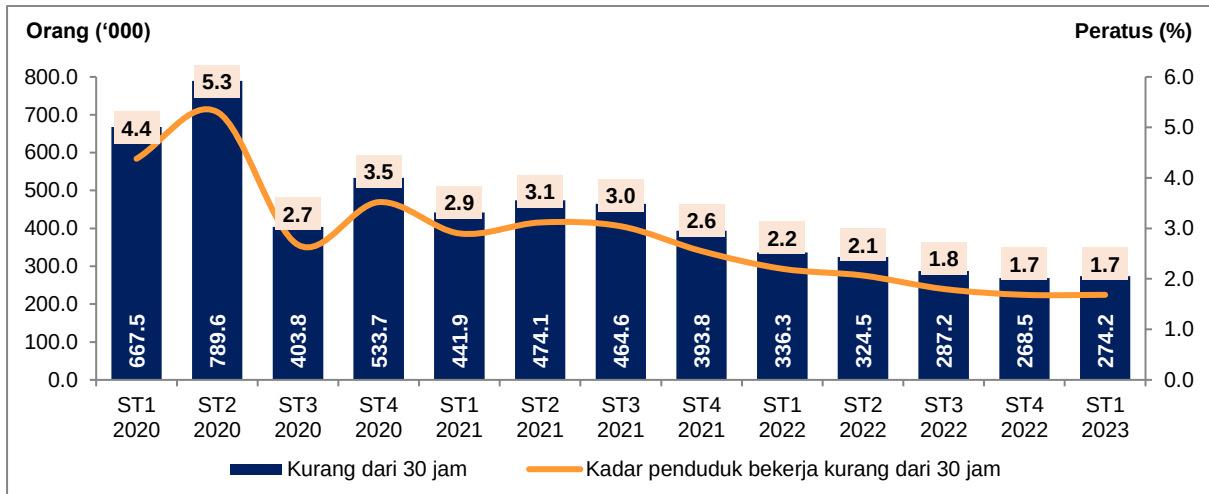
Carta 1: Pengangguran, Malaysia, Julai 2020 - Mac 2023



Carta 2: Pengangguran, Malaysia, ST1 2020 - ST1 2023

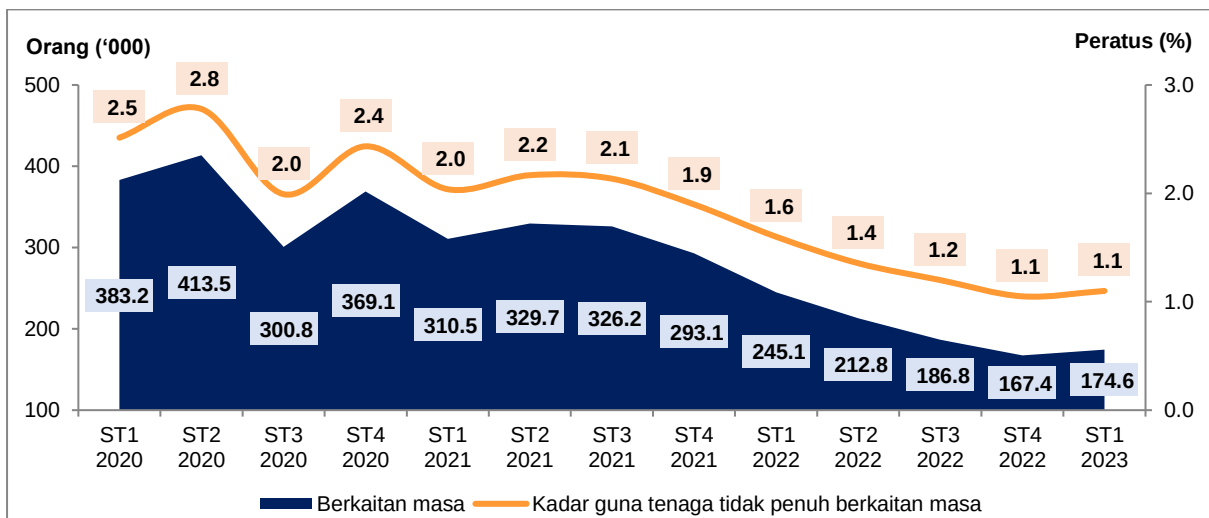


Carta 3: Bekerja kurang dari 30 jam, ST1 2020 - ST1 2023



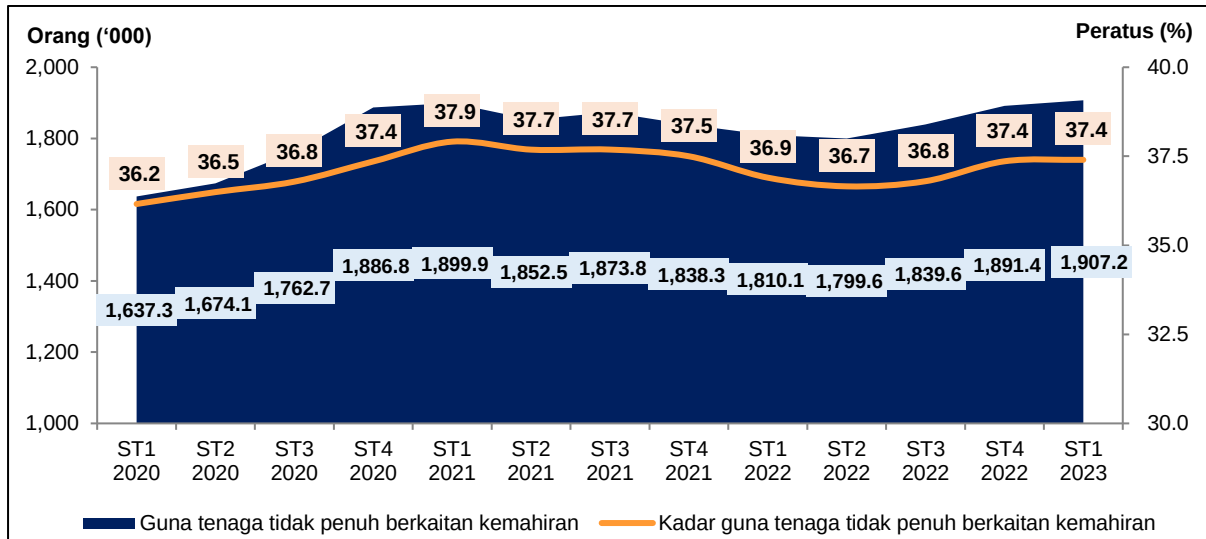
$$\text{Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang dari 30 jam}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 4: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST1 2020 - ST1 2023



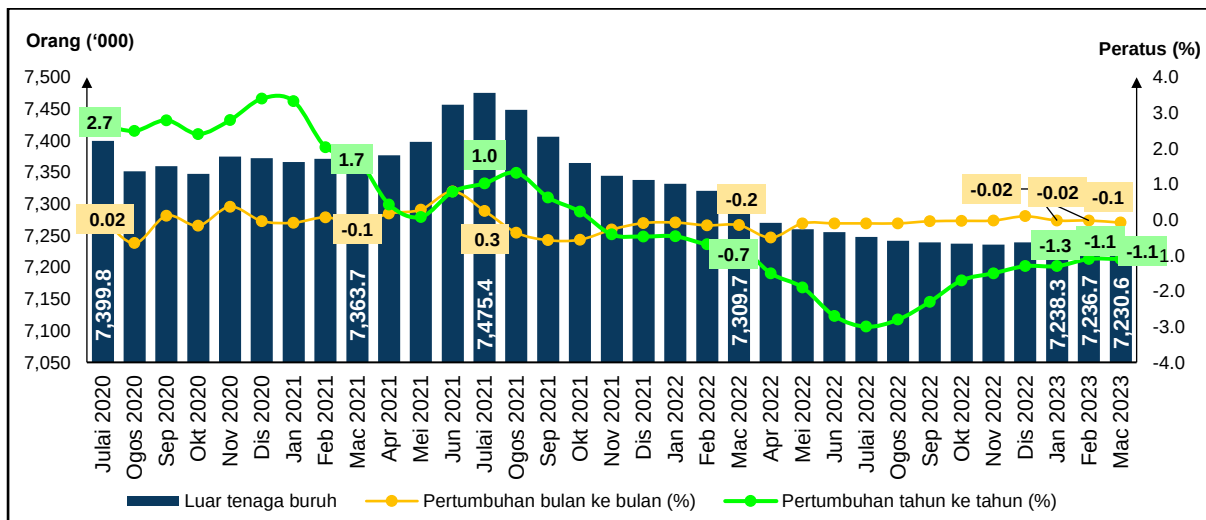
$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 5: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST1 2020 - ST1 2023

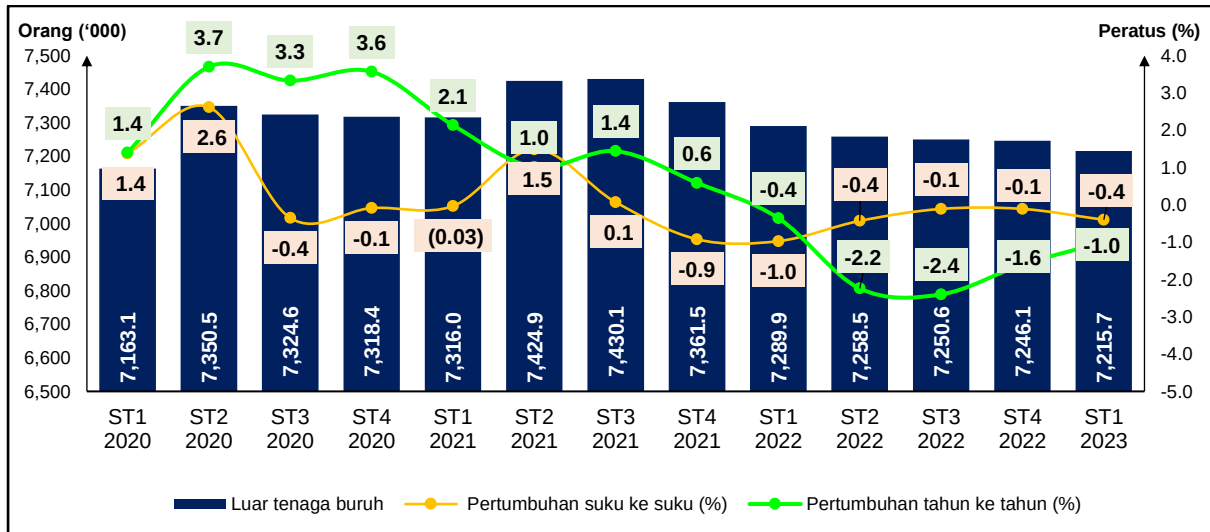


$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja berpendidikan tertiar}}$$

Carta 6: Luar tenaga buruh, Malaysia, Julai 2020 - Mac 2023



Carta 7: Luar tenaga buruh, Malaysia, ST1 2020 - ST1 2023



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

11 MEI 2023



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER OF 2023

A lower number of unemployed was recorded in March 2023 at 588.7 thousand persons, registering an unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, 11 May 2023 – A lower number of unemployed was recorded in March 2023 at 588.7 thousand persons, registering an unemployment rate of 3.5 per cent, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release on **Statistics of the Labour Force, Malaysia, March and First Quarter of 2023**. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by DOSM.

Commenting on the overall performance for March 2023, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “An optimistic economic position in March 2023 has allowed the country's labour market to continue to develop steadily. Therefore, the number of labour force in March 2023 strengthened further by 0.2 per cent to record 16.81 million persons (February 2023: 16.78 million persons). March's labour force participation rate stood at 69.9 per cent (February 2023: 69.9%). An improving labour force situation during the month was mirrored by the rising number of employed persons, while the number of unemployed further decreased.”

Adding to this, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “The number of employed persons in March 2023 was on an upward trend, with a rise of 0.2 per cent to 16.22 million persons (February 2023: 16.19 million persons). Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons in March continued to decrease, falling by 0.5 per cent to register 588.7 thousand persons (February 2023: 591.9 thousand persons). March's unemployment rate remained at 3.5 per cent (February 2023: 3.5%).”

Elaborating further on the employment situation, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “Out of the total employed persons during the month, 75.6 per cent were in the employees' category. This category registered a rise of 0.1 per cent month-on-month to record 12.26 million persons (February 2023: 12.25 million persons). On the same note, the number of own-account workers also increased by 0.6 per cent to 2.91 million persons (February 2023: 2.89 million persons).”

In terms of the economic sector, the Services sector continued to register increases in the number of employed persons, largely in Wholesale & retail trade; Food & beverage services; and Administration & support service activities. Similar trends in employment

were observed in the Manufacturing, Construction, Mining & quarrying sectors, as well as Agriculture.

Commenting further on the unemployment situation during the month, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "In March 2023, 80.3 per cent of the total unemployed persons were those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs or the actively unemployed. This category dropped by 0.6 per cent to 472.9 thousand persons (February 2023: 475.5 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed, 61.3 per cent were those unemployed for less than three months, whereas 6.4 per cent were those who had been in long-term unemployment for more than a year. Likewise, those who believed that there were no jobs available or the inactively unemployed, posted a decline of 0.5 per cent to record 115.8 thousand persons (February 2023: 116.4 thousand persons)."

In March 2023, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years was reduced by 0.1 percentage points to 11.2 per cent, recording 317.3 thousand unemployed youths (February 2023: 11.3%; 320.8 thousand persons). In the meantime, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years increased by 0.1 percentage points to 7.1 per cent, with the number of unemployed youths at 454.9 thousand (February 2023: 7.0%; 450.2 thousand persons).

As for the inactivity group, the number of persons outside labour force during the month continued its downward trend with a decline of 0.1 per cent to record 7.23 million persons (February 2023: 7.24 million persons). The major composition of the outside labour force was housework/ family responsibilities with 43.5 per cent, while schooling/ training category ranked second with 40.6 per cent.

Discussing the overall performance for the first quarter of 2023, the Chief Statistician said, "During the quarter, encouraging economic and social activity contributed to a stable labour supply situation. Thus, the number of labour force in the first quarter of 2023 rose by 0.6 per cent to 16.65 million persons (Q4 2022: 16.54 million persons). Consequently, the LFPR went up by 0.3 percentage points to 69.8 per cent (Q4 2022: 69.5%). In the meantime, the total number of employed persons edged up by 0.8 per cent to register 16.06 million persons during the quarter (Q4 2022: 15.94 million persons). On the contrary, the number of unemployed persons reduced further by 2.3 per cent to 586.9 thousand persons (Q4 2022: 600.5 thousand persons). Accordingly, the unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2023 fell by 0.1 percentage points to register 3.5 per cent (Q4 2022: 3.6%)."

Adding to this, the Chief Statistician said, "The number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week increased by 2.1 per cent to 274.2 thousand persons (Q4 2022: 268.5 thousand persons). Therefore, the number of persons who worked less than 30 hours a week and were able and willing to work extra hours or time-related underemployment, rose by 4.3 per cent to 174.6 thousand persons, registering 1.1 per cent of the time-related underemployment rate (Q4 2022: 167.4 thousand persons; 1.1%). In the meantime, skill-related underemployment,

which comprises those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, increased by 0.8 per cent to 1.91 million persons, with a skill-related underemployment rate of 37.4 per cent (Q4 2022: 1.89 million persons; 37.4%).”

As for the unemployment rate and the LFPR by state, most of the states recorded decreases in the unemployment rate. The lowest unemployment rate during this quarter was in W.P. Putrajaya with 0.8 per cent, followed by Perlis (2.1%), Pulau Pinang (2.3%) and Negeri Sembilan (2.5%). On the same note, nine states registered increases in LFPR, which indicates higher labour participation in the market. The highest LFPR was observed in Selangor and W.P. Putrajaya, which recorded 76.5 per cent, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.1%), Pulau Pinang (71.4%) and Sabah (70.6%).

Concluding the overall labour force situation in March and first quarter of 2023, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “The growing domestic economy, led to more labour demand to support the continuous stabilisation of the economy as well as an increase in the creation of job opportunities to sustain the business market in the transition phase to endemic. Therefore, the labour market is also anticipated to remain strong in the coming months due to a more positive economic outlook.”

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.



The Department of Statistics Malaysia (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.

Please be informed that 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: Unemployment, Malaysia, July 2020 - March 2023

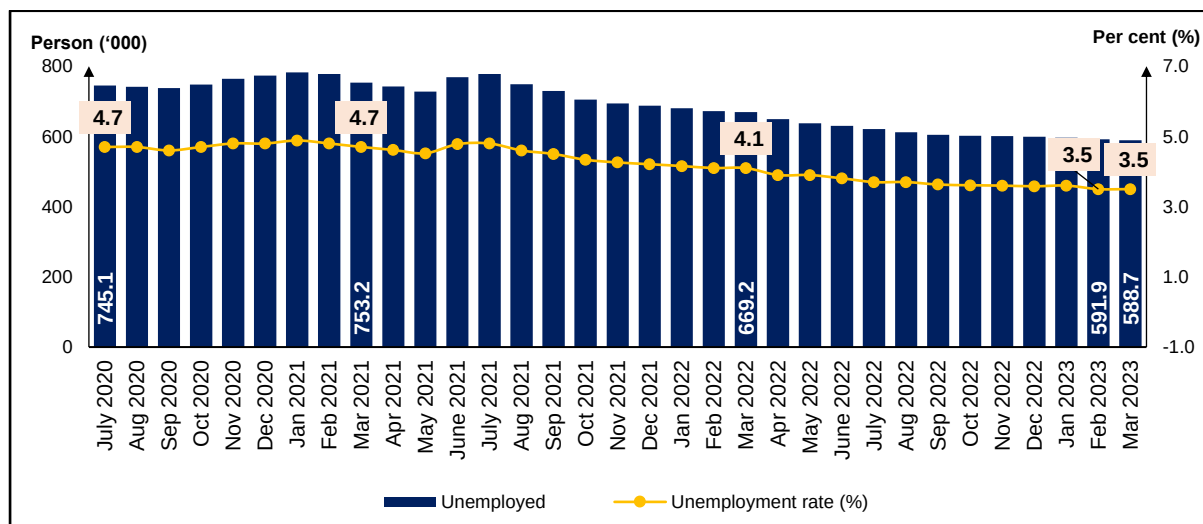


Chart 2: Unemployment, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q1 2023

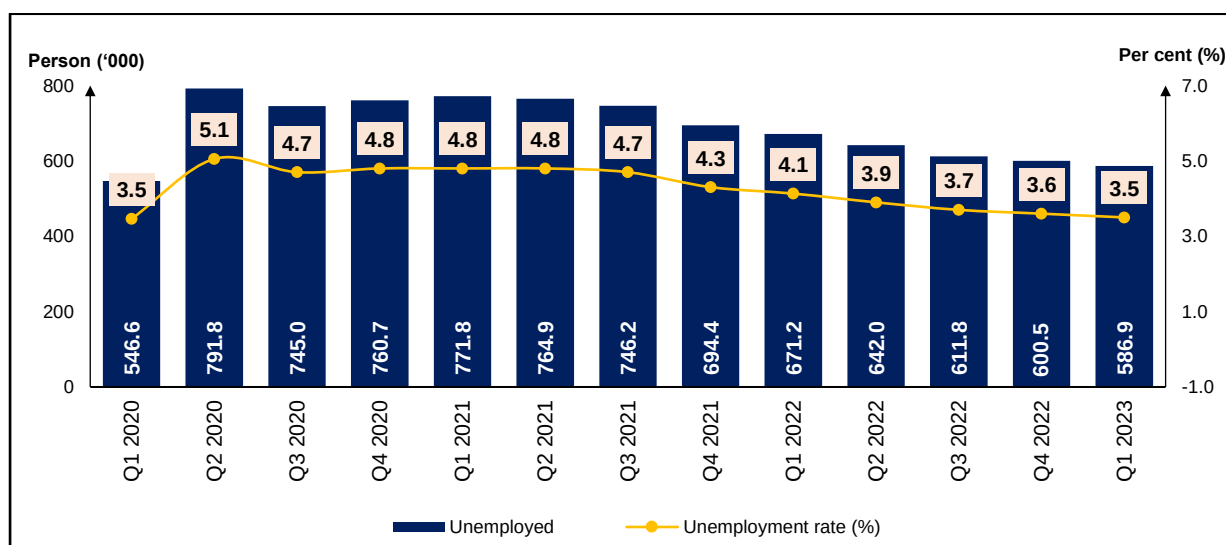
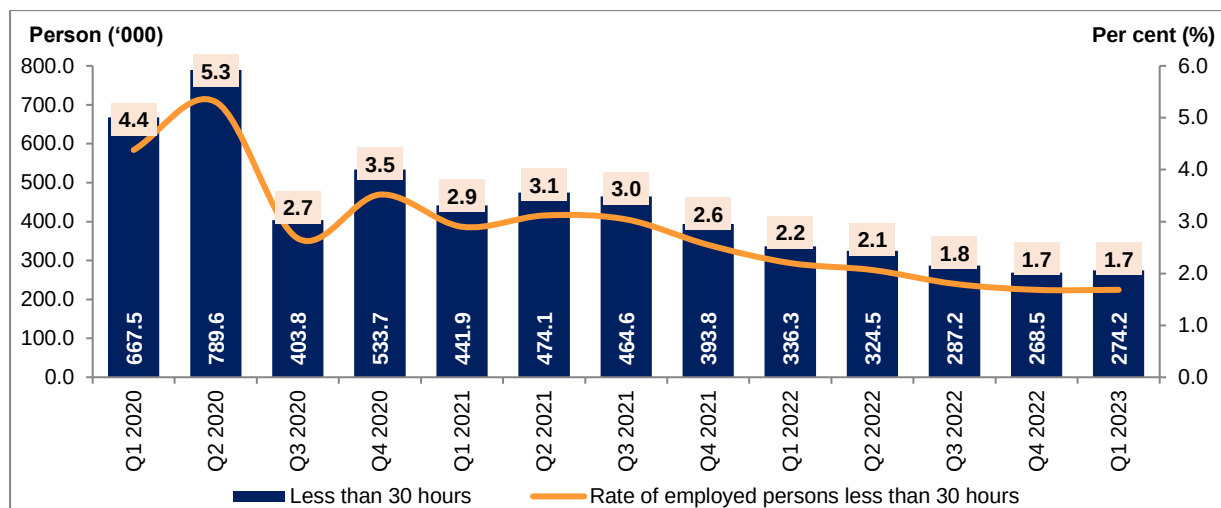
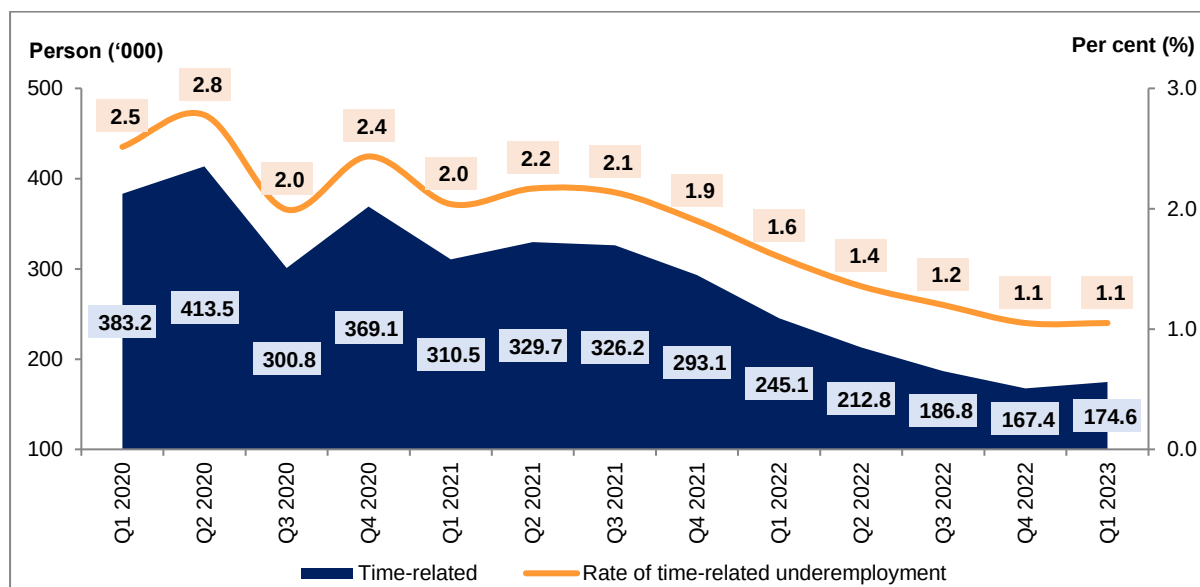


Chart 3: Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q1 2020 - Q1 2023



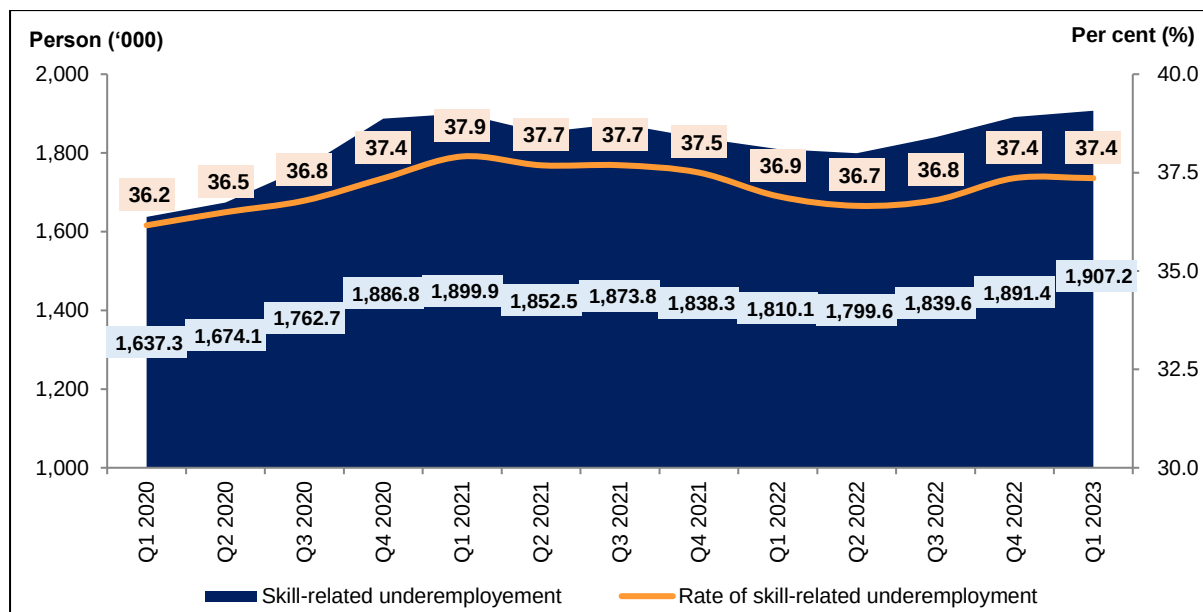
$$\text{Rate of employed persons less than 30 hours} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons less than 30 hours}}{\text{Number of employed persons}}$$

Chart 4: Time-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q1 2023



$$\text{Rate of time-related underemployment} = \frac{\text{Number of time-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons}}$$

Chart 5: Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q1 2023



$$\text{Rate of skill-related underemployment} = \frac{\text{Number of skill-related underemployment}}{\text{Number of employed persons with tertiary education}}$$

Chart 6: Outside labour force, Malaysia, July 2020 - March 2023

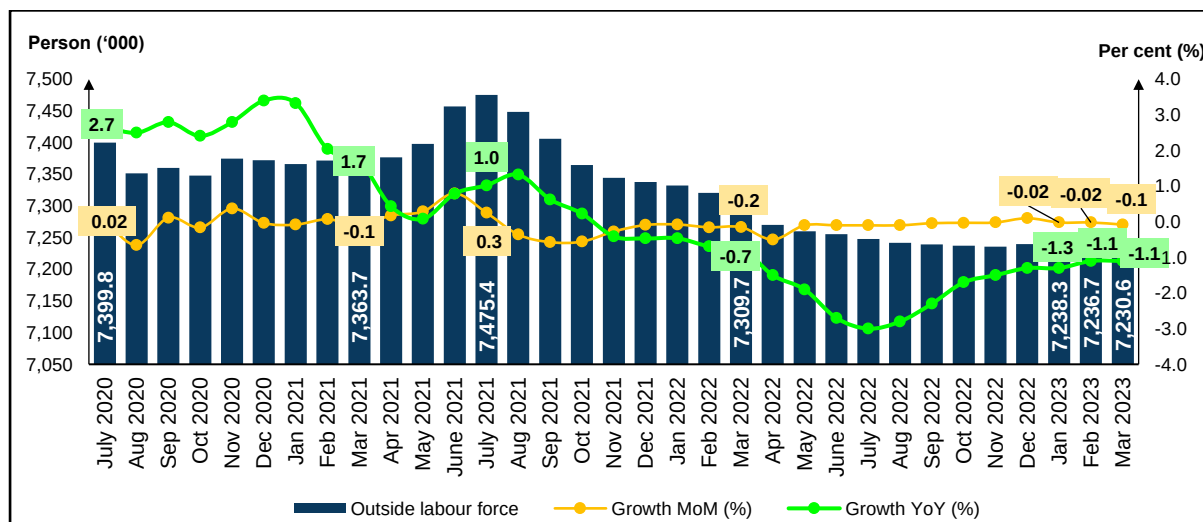
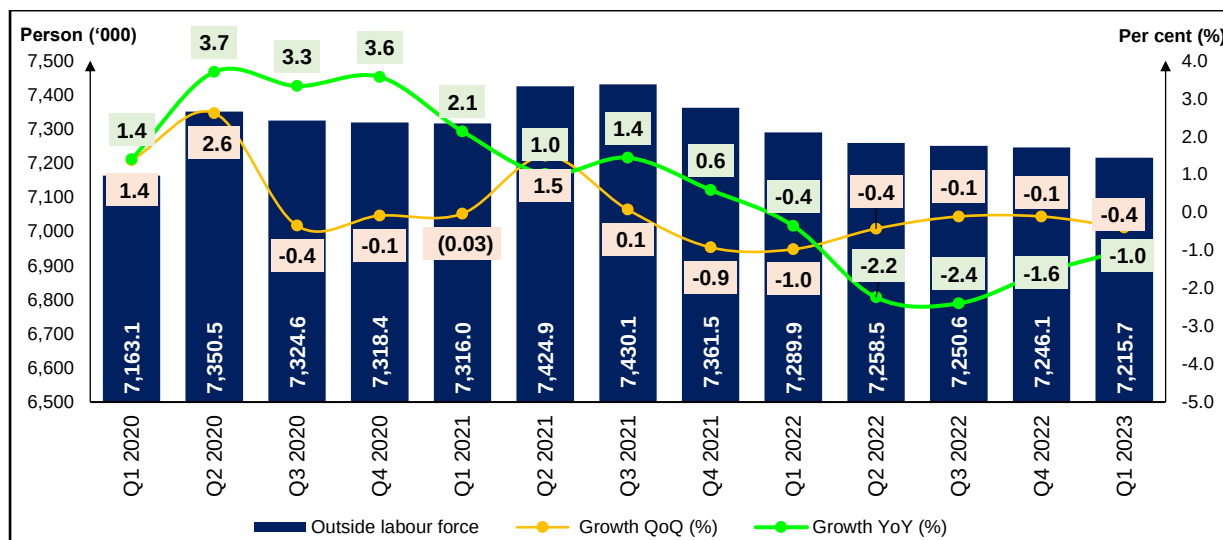


Chart 7: Outside labour force, Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q1 2023



Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

11 MAY 2023