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STATISTIK TENAGA BURUH, MALAYSIA, JUN DAN SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2024

Bilangan penganggur pada Jun 2024 terus menurun kepada 565.3 ribu orang, dengan kadar pengangguran 3.3 peratus

PUTRAJAYA, 9 OGOS 2024 – Bilangan penganggur pada bulan Jun 2024 terus menurun kepada 565.3 ribu orang, dengan kadar pengangguran 3.3 peratus, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan pada hari ini dalam siaran **Statistik Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Jun dan Suku Tahun Kedua 2024**. Statistik ini memperihalkan kedudukan penawaran buruh berdasarkan Survei Tenaga Buruh yang dilaksanakan oleh DOSM.

Mengulas prestasi keseluruhan bagi bulan Jun 2024, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Kedudukan tenaga buruh negara kekal dalam trend pertumbuhan positif dengan sedikit peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, manakala penganggur terus menurun berikutan perkembangan kedudukan ekonomi. Oleh itu, bilangan tenaga buruh terus meningkat pada bulan Jun 2024, dengan kenaikan bulan ke bulan sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 17.17 juta orang (Mei 2024: 17.15 juta orang), mencatatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) yang lebih tinggi pada bulan tersebut iaitu pada 70.4 peratus (Mei 2024: 70.3%)."

Selanjutnya menurut Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, bilangan penduduk bekerja pada bulan Jun terus meningkat sebanyak 0.2 peratus kepada 16.61 juta orang (Mei 2024: 16.58 juta orang). Sebaliknya, bilangan penganggur pada bulan tersebut turun sebanyak 0.1 peratus bulan ke bulan kepada 565.3 ribu orang (Mei 2024: 566.1 ribu orang). Kadar pengangguran pada bulan Jun 2024 kekal pada 3.3 peratus seperti pada bulan sebelumnya.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai situasi guna tenaga, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja pada bulan tersebut, 75.0 peratus adalah dalam kategori pekerja. Kategori ini mencatatkan kenaikan bulanan sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada 12.46 juta orang (Mei 2024: 12.44 juta orang). Pada masa yang sama, kategori penduduk bekerja sendiri kekal pada trend positif, dengan peningkatan 0.3 peratus kepada 3.06 juta orang (Mei 2024: 3.05 juta orang).”

Mengikut sektor ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan terus menunjukkan peningkatan dalam bilangan penduduk bekerja, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Perdagangan borong dan runcit; Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman; dan Maklumat & komunikasi. Trend penduduk bekerja yang sama juga dilihat dalam sektor Pembuatan, Pembinaan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian.

Menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai situasi pengangguran pada bulan Jun, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa, daripada jumlah penganggur pada bulan tersebut, 79.9 peratus adalah merupakan penganggur aktif atau mereka yang bersedia untuk bekerja dan aktif mencari pekerjaan. Kategori ini turun sedikit iaitu sebanyak 0.02 peratus merekodkan 451.9 ribu orang (Mei 2024: 452.0 ribu orang). Dalam kalangan penganggur aktif, mereka yang menganggur kurang daripada tiga bulan merangkumi 61.5 peratus, manakala mereka yang berada dalam pengangguran jangka panjang melebihi setahun meliputi 7.0 peratus. Begitu juga, mereka yang percaya bahawa tiada pekerjaan tersedia atau penganggur tidak aktif, turun sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada 113.4 ribu orang (Mei 2024: 114.0 ribu orang).

Pada bulan Jun 2024, kadar pengangguran bagi belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun kekal pada 10.5 peratus, mencatatkan 305.0 ribu penganggur belia (Mei 2024: 10.5%; 305.6 ribu orang). Manakala, kadar pengangguran dalam kalangan belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun adalah 6.5 peratus, dengan bilangan penganggur belia seramai 434.2 ribu orang (Mei 2024: 6.5%; 434.6 ribu orang).

Bagi kumpulan tidak aktif, bilangan penduduk di luar tenaga buruh pada bulan Jun 2024 terus berkurangan, turun sedikit iaitu sebanyak 0.02 peratus kepada 7.23 juta orang (Mei 2024: 7.23 juta orang). Kerja rumah/ tanggungjawab keluarga merupakan sebab utama bagi luar tenaga buruh dengan 42.8 peratus, diikuti oleh sebab bersekolah/ latihan sebanyak 41.4 peratus.

Mengulas prestasi keseluruhan bagi suku tahun kedua 2024, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, “Pada suku tahun tersebut, bilangan tenaga buruh mencatatkan trend positif, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 1.1 peratus kepada 17.15 juta orang (ST1 2024: 16.96 juta orang). Oleh itu, KPTB meningkat sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus kepada 70.5 peratus (ST1 2024: 70.2%). Selaras dengan ini, bilangan penduduk bekerja naik sebanyak 1.2 peratus, mencecah kepada seramai 16.59 juta orang pada suku tahun tersebut (ST1 2024: 16.40 juta orang). Sementara itu, bilangan penganggur terus berkurang sebanyak 0.6 peratus kepada 557.8 ribu orang

(ST1 2024: 561.1 ribu orang), merekodkan kadar pengangguran 3.3 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2024 (ST1 2024: 3.3%).

Selanjutnya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu berkurang sebanyak 2.8 peratus kepada 275.8 ribu orang pada suku kedua 2024 (ST1 2024: 283.9 ribu orang). Bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam seminggu dan mampu serta sanggup menerima tambahan jam atau guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa juga turun sebanyak 3.2 peratus kepada 169.8 ribu orang, mencatatkan 1.0 peratus kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa (ST1 2024: 175.4 ribu orang; 1.1%). Sebaliknya, bagi guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran iaitu individu yang berpendidikan tertiar namun bekerja dalam kategori pekerjaan separuh mahir dan berkemahiran rendah, meningkat sebanyak 0.2 peratus kepada 1.94 juta orang, merekodkan 37.0 peratus kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran (ST1 2024: 1.93 juta orang; 37.1%).

Dari segi kadar pengangguran dan KPTB mengikut negeri, negeri Kedah mencatatkan kadar pengangguran terendah iaitu pada 1.7 peratus pada suku tahun ini, diikuti oleh negeri Selangor (1.8%), Pulau Pinang (1.8%), W.P. Putrajaya (2.1%), dan Negeri Sembilan (2.1%). Sementara itu, sepuluh negeri mempamerkan peningkatan dalam KPTB, menunjukkan penyertaan buruh yang lebih tinggi dalam pasaran. Negeri Selangor mencatatkan KPTB tertinggi iaitu pada 76.3 peratus, W.P. Kuala Lumpur berada di kedudukan kedua dengan 75.4 peratus, diikuti oleh negeri Pulau Pinang (73.5%) dan W.P. Putrajaya (73.4%).

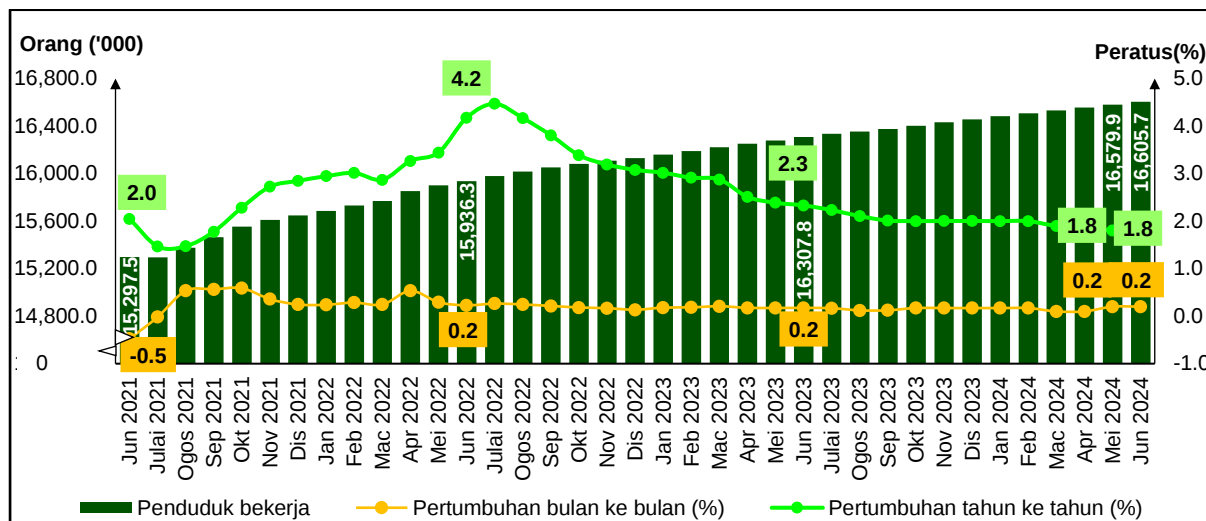
Mengakhiri kenyataan tersebut, ekonomi Malaysia dilihat stabil, dengan aktiviti ekonomi yang kukuh yang disumbangkan oleh faktor domestik dan eksport yang berterusan, pasaran pekerjaan yang lebih baik dan pertumbuhan positif dalam sektor Pertanian dan Pembinaan. Peningkatan dalam aktiviti perniagaan juga dilihat dapat menarik lebih banyak pelaburan dan perdagangan di Malaysia, seterusnya meningkatkan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan, yang akan memberi kesan positif terhadap pasaran buruh Malaysia. Oleh itu, pasaran buruh negara dijangka akan terus berada dalam momentum pertumbuhan yang stabil berikutan kedudukan ekonomi negara yang memberangsangkan selain peningkatan ketibaan pelancong yang berterusan dan pertumbuhan yang lebih baik dalam kesemua sektor ekonomi.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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>.

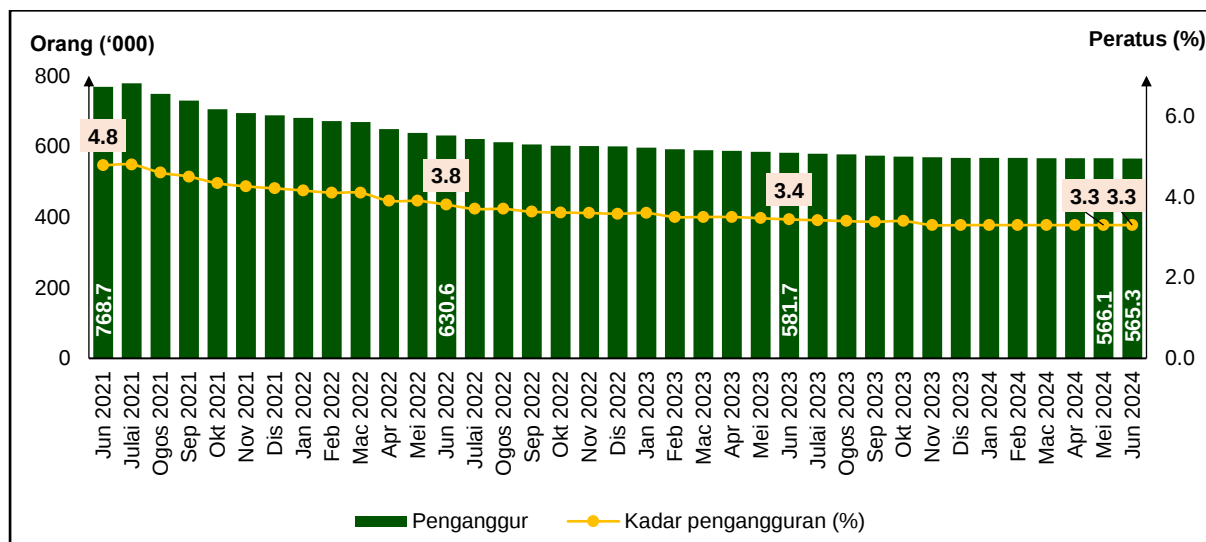
DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian".

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

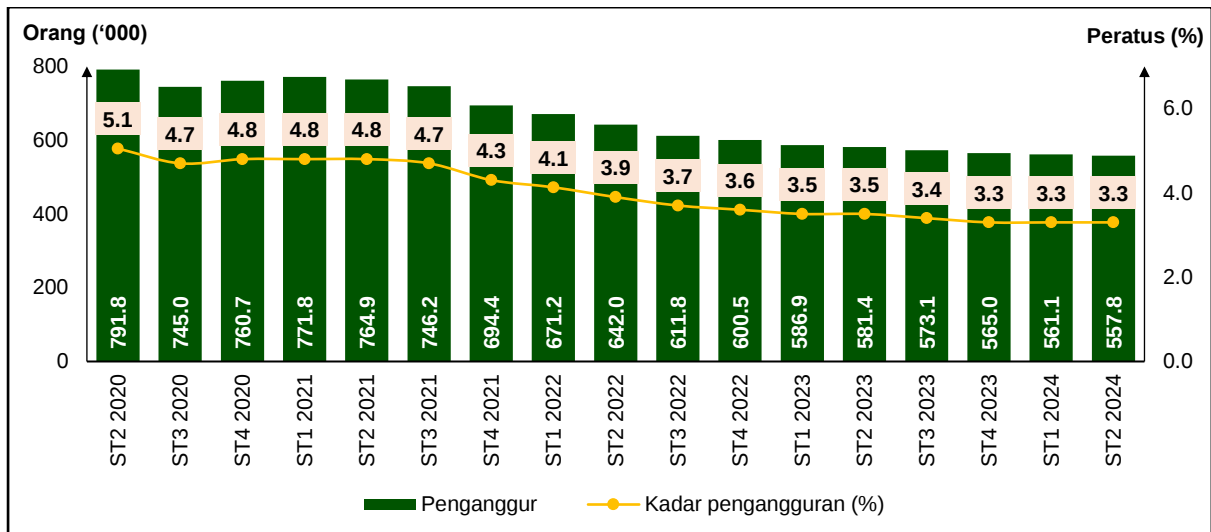
Carta 1: Penduduk bekerja, Malaysia, Jun 2021 - Jun 2024



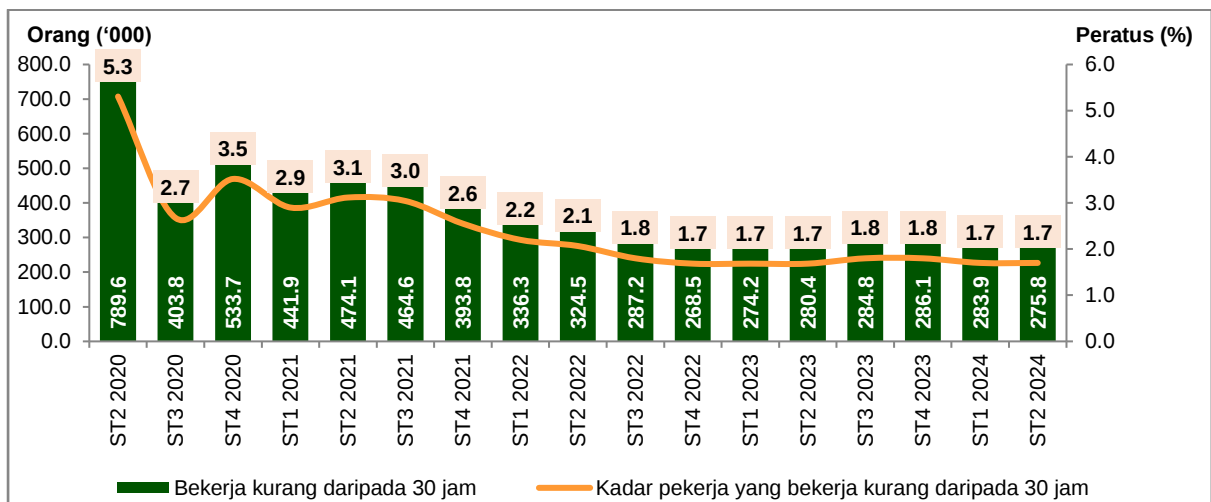
Carta 2: Pengangguran, Malaysia, Jun 2021 - Jun 2024



Carta 3: Pengangguran, Malaysia, ST2 2020 - ST2 2024

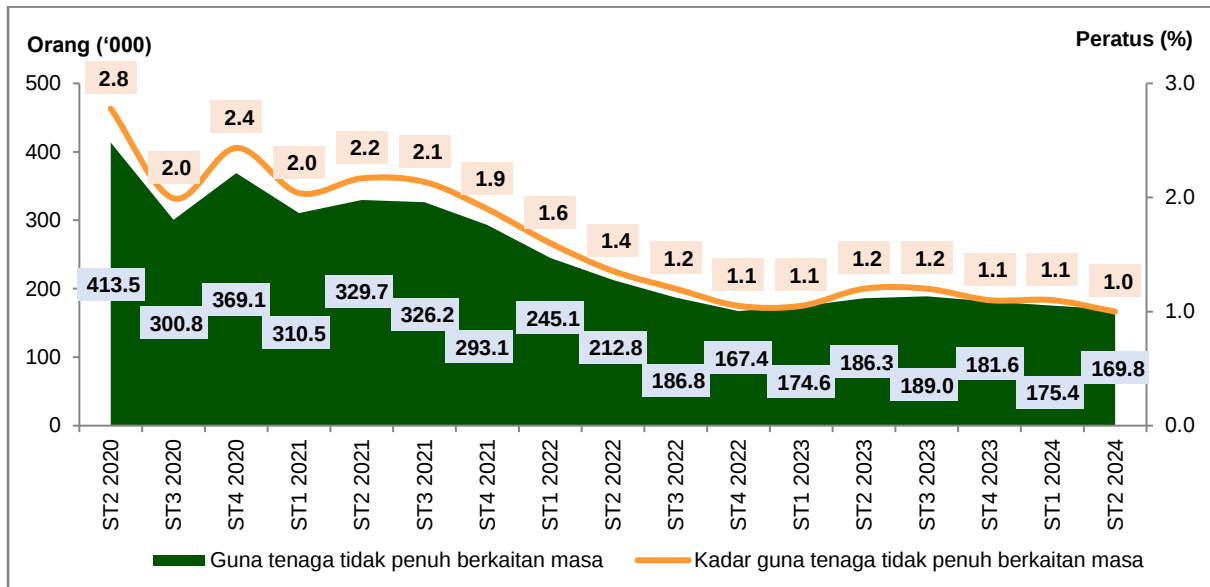


Carta 4: Bekerja kurang dari 30 jam, ST2 2020 - ST2 2024



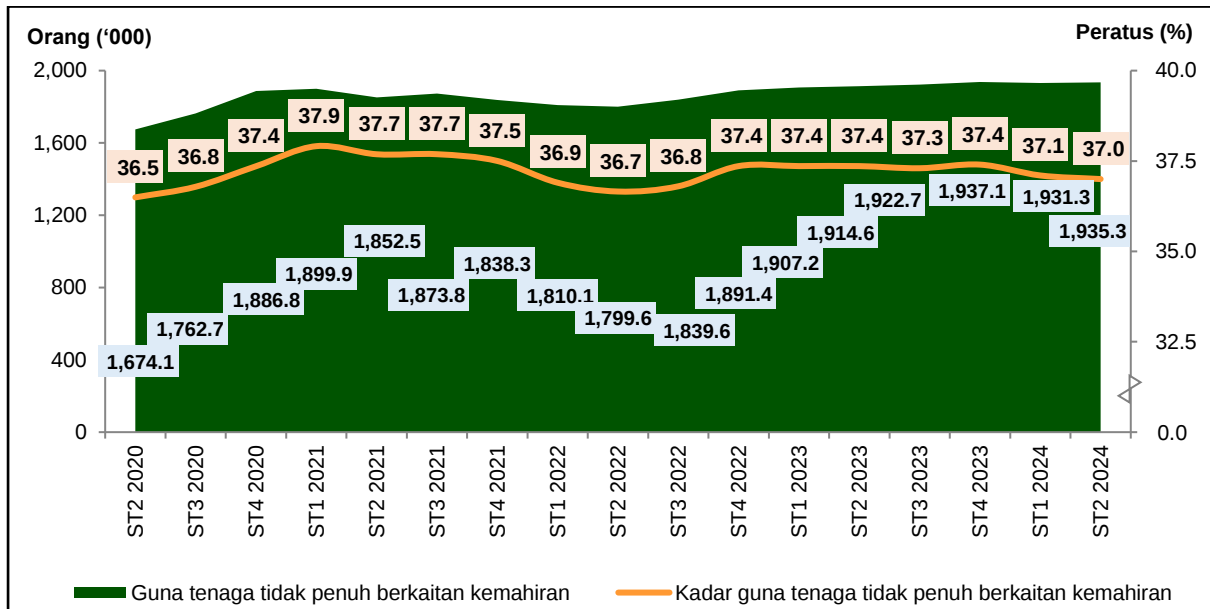
$$\text{Kadar penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 5: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa, ST2 2020 - ST2 2024



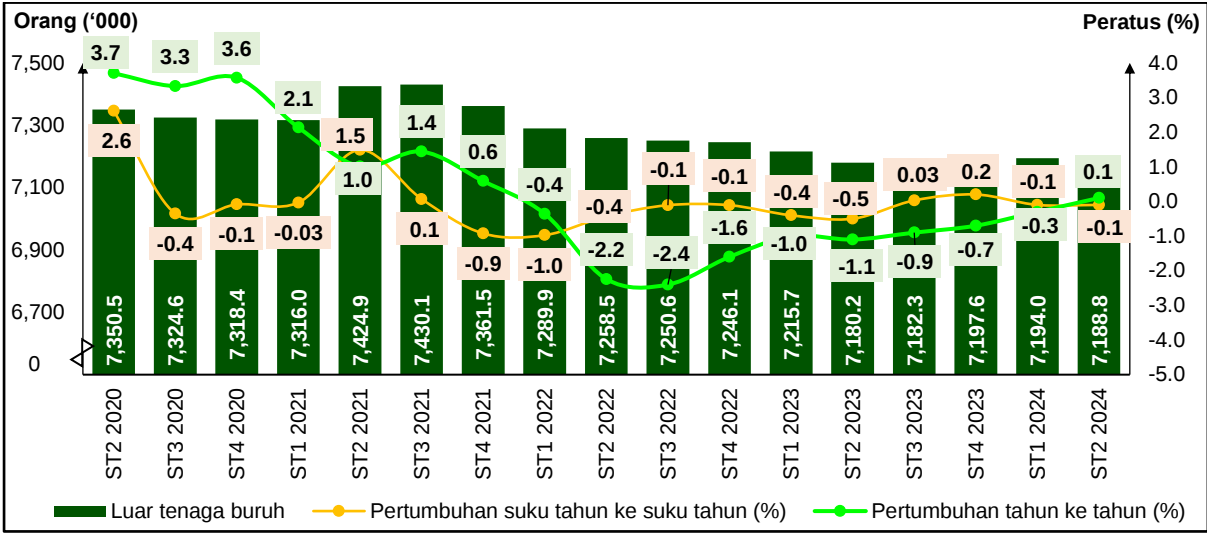
$$\text{Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa} = \frac{\text{Bilangan guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan masa}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk bekerja}}$$

Carta 6: Guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran, ST2 2020 - ST2 2024



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

Carta 7: Luar tenaga buruh, Malaysia, ST2 2020 - ST2 2024



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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, JUNE AND SECOND QUARTER OF 2024

The number of unemployed in June 2024 declined further to 565.3 thousand persons, with a 3.3 per cent unemployment rate

PUTRAJAYA, AUGUST 9, 2024 – The number of unemployed in June 2024 declined further to 565.3 thousand persons, with a 3.3 per cent unemployment rate, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release on **Statistics of the Labour Force, Malaysia, June and Second Quarter of 2024**. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by DOSM.

Commenting on the overall performance for June 2024, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The country's labour force position remained in a positive growth trend with a marginal increase in the number of employed persons, while the unemployed continued to decrease following the expansion of the economic position. Therefore, the number of labour force continued to increase in June 2024, with a month-on-month rise of 0.1 per cent to 17.17 million persons (May 2024: 17.15 million persons), registering a higher labour force participation rate (LFPR) during the month at 70.4 per cent (May 2024: 70.3%)."

Furthermore, according to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the number of employed persons in June continued to trend up by 0.2 per cent to 16.61 million persons (May 2024: 16.58 million persons). In contrast, the number of unemployed persons during the month fell by 0.1 per cent month-on-month to 565.3 thousand persons (May 2024: 566.1 thousand persons). The unemployment rate in June 2024 remained at 3.3 per cent as in the previous month.

Elaborating further on the employment situation, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “From the total employed persons during the month, 75.0 per cent were in the employees’ category. This category registered a monthly growth of 0.1 per cent to 12.46 million persons (May 2024: 12.44 million persons). On the same note, the own-account workers category remained on a positive trend, with a 0.3 per cent increase to 3.06 million persons (May 2024: 3.05 million persons).”

By economic sector, the Services sector continued to exhibit increases in the number of employed persons, especially in Wholesale & retail trade; Food & beverage services; and Information & communication activities. A similar trend of employed persons was also observed in the Manufacturing, Construction, Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors.

Explaining further on the unemployment situation in June, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that, out of the total unemployed persons during the month, 79.9 per cent were the actively unemployed or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs. This category decreased marginally by 0.02 per cent to record 451.9 thousand persons (May 2024: 452.0 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed, those who were unemployed for less than three months comprised 61.5 per cent, while those who were in long-term unemployment for more than a year encompassed 7.0 per cent. Likewise, those who believed that there were no jobs available or the inactively unemployed, declined by 0.5 per cent to 113.4 thousand persons (May 2024: 114.0 thousand persons).

In June 2024, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years stood at 10.5 per cent, registering 305.0 thousand unemployed youths (May 2024: 10.5%; 305.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years was 6.5 per cent, with the number of unemployed youths at 434.2 thousand persons (May 2024: 6.5%; 434.6 thousand persons).

As for the inactivity group, the number of persons outside the labour force in June 2024 continued to decrease, falling slightly by 0.02 per cent to 7.23 million persons (May 2024: 7.23 million persons). Housework/ family responsibilities were the main reasons for the outside labour force with 42.8 per cent, followed by schooling/ training reason at 41.4 per cent.

Commenting on the overall performance for the second quarter of 2024, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “During the quarter, the number of labour force posted a positive trend, with a rise of 1.1 per cent to 17.15 million persons (Q1 2024: 16.96 million persons). Subsequently, the LFPR rose by 0.3 percentage points to 70.5 per cent (Q1 2024: 70.2%). In line with this, the number of employed persons went up by 1.2 per cent, reaching 16.59 million persons during the quarter (Q1 2024: 16.40 million persons). Meanwhile, the number of unemployed persons reduced further by 0.6 per cent to 557.8 thousand persons (Q1 2024: 561.1 thousand persons),

recording 3.3 per cent of the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2024 (Q1 2024: 3.3%).

Additionally, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that the number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week decreased by 2.8 per cent to 275.8 thousand persons during the second quarter of 2024 (Q1 2024: 283.9 thousand persons). The number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours or time-related underemployment also fell by 3.2 per cent to 169.8 thousand persons, resulting in 1.0 per cent of the time-related underemployment rate (Q1 2024: 175.4 thousand persons; 1.1%). In contrast, skill-related underemployment, which includes individuals with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs, rose by 0.2 per cent to 1.94 million persons, with 37.0 per cent of the skill-related underemployment rate (Q1 2024: 1.93 million persons; 37.1%).

In terms of unemployment rate and LFPR by state, Kedah had the lowest unemployment rate at 1.7 per cent during this quarter, followed by Selangor (1.8%), Pulau Pinang (1.8%), W.P. Putrajaya (2.1%) and Negeri Sembilan (2.1%). Nonetheless, 10 states portrayed an increase in LFPR, indicating higher labour participation in the market. Selangor recorded the highest LFPR at 76.3 per cent, with W.P. Kuala Lumpur ranked second with 75.4 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (73.5%) and W.P. Putrajaya (73.4%).

Concluding the statement, Malaysia's economy was observed to be steady, with robust economic activities that were contributed by the continuous domestic and export factors, a healthier job market and positive growth in the Agriculture and Construction sectors. The improvement in business activities is also seen to attract more investment and trade in Malaysia, further boosting more job creation, which will have a positive impact on Malaysia's labour market. Therefore, the country's labour market is foreseen to continue to be in a stable growth momentum due to the country's encouraging economic position as well as the continuous increase in tourist arrivals and better growth in all sectors of the economy.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agricultural Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural 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". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Chart 1: Employed persons, Malaysia, June 2021 - June 2024

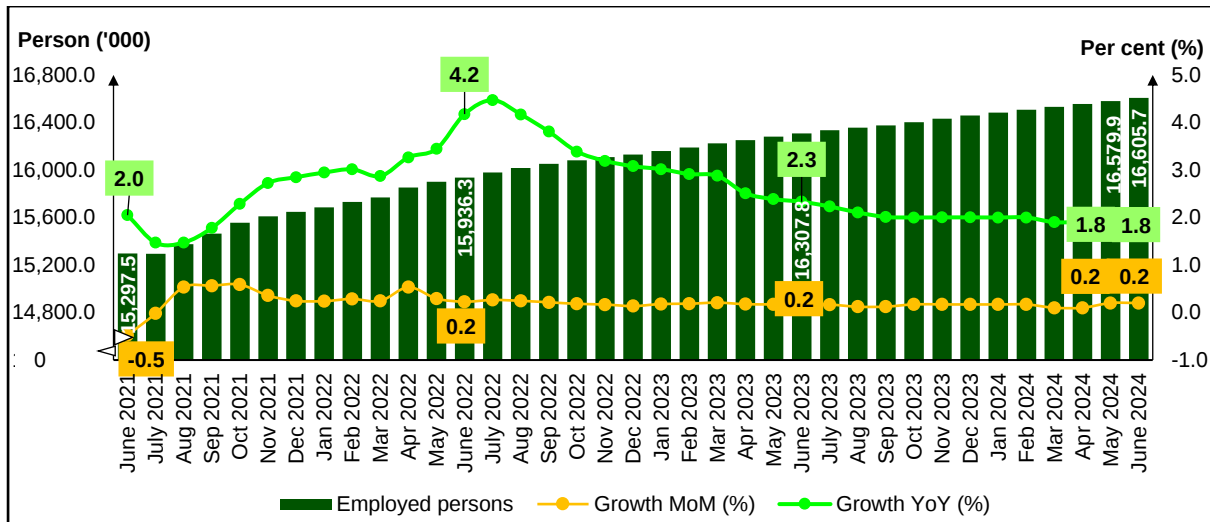


Chart 2: Unemployment, Malaysia, June 2021 - June 2024

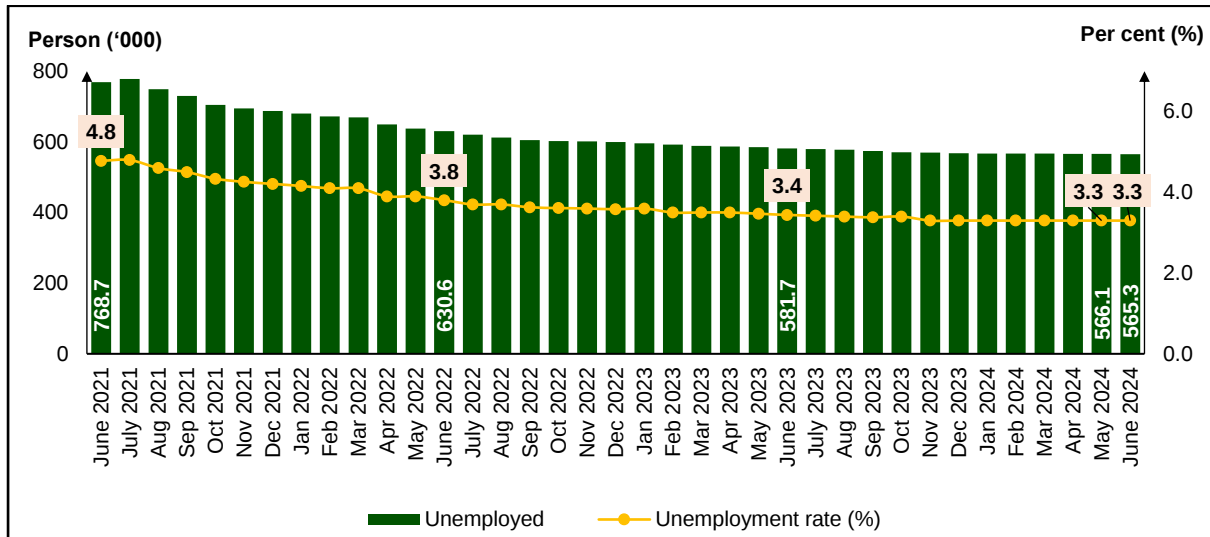


Chart 3: Unemployment, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q2 2024

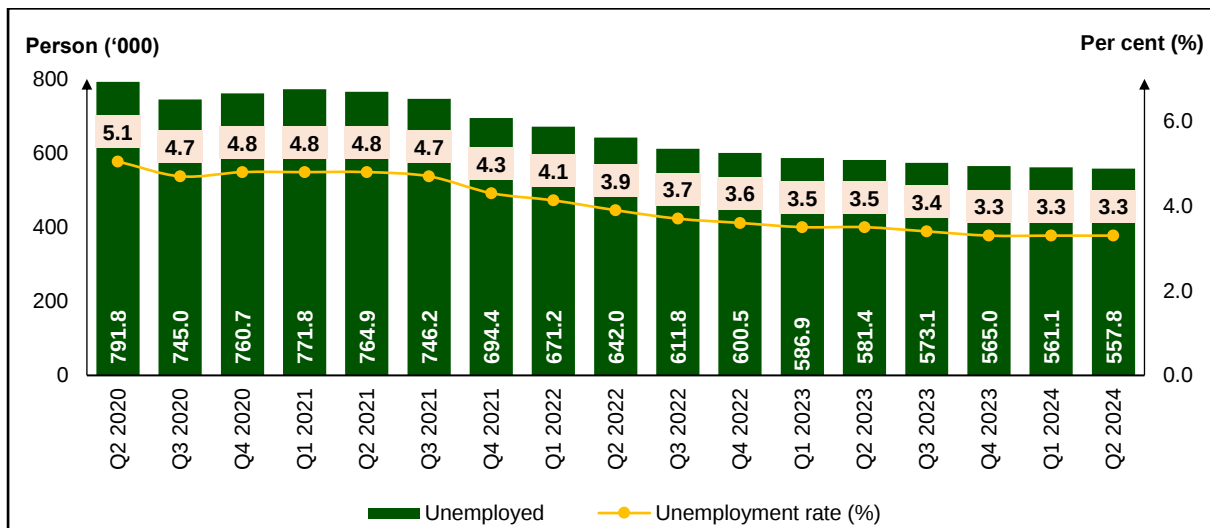
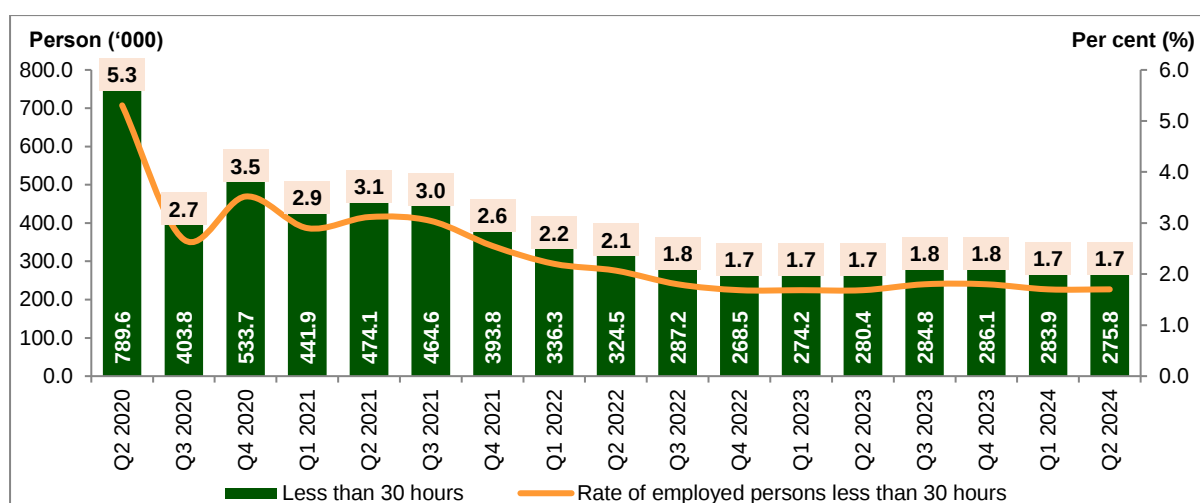
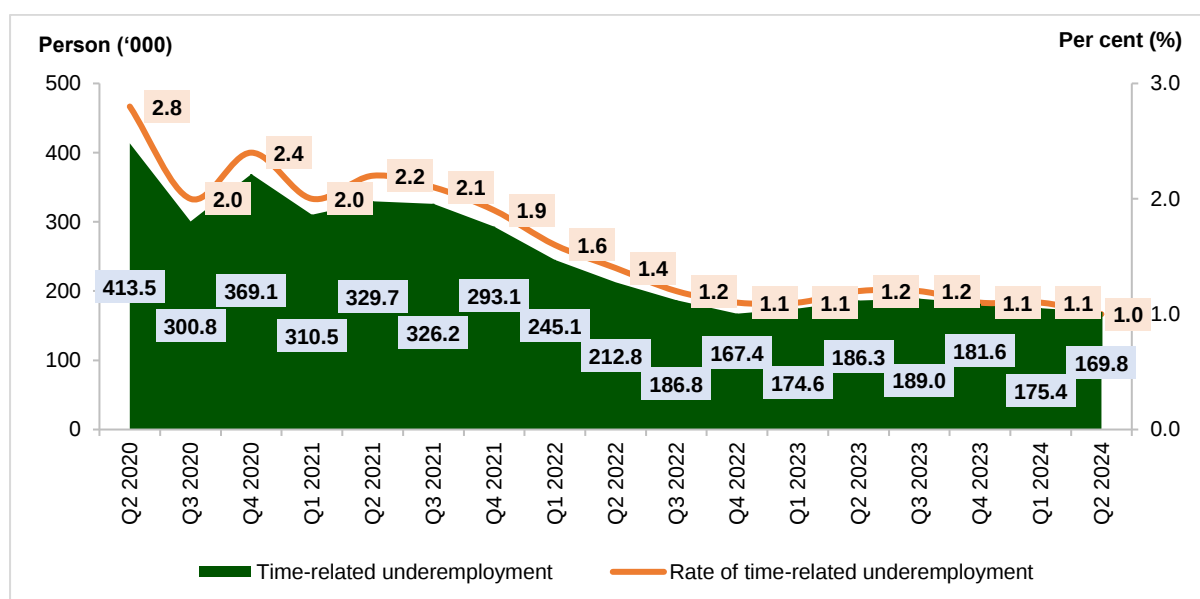


Chart 4: Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q2 2020 - Q2 2024



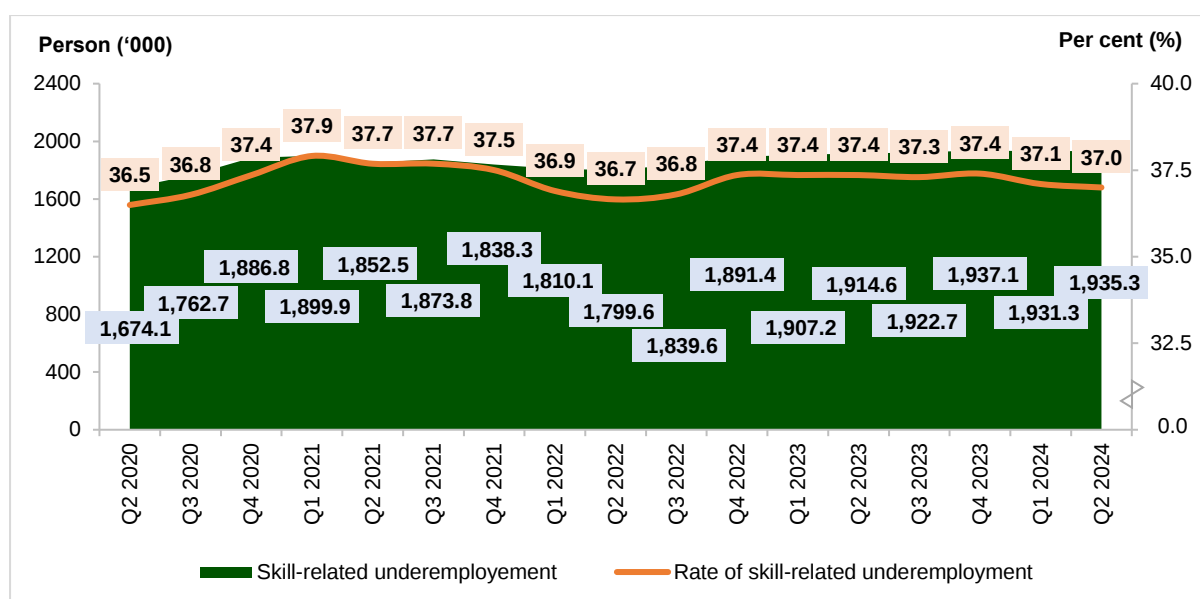
$$\text{Rate of employed persons less than 30 hours} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons less than 30 hours}}{\text{Number of employed persons}}$$

Chart 5: Time-related underemployment, Q2 2020 - Q2 2024



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

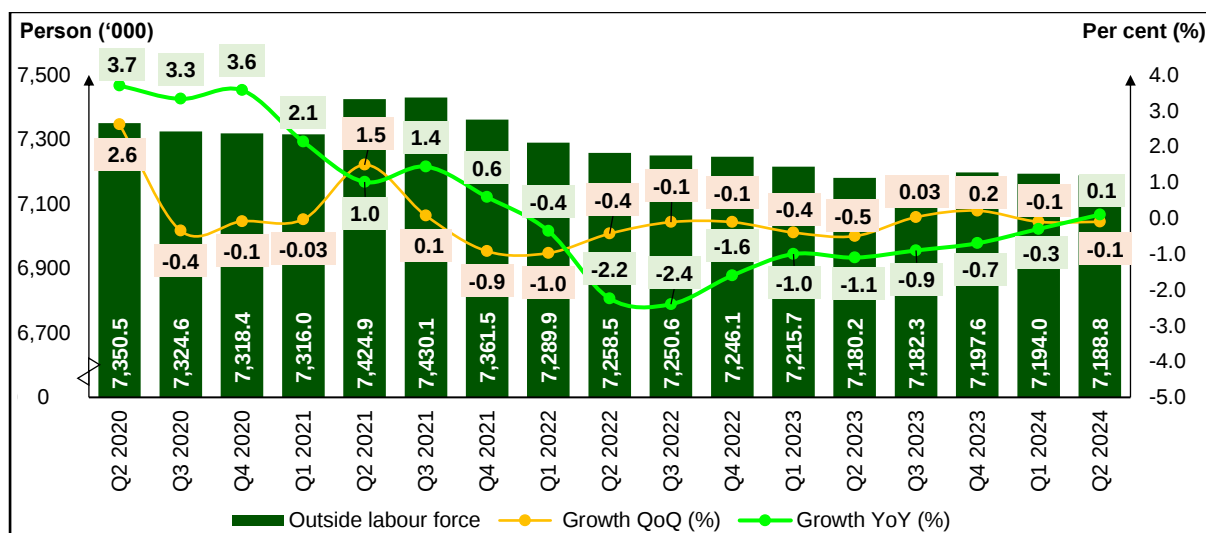
Chart 6: Skill-related underemployment, Q2 2020 - Q2 2024



Rate of skill-related underemployment

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

Chart 7: Outside labour force, Malaysia, Q2 2020 - Q2 2024



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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

09 AUGUST 2024