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## **Siaran Bulanan**

*Monthly Release*

### **Perangkaan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Mac 2015**

*Labour Force Statistics, Malaysia, March 2015*

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# Perangkaan Utama Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, Mac 2015

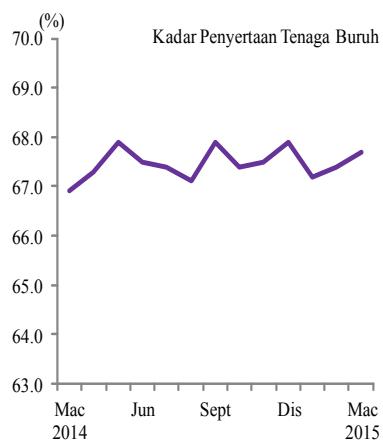


## Pasaran buruh di Malaysia pada Mac 2015

Siri 70 Bil.05/2015  
Mei 2015

| Indikator                                   | Mac<br>2015 | Bulan sebelum    |                  | Bulan sama<br>pada tahun sebelum |                  |
|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|   |             | Februari<br>2015 | Perubahan<br>(%) | Mac<br>2014                      | Perubahan<br>(%) |
| Tenaga buruh ('000)                         | 14,191.7    | 14,119.2         | 0.5              | 13,843.5                         | 2.5              |
| Bekerja ('000)                              | 13,760.9    | 13,664.3         | 0.7              | 13,427.8                         | 2.5              |
| Penganggur ('000)                           | 430.8       | 454.9            | -5.3             | 415.7                            | 3.6              |
| Luar tenaga buruh ('000)                    | 6,782.8     | 6,814.0          | -0.5             | 6,847.9                          | -1.0             |
| Kadar penyertaan<br>tenaga buruh (KPTB) (%) | 67.7        | 67.4             | 0.3              | 66.9                             | 0.8              |
| Kadar pengangguran (%)                      | 3.0         | 3.2              | -0.2             | 3.0                              | -                |
| Pelarasan musim                             |             |                  |                  |                                  |                  |
| Kadar pengangguran (%)                      | 3.0         | 3.2              | -0.2             | 3.0                              | -                |

### Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh meningkat kepada 67.7%



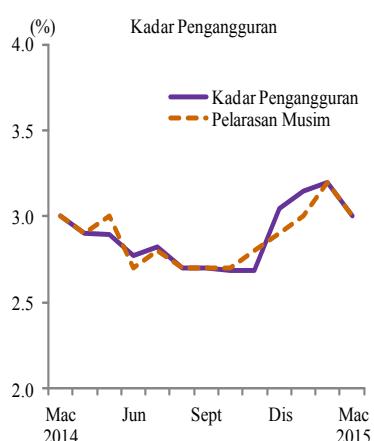
Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi Mac 2015 adalah 67.7 peratus, meningkat 0.3 mata peratus berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini berikutan daripada pertambahan penduduk bekerja dalam pasaran buruh sebanyak 0.7 peratus kepada 13.8 juta orang.

Perbandingan tahun ke tahun menunjukkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh lebih tinggi 0.8 mata peratus berbanding 66.9 peratus pada Mac 2014.

#### Nota:

- Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB) dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran.
- PTB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi negeri-negeri di Malaysia melalui kaedah temu ramah dengan responden.
- Populasi penyiasatan meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di institusi-institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.
- Penyiasatan merangkumi penduduk yang aktif dan tidak aktif dalam ekonomi. Bagi mengukur penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi, PTB menggunakan had umur 15 hingga 64 tahun mengikut piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh badan antarabangsa iaitu *International Labour Organization* (ILO) melalui *Manual on concepts and methods of surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*. Penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja dan menganggur, manakala mereka yang tidak aktif dikelaskan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh.

### Kadar pengangguran menurun kepada 3.0%



Kadar pengangguran pada bulan Mac 2015 adalah 3.0 peratus, menurun 0.2 mata peratus berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Penurunan ini berikutan oleh pengurangan bilangan penganggur seramai 24,100 orang dalam tempoh tersebut.

Perbandingan tahun ke tahun menunjukkan kadar pengangguran kekal pada 3.0 peratus seperti dicatatkan pada Mac 2014. Kadar pengangguran pelarasan bermusim juga kekal pada kadar yang sama, 3.0 peratus.



# Principal Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, March 2015



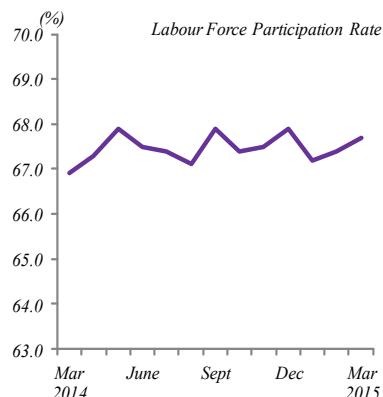
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## Labour market in Malaysia, March 2015

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May 2015

| Indicator                                  | Previous month |                  |               | Same month<br>of the previous year |               |
|--|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
|  | March<br>2015  | February<br>2015 | Change<br>(%) | March<br>2014                      | Change<br>(%) |
| Labour force ('000)                        | 14,191.7       | 14,119.2         | 0.5           | 13,843.5                           | 2.5           |
| Employed ('000)                            | 13,760.9       | 13,664.3         | 0.7           | 13,427.8                           | 2.5           |
| Unemployed ('000)                          | 430.8          | 454.9            | -5.3          | 415.7                              | 3.6           |
| Outside labour force ('000)                | 6,782.8        | 6,814.0          | -0.5          | 6,847.9                            | -1.0          |
| Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (%) | 67.7           | 67.4             | 0.3           | 66.9                               | 0.8           |
| Unemployment rate (%)                      | 3.0            | 3.2              | -0.2          | 3.0                                | -             |
| <i>Seasonally adjusted</i>                 |                |                  |               |                                    |               |
| Unemployment rate (%)                      | 3.0            | 3.2              | -0.2          | 3.0                                | -             |

### Labour force participation rate increased to 67.7%



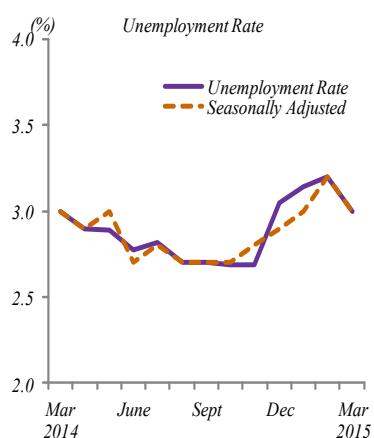
Labour force participation rate for March 2015 was 67.7 per cent, increased by 0.3 percentage point as compared to previous month. The increase is due to the rise in employed persons in the labour market by 0.7 per cent to 13.8 million persons.

Year-on-year comparison showed that the labour force participation rate was higher by 0.8 percentage point than 66.9 per cent recorded in March 2014.

Notes:

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment.
- The LFS covers both urban and rural areas of all states in Malaysia through the personal interview method.
- The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters and hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and construction work site.
- The survey comprises the economically active and inactive population. To measure the economically active population, the LFS uses the age limit of 15 to 64 years which carried out according to concepts and definitions based from the standard guidelines of International Labour Organization (ILO) through "Manual on Concepts and Methods of Survey: Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment". The economically active population comprises those employed and unemployed whereas those who are inactive is classified as outside labour force.

### Unemployment rate declined to 3.0%



The unemployment rate in March 2015 was 3.0 per cent, declined by 0.2 percentage point as compared to the previous month. The decrease was due to the reduction of an unemployment by 24,100 persons during the period.

Year-on-year comparison showed that the unemployment rate remained at 3.0 per cent as registered in March 2014. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate also remained at the same rate, 3.0 per cent.

# Nota Teknikal / Technical Notes

Maklumat ini diperoleh daripada **Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB)** yang dilaksanakan bertujuan untuk mengumpul maklumat berkaitan struktur dan taburan tenaga buruh, guna tenaga dan pengangguran.

Konsep dan definisi yang digunakan dalam PTB adalah mengikut piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh badan antarabangsa iaitu *International Labour Organizations (ILO)* melalui “*Manual on Concepts and Methods: Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment*” yang diguna pakai oleh semua negara.

PTB meliputi kedua-dua kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi negeri-negeri di Malaysia melalui kaedah temu ramah dengan responden.

Populasi penyiasatan meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di institusi-institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan berek tentera.

Penyiasatan merangkumi penduduk yang aktif dan tidak aktif dalam ekonomi. Bagi mengukur penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi, PTB menggunakan had umur 15 hingga 64 tahun. Penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi terdiri daripada mereka yang bekerja dan menganggur, manakala mereka yang tidak aktif dikelaskan sebagai di luar tenaga buruh.

PTB menggunakan pendekatan taraf sebenar di mana seseorang itu dikelaskan berdasarkan kegiatannya dalam tenaga buruh semasa minggu rujukan.

- **Tenaga buruh** merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun (dalam tahun genap pada hari lahir terakhir) semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.
- **Bekerja** merujuk kepada semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji). Juga dianggap sebagai bekerja ialah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja. Termasuk juga mereka yang tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.
- **Menganggur**  
Penganggur merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan tetapi berminat untuk bekerja. Terdapat dua kumpulan penganggur iaitu penganggur aktif dan penganggur tidak aktif.
- Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh. **Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh** ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaruan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15 hingga 64 tahun) yang dipersembahkan dalam bentuk peratus.
- **Kadar pengangguran** ialah perkadaruan penduduk yang menganggur (tidak bekerja) kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh. Kadar ini mengukur peratus penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh yang tidak bekerja.

*This information is derived from the **Labour Force Survey (LFS)** which was conducted to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment.*

*Concepts and definitions used in LFS are based from the standard guidelines of International Labour Organizations (ILO) through “*Manual on Concepts and Methods: Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment*” which is also used by other country.*

*LFS covers both urban and rural areas of all states in Malaysia through personal interview method.*

*The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters and hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and military barracks.*

*The survey comprises of the economically active and inactive population. To measure the economically active population, the LFS uses the age limit of 15 to 64 years. The economically active population comprises of those employed and unemployed whereas those who are inactive is classified as outside the labour force.*

*LFS uses the actual status approach, where a person is classified on the basis of his labour force activity during the reference week.*

- **Labour force** refers to those who, during the reference week are in the 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday) and who are either employed or unemployed.
- **Employed** refers to all persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker). Also considered as employed are persons who did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to. Also included are those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.
- **Unemployed**  
*Unemployed refers to those who do not have a job but are interested to work. There are two groups of unemployed that is the actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.*
- *The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. The proportion of economically active population, therefore, differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed as labour force participation rate. **Labour force participation rate** is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as percentage.*
- **Unemployment rate** is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in the labour force.

# Nota Teknikal (samb.) / Technical Notes (cont'd)

## Pelarasan musim

- Data siri masa ekonomi Malaysia telah terjejas oleh perayaan-perayaan utama agama seperti Hari Raya Aidilfitri, Tahun Baru Cina dan Deepavali. Perayaan utama di negara ini biasanya dikaitkan dengan aktiviti agama dan tarikh perayaan ditentukan oleh kalender agama masing-masing. Tarikh cuti ini tidak sejajar dengan kalender Gregorian. Oleh itu, tarikh tersebut cenderung untuk bergerak di sepanjang kalender Gregorian dan memberikan kesan bermusim kepada data siri masa ekonomi.
- Cuti yang tidak tetap ini memberi impak besar terhadap data siri masa, oleh itu, langkah perlu diambil dalam melaksanakan proses pelarasan musim bagi mengelakkan kekeliruan dalam data pelarasan musim dan anggaran trend. Tambahan pula, kehadiran kesan percutian yang tidak tetap boleh menimbulkan kerumitan dalam pentafsiran data.
- Pelarasan musim adalah satu proses menghapuskan kesan anggaran variasi bermusim biasa daripada siri asal supaya kesan pengaruh-pengaruh lain pada siri ini mungkin lebih jelas dapat dikenal pasti.
- Pelarasan musim boleh dilaksanakan dengan pelbagai kaedah dan keputusan mungkin berbeza mengikut prosedur yang diguna pakai. Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk pelarasan bermusim di Malaysia adalah *Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia (SEAM)*.
- SEAM adalah satu prosedur untuk menyingkirkan kesan cuti bergerak bagi data terpilih dalam siri masa ekonomi Malaysia dengan memperkenalkan beberapa langkah yang boleh digunakan untuk mengatasi kekurangan dalam prosedur pelarasan bermusim yang sedia ada. Untuk menggunakan prosedur SEAM, program X-ARIMA daripada *Statistical Analysis Software (SAS)* telah digunakan.
- Kadar yang diselaraskan ini akan dikemas kini semula apabila siri masa tahun berkenaan lengkap 12 bulan.

## Seasonally adjusted

- *Malaysian economic time series data are affected by major religious festivals such as the Eid-ul Fitr, the Chinese New Year and the Deepavali. The major festivals in this country are usually related to the religious activities and such as, the dates are determined by the respective religious calendar. The dates of these holidays are not in line with the Gregorian calendar. Hence, they tend to move along the Gregorian calendar and has strong seasonal influence on many economic time series data.*
- *Since these non-fixed holidays have large impact on the time series data, they need to be taken into account when performing seasonal adjustment process so as to avoid confusion in seasonally adjusted data and trend estimates. Furthermore, the presence of the non-fixed holidays effects may complicate the interpretation of the data.*
- *Seasonal adjustment is a process of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognized.*
- *Seasonal adjustment can be derived by various methods and the results may vary according to the procedure adopted. The approach used for seasonal adjustment in Malaysia is the Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia (SEAM).*
- *SEAM is a procedure to remove moving holiday effect on the selected Malaysian economic time series data by introducing steps that can be used to overcome the limitations of the existing seasonal adjustment procedure. To apply the SEAM procedure, the X-ARIMA program in Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) is used.*
- *This seasonal adjusted rate will be revised when a complete 12 months time series for the particular year are obtained.*

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
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