

6.1 — GUNA TENAGA DAN BURUH¹
Malaysia

6.1 — EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR¹
Malaysia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ⁹
(i) Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia ('000) <i>Labour Force, Malaysia ('000)</i>	9,572.5 (4.3)	9,892.1 (3.3)	10,198.8 (3.1)	10,565.9 (3.6)	10,925.2 (3.4)
(ii) Guna Tenaga, Malaysia ('000) <i>Employment, Malaysia ('000)</i>	9,271.2 (4.5)	9,532.5 (2.8)	9,840.0 (3.2)	10,181.1 (3.5)	10,545.6 (3.6)
(iii) Kadar Pengangguran, Malaysia (%) <i>Unemployment Rates, Malaysia (%)</i>	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5
(iv) Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (%) <i>Labour Force Participation Rates (%)</i>					
Jumlah ² /Total ²	65.7	66.1	66.3	67.3	68.2
Lelaki ³ /Males ³	85.7	86.1	86.1	87.5	88.7
Perempuan ⁴ /Females ⁴	44.8	45.0	45.0	45.9	46.7
(v) Jumlah Perjanjian Bersama ditandatangani (dan bilangan pekerja diliputi, ribu), Semenanjung Malaysia ⁵ <i>Number of Collective Agreements signed (and workers covered, thousands) Peninsular Malaysia⁵</i>	324 (66.1)	373 (120.9)	236 (-36.7)	3.69 (56.3)	166 ⁸ (13.7) ⁸
(vi) Produktiviti Buruh dan Upah dalam Sektor Pembuatan (% Kenaikan) <i>Labour Productivity and Wages in Manufacturing Sector (% Growth)</i>					
Kos Upah Per Buruh/ <i>Labour Cost Per Employee</i>	3.98	3.43	3.30	3.8	4.3
Kos Buruh Seunit/ <i>Unit Labour Cost</i>	-12.0	10.8	4.47	-4.7	-9.6
Upah Benar Purata/ <i>Real Average Wage</i>	12.9	3.5	0.68	3.4	2.2
Guna tenaga mengikut sektor ('000) <i>Employment by sector ('000)</i>					
Pertanian, Perhutanan dan Perikanan <i>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</i>	1,407.5 (-1.3)	1,406.5 (-0.1)	1,405.6 (-0.1)	1,402.6 (-0.2)	1,400.3 (-0.2)
Perlombongan dan Kuari <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	41.2 (-1.2)	41.8 (1.5)	42.2 (1.0)	42.8 (1.4)	43.4 (1.4)
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2,558.3 (9.2)	2,555.8 (-0.1)	2,679.8 (4.8)	2,857.8 (6.6)	3,064.5 (7.2)
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	755.0 (0.8)	771.7 (2.2)	782.1 (1.3)	791.9 (1.3)	798.2 (0.8)
Kewangan, Insurans, Perkhidmatan Perdagangan dan Harta tanah <i>Finance, Insurance, Business Services and Real Estate</i>	508.7 (7.3)	574.6 (13.0)	607.2 (5.7)	651.8 (7.3)	677.1 (3.9)
Pengangkutan, Penyimpanan dan Perhubungan <i>Transport, Storage and Communication</i>	461.6 (4.6)	495.3 (7.3)	508.6 (2.7)	528.3 (3.9)	550.1 (4.1)
Perkhidmatan Kerajaan ⁶ <i>Government Services⁶</i>	981.0 (2.1)	979.5 (-0.2)	994.5 (1.5)	1,026.1 (3.2)	1,037.4 (1.1)
Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain ⁷ <i>Other Services⁷</i>	2,557.9 (5.1)	2,707.3 (5.8)	2,810.2 (3.8)	2,879.8 (2.5)	2,974.6 (3.5)
JUMLAH/TOTAL	9,271.2	9,532.5	9,840.0	10,181.1	10,545.6

¹ Angka dalam kurungan adalah peratus perubahan tahunan melainkan di butiran (v), angka berkenaan menunjukkan bilangan pekerja dalam ribu.

² Peratus bilangan yang aktif secara ekonomi daripada jumlah orang di dalam kumpulan umur bekerja, iaitu 15 hingga 64 tahun.

³ Peratus bilangan lelaki yang aktif secara ekonomi daripada jumlah lelaki di dalam kumpulan umur bekerja.

⁴ Peratus bilangan perempuan yang aktif secara ekonomi daripada jumlah perempuan di dalam kumpulan umur bekerja.

⁵ Perjanjian Bersama yang telah diiktiraf oleh Mahkamah Industri.

⁶ Termasuk Pentadbiran awam, kesihatan, pendidikan dan pertahanan.

⁷ Termasuk elektrik, gas dan air, perniagaan borong dan runcit serta hotel, restoran dan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan lain.

⁸ Untuk tempoh Januari-Jun 2004.

⁹ Anggaran.

Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi dan Kementerian Sumber Manusia.

¹ Figures in parentheses are annual percentage change except for item (v) where they denote the number of workers in thousands.

² Total number of people economically active as a percentage of total number in the working age population of 15 to 64 years.

³ Total number of males economically active as a percentage of total number of males in the working age population.

⁴ Total number of females economically active as a percentage of total number of females in the working age population.

⁵ Collective Agreements taken in cognisance by the Industrial Court.

⁶ Includes public administration, health, education and defence.

⁷ Includes electricity, gas and water, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and other services.

⁸ For the period of January-June 2004.

⁹ Estimate.

Source: Economic Planning Unit and Ministry of Human Resources.