LABOUR STATISTICS

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Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
1. Objectives
2. Overview: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3. Labour Force Survey (Household approach)
4. Economic survey/census (Establishment approach)
5. Moving Forward: Job Creation Survey
6. New Initiative in Enhancing ICT Application
7. Dissemination (e-service)
8. Conclusion
OBJECTIVES

To share Malaysia’s experience in the compilation and dissemination of labour statistics;

To share efforts undertaken to ensure timely production of the statistics, in view of growing as well as varied demands for labour statistics.

To get the feedback from OIC’s members on the Malaysia’s Labour Statistics based on their countries experiences.
DOSM was established in 1949 - the statistics ordinance 1949 and known as bureau of statistics.

In 1965, the name of Bureau of Statistics was changed to the Department of Statistics, Malaysia operating under the provisions of Statistics Act 1965. With the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989), the main functions of DOSM are:
To collect, interpret and disseminate statistics for the purpose of formulation or implementation of government policies in whatever fields as needed by the government or for fulfilling the requirements of trade, commerce, industry, agriculture or others.
The Department of Statistics Malaysia is a premier government agency under the Prime Minister's Office. The department's headquarters located in the Federal Government Administrative Center, Putrajaya, state offices in every state and Operational offices set up in several states to further strengthen the data collection activities.
Centralised Statistical System

- Malaysia implements centralised statistical system whereby integrating the entire process of data collection, interpretation and dissemination is done **under one roof**.

- This system is applied by other developed countries through their national statistical agency such as Statistics Canada and Australian Bureau of Statistics.
It is convenient and efficient for users to secure statistical materials in various fields from a single source - **one stop centre**.

However, line Agencies do conduct out their own surveys to fulfil specific micro-level needs.
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)
Sources of Labour Statistics in Malaysia

Dept. of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
- Household
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Migration Survey
  - Informal Sector Survey
  - Salaries & wages Survey
  - Household Income Survey
  - Household Expenditure Survey
  - Population Census
- Establishment
  - Economic Census/Surveys

Ministry of Human Resource (MOHR)
- Establishment
  - National Employment Returns Survey
- JobsMalaysia.com
  - Registration of Job seekers
  - Vacancies
  - Placement
To provide an insight on the employability of the working-age population employment, unemployment, under employment, outside the labour force - by various socio-demographic characteristics;

Utilised as input for policy formulation, development planning and in the administration of the country.
Conducted annually with the Migration Survey since 1974 (with the exception of 1991 and 1994) through the household approach;

Beginning 2004, it became a monthly survey
Conducted with Salaries & Wages Survey from Jan-June 2007

With Informal Sector Survey from July to December 2009
Labour force Framework

**Population**

- **Working Age**
  - (15-64)
  - Labour Force
    - Employed
      - Full
      - Under-employed
    - Unemployed
      - Active
        - Registered with employment agencies, internet
        - Walk-in interviews
        - Applying & answering advertisement
      - Inactive
        - Believe no work
        - Bad weather
        - Illness
        - Will start new job
        - Waiting for application result

- **Dependent age**
  - Young <=14; old>=65
  - Outside Labour Force
    - § schooling
    - § House wife
    - § Will start work
    - § disabled
    - § Not interested
    - § retired

- Full
  - >= 30 hours during reference week

- Under-employed
  - < 30 during reference week
A stratified Two-staged Sample Design is adopted using the probability proportionate to size (pps) approach.

Two level of stratifications:

- **Primary stratum** - made up of all states in Malaysia
- **Secondary stratum** - made up of urban and rural stratum formed within the primary stratum
Two Stages sampling design:

- 1st - Enumeration Block (EBs)
- 2nd - Living Quarters (LQ)

The annual number of selected private LQ is approximately 100,000 LQs
**CORE STATISTICS OF LFS, MALAYSIA, 2010-2011**

- **Working age population** (15-64 years)
  - 2010 - 19,208.3
  - 2011 - 19,496.2
  - Increase 287.9

- **Work force**
  - 2010 - 12,172.6
  - 2011 - 12,505.8
  - Increase 333.2

- **Employed**
  - 2010 - 11,776.8
  - 2011 - 12,123.0
  - Increase 346.2

- **Unemployed**
  - 2010 - 395.8
  - 2011 - 382.9
  - Decrease 12.9

- **Outside labour force**
  - 2010 - 7,035.7
  - 2011 - 6,990.4
  - Decrease 45.3

- **Labour force participation rate (LFPR)**
  - 2010 - 63.4
  - 2011 - 64.1
  - Increase 0.7%

- **Unemployment rate**
  - 2010 - 3.3
  - 2011 - 3.1
  - Decrease 0.2%
### Labour market in Malaysia in December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>December 2012</th>
<th>November 2012</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
<th>December 2011</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour force (‘000)</td>
<td>13,034.7</td>
<td>13,020.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>12,804.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed (‘000)</td>
<td>12,600.6</td>
<td>12,639.4</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>12,405.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed (‘000)</td>
<td>434.1</td>
<td>381.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>399.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside labour force (‘000)</td>
<td>7,030.5</td>
<td>6,982.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>7,020.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (%)</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonally adjusted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIGRATION
SURVEY
### 2009—2010

- **Non migrant**: 98.1%
- **Intra state migrant**: 59.5%
- **Inter state migrant**: 26.8%
- **International migrant**: 13.6%
- **Migrant**: 1.9%

### 2010—2011

- **Non migrants**: 97.6%
- **Intra state migrant**: 60.3%
- **Inter state migrant**: 28.0%
- **International migrant**: 11.7%
- **Migrant**: 2.4%
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR MIGRATION, 2011

- Follow family: 42.4%
- Career: 21.9%
- Environment: 20.8%
- Education: 6.2%
- Marriage & Divorce: 5.6%
- Others: 3.1%
INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY
SIZE OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR, MALAYSIA, 2011

EMPLOYED
2010 – 11,257.9
100%

PRIVATE
2010 – 9,629.7
85.5%

PUBLIC
2010 – 1,628.2
14.5%

INFORMAL SECTOR
2010 - 899.7
8.0% of Employed

FORMAL SECTOR
2010 – 7,025.3
62.4% of Employed

AGRICULTURE SECTOR
2010 – 1,483.4
13.2% of Employed

HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYER
2010 – 221.3
2.0% of Employed
Introductions:

- Collect information, contribution, composition, and distribution of the economy data.
- Data were approach by establishment.
- Main indicators such as are gross value of output, input transition, value added, total employees, salaries and wages and property value.
ECONOMIC CENSUS/SURVEY

Objectives:

• Information obtained used as input for analyzing the economic situation
• Assist in the formulation of policies relating to planning, economic development and labour statistics
  • In terms of labour statistics:
    - Measure Malaysia labour productivity
    - Composition on skill labour
# Indicator/Statistics:
## Labour Force Statistics vs Economic Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator/Statistics : LFS VS ES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labour Force Survey</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of labour force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Survey</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee and salaries &amp; wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee by economic sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee by gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee by citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee by job category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of employee by academic level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Man-hours worked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Economic Census 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of Establishment</th>
<th>% Number of Establishment</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>% of Total Employment</th>
<th>Average Monthly Salary (RM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>8,829</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>390,708</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>1,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>39,669</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>1,812,360</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>22,340</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>974,488</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>1,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; quarrying</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>32,216</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>7,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services*</td>
<td>591,137</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>3,687,787</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>2,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>662,939</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>6,963,973</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes: Includes the estimation data of Distributive Trade*
Information for policy and informed decision

- Assist government and policy makers for informed decision.
- The national labour market policy
- Investors and private sector
Example:

- Labour Force Survey (Household Approach) – used by the government to estimate average salaries & wages and formulation Minimum Wages Policy.
Example:

- Economic Survey (Establishment Approach) – used by the government to estimate the country labour productivity and create policies related to Human Capital Development.
LFS gives the labour statistics from Supply perspective while Economic Survey provides labour statistics from Demand perspective. Thus, with this ample information together with the new launched survey (Job Creation), the right and relevant policy can be made.
JOB CREATION SURVEY

Quarterly survey

Data Items:
- Job vacancies during the reference quarter
- Number of persons engaged during the reference quarter

All economic sectors under 12 National Key Economic Area (NKEA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOB CREATION SURVEY (QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT SURVEY)</th>
<th>Indicator Job Creation Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Newly created jobs each month during the reference quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total Separations (turnover) for each month during the reference quarter:
  - Quits
  - Other Reasons
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Job Creation Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Breakdown of newly created jobs according to the job category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• List of occupation newly created jobs specification in the Managerial &amp; Professional and Technical &amp; Supervisory category.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Expected number of new jobs to be created for the next two years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENHANCING ICT APPLICATION IN DOSM
BEST PRACTICES: TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT - National Enterprise-Wide Statistical System (NEWSS)

Integrated Statistical System Framework

Efficiently monitor and manage Surveys and Census

Extend the dissemination of Statistical Information

Improve the timeliness and reliability of the Statistical Information
DISSEMINATION
Many facilities on the DOSM Official Portal:

- Providing free downloading facility
- Updated based on latest information
- Provides useful links to other relevant organisations

- Launched a web portal: DOSM e-Services (Starting 2\textsuperscript{nd} April 2013)

- MoU between DOSM and BERNAMA will be created for the benefit of both parties

- JobsMalaysia – automated online job matching service provided by the Ministry Human Resources

**Website link:**
http://www.jobsmalaysia.gov.my/jcs/index.faces
Welcome to the fast link of the Department of Statistics Malaysia official portal. Please click the icon below for a faster and speedy communication with us.

e-Services provides online services as follows:

1. Registration Facility
2. Free Download
3. Advance Release Calendar
4. E-mail Notifications on Latest Publications to all Registered Subscribers
5. Purchase or Subscription of Publications
6. Unpublished Data Request
7. Monitoring of Users’ Transaction Status
8. Online Payment (Credit Card)
9. Feedback Facility
10. Monthly Manufacturing Survey Facility - MM e-Survey

Starting 2 April 2013

To register, please click here or go to home page > Online Services > e-Services
Monthly Labour Force Indicators

Quarterly Labour Force Survey Report

Half Yearly Labour Force Survey Report

Annual Labour Force Survey Report
PRODUCT & TYPE OF ANALYSIS

LFS Special Release
(Discusses selected and current issues of labour market situation)

State Labour Force Time Series

Profile of Graduates

Key Indicator of Labour Market (KILM)
CONCLUSION

• In line with the demands for timely and non-conventional data requirements, DOSM is continuously upgrading its efforts to meet these demands;

• The needs of the expectation from stakeholder: increasingly diversify and dynamic. Hence need to be proactive. Recently, DOSM has been tasked to launch a new survey. i.e Survey of Job Creation;
CONCLUSION

• Efforts are also underway to foster working relationship with various users, such as having “meet the respondents” sessions with both the Establishments as well as representatives of housing areas to create a better comprehension of the data required and improve response rates;

• The implementation of the NEWSS platform is a continuous effort, targeting the execution of all 70 surveys to be on board;

• More products will be made available on line.
THANK YOU

www.statistics.gov.my