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National Statistical Systems of OIC Member Countries

GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Session 1: Framework, Concepts, Definitions, Methodology & Classifications

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13-15 September 2021

HARI STATISTIK NEGARA
20 OKT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MALAYSIA
2016 - 2030

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- Monthly (National)
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Background

INTRODUCTION

The Labour Force Statistics describes the labour supply situation in Malaysia based on Labour Force Survey (LFS).

- LFS provides principal statistics of the labour force according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, urban and rural strata, ethnic groups, educational attainment, occupation and industry.
- the implementation of LFS is based on guidelines and recommendations of the **International Labour Organization (ILO)** with reference to the **Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods**.

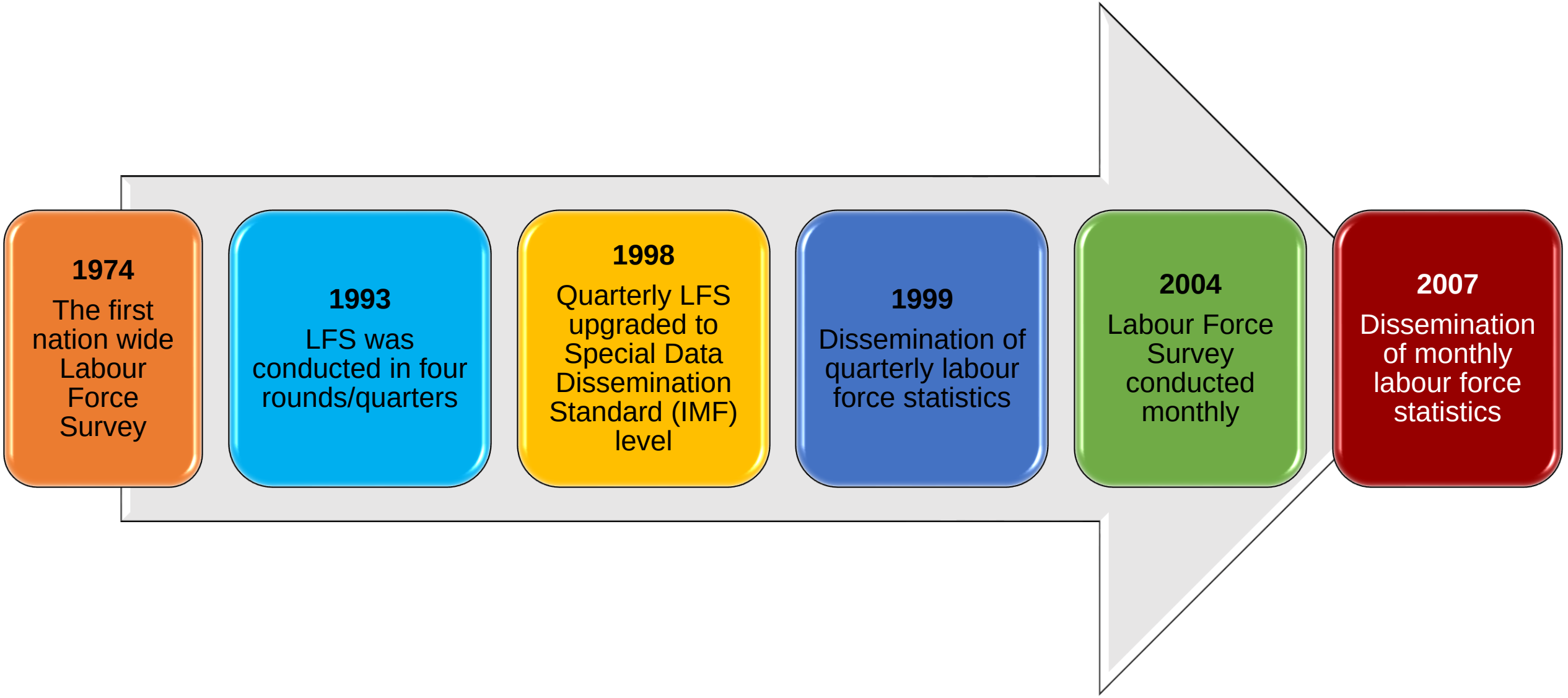
OBJECTIVE

- to collect information on the **structure and characteristic of labour force**, **employment and unemployment**;
- to provide **timely** and **up-to-date** indicators for monitoring activities in the labour market;
- as an input for labour market analysis, policy formulation as well as planning, implementing and monitoring programmes related to human resource development
- serve as an essential reference to researcher, economists, academician, private sector and individuals in research related to employment and the labour market.

LEGAL PROVISION

- The survey is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965 (revised 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires respondents in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimate to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).
- Under this Act, the content of the questionnaire is confidential and only aggregated figures are published.

Chronology of Labour Force Survey



Overview of Labour Force Framework

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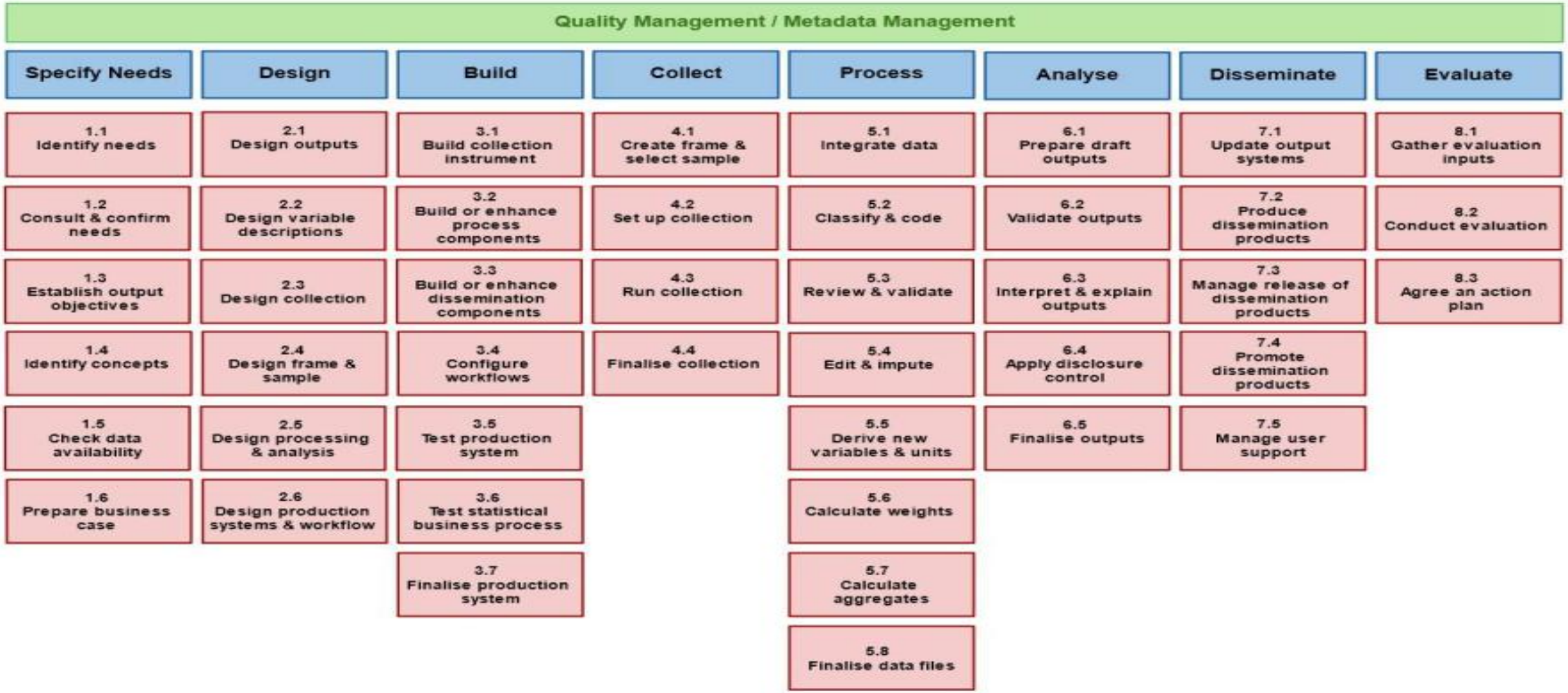
The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM)

The Generic Statistical Business Process Model



Labour Force Framework

Forms of works in the SNA 2008

Intended destination of production	*For own final use*		*For use by others*					
Forms of work	Own use production work		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work		
	of services	of goods				in market and non-market units	in households producing	
							goods	service
Relation to 2008 SNA	*Activities within the SNA production boundary*							
	Activities inside the SNA General production boundary							

Forms of works in ICLS 19: Difference between work and employment

WORK (i.e. ALL activities to produce goods and services)										
Intended destination of production	*For own final use (by households)*	*For use by others (i.e. other units)*								
Forms of work	Own-use production work	Remuneration (i.e. for pay or profit)		Without Remuneration						
		Employment work for pay or profit)		Unpaid trainee work		Other activities (e.g. unpaid compulsory work)		Volunteer work		
	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods

Source: Source: ICLS (2013: 3, Diagram 1)

Labour Force Framework (cont'd)

Forms of works in ICLS 19: Difference between work and employment

Concepts & Definitions

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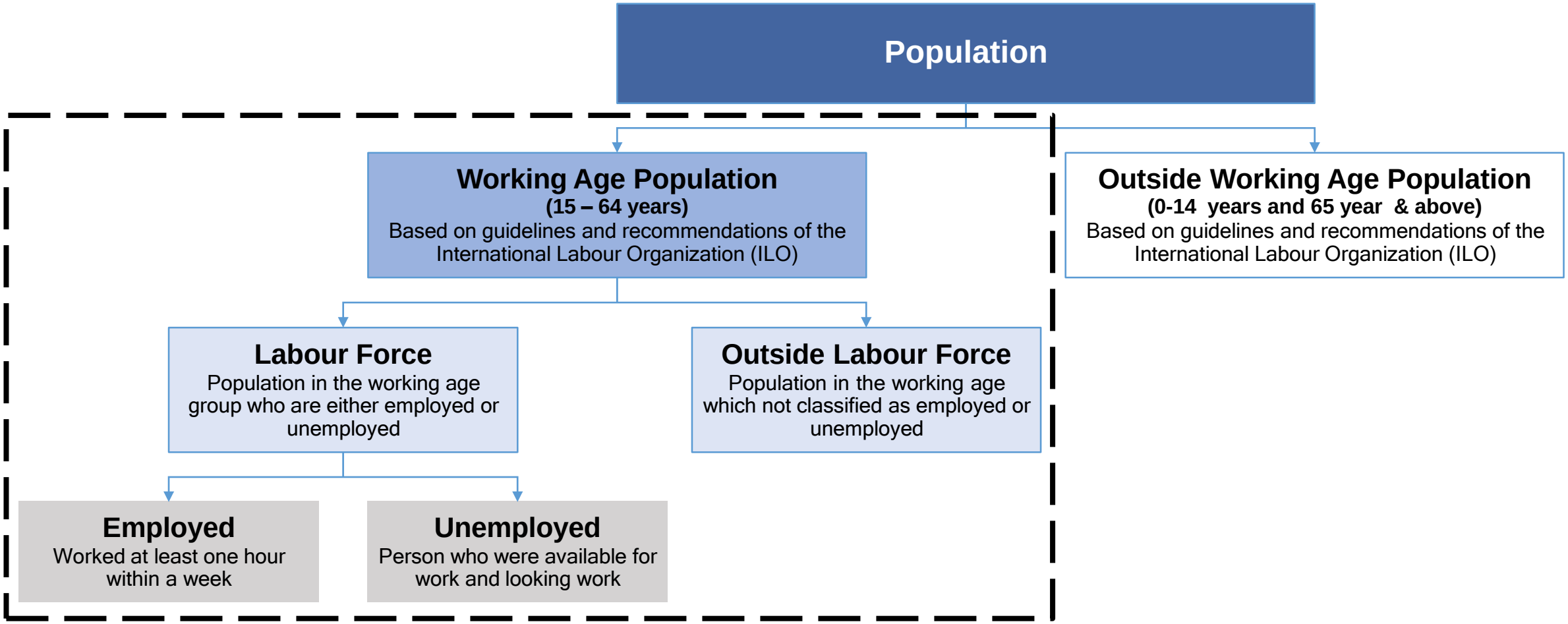
Labour Supply in Malaysia (Household Approach)



Key Concept and Definitions

Work

Comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

1. Irrespective of its **formal** or **informal character** or the **legality** of the activity.

2. excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services

3. Aligned with the **General production boundary** as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and its concept of economic unit that distinguishes between:

   i. market units
   ii. Non-market units; and
   iii. households that produce goods or services for own final use

4. Can be performed in any kind of economic unit.

Statistical & Analytical Units

No.	Units	Descriptions
1.	**Persons**	Basic unit for producing statistics on the population engaged in each form of work
2.	**Jobs or work activities**	A set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person for a single economic unit
3.	**Time units**	Are used for producing statistics of volume of work in reference to each form of work or to any combination thereof.

Key Concept and Definitions (cont'd)

Indicators	Descriptions
Labour Force	All persons in the working age who are either **employed or unemployed**.
Employed	All persons who, at any time **during the reference week** worked **at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain** either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered as employed if they: • did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to. • were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work. • were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.
Unemployed	All persons who **did not work during the reference week** and are classified into two groups that are **actively unemployed** and **inactively unemployed**. The **actively unemployed** include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week. • **Long term unemployment** are those who were unemployed and seeking work for more than **a year**. **Inactively unemployed** persons include those in the following categories: • did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified; • would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or had it not been for weather condition; and • had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.
Outside labour force	All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students, retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

Methodology

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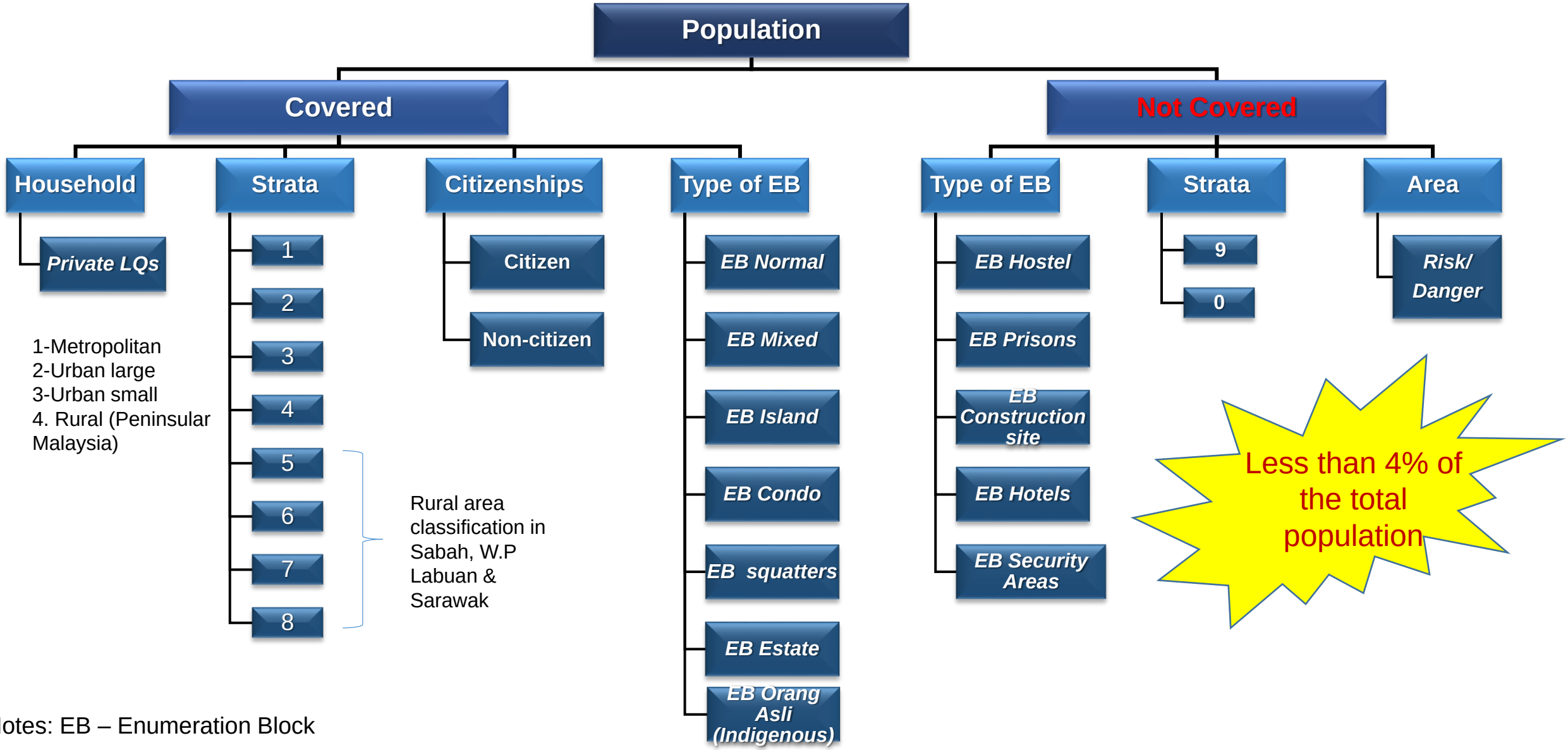
Scope and Coverage



Notes: EB – Enumeration Block

Sampling

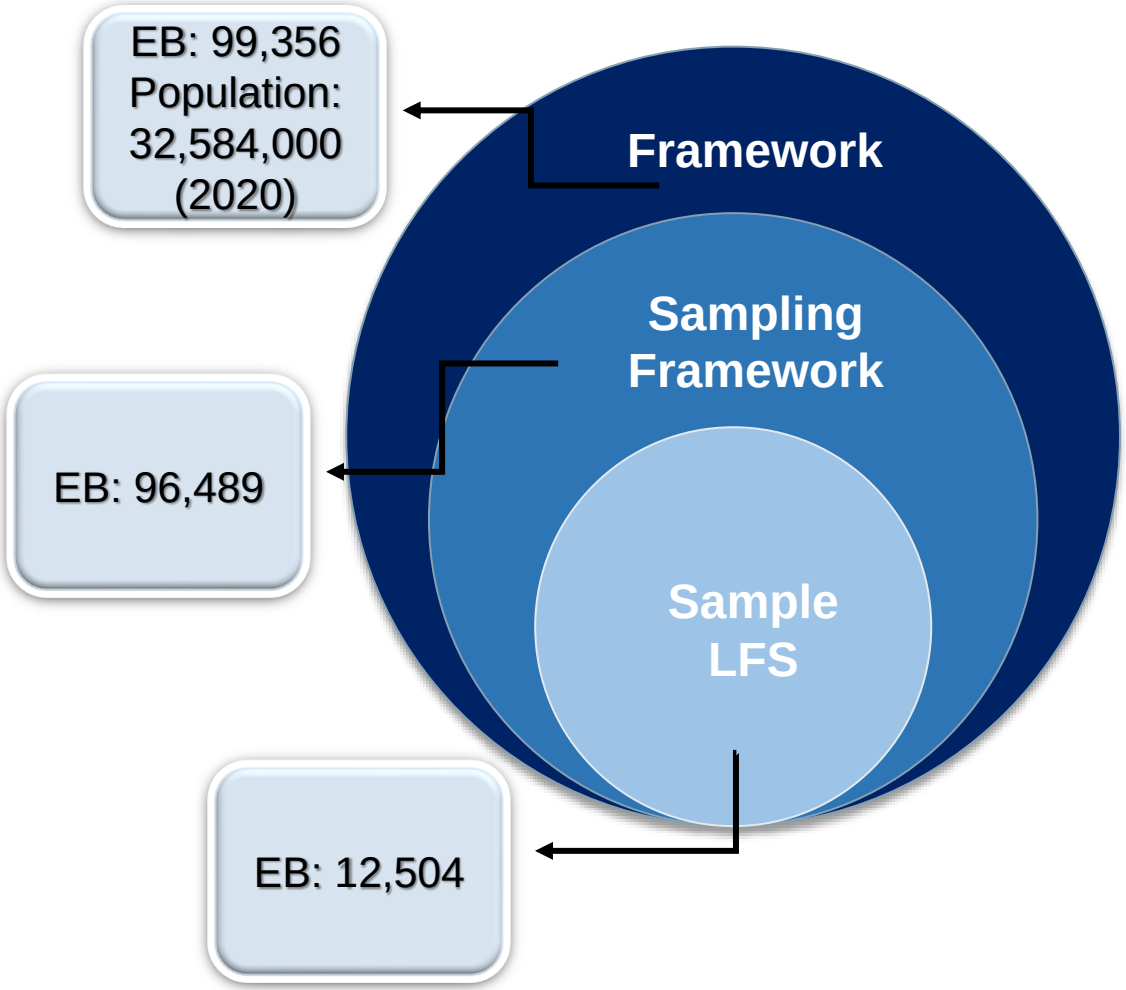
SAMPLING DESIGN

1. By using a two-tier stratification design (Two Stage Stratified Random Sampling)
2. First stage sampling unit: EB (Selection of EB: Probability Proportionate to Size Sampling)
3. Second stage of sampling unit: LQ (Selection of LQ: Systematic Random Sampling)
4. Analysis/ Domain stage: Administrative District

Enumeration Block (EBs) are:

- geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contains about 80 to 120 LQs.
- All EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within administrative districts, *mukim* or local authority areas.

SAMPLING FRAME



Determination of Sample Size

- The sample size is based on:

Population

Total households in current year

Response Rate

- of previous survey

Variable of Interest (VOI)

Labour Force Participation Rate of the previous survey

Precision

Margin of Error (e): 5% / 7% / 9% / 10%
Confidence Level (z): 95%

- The sample size was calculated based on the administrative district level.
- Distribution of EB by strata based on the population by strata in terms of administrative district.
- Criteria needed in the determination of sample size is value of Relative Standard Error (RSE) dan sample size in the previous year.

EB – Enumeration Block

Relationship of Population & Labour

Population

Working Age Population
(15 – 64 years)
Based on guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

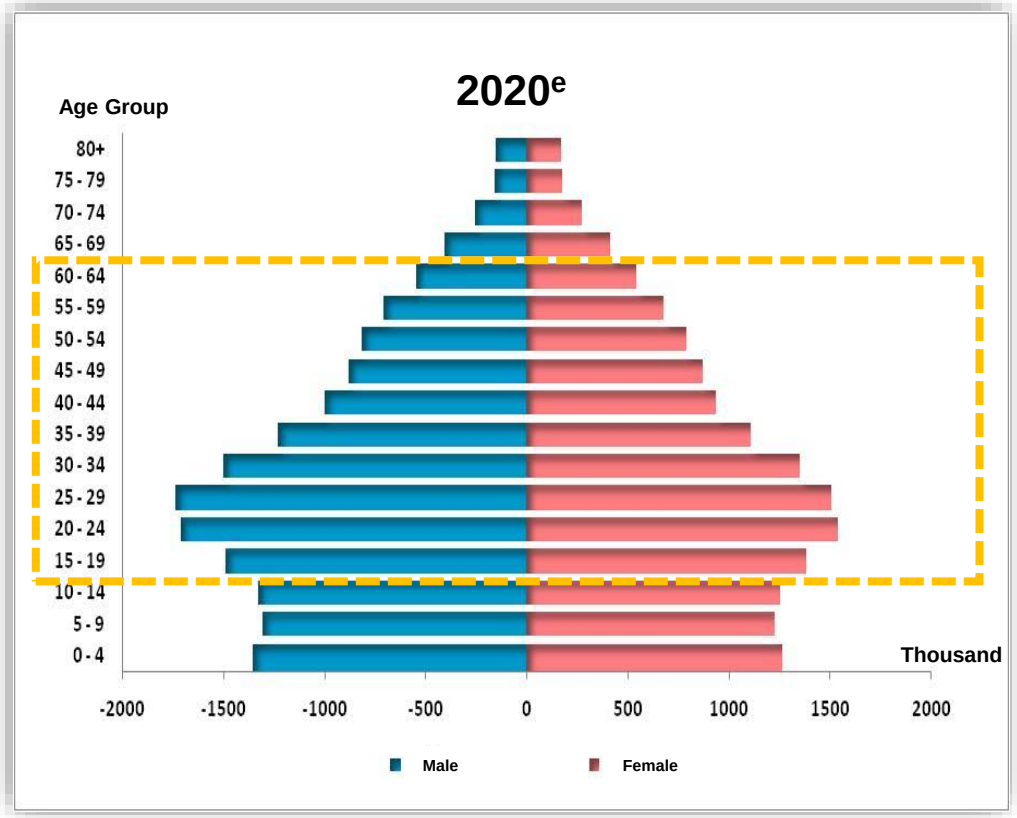
Labour Force
Population in the working age group who are either employed or unemployed

- **Employed**: Worked at least one hour within a week
- **Unemployed**: Person who were available for work and looking work

Outside Labour Force
Population in the working age which not classified as employed or unemployed

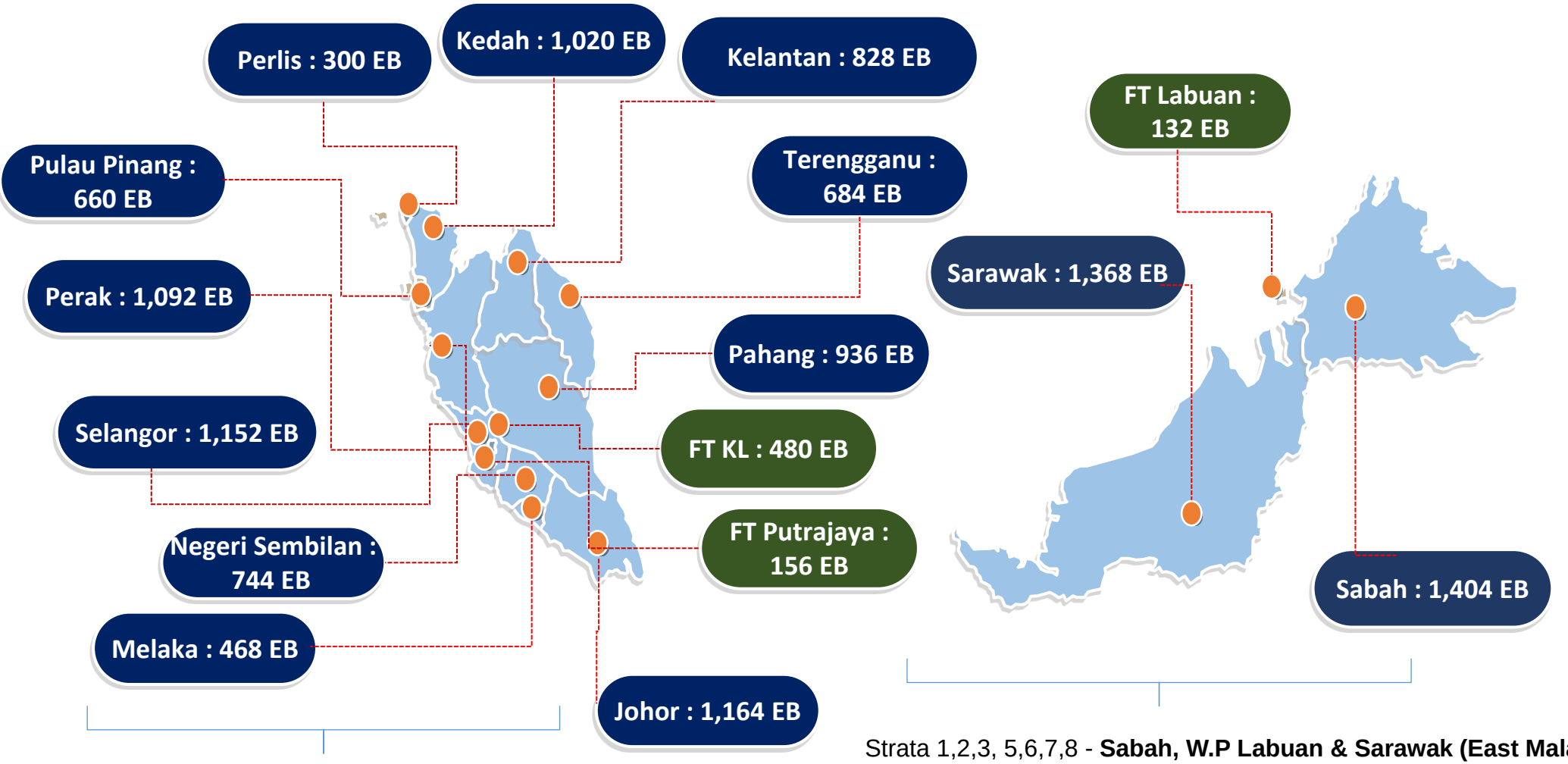
Outside Working Age Population
(0-14 years and 65 year & above)
Based on guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

Malaysia Population Pyramid



Annual LFS Sample Size, 2020

Labour Force Survey, 2020



Almost 12.6 thousand EBs covered in LFS 2020

Strata 1,2,3 & 4 – **Peninsular Malaysia (West Malaysia)**

Strata 1,2,3, 5,6,7,8 - **Sabah, W.P Labuan & Sarawak (East Malaysia)**

Methodology

Method of Data Collection

1. **Personal interview method (Face to face Interview)**
   - To collect information on all selected household members including their demographic particulars;
2. Starting 2013, **Computer Assisted Telepohone Interview (CATI)** were used for repeated sample every quarter
3. **Information on labour force** is collected for household members who are **15 years and over only**;
4. The LFS **is conducted monthly beginning January 2004**
   - to produce monthly labour force indicators at national level
5. Overall, the number of staff involved in the LFS is about ± 300 persons;
   - SMD – 20 officers
   - State Office – ±280 Enumerators in state office (permanent staf)

Reference Period

1. Moving reference period
2. Refers to **7 days (a week) preceding the commencement date of the interviews**

Reference week	Survey week
Day 1-7	8-14
Day 8-14	15-21
Day 15-21	22-28

Methodology and Research Framework

Labour Force Survey

Objective

To collect information on the structure and characteristic of labour force, employment and unemployment;

To provide timely and up-to-date data for activities in the labour market

Sample Unit

Household

Sample Size

The sample size for this survey is required to represent overall population at the fixed level of analysis. This sample size has accounted for the following elements:
i. response rates of the previous survey;
ii. labour force participation rate of the previous survey as the variable of selection;
iii. level of sampling design; and
iv. the maximum desired error.

SAMPLE SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2021

STATE	EB
Johor	1,152
Kedah	1,020
Kelantan	804
Melaka	468
Negeri Sembilan	732
Pahang	912
Pulau Pinang	660
Perak	1,044
Perlis	300
Selangor	1,140
Terengganu	684
Sabah	1,416
Sarawak	1,440
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	456
W.P. Labuan	132
W.P. Putrajaya	144
TOTAL	12,504

Sampling

A stratified Two-staged Sample Design is adopted.

Household frame made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) Based on Population & Housing Census 2010 which is updated from time to time
Average of 80-120 Living Quarters (LQs)

Two-stage sample selection

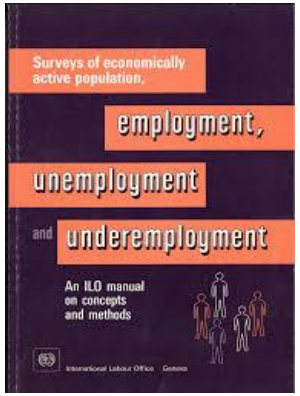
- **Sample of EBs**
- **Sample of 8 LQs**

Estimation procedure

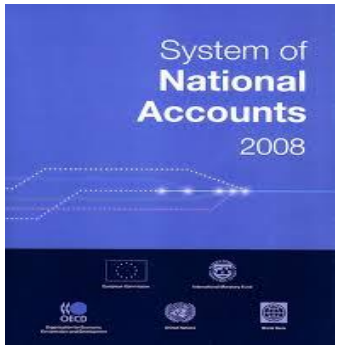
Population stimates by the following categories were used to produce labour statistics estimates:
State
Gender
Age group
Urban/Rural
Ethnic group

- Adjusted weight takes into account non-response cases.
- Population factor is then used as external weight

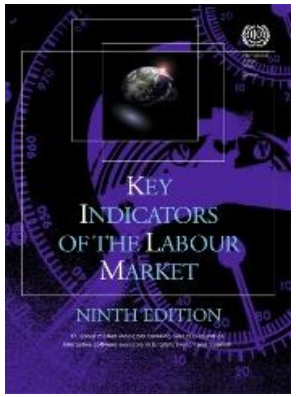
Manual & References



Manual on Concepts and Methods - Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, ILO

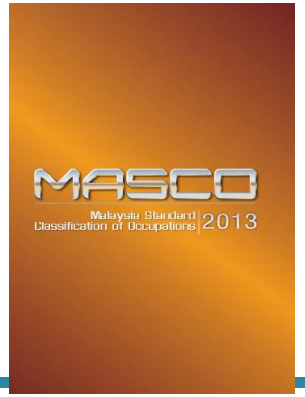


System of National Accounts 2008

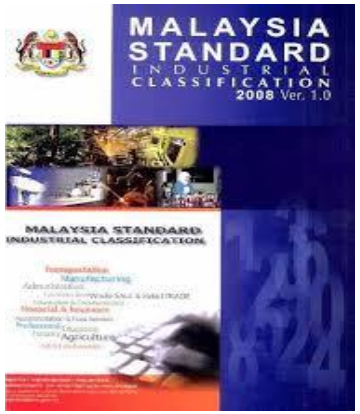


Key Indicators of The Labour Market (KILM) 9th Edition 2015, ILO

International Conference of Labour Statistician (ICLS)



Malaysian Standard Classification of Occupation 2013



Malaysian Standard Industrial of Classification 2008

Questionnaire

STB / G&U / M

Sulit selepas data diisi

Di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak 1989), kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah **SULIT** dan tidak boleh didedahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

Confidential when filled with data

Under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised 1989), the contents of the questionnaire received are **CONFIDENTIAL** *and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside the Department.*

SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / MIGRASI 2020
LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / MIGRATION SURVEY 2020

PENGENALAN / *INTRODUCTION*

(a) **Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh / Gaji & Upah / Migrasi bagi tahun 2020. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisis statistik.**
The Department of Statistics Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force / Salaries & Wages / Migration Survey for year 2020. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.

(b) **Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Sekayan 5 di bawah Akta ini mengkehendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Sekayan 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan.**
The information is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1965 (Revised - 1989). Section 5 of this Act requires respondent in Malaysia to provide actual information or best estimates to the Department. The Act stipulates that the contents of the individual returns are CONFIDENTIAL and will not be divulged to any person or institution outside this Department. Meanwhile, Section 7 under the same Act provides the penalty to the respondent that could not comply to the survey undertaken.

(c) **Penyertaan anda adalah penting dalam memastikan maklumat yang dikumpul dalam soal selidik ini adalah tepat.**
Your participation is vital in ensuring that the information collected in this questionnaire is accurate.

(d) **Kerjasama anda dalam menjayakan survei ini amat dihargai.**
Your co-operation in ensuring the success of this survey is very much appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

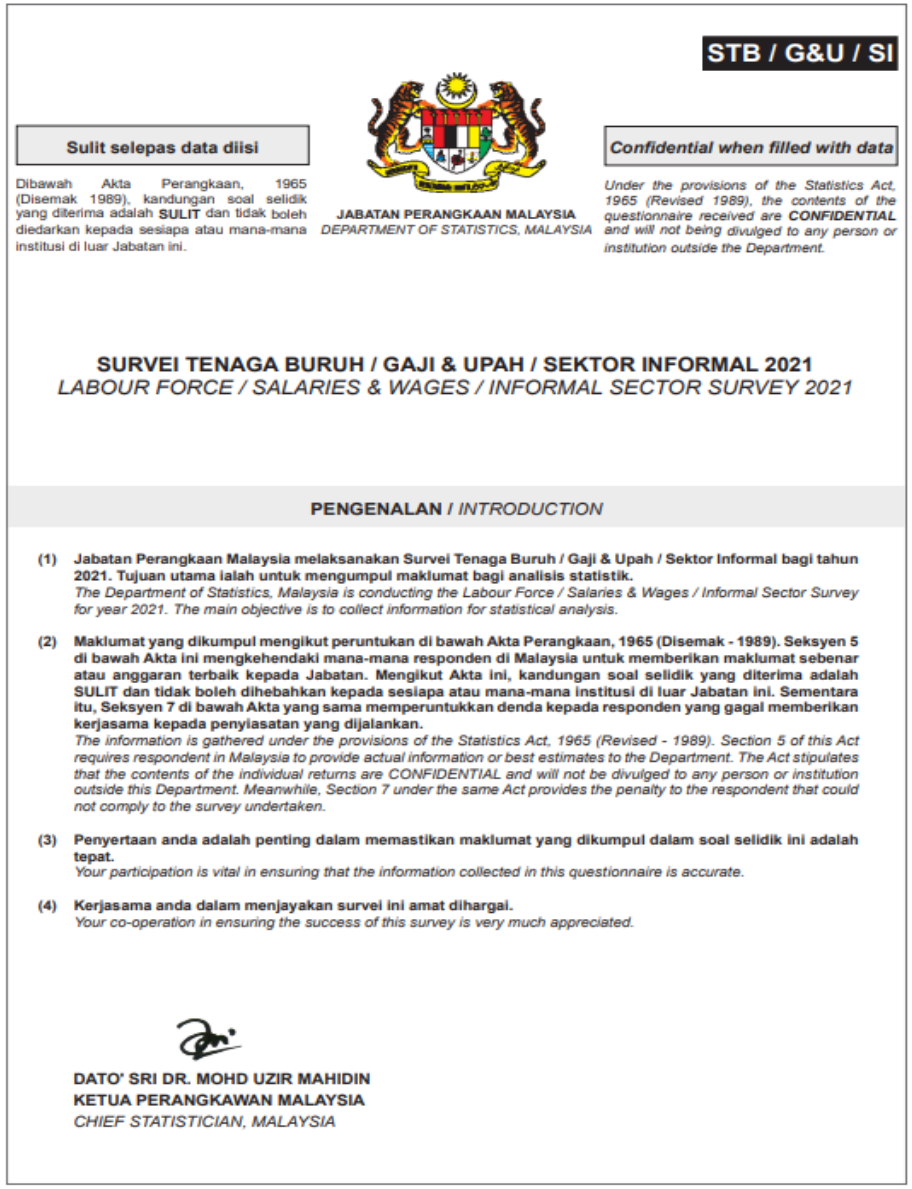
FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

1. **Demographic particulars**
   - Sex, age, citizenship, ethnic, relationship to the head of household, marital status
2. **Education**
   - School attendance, highest level of formal education, highest certificate obtained, field of study of the certificate

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15+

1. **Labour force particulars**
   - Hours worked, occupation, activities/industry, status in employment
   - Reason for working less than 30 hours, additional hours for working less than 30 hours, reason for not being at work during reference week
   - Duration of unemployment, step taken to obtain a job, work experience
   - Reason for not in the labour force, work experience,

Questionnaire (cont'd)



STB / G&U / SI

Sulit selepas data diisi

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

Confidential when filled with data

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SURVEI TENAGA BURUH / GAJI & UPAH / SEKTOR INFORMAL 2021
LABOUR FORCE / SALARIES & WAGES / INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY 2021

PENGENALAN / *INTRODUCTION*

(1) **Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melaksanakan Survei Tenaga Buruh / Gaji & Upah / Sektor Informal bagi tahun 2021. Tujuan utama ialah untuk mengumpul maklumat bagi analisis statistik.**
The Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting the Labour Force / Salaries & Wages / Informal Sector Survey for year 2021. The main objective is to collect information for statistical analysis.

(2) **Maklumat yang dikumpul mengikut peruntukan di bawah Akta Perangkaan, 1965 (Disemak - 1989). Seksyen 5 di bawah Akta ini mengkehendaki mana-mana responden di Malaysia untuk memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik yang diterima adalah SULIT dan tidak boleh dihebahkan kepada sesiapa atau mana-mana institusi di luar Jabatan ini. Sementara itu, Seksyen 7 di bawah Akta yang sama memperuntukkan denda kepada responden yang gagal memberikan kerjasama kepada penyiasatan yang dijalankan.**
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KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
CHIEF STATISTICIAN, MALAYSIA

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15+ (cont'd)

2. Salaries and wages particulars (employees)

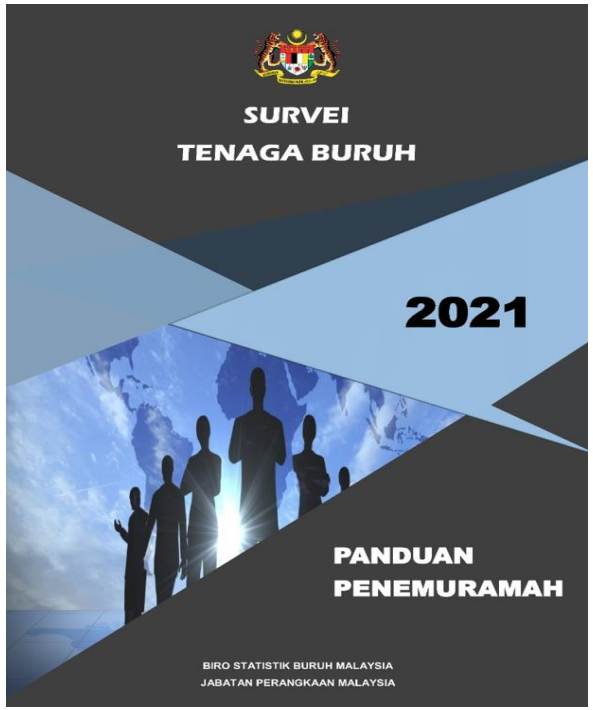
- Basic salaries/wages, allowance, other cash, payment in kind, overtime payment, mode of payment, working hours and days in reference period

3. Informal sector particulars (non-agriculture, non-government)

- No. of employees, registration status, financial report, private profit organisation, workplace, contract of emp., employees benefit, gross income

Questionnaire (cont'd)

Manual & guideline for field enumerators and data processing at State Office & Operational Centre



- Guideline for field enumerators (Operational Team)

- Guidleline for data processing (Processing Team)

Survey Process

Survey Process Transition

Mainframe
(1982-2007)

PC-based
(2008-2009)

Integrated system
(2010 until now)

- Integrated system known as **National Enterprise-Wide Statistical System (NEWSS)** was developed under Department's ICT Strategic Planning Project;

- **Integrates the business process** of
  - frame development,
  - sampling procedure,
  - monitoring the field operation,
  - data captured and validation,
  - estimation procedure,
  - tabulation and analysis,
  - business intelligence.

Data Quality Assurance

Sampling error

To ensure high quality data, several steps were taken to minimize the **NON-SAMPLING ERRORS** which arise as a result of:

- Incomplete survey coverage
- Weaknesses in the sampling frame
- Poor feedback, non-response; and,
- Processing (editing, coding and data capture)

The LFS sample survey was designing based on 95 per cent confidence intervals

The maximum Relative Standard Error (RSE) set at 5% of the second level stratification.

Data quality assurance

Response error can occur due to difference and difficulty in interpreting questions, be it on the part of the enumerator or respondent. To minimize this, intensive training is conducted for the enumerators as well as supervisors

Random quality checks were carried out on households that were already canvassed by the enumerators to ensure validity of the information recorded

To ensure the completeness of the survey coverage, the sampling frame is frequently updated and the living quarters were selected after EB listing exercise.

With regard to editing and processing errors, several consistency checks were done, either manually or computerised, to ensure the quality and acceptable data generated.

Dissemination

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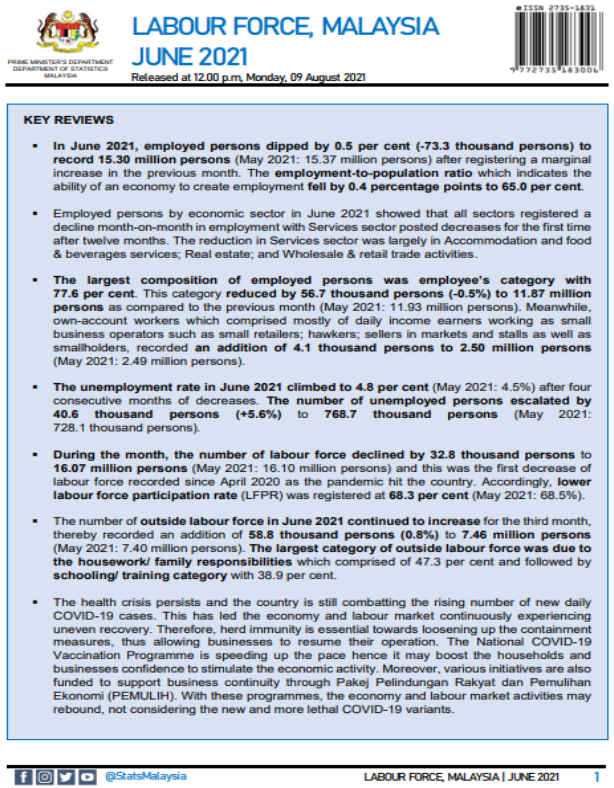
Periodic Publication

Monthly Labour Force Report



LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
JUNE 2021
Released at 12.00 p.m, Monday, 09 August 2021

KEY REVIEWS

- **In June 2021, employed persons dipped by 0.5 per cent (-73.3 thousand persons) to record 15.30 million persons** (May 2021: 15.37 million persons) after registering a marginal increase in the previous month. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **fell by 0.4 percentage points to 65.0 per cent**.
- Employed persons by economic sector in June 2021 showed that all sectors registered a decline month-on-month in employment with Services sector posted decreases for the first time after twelve months. The reduction in Services sector was largely in Accommodation and food & beverages services; Real estate; and Wholesale & retail trade activities.
- **The largest composition of employed persons was employee's category with 77.6 per cent**. This category **reduced by 56.7 thousand persons (-0.5%) to 11.87 million persons** as compared to the previous month (May 2021: 11.93 million persons). Meanwhile, own-account workers which comprised mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls as well as smallholders, recorded **an addition of 4.1 thousand persons to 2.50 million persons** (May 2021: 2.49 million persons).
- **The unemployment rate in June 2021 climbed to 4.8 per cent** (May 2021: 4.5%) after four consecutive months of decreases. **The number of unemployed persons escalated by 40.6 thousand persons (+5.6%)** to **768.7 thousand persons** (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons).
- **During the month, the number of labour force declined by 32.8 thousand persons** to **16.07 million persons** (May 2021: 16.10 million persons) and this was the first decrease of labour force recorded since April 2020 as the pandemic hit the country. Accordingly, **lower labour force participation rate** (LFPR) was registered at **68.3 per cent** (May 2021: 68.5%).
- The number of **outside labour force in June 2021 continued to increase** for the third month, thereby recorded an addition of **58.8 thousand persons (0.8%)** to **7.46 million persons** (May 2021: 7.40 million persons). **The largest category of outside labour force was due to the housework/ family responsibilities** which comprised of 47.3 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** with 38.9 per cent.
- The health crisis persists and the country is still combatting the rising number of new daily COVID-19 cases. This has led the economy and labour market continuously experiencing uneven recovery. Therefore, herd immunity is essential towards loosening up the containment measures, thus allowing businesses to resume their operation. The National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme is speeding up the pace hence it may boost the households and businesses confidence to stimulate the economic activity. Moreover, various initiatives are also funded to support business continuity through Pakej Pelindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH). With these programmes, the economy and labour market activities may rebound, not considering the new and more lethal COVID-19 variants.

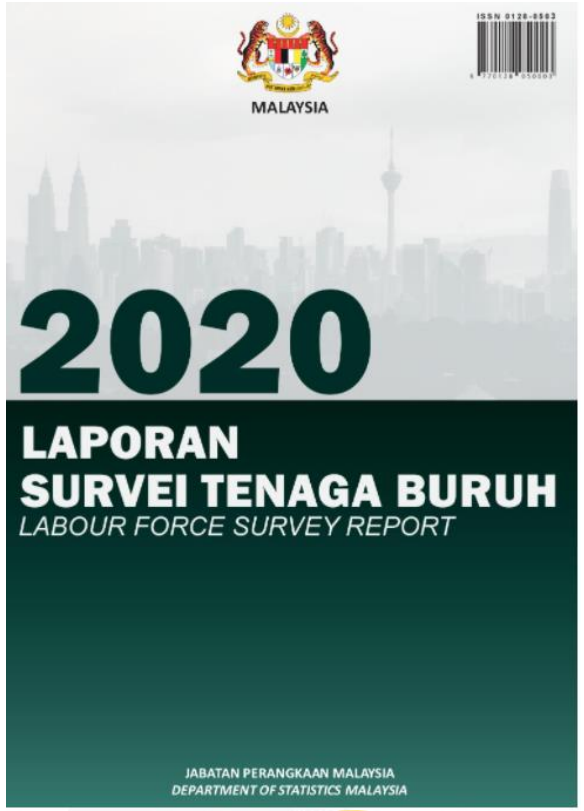
@StatsMalaysia LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA | JUNE 2021 1

45 indicators

Quarterly Labour Force Report

426 indicators

Annual Labour Force Report



24,120 indicators

Dissemination

Department of Statistics MALAYSIA

7.7.2020

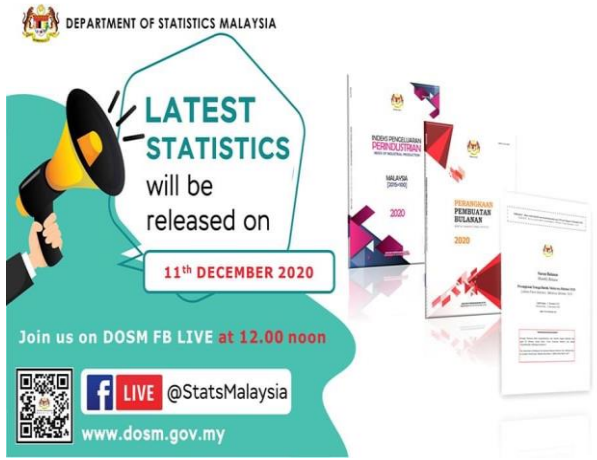
Time series data

- Annual Data: Available starting 1982
- Half yearly data: Available starting 2005
- Quarterly data: Available starting 1999
- Monthly data: Available starting 2004

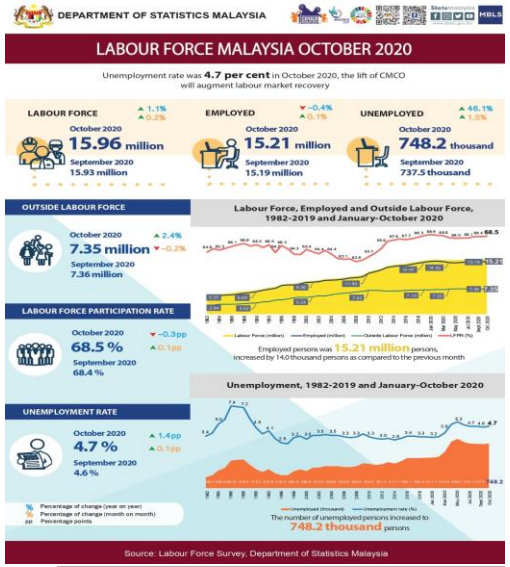
Statistical Release Process by DOSM

1. Teaser

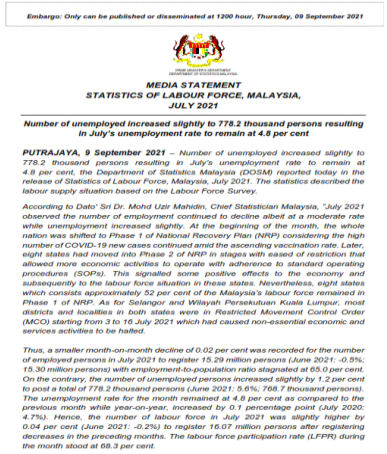
2. Announcement in the official DOSM Facebook



3. Infographic



4. Media Statement



Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Thursday, 09 September 2021

MEDIA STATEMENT
STATISTICS OF LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA, JULY 2021

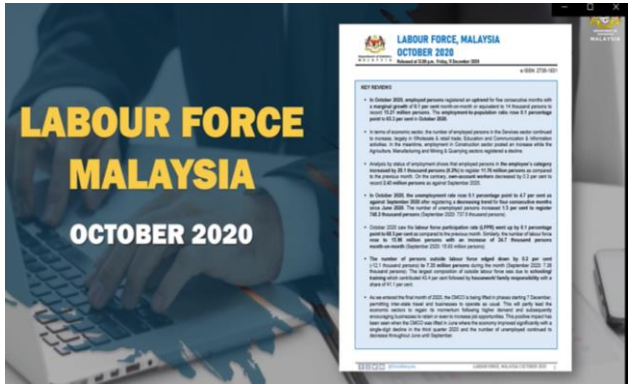
Number of unemployed increased slightly to 778.2 thousand persons resulting in July's unemployment rate to remain at 4.8 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, 9 September 2021 – Number of unemployed increased slightly to 778.2 thousand persons resulting in July's unemployment rate to remain at 4.8 per cent, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, July 2021. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey.

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, "July 2021 observed the number of employment continued to decline albeit at a moderate rate while unemployment increased slightly. At the beginning of the month, the whole nation was shifted to Phase 1 of National Recovery Plan (NRP) considering the high number of COVID-19 new cases continued amid the ascending vaccination rate. Later, eight states had moved into Phase 2 of NRP in stages with eased of restriction that allowed more economic activities to operate with adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs). This signalled some positive effects to the economy and subsequently to the labour force situation in these states. Nevertheless, eight states which consists approximately 52 per cent of the Malaysia's labour force remained in Phase 1 of NRP. As for Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, most districts and localities in both states were in Restricted Movement Control Order (MCO) starting from 3 to 16 July 2021 which had caused non-essential economic and services activities to be halted.

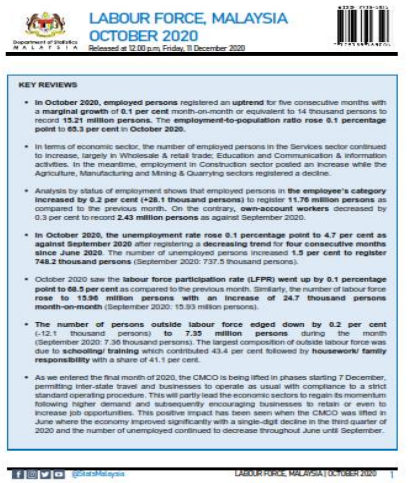
Thus, a smaller month-on-month decline of 0.02 per cent was recorded for the number of employed persons in July 2021 to register 15.29 million persons (June 2021: -0.5%; 15.30 million persons) with employment-to-population ratio stagnated at 65.0 per cent. On the contrary, the number of unemployed persons increased slightly by 1.2 per cent to post a total of 778.2 thousand persons (June 2021: 5.6%; 768.7 thousand persons). The unemployment rate for the month remained at 4.8 per cent as compared to the previous month while year-on-year, increased by 0.1 percentage point (July 2020: 4.7%). Hence, the number of labour force in July 2021 was slightly higher by 0.04 per cent (June 2021: -0.2%) to register 16.07 million persons after registering decreases in the preceding months. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) during the month stood at 68.3 per cent.

5. Video Montage



https://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia/videos/576830960428451

6. Report



Media Pick Up: Labour Force Report June 2021

Department of Statistics MALAYSIA

MBLS

7.7.2020

Facebook	Like	Comment	Share
DOSM	585	3	207
MBLS	126	-	28
Dr Uzir Mahidin	32	-	6

LAPORAN HITS MUAT TURUN PERCUMA PENERBITAN STB

Penerbitan	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	Mei	Jun	Julai	Ogos	Sept*	Okt	Nov	Dis	Jumlah
Perangkaan Utama Tenaga Buruh Malaysia, Bulanan	614	505	756	627	435	642	603	597	6	-	-	-	4,785
Laporan Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Malaysia, Suku Tahunan	181	470	359	209	389	339	214	514	9	-	-	-	2,684
Laporan Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia	251	206	342	737	714	947	589	493	9	-	-	-	4,288

* Dikemaskini sehingga 1 September 2021

2 News

Jobless rate up in June

Tight restrictions to curb Covid-19 affect market

ECONOMY

"With the programmes, the economy and labour market may rebound, not considering the new and more lethal Covid-19 variants."

Datuk Seri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin

The Star News

TUESDAY AUGUST 10, 2021 THEEDGE CEO MORNING BRIEF

HOME

Economists: Job market recovery expected to be slow as Covid-19 persists

The Edge Market

வேலை இல்லாதோர் விகிதம்

4.8 விழுக்காடாக உயர்வு

The Makkal Osai

NASIONAL

768,700 rakyat Malaysia menganggur

Sinar Harian

Media Pick Up: LFS June 2021 (cont'd)

Bil	Tajuk	Sumber
1.	768,700 orang penganggur pada bulan Jun	Malaysia Gazette
2.	Kadar pengangguran negara kembali meningkat	Berita Harian
3.	768,700 orang menganggur pada Jun 2021	Sinar Harian
4.	Bilangan penganggur meningkat 768,700 orang	Kosmo
5.	More jobless as unemployment climbs to 4.8%	Free Malaysia Today (FMT)
6.	Malaysia's jobless rate rises for first time in four months to 4.8% in June	The Edge Market
7.	Higher jobless rate in June due to tighter Covid-19 curbs	The Star
8.	Pengangguran Naik Lagi: Apa Fungsi Majlis Pekerjaan Negara?	Umno Online
9.	Malaysia's unemployment rate rises to 4.8pc in June 2021	Malay Mail
10.	Unemployment rate rises to 4.8 pct in June 2021	The Sun Daily
11.	Job market recovery expected to be slow as Covid-19 persists	The Edge Market
12.	Malaysia Unemployment rate down slightly in June	Staffing Industri Analysis (SIA)
13.	What is govt's job council doing, asks Umno man as unemployment rises	Free Malaysia Today
14.	Jobless rate rises in June	The Edge Markket (Video)
15.	Pengangguran kembali meningkat, Shahril persoal fungsi MPN	Sinar Harian
16.	Kedudukan tenaga buruh negara berdepan cabaran susulan PKP penuh Jun lepas	Astro Awani
17.	Kadar pengangguran meningkat 4.8 peratus pada Jun, kata Jabatan Perangkaan	The Malaysian Insight
18.	768,700 jobs lost during last month's full MCO	Twenty Two 13
19.	Jobless rate up in June	The Star
20.	Kadar Pengangguran; naik sedikit kepada 4.8% pada bulan Jun	RTM-Berita Perdana (Video)
21.	Kadar pengangguran naik sedikit kepada 4 8% pada bulan Jun	OneNews (Video)
22.	Kadar pengangguran pada Jun naik semula kepada 4.8%, bilangan penganggur melonjak kepada 770 ribu orang	China Press
23.	Kadar pengangguran pada Jun naik kepada 4.8%	Sin Chew
24.	768,700 menganggur pada Jun meningkat 5.6 peratus	Utusan Malaysia
25.	Malaysia's unemployment rate jumps in June, no thanks to total lockdown	Focus Malaysia
26.	Malaysia's jobless rate rises for first time in four months to 4.8% in June	Edge Prop
27.	Malaysia Unemployment Rate Creeps Back Up To 4.8% In June 2021	RinggitPlus
28.	Jobless rate up in June - Tight restrictions to curb Covid-19 affect market	Head Topics Malaysia
29.	More jobless as unemployment climbs to 4.8%	Google News Malaysia (Video)
30.	Malaysia's unemployment rate rises in June 2021	HR Asia
31.	Unemployment rate rises to 4.8 pct in June 2021	Selangor Journal
32.	Malaysia's jobless rate rises for first time in four months to 4.8% in June	NewsBreak
33.	The unemployment rate rose to 4.8% in June 2021	newsfounded.com
34.	DAP: SMEs will collapse in two months under lockdown, waive loan interest and grant RM30b in aid now	KLSEinvestor.com
35.	Unemployment rate up to 4.8% in June 2021	The Malaysia Insight
36.	Unemployment rate in M'sia climbs to 4.8pc	Daily Express
37.	Bilangan penganggur meningkat 768,700 orang	Malaysia News Today
38.	SMEs will collapse in two months under lockdown, waive loan interest and grant RM30b in aid now	Malaysia News Yahoo
39.	768,700 orang menganggur pada Jun 2021, meningkat 4.8 peritus	Perak Insights
40.	Malaysia's unemployment rate up to 4.8% in JuneEffects of lockdown seen on labour force as employed persons declines by 0.5%	theVibes,com

Bil	Tajuk	Sumber
41.	Tenaga Buruh Kalangan Belia Berdepan Cabaran – Kadar Pengangguran Kini Di Paras 4.8%	rnggt.com
42.	Kedudukan tenaga buruh berdepan cabaran susulan PKP Penuh Jun lepas	Bernama
43.	Malaysia's jobless rate rises for first time in four months to 4.8% in June	Daily Advent
44.	768,700 orang menganggur pada Jun 2021	InfoRakyatKini
45.	Economists: Job market recovery expected to be slow as Covid-19 persists	share and stocks
46.	768,700 menganggur pada Jun, meningkat 5.6 peratus	Utusan
47.	Jobless rate up in Jun - Tight restrictions to curb Covid-19 affect market	The Star (News) - muka surat 2
48.	768,700 rakyat Malaysia menganggur	Sinar Harian - muka surat 15
49.	Job market recovery expected to be slow as Covid-19 persists	The Edge Market
50.	Kadar pengangguran meningkat kepada 4.8 %	MAKKAL OSAI
51.	Kadar pengangguran pada bulan Jun meningkat kepada 4.8%	Malaysia Gazette
52.	Unemployment Rate in Malaysia increased to 4.80 percent in June from 4.50 percent in May of 2021	Trading economics
53.	Pelaksanaan PKP penuh pada bulan Jun menyebabkan kadar pengangguran mencecah 4.8 peratus	Berita Harian
54.	Tenaga Buruh Kalangan Belia Berdepan Cabaran – Kadar Pengangguran Kini Di Paras 4.8%	1 Ringgit
55.	Pengangguran di Malaysia kembali meningkat kepada 768,700 orang atau pada kadar 4.8 peratus	TV Pertiwi
56.	Malaysia's unemployment rate climbed to 4.8% with 768,700 unemployed persons in June.	BFM News
57.	Kadar pengangguran Malaysia kembali meningkat pada Jun, 4.8%	Dagang News
58.	Kadar pengangguran meningkat 4.8%, kata Ketua Perangkawan	FMT News
59.	Kadar pengangguran meningkat 4.8 peratus pada Jun, kata jabatan perangkaan	Malaysian Insight
60.	Mengikut laporan yang dikeluarkan hari ini, kadar pengangguran negara kembali meningkat ke 4.8% atau 767,700 orang	Malaysia Post
61.	Kadar pengangguran meningkat dari 4.5% kepada 4.8% pada Jun 2021 menurut DOSM	Ekonomi Rakyat
62.	Kadar pengangguran di Malaysia telah meningkat kepada 4.8 peratus pada bulan Jun 2021, yang mempengaruhi 768,700 orang	Negaraku TanahAirku
63.	Unemployment rate rises for first time in four-months in June	BIMB Securities
64.	DOSM melaporkan seramai 768,700 orang menganggur dengan kadar pengangguran juga dicatatkan meningkat kepada 4.8 peratus pada Jun	Santai Info
65.	Data by the Statistics Department showed June unemployment rose by 4.8% to 768,700 from 4.5% in May.	The Star
66.	Malaysia's unemployment rate rises to 4.8pc in June 2021	Malay mail

Printed newspaper : 4
Online : 46
Twitter : 16
Total : 66

Evaluation

@MyCensus2020
@StatsMalaysia

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS MALAYSIA 2020
YOUR DATA IS OUR FUTURE
7 JULY 2020

www.dosm.gov.my

www.mycensus.gov.my

Evaluation

Specify need

We evaluate the stakeholder's need in line with the present situation such as by adding an additional question to portray the current labour market condition

Collect

During the pandemic, the data collection method was reviewed by using CATI and telephone interview

Analyse

New indicator was released to provide more insight on country's labour supply situation such as underemployment indicator

Dissemination

From time to time we strengthen the dissemination by using teaser, infographic and video montage via the social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)

End of Session 1

salmiahp@dosm.gov.my

@MyCensus2020
@StatsMalaysia

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS MALAYSIA 2020
YOUR DATA IS OUR FUTURE
7 JULY 2020

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Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA

MBLS

BANCI MALAYSIA

#MyCensus2020

Pastikan Anda DIBANCI

Training Course under the Statistical Capacity Building (StatCab)
Programme for the Constituents of the
National Statistical Systems of OIC Member Countries

GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
SESSION 2: MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

SALMIAH PONGGOT
Deputy Executive Director
Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS)
Department of Statistictics Malaysia

13-15 September 2021

HARI STATISTIK NEGARA
20 OKT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MALAYSIA
2016 - 2030

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Methodology

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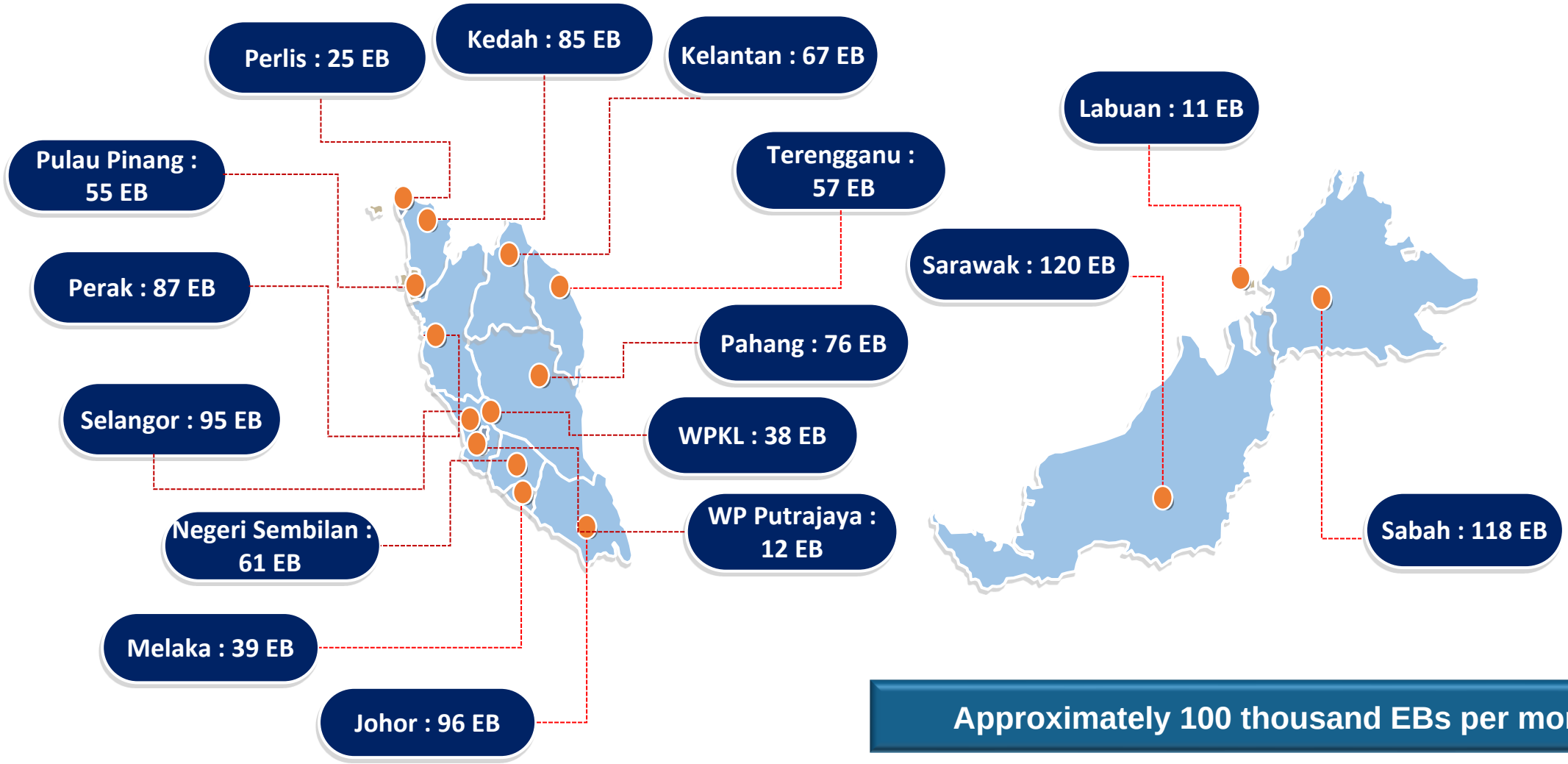
Summary of Sample Size 2021 (Monthly)



Approximately 100 thousand EBs per month

EB – Enumeration Block

Data Processing

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Weighted Data Processing

01

Report on Household Completed

Get the report from the NEWSS and process data by using Microsoft Excel to get **Adjusted Weight**

$$Adjusted\ Weight = \frac{Household\ by\ states\ and\ strata}{No.\ of\ household\ completed\ by\ states\ and\ strata}$$

02

Convert into SPSS

The adjusted weight then converted into SPSS and run the syntax for recode grouping variable (Age group, Citizenships, Ethnic, States & Sex)

03

Population Estimate for current month

Merge Excel and SPSS file to validate the value of adjusted weigh. Get the value of weight cases using NEWSS and Pop Fac

04

Population Factor (PoP Fac)

Calculate Pop Fac and zero cell need to make adjustment based on population estimate by regional ie Peninsular, Sabah, Sarawak, Malaysia Non-citizen

$$Final\ Weight = Adjusted\ weight\ x\ Pop\ Fac$$

05

Final Weighted

Combine pop fac to dataset and validate data. Finally, calculate the **Final Weight**.

Findings for June 2021

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Main Indicator for June 2021

	Indicator	Total				MoM (%)				YoY (%)			
		Jun 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	Jun 2021	Jun 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	Jun 2021	Jun 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	Jun 2021
1	**Labour Force ('000)**	15,763	16,095	16,099	16,066	0.3	0.1	0.0	(0.2)	0.7	2.4	2.4	1.9
2	a) Employed ('000)	14,990	15,352	15,371	15,297	0.7	0.1	0.1	(0.5)	(1.0)	2.8	3.2	2.0
3	b) Unemployed ('000)	773	743	728	769	(6.4)	(1.4)	(2.0)	5.6	48.3	(4.6)	(11.9)	(0.6)
4	**Outside Labour Force ('000)**	7,398	7,377	7,398	7,457	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.8
5	**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%)**	68.1	68.6	68.5	68.3	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.4	0.5	0.2
6	**Unemployment Rate (%)**	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.3	1.6	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)

Main Indicator for June 2021 (cont'd)

Indicator	Total						
	Jun 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	April 2021	Mei 2021	Jun 2021
1. Labour Force ('000)	15,763.5	16,019.8	16,048.2	16,082.5	16,094.7	16,098.9	16,066.2
2. LFPR by sex (%)	68.1	68.5	68.5	68.6	68.6	68.5	68.3
a) Male	80.3	80.9	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.1	81.6
b) Female	55.1	55.2	55.1	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
3. Employed ('000)	14,990.2	15,237.3	15,270.6	15,329.3	15,352.0	15,370.8	15,297.5
Status of employment:							
a) Manager	497.9	469.7	481.0	491.8	493.0	495.7	486.3
b) Employee	11,438.2	11,846.9	11,870.8	11,898.9	11,914.8	11,930.8	11,874.1
c) Own-Account workers	2,417.8	2,394.6	2,429.9	2,478.2	2,490.5	2,492.9	2,497.0
d) Unpaid Family Workers	636.2	526.1	488.9	460.4	453.8	451.4	440.0

Main Indicator for June 2021 (cont'd)

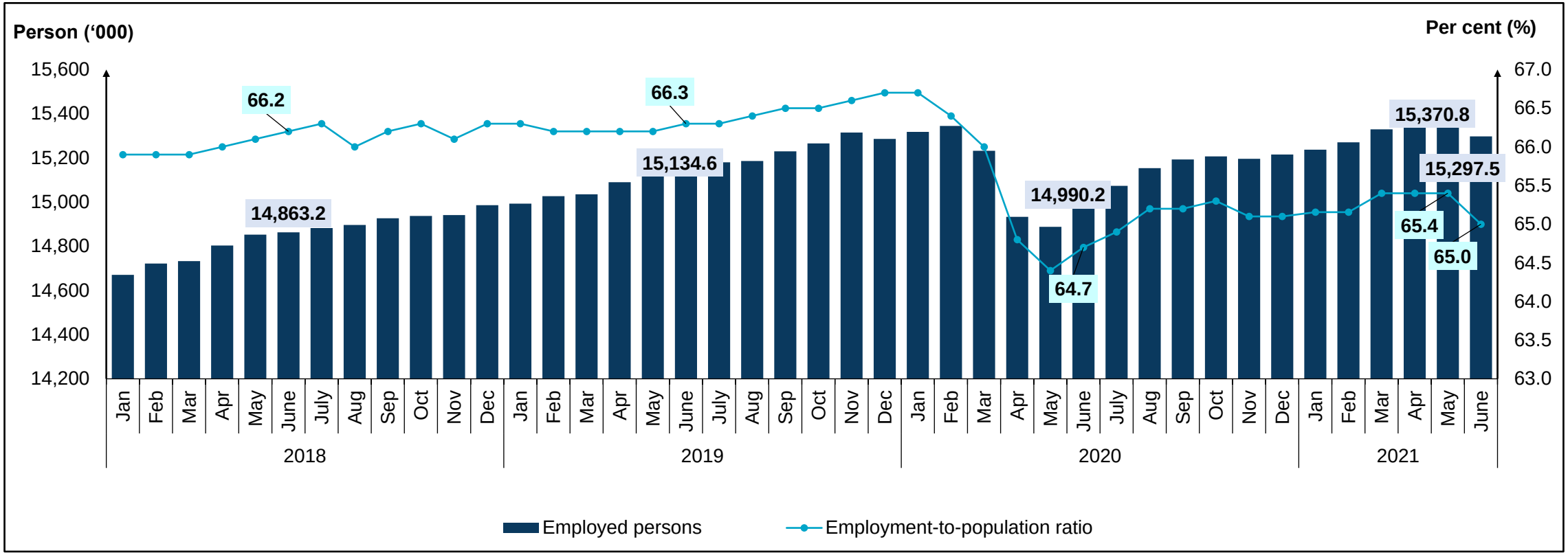
Indicator	Total						
	Jun 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	April 2021	Mei 2021	Jun 2021
1. Number of unemployed ('000)	773.2	782.5	777.5	753.2	742.7	728.1	768.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8
a) Youth (15- 30 years)	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.4
b) Youth (15- 24 years)	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.6	12.7
2. Period of Unemployed (% share)							
a) Less than 3 months	50.3	48.9	50.6	51.1	52.1	52.2	52.3
b) 3 – less than 6 months	26.8	26.8	24.0	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.5
c) 6 – less than 1 year	14.4	13.8	14.1	13.7	13.0	13.3	13.5
d) More than 1 years	8.5	10.5	11.3	10.9	10.4	10.2	9.8

Main Indicator for June 2021 (cont'd)

Indicator	Total						
	Jun 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	April 2021	Mei 2021	Jun 2021
1. Outside Labour Force ('000)	7,398.5	7,366.2	7,371.4	7,363.7	7,376.8	7,398.0	7,456.8
(% Share)							
a) Schooling/ training program	38.1%	42.6%	42.0%	45.0%	43.5%	43.7%	38.9%
b) Housework/ family responsibilities	43.4%	41.4%	44.5%	40.2%	42.0%	45.2%	47.3%
c) Others	18.5%	16.0%	13.5%	14.8%	14.5%	11.1%	13.8%

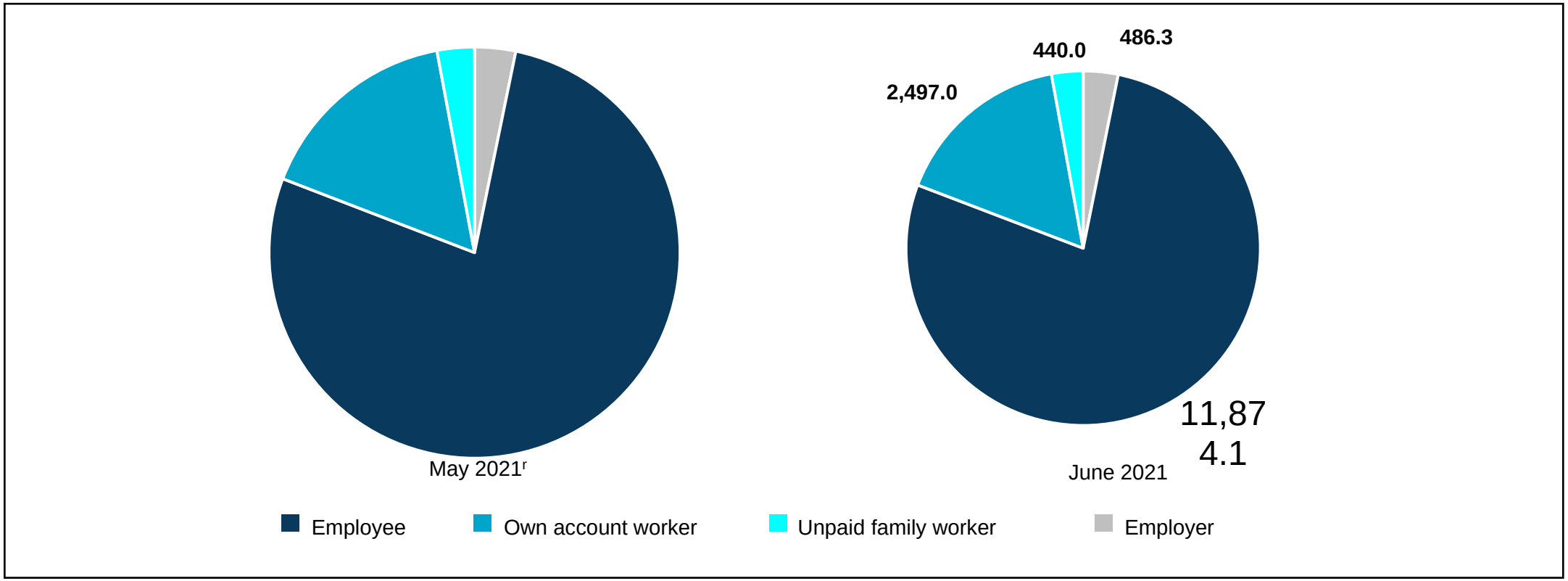
Findings for June 2021:
Employed persons & employment-to-population ratio

Employed persons dipped by 0.5 per cent (-73.3 thousand persons) to record **15.30 million persons** (May 2021: 15.37 million persons) after registering a marginal increase in the previous month. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **fell by 0.4 percentage points to 65.0 per cent.**



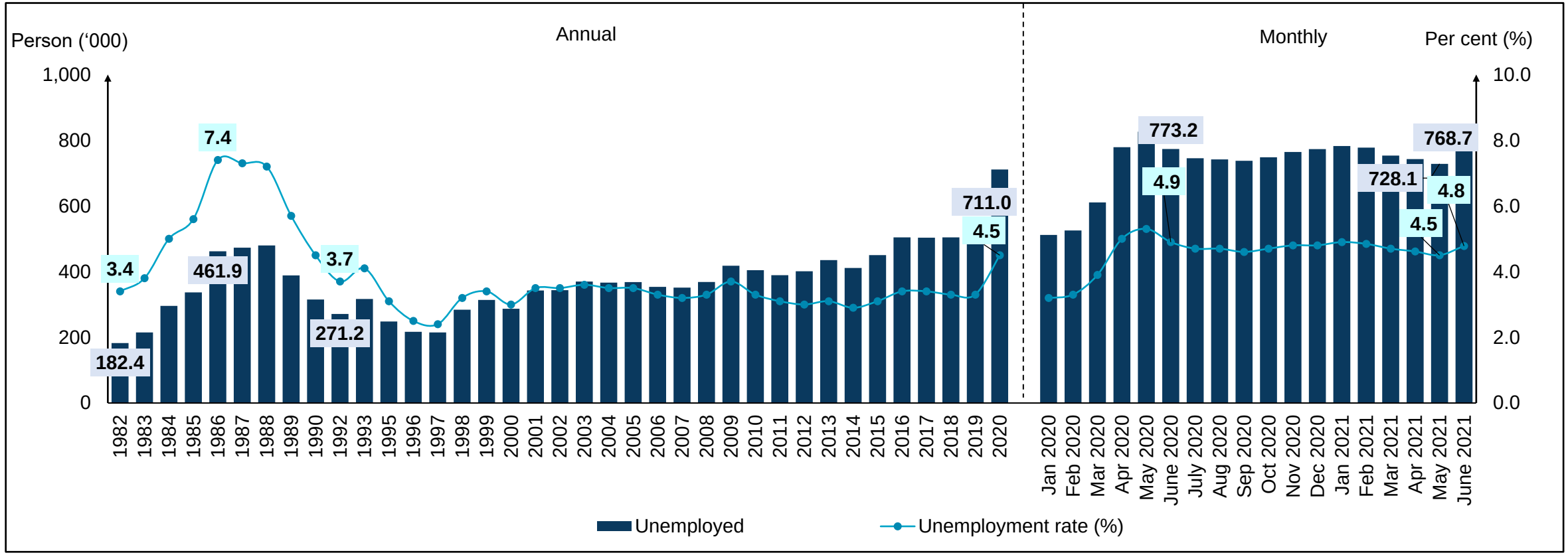
Findings for June 2021: Employed person by status of employment

The largest composition of employed persons was employee's category with 77.6 per cent. This category **reduced by 56.7 thousand persons (-0.5%) to 11.87 million persons** as compared to the previous month (May 2021: 11.93 million persons).



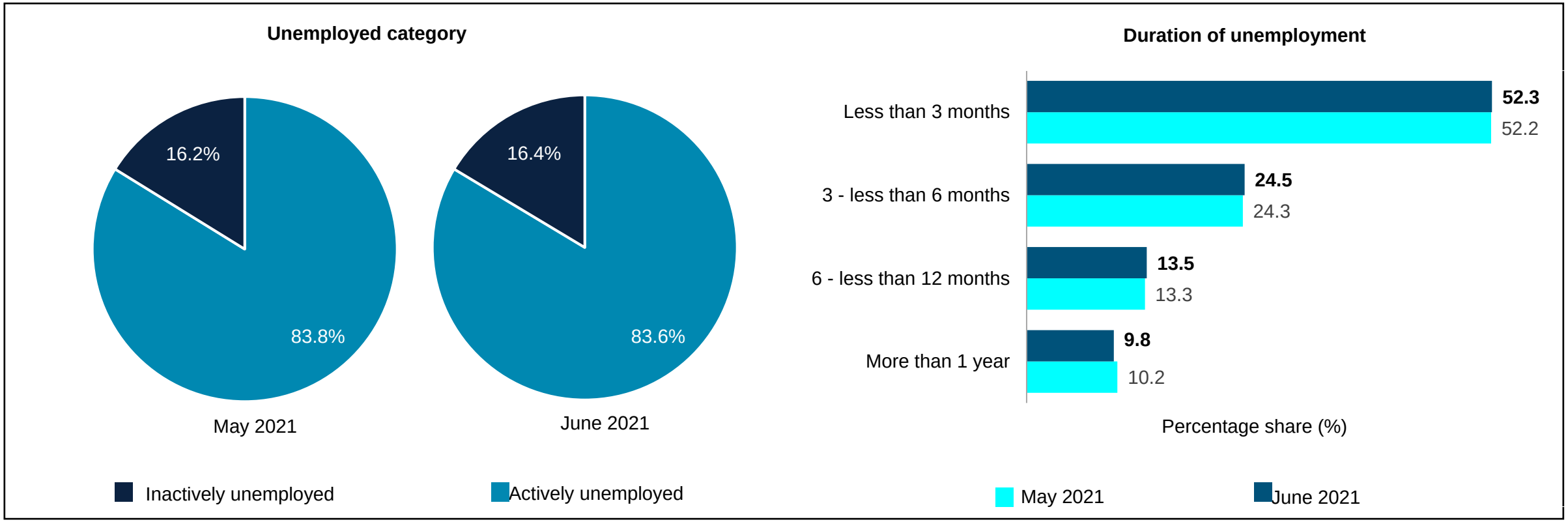
Findings for June 2021: Employed person by status of employment

The unemployment rate in June 2021 climbed to 4.8 per cent (May 2021: 4.5%) after four consecutive months of decreases. **The number of unemployed persons escalated by 40.6 thousand persons (+5.6%)** to **768.7 thousand persons** (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons).



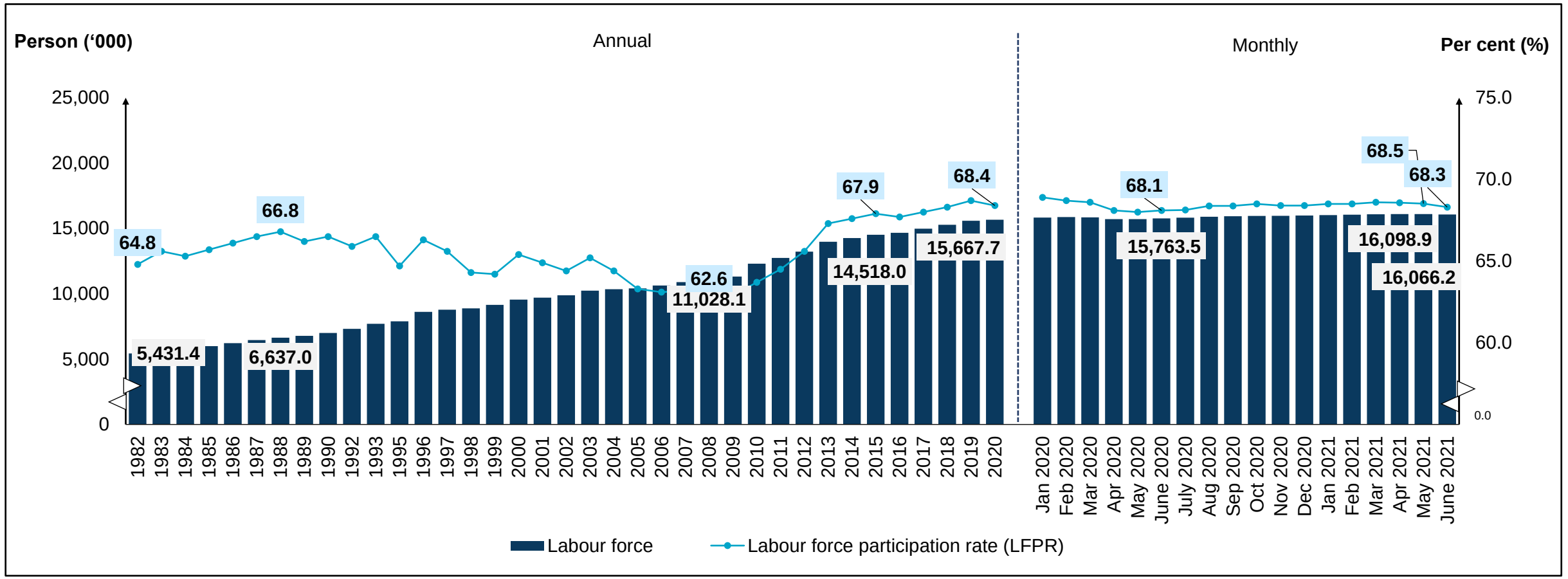
Findings for June 2021: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment

The **actively unemployed** or those who were available for work and were actively seeking job encompassed **83.6 per cent** of the total unemployed persons. This number **went up by 33.0 thousand persons** to record **642.9 thousand persons** (May 2021: 609.9 thousand persons).



Findings for June 2021: Labour force and LFPR

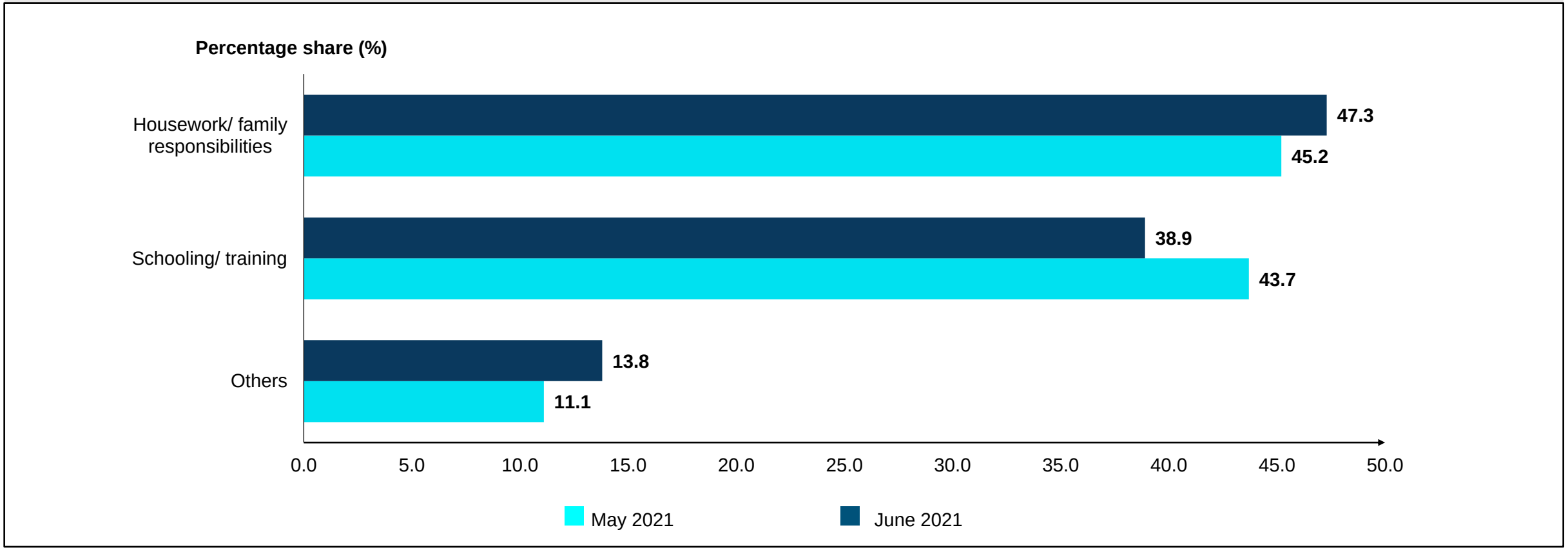
During the month, the number of labour force declined by 32.8 thousand persons to **16.07 million persons** (May 2021: 16.10 million persons) and this was the first decrease of labour force recorded since April 2020 as the pandemic hit the country. Accordingly, **lower labour force participation rate** (LFPR) was registered at **68.3 per cent** (May 2021: 68.5%).



Findings for June 2021:
Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work

The number of **outside labour force in June 2021 continued to increase** for the third month, thereby recorded an addition of **58.8 thousand persons (0.8%)** to **7.46 million persons** (May 2021: 7.40 million persons).

The largest category of outside labour force was due to the housework/ family responsibilities which comprised of 47.3 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** with 38.9 per cent.



Department of Statistics MALAYSIA

Monthly dissemination: Stats Alert & Infographics, JUNE 2021

MBLS

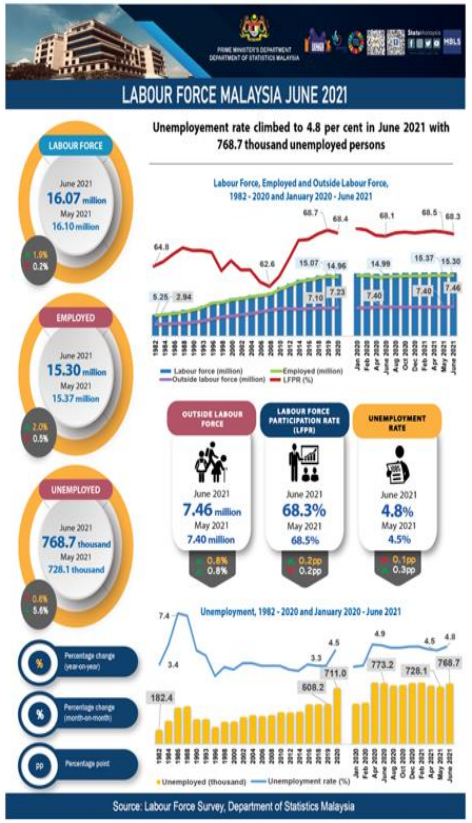
7.7.2020

STATS ALERT

LABOUR FORCE JUNE 2021

- A challenging labour force situation was observed in June 2021 as the country continued to endeavor in flattening the surge of new daily COVID-19 cases. In addition, some of the labour force had moved into inactivity which led the number of labour force dropped and higher unemployment rate recorded with a reduction in employed persons.
- During the month, **the number of labour force declined by 32.8 thousand persons to 16.07 million persons** (May 2021: 16.10 million persons) and this was the first decrease of labour force recorded since April 2020 as the pandemic hit the country. Accordingly, lower **labour force participation rate (LFPR) was registered at 68.3 per cent** (May 2021: 68.5%).
- In June 2021, **employed persons dipped by 0.5 per cent (-73.3 thousand persons) to record 15.30 million persons** (May 2021: 15.37 million persons) after registering a marginal increase in the previous month. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment fell by 0.4 percentage points to **65.0 per cent**.
- The **unemployment rate in June 2021** climbed to **4.8 per cent** (May 2021: 4.5%) after four consecutive months of decreases. The **number of unemployed persons escalated by 40.6 thousand persons (+5.6%) to 768.7 thousand persons** (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons).
- The number of **outside labour force in June 2021 continued to increase** for the third month, thereby recorded an addition of **58.8 thousand persons (0.8%)** to **7.46 million persons** (May 2021: 7.40 million persons). **The largest category of outside labour force was due to the housework/ family responsibilities** which comprised of 47.3 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** with 38.9 per cent.

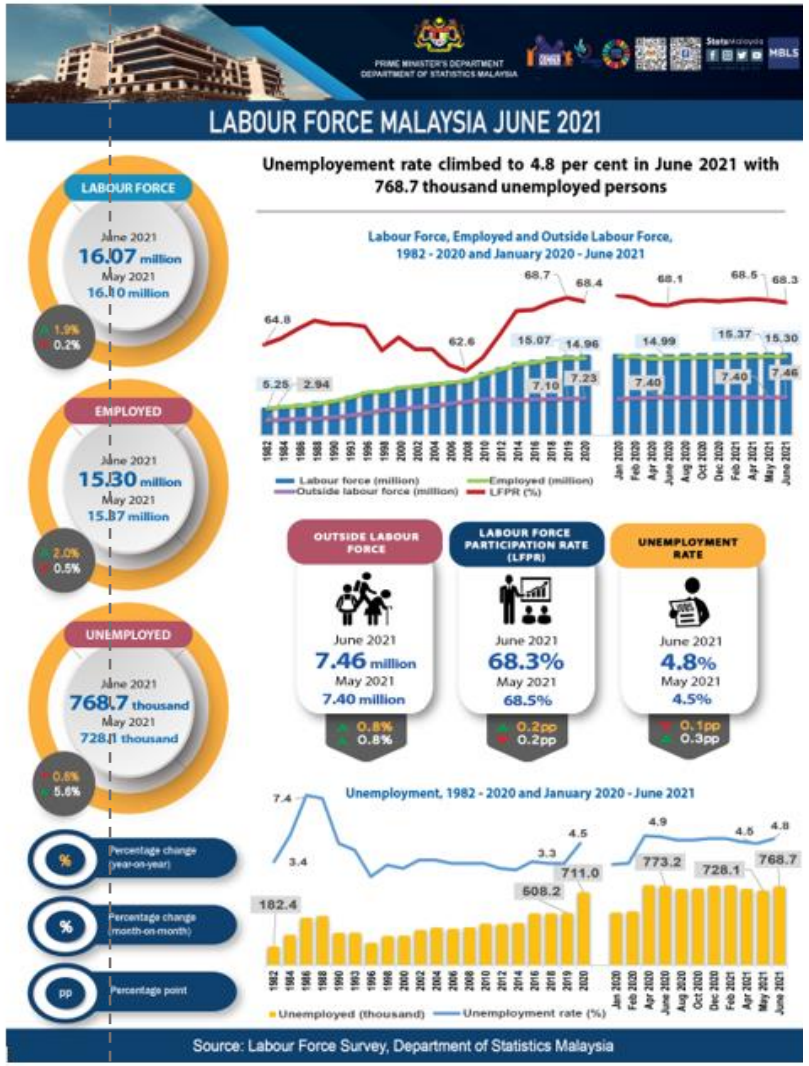
Unemployment rate climbed to 4.8 per cent in June 2021 with 768.7 thousand unemployed persons

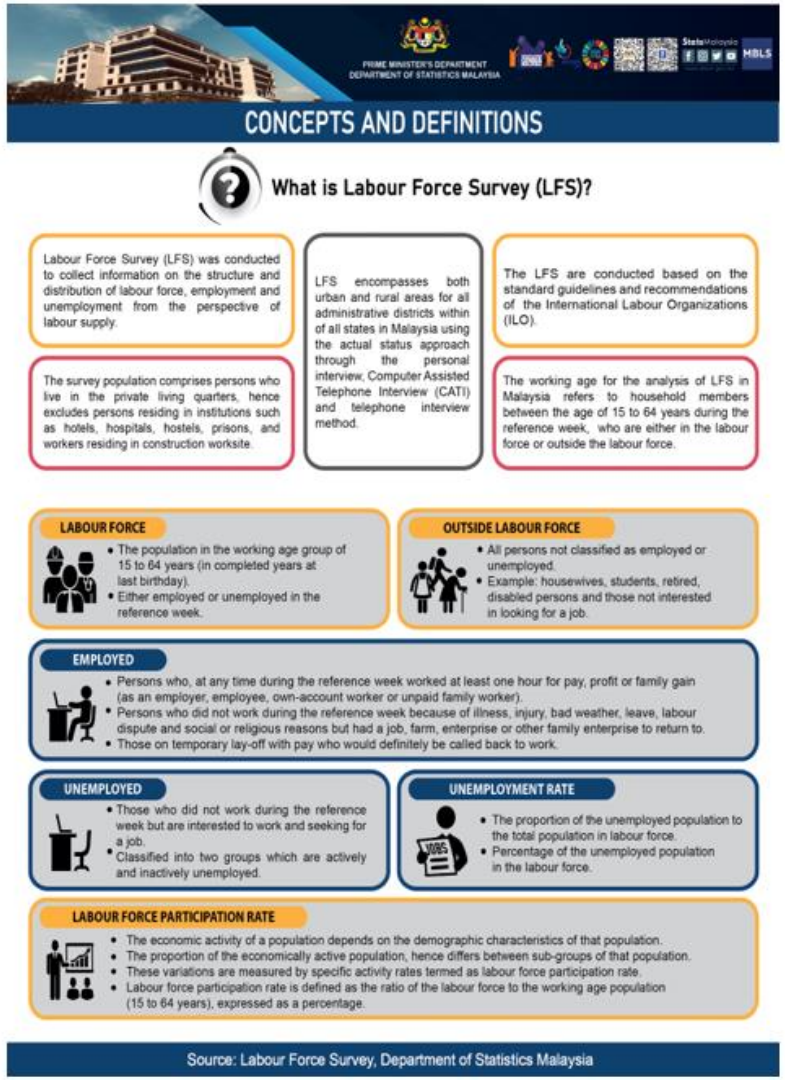


Released by: CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DrUzir Mahidin | dr_uzir | #StatsMalaysia | #MyStatsDay | #MyCensus2020 | #LeaveNoOneBehind

INFOGRAPHICS





Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Monday, 09 August 2021

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
STATISTICS OF LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA,
JUNE AND SECOND QUARTER OF 2021

Unemployment rate climbed to 4.8 per cent in June 2021 with 768.7 thousand unemployed persons

PUTRAJAYA, 9 August 2021 *– Unemployment rate in June 2021 climbed as compared to the previous month recorded a rate of 4.8 per cent with 768.7 thousand unemployed persons, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in the release of Statistics of Labour Force, Malaysia, June along with the second quarter of 2021. The statistics described the labour supply situation based on the Labour Force Survey.*

According to Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, "June 2021 observed a challenging labour force situation as the country continued to endeavor in flattening the surge of COVID-19 cases. The rise of new daily cases has resulted in the implementation of Full Movement Control Order (MCO) during the month whereby only essential economy and services sectors were permitted to operate encompassing business activities related to food & beverages, utilities, security, health & medical care, transportation, banking, communications and essential construction activities. Small businesses such as food or beverage stalls or hawkers were also allowed to operate during this period.

Hence, the number of employed persons in June 2021 declined by 0.5 per cent to record 15.30 million persons (May 2021: 15.37 million persons) with employment-to-population ratio fell by 0.4 percentage points to 65.0 per cent. Subsequently, the unemployment rate climbed to 4.8 per cent (May 2021: 4.5%) after four consecutive months of decreases. The number of unemployed persons escalated by 40.6 thousand persons (+5.6%) to 768.7 thousand persons (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons). Year-on-year, the unemployment rate edged down by 0.1 percentage point as compared to 4.9 per cent in June 2020 while the number of unemployed persons lessened by 4.6 thousand persons (June 2020: 773.2 thousand persons).

In addition, some of the labour force had moved into inactivity which led the number of labour force declining to 16.07 million persons as compared 16.10 million persons in May 2021. This was the first decrease of labour force recorded since April 2020

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when the pandemic hit the country. Accordingly, lower labour force participation rate (LFPR) was registered at 68.3 per cent (May 2021: 68.5%)".

Employed persons by economic sector in June 2021 showed that all sectors registered declines in employment with Services sector posted month-on-month decreases for the first time after twelve months of increases. The reduction in Services sector was largely in Accommodation and food & beverages services; Real estate; and Wholesale & retail trade activities. By status of employment, employee's category (77.6%) which was the largest composition reduced by 56.7 thousand persons (-0.5%) to 11.87 million persons (May 2021: 11.93 million persons). Meanwhile, own-account workers recorded an addition of 4.1 thousand persons to 2.50 million persons (May 2021: 2.49 million persons).

In the meantime, following the implementation of the Full MCO throughout the month, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working increased significantly by 661.4 thousand persons to record 801.1 thousand persons as against to May 2021 (139.6 thousand persons). A similar situation was observed during the first implementation of MCO last year whereby number of employed persons who were temporarily not working surged.

Elaborating further on the unemployment situation during the month, the Chief Statistician said, "The actively unemployed or those who were available for work and were actively seeking job encompassed 83.6 per cent from the total unemployed persons. This number went up by 33.0 thousand persons to record 642.9 thousand persons (May 2021: 609.9 thousand persons). Those who were unemployed for less than three months accounted for 52.3 per cent of the actively unemployed while 9.8 per cent was those who were in long-term unemployment of more than a year. A similar trend was also witnessed in the inactively unemployed who believed that there were no jobs available with an addition of 7.6 thousand persons (+6.4%) to 125.8 thousand persons (May 2021: 118.2 thousand persons)".

Furthermore, commenting on the overall performance for the second quarter of 2021, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The number of labour force reduced by 36.1 thousand persons to 15.97 million persons as both employed and unemployed persons declined. During this quarter, the number of employed persons decreased by 0.2 per cent to 15.21 million persons particularly in Services, Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors. The unemployment rate of the second quarter stood at 4.8 per cent registering 764.9 thousand unemployed persons (Q1 2021: 771.8 thousand persons). The LFPR in this quarter was 68.3 per cent with male and female posted 80.8 per cent and 55.0 per cent respectively".

Moreover, limited business operation hours during the quarter brought up the number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week due to working conditions or insufficient work to increase to 474.1 thousand persons (Q1 2021: 441.9 thousand

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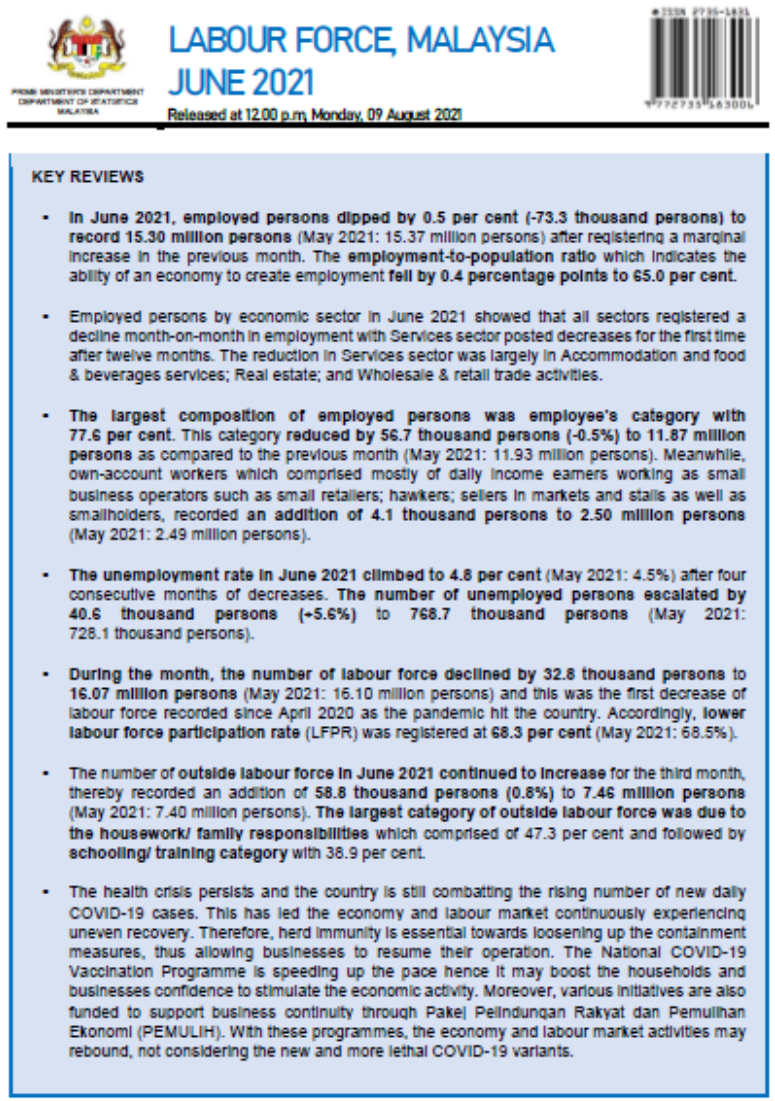
persons). Therefore, time-related underemployment or persons who worked less than 30 hours a week and were able and willing to work extra hours rose to 329.7 thousand persons recording time-related underemployment rate of 2.2 per (Q1 2021: 310.5 thousand persons; 2.0%). Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment which comprises of those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations went up by 2.5 per cent to register 1.85 million persons or 37.7 per cent of the total of employed persons with tertiary education (Q1 2021: 1.90 million persons; 37.9%).

In terms of unemployment situation by state, the highest unemployment rate in the second quarter 2021 was recorded in five states namely W.P. Labuan (8.8%), Sabah (8.7%), Perlis (5.3%), Kelantan (4.8%) and Selangor (4.4%). Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang (73.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (73.4%), Selangor (74.9%), Sarawak (69.4%) and Sabah (66.7%) recorded higher LFPR during the quarter.

Concluding the overall labour force situation, the Chief Statistician said, "The country is still combatting the rising number of new daily COVID-19 cases and if the current health crisis persists, the economy and labour market will continue experiencing uneven recovery momentum. Therefore, herd immunity is essential towards loosening up the containment measures, thus allowing businesses to resume their operation. The National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme is speeding up the pace hence it may boost the households and businesses confidence to stimulate economic activity. Moreover, various initiatives are also implemented to support business continuity through Pakej Pelindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH). With these programmes, the economy and labour market activities may rebound, not considering the new and more lethal COVID-19 variants".

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at ***www.mycensus.gov.my*** *or social media* ***@MyCensus2020*** *for more info.*

Monthly dissemination: Labour Force Report, JUNE 2021



LABOUR FORCE, MALAYSIA
JUNE 2021

Released at 12.00 p.m. Monday, 09 August 2021

KEY REVIEWS

- **In June 2021, employed persons dipped by 0.5 per cent (-73.3 thousand persons) to record 15.30 million persons** (May 2021: 15.37 million persons) after registering a marginal increase in the previous month. The **employment-to-population ratio** which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment **fell by 0.4 percentage points to 65.0 per cent.**
- Employed persons by economic sector in June 2021 showed that all sectors registered a decline month-on-month in employment with Services sector posted decreases for the first time after twelve months. The reduction in Services sector was largely in Accommodation and food & beverages services; Real estate; and Wholesale & retail trade activities.
- **The largest composition of employed persons was employee's category with 77.6 per cent.** This category **reduced by 56.7 thousand persons (-0.5%) to 11.87 million persons** as compared to the previous month (May 2021: 11.93 million persons). Meanwhile, own-account workers which comprised mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as small retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls as well as smallholders, recorded **an addition of 4.1 thousand persons to 2.50 million persons** (May 2021: 2.49 million persons).
- **The unemployment rate in June 2021 climbed to 4.8 per cent** (May 2021: 4.5%) after four consecutive months of decreases. **The number of unemployed persons escalated by 40.6 thousand persons (+5.6%)** to **768.7 thousand persons** (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons).
- **During the month, the number of labour force declined by 32.8 thousand persons** to **16.07 million persons** (May 2021: 16.10 million persons) and this was the first decrease of labour force recorded since April 2020 as the pandemic hit the country. Accordingly, **lower labour force participation rate** (LFPR) was registered at **68.3 per cent** (May 2021: 68.5%).
- The number of **outside labour force in June 2021 continued to increase** for the third month, thereby recorded an addition of **58.8 thousand persons (0.8%)** to **7.46 million persons** (May 2021: 7.40 million persons). **The largest category of outside labour force was due to the housework/ family responsibilities** which comprised of 47.3 per cent and followed by **schooling/ training category** with 38.9 per cent.
- The health crisis persists and the country is still combatting the rising number of new daily COVID-19 cases. This has led the economy and labour market continuously experiencing uneven recovery. Therefore, herd immunity is essential towards loosening up the containment measures, thus allowing businesses to resume their operation. The National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme is speeding up the pace hence it may boost the households and businesses confidence to stimulate the economic activity. Moreover, various initiatives are also funded to support business continuity through Pakej Pelindungan Rakyat dan Pemulihan Ekonomi (PEMULIH). With these programmes, the economy and labour market activities may rebound, not considering the new and more lethal COVID-19 variants.

1 SOFTCOPY

a. Report: F:\KSS\LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA JUNE 2021.pdf

b. Media Statement: F:\KSS\MEDIA STATEMENT LABOUR FORCE JUNE & Q2 2021.pdf

c. Infographic: F:\KSS\2 Infographic BI (FINAL).docx

d. Video Montage: F:\KSS\VIDEO MONTAJ STB JUN 2021 & ST2 2021.v3.pptx

e. Stats Alert: F:\KSS\Stats Alert #136 LFS Jun 2021.png

2 SOCIAL MEDIA

Portal : https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epFreeDownloadContentSearch.seam?cid=255137

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/statsmalaysia

Twitter: https://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia

End of Session 2

salmiahp@dosm.gov.my

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Pastikan Anda DIBANCI

Training Course under the Statistical Capacity Building (StatCab)
Programme for the Constituents of the
National Statistical Systems of OIC Member Countries

GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
SESSION 3: QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

SALMIAH PONGGOT
Deputy Executive Director
Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS)
Department of Statistictics Malaysia

13-15 September 2021

HARI STATISTIK NEGARA
20 OKT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MALAYSIA
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Methodology: Sampling & Weighted Data Processing

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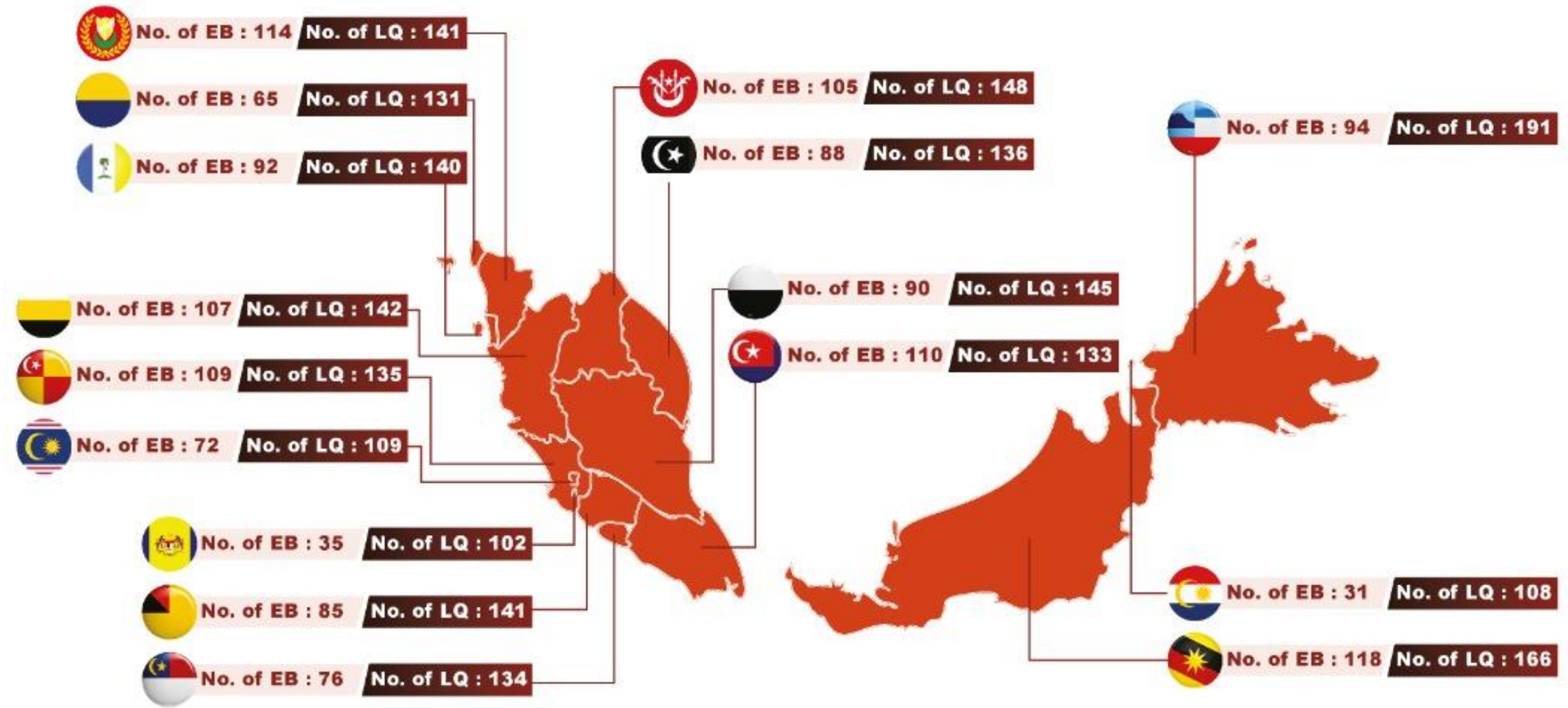
Number of EB and LQ by states: Q2 2021



Weighted Data Processing

Convert into SPSS

The adjusted weight then converted into SPSS and run the syntax for recode grouping variable (Age group, Citizenships, Ethnic, States & Sex).

Quarterly Population Estimate

Merge Excel and SPSS file to check the value of adjusted weight. Process the weighted cases by using NEWSS and Population Factor to produce weighted data (using middle month's population of three months in reference quarter)

Report on Household Completed

Get the report from the NEWSS and process the data by using Microsoft Excel to get **Adjusted Weight.**

$$\text{Adjusted Weight} = \frac{\text{Household by states and strata}}{\text{No. of household completed by states and strata}}$$

Population Factor (PoP Fac)

Calculate Pop Fac and zero cell (missing value) need to make adjustment based on population estimate and process by regional i.e Peninsular, Sabah, Sarawak, Malaysia Non-citizen.

.

Combine final dataset monthly

Combine the three months of dataset to get the quarterly dataset for example data Q2 2021 (combine data April, May and Jun 2021).

Final Weighted

Combine pop fac file with dataset and check the value of pop fac. Finally, calculate the **Final Weight**.

Final Weight = Adjusted weight x Pop Fac

Findings for Q2 2021

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Principal Statistics of Labour Force

WORKING AGE POLULATION ('000)

Q2 2021 : 23,397.1
Q1 2021 : 23,324.3
Q2 2020 : 23,026.0

OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000)

Q2 2021 : 7,424.9
Q1 2021 : 7,316.0
Q2 2020 : 7,350.5

LABOUR FORCE ('000)

Q2 2021 : 15,972.2
Q1 2021 : 16,008.3
Q2 2020 : 15,675.5

EMPLOYED PERSON ('000)

Q2 2021 : 15,207.3
Q1 2021 : 15,236.5
Q2 2020 : 14,883.7

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

Q2 2021 : 68.3
Q1 2021 : 68.6
Q2 2020 : 68.1

UNEMPLOYED PERSON ('000)

Q2 2021 : 764.9
Q1 2021 : 771.8
Q2 2020 : 791.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Q2 2021 : 4.8
Q1 2021 : 4.8
Q2 2020 : 5.1

Labour force dropped 0.2 per cent or 36.1 thousand persons to record 15.97 million person in Q2 2021 (Q1 2021: 16.01 million persons).

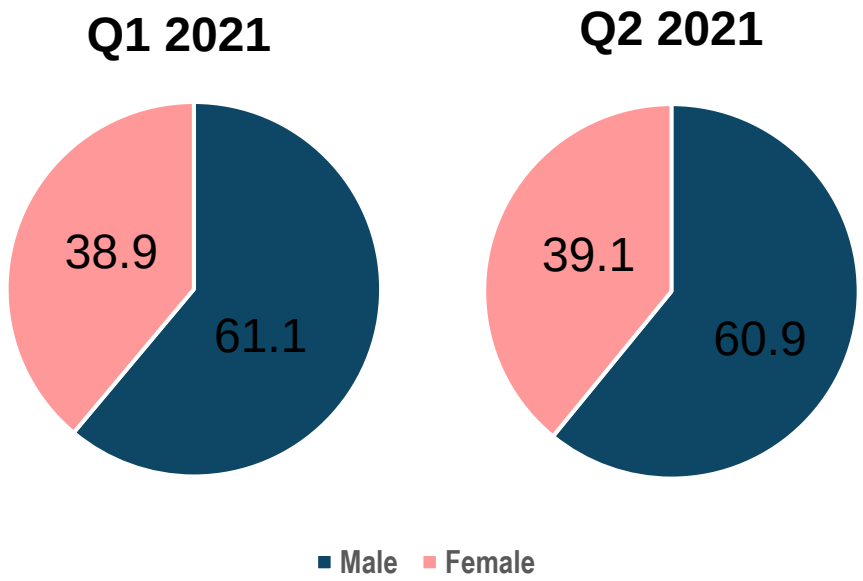
Consequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) showed a decline during the quarter with a reduction of 0.3 percentage points to record 68.3 per cent in this quarter (Q1 2021: 68.6%).

Employment-to-population ratio and Labour force by sex

Employment-to-population ratio by sex (%)

In Q2 2021, employment-to-population ratio for male remained at 77.1 per cent while female ratio dropped 0.5 percentage points to 52.2 per cent.

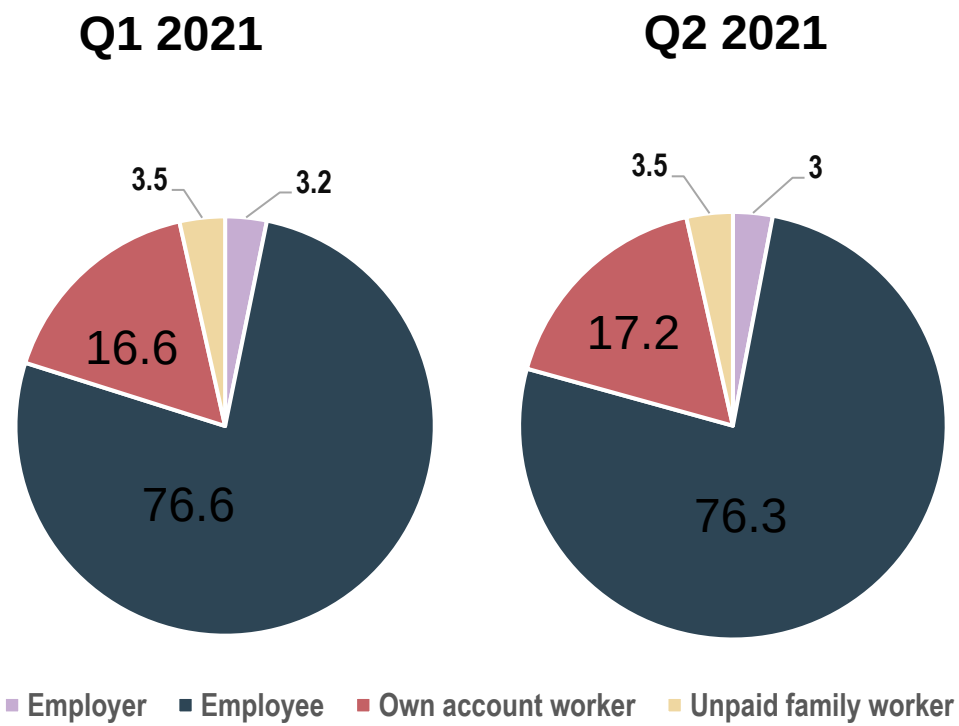
Employment-to-population ratio by sex ('000)



Male labour force in Q2 2021 recorded a decline of 49.7 thousand persons to record 9.73 million persons (60.9%) while female labour force rose to 6.24 million persons (39.1%).

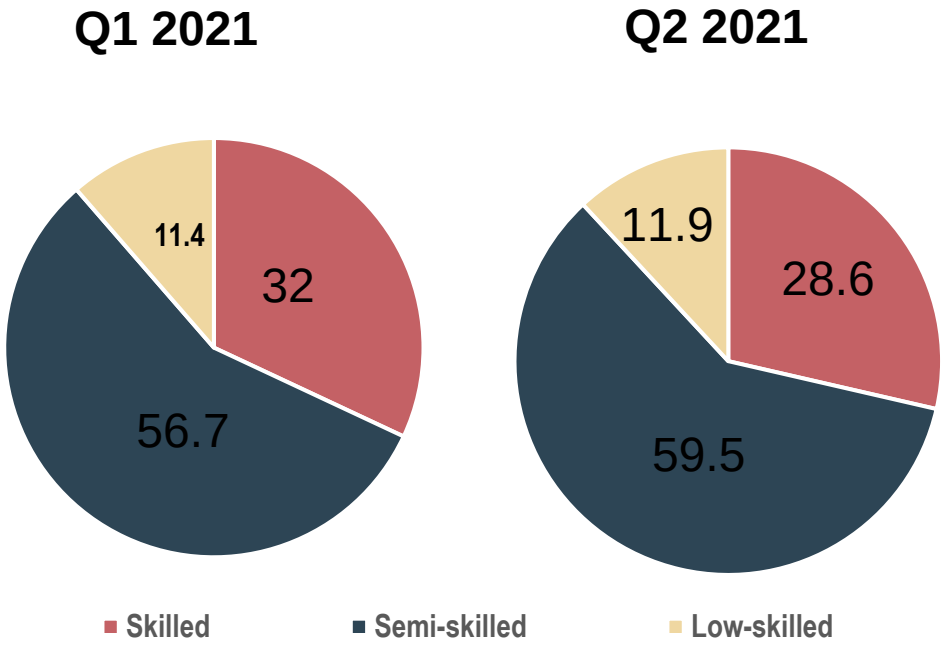
Employed person

Employed person by employment status ('000)



Employee's category (76.3%) which was the largest composition reduced by 66.5 thousand persons (-0.6%) to 11.61 million persons in Q2 2021 (Q1 2021: 11.68 million persons).

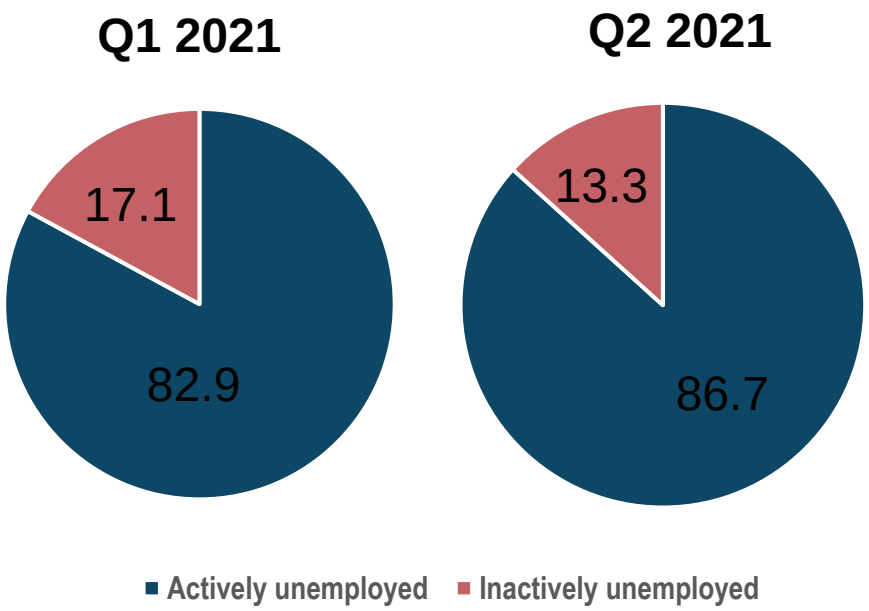
Employed person by skill level ('000)



By skill level, semi-skilled workers dominated with a share of 59.5 per cent, followed by skilled workers (28.6%) and low-skilled workers (11.9%) in Q2 2021.

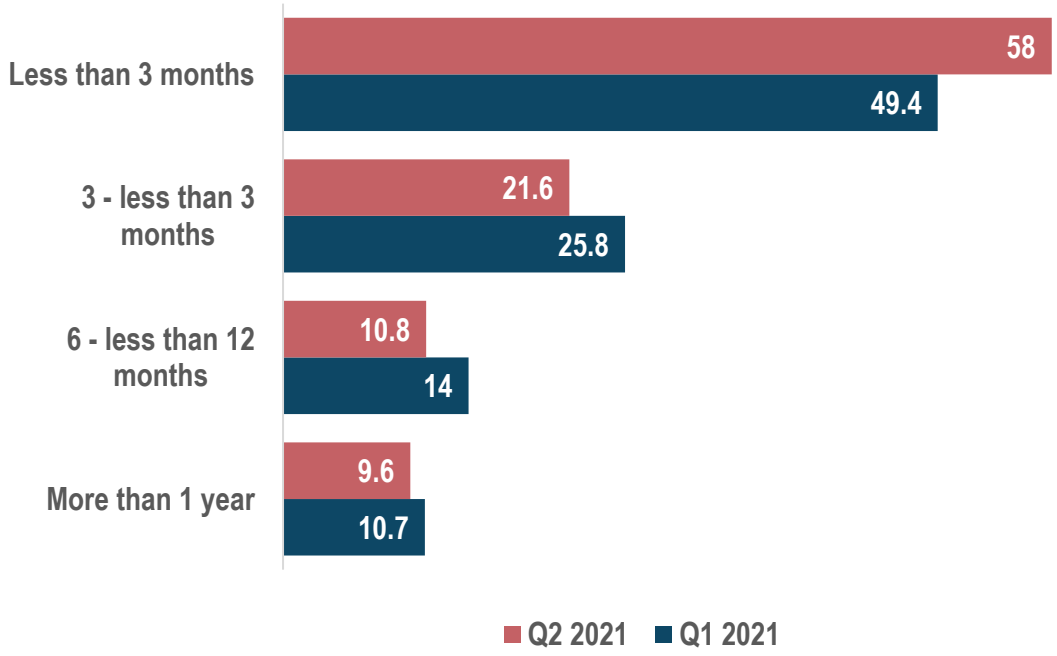
Unemployment

Unemployment category ('000)



Among the unemployed persons, 86.7 per cent (663.4 thousand persons) were actively unemployed, increased 3.8 percentage points from 82.9 per cent in Q1 2021.

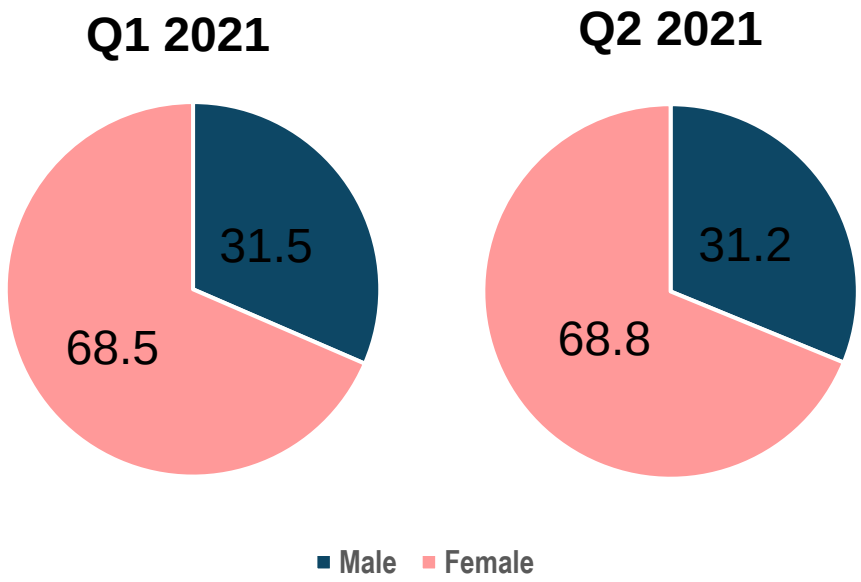
Duration of unemployment



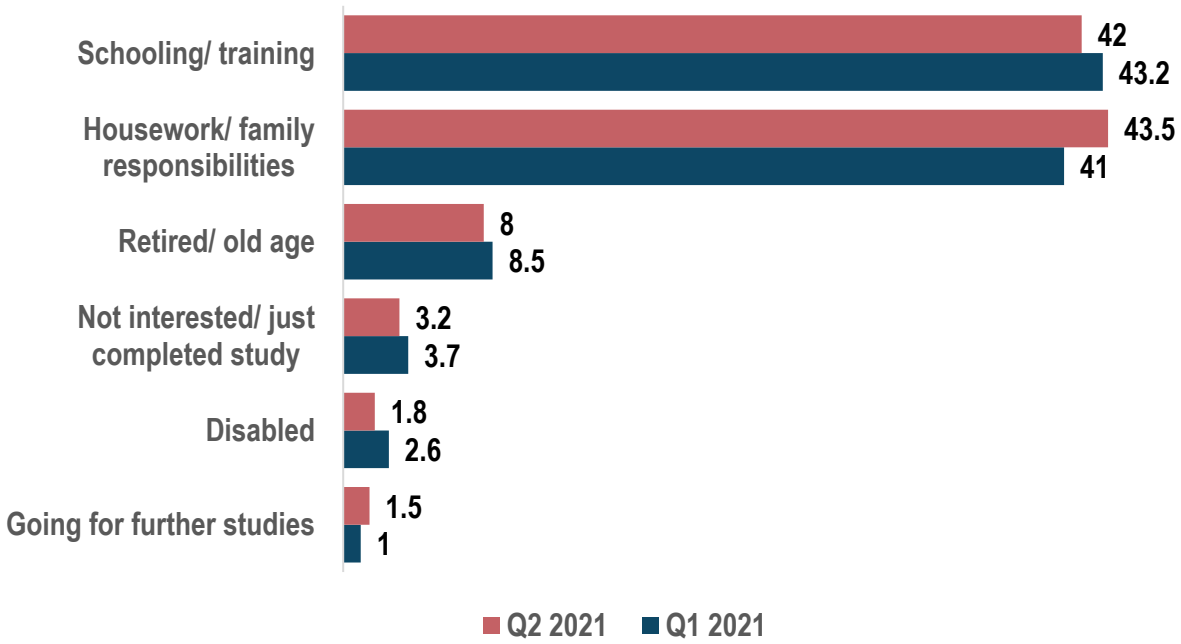
More than half of the actively unemployed persons (58.0%) had been unemployed for less than three months in Q2 2021.

Outside labour force

Outside labour force by sex ('000)



Reason for not seeking work



More than half of persons outside labour force are female population, constituted 68.8 per cent or equivalent to 5.11 million persons.

A total of 43.5 per cent were outside labour force due to housework/ family responsibility. Meanwhile, those outside labour force due to schooling/ training recorded second highest share at 42.0 per cent.

Data Dissemination of Q2 2021

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Quarterly dissemination: Infographic & Stats Alerts

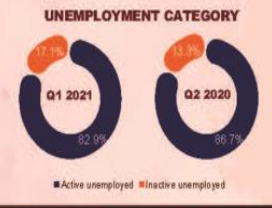
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA SECOND QUARTER 2021

The number of labour force in the second quarter of 2021 reduced by **36.1 thousand** persons quarter-on-quarter to **15.97 million** persons as both employed and unemployed persons declined.

EMPLOYED

UNEMPLOYMENT

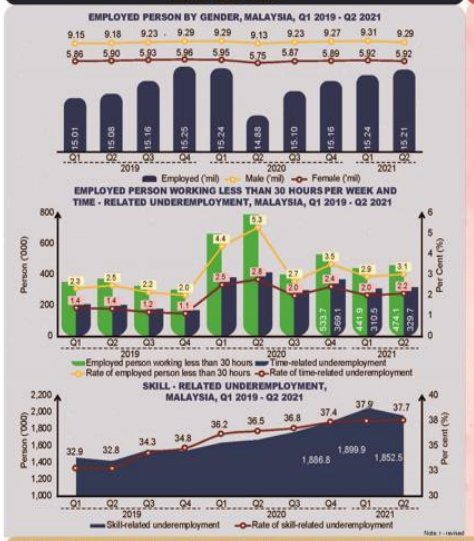


Note: Quarter on quarter (%) Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

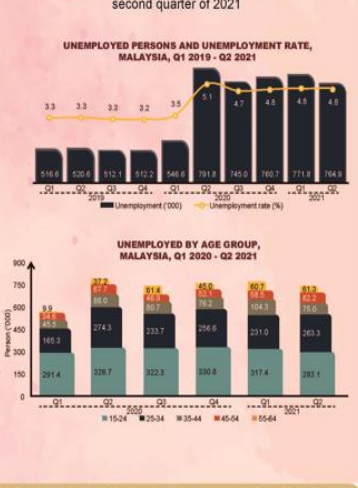
LABOUR FORCE MALAYSIA SECOND QUARTER 2021

EMPLOYED

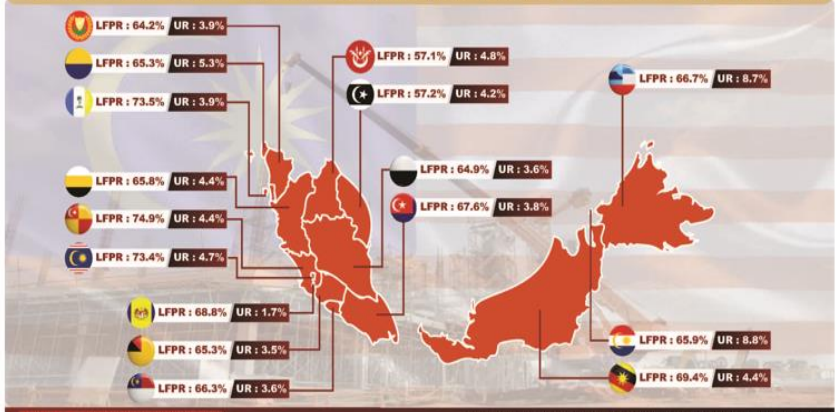


UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate stood at **4.8 per cent** registering **764.9 thousand** unemployed persons in second quarter of 2021

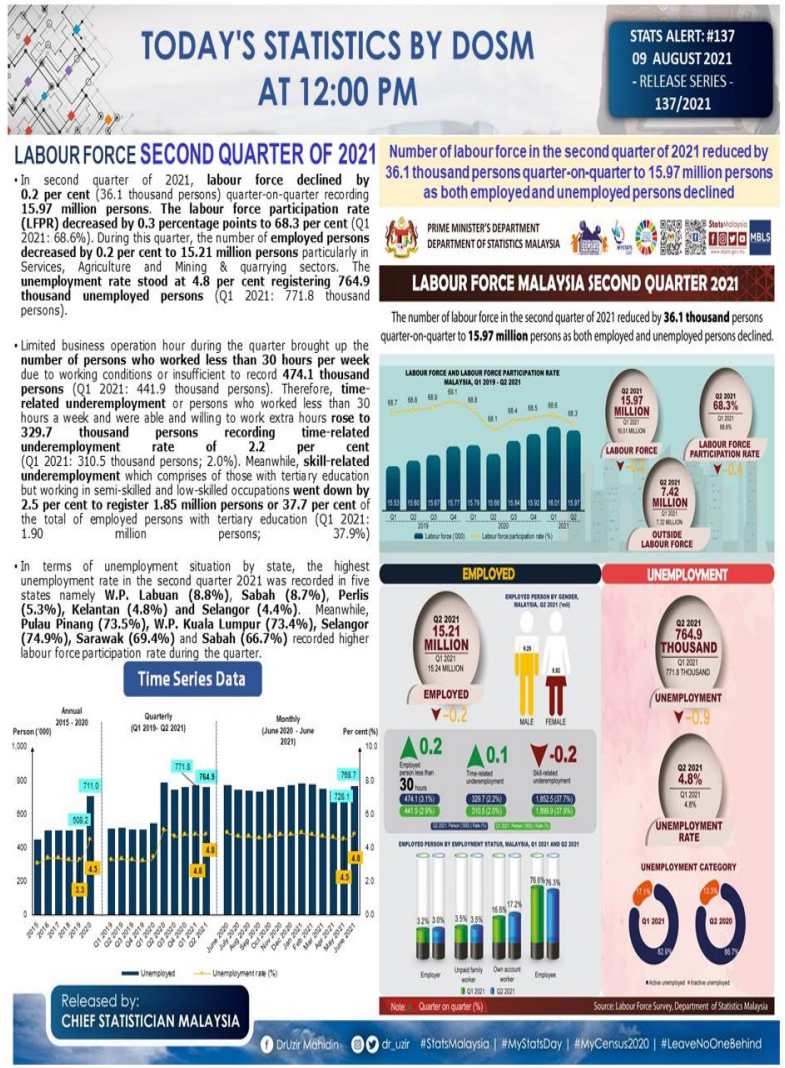


LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR) BY STATE



Note: Quarter on quarter (%) Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Stats Alert



Quarterly dissemination: Labour Force Survey Report, Second Quarter 2021

1 SOFTCOPY

a. Report: E:\My Work\STB_BPTMS\11. Taklimat dan Bengkel\2021\LFS Q2 2021\3. LFS REPORT Q2 2021

b. Media Statement: F:\KSS\MEDIA STATEMENT LABOUR FORCE JUNE & Q2 2021.pdf

c. Infographic: E:\My Work\STB_BPTMS\11. Taklimat dan Bengkel\2021\LFS Q2 2021\1. INFOGRAFIK

d. Video Montage: F:\KSS\VIDEO MONTAJ STB JUN 2021 & ST2 2021.v3.pptx

e. Stats Alert: E:\My Work\STB_BPTMS\11. Taklimat dan Bengkel\2021\LFS Q2 2021\2. STATS ALERT

2 SOCIAL MEDIA

Portal : https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epFreeDownloadContentSearch.seam?cid=255137

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/statsmalaysia

Twitter: https://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS : ANNUAL

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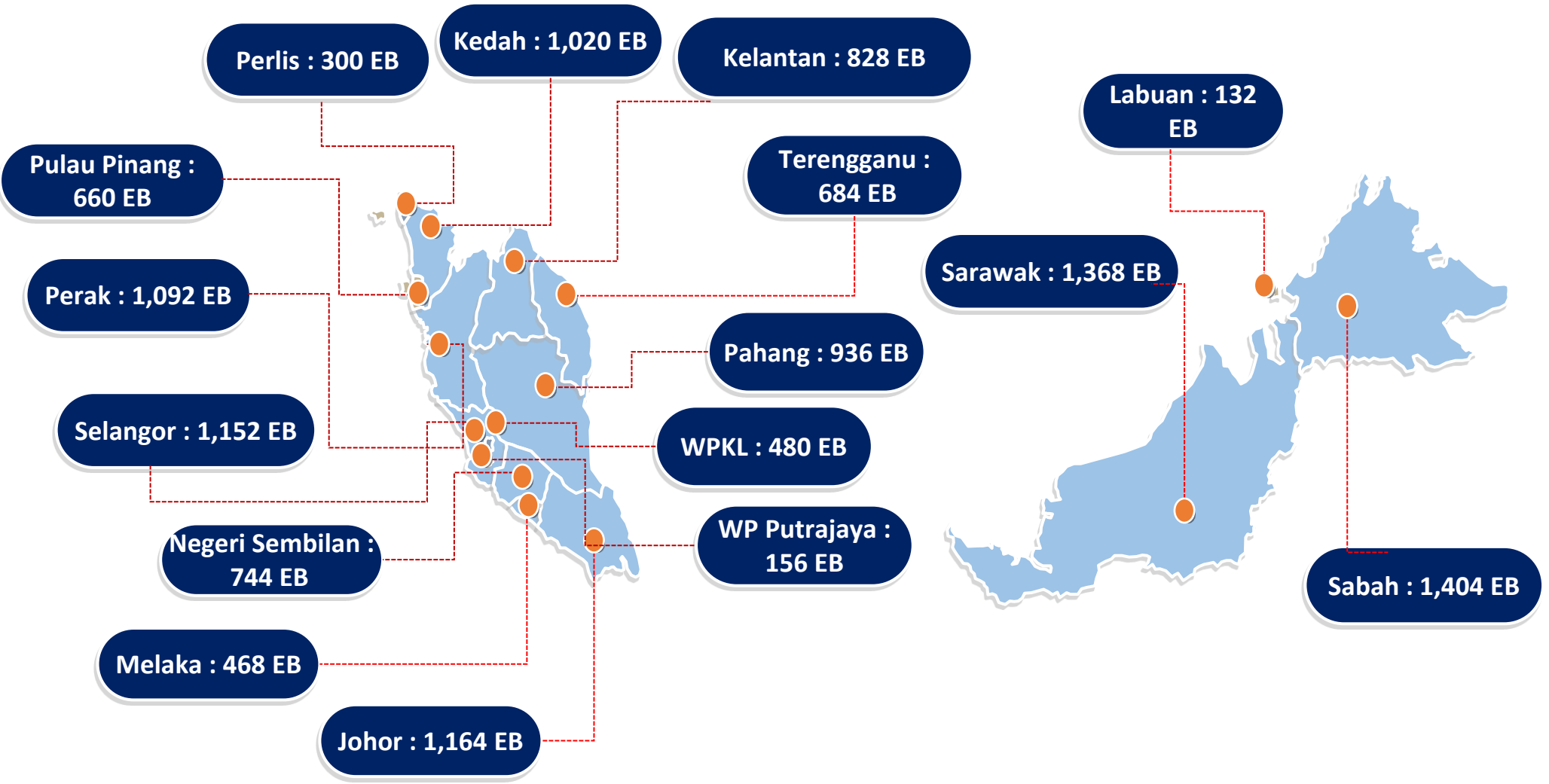
Annual LFS Sample Size, 2020

Labour Force Survey, 2020



STATE	EB
Johor	1,164
Kedah	1,020
Kelantan	828
Melaka	468
Negeri Sembilan	744
Pahang	936
Pulau Pinang	660
Perak	1,092
Perlis	300
Selangor	1,152
Terengganu	684
Sabah	1,404
Sarawak	1,368
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	480
W.P. Labuan	132
W.P. Putrajaya	156
TOTAL	**12,588**

Department of Statistics
MALAYSIA

Summary of Sample Size 2021 (Annually)

MBLS

7.7.2020

State	LFS 2020			LFS 2021		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Johor	900	264	**1,164**	888	264	**1,152**
Kedah	708	312	**1,020**	708	312	**1,020**
Kelantan	396	432	**828**	372	432	**804**
Melaka	432	36	**468**	432	36	**468**
Negeri Sembilan	528	216	**744**	504	228	**732**
Pahang	540	396	**936**	528	384	**912**
Pulau Pinang	612	48	**660**	612	48	**660**
Perak	816	264	**1,080**	780	264	**1,044**
Perlis	192	108	**300**	192	108	**300**
Selangor	1,056	96	**1,152**	1,020	120	**1,140**
Terengganu	468	216	**684**	468	216	**684**
Sabah	804	600	**1,404**	804	612	**1,416**
Sarawak	588	780	**1,368**	564	876	**1,440**
F.T. K. Lumpur	480	-	**480**	456	-	**456**
F.T. Labuan	108	24	**132**	108	24	**132**
F.T. Putrajaya	156	-	**156**	144	-	**144**
Total	**8,784**	**3,792**	**12,576**	**8,580**	**3,912**	**12,504**

EB – Enumeration Block

Weighted Data Processing

Convert into SPSS

The adjusted weight then converted into SPSS and run the syntax for recode grouping variable (Age group, Citizenships, Ethnic, States & Sex).

Annual Population Estimate

Merge Excel and SPSS file to check the value of adjusted weight. Process the weighted cases by using NEWSS and Population Factor to produce weighted data **(using current annual population estimate)**

Report on Household Completed

Get the report from the NEWSS and process the data by using Microsoft Excel to get **Adjusted Weight.**

$$\text{Adjusted Weight} = \frac{\text{Household by states and strata}}{\text{No. of household completed by states and strata}}$$

Population Factor (PoP Fac)

Calculate Pop Fac and zero cell (missing value) need to make adjustment based on population estimate and process by regional i.e Peninsular, Sabah, Sarawak, Malaysia Non-citizen.

.

Combine final dataset for four quarters of LFS

Combine the three months of dataset to get the quarterly dataset for example data Q2 2021 (combine data April, May and Jun 2021).

Final Weighted

Combine pop fac file with dataset and check the value of pop fac. Finally, calculate the **Final Weight**.

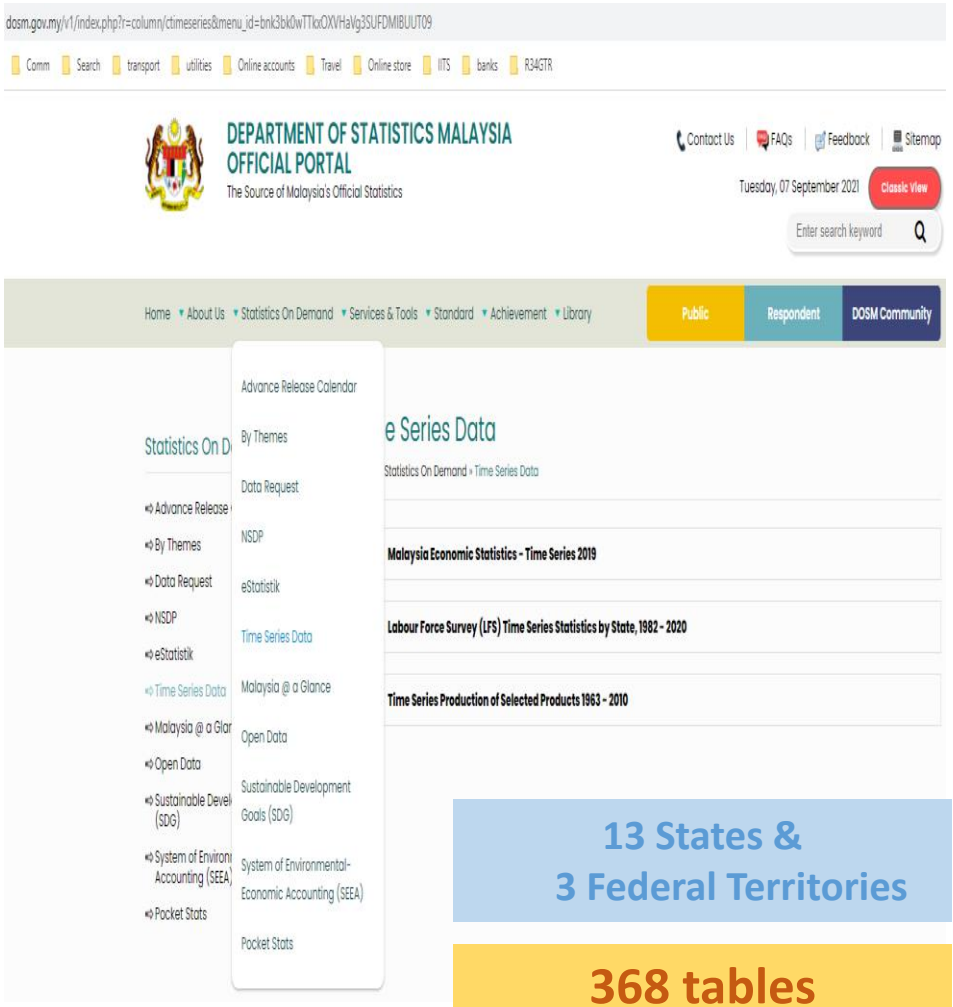
Final Weight = Adjusted weight x Pop Fac

Annual dissemination: Annual Report of LFS, 2020

A) ANNUAL REPORT

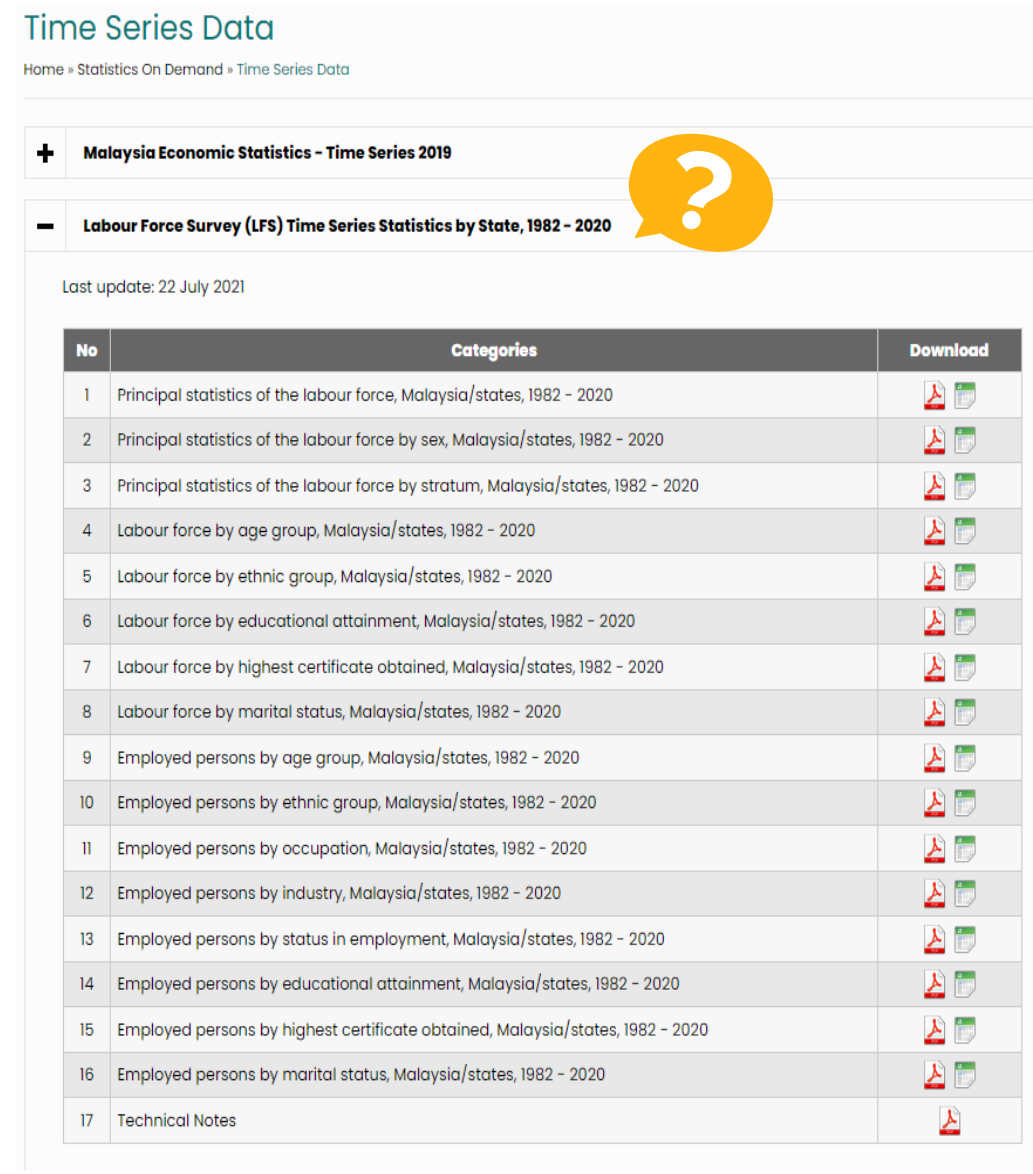
24,120 indicators

B) LFS TIME-SERIES BY STATE, 1982-2020,



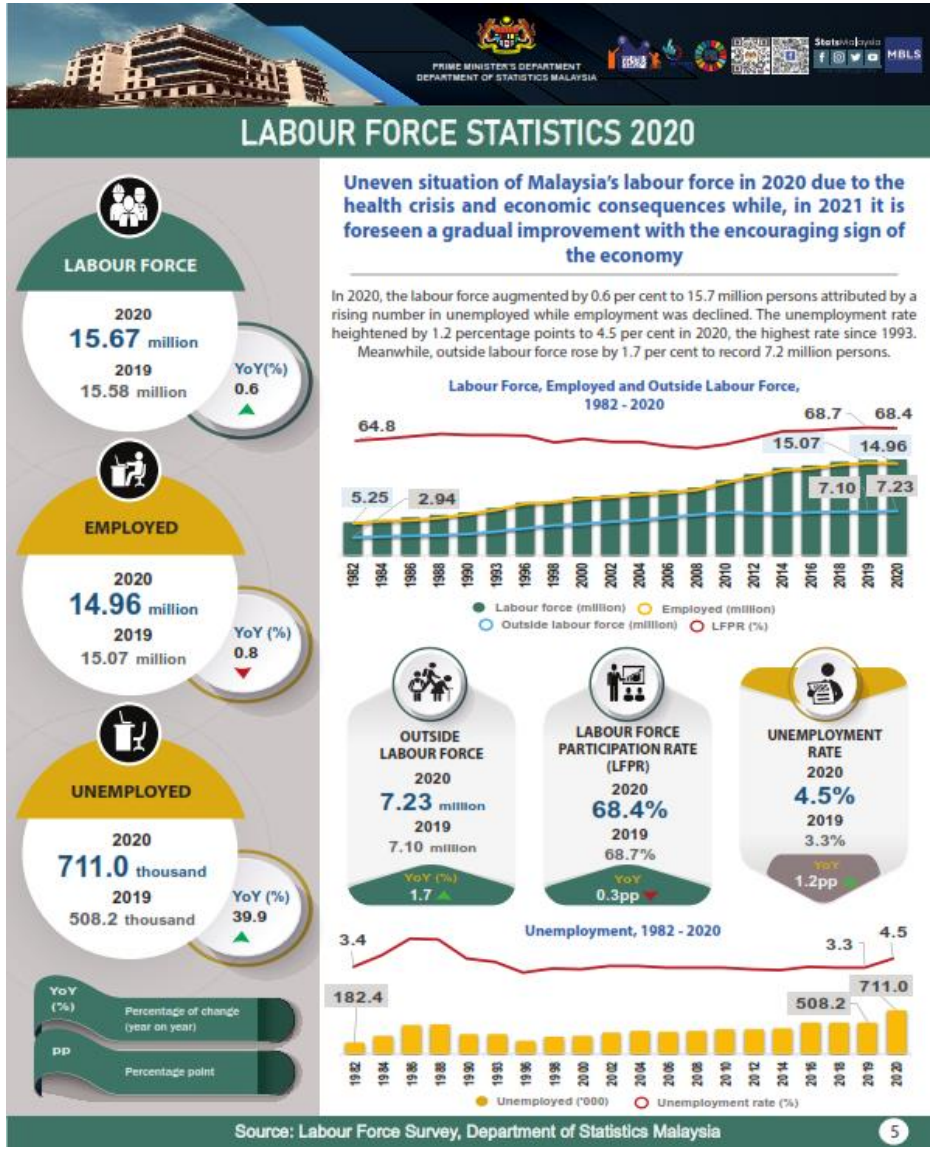
13 States &
3 Federal Territories

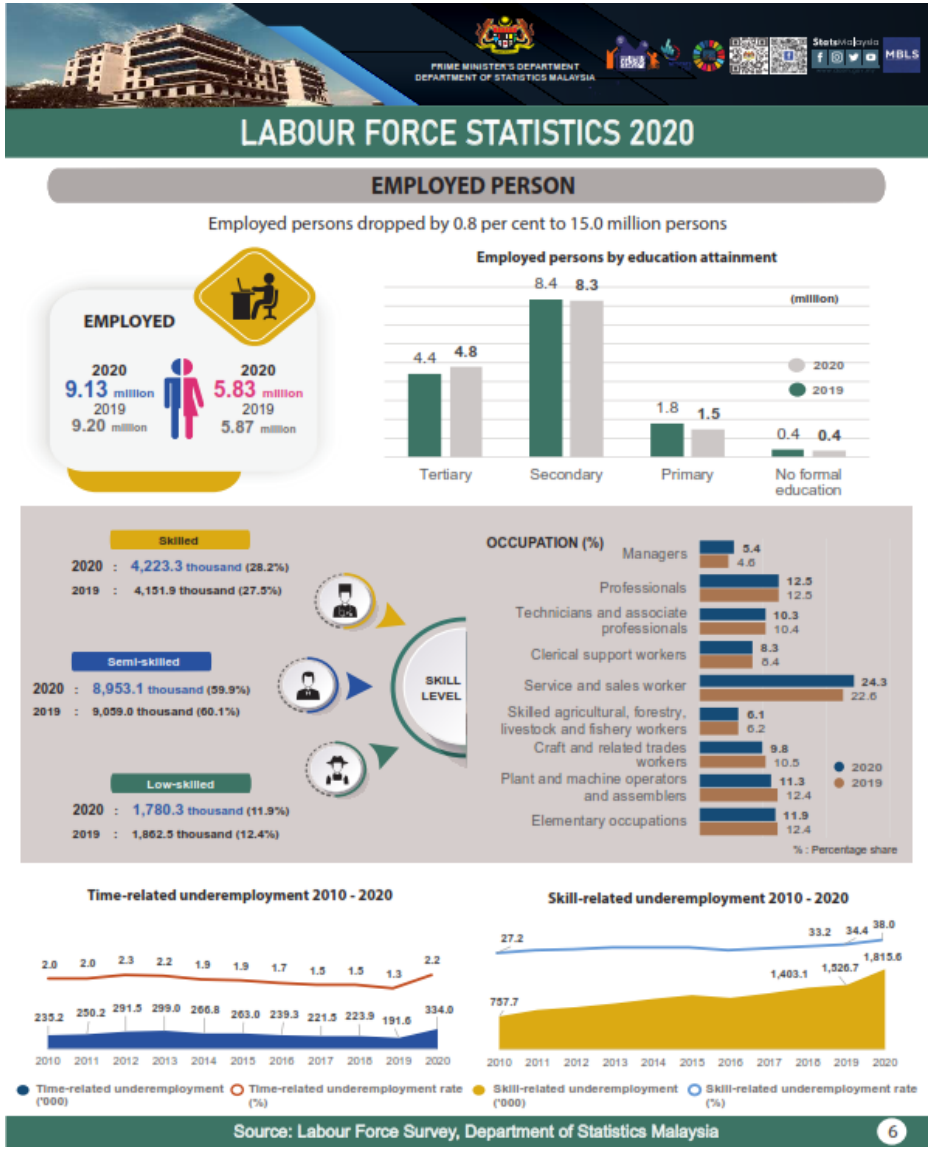
368 tables



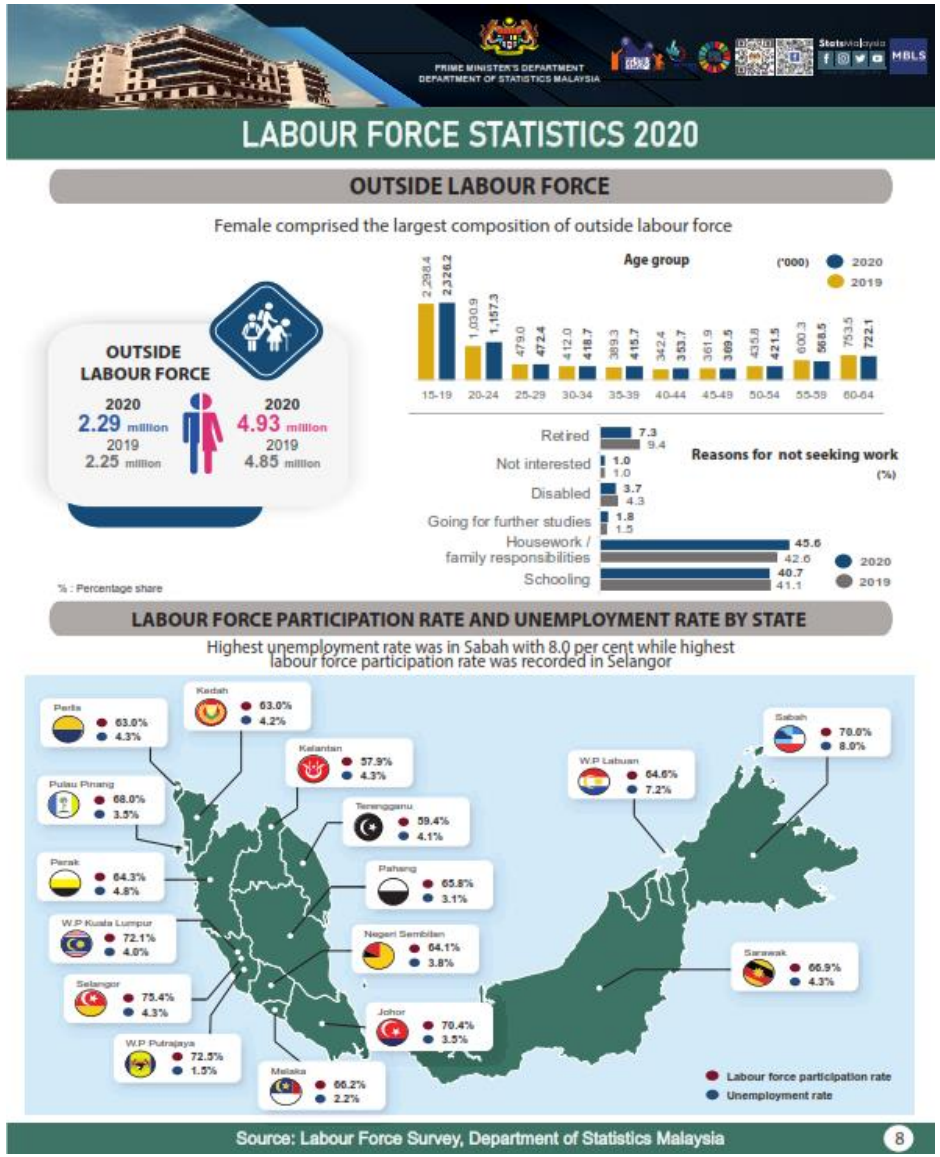
No	Categories	Download
1	Principal statistics of the labour force, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
2	Principal statistics of the labour force by sex, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
3	Principal statistics of the labour force by stratum, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
4	Labour force by age group, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
5	Labour force by ethnic group, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
6	Labour force by educational attainment, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
7	Labour force by highest certificate obtained, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
8	Labour force by marital status, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
9	Employed persons by age group, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
10	Employed persons by ethnic group, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
11	Employed persons by occupation, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
12	Employed persons by industry, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
13	Employed persons by status in employment, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
14	Employed persons by educational attainment, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
15	Employed persons by highest certificate obtained, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
16	Employed persons by marital status, Malaysia/states, 1982 - 2020	
17	Technical Notes	

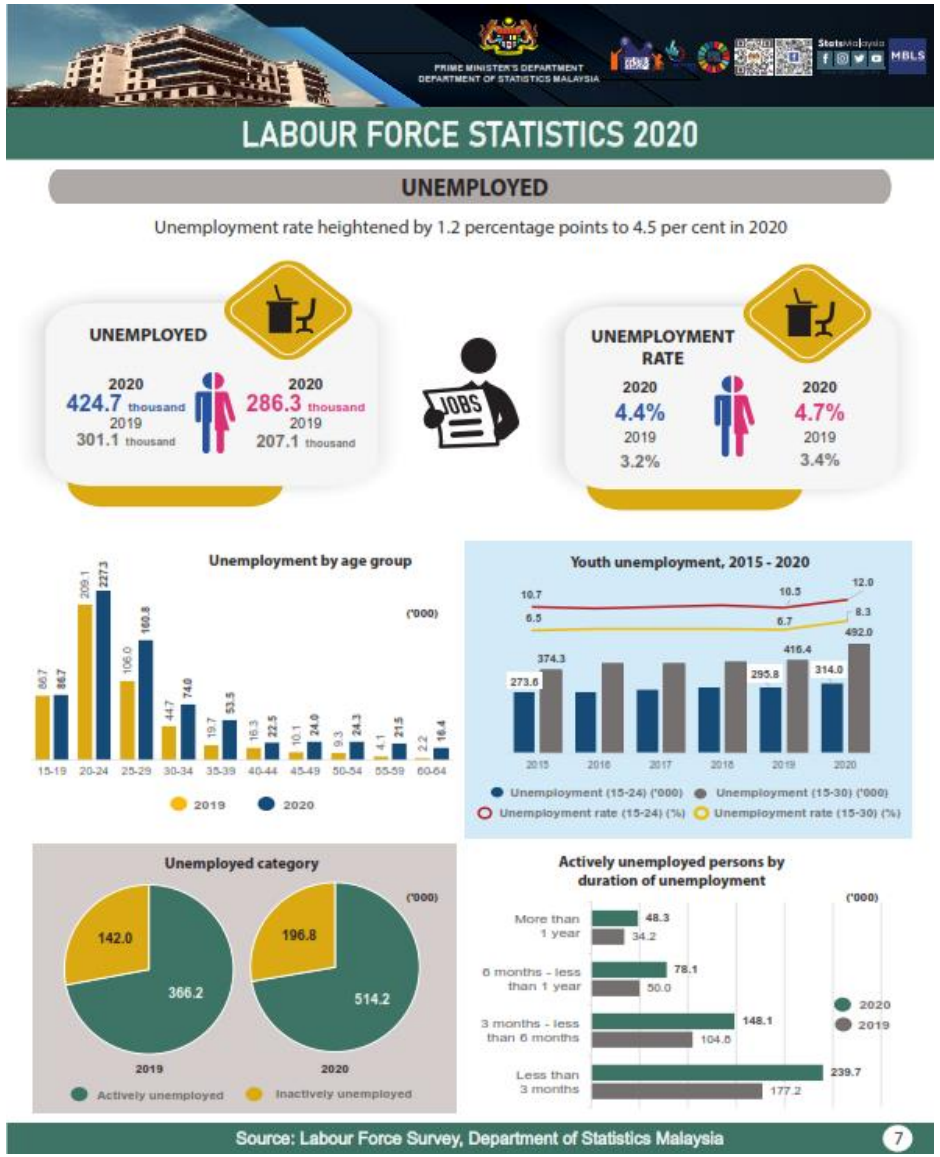
Annually dissemination: Infographic





Annually dissemination: Infographic & Stats Alerts





ANNUAL (ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT)

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Level Of Analysis

6 Main Indicators

- Labour Force
- Employed
- Unemployed
- Outside Labour Force
- Labour Force Participation Rate
- Unemployment Rate

State

- 13 States & 3 Federal Territories

Administrative District

- 140 Administrative District

Methodology

SAMPLING DESIGN	
Framework	Using a household sampling framework consisting of Enumeration Block (EB)
EB	An enumeration block (EB) is a land area which is artificially created and consists of specific boundaries. On average, one EB contains about 80 to 120 living quarters with approximately 500 to 600 persons.
Primary Strata	Urban and rural strata
Secondary Strata	State and administrative districts in the primary strata **(starting in 2017, sampling at the administrative district level)**

Two-stage sample selection was carried out where the first stage sampling unit was EB, while the second stage unit was LQ in the EB. Selected LQ cover all households and members living in them.

At each stage of selection, units were systematically selected with equal probabilities.

Data Limitation

No.	Data compilation methodology
1	Population estimate data by administrative district by gender, age group and ethnicity were not used as benchmarks in the processing of labour force data. Therefore, population projection data by administrative district is used for ratio analysis for labour force main indicators.
2	Labour force administrative district data were analysed based on annual dataset processed according to population factors at the main strata level, namely urban and rural and state level.
3	The adjustment of data at the administrative district level is made based on state level data that has been published (top-down method) in the Labor Force Annual Report.
4	Consistency analysis of labour force administrative district data versus establishment approach survey data by economic sector and Household Income & Expenditure Survey
5	Sosio-economic indicators and administrative data are used to support the estimation of labour force indicators

Main indicators of Labour Force

	INDICATOR/ STATE/ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	Malaysia	**15,280.3**	**15,581.6**	**14,776.0**	**15,073.4**	**504.3**	**508.2**	**7,094.4**	**7,103.5**	**68.3**	**68.7**	**3.3**	**3.3**
	Johor	**1,745.1**	**1,805.7**	**1,693.3**	**1,756.1**	**51.9**	**49.6**	**788.2**	**761.6**	**68.9**	**70.3**	**3.0**	**2.7**
1	Batu Pahat	186.7	201.5	183.2	198.1	3.5	3.4	84.9	80.9	68.3	66.1	1.9	1.7
2	Johor Bahru	793.6	807.5	767.2	781.6	26.3	25.9	310.5	302.4	72.5	74.3	3.3	3.2
3	Kluang	143.0	147.1	137.5	143.0	5.5	4.1	62.3	60.3	70.0	70.9	3.9	2.8
4	Kota Tinggi	88.7	96.0	86.0	93.4	2.6	2.6	41.9	39.5	67.9	70.9	3.0	2.7
5	Mersing	36.0	39.6	35.1	38.3	0.9	1.3	25.0	25.2	56.4	61.7	2.5	3.3
6	Muar	111.2	117.2	109.3	115.5	1.9	1.7	58.3	56.4	63.8	67.5	1.7	1.5
7	Pontian	87.8	90.9	85.0	87.5	2.8	3.4	47.7	45.4	64.4	66.7	3.2	3.7
8	Segamat	91.0	91.8	88.5	90.1	2.5	1.7	41.0	39.3	68.7	69.4	2.8	1.9
9	Kulaijaya	138.7	142.6	134.6	138.6	4.0	3.9	75.2	72.1	64.7	66.3	2.9	2.8
10	Ledang (Tangkak)	68.4	71.6	66.8	70.1	1.6	1.5	41.4	40.0	62.3	64.2	2.3	2.1
	Kedah	**936.7**	**950.0**	**909.2**	**923.6**	**27.5**	**26.3**	**538.9**	**551.3**	**63.5**	**63.3**	**2.9**	**2.8**
1	Baling	71.5	72.1	69.9	70.6	1.6	1.5	37.2	37.7	65.5	65.4	2.3	2.1
2	Bandar Baharu	21.6	22.6	21.0	22.0	0.6	0.6	11.9	12.2	64.3	65.0	2.7	2.8
3	Kota Setar	167.3	168.9	160.3	163.3	7.1	5.6	95.1	99.2	64.1	63.0	4.2	3.3
4	Kuala Muda	208.5	210.6	203.9	205.4	4.7	5.2	123.9	124.8	62.5	62.7	2.2	2.4
5	Kubang Pasu	100.8	101.1	98.2	98.4	2.6	2.6	71.8	74.0	58.3	57.7	2.5	2.6
6	Kulim	149.3	153.3	146.6	150.5	2.7	2.8	80.3	82.5	64.6	64.7	1.8	1.8
7	Langkawi	53.8	54.3	51.7	52.4	2.1	1.9	24.5	25.0	69.0	68.7	3.9	3.5
8	Padang Terap	31.0	32.1	30.1	31.2	1.0	0.9	14.6	15.5	68.0	67.5	3.1	2.8
9	Sik	32.1	32.3	31.1	30.8	1.1	1.5	13.6	13.4	70.4	71.7	3.3	4.7
10	Yan	32.3	32.8	30.6	31.0	1.8	1.8	20.8	20.8	62.0	62.3	5.5	5.5
11	Pendang	44.7	45.5	43.1	44.3	1.6	1.2	29.5	29.8	60.4	60.4	3.5	2.6
12	Pokok Sena	23.6	24.5	22.9	23.8	0.7	0.7	15.6	16.5	60.2	59.8	3.1	2.8

Main indicators of Labour Force (cont'd)

	INDICATOR/ STATE/ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	Kelantan	**712.0**	**710.5**	**683.3**	**682.4**	**28.6**	**28.1**	**465.6**	**495.4**	**60.5**	**58.9**	**4.0**	**4.0**
1	Bachok	57.2	57.0	55.7	55.3	1.5	1.7	42.0	45.2	57.2	58.0	2.7	2.9
2	Kota Bharu	244.7	244.2	233.0	233.7	11.7	10.5	163.5	173.0	60.1	58.6	4.8	4.3
3	Machang	47.6	47.4	45.2	45.7	2.4	1.7	26.3	27.0	64.7	63.6	5.0	3.6
4	Pasir Mas	82.7	83.1	78.4	79.2	4.3	3.9	57.2	63.3	59.4	56.1	5.2	4.7
5	Pasir Puteh	51.4	51.6	49.6	49.0	1.7	2.6	35.7	37.3	58.7	58.4	3.4	5.0
6	Tanah Merah	48.1	47.8	46.5	46.0	1.6	1.9	35.1	36.2	57.7	57.7	3.3	3.9
7	Tumpat	70.1	69.5	67.7	66.8	2.4	2.7	44.7	47.9	61.1	59.3	3.4	3.9
8	Gua Musang	43.2	43.2	41.9	42.3	1.3	0.9	22.3	23.8	65.7	63.9	2.9	2.1
9	Kuala Krai	48.1	48.6	46.8	46.9	1.3	1.7	30.4	32.9	60.3	60.4	2.7	3.4
10	Jeli	18.0	18.1	17.6	17.5	0.4	0.6	8.4	8.7	68.0	57.2	2.3	3.2
	Melaka	**421.2**	**432.9**	**416.7**	**428.3**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**211.3**	**207.6**	**66.6**	**67.6**	**1.1**	**1.1**
1	Alor Gajah (Melaka Utara)	90.7	95.8	89.3	94.3	1.4	1.5	46.2	47.8	66.3	66.7	1.6	1.6
2	Jasin (Melaka Selatan)	54.9	57.8	54.3	57.2	0.6	0.5	31.8	31.2	63.3	64.9	1.0	0.9
3	Melaka Tengah	275.6	279.3	273.1	276.8	2.4	2.6	133.3	128.6	67.4	68.5	0.9	0.9
	Negeri Sembilan	**503.6**	**497.8**	**488.6**	**482.5**	**14.9**	**15.4**	**261.9**	**272.2**	**65.8**	**64.7**	**3.0**	**3.1**
1	Jelebu	18.8	18.8	18.3	18.2	0.6	0.6	11.2	12.1	62.0	57.8	2.9	2.9
2	Kuala Pilah	31.8	31.5	30.7	30.4	1.1	1.1	14.4	14.0	69.7	68.3	3.3	3.6
3	Port Dickson	57.3	57.1	55.4	55.3	1.8	1.8	31.6	33.6	64.9	61.5	3.2	3.2
4	Rembau	20.4	20.2	19.7	19.5	0.7	0.7	9.5	8.0	66.5	67.9	3.3	3.4
5	Seremban	286.4	281.6	278.5	273.4	7.8	8.2	145.3	154.5	66.7	65.6	2.7	2.9
6	Tampin	41.1	41.1	39.6	39.5	1.5	1.6	21.3	22.7	66.2	64.1	3.7	3.9
7	Jempol	47.8	47.6	46.3	46.3	1.5	1.4	28.5	27.3	60.2	63.1	3.0	2.9
	Pahang	**735.6**	**741.0**	**716.6**	**719.5**	**19.0**	**21.4**	**369.0**	**375.0**	**66.6**	**66.4**	**2.6**	**2.9**
1	Bentong	59.8	61.9	58.1	59.9	1.7	2.0	34.5	36.0	63.2	63.2	2.8	3.2
2	Cameron Highlands	20.3	20.5	19.9	20.1	0.4	0.4	8.9	8.9	69.0	69.6	1.9	2.1
3	Jerantut	45.5	46.1	44.1	44.8	1.4	1.3	31.6	33.7	59.0	57.8	3.0	2.9
4	Kuantan	240.4	238.3	234.3	231.1	6.2	7.2	102.1	100.5	70.2	70.4	2.6	3.0
5	Lipis	41.7	42.4	40.7	41.2	1.0	1.2	23.2	22.4	64.0	65.4	2.3	2.7
6	Pekan	49.8	50.8	48.4	49.3	1.4	1.5	26.6	28.2	65.5	64.3	2.7	2.9
7	Raub	46.3	43.1	45.2	41.8	1.2	1.3	25.0	25.8	64.9	62.6	2.5	2.9
8	Temerloh	79.6	82.4	77.3	80.0	2.3	2.4	42.2	43.8	65.6	65.3	2.9	2.9
9	Rompin	54.9	55.2	53.3	53.5	1.5	1.7	26.1	27.9	67.9	66.6	2.8	3.1
10	Maran	53.3	53.8	52.2	52.5	1.1	1.2	31.4	30.2	62.7	63.8	2.0	2.3
11	Bera	44.1	46.5	43.1	45.3	1.0	1.2	17.2	17.7	71.7	72.2	2.3	2.6

Department of Statistics MALAYSIA

Main indicators of Labour Force (cont'd)

MBLS

7.7.2020

	INDICATOR/ STATE/ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	Pulau Pinang	**849.4**	**852.3**	**830.8**	**835.6**	**18.6**	**16.7**	**405.1**	**414.1**	**67.7**	**67.3**	**2.2**	**2.0**
1	Seberang Perai Tengah (Bukit Mertajam)	217.1	211.7	213.6	208.8	3.5	3.0	95.0	98.4	69.6	68.3	1.6	1.4
2	Seberang Perai Utara (Butterworth)	149.8	150.3	145.9	147.2	3.9	3.1	81.6	81.7	64.7	64.8	2.6	2.1
3	Seberang Perai Selatan (Nibong Tebal)	102.1	103.2	100.0	101.2	2.2	2.0	49.4	50.4	67.4	67.2	2.1	2.0
4	Timur Laut	272.3	274.9	265.1	268.0	7.2	6.9	118.1	123.3	69.8	69.0	2.7	2.5
5	Barat Daya	108.1	112.0	106.3	110.5	1.9	1.6	61.0	60.3	63.9	65.0	1.7	1.4
	Perak	**1,069.7**	**1,080.3**	**1,034.8**	**1,043.7**	**35.0**	**36.7**	**621.2**	**618.3**	**63.3**	**63.6**	**3.3**	**3.4**
1	Batang Padang	82.2	86.4	79.3	83.2	2.8	3.2	41.6	42.5	66.3	67.0	3.4	3.7
2	Dinding (Manjung)	112.8	109.6	108.8	105.5	4.0	4.1	70.8	70.4	61.4	60.9	3.5	3.7
3	Kinta	354.9	356.1	344.7	345.5	10.2	10.6	204.5	205.3	63.5	63.4	2.9	3.0
4	Kerian	75.4	77.9	72.8	75.2	2.6	2.7	47.4	48.4	61.4	61.7	3.4	3.5
5	Kuala Kangsar	58.5	59.5	56.4	57.3	2.1	2.2	48.3	47.0	54.9	55.9	3.6	3.6
6	Larut & Matang	155.4	157.2	149.9	151.4	5.5	5.9	88.1	82.9	63.7	65.4	3.5	3.7
7	Hilir Perak	94.0	95.0	90.9	91.6	3.1	3.3	48.5	49.1	66.0	65.9	3.3	3.5
8	Hulu Perak	45.6	44.3	44.0	42.8	1.5	1.5	17.1	17.4	72.6	71.9	3.3	3.4
9	Perak Tengah	41.8	43.4	40.4	41.8	1.4	1.5	24.5	24.8	63.0	63.5	3.4	3.5
10	Kampar	49.1	51.0	47.4	49.2	1.8	1.8	30.3	30.5	61.9	62.7	3.6	3.5
	Perlis	**107.6**	**112.2**	**104.0**	**108.5**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**64.1**	**61.3**	**62.7**	**64.7**	**3.4**	**3.3**
	Selangor	**3,546.3**	**3,592.9**	**3,446.7**	**3,489.5**	**99.6**	**103.4**	**1,102.0**	**1,136.8**	**76.3**	**76.0**	**2.8**	**2.9**
1	Gombak	438.0	442.5	425.7	429.9	12.3	12.6	117.3	124.5	78.9	78.0	2.8	2.8
2	Klang	573.2	576.7	557.1	560.2	16.1	16.5	163.6	172.7	77.8	77.0	2.8	2.9
3	Kuala Langat	145.6	148.2	141.5	143.7	4.2	4.5	56.2	57.2	72.2	72.1	2.9	3.1
4	Kuala Selangor	131.2	136.2	127.3	132.1	3.9	4.1	67.2	68.6	66.1	66.5	2.9	3.0
5	Petaling	1,166.5	1,189.6	1,135.0	1,157.1	31.5	32.5	341.3	348.4	77.4	77.3	2.7	2.7
6	Sabak Bernam	63.7	64.0	61.7	61.9	2.0	2.1	29.2	29.5	68.6	68.5	3.2	3.3
7	Sepang	142.2	145.2	137.8	140.7	4.4	4.5	63.8	66.2	69.0	68.7	3.1	3.1
8	Hulu Langat	759.8	761.5	737.4	738.5	22.4	23.0	211.0	214.4	78.3	78.0	3.0	3.0
9	Hulu Selangor	126.0	129.0	123.1	125.4	2.8	3.5	52.4	55.3	70.6	70.0	2.3	2.7

Main indicators of Labour Force (cont'd)

	INDICATOR/ STATE/ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	Terengganu	**470.3**	**488.2**	**447.8**	**471.0**	**22.5**	**17.2**	**311.2**	**310.4**	**60.2**	**61.1**	**4.8**	**3.5**
1	Besut	61.2	62.7	58.2	60.6	3.0	2.2	31.6	31.4	66.1	66.7	5.0	3.5
2	Dungun	73.0	73.7	69.5	71.0	3.5	2.7	52.6	52.4	58.1	58.5	4.7	3.7
3	Kemaman	75.7	76.4	71.9	73.6	3.7	2.8	43.9	42.8	63.3	64.1	5.0	3.7
4	Kuala Terengganu	153.4	165.1	146.3	159.7	7.0	5.4	101.4	100.9	60.3	62.1	4.6	3.3
5	Marang	43.5	45.0	41.4	43.3	2.1	1.7	32.5	33.0	57.1	57.7	4.8	3.8
6	Hulu Terengganu	36.1	36.8	34.3	35.3	1.8	1.5	24.7	25.1	59.1	59.5	5.0	4.0
7	Setiu	27.4	28.5	26.1	27.5	1.3	1.0	24.5	24.9	52.9	53.4	4.8	3.6
	Sabah	**1,937.6**	**2,025.7**	**1,825.5**	**1,908.6**	**112.2**	**117.1**	**901.5**	**868.3**	**68.2**	**70.0**	**5.8**	**5.8**
1	Tawau	248.3	266.0	233.1	250.5	15.2	15.5	100.4	94.5	71.2	73.8	6.1	5.8
2	Lahad Datu	141.2	143.9	132.5	134.8	8.7	9.1	74.4	73.6	65.5	66.2	6.1	6.3
3	Semporna	92.3	94.1	86.7	88.4	5.6	5.8	47.0	45.1	66.3	67.6	6.1	6.1
4	Sandakan	246.8	262.4	232.2	247.5	14.6	14.9	91.8	84.5	72.9	75.6	5.9	5.7
5	Kinabatangan	116.3	117.4	109.6	110.6	6.7	6.8	28.3	36.7	80.4	76.2	5.7	5.8
6	Beluran	75.1	75.2	70.3	71.1	4.8	4.2	28.4	27.5	72.6	73.2	6.4	5.5
7	Kota Kinabalu	270.4	278.9	255.5	263.3	14.9	15.6	106.4	106.3	71.8	73.3	5.5	5.6
8	Ranau	51.8	53.8	48.8	50.6	3.0	3.2	23.2	22.8	69.1	70.2	5.8	6.0
9	Kota Belud	50.3	52.5	47.5	49.7	2.8	2.9	43.2	27.6	53.8	65.5	5.6	5.4
10	Tuaran	54.1	57.2	51.3	54.1	2.8	3.1	33.8	35.9	61.6	61.5	5.2	5.4
11	Penampang	69.1	72.4	64.5	67.9	4.5	4.5	43.8	42.8	61.2	62.9	6.6	6.3
12	Papar	71.1	74.7	67.0	70.5	4.2	4.2	42.0	36.2	62.9	67.4	5.9	5.6
13	Kudat	47.6	49.3	44.9	46.6	2.7	2.7	18.7	16.5	74.7	74.9	5.7	5.5
14	Kota Marudu	36.6	39.3	34.5	36.9	2.0	2.4	21.7	20.8	62.8	65.4	5.6	6.1
15	Pitas	21.1	22.8	19.9	21.5	1.2	1.3	16.2	16.1	56.6	58.7	5.9	5.7
16	Beaufort	36.3	38.4	34.2	36.3	2.1	2.1	29.1	29.3	55.5	56.7	5.9	5.6
17	Kuala Penyu	10.2	11.2	9.6	10.6	0.6	0.6	10.3	9.6	49.8	53.9	5.5	5.3
18	Sipitang	21.6	21.9	20.3	20.6	1.3	1.3	10.5	13.0	67.4	62.8	6.0	6.0
19	Tenom	32.3	35.6	30.5	33.6	1.8	2.0	12.1	12.9	72.7	73.4	5.7	5.6
20	Nabawan	19.5	20.8	18.7	19.6	0.8	1.2	15.9	14.3	55.2	59.2	4.2	5.8
21	Keningau	111.3	114.5	106.1	108.0	5.2	6.4	38.7	31.5	74.2	78.4	4.7	5.6
22	Tambunan	20.6	22.9	19.5	21.6	1.2	1.3	9.8	9.2	62.8	62.5	5.6	5.8
23	Kunak	41.4	43.0	39.0	40.4	2.4	2.6	24.8	24.8	63.6	63.4	5.8	6.0
24	Tongod	22.1	24.5	20.7	22.9	1.3	1.6	4.7	7.2	86.6	77.4	6.0	6.5
25	Putatan	30.1	32.9	28.5	31.1	1.5	1.8	26.4	29.7	50.9	52.6	5.1	5.5

Main indicators of Labour Force (cont'd)

	INDICATOR/ STATE/ ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	Sarawak	**1,316.7**	**1,346.8**	**1,274.4**	**1,304.7**	**42.3**	**42.1**	**621.9**	**623.1**	**67.9**	**68.4**	**3.2**	**3.1**
1	Kuching	333.4	337.6	323.1	326.8	10.3	10.7	163.4	163.9	67.1	67.3	3.1	3.2
2	Bau	32.1	33.8	31.2	32.9	0.9	0.9	15.0	15.8	62.6	68.2	2.8	2.7
3	Lundu	17.5	18.6	16.9	18.1	0.6	0.6	7.1	7.5	71.1	71.4	3.2	3.0
4	Samarahan	53.2	55.4	51.5	53.8	1.7	1.6	28.8	28.3	62.9	66.2	3.2	2.9
5	Serian	51.7	50.3	50.1	48.8	1.6	1.5	19.6	19.7	72.5	71.8	3.1	3.1
6	Simunjan (Hilir Sadong)	19.2	21.6	18.7	20.9	0.6	0.6	9.0	9.0	68.1	70.6	2.9	3.0
7	Sri Aman (Simanggang)	30.5	32.3	29.6	31.5	0.8	0.8	11.9	12.5	71.9	72.1	2.8	2.6
8	Lubok Antu	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.3	0.5	0.5	6.9	6.6	68.9	69.1	3.5	3.3
9	Betong (Saribas)	28.9	31.0	28.0	30.1	0.9	0.9	9.1	9.1	105.8	77.3	3.3	2.9
10	Saratok (Kalaka)	22.6	22.4	21.8	21.7	0.8	0.7	8.7	8.1	86.9	73.4	3.4	3.2
11	Sarikei	32.4	33.1	31.6	32.3	0.8	0.8	15.7	16.0	67.4	67.4	2.5	2.6
12	Meradong	15.8	16.1	15.4	15.7	0.4	0.4	12.6	12.9	49.4	55.5	2.6	2.6
13	Daro	11.7	12.5	11.4	12.2	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.5	63.6	73.6	2.8	2.6
14	Julau	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.9	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	52.8	61.0	3.6	3.2
15	Sibu	125.6	130.3	121.7	126.5	3.9	3.9	64.7	65.1	66.0	66.7	3.1	3.0
16	Dalat	10.5	10.1	10.2	9.8	0.3	0.3	8.2	8.7	56.0	53.8	2.9	2.9
17	Mukah	28.8	28.6	27.8	27.8	1.0	0.8	11.2	11.7	81.1	71.0	3.3	2.7
18	Kanowit	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.5	0.5	0.5	8.6	8.3	74.6	65.9	3.3	2.9
19	Bintulu	106.0	107.0	102.9	103.8	3.1	3.1	37.9	37.8	70.0	73.9	2.9	2.9
20	Tatau	19.6	18.5	19.0	18.1	0.6	0.5	5.3	5.3	78.6	77.6	3.0	2.6
21	Kapit	32.3	31.5	31.3	30.4	1.0	1.1	17.2	17.5	65.2	64.3	3.1	3.5
22	Song	11.2	11.5	10.8	11.0	0.4	0.4	3.8	3.9	67.1	74.6	3.6	3.7
23	Belaga	19.1	19.3	18.5	18.7	0.5	0.6	5.9	5.6	91.9	77.5	2.9	3.0
24	Miri	163.0	171.4	156.8	165.0	6.2	6.4	82.8	82.7	67.5	67.4	3.8	3.7
25	Marudi	11.5	12.2	11.0	11.8	0.5	0.4	8.8	8.9	46.8	57.9	4.4	3.2
26	Limbang	28.2	28.2	27.2	27.1	1.1	1.1	11.7	12.3	68.1	69.7	3.7	3.9
27	Lawas	22.5	22.8	21.7	22.1	0.7	0.7	10.4	10.1	65.5	69.4	3.2	3.0
28	Matu	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.0	0.4	0.4	6.0	5.5	56.7	65.5	4.3	3.8
29	Asajaya	18.4	18.9	17.8	18.3	0.6	0.6	11.3	10.4	57.1	64.5	3.5	3.0
30	Pakan	7.8	8.8	7.5	8.5	0.3	0.3	3.8	3.9	54.5	69.3	3.9	3.4
31	Selangau	12.7	12.8	12.2	12.5	0.4	0.3	5.9	5.9	98.3	68.3	3.3	2.7

Main indicators of Labour Force (cont'd)

	INDICATOR/ FEDERAL TERRITORIES	LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		EMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		UNEMPLOYED ('000 PERSONS)		OUTSIDE LABOUR FORCE ('000 PERSONS)		LFPR (%)		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
		2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]	2018[p]	2019[p]
	WP Kuala Lumpur	844.9	863.4	824.4	841.0	20.5	22.4	396.6	369.6	68.1	70.0	2.4	2.6
	WP Labuan	44.7	43.3	41.5	40.3	3.2	3.0	23.9	26.4	65.1	62.2	7.1	6.9
	WP Putrajaya	38.9	38.6	38.4	38.1	0.5	0.4	12.1	12.2	76.2	75.9	1.3	1.2

LFS Administrative district dissemination

Labour Force main indicator statistics was published at My Local Stats Publication. The reports are available for free download at:

https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epProductFreeDownloadSearch.seam

My Local Stats 2020 will be published on 29 September 2021

Small Area Statistics – Comparison with Selected Countries

	Country	Reports	Frequency	Variables	Source
1.	Australia	Small Area Labour Market (SALM)	Quarterly/ 1272 SA	Unemployment, Unemployment rate & Labour force	Department of Education, Skills & Employment
2.	USA	The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Monthly/ 7,500 subnational areas	Unemployment, Unemployment rate & Labour force	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
3.	Korea	No report published	Semi-annual (Apr. & Oct.)	Employment situation & structure	KOSTAT (Local Area Labour Force Survey)
4.	UK	Regional Labour Force	Monthly/ 6 Regional Sub-regional (England – 9)	Labour force, unemployment, unemployment rate & outside labour force	Office for National Statistics (ONS)

End of Session 3

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GENERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) OF SURINAME

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
SESSION 4: NEW INDICATOR - UNDEREMPLOYMENT

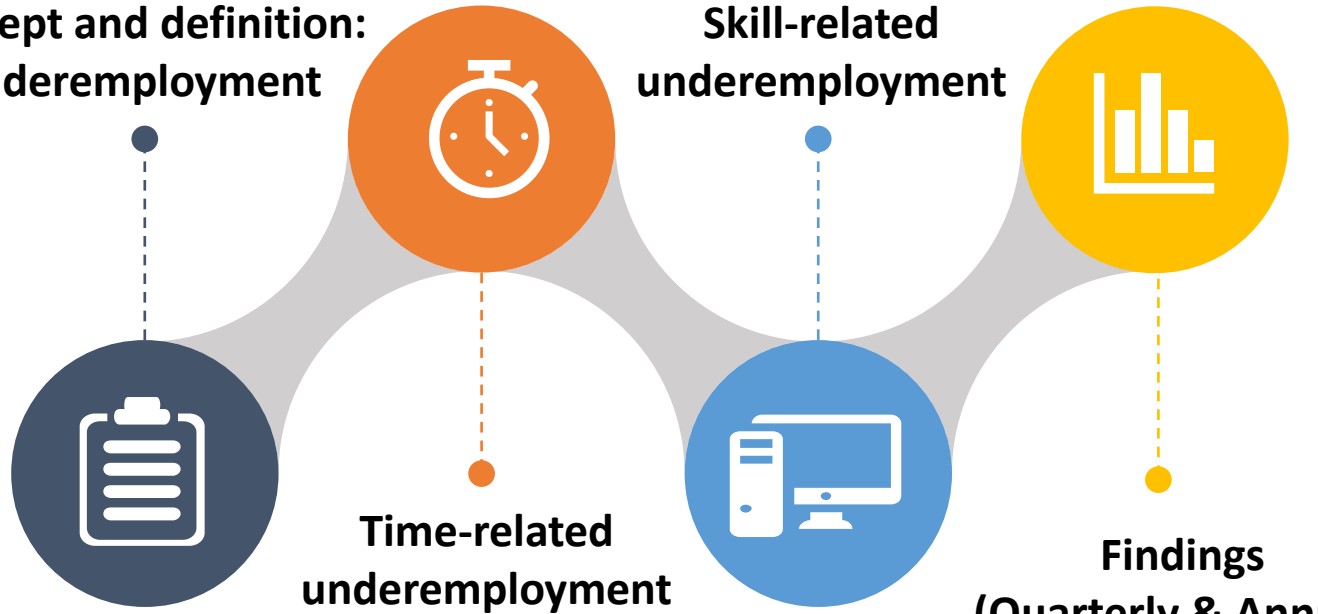
SALMIAH PONGGOT
Deputy Executive Director
Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS)
Department of Statistictics Malaysia

13-15 September 2021

HARI STATISTIK NEGARA
20 OKT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MALAYSIA
2016 - 2030

Content


Concept and definition:
Underemployment
Time-related
underemployment
Skill-related
underemployment
Findings
(Quarterly & Annual)

Concept and Definition: Underemployment

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Underemployment

Who employed person?

- All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker.
- They are also considered as employed if they:
  - ✓ Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.
  - ✓ Were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.
  - ✓ Were employed less than 30 hours per week during the reference week because of the nature of their work.
  - ✓ Were employed in the category of **underemployment**.

The category of underemployment

- Time-related underemployment
- Skill-related underemployment

How to identified the category of underemployment?

- Identified the category of underemployment from respondent based on questions in the LFS's questionnaire.

Time-related underemployment (TRU)

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Time-related underemployment (TRU)

LABOUR FORCE PARTICULARS (ONLY FOR THE MEMBER AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER) | JR 4 | LFS-3/1

Household Member No. (HM WA): Please mark (X) if answered by this household member (DR)

REFERENCE WEEK: Day Month → Day Month Year

INDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		OFFICE USE
S1 Did you work at least ONE HOUR during the (Reference Week) for pay or profit or for family gains? (Include own account work). Work include: i) Online sales activities such as selling clothes, accessories, cup cakes, etc. ii) Assist family members to operate their enterprises/ businesses iii) Activities carried out at home (home-based) such as folding boxes, shelling of prawns, sending school children and sewing beads	Yes 1 → Proceed to S3 and onwards No 2	S1
S2 Although you did not work during the reference week, do you have any employment, work on farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to?	Yes 1 → Proceed to S6 and onwards No 2 → Proceed to S9 and onwards	S2
S3 How many hours did you work during the reference week (including extra work, secondary occupation, third occupation and others)? Hour	If 30 hours or more, proceed to S7	S3
S4 What was the reason for working less than 30 hours during the reference week?	Insufficient work: 1 In the nature of the job: 2 Retired: 3 Old age: 4 Housework/ family/ community responsibilities: 5 On leave: 6 Illness/ injury: 7 Weather condition: 8 → Proceed to S7 and onwards	S4
S5 If working less than 30 hours during the reference work, are you ABLE and WILLING to accept additional number of hours of work?	Yes 1 No 2 → Proceed to S7 and onwards	S5
S6 What was the reason for not being at work during the reference week?	Illness/ injury: 1 Weather condition: 2 On leave: 3 Labour dispute: 4 Social/ religious reasons: 5 Temporary layoff (paid employess): 6 Off-season/ in the nature of the job: 7 Movement Control Order (MCO): 8 → Proceed to S9 and onwards	S6

Time-related underemployment :

A. Were a group of people **who employed less than 30 hours** during the reference week because of **the nature of their work** or **due to insufficient work**; and

B. Are **able and willing** to accept **additional hours of work**.

A

- If S3 (hours work during the reference week) **less than 30 hours**, the respondent proceed to answer the reason for working less than 30 hours (S4).
- If the reason was **code 1 (insufficient work)** or **code 2 (in the nature of the job)**, the respondent go to question S5.

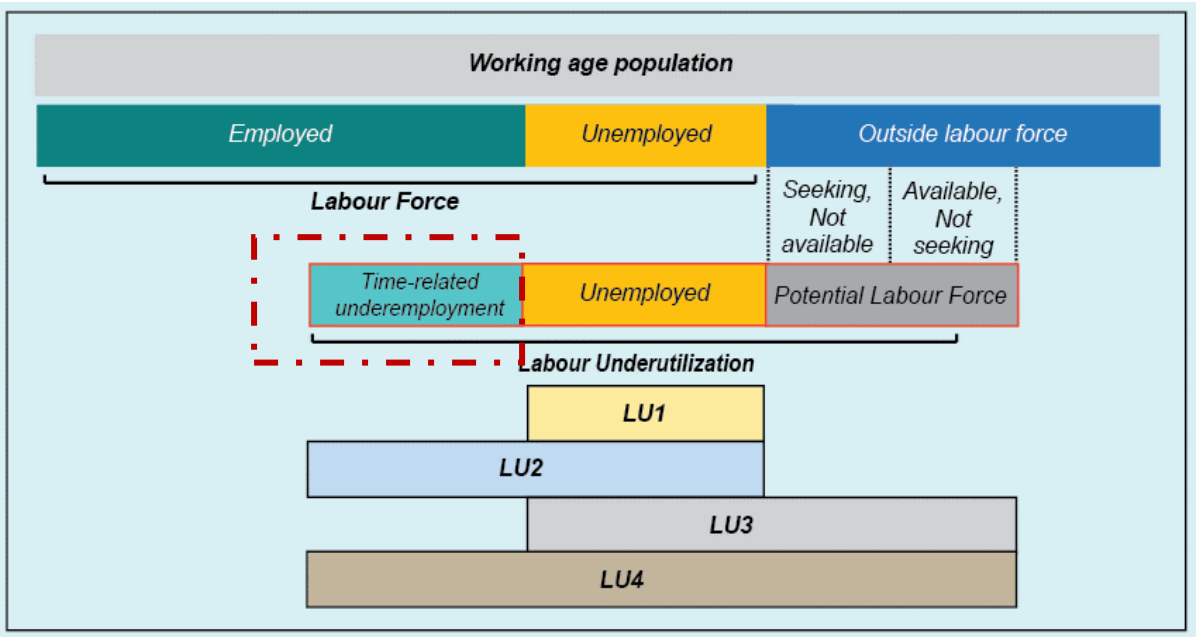
B

- **Time-related underemployment** if the respondent was **able dan willing** to accept additional number of hours of work in S5.

How to measure the Rate of time-related underemployment?

Indicator	Total of employed person (A)	No. of time-related underemployment (B)	Rate of time-related underemployment (C = B/A)
Q1 2020	15,234.5	383.2	2.5
Q2 2020	14,883.7	413.5	2.8
Q3 2020	15,095.6	300.8	2.0
Q4 2020	15,161.6	369.1	2.4
Q1 2021	15,236.5	310.5	2.0
Q2 2021	15,207.3	329.9	2.2

Labour underutilization: Component of labour underutilisation



Indicators of labour underutilisation

Labour underutilisation	Measurement
LU1 - Unemployment rate	[persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100
LU2 - Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	[(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	[(persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilisation	[(persons in unemployment + persons in time-related underemployment + potential labour force)] / (extended labour force)] x 100

The elements of labour underutilisation

Elements	Definition
Unemployment	All those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity
Time-related underemployment	All persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work
Potential labour force	Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/ or their availability.

Source: ILO (2016)

Skill-related underemployment (SRU)

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Skill-related underemployment (TRU)

(2) BUTIR-BUTIR AHLI ISI RUMAH (SAMB.)
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER'S PARTICULARS (CONT'D)

KEWARGA-NEGARAAN *CITIZENSHIP*	TARAF PERKAHWINAN *MARITAL STATUS* 1 Tidak pernah berkahwin *Never married* 2 Berkahwin *Married* 3 Balu/Duda *Widowed* 4 Bercerai *Divorced* 5 Berpisah *Seperated*	NEGERI TEMPAT LAHIR *STATE OF BIRTH*	NEGARA TEMPAT LAHIR *COUNTRY OF BIRTH*	TARAF KETIDAK-UPAYAAN *DISABILITY STATUS* Adakah anda mengalami sebarang kategori Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU) seperti berikut? *Do you experience any category of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) as follows?* 1 OKU berdaftar *Registered PWD* 2 OKU tidak berdaftar *Not Registered PWD* 3 Tidak/*No* Jika jawab 1/ 2, sila jawab soalan dibawah: *If answer 1/ 2, please answer the question below:* 1 Penglihatan/ *Vision* 2 Pendengaran/ *Hearing* 3 Pertuturan/ *Speech* 4 Fizikal/ *Physical* 5 Masalah Pembelajaran/ *Learning problem* 6 Mental/ *Mental* 7 Ketidakupayaan pelbagai/ *multiple disabilities*	PERSEKOLAHAN *SCHOOL ATTENDANCE* 1 Tidak bersekolah *No schooling* 2 Bersekolah (sepenuh masa) *Schooling (Full time)* 3 Bersekolah (Separuh masa) *Schooling (Part time)* 4 Tamat persekolahan *Completed schooling*	TARAF PENDIDIKAN RASMI TERTINGGI *HIGHEST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION*	SIJIL TERTINGGI DIPEROLEH DI SEKOLAH, MAKTAB/ UNIVERSITI BADAN YANG DIIKTIRAF *HIGHEST CERTIFICATE OBTAINED AT SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY*	INSTITUSI PENGAJIAN *LEARNING INSTITUTION* Bagi mereka yang memiliki sijil/ diploma/ ijazah dan keatas (kod 51-95 di ruangan 17) *For those with certificate/ diploma/ degree and above (code 51-95 in column 17)*	BIDANG PENGAJIAN *FIELD OF STUDY* Bagi mereka yang memiliki sijil/ diploma/ ijazah dan keatas (kod 51-95 di ruangan 17) *For those with certificate/ diploma/ degree and above (code 51-95 in column 17)*	UNTUK KEGUNAAN PEJABAT SAHAJA *FOR OFFICE USE ONLY* sambung tangkapan data di muka surat *Continue data capture on page*
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
KW	TP	NGRI	NGRA	OKU	P	PT	SJ	IP	FS	

A

LABOUR FORCE PARTICULARS (ONLY FOR THE MEMBER AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER) JR 4 LFS-3/3

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION

S18 Occupation
i) What is your principal occupation?
ii) Describe your duties/ nature of your occupation?

B

S19 Industry
i) What is the name of your establishment or the establishment which you are employed? (If any)
Telephone:
ii) What are the main activities/ product of this establishment?
iii) Specify the address of the establishment or where is your usual state/ country of work place?
a) State code
b) Country code

S21 Is the establishment or the organisation you are working at registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM), Local Authorities (LA) or other related authorities?
Yes
No 2
In the process of registration 3

S22 Do you have a written contract or oral agreement with your employer?
Yes. Written contract 1
Yes. Oral agreement 2
No 3

S23 Where is your place of work?
At your home (no special work space) 01
Work space inside or attached to your home 02
Factory, office, workshop, shop, kiosk, etc. (independent from home) 03
Home or workplace of client (except construction) 04
Employer's home 05
Construction site 06
Market or bazaar stall 07
Street stall (separate from the dwelling) 08
Market/ Bazaar/ Stall (festival season only) 09
No fixed location (mobile) 10
Plantation, farms, estates, shades, sea etc. (agricultural related) 11

Skill-related underemployment :

A. Skill-related underemployment were those with **tertiary education;** and

B. Who **working** in the **semi-skilled** and **low-skilled categories**.

- Respondent who with **tertiary education** in question (16) : Highest level of formal edication.

- **Skill-related underemployment** if the respondent working in **semi-skilled or low-skill categories** in the S18 (principal occupation).

How to measure the Rate of skill-related underemployment?

Indicator	Employed person (A)	Tertiary working population (B)	Skill-related underemployment (C)	Rate of skill-related underemployment (D = C/B)
Q1 2020	15,234.5	4,527.8	1,637.3	36.2
Q2 2020	14,883.7	4,587.3	1.674.1	36.5
Q3 2020	15,095.6	4,791.7	1,762.7	36.8
Q4 2020	15,161.6	5,050.9	1,886.8	37.4
Q1 2021	15,236.5	5,011.4	1,899.9	37.9
Q2 2021	15,207.3	4,915.6	1,852.5	37.7

Findings

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Time-related underemployment

Quarterly	Time-related underemployment ('000)	Rate of time-related underemployment (%)
Q1 2020	383.2	2.5
Q2 2020	413.5	2.8
Q3 2020	300.8	2.0
Q4 2020	369.1	2.4
Q1 2021	310.5	2.0
Q2 2021	329.7	2.2
Annual		
2015	**263.0**	**1.9**
2016	**239.3**	**1.7**
2017	**221.5**	**1.5**
2018	**223.9**	**1.5**
2019	**191.6**	**1.3**
2020	**334.0**	**2.2**

Time-related underemployment is defined as;

- those who were employed less than 30 hours per week due to the nature of their work or because of insufficient work;
- were able and willing to work additional hours of work.

Skill-related underemployment

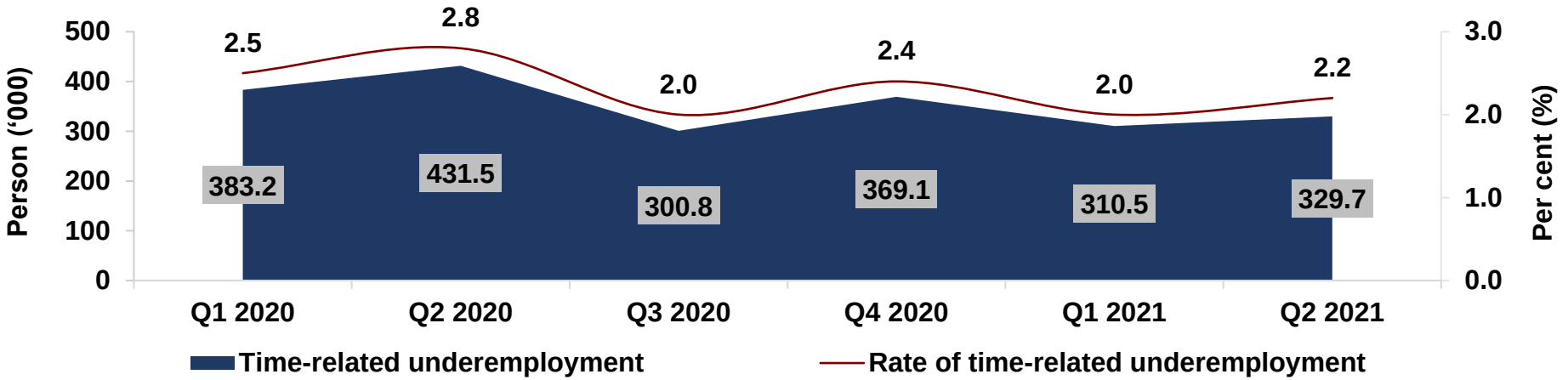
Quarterly	Skill-related underemployment	Rate of skill-related underemployment
	('000)	(%)
Q1 2020	1,637.3	36.2
Q2 2020	1,674.1	36.5
Q3 2020	1,762.7	36.8
Q4 2020	1,886.8	37.4
Q1 2021	1,899.9	37.9
Q2 2021	1,852.5	37.7
Annual		
2015	1,240.2	32.2
2016	1,167.3	30.0
2017	1,282.2	31.6
2018	1,403.1	33.2
2019	1,526.7	34.4
2020	1,815.6	38.0

Generally, overeducation job mismatch refers to a situation where;

- *a person had to accept a job that requires skills lower than his educational achievement.*
- *In this context, it can be portrayed through the indicator of skill-related underemployment which measures those with tertiary education and working in the category of semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs.*

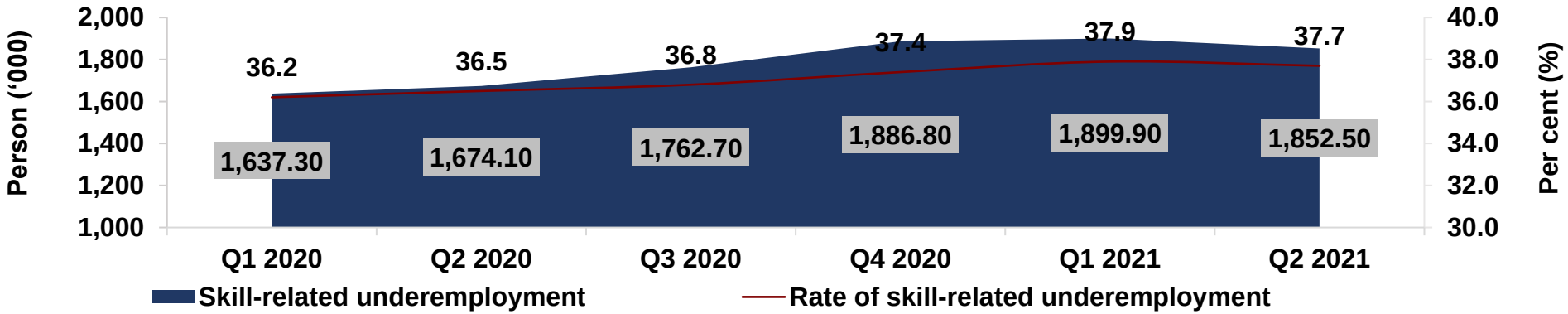
Underemployment

Time-related underemployment



Time-related underemployment was 329.7 thousand persons in Q2 2020 encompassed 2.2 per cent from the overall employed persons.

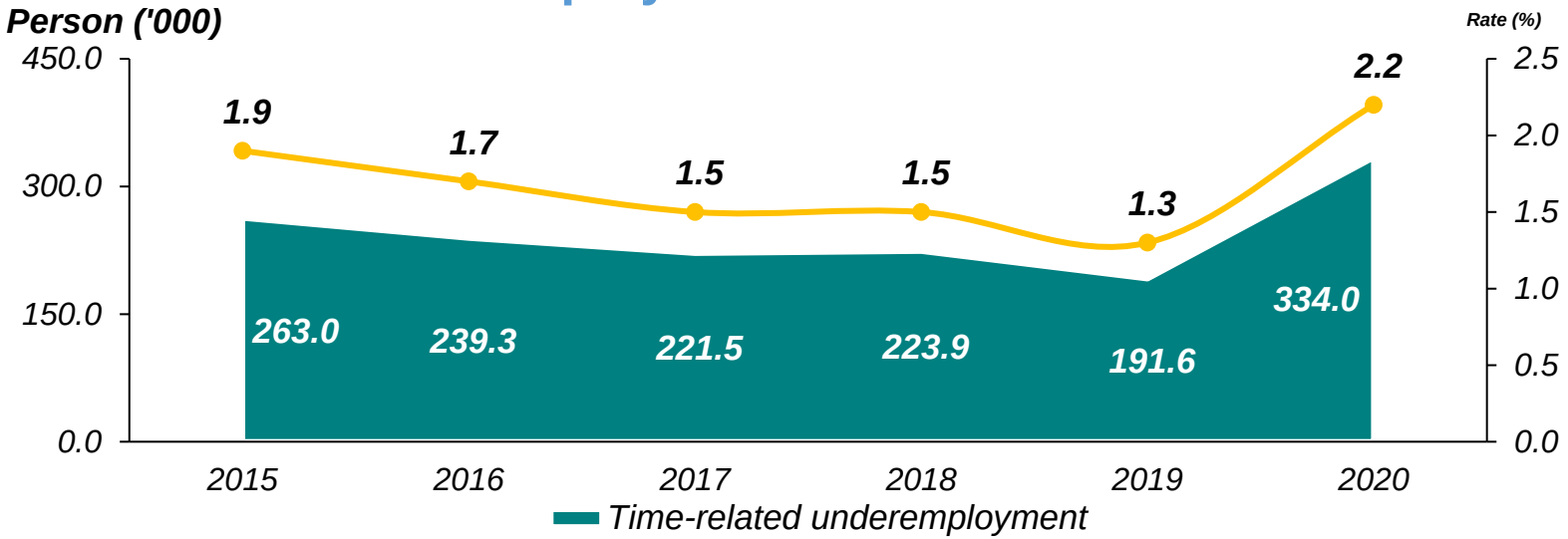
Skill-related underemployment



37.7 per cent of employed persons with tertiary education was in **skill-related underemployment**, accounted for 1.85 million person in Q2 2021.

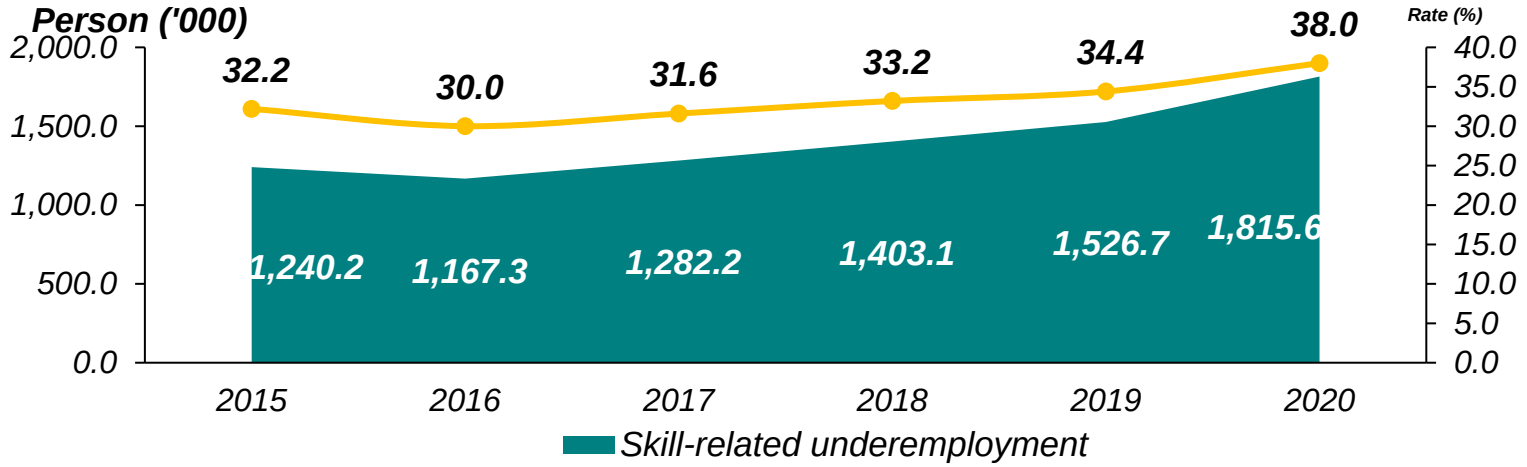
Underemployment (Annual)

Time-related underemployment



The rate of time-related underemployment in 2020 heightened by 0.9 percentage points to 2.2 per cent (2019: 1.3%), registering an addition of 142.4 thousand persons to 334.0 thousand persons.

Skill-related underemployment



In 2020, skill-related underemployment increased by 18.9 per cent (+288.9 thousand persons) to record 1.8 million persons (2019: 1.5 million persons). Thus, the rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons with tertiary education was augmented from 34.4 per cent in 2019 to 38.0 per cent in 2020.

End of Session 4 of Labour Force Survey

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THANK YOU

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