

SOCIAL STATISTICS

1 POPULATION

1. Population

- (i) This data is provided to planners and policy makers for the purpose of planning and implementation the national development programs as well as private and individual persons for research and research purposes.
- (ii) Population is prepared to give the situation a more accurate population statistics based on changes in the components of births, deaths and migration in the current year.
- (iii) The main classification of ethnic groups is based on the classification adopted during the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The classification is:
 - a. Citizen
 - i. Bumiputera
 - ii. Non-bumiputera (Chinese, Indian and Others)
 - b. Non-Citizen

2. Methodology

- (i) Population is provided with a bottom-up approach where the population is estimated by state, one-year age, ethnic group and gender. The increase in population according to the state will result in the Malaysian population.
- (ii) Provision of population is using the cohort component method that is updated population based on birth, death and migration events. Based on the basic population of 2010, the population for the following year obtained by increasing the number of births and net migration while the number of deaths was deducted from it.
- (iii) The basic formula of the cohort component method is as follows:

$$P_t = P_{t-1} + B_t - D_t + M_t$$

- where;
- P_t = population in time t;
 - P_{t-1} = population in time t-1;
 - B_t = birth in time t;
 - D_t = death on time t; and
 - M_t = net migration in time t.

3. Concept and definitions

(i) Bumiputera

Individual referring to the ethnic group of Malays and other Bumiputera. Other Bumiputera including Orang Asli, Bumiputera Sabah and Bumiputera Sarawak.

(ii) Average annual population growth rate

Refers to population changes in line with time changes and can be considered as changes in the number of individuals in the population using "per unit of time" as a measurement

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left[\frac{P_{t+n}}{P_t} \right] \times 100$$

Where;

- r = average annual population growth rate;
- P_t = population in year t;
- P_{t+n} = number of population in the year t+n;
- n = number of years; and
- \ln = original logarithm.

(iii) Strata

The classification of the area according to the strata used is as follows:

Strata	Number of Population
Metropolitan	75,000 and over
Urbans	10,000 to 74,999
Small towns	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	the rest of the area

a. Urban areas

The gazetted area as well as the 'saturated' area adjoining it, and the combination of the two areas had a population of 10,000 or more during the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

b. Rural areas

All other gazette areas with population of less than 10,000 people and non-gazetted areas. The classification of areas by stratum is as follows:

(iv) Aging

- a. The definition of aging according to the United Nations is divided into three (3) age groups:
 - i. Ageing Society: when the population is 65 and over 7% of the population.
 - ii. Aged Society: when the population is 65 years old and over 14% of the population.
 - iii. Super-aged Society: when the population is 65 and over 20% of the population.
- b. According to the National Citizens' Fund (KPWKM) policy, aging is when the population is 60 and more than 15 percent of the population.

(v) Median age

The median age is the age that divides the distribution of the population into two groups of equal size, where half the population is under age and half above that age.

(vi) Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents to 100 people in the working age group. These ratios can be divided in the ratio of dependent ratios, the ratio of young dependents and old age dependency ratios.

(vii) Total dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of people under 15 years of age and those aged 65 years and over to the aging population 15-64 years.

$$\text{Total Dependency Ratio} = \frac{(\text{Number of population under 15 years of age } t + \text{number of population aged 65 years and over in the year } t)}{\text{number of population aged 15 – 64 years in the year } t} \times 100$$

(viii) Young dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of people under 15 years of age and over to the aging population 15-64 years.

$$\text{Young Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population under 15 years of age } t}{\text{number of population aged 15 – 64 years in the year } t} \times 100$$

(ix) Elderly dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of people between 65 years of age and above over to the aging population 15-64 years.

$$\text{Elderly Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population aged 65 years and over in the year } t}{\text{number of population aged 15 – 64 years in the year } t} \times 100$$

(x) Sex ratio

Refers to the number of men per 100 women.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of men in the year } t}{\text{Number of women in the year } t} \times 100$$

(xi) Live birth

The birth of life refers to the birth of the living at birth even for a moment.

(xii) Gross birth rate

The gross birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1,000 populations.

$$\text{Gross Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live birth in the year } t}{\text{Mid – year population in the year } t} \times 100$$

(xiii) Total fertility rate

Refers to the average number of children to be born if a woman survives until the end of her reproductive period and throughout that period is subject to a certain age-specific fertility rate. [This rate is calculated by summing up the specific fertility rates of women between the ages of 15-49 (according to the five-year age group) and multiplying by 5].

$$\text{Total Fertility Rate} = 5 \sum_i [\text{Specific Age Fertility Rate}]$$

Where;

$$i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$$

(xiv) Stillbirths

Refers to the birth after 28 weeks or more of the unborn after birth.

(xv) Gross death rate

The gross death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 population.

$$\text{Gross Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of stillbirth in the year } t}{\text{Mid – year population in the year } t} \times 1,000$$

(xvi) Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate refers to the number of deaths less than one year per 1000 births.

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 year in the year } t}{\text{Number of live births in the year } t} \times 1,000$$

(xvii) Mortality rate less than 5 years

Refers to the number of deaths under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births.

$$\text{Mortality Rate Less Than 5 Years} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 5 year in the year } t}{\text{Number of live births in the year } t} \times 1,000$$

(xviii) Maternity mortality ratio

Refers to the ratio of the number of deaths caused by difficulties in pregnancy or during childbirth or death 42 days after delivery in the year t to every 100 000 live births.

$$\text{Maternity Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths due to complications in pregnancy or during childbirth or death 42 days after delivery in the year } t}{\text{Number of live births in the year } t} \times 100,000$$

(xix) Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the average remaining age (years) for a person is expected to live at the beginning of a certain age if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime.

Life expectancy at age x, e_x is:

$$e_x = \frac{T_x}{l_t}$$

where:

e_x = Life expectancy, that is, the average remaining lifetime (in years) for a person who survives at the beginning of age x.

T_x = The total number of person-years to be lived after the beginning of exact age x by the cohort of 100,000 births assumed.

l_t = Survivors at each exact age, that is, the number of persons living at the beginning of an age interval x out of a total of births assumed to be 100,000 persons.

(xx) Survivors

Survivors are the number of survivors at the beginning of a certain age. Survivors (the number of survivors) at each exact age x, l_x

$$\frac{l_{x+n}}{l_t} = 1 - nq_x$$

With a radix of 100,000 births, that is, at exact age 0, l_0 .

Where:

x and x+n = The period of life between two exact ages x and x+n. For example, age group of '65-70' means the 5-year interval between the 65th and 70th birthdays.

l_t = Survivors at each exact age x, that is, the number of person living at the beginning of an age interval x out of a total of births assumed to be 100,000 persons.

nq_x = The probability of dying between age x and x+n age, the proportion of persons in the cohort that alive at the beginning of age x interval who will die before reaching the end of that age interval, x+n.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

2 REAL ESTATE

1. Definition of ownership

Ownership is a business transaction by a **buyer** of any category of property (residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and development).

2. Classification of residential

(i) Terrace house

- a. Low cost
- b. Simple cost
- c. Single storey
- d. Double storey
- e. Double until three storey

} By number of floors and construction costs

(ii) Twin

- a. Low cost
- b. Simple cost
- c. Single storey Double storey
- d. Double until three storey

} By number of floors and construction costs

(iii) A house

- a. One floor in a residential area
- b. Two floor in a residential area
- c. Individual design

(iv) Flat/Apartment/Condominium

- a. Low cost of flats
- b. One to two bedrooms
- c. Three rooms or more

} Standard and luxury type

(v) Land for residential development (land with approval for housing loan)

(vi) Fractional lots for a house

- a. Single plot
- b. Small site

} A lot or part that is not divided for the construction are not exceed three houses

3. Classification of commercial

(i) Miscellaneous use (store building)

Multi-purpose buildings are shop buildings built for use:

- a. business
- b. office
- c. residential
- d. stores
- e. institutions
- f. leisure
- g. hotel
- h. industry or
- i. combination of the above uses

Provided that the building has the approval of the Occupational Authority (if applicable).

(ii) Business complexes

A business complex is a development that has multiple categories of uses that complement each other. It consists of one or more buildings within the same area.

Examples: Empire Subang (Subang Jaya), Teruntum Complex (Kuantan), Plaza Perangasang (Shah Alam) and JUSCO (New Klang City).

- a. Managed by one or more management companies.
- b. Have parking attached to other complexes.

Integrated ownership of complexes can be:

- a. Owned by one owner
- b. Owned by multiple owners

The types of integrated complex titles are:

- a. Strata (stratified) or
- b. Non-stratified

(iii) Special office construction

Buildings specially designed for office (private / government), institutional, leisure and business (retail).

4. Classification of industry

(i) Factory

- a. Terrace
 - b. Twin
 - c. One
- } Design for the general manufacturing process and usually for sale/rent or specialbuilds for special manufacturing process

(ii) Warehouse

- a. Terrace
 - b. Twin
 - c. One
- } Warehouse design for storage purpose

(iii) Industrial complex } Buildings are special design according to the suitable process industrial

(iv) Factory level } Industry unit stratified in lower building

(v) Industrial site - industrial plot

5. Classification of agriculture

- (i) Rubber
 - (ii) Oil palm
 - (iii) Paddy
 - (iv) Coconut
 - (v) Cocos
 - (vi) Pineapple
- } These categories are for small garden only
- (vii) Hamlet/horticulture
 - (viii) Farmland
- } Land area of 40 hectares or more and planted with commercial plants such as rubber, oil palm and cocoa
- (ix) Forestry
 - (x) Kampung Land
- } Smallholdings with rural residential and agricultural uses. They are distinct from the above mentioned smallholdings (i-vi) by their higher land prices. Cannot be regarded as detached plots since they are too large for single family use. Therefore, it falls between rural and urban properties.

6. Classification of land development

- (i) Residential
 - (ii) Commercial
 - (iii) Industry
 - (iv) Mix
- } Includes unchanged condition or approved land for higher use or changed the term but not been disbursed

Source: Department of Valuation and Property Services (NAPIC)

4 HEALTH

A. Vital Statistics

1. Introduction

- (i) Statistics on principal causes of death are presented according to the causes of death category that are medically certified and non-medically certified.
- (ii) The principal causes of death presents the highest number of specific causes of death.
- (iii) The compilation of the principal causes of death presented excludes unknown causes of death. Besides that, unspecific causes of death are also excluded (e.g.: other heart diseases, all other diseases) because it becomes meaningless when it is sorted by principal diseases that causes death. Users are advised to be cautious in making data interpretation.

2. Verification on cause of death

- (i) Information on the causes of death is divided into two (2) parts which are medically certified and non-medically certified. Medically certified causes of death refer to verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The coroner is a public officer who investigated sudden death cases where the cause is suspected to be related to a criminal case. Non-medically certified causes of death refers to verification made by informants without medical qualifications such as the police or individuals.
- (ii) Ministry of Health (MoH) has implemented the Verbal Autopsy method which adapted from the World Health Organization (WHO) as a system to increase the percentage of medically certified deaths. This system is known as 'Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System'.
- (iii) Data Verification on Non-medically Certified Causes of Death System is intended to improve the reporting and writing for the causes of death that occurred outside the health facilities (hospitals) and are not intended to alter any of the existing Act, cannot be used for changing the existing causes of death registered at the National Registration Department (NRD) and is not unfitting to be used for court cases.

3. Coding on causes of death

Medically certified causes of death are coded based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Not medically certified causes of death are coded based on Code Book for Uncertified Causes of Deaths Version 3 developed by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia as agreed by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, National Registration Department, Royal Malaysia Police and Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

5 WELFARE SERVICES

1. Child institution

(i) Definition of a child

- a. According to Children Act 2001, a person under the age of 18 which normally require care, support, protection and preservation.
- b. Children Division provides protection to children from all dangers including the type of abuse, torture, abuse, discrimination and exploitation. In addition, special emphasis is given to the healthy development of children's physical, social, emotional and mental. They are also equipped with the appropriate values and attitudes so that they have direction and purpose as generation and future leaders.

(ii) Child protection services provides the following services:

a. Children's home

Children's Home is a 'Places of Safety' institution for the care and protection of the children which established under section 54 of the Child Act 2001. The purpose of the children's home is to provide substitute care to children as well as promote healthy physical, emotional and mental growth within a harmonious family environment.

Category of childrens:

- i. Physically injured or emotionally injured or sexually abused and his parent or guardian knowing of such injury or risk has not protected the child;
- ii. The parent or guardian of the child is unfit to exercise proper supervision over the children;
- iii. The parent or guardian has neglected, or unwilling to provide him adequate care, food, clothing and shelter;
- iv. The child has no parent or guardian;
- v. The child has been abandoned by his parent or guardian;
- vi. The child is engaged in custody;
- vii. The child is allowed to begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing or offering anything for sale; and
- viii. Carrying out illegal hawking, illegal lotteries, gambling or other illegal activities detrimental to the health and welfare of the child.

Rehabilitation Period:

- i. A period of three years from the date of the order or until he attains the age of 18 years, whichever is shorter.
- ii. Can be released early by amending, altering or revoking an order.

b. Sekolah Tunas Bakti

Sekolah Tunas Bakti is an approved institution which established for education, training and detention of children designated under section 65 of the Child Act 2001. The purpose of the 'Sekolah Tunas Bakti' is to provide rehabilitation to children who are involved with crime and educate children to build up positive attitudes, form strong personalities and equip them with sufficient competencies to enable them to live independently in society.

Category of childrens

- i. Parent or guardian's request to the Court for Children to hold their child at the probation hostel;
- ii. Aged between ten years and above;
- iii. To be found guilty of any offenses;
- iv. The parent or guardians is no longer able to carry out proper control towards the children;
- v. Requires institutional rehabilitations; and
- vi. Offenses committed are not of serious nature but are expedient to be detained for any period and placed under any disciplinary action which found to be most beneficial to the child.

Rehabilitation period:

For a period of three years from the date of order but the detention period may be shorten by the approval of the Minister or Board of Visitors.

c. Probation hostel

Probation Hostel is an institution established or designated as a place for a child who is required to live there accordingly to section 61 of the Child Act 2001. The purpose of Probation Hostel is to provide rehabilitation to children who are involved in crime (Probation Order) and Beyond Controlled Case. Besides that, educate children to build up positive attitudes, form strong personalities and equip them with sufficient competencies to enable them to live independently in society.

Category of childrens:

- i. Parent or guardian's request to the Court for Children to hold their child at the probation hostel;
- ii. Aged between ten years and above;
- iii. Be found guilty of any offense other than serious crimes, causing serious injury, raping or any offenses under the sections 377B, 377C, 377D, 377E of the penal code; and
- iv. Ordered to stay in probation hostel.

Rehabilitation period:

For a period of no more than twelve months from the date of order but may be released early with the power of the Warden.

d. Taman Seri Puteri

Taman Seri Puteri is a "Place of Refuge" institution established for the care and rehabilitation of children designated under section 55 of the Child Act 2001. The purpose of Taman Seri Puteri Institution is to provide care and rehabilitation to children who are exposed to moral issues by fostering good attitudes and values that are appropriate to the norms of society.

Category of childrens:

- i. Parent or guardian's request to the Court for Children to hold their child at the place of refuge
- ii. Being induced to perform any sexual act, or is in any physical or social environment which may lead to the performance of such acts.
- iii. Lives in or frequents any brothel or place of assignation
- iv. Is habitually in the company or under the control of brothel-keepers or procurers or person employed or directly interested in the business carried on in brothels or in connection with prostitution.
- v. Child own application who is in urgent need of protection cause to believe that:
 - The child is being threatened or intimidated for purposes of prostitution or for purposes of having sexual intercourse with another or for any immoral purpose.
 - The child is being confined or detained by another person.
 - Being or likely to be committed in the respect of the child.
 - If the child is female, that she is pregnant out of wedlock.

Rehabilitation period:

For a period of three years from the date of order but the period may be shorten by the approval of the Minister or Board of Visitors or by amending, varying or revoking the order of the Court of Children.

2. Institution of the Disabled Person (OKU)

(i) Definition of Disabled Person (OKU)

According to the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2008, "OKU include those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society".

(ii) OKU categories

There are seven categories of OKU those can be considered for the purpose of registration of OKU by the Department of Social Welfare as follows:

a. Vision

- i. *Limited vision in both eyes*
Vision that is worse than 6/18 but equal to or better than 3/60 even with visual aid or visual field of less than 20 degrees from fixation.
- ii. *Blind in both eyes*
Vision less than 3/60 or visual field of less than 10 degrees from fixation for both eyes.
- iii. *Blind in one eye*
Vision less than 3/60 or visual field of less than 10 degrees from fixation for one eye.
- iv. *Any other permanent visual impairment*
Example: Albinism

b. Hearing

- i. *Bilateral hearing loss*
Hearing impairment is considered if:
 - Hearing levels ≥ 40 dBHL (adult) in the better ear based on 4 average frequencies: (500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 4KHz)
 - Hearing levels ≥ 30 dBHL (child) in the better ear based on 4 average frequencies: (500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 4KHz)
- ii. *Single sided deafness (SSD) / Profound unilateral hearing loss*
Severe hearing levels exceeding ≥ 91 dBHL next to the ear based on 4 average frequencies: (500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 4KHz)
- iii. *Permanent hearing loss/ ear-related syndrome/ hearing-related syndrome such as microtia, atresia, anotia, Treacher Collins, Goldenhar syndrome etc.*

a. Physical

- i. *Limb Defect (Acquired / Congenital)*
Circumstances in which partial or complete loss of any part of the body including the loss of hands, feet and fingers / toes and the loss of any overall loss of thumb or any finger involving two metacarpal bones / metatarsal.
- ii. *Spinal Cord Injury*
Traumatic or non-traumatic nerve injury that affects muscle, sensory and autonomic function at the lower level of the injury.
- iii. *Stroke*
The situation where there is a shortage or loss of sudden involving speech, muscle, sensory, cognitive or other part of the body due to lack of oxygen or bleeding in the brain.

- iv. *Dwarf (Achon-droplasia)*
The situation where the height for a person is less than 142 cm for male and less than 138 cm for women.
- v. *Chronic Disease*
Long-term disease that cannot be prevented by vaccine and cannot be treated for example cancer, renal failure and so on.
- vi. *Traumatic Brain Injury*
Circumstances in which a lack of function or sudden loss of function involves speech, muscle, sensory, cognitive or other affects the body due to a brain injury.
- vii. *Cerebral Palsy*
A permanent condition in which movement and posture problems limit activity due to non-progressive disorders in the brain. It is divided into three types such as Hemiplegia, Diplegia, Quadriplegia and others.

b. Learning

- i. *Global Developmental Delay (GDD)*
It is divided into three levels such as light, medium and severe. This situation occurs in which development through at least two standard deviation in at least two motor domains either gross / fine motor, speech / language, cognition, social / personal or activities of daily living for applicants aged less than 5 years.
- ii. *Sindrom Down*
It is divided into three levels such as light, medium and severe. It is caused by an excess of chromosome disruption which is chromosome 21.
- iii. *Attention Defisit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)*
It is divided into three levels such as light, medium and severe. This is a situation where lifelong difficulties involve levels of concentration and impulse control.
- iv. *Autisme (Autism Spectrum Disorder)*
It is divided into three levels such as light, medium and severe. Autism is a neurological disorder that has a negative impact on children in terms of social interaction and imagination.
- v. *Intellectual*
It is divided into three levels such as light, medium and severe Intellectual disability is a deficiency in intellectual functioning (mental retardation) for children 5 years and older.

- vi. **Specific Learning Disability (Specific LD)**
- *Dyslexia: The difference in how the brain thinks in visual and sound symbols connect in turn have difficulty reading, writing, understanding, spelling and arithmetic.*
 - *Dyscalculia: Conditions affecting applicant's ability to acquire / acquire arithmetic skills.*
 - *Dysgraphia: Circumstances affecting the applicant's fine motor skills can lead to difficulties in letter, writing, etc.*

c. Speech

- i. **Speech and Language Disorders/ Complex Communication Disorders such as:**
- *Children: pediatric speech and language disorders*
 - *Adult: Aphasia*
- Occurs when an individual is difficult to transmit, receive, process and understand the concept of a system of symbols verbal, non-verbal or graphic information.*
(Includes Developmental Disorders (GDD), hearing loss, Syndrome, Autism, ADHD, Stroke, Brain Injury and other related issues).
- ii. **Speech motor impairment (Motor Speech Disorder)**
Example: Apraxia, Dysarthria
The weaknesses and inefficiencies of the structures and muscles that produce the speech impediment to the rate, speed and clarity of speech are interrupted.
- iii. **Voive impairment (Voice Disorders)**
Example: Dysphonia/ Aphonia
Quality, slimness and power of an individual's voice is different from other individuals who have age, gender, culture and geographical position similar to that individual.
- iv. **Speech impairment (Fluency disorders)**
Example: Stuttering/ Cluttering
Disorders of speech flow characterized by repetition, prolongation, restriction and stop sounds, words and sentences including Spasmodic dysphonias and Laryngeal tremor.
- v. **Resonance impairment (Resonance Disorder)**
Example: Hypernasality Hyponasality
Speech congestion problems caused by disruption of the airflow mechanism are due to abnormalities of the speech structure such as cleft palate (cleft palate), restriction, neurological problems of velofaringeal function and Oromandibular dystonia.

f. Mental

Conditions of severe mental illness that causes an inability to function in persons whether party of fully in matters related to him / herself or his / her relationship within the community. Among the types of mental illness are:

- i. **Serious and Chronic Organic Mental Disorder**
- *Dementia in Alzheimer's disease;*
 - *Vascular dementia; and*
 - *Other mental disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction and to physical disease*
- ii. **Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders**
- *Schizoaffective Disorders;*
 - *Persistent Delusional Disorder; and*
 - *Other non organic psychotic disorders*
- iii. **Mood Disorder**
- *Bipolar affective disorder;*
 - *Recurrent depressive disorder;*
 - *Persistent mood disorders; and*
 - *Other mood disorders*
- iv. **Severe Anxiety Disorder**
- *Phobic Anxiety disorders (Fobia),*
 - *Panic disorder;*
 - *Generalized anxiety disorder;*
 - *Mixed anxiety and depressive disorder; and*
 - *Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)*

g. Others

*Multiple Disabilities means having **more than one** type of disability.*

(iii) Disabled Person (OKU) service provides the following services:

a. Taman Sinar Harapan

Taman Sinar Harapan is an institution under the Social Welfare Department to provide care, protection and rehabilitation of the Disabled in Learning Disabilities (OKU) category. In addition, Taman Sinar Harapan is also gazetted as Safe Place for protection, especially for children with learning disabilities under the Children Act 2001. The purposes of Taman Sinar Harapan are:

- i. *To provide care, protection and rehabilitation for children with disabilities under learning disabilities (intellectually disabled) category.*
- ii. *Provide Activity Daily Living (ADL) training to residents to manage themselves.*
- iii. *Provide pre-vocational training to residents to enhance their skills towards independent living.*
- iv. *To provide opportunities for residents to interact with other residents and the community through social activities.*

- v. Provide social skills training and social activities for the purpose of integration with the community.

b. Industrial Training and Rehabilitation Centre

Industrial Training and Rehabilitation Centre in Bangi is an institution under the Social Welfare Department, which provides services to people with disabilities (PWD) through vocational training and medical rehabilitation. The purpose of Industrial Training and Rehabilitation Centre Bangi are as follows:

- i. Provide comprehensive services to disabled members (PWD) to get vocational training and medical rehabilitation.
- ii. Restore the skills that have been lost due to an accident to improve their ability to work and be independent.
- iii. Restore the skills that have been lost due to an accident to improve their ability to work and be independent.
- iv. Provide service area as a source of reference and training for medical students, therapists, prosthetic and orthotic technicians and other personnel who need it.
- v. Act as reference point to conduct research related to PWD

c. Daya Workshop

Daya Workshop is a protected workshop under the Social Welfare Department designated for Persons with Disabilities (OKU) who are not competitive to find jobs in the open market. Daya workshops provide employment in itswork units to OKU workers. Daya workshop is managed and operated in accordance with the Rules of Sheltered Workshops 1979. The purposes of Daya Workshop are as follow:

- i. To create jobs for Persons with Disabilities who find it difficult to get a job in the the open market
- ii. To improve the capacity, capability, knowledge and skills of OKU workers.
- iii. To provide a source of income for OKU workers.

3. Older Person Institution

(i) Definition of "Elderly"

Based on the definition by World Assembly On Ageing 1982 in Vienna, 'Elderly' refers to people aged 60 years and above.

(ii) Older Person service provides the following services:

a. Rumah Seri Kenangan

Rumah Seri Kenangan established to provide care and protection to the elderly poor, so that they can live in peace and enjoy a good quality of life. The services provided at the Rumah Seri Kenangan are as follows:

- i. Care and Protection
- ii. Guidance and counseling
- iii. Recreational Activities
- iv. Medical treatment

- v. Occupational Therapy

- vi. Physiotherapy

b. Rumah Ehsan

Rumah Ehsan established to provide care, treatment and protection to the elderly who are sick, homeless and without heirs, so they can continue to live in a comfortable and safe environment. Services and facilities available in RE are as follows:

- i. Care and protection
- ii. Guidance and counseling
- iii. Physiotherapy
- iv. Religious Guidance
- v. Recreation and job recovery
- vi. Medical treatment

4. Destitute persons institution

(i) Definition of destitute persons

A person found begging in a public place in such a way as to cause or likely to cause annoyance to people who commonly visit the place or become a nuisance; or An idle person found in a public place, whether or not he begs, who has no visible means of subsistence or place of residence or one who cannot talk about his condition satisfactorily.

(ii) Destitute persons service provides the following services:

a. Desa Bina Diri

Desa Bina Diri established to provide care, protection and rehabilitation of beggars and the destitute. It helps individuals to be productive, self-reliant, and able to work and back to the community. The services and facilities provided at DBD are as follows:

- i. Provide protection, care and destitute rehabilitation.
- ii. Train inmates so that they can adapt integrated into society.
- iii. Equip inmates with learning and basic skills.

5. Assistance to welfare

(i) Assistance welfare scheme

The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development has implemented financial assistance schemes to help the poor families, older persons and person with disabilities.

In principle, in implementing humanitarian aid, the Government of Malaysia has never adopted the concept of Welfare State. The aid scheme is established as a tool in the process of helping the client to recovery, prevention, development and integration, which is a method in social work. The welfare grant process also takes into account the potential of each beneficiary who is still productive toward independent living.

(ii) The purpose of financial assistance schemes

- a. As income maintenance for the poor and needy family to fulfill their basic needs.
- b. To encourage the productive target groups to work and live independently.
- c. To improve the quality of life of target groups for a better living.
- d. Temporary financial resources of beneficiaries continue their survival and well-being.

(iii) Type of help

All applications made must meet the criteria and rates of welfare assistance based on each of the following types of assistance:

a. Artificial aids and assistive devices

Assist PWDs who are unable to purchase devices that are recommended by the doctor or specialist. Assist PWDs to improve their capabilities and to be self-reliant. Among the types of artificial aid equipment / tool support is as follows:

- i. Artificial legs
- ii. Wheelchair
- iii. Hearing aids
- iv. Other aid devices
- v. Tool replacement/ repair
- vi. Other equipment related

b. Assistance for carers of bed-ridden disabled and chronic ill.

To ease the financial burden of family members of persons with Severe Disabilities/ chronically ill. Besides that, to encourage better care for PWD's/ chronically ill and to improve the quality of life of this target group.

c. Apprenticeship training allowance

To assist children of financial assistance recipients especially school dropouts, unemployed and former welfare institution trainees to acquire training skills or on-the-job training.

d. Assistance for disable person who incapable of work

To assist PWD's who are incapable of work and to improve their quality of life especially for persons with disabilities who are incapable of work. Also to prevent PWDs from being institutionalized.

e. Child support

To assist underprivileged, needy children so they could continue living with their family and get affection, care and attention. Besides that, to nurture and strengthen the Family Institution so that parent can become independent and continue to provide proper care for their children.

f. Elderly support

To live and lead a normal life with care and support from local community.

g. Foster care children support

To encourage less fortunate, orphanage children or have no relatives to live in the community with their foster family. In addition, to assist the burden of foster family that are able to take care this child as their own children.

h. Incentive allowance for disabled workers

As an incentive to encourage Person with Disabilities (PWD) to be employed, independent and be a productive member of society. Also to improve the standards of living of PWD's in the community.

i. Public assistance

Assist underprivileged target group, in order to temporarily lighten their financial burden/until they become self-reliant.

j. Assistance launch grants

To assist the target group which are interested and have potential to be enterprising or to be involved in small businesses. Besides that, to encourage financial assistance recipients to be independent and to improve their standard of living.

Social Welfare is listed in List III of the Concurrent List of subjects of the Federal Constitution. It is a joint responsibility between the state and federal governments.

Source: Department of Social Welfare

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

6 EMPLOYMENT

1. Concept and definitions

The employment is divided into the following categories:

(i) **Labour force**- 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**.
Persons who were employed **more than 30 hours** during the reference week are considered to be in **full employment**.

(ii) **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.

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.

(iii) **Population outside labour force**

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as **outside labour force**. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

2. Labour force participation rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed **labour force participation rate**.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage. The formula is as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Labour force participation rate} \\ &= \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15 – 64)}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

3. Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force. Unemployment rate is computed by using the formula below:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

Minimum Working Age

The working age limit for a country is determined based on the age structure of the economically active population of the country. Working age for the analysis of Labour Force Survey in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of 15 to 64 years during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force.

4. Migrants

Those whose usual place of residence at the two reference dates is different and does not include those who move within the same locality.

(i) **Internal migrants**

Those who have changed their usual place of residence at various geographical levels. They may be categorised as inter-state migrants if they move from one state to another. If they move within the same state, they are categorised as intra-state migrants.

$$\text{Internal migrants} = \text{Inter-state migrants} + \text{Intra-state migrants}$$

(ii) **International migrants**

Those who have moved from other countries to Malaysia.

6. Non-migrants

Those whose usual place of residence at the two reference dates is the same or those who move within the same locality.

7. Migration rate

The rate of migration measures the level of migration. In this case, for convenience, the population at risk is approximated to be the population at destination at the time of the survey. The rate was computed by the following formula:

$$\text{Migration rate} = \frac{\text{Number of migrants}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

8. Educational attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

(i) **No formal education**

Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.

(ii) Primary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

(iii) Secondary

Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.

(iv) Tertiary

Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

9. Highest certificate obtained

Refers to the highest certificate obtained from public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is adapted from the **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED–97)** as follows:

(i) UPSR/UPSRA or equivalent

Refers to “Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah”/ “Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah Agama” or equivalent.

(ii) PT3/PMR/SRP/LCE/SRA or equivalent

Refers to “Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3”, “Penilaian Menengah Rendah”, “Sijil Rendah Pelajaran”, Lower Certificate of Education, “Sijil Rendah Agama” or equivalent.

(iii) SPM or equivalent

Refers to “Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia” or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level and Malaysia Certificate of Vocational Education). This includes basic skill certificate obtained from specialised technical and skills training institutions whereby the training period is at least six months such as GIATMARA certificate.

(iv) STPM or equivalent

Refers to “Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia”, Higher School Certificate or equivalent (“Sijil Tinggi Agama” and GCE A Level).

(v) Certificate

Refers to certificate obtained from college, polytechnic or other institutions which offers formal education. Duration of certification should not be less than six months.

(vi) Diploma

Refers to diploma or equivalent certificate obtained after category iii, iv or v from university, college or polytechnic prior to a degree qualification.

(vii) Degree

Refers to degree (Bachelor, Masters or Ph.D) obtained from public or private higher institution or equivalent.

(viii) No certificate

Refers to those who are currently attending school or who have completed schooling without receiving any certificate.

(ix) Not applicable

Refers to those who have no formal education.

10. Graduates

Refers to individual aged 15 years and over with the highest certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent, where duration of study is at least two years. Graduates are classified into two categories namely diploma graduates and degree graduates.

(i) Diploma

Refers to certificate and diploma or equivalent certificate obtained from universities, colleges, polytechnics, recognised bodies or equivalent. The duration of study to obtain a diploma is at least two years.

(ii) Degree

Degree refers to all university degrees (Bachelor, Masters or PhD) obtained from recognised public and private institutions of higher learning in Malaysia and abroad.

11. Graduates Labour Force Participation Rate (GLFPR)

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed as labour force participation rate.

As for graduates, GLFPR is defined as the ratio of the graduates in the labour force to the graduates in the working age (15 years and over), expressed as percentage. The formula is as follows:

$$GLFPR = \frac{\text{Number of graduates in the labour force}}{\text{Number of graduates in the working age (15 years and above)}} \times 100$$

12. Graduates Unemployment Rate

Graduates unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed graduates to the total graduates in the labour force. Graduates unemployment rate is computed by using the formula below:

$$\text{Graduates Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed graduates}}{\text{Number of graduates in the labour force}} \times 100$$

13. Graduates Activity Status

The status of graduates are based on his or her activities within the labour market. The status of graduates are categorised as follows:

(i) Graduates in the Labour Force

Refers to graduates aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed.

(ii) Employed Graduates

Employed graduates 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 graduates 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 temporarily 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.

(iii) Unemployed Graduates

The unemployed graduates are classified into two groups:

Active Unemployed	Inactive Unemployed
Available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

(iv) Graduates Outside Labour Force

Graduates which is not classified as employed or unemployed are categorised as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those who are not interested in looking for a job.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

7 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1. Concept and definition

(i) Household

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who usually live together and make common provisions for food and other living essentials.

(ii) Head of household

Head of household is defined as any members whether male or female which is considered as head of household by other members. Head of household must be an income recipient and age 15 years and over.

(iii) Income

Detailed information on income was obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on **the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition (2011)** published by United Nations. The sources of income comprise:

a. Income from Paid employment

- Income earnings from Paid Employment may be received in cash or in kind as goods and services. These include direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; directors' fees; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and goods and services provided free or subsidised by the employer (including free food/concession).
- Conceptually, employee income also includes employers' social insurance contributions, employer contributions to the EPF and severance & termination compensation (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuity for pensioners, which are treated as capital transfers).

b. Income from Self-employment

- Income from Self-Employed is income received by individuals as a result of their involvement in Self-Employed jobs. Net income from self-employed includes the profit or loss that accrues to owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises who work in these enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of goods and services produced or agriculture/livestocks for barter, as well as goods produced for own consumption, less expenses.
- The basis for the measurement of income from Self-Employed in household income statistics is the concept of net income, that is, the value of gross output less operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when receipts are greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than receipts.

c. Income from Property and investment

Property and Investment income is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- i. Property income is defined as receipts that arise from return for of assets provided to others for their use. They comprise returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), from non-financial assets (rent) and from royalties;*
- ii. Interest receipts are payments received from accounts with banks or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;*
- iii. Dividends are receipts from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved in company activities. This includes silent partners. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included;*
- iv. Rents are payments received from asset consumption such as land and houses;*
- v. Royalties are receipts arising from the return for services of patented or copyright material, e.g. receipts from writings, copyright for the song arrangement etc; and*
- vi. Imputed rent for a house value occupied by owners.*

d. Current transfers received

- i. Current Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers may be made between households, between government and households or between households and charities. Receive may be both within and outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, and Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia - BR1M) or individual/private (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility -CSR).*
- ii. Current Transfers received directly affect the level of Gross Income available and should influence the consumption of goods and services. Thus, all Current Transfers received in cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, it does not include capital transfers.*

(iv) Household income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by members of households, both in cash or in kinds which occur repeatedly within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

(v) Income recipient

The beneficiary refers to the householder receiving income from any source during the reference period. A household can have more than one recipient.

(vi) Household spending

Household expenses can be divided into two types: consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure.

a. Household spending

Expenses for IR use are all expenses for personal use of goods and services during the reference period. These expenses include:

- i. All expenses whether cash or credit by IR members on goods and services for personal use. These types of expenses include taxes paid for such goods and services;*
- ii. All goods, services and facilities received in the form of points of interest or concessions are included as expenses. For example, food and lodging are free or at a concession charge. The value of such food and accommodation is calculated as an expense to the IR concerned;*
- iii. Own use items. For example, vegetables from your own plants or goods taken from your own grocery store for personal use need to be imputed at a retail price. The value of the price is calculated as the IR expense; and*
- iv. The net rent value of the home occupied by the owner is also recognized as an expense. The value of the rent should be imputed according to the current market rental value for the same type of house in the same area.*

b. Non-household expenditure

Non-household spending refers to the following expenses:

- i. Payments made to payers on services that are unrecognizable and intended to increase government revenue;*
- ii. Payments that are not directly related to receiving services received (such as membership fees, gifts, charitable giving / religious donations).*

Examples of non-household spending are:

 - i. Other income tax and direct taxes such as zakat, property tax and road tax;*
 - ii. Social security scans from employers and employees namely EPF and SOCSO;*
 - iii. Compensation payment;*
 - iv. Mandatory fees and fines such as passport fees, driving test fees and traffic fines;*
 - v. Donations to charities / religious bodies;*
 - vi. Club membership fees;*
 - vii. Other IR grants;*
 - viii. Living expenses; and*
 - ix. Gifts are cash and points.*

*Things **NOT** included in household spending are as follows:*

- i. Expenses for food, accommodation, travel and entertainment while on duty for business or government affairs, expenses for uniforms, equipment & equipment and other for the use of work paid by an employee in connection with his employer's business and reimbursed by his employer; and*
- ii. Services provided free to the public such as recreational and cultural services at the children's playground and free parking.*

(vii) Occupation

- a. Occupation is classified according to the **Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013** based on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).
- b. For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hour during the reference week is treated as his principal occupation. Should the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation. In the case where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

(viii) Industry

Individual main occupation industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

(ix) Strata

(i) The classification of areas by strata used is as follows:

Strata	Number of Population
Metropolitan	75,000 and over
Urbans	10,000 to 74,999
Small towns	1,000 to 9,999
Rural	the rest of the area

(ii) For the purpose of sampling, the classification of areas as above is applicable to all states and the Federal Territories. For Sabah and Sarawak, given the difficulty of access to the interior, rural strata are further developed based on the time taken to reach the nearest city center.

(iii) For the purpose of scheduling reports, the strings are listed as follows:

Urban = Metropolitan + Big City
 Rural = Small towns + the rest of the rural area

(x) Highest certificate obtained

Refers to the highest certificate from the public or private educational institution that provides formal education. The highest certificate obtained is classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED):

a. Degree

Refers to degree (Bachelor, Masters or Ph.D) obtained from public or private higher institution or equivalent.

b. Diploma

Refers to diploma or equivalent certificate obtained from university, college or polytechnic prior to a degree qualification.

c. Certificate

Refers to certificate obtained from college, polytechnic or institutions which offers formal education. Duration of certification should not be less than six month.

d. STPM or equivalent

Refers to Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia, Higher School Certificate, or equivalent (Sijil Tinggi Agama and GCE A Level).

e. SPM or equivalent

Refer to Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent (Senior Cambridge Certificate, GCE O Level and Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia). This includes basic skill certificate obtained from specialised skills and technical training institutions whereby the training period is at least six month i.e GIATMARA certificate.

f. PMR or equivalent

Refers to Penilaian Menengah Rendah, Sijil Rendah Pelajaran, Lower Certificate of Education, Sijil Rendah Agama, Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga or equivalent.

g. No certificate

Refers to those who are currently attending school or who have completed schooling without receiving any certificate.

2. Gini coefficient

(i) The Gini Coefficient (G) is a measure of income concentration derived from the Lorenz Curve. The curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative per cent of households on the X axis against the cumulative per cent of the aggregate income received by these households on the Y axis. The value of the Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 denotes complete equality of income share and 1 represents total inequality of income share.

(ii) The Gini Coefficient (G) is the proportion of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve (A) and the area under the diagonal (A+B) as shown, whereby

$$G = \frac{A}{A + B} = \frac{\text{Area between curve and diagonal}}{\text{Area under diagonal}}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 - \text{Area under curve}}{0.5}$$

or mathematically:

$$G = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (f_{i+1} + f_{i+1}) (f_{i+1} + f_{i+1})$$

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

8 REGISTERED PROFESSION

A. Source: Board of Surveyors of Malaysia

1. Registered Quantity Surveyor shall be a person who registered under the Quantity Surveyor Act 1967 (Amendment 2015).
2. A temporary registered Quantity Surveyor who wishes to apply for registration as a Quantity Surveyor must have the approval of an institution accredited by the Malaysian Quantity Surveyor Board and must have practical experience:
 - (i) Work as a Quantity Surveyor for two years in any department, authority, institution or body approved by the board whether the public or private sector satisfies the employer; and
 - (ii) If they do not work as above, but carry out quantity survey tasks at firms, corporations, or organizations with at least one partner or employee of the registered surveyor.
3. The period of two years shall be calculated from the date of registration as a temporary registered Quantity Surveyor.
4. In order to be registered as a Quantity Surveyor, one must take the Test of Professional Competence conducted by the Malaysian Quantity Surveyor Board and the Malaysian Surveyors Association which contains the following:
 - (i) Practical experience conducted for a minimum of two years as stated or have professional experience in the relevant field under the supervision of a registered Quantity Surveyor or a member or Fellow of the Surveying Organization (Malaysia) who is a Quantity Surveyor;
 - (ii) Submission of practice tasks as directed by the joint panel of Professional Competency Exam;
 - (iii) A written test relating to the acquired professional experience and professional conduct;
 - (iv) A professional interview conducted by at least two examiners who are appointed by the joint panel of Professional Competency Examinations from time to time; and
 - (v) Any other form of test or assessment of professional competence as may be decided by the joint panel of Professional Competency Test from time to time.
5. They are also required to submit with their application written evidence that he or she has complied with all the conditions stipulated.

B. Source: Malaysian Bar Council

1. Registered Lawyer is a person registered under the Legal Profession Act 1976.
2. Qualified lawyer means any person who:
 - (i) has passes the final examination leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Malaya, the University of Malaya in Singapore, the University of Singapore or the National University of Singapore;
 - (ii) is a barrister-at-law of England; or
 - (iii) is in possession of such other qualification as may by notification in the Gazette be declared by the Board to be sufficient to make a person a qualified person for the purposes of this Act.
3. Subject to section 14, a qualified person may be admitted as an advocate and solicitor if he:
 - (i) has attained the age of eighteen years;
 - (ii) is of good character; and
 - a. has not been convicted in Malaysia or elsewhere of a criminal offence as would render him unfit to be a member of his profession, and in particular, but not limited to, an offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
 - b. has not been adjudicated bankrupt and has not been found guilty of any of the acts or omissions mentioned in paragraph 33(6)(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (k) or (l) of the Bankruptcy Act 1967 [Act 360];
 - c. has not done any other act which, if being a barrister or solicitor in England, would render him liable to be disbarred, disqualified or suspended from practice; or
 - d. has not been, or is not liable to be, disbarred, disqualified or suspended in his capacity as a legal practitioner in any other country;
 - e. is either a Federal citizen or a permanent resident of Malaysia;
 - f. has satisfactorily served in Malaysia the prescribed period of pupillage for qualified persons.

As from the 1 January 1984, no qualified person shall be admitted as an advocate and solicitor unless, in addition to satisfying the requirements of subsection (1), he has passed or is exempted from the Bahasa Malaysia Qualifying Examination.
4. Issue of Sijil Annual

Subject to this section and sections 33 and 34, the Bar Council shall at any time after the month of June in the preceding year issue a Sijil Annual to an advocate and solicitor within twenty-one days of the receipt of an application under subsection (2) if:

 - (i) The Bar Council is satisfied that the application complies with that subsection and any rules made under this section;
 - (ii) The Bar Council is satisfied that the applicant is not prohibited from holding a practising certificate under section 30;

- (iii) *The advocate and solicitor has delivered or is exempted from delivering an accountant's report in accordance with section 79;*
- (iv) *The advocate and solicitor is not in arrears in respect of any contribution to the Compensation Fund, or of any subscription or levy lawfully due to the Bar Council or his State Bar Committee under this Act; and*
- (v) *The advocate and solicitor intends to practise under an approved name.*

C. Source: Board of Land Surveyors Malaysia

1. *Registered Land Surveyor is a person registered under the Material Surveyor Act 1967 (Amendment 2015).*
2. *To become a registered land surveyor, one must:*
 - (i) *Graduate with education qualifications recognised by the Board.*
 - (ii) *Fulfill Articles and Training under the supervision of a licensed land surveyor.*
 - (iii) *Sign Pass the Examination*
 - (iv) *Apply to the Secretary of the Board to be a registered land surveyor using Application as Registered Land Surveyor form along with:*
 - a. *Statutory of Declaration*
 - b. *Fee of RM250.00*

D. Source: Board of Valuers, Appraisers, Estate Agents and Property Managers

1. Valuers

- (i) *Only a registered valuer can call himself a – "Valuer", "Land Economist", "Property Consultant" or "Property Manager". He can carry out the practices of valuation, property management or property consultancy. He is educated and trained in all areas of real estate use and development, and is registered only after passing the Test of Professional Competence set by the Board.*
- (ii) *The valuation of real estate is needed for the following purpose:*
 - a. *Financing and credit facilities;*
 - b. *Acquisition and disposal;*
 - c. *Taxation or other statutory purposes;*
 - d. *Investment or other corporate management activities;*
 - e. *Securitisation and other asset valuation purposes;*
 - f. *Market and feasibility studies; and*
 - g. *In the exercise of his professional practice, the registered valuer is bound by various guidelines and practice directions issued by the Board such as the Manual of Valuation Standards.*

2. Appraisers

Appraisers are registered under Part V of the Act because of their long experience and earlier registration under the various Appraisers Acts. Appraisers can, and are allowed to, practise valuation and property management but unlike the Valuers they are restricted in practise by geographical areas and value.

3. Estate agents

Only those who are registered under the Board can act as Estate Agents. They provide a service in buying, selling, leasing properties for clients so that, optimum returns can be achieved.

4. Property management

Currently only a registered valuer can practice as a Property Manager. The property manager ensures that the owner gets the best returns of his property investment. He also ensures that the building is well maintained, the building services well looked after and all expenses paid. He is able to optimise usage and enhance the investment in property. He advises on lease renewals, selection of quality tenants and the appropriate tenant mix.

E. Source: Board of Architects Malaysia

1. Architects

The applicant shall be a person who:

- (i) *Registered Graduate Architect;*
- (ii) *Obtained the practical experience as prescribed by the Board; and*
- (iii) *Passed the Part III Professional Examination*

2. Graduate architects

- (i) *The applicant shall be a person who holds a qualification which is recognised by the Board.*
- (ii) *A applicant with qualification which is not recognised by the Board shall be required to sit for the Part I and II Examination conducted by the Architectural Examination Council of Malaysia.*
- (iii) *The list of Architectural Programmes accredited by the Board refers to programmes conducted by the relevant universities/institutions on a full times basis at their main campuses. The list does not include programmes conducted by the said universities/institution wether in the form of twinning, franchise or based on agreements between recognised and and unrecognised universities/institutions. Applicant from the said programmes are required to sit and pass the Part I and Part II Examination before they are qualified to register as a Graduate Architect with the Board.*
- (iv) *Applicant from any unrecognised programmes are only allowed to be given a maximum of one (1) year advanced standing or thirty percent (30%) of credit transfer with a recognised Part I programme subject that such programme has been recognised by Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA).*

3. Interior designers

- (i) *Subject to the Architect Act 1967, any person who is a corporate member of the 'Institut Perekabentuk Dalaman Malaysia' or the Malaysian Society of Interior Designers or has obtained a qualification which the Board considers to be equivalent, thereto shall be entitled on application to be registered as an Interior Designer.*

- (ii) Any person who is registered under subsection 10(2) as an Architect shall be entitled to practise or carry on business as an Interior Designer.

4. Building draughtsmen

- (i) The applicant shall be a citizen or permanent resident of Malaysia having one of the following qualifications:
 - a. Malaysian Certificate of Education (Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia) or its equivalent with a minimum of eighteen (18) years of relevant working experience on a full time basis as a building draughtsman under the training and employment of a Professional Architect or a registered Building Draughtsman
OR
 - b. Diploma in Architecture from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) or the equivalent with a minimum of seven (7) years of relevant full time working experience as in (a) above
- (ii) Applicants who fulfilled one of the above requirements will be required to pass a Proficiency Test before being allowed to sit for a Drawing Test and appear for an interview before the Registration Committee of the Board.

F. Source: Ministry of Health, Malaysia

1. Registered Dentist (Active)

- (i) In accordance with the Dental Act 1971, dental practitioners who have registered with the Malaysian Dental Council and wish to practice at registered dental premises in Malaysia shall have Annual Practising Certificate (APC).
- (ii) A Dentist is responsible for providing dental treatment, make a visit to Small Health Centers or schools, overseeing dental health exhibitions and providing guidance to staff within the clinic.

2. Registered Nurses

- (i) The role of nurses generally includes primary, secondary and tertiary health care activities. For primary health care activities, covering health promotion activities, disease prevention and control, care and rehabilitation care. As for secondary and tertiary health care, it involves health care activities in hospitals. In line with these holistic care duties, nurses need to monitor the patient's condition from time to time, document records of treatment progress as well as take appropriate action and report unusual circumstances to those responsible.
- (ii) In performing their daily duties and responsibilities, nurses are registered under Nurses Act 1950, Midwives Act 1966, Code of Professional Conduct for Nursing, Policies, Regulations and Guidelines that have been set in improving the quality of health care as well as society, family and community.
- (iii) Through the latest Service Scheme for Nurses, the grades of positions at the Management and Professional levels have been expanded from Grade U41 to Grade U54 –Jusa C.

- (iv) Candidates for appointment as Community Nurses must have the following qualifications:

a. Appointment to Grade U29

- i. Possess a Diploma in Nursing from the Training College of the Ministry of Health Malaysia, Public Institutions of Higher Learning (IPTA) and Private Institutions of Higher Learning (IPTS) recognized by the Malaysian government; and
- ii. Has been registered with the Malaysian Board of Nurses.
- iii. Passed Bahasa Malaysia (including passing the Oral Test) at the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia level or a qualification recognized as equivalent by the Government.

b. Appointment to Grade U41

- i. Possess a Bachelor of Nursing Science with Honors in a related field from local institutions of higher learning or a qualification recognized by the Government of Malaysia; and
- ii. Has been registered with the Malaysian Board of Nurses.
- iii. Passed Bahasa Malaysia (Including passing the Oral Test) at the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia level or a qualification recognized by the government.

- (v) Nursing practices:

- a. Ensure to have the latest annual nursing practices.
- b. Need to renew the latest annual nursing practices.
- c. Adhere to nursing ethics.

3. Registered Community Nurses

- (i) Community Nurses are health workers who carry out various duties and members of the health team who serve directly to the community.
- (ii) The Service Scheme for Community Nurses is Grade U19, U24 and U26.
 - a. **Community Nurse Grade U19**
The main duties of Community Nurses Grade U19 are focused on the field of midwifery and family health which includes aspects of nursing care in terms of nursing practices, nursing managers, nursing training, quality programs in nursing, documentation and other tasks. In addition, they are also responsible for helping to provide nurses in primary health.
 - b. **Community Nurse Grade U24**
Community Nurses Grade U24 are members of the health team who serve the community in the Family Health Development Program and are directly responsible to Health Nurses and Chief Nurses in terms of helping Health Nurses plan clinical and practical experiences as well as orienting to Trainee Community Nurses at Health Clinics and Rural Clinics. In addition, they also assists Health Nurses in the day-to-day management of health clinics and supervision as well as carrying out the duties of Community Nurses Grade U19 in terms of nursing practices, nursing managers, nursing training, quality programs in nursing, documentation and other duties. This includes providing care in primary health care and control of infectious and

non-communicable diseases at Rural clinics as well as being a mentor to Community Nurses Grade U19.

c. Community Nurse Grade U26

Community Nurses Grade U26 are health workers who carry out various duties and are members of the health team serving in Health Clinics and Rural Clinics. The placement of Community Nurses Grade U26 is at the Health Clinic and Rural Clinic which has a high workload. She is responsible for Nurses Grade U29, Chief Health Nurses, Grade U32 and Health Nurse Supervisors Grade U36 in providing Primary Healthcare and Family Health Services to improve and maintain the level of community health as required by the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) in terms of clinic management, activity management nursing, nursing training, quality programs in nursing, documentation and other tasks. Apart from that, he is also responsible for helping to carry out supervision as well as being a mentor to Community Nurses and Community Nurses Grade U24 at Health Clinics and Rural Clinics. She also assists in nursing research and research, implementation of quality initiatives for the achievement of KPIs as well as implementing the development of the nursing profession to enhance knowledge for quality and up-to-date Services.

(iii) Candidates for appointment as Community Nurses must have the following qualifications:

- a. Malaysian;
- b. Not less than 18 years old on the closing date of the post;
- c. (i) Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or a qualification recognized as equivalent by the government; and
(ii) successfully completed the prescribed training course and obtained a Community Nurse Certificate recognized by the government and has been registered with the Malaysian Board of Nurses and the Malaysian Board of Midwives; and
- d. Passed Bahasa Malaysia/ Bahasa Melayu at the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or equivalent qualification recognized by the government.

4. Registered Assistant Medical Officers

(i) Candidates for the appointment of Assistant Medical Officers must have the following qualifications:

a. Appointment to Grade U29

Possess a Diploma in Medical Assistant from the Government Assistant College of the Ministry of Health Malaysia which is recognized by the government or a qualification recognized as equivalent and has been registered with the Board of Medical Assistants Malaysia.

b. Appointment to Grade U41

Possess an Honors Bachelor's Degree in a related field recognized by the government from local institutions of higher learning or a qualification recognized as equivalent and has been registered with the Malaysian Medical Assistant Board.

(ii) Job Description:

a. Assistant Medical Officer Grade U29

The role of Assistant Medical Officer Grade U29 generally includes primary and specific roles.

Primary roles include:

- i. Primary Medical Care
 - Examine, diagnose and treat mild illness.
 - Provide relevant health education to individuals, groups and communities
 - Dispensing, ordering and storing medicines.
 - Assist in paramedical and auxiliary training programs for staff under his supervision.
 - Keep all records related to registration, patient care and death.
- ii. Accident and Emergency Care
 - Provide early and immediate treatment and support for all emergency cases and refer those cases for further handling to the Medical Officer.
 - As the Ambulance Team Leader and provide emergency treatment according to the prescribed protocol.
- iii. Administration
 - Supervisory duties of staff under his care as well as inspecting and storing rehabilitation equipment and medical supplies in the Outpatient Department, Accident and Emergency Department and Ambulance.
 - Manage the mortuary and autopsy at the hospital.

Special Role:

- i. Special care in Special Units and wards such as Orthopedic, Psychiatric, Cardiology and others.
- ii. Carry out administrative duties and conduct training in specific departments or programs.

b. Assistant Medical Officer Grade U41

- i. Provide health services to the community in terms of curative, prevention, promotion and rehabilitation in the health service system in Malaysia.
- ii. Provide curative treatment, prevention and emergency assistance services in Health Centers including Static and Mobile Dispensaries, Outpatient Department and Accident and Emergency Department.
- iii. Provide early and immediate treatment and support for all emergency cases and refer those cases for further handling to medical officers.

- a. Has undergone provisional training (pupilage) not less than a period of one year; and
- b. Passed the Pharmacy Legal Examination conducted by LFM.

G. Source: Board of Geologist Malaysia

1. Registered graduate geologist and registered professional geologist

- i.. Any person holding a qualification approved by the Board is entitled to be registered as a registered graduate geologist upon application.
- ii. A person registered as a registered graduate geologist under subsection (1) is required to obtain practical experience as approved by the Board and pass the examination as determined by the Board in order to be eligible to apply for registration as a registered professional geologist under subsection. (3).
- iii. The following individuals are eligible to be registered as registered professional geologists upon application:
 - a. A person who is registered as a registered graduate geologist; and has obtained practical experience approved by the Board and has passed the examination determined by the Board under subsection (2)
 - b. Any person who, although not holding the qualifications required by the Board under subsection (1);
 - (i) holding a degree in geology that is not approved by the Board;
 - (ii) has passed the examination conducted by the Board; and
 - (iii) has obtained practical experience approved by the Board; and
 - c. someone who holds a degree in geology or another qualification deemed equivalent by the Board and who satisfies the Board that he has practiced or conducted business or has been employed as a geologist immediately before the specified Date and has applied for registration within twelve months from that date.
- iv. Only Malaysian citizens or permanent residents are eligible to be registered as registered graduate geologists or registered professional geologists. Only Malaysian citizens or permanent residents are eligible to be registered as registered graduate geologists or registered professional geologists.
- v. Someone who wishes to be registered as a registered graduate geologist or a registered professional geologist can apply to the Board, and the application must be supported by documentary evidence that they possess the qualifications required under this section.
- vi. The Board may, when approving registration under this section, impose any conditions or restrictions as it deems appropriate. The Board may, when approving registration under this section, impose any conditions or restrictions as it deems appropriate.

vii. The Chairman shall inform the applicant of the Board's decision within ninety days from the date the application is received. The Chairman shall inform the applicant of the Board's decision within ninety days from the date the application is received.

viii. No one shall be entitled to be registered as a registered professional geologist if at any time before their registration there exists any fact or circumstance that gives the Board the right to cancel their registration. No one is entitled to be registered as a registered professional geologist if at any time before their registration there exist any facts or circumstances that give the Board the right to cancel their registration.

ix. Subsection 35(4) and 48(1) shall apply with any necessary modifications for any person whose application for registration has been rejected under subsection (8).

2. Practice by foreign geologists

- i. Someone who wishes to be registered as a registered foreign geologist can apply to the Board, and the application must be supported by documentary evidence that they possess the qualifications required under subsection. (2).
- ii. An overseas geologist may be considered for registration as a registered foreign geologist if he satisfies the Board that—
 - a. he possesses the necessary qualifications recognized for the practice of geology as a professional geologist in the country where he usually practices; and
 - b. he possesses the required expertise.
- iii. The chairman may, with the written consent of at least two-thirds of the Board members, approve in writing the registration of any foreign geologist. The Chairman may, with the written consent of at least two-thirds of the Board members, approve the registration of any foreign geologist in writing.
- iv. The Chairman may, when approving registration under subsection (3), impose any conditions or restrictions as he deems appropriate. The Chairman may, when approving the registration under subsection (3), impose any conditions or restrictions as he deems appropriate.
- v. The Chairman may approve the registration of a foreign geologist for a period not exceeding one calendar year and may renew the registration under subsection (3) as he deems appropriate. The Chairman may approve the registration of a foreign geologist for a period not exceeding one calendar year and may renew the registration according to subsection (3) as he deems appropriate.
- vi. The Chairman shall inform the foreign geologist of the Board's decision within ninety days from the date the application is received. The Chairman shall inform the foreign geologist of the Board's decision within ninety days from the date the application is received.

- vii. Without prejudice to section 33, the Chairman may, with the written consent of two-thirds of the Board members, cancel the registration of a registered foreign geologist by delivering a written notice to the geologist without providing any reason for the cancellation.
- viii. When the registration of a registered foreign geologist is canceled under subsection (7), the foreign geologist in question shall cease to exercise any rights or privileges granted to him under this Act, but he shall still be entitled to receive in any court any fees, charges, remuneration, or other forms of compensation for the services he rendered before the date of receipt of the notice from the Chairman canceling his registration.

H. Source: Malaysia Board Of Technologies

1. Professional Technologist

A Professional Technologist is entitled to—

- i. approve and endorse the methods or procedures of the technology services to be carried out;
- ii. describe or present themselves under any name, title, or position—
 - a. that contains the words "Professional Technologist" or its equivalent in any other language;
 - b. that contains any other words in any language that can reasonably be interpreted to imply that they are a Professional Technologist;
 - c. use the abbreviation "Ts." for Professional Technologist before their name with the Board's approval; or
 - d. use the abbreviation "P.Tech." for Professional Technologist and their expertise after their name with the Board's approval;
- iii. use or display any signboards, cards, or other devices that introduce or imply that they are a Professional Technologist; and
- iv. use a seal as determined by the Board.

2. Certified Technician

A Certified Technician is entitled to—

- i. approve and certify the method or manner of the technical service to be performed;
- ii. describe or present himself under any name, title, or position—
 - a. that contains the words "Certified Technician" or its equivalent in any other language;

- b. that contains any other words in any language that can reasonably be interpreted to imply that he is a Certified Technician;
- c. use the abbreviation "Tc." for Certified Technician before his name with the Board's approval; or
- d. use the abbreviation "C.Tech." for Certified Technician and his expertise after his name with the Board's approval;
- iii. use or display any signboard, card, or other device that introduces or implies that he is a Certified Technician; and
- iv. use a seal as determined by the Board.

I. Source: Board Of Counsellor Malaysia

1. Counselors must be registered Counselors must be registered.

- i. No one can-
 - a. practice or carry on or conduct, or hold oneself out as practicing or carrying on or conducting, the practice as a counselor or working as a counselor;
 - b. using the title "registered counselor" or any title in any language that may reasonably be interpreted as indicating that he is a registered counselor; or
 - c. using or displaying any sign, board, card, or other design that depicts or indicates that he is a registered counselor,

unless he is registered under this Act.

- ii. Anyone who violates subsection (1) commits an offense and, upon conviction, may be fined not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or imprisoned for a period not exceeding three years, or both. Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offense and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

9 TOURISM

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

1. Concept and definition

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those living in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than one year for business purposes, fill in their time or personal affairs other than being employed in places visited. Domestic visitors consist of tourists and daily visitors.

- i) Travelers refer to those traveling within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours); while
- ii) Daily visitors refer to those traveling within Malaysia for less than 24 hours.

SYMBOLS

<i>e</i>	:	<i>estimate</i>
<i>p</i>	:	<i>preliminary data</i>
<i>r</i>	:	<i>revision made based on the latest data available</i>
-	:	<i>no transaction/ data not provided</i>
&	:	<i>and</i>
/	:	<i>or</i>
%	:	<i>percent</i>
>	:	<i>more than</i>
<	:	<i>less than</i>
}	:	<i>combined</i>
<i>RM</i>	:	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>W.P.</i>	:	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>
<i>etc.</i>	:	<i>et cetera</i>
<i>i.e.</i>	:	<i>that is</i>
<i>n.a</i>	:	<i>not applicable</i>
<i>0.0</i>	:	<i>less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05.</i>

Note.

The sum of the component figures may not totally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.