

## MANPOWER AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

TOPICS	ELEMENTS	SUBJECT: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT
		INFORMATION
1. Source Organisation	Contact person and organisation:	<p>Name : Ms. Riyanti bt. Saari</p> <p>Title : Director</p> <p>Address : Manpower and Social Statistics Division            Department of Statistics, Malaysia            Level 6, Block C6, Parcel C            Federal Government Administrative Centre            62514 Putrajaya, Malaysia</p> <p>Phone No : 03 – 8885 7171</p> <p>Fax No : 03 – 8888 9233</p> <p>e-mail : riyanti@stats.gov.my</p>
	Data sources used:	Household

	Name of collection / source used:	Labour Force Survey
	Direct source:	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	Source periodicity:	Annually
	Source metadata:	Central Repository
	Date last input received from source:	Six months after reference year
2. Data Characteristic and Collection	Forms or Questionnaires Used:	<p>Labour Force Survey Questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) LFS - 1 : Identification Particulars</li> <li>ii) LFS - 2 : Household Member Particulars</li> <li>iii) LFS - 3/1 : Labour Force Particulars (For Members 15 Years and Over)</li> <li>iv) LFS - 3/2 : Principal Job Particulars (For Members 15 Years and Over)</li> </ul>

	<p>Sampling:</p>	<p>Sampling frame: The survey uses the National Household Sampling Frame made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) derived from the Population and Housing Census, Malaysia. EBs has well defined boundaries each containing about 80 to 120 living quarters. EBs is also drawn along the gazetted boundaries.</p> <p>Sample design: Two levels of stratification are used, i.e., primary stratum (made up of states of Malaysia, including federal territories) and secondary stratum (made up of urban and rural stratum formed within the primary stratum). Samples are drawn independently within each level of the secondary stratum. The first stage of units of sample selection is the EB level while the second stage units are the living quarters (LQs) within the EBs. All households and persons within the selected LQs are canvassed.</p> <p>Sample size: The (annual) number of selected LQs is around 100,000</p>
	<p>Periodicity:</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
	<p>Reference period:</p>	<p>The reference week of the survey refers to (7) days preceding the commencement date of the interview which are 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>- 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> of the respective month.</p>
	<p>Base period:</p>	<p>n.a.</p>
	<p>Date last updated:</p>	<p>2013</p>
	<p>Link to release calendar:</p>	<p>Advance Released Calendar (ARC)</p>
	<p>Other data characteristics and collection:</p>	<p>n.a.</p>

3. Statistical Population and Scope of the Data	Statistical population:	All individuals living in Private Households
	Geographical coverage:	Malaysia
	Sector coverage:	n.a.
	Institutional coverage:	n.a.
	Item/Product coverage:	n.a.
	Population coverage:	Total population in private living quarters and hence excludes persons residing in institutions such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and military barracks.
	Product coverage:	n.a.
	Other coverage:	n.a.

4. Statistical Concepts and Classifications Used	Key statistical concepts used:	<p>An ILO manual on concepts and methods: Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The labour force framework provides a statistical measure of persons who are employed and unemployed at a given point of time.</li> <li>◆ The Working Age Population is defined as persons age 15 to 64 years who are employed, unemployed or outside the labour force.</li> <li>◆ A person will be considered as employed if he or she during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain or persons who did not work during the reference week (because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, vacation, labour dispute, and social or religious reasons), but had a job to return to. Also included are those on temporary lay-off and would definitely be called back to work.</li> </ul>
	Classifications used:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008; which adhered to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, 2008.</li> <li>◆ Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008, which Adhered to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).</li> </ul>
5. Statistical Computation and Dissemination	Aggregation and consolidation:	National level and breakdown by states & stratum.
	Estimation:	The Combined Ratio Estimate Method (adjusted weight and population factor) was used to obtain the estimate of a specific characteristic in the survey population. The mid-year population estimates of the survey year by age, sex, ethnic and state were used as benchmarks.
	Imputation:	n.a.

	Transformations:	<p>Principal statistics of the labour force are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Labour force;</li> <li>◆ Employed;</li> <li>◆ Unemployed;</li> <li>◆ Outside labour force;</li> <li>◆ Labour force participation rate;</li> <li>◆ Unemployment rate; and</li> <li>◆ Employment-to-population ratio.</li> </ul>
	Validation:	Structure, consistency, range and logical checks.
	Index type:	n.a.
	Weights:	<p>The weights were the result of calculations involving several factors, including original selection probabilities and adjustment for non-response. The weighting process would also correct for non-coverage and help reduce variance of estimates. The base weight (Design Weight) for each sample is equal to the reciprocal of the sample probability of selection. Weights were applied in two stages:</p> <p>a. Weight estimated based on sample design i.e. design weight and adjusted weight.</p> <p>b. Mid-year inter-censal population estimates.</p>
	Seasonal adjustment:	Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
	Other computation and adjustments:	n.a.

	Dissemination formats:	Printed and digital
6. Other Aspects	Recommended uses and limitations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Since the survey estimates are based on a sample survey, they are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.</li> <li>◆ The Labour Force Survey data is subjected to 95 per cent confidence intervals.</li> <li>◆ Users are advised to take note that other official estimates on labour force, employment and unemployment are also available in other publications such as The Economic Report. These estimates however may differ from the Labour Force Survey where adjustments are made based upon others factors that influence employment growth.</li> </ul>
	History:	1962 -National Survey (Peninsular Malaysia) on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment
		<p>June 1964 and  June 1965 - Survey in the five (5) of the largest urban centres  in Peninsular Malaysia</p> <p>1974 -The first Labour Force Survey</p>
	Time series data availability:	Annual data is available starting 1982. Labour Force Survey was not conducted in 1991 and 1994.

## Estimation procedures

The combined ratio estimated method (adjusted weight<sup>1</sup> and population factor<sup>2</sup>) was used to obtain the estimate of a specific characteristic in the survey population. Population factor uses mid-year population estimates of 2013 by age group, sex, ethnic and state as benchmarks. Thus, the estimate of a characteristic was obtained by using the following formula:

$$E' = \sum_{n=1}^k E_n \left( \frac{W_n}{w_n} \right)$$

where

$E_n$  is the weighted estimate from the sample count of persons of a characteristic (e.g. employed) in a particular age-sex-ethnic-state (e.g. Malay males in the 15-19 age group in Johor).

$w_n$  is the weighted estimate from the sample count of the number of persons in a particular age-sex-ethnic-state.

$W_n$  is the independent mid-year population estimate of the number of persons in a particular age-sex-ethnic-state.

$\frac{W_n}{w_n}$  is a constant used in deriving the ratio-estimate of any characteristic in a particular age-sex-ethnic-state. Each constant which is the ratio of the independent population estimate to the sample count figures in a particular age-sex-ethnic-state was then used to inflate any required characteristic within the particular age-sex-ethnic-state.

$E_n \left( \frac{W_n}{w_n} \right)$  is the adjusted estimate of a characteristic in a particular age-sex ethnic-state obtained by the age-sex-ethnic-state adjustment.

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted weight is used to take into account the non-response cases.

<sup>2</sup>In multi-stage sampling design, the sample size is a random variable and aggregates directly estimated from the survey can have large sampling errors. External weight is used to minimise sampling error and in Labour Force Survey the external weight is the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used to inflate the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

$E'$  is the estimate of a characteristic (e.g. employed) for the working age population resulting from the age-sex-ethnic-state adjustment.

$E'$  is obtained by adding adjusted estimate

$$E_n \left( \frac{W_n}{w_n} \right)$$

for all age-sex-ethnic-state.

Thus  $E'$  is the ratio estimator of the number of employed persons of all working age groups of both sexes for all ethnic groups and state.

It should be noted that no attempt was made to adjust for the exclusion of the institutional population from the independent mid-year post population estimates although the Labour Force Survey did not cover the institutional population. Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the institutional population was less than four per cent of the total population.