

Fourth Technical Meeting of Focal Specialists on International Labour Migration Statistics in ASEAN (22 & 23 March 2018, Bangkok, Thailand)

Collection of Labour Migration Data in Malaysia

Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
Manpower & Social Statistics Division



Road to ISI WSC 2019

18th– 23rd August 2019 Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre





Presentation Outline





1.0 Labour Force Survey (LFS)

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Objectives
- 1.3 Chronology
- 1.4 Scope & Coverage
- 1.5 Sampling methodology
- 1.6 Concept & Classification
- 1.7 Survey Process
- 1.8 Statistics on Labour Force Survey, Malaysia, 2015 & 2016

2.0 Migration Survey 2.4 Scope and Coverage Introduction 2.1 A – Manual reference 2.5 Sampling Frame B - Module A - Based C – Chronology B - Sampling Design C - Sample Size 2.2 Objective 2.6 Concept and Definition 2.3 Method of Collection A – Migration Concept A – How it work B – Migration Flows B - Survey Questionnaire C – Intra State Migrants C – Reference Period D - Inter State Migrants

Presentation Outline



- 2.7 The importance of the migration statistics
- 2.8 Questionnaire
 - A Migration Survey form
 - B Question 5: Reason for Migration



- A Selected Statistics Population's Migration
- B Internal Migration
- C Reasons for Migration
- D Demographic Characteristics of Internal Migrants
- E Socioeconomic Characteristics of Internal Migrants

3.0 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- 3.1 Introduction of SDG
- 3.2 Malaysia's SDG Governance
 - A Governance Structure of SDG Roadmap
 - B Working Committees (Cluster-based)
 - C SDG Roadmap & Direction
- 3.3 DOSM's Roles in SDG
- 3.4 Data Assessment

4.0 Where migration statistics can be obtained?

- 4.1 Publications/report
- 4.2 Time series
- 4.3 SDGs



Labour Force Survey





INTRODUCTION

- □ Labour force statistics is one of the crucial information for analysing the labour market situation, policy formulation as well as planning, implementation and monitoring programmes related to human resource development.
- □ It gives information on the demographic and socio-economic as well as characteristics of labour force, unemployment and the structure of employment in Malaysia.
- □ Labour Force Survey is a household survey conducted since 1974 to present, except for 1991 (Population and Housing Census) and 1994 (Economic Census).



INTRODUCTION

- ☐ The implementation of LFS is based on guidelines and recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with reference to the Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.
- □ The survey is carried out every month to provide statistics of labour force, employment and unemployment at the national and state levels as well as urban and rural areas. The comprehensive and systematic approach in data collection and processing has been maintained over a period of time in order to obtain comparable time series statistics.
- □ The information obtained from LFS is gathered under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989):
 - Section 6 of this Act requires any individuals to provide actual information or best estimates to DOSM.
 - Section 7 of this Act metes out a penalty on respondents who refuse to cooperate in the survey.
 - Detailed information of respondents is confidential and that only aggregated figures are published.





CHRONOLOGY

1974

The first nation wide Labour Force Survey



1993

LFS was conducted in four rounds/quarters



1998

Quarterly LFS upgraded to **Special Data** Dissemination Standard (IMF) level



2007

Dissemination of monthly labour force statistics



2004

Labour Force Survey conducted monthly



1999

Dissemination of quarterly labour force statistics

NB:

Time series data of LFS available from 1982



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ The main objectives of LFS are:
 - to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment; and
 - to provide the latest statistics in relation to labour market situation from the perspective of labour supply.
- ☐ The statistics from this survey is utilised especially by the Government as input in planning national developments strategies; as well as by economists, academicians, private sector and individuals for the purpose of research and analysis.



CONCEPT & DEFINITIONS

- 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 LFS in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of **15 to 64** during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force.
- ☐ The LFS uses the **actual status** approach, where a person is classified on the basis of labour force activity during the reference week. The activity status is categorised as follows:
 - Labour force
 - Employed
 - Unemployed.
 - Outside the labour force





SAMPLING DESIGN

A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted that is:

Primary stage

• Urban & rural areas

• states and administrative districts within the primary stage

2-Stage Stratified Sampling

Stratified

Sampling

Administrative district & State

Urban & Rural

Living Quarters (LQ)



SCOPE & COVERAGE

The survey population in LFS covers urban and rural areas of all states in Malaysia, citizens and non-citizens.





SCOPE & COVERAGE (cont.)

- The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters only (exclude institutional LQs*)
- The **usual** households' members must satisfy the following condition that is, one or more person(s) who may be related and/or persons unrelated who usually live togèther and make provision individually or in a group for the preparation of meal or other essentials for living
- **Usual** member that has/will live in a living quarter for a period of at least three months (de jure);
- Locality as determined from the 2010 population and housing census;
- The survey comprises the economically active and inactive population for the working age 15 to 64
 - Active population employed and unemployed
 - Inactive population outside labour force.
- Hotels, boarding houses, hostels, hospitals, old folk homes, worker's quarters in construction sites, military barracks and prisons.





CODE & CLASSIFICATION

- Based on the guidelines of the International Labour Organizations (ILO) of Manual on Concepts and Methods of Surveys of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment.
- Code and Classification :

Industry Classifications Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC)

- adopted from ISIC

Occupation Classifications

Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO)"

- adopted from **ISCO**

Education Classifications

International Standard Classifications of Education (ISCED)".





SURVEY PROCESS - NEWSS (integrated system)



Since 2010

Pre-collection



Data Collection



Data Processing



Data analysis



Release



- Conduct sampling options, size and selection
- Coordinate parameters using sample selection algorithm

Research & Methodology Division

- Distribute samples
- Conduct data collection
- CATI & face to face interviews
- On-line (CATI) and off-line data capture
- Data queries/ verification
- Mopping up
- Data analysis using analysis tools and mapping
- Tables output
- Updates & report writing

 Release report/ publication according to ARC

DOSM State Offices

Manpower & Social Statistics Division



Sample Size

- The sample size for the survey is required to represent overall population at the fixed level of analysis. The 4 elements for sample size calculation are:
 - Response rate of the previous survey
 - Labour force participating rate of the previous survey
 - Level of sampling design
 - Maximum desired error
- Factors that are taken into consideration to finalise the sample size are cost, time and human resources.



Sample size & coverage

Sample size

- About 1,050 EBs selected a month
- 8 LQs per EB a month
- 1,050 x 8 x 12 months
- > 100,000 LQs a year

Coverage

- Administrative districts & state levels
- Urban & rural
- The whole of Malaysia (16 states)
- All households in selected LQs
- All ages of household members
- De' jure approach (vs De' facto)



Method Of Collection



- Face to face interview
- 25% repeated panel use CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing)



During the survey period, trained interviewers visit households in selected living quarters (LQs).



- To collect demographic information on all household members at all ages.
- To collect labour force particulars of household members age 15 years and over.



Quality control

- Field checks are undertaken to identify and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time when the survey is conducted.
- In addition to this, selected households are revisited and interviewed again to check the quality of data collection operation.







LIST OF STATISTICS ...

- Labour force participation rate by age group, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force participation rate by educational attainment, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force participation rate by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia,
 2016
- Labour force participation rate by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia,
 2016
- Labour force by age group, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force by educational attainment, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force by educational attainment, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Labour force by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employment to population ratio by age group, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by age group, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by age group, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016

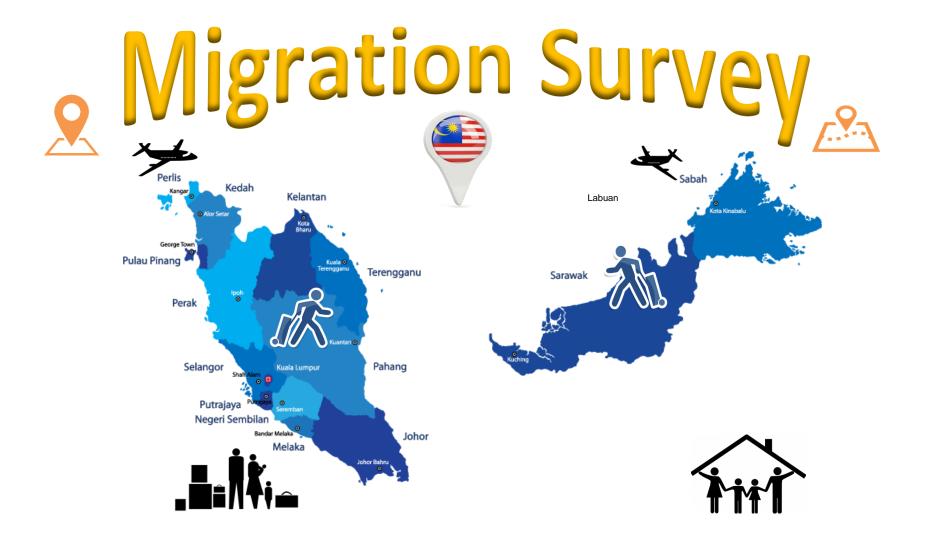




LIST OF STATISTICS ...(cont.)

- Employed persons by occupation, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by occupation, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by industry, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by industry, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by status in employment, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by status in employment, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by educational attainment, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by educational attainment, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Employed persons by highest certificate obtained, ethnic group and strata, Malaysia, 2016
- Unemployment rate by age group and ethnic group, Malaysia, 2016
- Unemployment rate by ethnic group, strata and sex, Malaysia, 2016
- Population outside labour force by ethnic group, strata and sex, Malaysia, 2016

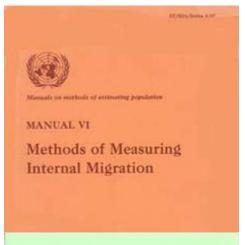


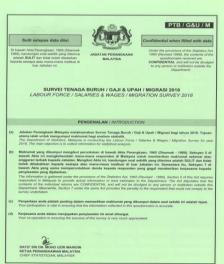






INTRODUCTION





- Based on the guidelines and recommendations of the United Nations (UN) with reference to the Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration.
- A migration is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another (or a move of some specified minimum distance) that was made during a given migration interval and that involved a change of residence.
- One of the module in the Labour Force Survey conducted on monthly basis to provide statistics on internal migration at state level as well as urban and rural areas which covers population at age one year and over.

OBJECTIVE

- To provide estimates of population movements at state level in a certain period.
- To obtain information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants such as by age group, sex, ethnicity etc.

SAMPLING FRAME

	2015	2016
Selected EBs	9,034	8,973
Selected LQ	71,341	69,365



CHRONOLOGY

1981

First survey conducted

Report for Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak

Survey conducted quarterly

• Report for Malaysia

Survey conducted monthly

2007 • Annual report

Latest statistics/report

6 • Biennial

No survey was conducted

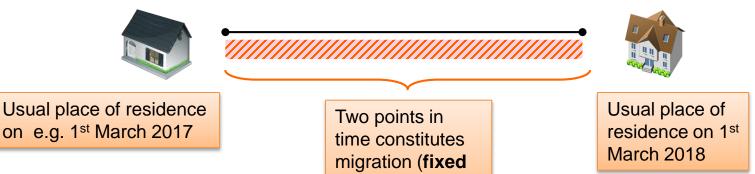
Survey on-going

2018



METHOD OF COLLECTION – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

- The survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on respondents' usual place of residence for a certain period of time to determine migration status.
- A change in the locality of the usual place of residence at these two points in time constitutes migration



term migration)

• Details on members' demographic and socio-economic characteristics (extracted from LFS questionnaire).



REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period of the survey is "monthly moving reference period", that is:

Survey Month (2018)	Reference period
January	1 January 2017 to 1 January 2018
February	1 February 2017 to 1 February 2018
March	1 March 2017 to 1 March 2018
April	1 April 2017 to 1 April 2018
May	1 May 2017 to 1 May 2018
June	1 June 2017 to 1 June 2018
July	1 July 2017 to 1 July 2018
August	1 August 2017 to 1 August 2018
September	1 September 2017 to 1 September 2018
October	1 October 2017 to 1 October 2018
November	1 November 2017 to 1 November 2018
December	1 December 2017 to 1 December 2018



CONCEPT AND DEFINITION





MIGRANTS

Population with localities of usual residence at two points of time (dates) within one year apart is different.



Population with localities of usual residence at two points of time (dates) within one year

apart is the same.



INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Population who have changed their usual place of residence at various geographical levels in the country.



INTERNATIONAL **MIGRANTS**

Population who have moved from other countries to Malaysia.

MIGRATION RATE

measures the level of migration, as a proportion of number of migrants from the population.

INTRA-STATE MIGRANTS

Population who moved within the same state.



INTER-STATE MIGRANTS

Population who moved from one state to another.







MIGRATION FLOWS

IN-MIGRANT

• Those who have moved from another state to stay in the state of destination.

Inter-state migrants

OUT-MIGRANT

• Those who have moved out of the state of origin to stay in another state.

NET MIGRATION

• The difference between the number of inmigrants and out-migrants.

GROSS MIGRATION

• The sum of in-migrants and out-migrants for a specific state.

MIGRATION EFFECTIVENESS RATIO

 An index that assesses the effectiveness of migration in redistributing the population.

Migration Effectiveness Ratio =





RATES

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. Internal migrants = Inter-state migrants + Intra-state migrants.

MIGRATION RATE

• Measures the level of migration. Migration rate = Number of migrants/Total population x 100

IN-MIGRATION RATE

• The number of migrants arriving at the destination state for every 1,000 persons at the destination in a current year. In-migration rate = In-migrants/Population at state of destination x 1,000

OUT-MIGRATION RATE

• The number of migrants departing from the destination state of originfor every 1,000 persons at the origin in a current year.. Out-migration rate = Out-migrants/Population at state of destination x 1,000

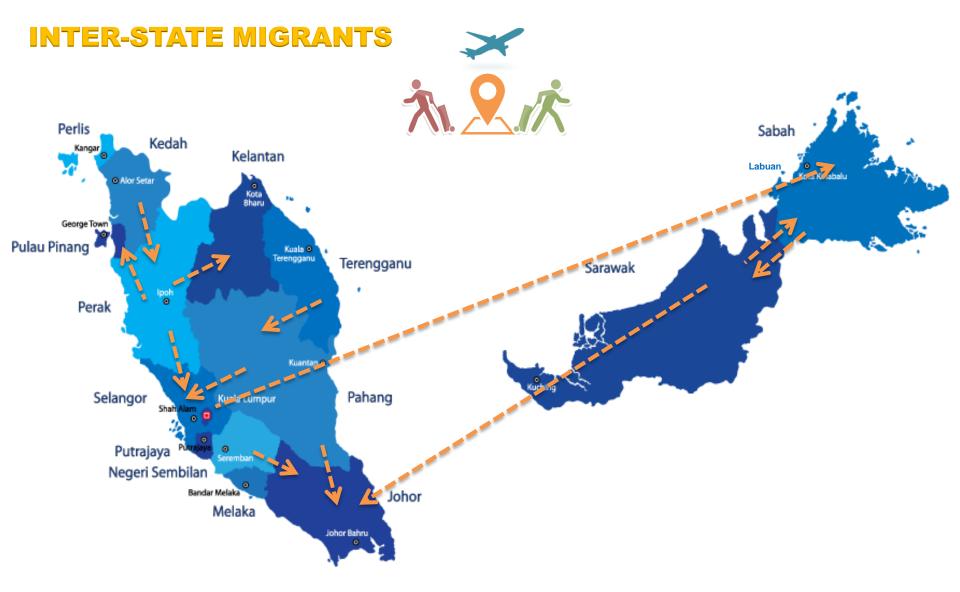
NET MIGRATION RATE

• The net increase or decrease per 1,000 persons in a current year. Net migration rate = Net migration/Population at state of destination x 1,000

GROSS MIGRATION RATE

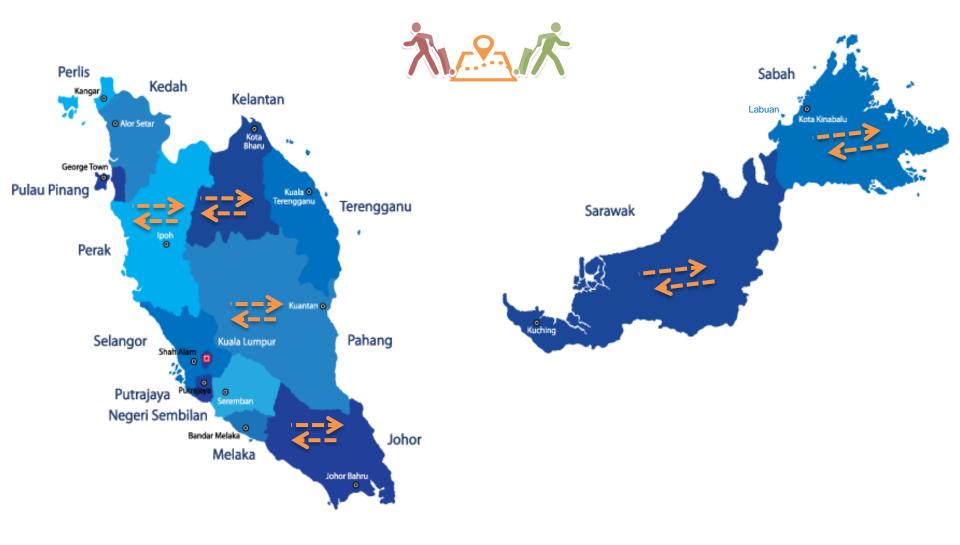
• The number of gross migration at the state of destination for every 1,000 persons in a current year. Gross migration rate = Gross migration/Population at state of destination x 1,000





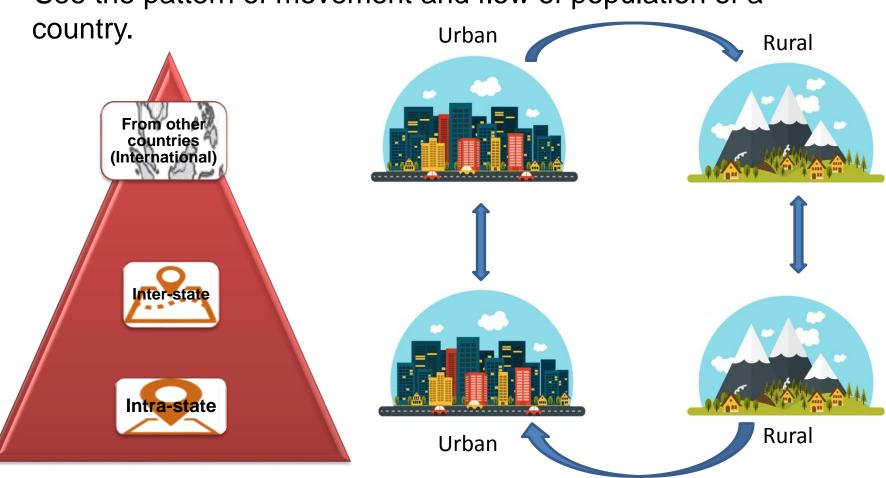


INTRA-STATE MIGRANTS



THE IMPORTANCE of MIGRATION SURVEY

See the pattern of movement and flow of population of a





THE IMPORTANCE ... (Cont.)

Socio economic





Citizenship

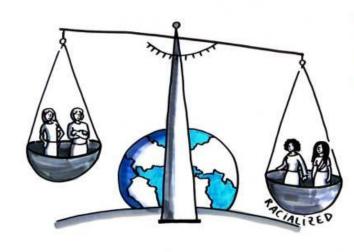
Ethnic group

Marital status

Educational attainment

Reasons for migration

MIGRATION



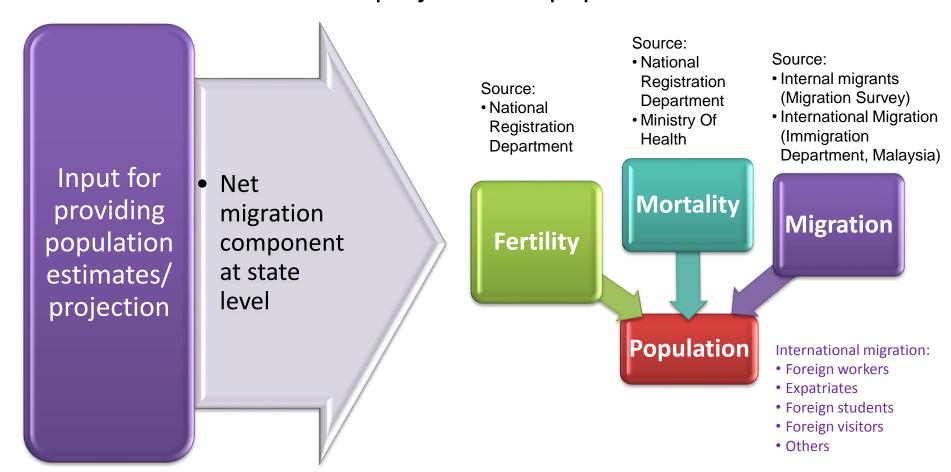
- · GENDER
- · CLASS
- MIGRANT WOMAN
- MAYBE ILLEGAL
- CAUSES LESS PROBLEMS
- * CHEAP
- MAYBE HIGHLY SKILLED IN THEIR COUNTRIES





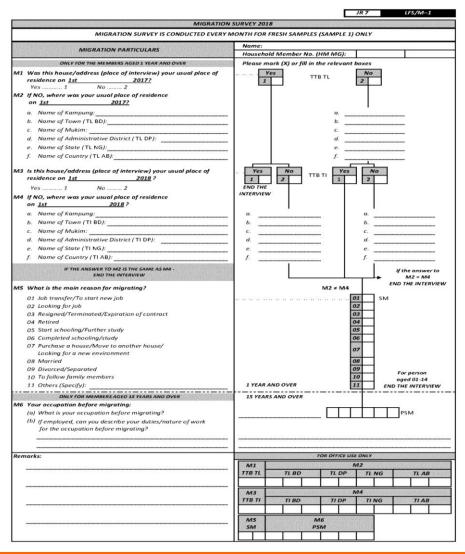
THE IMPORTANCE ... (Cont.)

Provide estimates and projection of population.





QUESTIONNAIRES





REASONS FOR MIGRATION



EDUCATION



05 Start schooling/Further study

06 Completed schooling/study



REASON FOR MIGRATION (cont.)

ENVIRONMENT

07 Purchase a house/Move to another house



MARRIAGE/DIVORCE



08 Married



09 Divorced/Separated

FOLLOW FAMILY MEMBERS

10 To follow family members





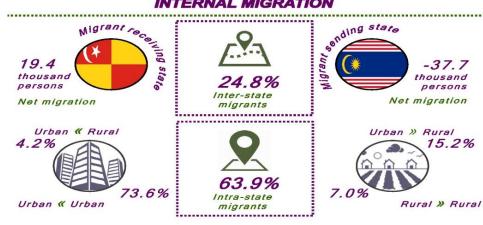


INFOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS

SELECTED STATISTICS POPULATION'S MIGRATION 2015-2016



INTERNAL MIGRATION



REASONS FOR MIGRATION







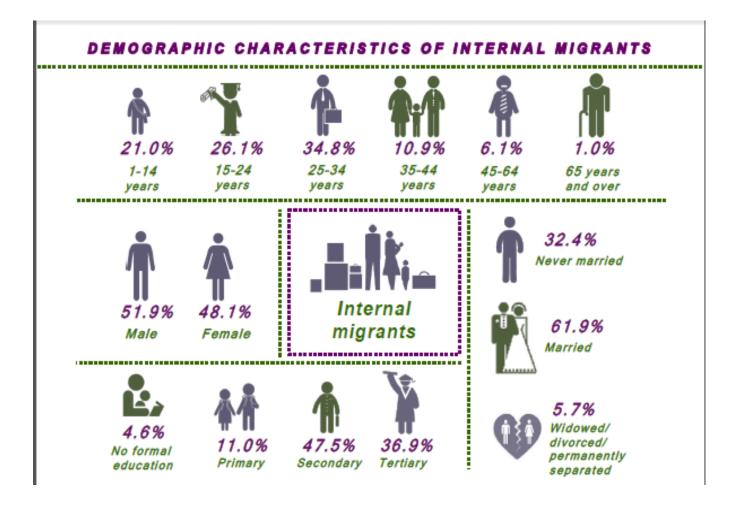






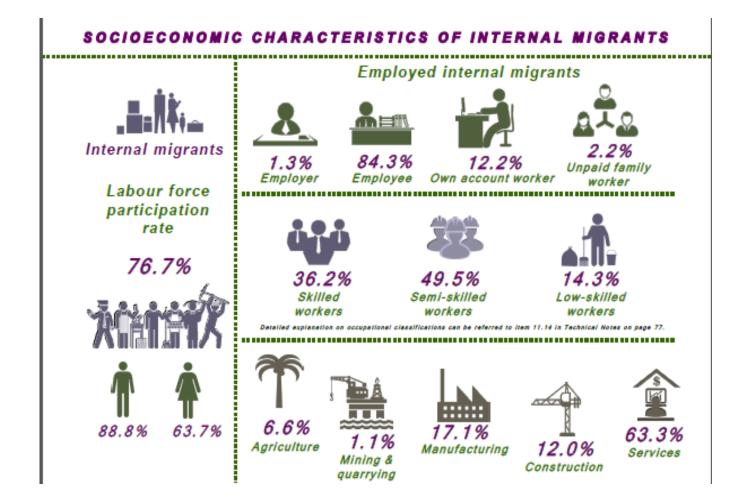


INFOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS (Cont.)





INFOGRAPHICS AND STATISTICS (Cont.)









LIST OF STATISTICS ...

- Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
- Migrants from the population by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- In-migrants, out-migrants, net-migration, gross-migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
- Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
- Internal migrants by migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
- Intra-state migrants by migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Internal migrants and international migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
 (%)
- Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016
- Internal migrants and non-migrants by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)





LIST OF STATISTICS ...(cont.)

- Internal migration rates by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Internal migrants and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by marital status, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Internal migrants and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Labour force participation rates of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex,
 Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Labour force participation rates of internal migrants and non-migrants by migration flows (strata) and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by occupation, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by industry, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)
- Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by status in employment, Malaysia, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 (%)

Sustainable Development Goals



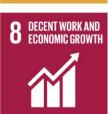




































INTRODUCTION

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT



YAB PM was at the UN Sustainable Development Summit New York, 25 September 2015

Adoption of "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"...

25 September 2015



DOSM'S ROLE IN SDG

Focal Point in Coordination of SDG indicators development

AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Focal Point in ASEAN SDG's indicators development (WGSDGI)

2016 - 2030

Team Members of High Level Group of SDG and Inter-agency Expert Group SDG (IAEG) at Southern Eastern Region

NATIONAL SDG COUNCIL



October 2016

+(1)

Task Force

SDG DOSM

Establishing a multi-stakeholder and participatory governance structure spearheaded by the National SDG Council, chaired by Prime Minister



Formulated a National SDG Roadmap to guide the implementation of Agenda 2030 and SDGs

Phase I (2016-2020) - prioritising SDG according to 11MP

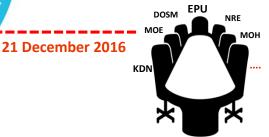
Phase II (2020-2025) - focus on post 2020 goals and targets

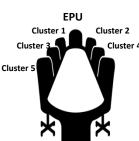
 Phase III (2025 – 2030) – remaining goals and targets in line with Malaysia's capacity and global role

SDG GOVERNANCE

Steering Committee

Technical Committee







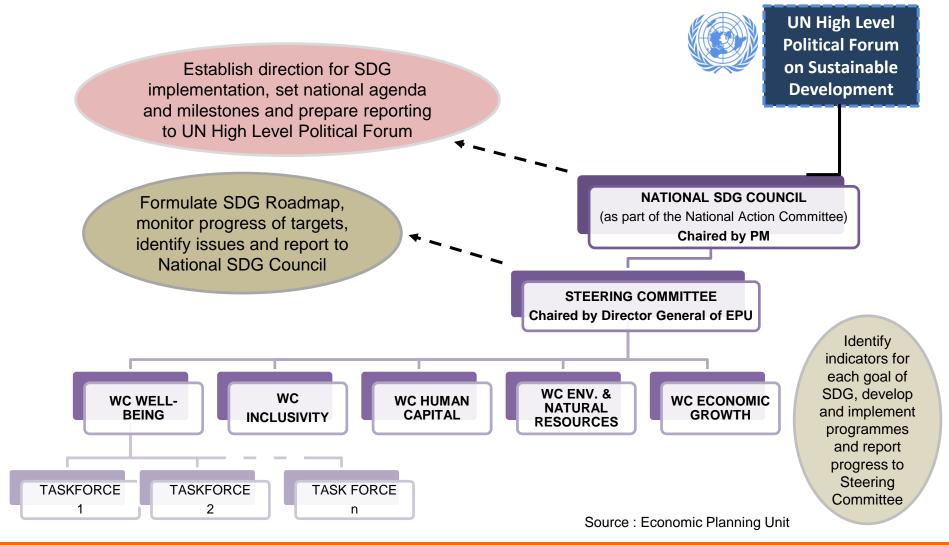
5 Working Committee:

- i) Cluster Inclusivity
- ii) Cluster Well-Being
- iii) Cluster Human Capital
- v) Cluster Environment & Natural Resources
- Cluster Economic Growth





GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF SDG ROADMAP







WORKING COMMITTEES (CLUSTER-BASED)

Working Committee INCLUSIVITY

- •Goal 1 : No Poverty •Goal 2 : Zero Hunger
- •Goal 5 : Gender Equality
- ·Goal 10: Reduced Inequality

Lead: Distribution Section, EPU

Working Committee WELL-BEING

- Goal 3 : Good Health & Well-being
- ·Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities
- ·Goal 16: Peace. Justice and Strong Institutions

Lead: Social Services Section, EPU

Working Committee HUMAN CAPITAL

·Goal 4: Quality Education

> Lead: Human Capital Development Section, EPU

Working Committee ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

- •Goal 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation
- ·Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- ·Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- ·Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land

Lead: **Environment &** Natural Resources Section, EPU

Working Committee ECONOMIC GROWTH

- ·Goal 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth
- ·Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- •Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Lead: Service Industry Section, EPU

DOSM as focal point for Indicators

Each Working Committee will be represented by members of the private sector, NGOs, CSOs and academia Source: Economic Planning Unit







SDG ROADMAP & DIRECTION

Institutional and governance structure for the 2030 Agenda

Formulating a Roadmap for Implementation of SDG:

- Phase I (2016-2020):
 prioritising SDG according to
 11MP
- Phase II (2020-2025):

focus on post 2020 goals and targets

Phase III (2025 – 2030):
 remaining goals and targets in line with Malaysia's capacity and global role

Formulating national indicators and establishing database

Align competencies and organisations with SDG and capacity building

Framework for strategic communication – advocacy, seminars, roundtables and a national portal

Funding – through the 5-year Malaysia Plans, private sector, civil society and international agencies

Source: Economic Planning Unit





DOSM'S ROLES IN SDG

AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Focal Point for the coordination of the development of SDGs Indicators in Malaysia

DOSM's ACTIVITIES on SDGs

The Initial Assessment of SDGs

Indicators

Engagement with related agencies/ministries

- Data Gaps Study
- Develop the Indicators

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Agencies

PARTNERSHIP OF SDG
Multi-stakeholder partnership
engagement for sharing
knowledge and expertise to
support the achievement of the
sustainable development goals
in all state of Malaysia

AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A) High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination, Capacity Building for SDG (HLG-PCCB)

Team member of the South-Eastern Asia in HLG-PCCB for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

B) Inter-agency Expert Group (IAEG-SDG)

Team member of the IAEG-SDG for South-Eastern Asia in the development of SDG Indicators

C) ASEANStats

Focal point SDG to represent Malaysia in the development of SDGs in ASEAN





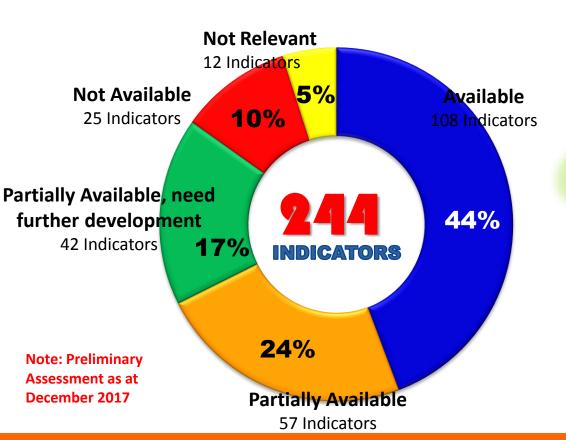


DATA ASSESSMENT

Initial Assessment of Malaysia's SDGs Indicators

169 244

INDICATORS GOALS TARGETS











58%

Social **Environment**

Economy











Peace

Partnership



SDG GOALS 8 & 10

Goal 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth – Cluster: Economic Growth)

- Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (Employment in Informal Sector Survey: Available)
- Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (Salaries & Wages Survey: Partially Available)
- Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (LFS: Partially Available)
- Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (LFS: Available)
- Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (Not Relevant)

Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities – Cluster: Inclusivity)

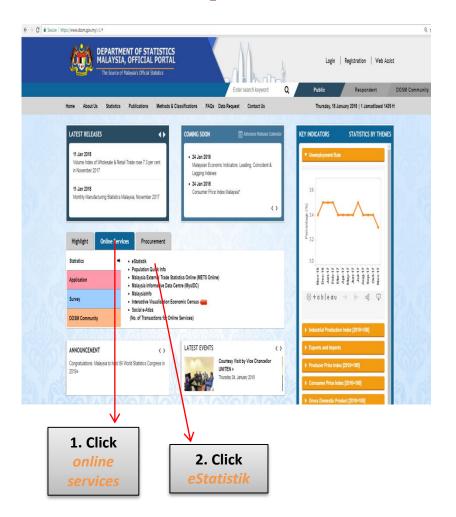
- Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Salaries & Wages Survey: Partially Available)
- Indicator 10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (Not Available)







WHERE MIGRATION STATISTICS CAN BE OBTAINED? Publication/report

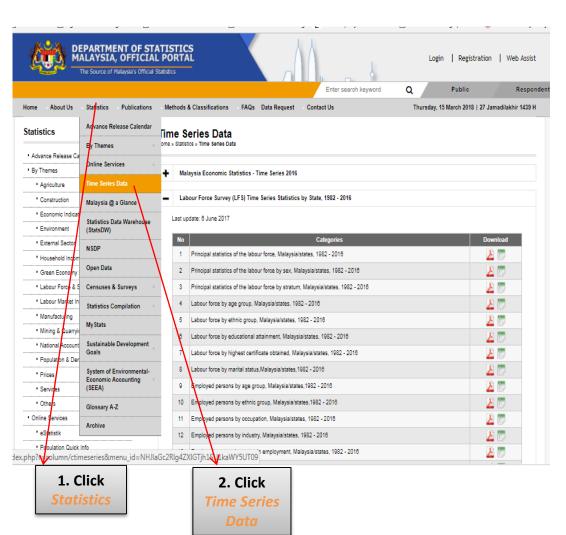


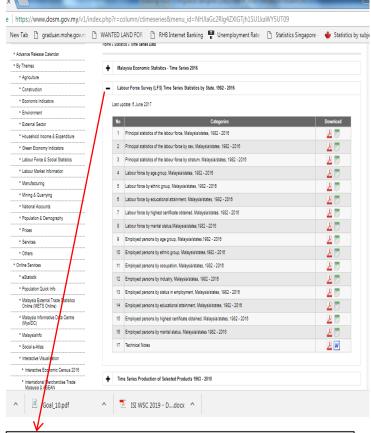






Time series





3. Click Labour Force Survey (LFS) Time Series Statistics by States, 1982-2016





SDGs





Welcoming 62nd ISI WORLD STATISTICS CONGRESS 2019



18 - 23 OGOS 2019 | KUALA LUMPUR

THANK YOU

MANPOWER AND SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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lpc.isiwsc2019@stats.gov.my

http://www.isi2019.org/guidelines-for-participation/

Video

