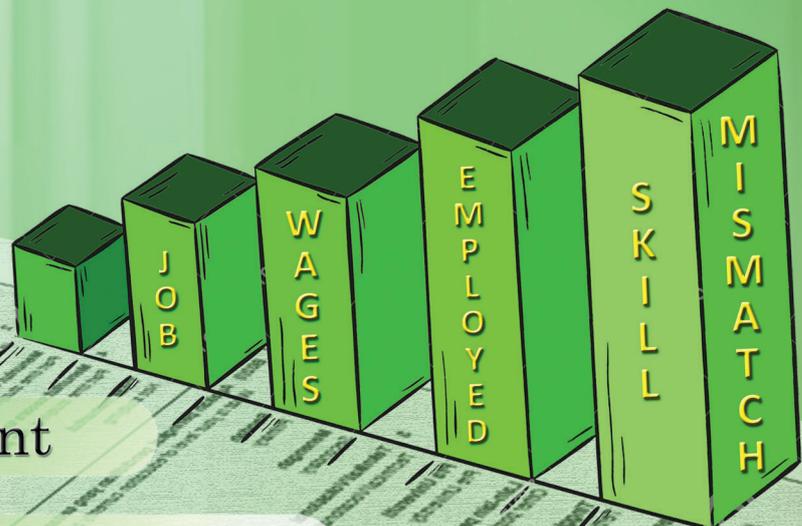




LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2014

REPORT



Unemployment

Labour Underutilisation (LU)

Time Related Underemployment (TRU)

Foreword

The Government of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, through the Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE), Prime Minister's Office conducted the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2014 for Brunei Darussalam starting from 29th September to 26th October 2014. LFS 2014 was the third such survey being conducted in Brunei Darussalam. The earlier surveys were conducted in 1995 and 2008.

The survey was designed and implemented with technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO) as part of a broader project entitled "Revision and Enhancement of the Labour Market Data Sources: Towards Setting Up the Labour Market Information System in Brunei Darussalam."

The LFS 2014 collected latest information on the size, structure, distribution and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other economic characteristics of the population. The Preliminary Report of LFS 2014 was released in July 2015.

This **Report of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2014** presents the final results of LFS 2014, which focuses on the activity status of the population, labour force participation rates, employment status, occupation, industry, sector of employment, income and working hours from work, labour underutilization as well as own-use production of goods and services.

I hope this publication will meet the needs of various users for the purposes of planning, policy-making, researches and for public references.

I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the LFS 2014 Technical Working Committee for their efforts towards the successful completion of LFS 2014 and to the esteemed consultants from the ILO for their expert advice and guidance throughout the entire survey process. I would also like to thank all selected households throughout the country who had participated in the LFS 2014 by providing valuable information.

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October 2015

LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY 2014

Executive summary

Brunei Darussalam conducted its third national Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 2014. The earlier surveys were conducted in 1995 and 2008. The main objective of this survey was to collect the latest information on the size, structure, distribution and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other economic characteristics of the population. It also includes labour underutilization which is in line with the new international standards, adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013.

The survey covered all persons living in private households, excluding the institutional population permanently residing in houses such as hostels; health resorts; correctional establishments etc., as well as persons living in seasonal dwellings and at work-sites. The sample was drawn using a probability design in two-stages based on information from the Population and Housing Census 2011. The effective sample size was composed of 3,462 households covering 17,199 individual household members. The analysis of data quality showed a standard error of the national unemployment rate at 0.2 per cent, an overall non-response rate slightly more than 8 per cent, and survey estimates of selected aggregates consistent with data from other sources.

The survey results are analyzed under thirteen chapters in this report. The main highlights are:

Working age population and labour force

- In 2014, the working age population (aged 15 years and over) was 310,500 persons, composed of 249,800 local population and 60,700 of non-local population.
- Compared with the results of the LFS 1995 and the LFS 2008, the LFS 2014 data showed an accelerated annual growth rate of the local working age population from 2.9 per cent in the period 1995-2008 to 4.3 per cent from 2008-2014. In contrast, the data showed a sharp de-acceleration of the growth rate of the non-local population, from an annual rate of 2.2 per cent from between 1995 and 2008 to a negative rate of -1.7 percent between 2008 and 2014. This mixed pattern of growth of the working age population substantially impacted the trend of the main labour force components in the country.

- The labour force participation rate was 65.6 per cent, considerably higher among the non-local population (86.7 per cent) than local population (60.4 per cent).
- The main labour force indicators of the districts of Brunei Muara and Belait were relatively close to each other and significantly different from Tutong and Temburong districts.

Employment

- Employment totaled 189,600 persons, with local workers accounting for about 72.5 per cent.
- Virtually all employed persons were employees (91.7 per cent). The rest were employers (3.7 per cent), own-account workers (4.1 per cent) and contributing family workers (0.5 per cent).
- Employment was heavily concentrated in the services sector (77.7 per cent), particularly in wholesale and retail trade (11.3 per cent) and public administration (26.2 per cent). Agriculture accounted for only 0.5 per cent and industry for 17.9 per cent of the total employment.
- The top three occupation groups were service and sales workers (19.5 per cent), followed by professionals (17.0 per cent) and technicians and associate professionals (16.2 per cent).
- There were about 30,200 persons working in occupations requiring skill levels below their educational attainment. This skill mismatch represented about 15.9 per cent of total employment. For the youth population 15 - 24 years old, the skill mismatch rate was significantly higher at 22.6 per cent.

Informal sector and informal employment

- About 18,000 persons were employed in the informal sector, corresponding to about 9.5 per cent of the total employment. The informal sector comprises all unregistered private business enterprises that did not keep record of accounts including domestic workers engaged by households. The majorities of the employed persons in the informal sector were non-local workers (65.3 per cent), female (71.3 per cent), and engaged as domestic workers by households (54.4 per cent).

- More than 87,600 employed persons or 46.2 per cent of the total employed population had informal employment without social security coverage, paid sick leave and paid annual leave. Around 69,800 workers with informal employment were employed in the formal sector.

Working time and income from employment

- Average hours usually worked per week at the main job were 46.8 hours, slightly lower for females (46.1 hours) than for males (47.3 hours). Some 30.9 per cent of the employed population was usually working more than 48 hours per week at all jobs. The relative percentage of persons with excessive hours of work was significantly higher among the non-local workers (61.8 per cent) than among local workers (19.2 per cent).
- Average monthly cash income from employment at all jobs was BND1,874, with BND2,065 for local workers and BND1,374 for non-local workers.
- The size distribution of earnings showed considerable inequality. The top ten percentile of employees were earning on average BND16.20 per hour against BND1.40 per hour among the bottom ten percentile of the distribution.

Female employment

- The female employed population was concentrated in a narrow range of occupations as compared to the male range of occupations. About 34.9 per cent of managerial occupations were held by female workers, somewhat below their share of 42.7 per cent in total employment. The data however showed that the average hourly cash income from employment at all jobs was BND9.60 for female employees only slightly lower than BND9.90 per hour for male employees.

Unemployment and labour underutilization

- The total number of unemployed was about 14,100 persons, mostly among the local population of 13,600 persons. The overall unemployment rate was 6.9 per cent, slightly higher among females (7.8 per cent) than among males (6.2 per cent).

- The youth unemployment rate was 25.3 per cent involving about 6,800 youth 15 - 24 years old. The number of young persons who were neither in employment, nor in education or training was 12,800 persons, corresponding to 17.2 per cent of total youth population.
- In total, about 38,800 persons were affected by labour underutilization, either as time-related underemployed, or as unemployed, or in the potential labour force as available non-jobseekers or unavailable jobseekers. The combined measure of labour underutilization was 18.0 per cent, more than double the national unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent.

Participation in training programmes

- In total an estimated 26,400 persons participated in at least one training course outside the regular education during the last 12 months before the survey, 23,300 persons of working age 15 years old and over, and 1,800 of them youth 15-24 years old. Training programmes in education were the most successful, in the sense that 95.6 per cent of the participants were currently employment, the highest employment rate among the different training programmes.

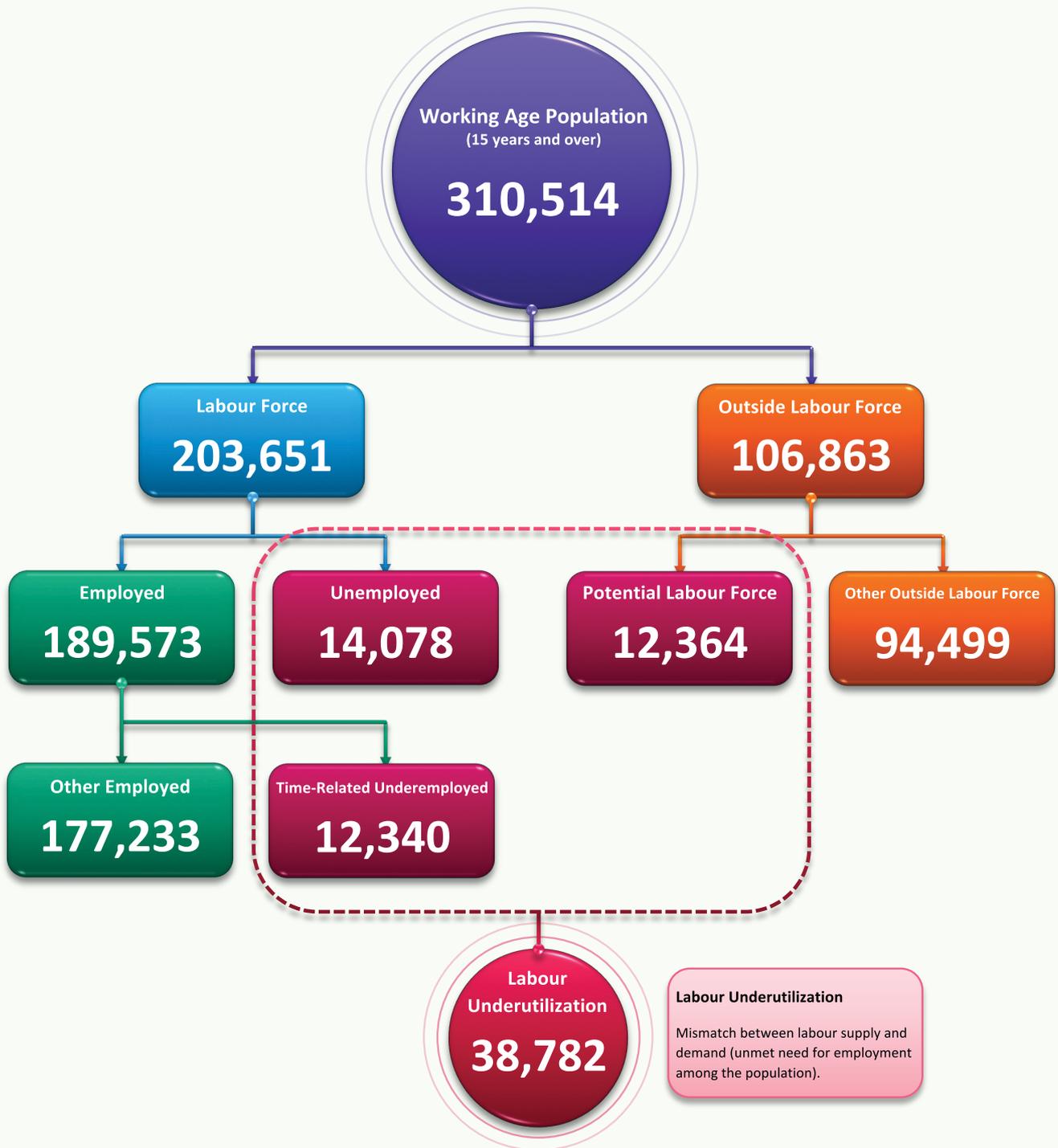
Own-use production

- There were about 34,600 persons engaged in own-use production of goods. On average, they spent 5.1 hours per week, mostly cultivating land or kitchen gardens for crops, fruits or similar products.
- There were also about 248,900 persons, mostly females, engaged in own-use production of services such unpaid housework or home maintenance for members of own household or family and so on. Time spent on these activities on average was about 23.7 hours per week. Some 23,000 persons engaged in own use production of goods and 163,300 person engaged in own use production of services were in the labour force, combining their activity with employment or as unemployed seeking employment.

Labour market headline indicators		Total	Sex		Local	Non-local
			Male	Female		
Working age population (aged 15 years and over)	Pop15+ = LF + NLF	310,514	159,769	150,745	249,773	60,741
Labour force	LF = E + U	203,651	115,732	87,919	150,973	52,678
Labour force participation rate	LF / Pop15+	65.6%	72.4%	58.3%	60.4%	86.7%
Employed	E	189,573	108,531	81,041	137,412	52,161
Employment to population ratio	E / Pop15+	61.1%	67.9%	53.8%	55.0%	85.9%
Age group						
15 – 24		20,175	12,116	8,059	15,840	4,335
25 – 64		166,579	94,496	72,083	118,914	47,664
64 and over		2,819	1,919	900	2,657	162
Educational attainment						
Primary and below		21,102	10,665	10,437	10,467	10,635
Secondary		104,928	62,934	41,994	79,624	25,304
Technical and vocational		27,135	15,993	11,142	21,331	5,804
Tertiary		36,407	18,939	17,468	25,989	10,417
Employment status						
Employees		173,772	98,652	75,121	123,547	50,225
Employers		7,009	5,039	1,970	5,672	1,336
Own-account workers		7,795	4,470	3,324	7,222	573
Contributing family workers		997	370	627	970	27
Sector						
Public		88,694	49,422	39,272	83,417	5,277
Private		100,879	59,110	41,769	53,994	46,884
Unemployed	U	14,078	7,201	6,877	13,561	517
Unemployed rate	LU1	6.9%	6.2%	7.8%	9.0%	1.0%
Youth unemployment rate		25.3%	23.5%	27.8%	29.9%	1.6%
Age group						
15 – 24		6,826	3,724	3,103	6,755	71
25 – 64		7,227	3,463	3,764	6,781	446
64 and over		25	14	11	25	-
Educational attainment						
Primary and below		917	418	499	833	84
Secondary		9,332	4,788	4,544	9,200	131
Technical and vocational		1,868	1,083	786	1,809	59
Tertiary		1,961	912	1,049	1,719	242
Outside labour force	NLF	106,863	44,037	62,826	98,800	8,063
Potential labour force	PLF	12,364	5,343	7,021	11,348	1,016
Other outside labour force		94,499	38,694	55,805	87,452	7,047
Labour underutilization*		38,782	19,456	19,326	36,514	2,268
Unemployment	U	14,078	7,201	6,877	13,561	517
Time-related underemployment	TRU	12,340	6,912	5,427	11,605	735
Potential labour force	PLF	12,364	5,343	7,021	11,348	1,016
LU1 (Unemployment rate)	LU1 = U / LF	6.9%	6.2%	7.8%	9.0%	1.0%
LU2 (Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment)	LU2 = (U + TRU) / LF	13.0%	12.2%	14.0%	16.7%	2.4%
LU3 (Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force)	LU3 = (U + PLF) / (LF + PLF)	12.2%	10.4%	14.6%	15.3%	2.9%
LU4 (Composite measure of labour underutilization)	LU4 = (U + TRU + PLF) / (LF + PLF)	18.0%	16.1%	20.4%	22.5%	4.2%

*Labour underutilization is mismatch between labour supply and demand (unmet need for employment among the population)

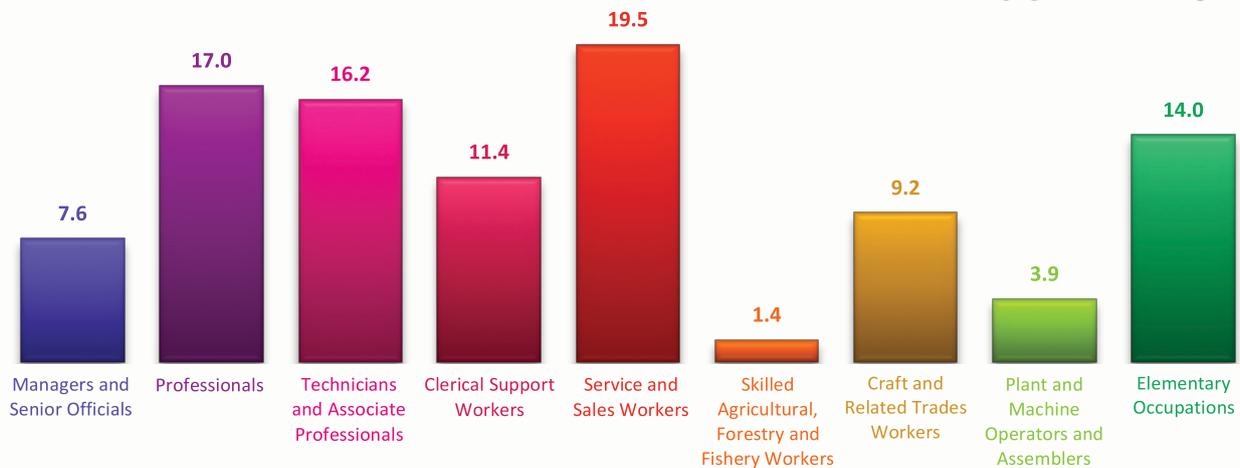
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Labour market headline indicators	Total	Sex		Local	Non-local
		Male	Female		
Employed population by occupation	189,573	108,531	81,041	137,412	52,161
Managers and Senior Officials	14,390	9,549	4,841	11,021	3,369
Professionals	32,219	14,490	17,729	27,706	4,512
Technicians and Associate Professionals	30,640	19,959	10,681	25,091	5,549
Clerical Support Workers	21,555	6,710	14,845	20,438	1,117
Service and Sales Workers	37,005	24,490	12,515	27,758	9,247
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,583	2,004	578	2,124	459
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17,383	14,124	3,259	6,713	10,670
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,342	7,131	210	4,915	2,427
Elementary Occupations	26,456	10,074	16,382	11,645	14,811
Employed population by industry	189,573	108,531	81,041	137,412	52,161
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	1,002	653	349	609	394
Mining and Quarrying	10,123	7,623	2,500	8,464	1,659
Manufacturing	6,968	3,688	3,280	3,203	3,764
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Industrial Activities	3,379	2,621	758	2,810	569
Construction	13,465	11,426	2,039	3,995	9,470
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21,422	12,905	8,516	12,226	9,196
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	10,095	6,563	3,532	5,228	4,867
Transportation and Storage	4,401	3,450	951	3,669	732
Information and Communication	4,984	3,026	1,958	4,205	779
Financial and Insurance Activities	4,374	1,921	2,453	4,339	35
Real Estate Activities	669	379	290	453	216
Professional, Technical, Administrative and Support Services	10,869	7,531	3,338	8,283	2,586
Public Administration	49,685	31,278	18,407	47,473	2,212
Education	18,786	5,626	13,160	16,923	1,863
Human Health and Social Work Activities	6,764	2,103	4,661	5,801	963
Other Service Activities	4,455	2,523	1,931	2,947	1,508
Activities of Households as Employers of Domestic Personnel	10,711	883	9,828	33	10,677
Inadequately defined	7,421	4,331	3,090	6,750	672

Distribution (%) of Employed Population by Occupation, 2014, Brunei Darussalam

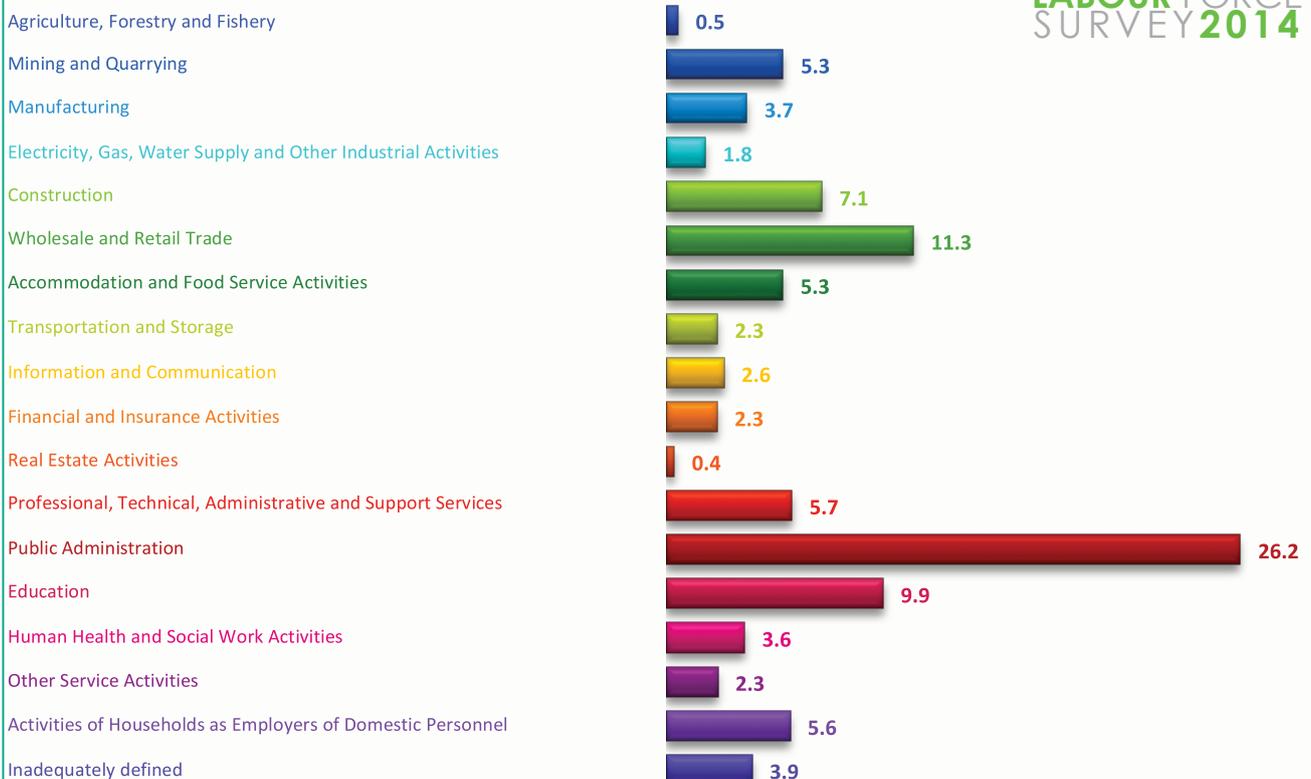
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Distribution (%)

Distribution (%) of Employed Population by Industry, 2014, Brunei Darussalam

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2014



Distribution (%)