



Selected Social Statistics



SERIES 9

JUNE 2008

Introduction

In support of the government's endeavor to create a caring society, Social Security Organization (SOCSO) and Employees Provident Funds (EPF) play an important role in ensuring and providing social security in Malaysia particularly the employed.

SOCSO is formed so as to ensure the social security of employed Malaysia citizens and their dependants are assured. Besides providing benefits to workers, SOCSO is also actively involved in raising awareness with regards to health and safety among employees and employers.

EPF's function is meant to provide retirements benefit to their members through the management of their savings in order to ensure that employers are responsible of contributing to the EPF.

The increase in SOCSO's and EPF's contributions as highlighted in this publication present the increased in awareness amongst employees and employers as a whole.

Content

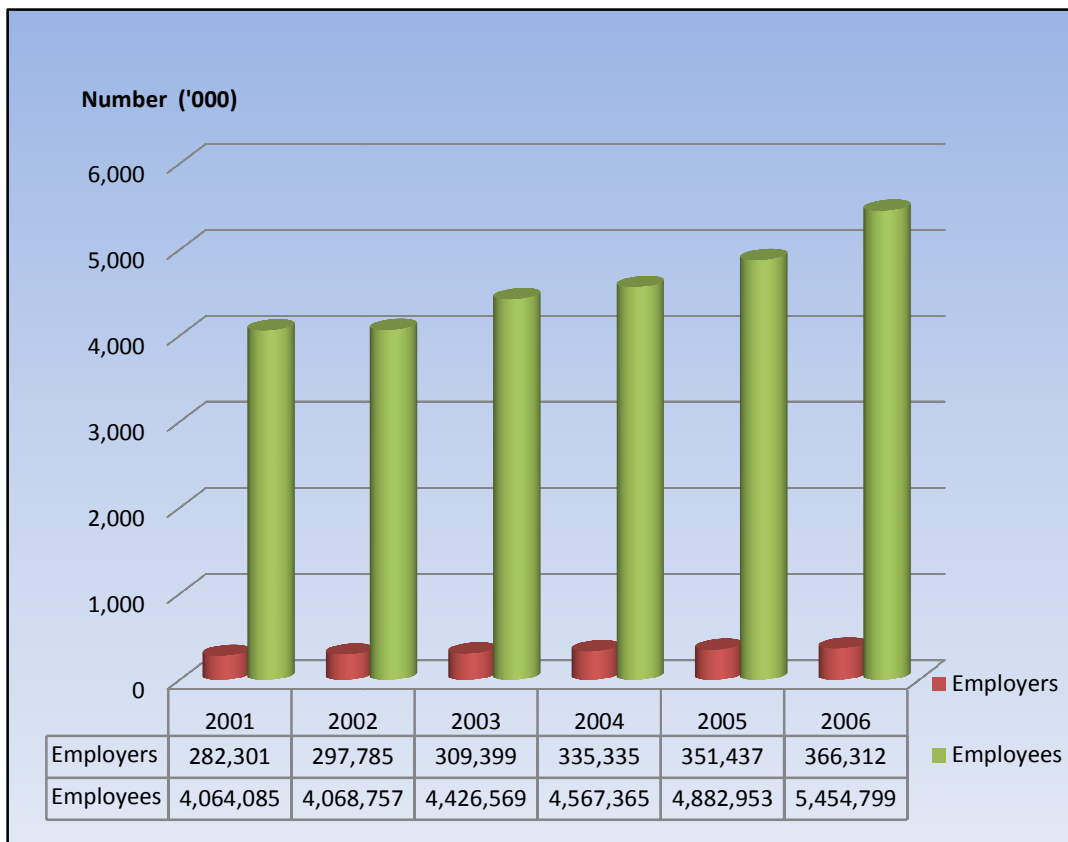
The Selected Social Statistics Series 9, highlights the following:

1. SOCSO : Registered employees and employers (active*), 2001-2006
2. SOCSO : Benefit recipients by categories, 2001-2006
3. Number of industrial accidents by cause of accidents, 2001-2006
4. Number of industrial accidents by sector, 2003-2006
5. Number of cases settled by SOCSO by type, 2001-2006
6. Number of employers and employees (active*) registered with EPF, 2001-2006
7. EPF : Annual contributions, 2001-2006
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10. EPF : Withdrawals by selected scheme, 2001-2006

Source

Data are obtained from Social Security Organization (SOCSO) and Employees Provident Funds (EPF).

1. SOCSO : Registered employees and employers (active*), 2001-2006



Note : (active*) means one or more contribution is made in that year.

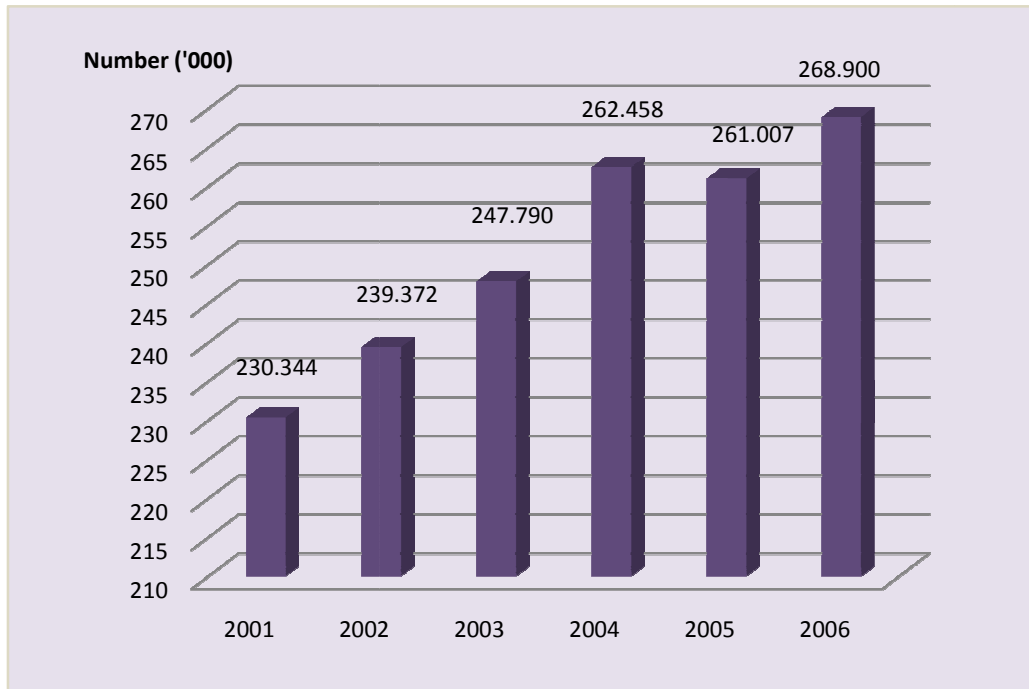
Source: Social Security Organization

Overall, the number of active registered employers continued to increase from 2001 to 2006. The same trend is observed for active registered employees.

The highest number of active employers was recorded in 2006 (366,312 employers), an increase of 4.2 per cent compared to 2005 (351,437 employers). The lowest was 282,301 employers in 2001.

The number of active employees increased 11.7 per cent to 5.5 million in 2006 compared to 4.9 million in 2005. The lowest was recorded in 2001 with 4.1 million employees.

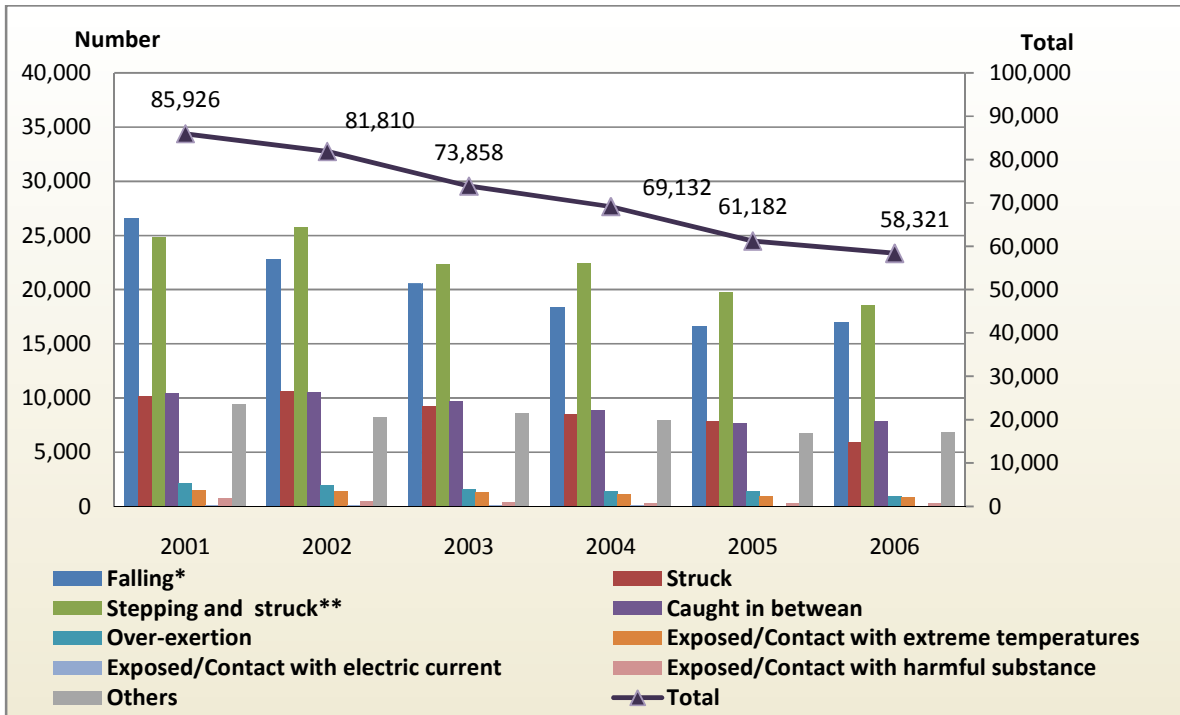
2. SOCSO : Benefit recipients by categories, 2001-2006



Source: Social Security Organization

The number of benefit recipients continued to increase from 2001 to 2004. However, the number declined (0.55 per cent) in 2005 and rebounded in 2006. The highest number of benefit recipients was in 2006 (268,900 recipients) while the lowest was in 2001 (230,344 recipients).

3. Number of industrial accidents by cause of accidents, 2001-2006



Cause of accidents	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Falling	26,548	22,770	20,522	18,379	16,529	16,974
Struck *	10,146	10,599	9,261	8,524	7,813	5,915
Stepping and struck**	24,855	25,730	22,365	22,409	19,710	18,621
Caught in between object	10,405	10,518	9,735	8,882	7,663	7,859
Over-exertion	2,137	1,923	1,610	1,435	1,409	965
Exposed/Contact with extreme temperatures	1,529	1,415	1,309	1,159	1,000	853
Exposed/Contact with electric current	62	93	64	70	42	33
Exposed/Contact with harmful substance	796	508	390	316	255	258
Others	9,448	8,254	8,602	7,958	6,761	6,843

* - By falling object

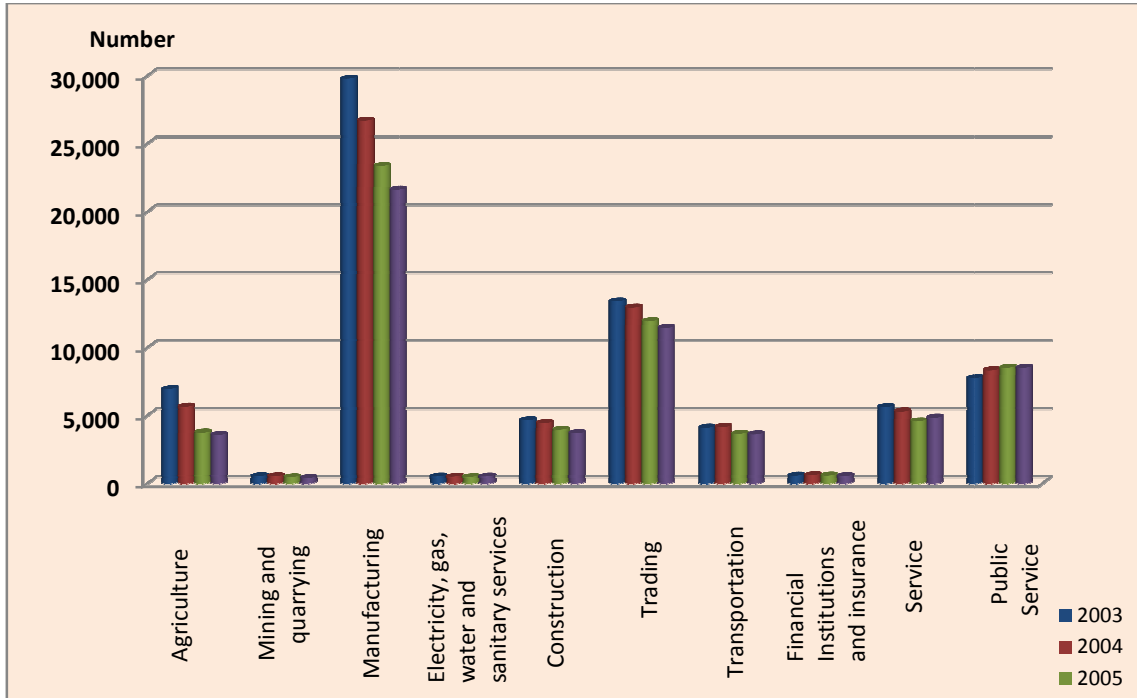
** - Excluding falling object

Source: Social Security Organization

The number of industrial accidents showed a declining trend from 85,926 in 2001 to 58,321 in 2006. Most of the reported accidents is caused by *stepping and struck* with an object (excluding falling object). The highest number of cases was recorded in 2002 with 25,730 cases.

The second highest reported cases is *falling* which was recorded in 2001 (26,548 cases). Between 2001 to 2005, the number of reported cases in this category declined. However, a marginal increase of 2.6 per cent was recorded in 2006.

4. Number of industrial accidents by sector, 2003-2006



Sector	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	6,947	5,644	3,734	3,567
Mining and quarrying	536	533	459	394
Manufacturing	29,780	26,690	23,350	21,609
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	510	496	465	509
Construction	4,654	4,445	3,948	3,686
Trading	13,395	12,948	11,930	11,430
Transportation	4,104	4,151	3,643	3,610
Financial institutions and insurance	572	605	581	538
Service	5,617	5,295	4,570	4,832
Public service	7,743	8,325	8,502	8,502

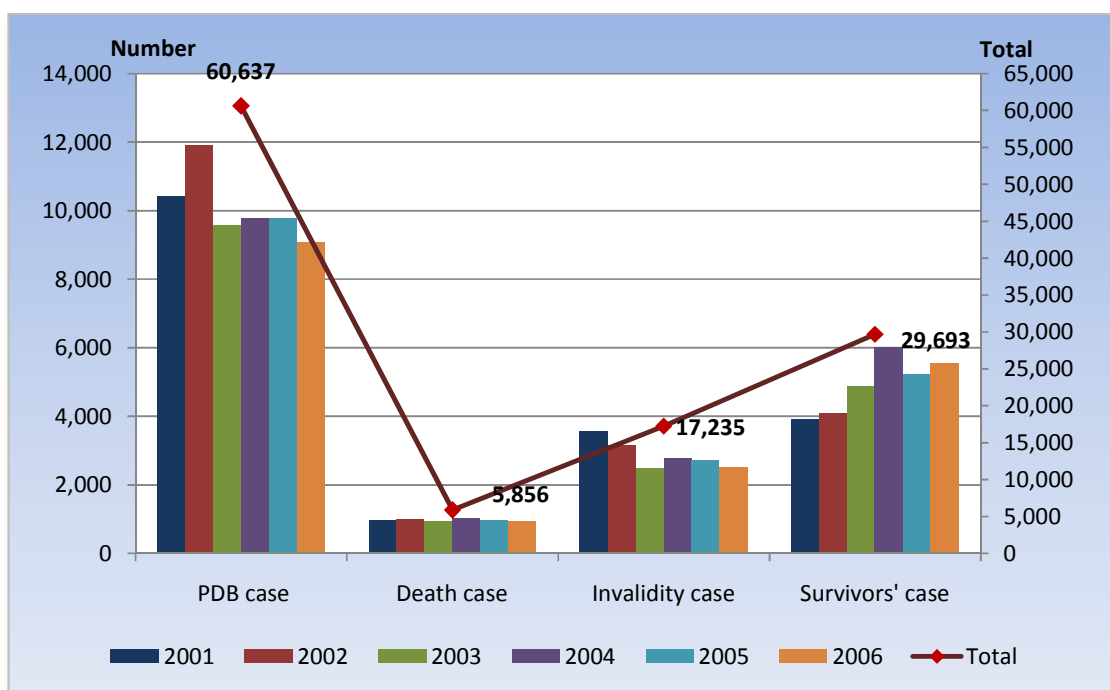
Source: Social Security Organization

Between 2003 to 2006, distribution by sector shows that manufacturing sector recorded the highest number of industrial accidents. The number of accidents in manufacturing sector was the highest in 2003 (29,780). However the number of cases dropped by 27.5 per cent to 21,609 cases in 2006.

The second highest number of industrial accidents was reported in trading sector. The number of cases in this sector declined by 14.7 per cent from 13,395 cases in 2003 to 11,430 cases in 2006.

Overall, there was smaller number of industrial accidents reported in mining and quarrying sector, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services and in financial institutions and insurance sectors.

5. Number of cases settled by SOCSO by type, 2001-2006



Year	PDB case	Death case	Invalidity case	Survivors' case
2001	10,423	976	3,580	3,912
2002	11,932	989	3,173	4,095
2003	9,589	958	2,481	4,884
2004	9,796	1,034	2,770	6,020
2005	9,796	973	2,715	5,220
2006	9,101	926	2,516	5,562

Explanation note :

PDB – Permanent Disablement

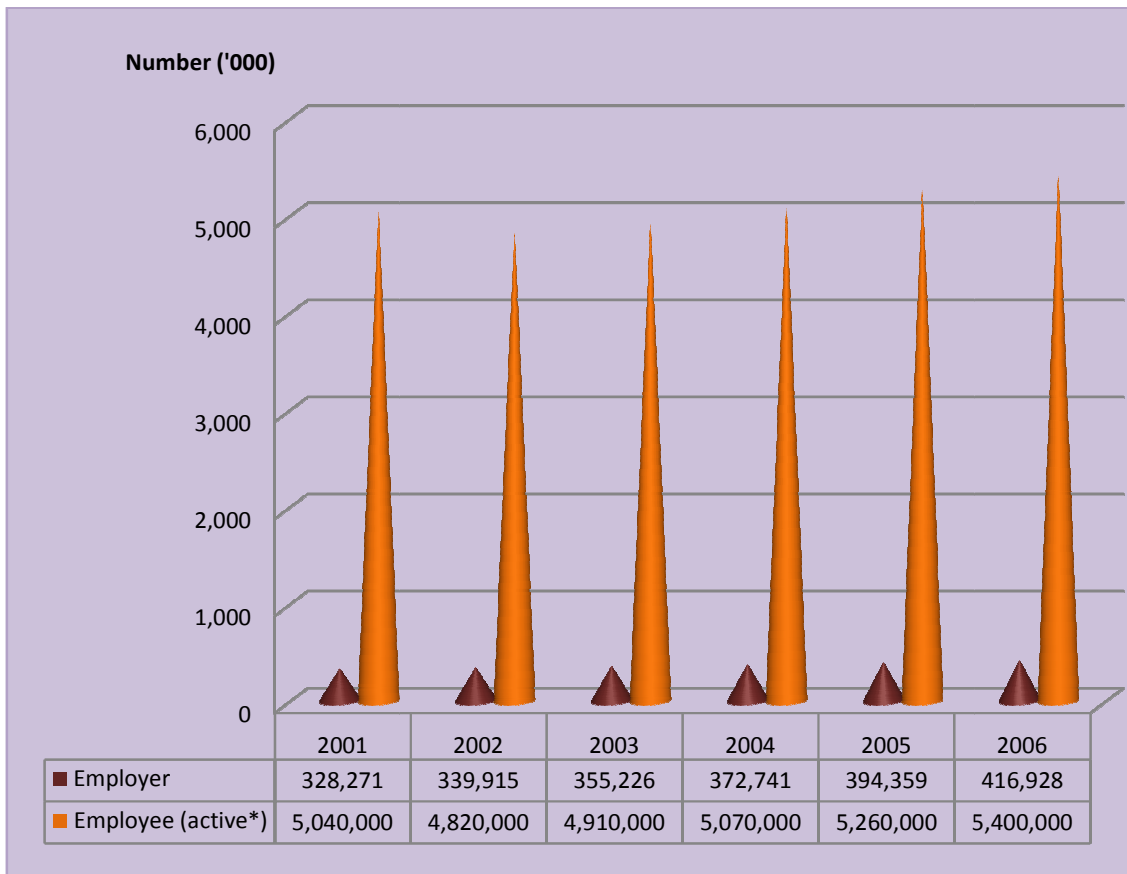
'Case settled' refers to benefit recipients who received payment in full or monthly.

Source: Social Security Organization

During 2001 to 2006, the highest number of cases settled by SOCSO was Permanent Disablement (PDB) with 60,637 cases, followed by Survivors' case (29,693 cases), invalidity case (17,235 cases) and death case (5,856 cases).

The highest number of PDB cases settled was in 2002 (11,932 cases) while survivors' and death cases were in 2004 with 6,020 and 1,034 cases respectively. The highest number of cases settled was in 2001 with 3,580 cases.

6. Number of employers and employees (active*) registered with EPF, 2001-2006



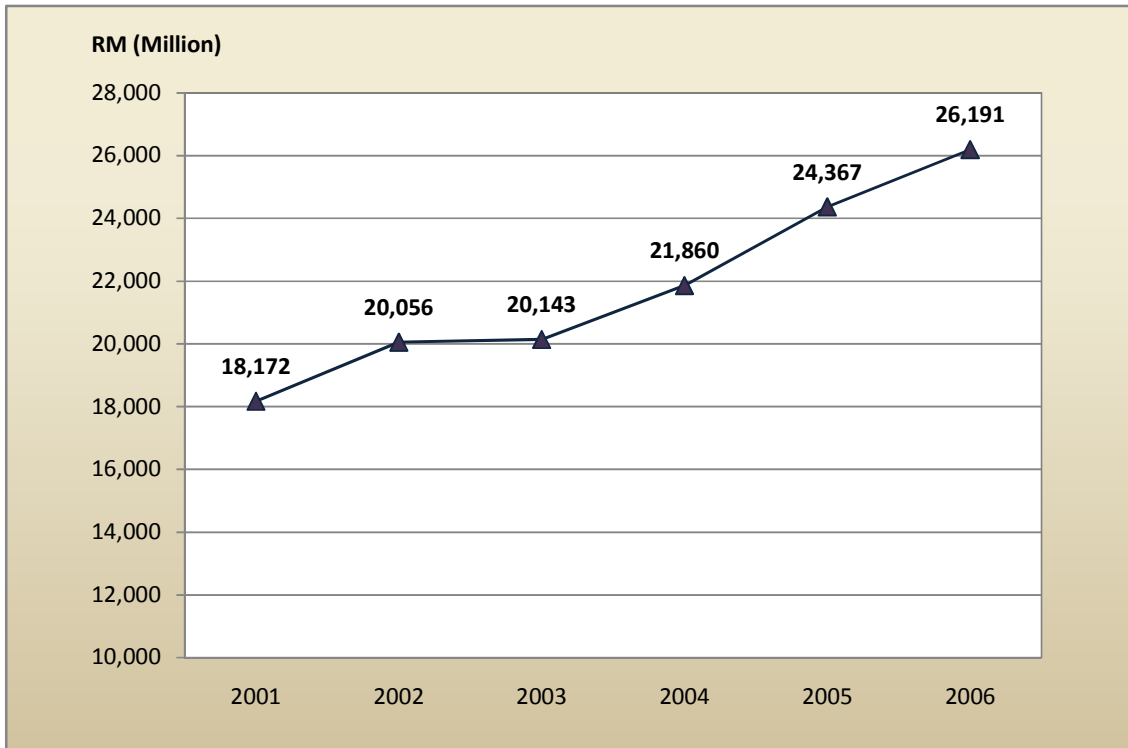
Source: The Employees Provident Funds

Explanation Note: (active*) means one or more contribution is made in that year.

The number of employers contributing to EPF has gradually increased from 328,271 in 2001 to 416,928 in 2006.

The number of active member was highest in 2006 amounting to 5.40 million, an increase of 12.8 percent compared to 4.82 million in 2002. The highest number of registered employers was also recorded in 2006, an increase of 5.72 per cent to 416,928 employers compared to 394,359 employers in the previous year.

7. EPF : Annual contributions, 2001-2006

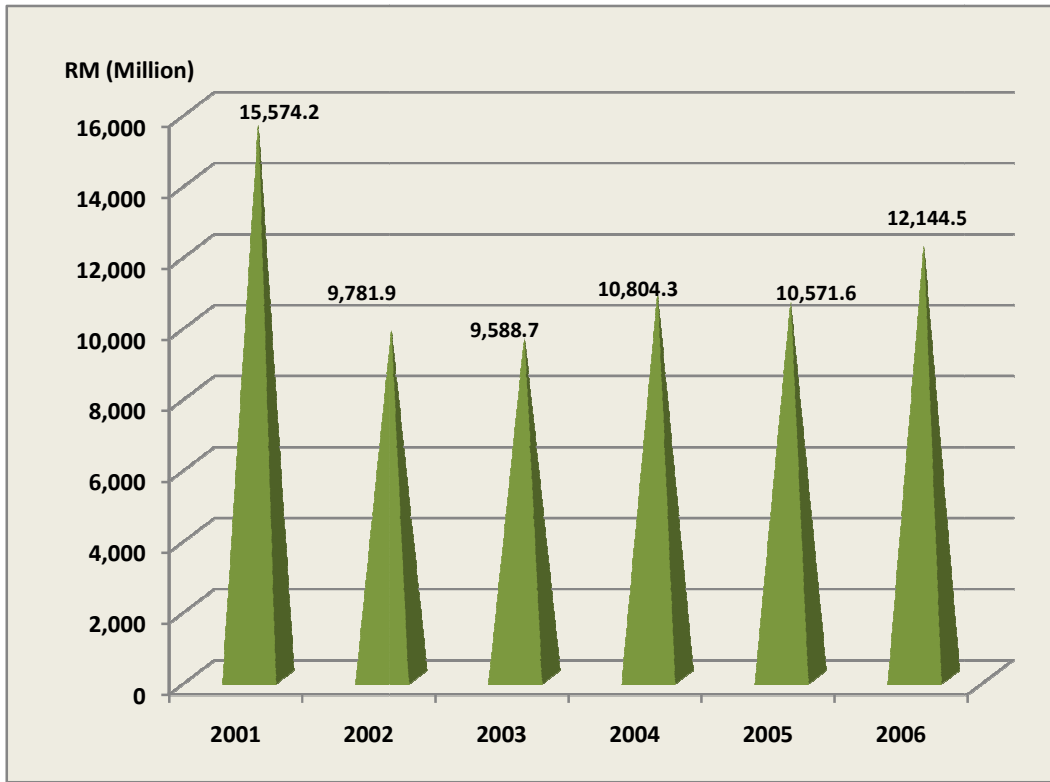


Source: The Employees Provident Funds

The annual contribution to EPF continued to increase in tandem with the increase in the number of contributors.

The total contribution collected and credited into member's account in 2006 was the highest ever recorded (RM26.20 billion) followed by 2005 (RM24.37 billion). The least amount was in 2001 (RM18.17 billion).

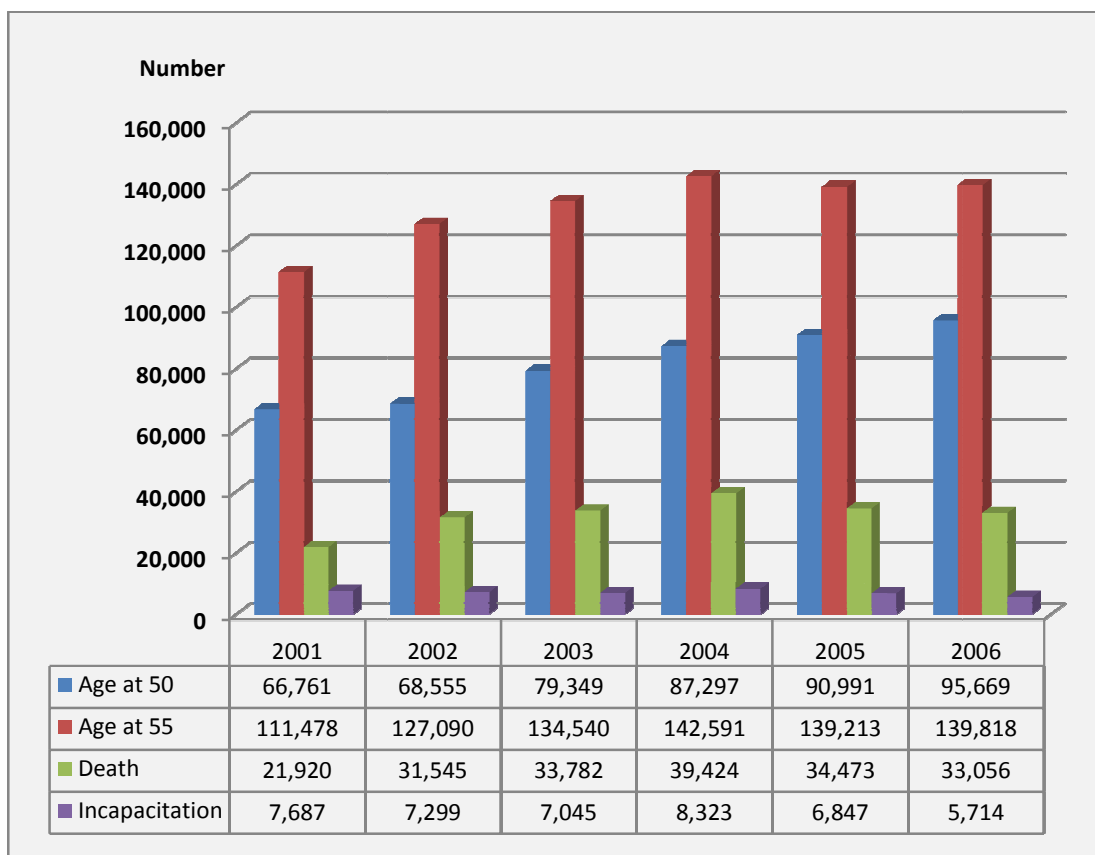
8. EPF : Withdrawals by scheme, 2001-2006



Source: The Employees Provident Funds

As of 2001 to 2006, saving withdrawals fluctuated with the highest withdrawals recorded in 2001 amounting to RM15.57 billion and the lowest in 2003 with RM9.59 billion.

9. EPF : Number of withdrawal by selected scheme, 2001-2006



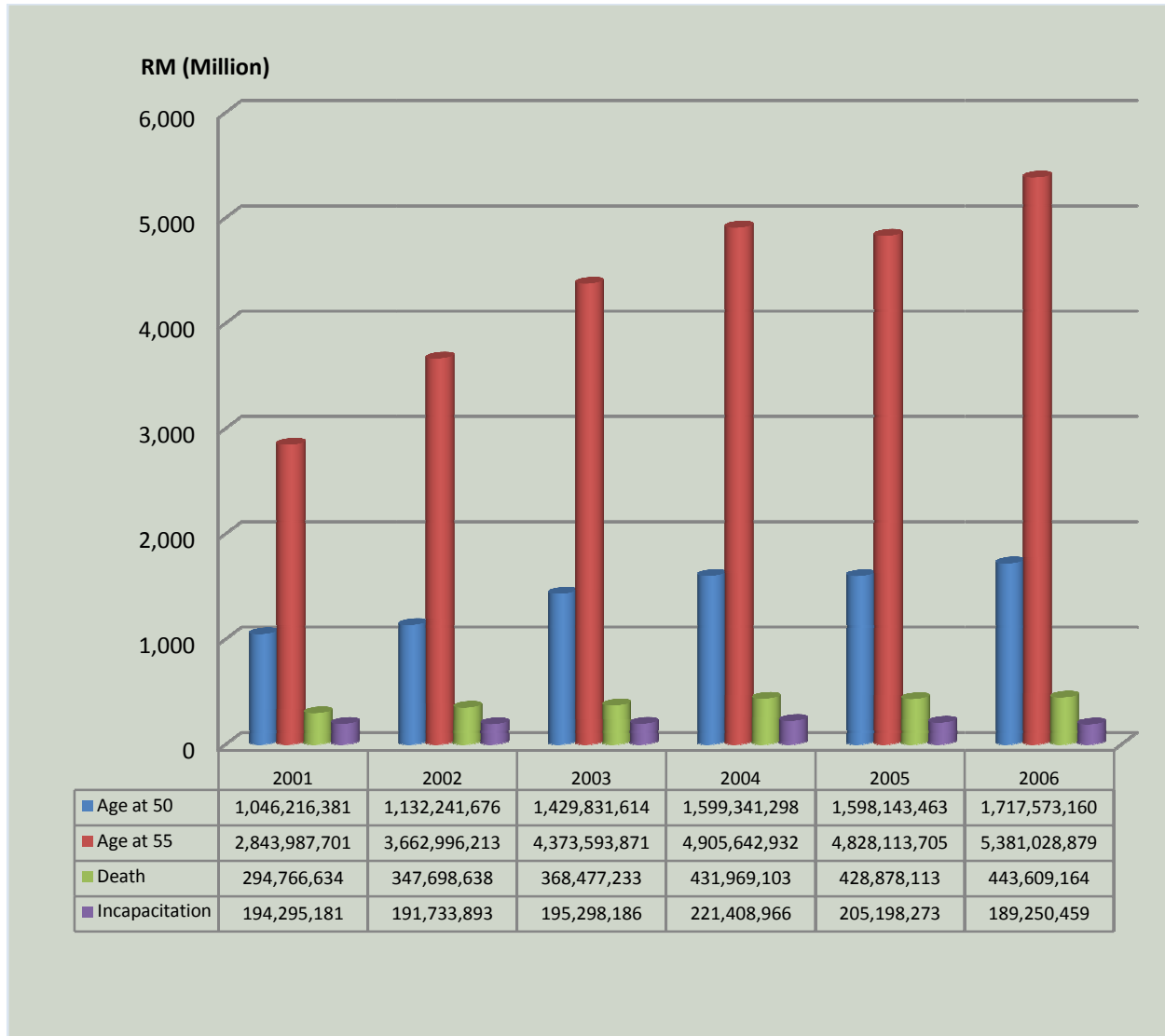
Source: The Employees Provident Funds

Saving was withdrawn by members in various ways which include withdrawals at age 55, withdrawals at age 50, death withdrawals and incapacitation withdrawals.

In 2001 to 2006, the highest withdrawals was via age 55 with the highest number was recorded in 2004 (142,591 withdrawals). This was followed by withdrawals at age 50 with the highest number in 2006 (95,669 withdrawals).

Incapacitation withdrawals and death withdrawals by member's dependent were highest in 2004, amounting to 8,323 and 39,424 withdrawn respectively.

10. EPF : Withdrawals by selected scheme, 2001-2006



Source: The Employees Provident Funds

In 2006, the highest withdrawals was via age 55 amounting to RM5.38 billion, followed by withdrawals at age 50 (RM1.72 billion), death withdrawals (RM443.61 billion) and incapacitation withdrawals (RM189.25 billion).