

Session 1
Introduction to Data Integration:

Country Presentation

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON DATA INTEGRATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:
MALAYSIA EXPERIENCE

Quick Glance About Malaysia



- Malaysia's population was **32.5 million** in 2019, making it the **44th most populated country**. People within the 15–64 age group constitute 69.7 percent of the total population; the 0–14 age group corresponds to 23.5 percent; while senior citizens aged 65 years or older make up 6.8 percent.

- Malaysia is very special among unique countries in the world. Malaysia special because of the **diversity of races, religions, and cultures**. As a result of the diversity, Malaysian produce a very unique element that other countries don't have.

- **4 UNESCO-designated World Heritage Sites** are found in Malaysia: Gunung Mulu National Park, Kinabalu Park, the historic cities of Melaka and George Town, and the archaeological heritage site of the Lenggong Valley.

- The Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur were the world's tallest buildings until 2004. Standing 451.9 meters (1,483 feet) high with 88 stories, the structures remain as the **world's tallest twin buildings**.

About Department of Statistics Malaysia, DOSM

- DOSM was established in 1949 under the Statistics Ordinance 1949 and was then known as Bureau of Statistics.

- In 1965, the name of Bureau of Statistics was changed to the Department of Statistics, Malaysia and was operating under the provisions of Statistics Act 1965. The Department's functions and role had expanded whereby the data/information collected included the economy and social areas.

- The Department's headquarters is located in the Federal Government Administrative Center, Putrajaya and has **16** state offices in every state. Operational offices were set up in several states to further strengthen the data collection activities. There were a total of **3,400** staff employed by DOSM.

Are you integrating data?

If yes, when did you start and why?

Yes, currently we're integrating our data. This initiative was taken to:

- Compliment the census and survey data
- Improve the statistics compilation
- Update the business registrar (company status, financial performance, human resource data etc)

Examples of national data integration

Example 1:

Objective:

- Using of administrative data to complement the Population Census Data

Type of data sources being integrated:

E.g: Number of public service staff, number of disable people, number of non-citizen, number of registered voters etc.

Methods used:

- Data will be integrated using SAS software

Example 2:

Objective:

- To complement the compilation of Informal Sector statistics.

Type of data sources being integrated:

- Informal Sector database with Informal Sector System and Micro Industry System (SIIM) .

Methods used:

- Integration through system-to-system

Challenges and solutions

What are the biggest challenges you face in integrating data?

- **No synchronization/ harmonization** of concepts, definitions, codes and classifications among agencies
- **Data cannot be shared** due to certain acts/ legal procedures in agencies
- **Limitations of agencies** to fulfil the data sharing requirement: human resources, time, skills etc.
- **Data quality**: Not updated and incomplete
- **Silo** database
- Limitations of **infrastucture** in DOSM to support a comprehensive, real-time data sharing with agencies.

What solutions have you developed or are considering?

- Harmonization of standard codes among Public sector through Public Sector Data Dictionary (DDSA) has been implemented since 2012.
- Developing an act of data sharing to synchronize and coordinate data sharing among agencies.
- Development of Enterprise Architecture (EA) through Smart Data Partnership Module in DOSM Database by 2021 to promote data sharing culture within DOSM and other agencies. This module will enable transparency, and harness modern technologies to strengthen the governance and practices.
- Extensive engagement with agencies to create awareness on the importance of data sharing: interactive session, video, etc

Final word

- We strongly agree that the data integration should be implemented to enhance the data available and to gain insights into our society, economy and environment. These insights support important government policies for a better decision making.
- Thus, we will continually support the continued work and effort of the Asia and the Pacific Data Integration Community of Practice (DI-CoP) to enhance the capacity building on data integration.
- We are also look forward to engage with all the group members to discuss the best practices in enhancing data integration and receive technical assistance as well.