



**MALAYSIA**

# **BANCI EKONOMI** *ECONOMIC CENSUS*

## **2016**

**KESELURUHAN SEKTOR**  
*ALL SECTORS*

**Pemakluman/Announcement:**

**Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day 2017 adalah “ Data Berkualiti. Kehidupan Sejahtera”.**

*Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day 2017 theme is “Better Data. Better Lives”.*

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

Diterbitkan oleh:

**Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia**

Blok C6, Kompleks C,  
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,  
62514 Putrajaya,  
**MALAYSIA**

Tel. : 03-8885 7000  
Faks : 03-8888 9248  
Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>  
Facebook : [www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia](http://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia)  
Twitter : <https://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia>

Harga /Price : RM65.00

Diterbitkan pada Disember 2017

**Hakcipta terpelihara.**

Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:  
"Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia".

*Published by:*

**Department of Statistics, Malaysia**

Block C6, Complex C,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre,  
62514 Putrajaya,  
**MALAYSIA**

Tel. : 03-8885 7000  
Fax : 03-8888 9248  
Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>  
Facebook : [www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia](http://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia)  
Twitter : <https://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia>

*Published December 2017*

**All rights reserved.**

*No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia.*

*Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following.*

*"Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia."*

**ISBN 978-967-2000-28-0**

## KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini memaparkan perangkaan bagi keseluruhan sektor ekonomi yang diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2016 bagi tahun rujukan 2015. Banci ini meliputi pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam semua sektor ekonomi yang dikelaskan di bawah Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008*. Kali terakhir banci ini dijalankan adalah pada tahun 2011 bagi tahun rujukan 2010.

Data utama yang berkaitan dengan nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini. Maklumat pekerja mengikut kelulusan dan pemilikan wanita turut dipaparkan. Data tersebut boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan infografik perangkaan keseluruhan sektor ekonomi diikuti bahagian kedua mengandungi ringkasan penemuan bagi keseluruhan sektor ekonomi. Penerangan aspek teknikal seperti skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta pembolehubah utama disertakan di bahagian ketiga bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan, manakala bahagian keempat pula memaparkan jadual perangkaan terperinci.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama yang diberikan oleh responden dan juga semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam menjayakan banci ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

**Disember 2017**

## **PREFACE**

*This publication presents statistics on all economic sectors obtained from the Economic Census 2016 for reference year 2015. This census comprises of establishments identified in all economic sectors classified under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The last census was conducted in 2011 for reference year 2010.*

*Key data related to value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets are reported in this publication. Information on persons engaged by qualification and women ownership are also presented. This data can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and formulations policies, economic analysis, projections and assist in business development planning.*

*This publication is divided into four parts. The first part displays statistics infographic of the overall economic sectors followed by the second part contains a summary of findings for the overall economic sector. Descriptions on technical aspects such as scope and coverage, concepts and definitions as well as the key variables used are provided in the third part to assist users to understand the published statistics. Meanwhile, the fourth part provides the detailed statistical tables.*

*The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation rendered by the respondents as well as all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in making this census a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.*

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

*Chief Statistician Malaysia*

**December 2017**

## KANDUNGAN CONTENTS

	<b>Muka surat</b> <i>Page</i>
<b>Kata pengantar</b> <i>Preface</i>	<b>i</b>
<b>Kandungan</b> <i>Contents</i>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Penemuan utama</b> <i>Main findings</i>	<b>3</b>
<b>Ringkasan penemuan</b> <i>Summary of findings</i>	<b>13</b>
<b>Nota teknikal</b> <i>Technical notes</i>	<b>35</b>
<b>Jadual</b> <i>Table</i>	<b>Senarai jadual</b> <i>List of tables</i>
<b>1 Perangkaan utama mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by sector, 2010 and 2015</i>	<b>79</b>
<b>2 Perangkaan utama mengikut negeri, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by states, 2015</i>	<b>80</b>
<b>3 Perangkaan utama mengikut taraf sah organisasi, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by legal organisation, 2015</i>	<b>81</b>
<b>4 Perangkaan utama mengikut hak milik, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by ownership, 2015</i>	<b>82</b>
<b>5 Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz pekerja, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by size of employment, 2015</i>	<b>83</b>
<b>6 Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz output, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by size of output , 2015</i>	<b>84</b>
<b>7 Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz harta tetap, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics by size of fixed assets, 2015</i>	<b>85</b>
<b>8 Bilangan pekerja dan gaji &amp; upah mengikut kategori pekerja, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged and salaries &amp; wages by category of workers, 2015</i>	<b>86</b>
<b>9 Bilangan pekerja mengikut sektor, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by sector, 2015</i>	<b>88</b>

<b>10</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja mengikut jantina dan sektor, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by sex and sector, 2015</i>	<b>89</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Nilai harta tetap mengikut sektor dan jenis harta, 2015</b> <i>Value of fixed assets by sector and type of assets, 2015</i>	<b>90</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja mengikut negeri, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by state, 2015</i>	<b>91</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja mengikut kewarganegaraan dan kategori pekerja, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by citizenship and category of workers, 2015</i>	<b>92</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja mengikut jantina dan kelulusan, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by sex and qualification, 2015</i>	<b>94</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja dan gaji &amp; upah mengikut kategori kemahiran dan jantina, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged and salaries &amp; wages by category of skilled and sex, 2015</i>	<b>95</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Bilangan pekerja mengikut kategori kemahiran dan negeri, 2015</b> <i>Number of persons engaged by category of skilled and states, 2015</i>	<b>96</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Perangkaan utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics of women-owned establishment by sector, 2010 and 2015</i>	<b>97</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Perangkaan utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2015</b> <i>Principal statistics of women-owned establishment by states, 2015</i>	<b>98</b>



# **PENEMUAN UTAMA**

## ***MAIN FINDINGS***

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*





# BANCI EKONOMI 2016



## PENEMUAN UTAMA KESELURUHAN SEKTOR EKONOMI

# PERANGKAAAN UTAMA

### Pertubuhan milikan wanita

2015 : 187,265

2010 : 127,533

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+8.0%**



### Nilai harta tetap

2015 : RM1,598.6 bilion

2010 : RM907.1 bilion

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+12.0%**

### Bilangan pekerja

2015 : 8,732,238

2010 : 6,948,645

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+4.7%**



### Nilai ditambah

2015 : RM983.1 bilion

2010 : RM665.9 bilion

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+8.1%**

### Gaji & upah

2015 : RM245.7 bilion

2010 : RM154.1 bilion

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+9.8%**



### Nilai output kasar

2015 : RM2,489.5 bilion

2010 : RM1,736.5 bilion

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+7.5%**

### Nilai input perantara

2015 : RM1,506.4 bilion

2010 : RM1,070.6 bilion

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+7.1%**



### Bilangan pertubuhan

2015 : 920,624

2010 : 648,260

Kadar pertumbuhan  
tahunan **+7.3%**



# FAKTA MENARIK

## BAGI SETIAP SEKTOR

45.5%

Perdagangan borong dan runcit merekodkan aktiviti tertinggi pada 2015

Nilai output kasar sektor **Pembuatan** pertama kali mencecah **RM1.1 trilion** semenjak Banci Ekonomi dilaksanakan

88.9%

Pertubuhan beroperasi di Malaysia adalah dalam sektor **Perkhidmatan**

28.2%

Output kasar disumbangkan oleh aktiviti produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal

**Petroleum dan Gas Asli**

mencatatkan purata gaji bulanan tertinggi pada 2015 iaitu **RM13,310**

Sektor **Pertanian**

mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi purata gaji bulanan sebanyak 7.3% kepada **RM1,503** pada 2015

Sektor **Pembinaan**

mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi **nilai ditambah** iaitu **14.6%** bagi tempoh 5 tahun

43.7%

Penglibatan wanita tertumpu di dalam aktiviti perdagangan borong dan runcit

1/5

Pertubuhan adalah milik wanita

# FAKTA MENARIK

## KESELURUHAN SEKTOR EKONOMI

### Bilangan pertubuhan

Besar : 13,559  
PKS : 907,065



**1.5%** pertubuhan bersaiz Besar menyumbang 57.3 peratus kepada nilai ditambah

### Nilai ditambah

Besar : RM563.2 bilion  
PKS : RM419.9 bilion

**57.3%** disumbangkan oleh Besar



### Nilai output kasar

Besar : RM1,483.2 bilion  
PKS : RM1,006.3 bilion

**59.6%** disumbangkan oleh Besar



### Nilai input perantara

Besar : RM920.0 bilion  
PKS : RM586.4 bilion

**61.1%** disumbangkan oleh Besar



### Nilai harta tetap

Besar : RM1,014.8 bilion  
PKS : RM583.8 bilion

**63.5%** disumbangkan oleh Besar



### Bilangan pekerja

Besar : 3,079,678  
PKS : 5,652,560

**64.7%** pekerja adalah PKS



### Gaji & upah

Besar : RM117.2 bilion  
PKS : RM128.5 bilion

**52.3%**

Gaji & upah disumbangkan oleh PKS



PKS: Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*



## MAIN FINDINGS ALL ECONOMIC SECTORS



# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

### Women-owned establishments

2015 : 187,265  
 2010 : 127,533

Annual growth rate  
**+8.0%**



### Value of fixed assets

2015 : RM1,598.6 billion  
 2010 : RM907.1 billion

Annual growth rate  
**+12.0%**

### Number of persons engaged

2015 : 8,732,238  
 2010 : 6,948,645

Annual growth rate  
**+4.7%**



### Value added

2015 : RM983.1 billion  
 2010 : RM665.9 billion

Annual growth rate  
**+8.1%**

### Salaries & wages

2015 : RM245.7 billion  
 2010 : RM154.1 billion

Annual growth rate  
**+9.8%**



### Value of gross output

2015 : RM2,489.5 billion  
 2010 : RM1,736.5 billion

Annual growth rate  
**+7.5%**

### Value of intermediate input

2015 : RM1,506.4 billion  
 2010 : RM1,070.6 billion

Annual growth rate  
**+7.1%**



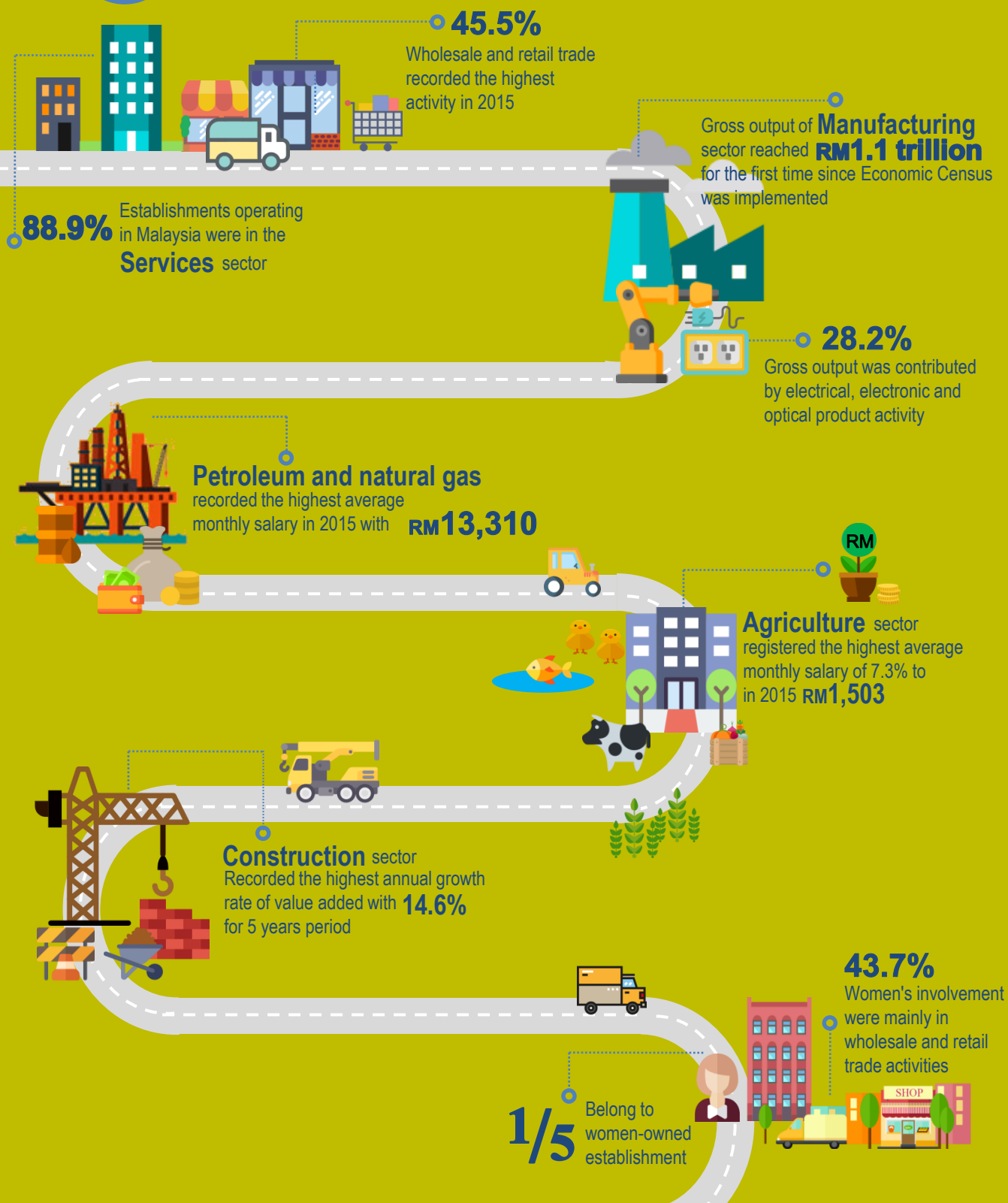
### Number of establishments

2015 : 920,624  
 2010 : 648,260

Annual growth rate  
**+7.3%**



# HIGHLIGHT FOR EACH SECTOR



# HIGHLIGHT

## OVERALL ECONOMIC SECTORS

### Number of establishments

Large : 13,559

SMEs : 907,065



**1.5%** Large sized establishments contributed 57.3 per cent to value added

### Value added

Large : RM563.2 billion

SMEs : RM419.9 billion

**57.3%** contributed by Large



### Value of gross output

Large : RM1,483.2 billion

SMEs : RM1,006.3 billion

**59.6%** contributed by Large



### Value of intermediate input

Large : RM920.0 billion

SMEs : RM586.4 billion

**61.1%** contributed by Large



### Value of fixed assets

Large : RM1,014.8 billion

SMEs : RM583.8 billion

**63.5%** contributed by Large



### Number of persons engaged

Large : 3,079,678

SMEs : 5,652,560

**64.7%**  
Employment of  
SMEs



### Salaries & wages

Large : RM117.2 billion

SMEs : RM128.5 billion

**52.3%**  
Salaries & wages  
contributed by SMEs



SMEs: Small Medium Enterprises

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*





# **RINGKASAN PENEMUAN**

## ***SUMMARY OF FINDINGS***

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*

## 1. PENGENALAN

Laporan ini membentangkan perangkaan keseluruhan sektor ekonomi berdasarkan maklumat yang diperolehi daripada Banci Ekonomi yang dijalankan pada 2016 (tahun rujukan 2015). Keseluruhan sektor ekonomi merangkumi Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Sebanyak 1,172 industri telah diliputi pada Banci Ekonomi 2016.

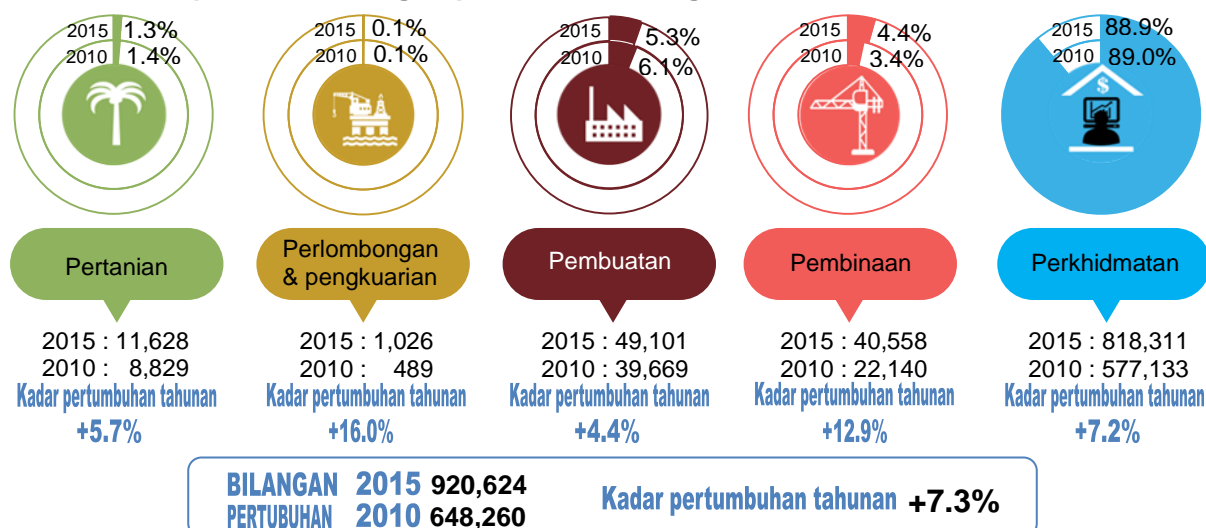
## 2. PRESTASI KESELURUHAN EKONOMI

Perangkaan utama keseluruhan sektor ekonomi pada 2015 menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang memberangsangkan. Ini selari dengan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar di mana penemuan Banci Ekonomi 2016 menunjukkan peningkatan nilai ditambah daripada RM0.7 trilion pada 2010 kepada RM1.0 trilion pada 2015. Nilai output kasar meningkat 7.5 peratus setahun daripada RM1.7 trilion pada 2010 kepada RM2.5 trilion pada 2015. Sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang utama nilai output kasar iaitu RM1.1 trilion diikuti Perkhidmatan (RM964.7 bilion), Pembinaan (RM177.9 bilion), Perlombongan & pengkuarian (RM131.1 bilion) dan Pertanian (RM73.9 bilion).

## 3. BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN

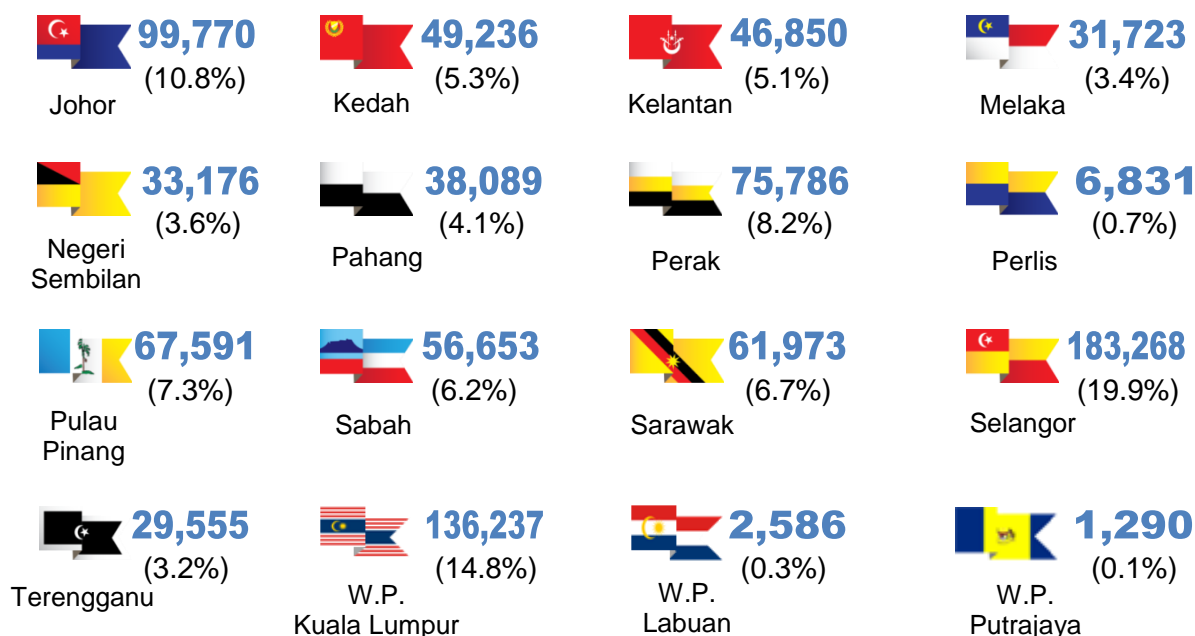
Bilangan pertubuhan yang beroperasi pada 2015 adalah 920,624 berbanding 648,260 pada 2010 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 7.3 peratus. Pada 2015, sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi bilangan pertubuhan dengan sumbangan 88.9 peratus diikuti Pembuatan (5.3%), Pembinaan (4.4%), Pertanian (1.3%) dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian (0.1%). [Paparan 1]

**Paparan 1 : Bilangan pertubuhan mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015**



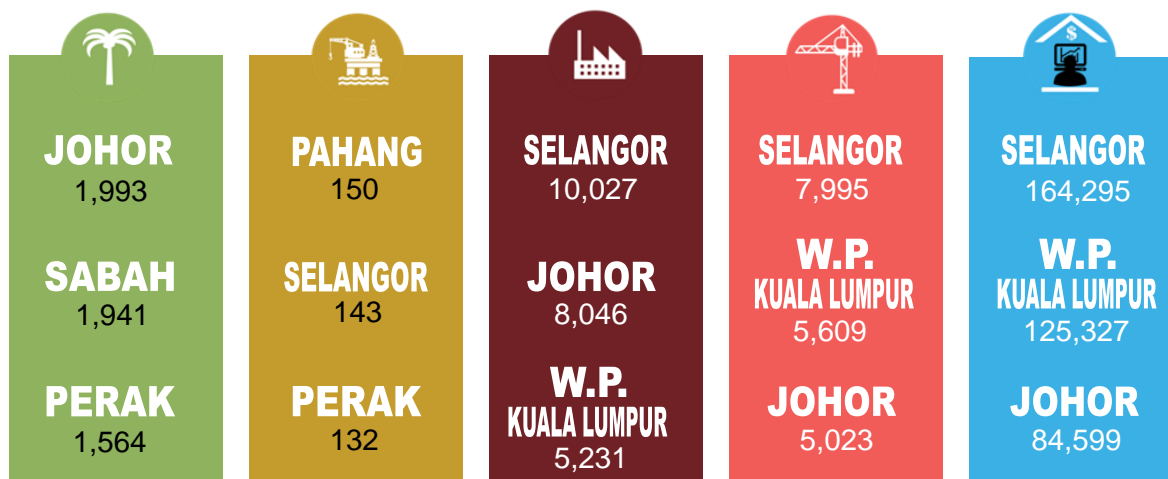
Selangor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi bagi keseluruhan sektor ekonomi iaitu sebanyak 183,268 pertubuhan diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (136,237) dan Johor (99,770). W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan terendah dengan 1,290 pertubuhan. [Paparan 2]

## Paparan 2 : Bilangan pertubuhan mengikut negeri, 2015



Nota: Tidak termasuk *Supra state*: merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

## Paparan 3 : Tiga negeri dengan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi mengikut sektor, 2015



Nota: Tidak termasuk *Supra state*: merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

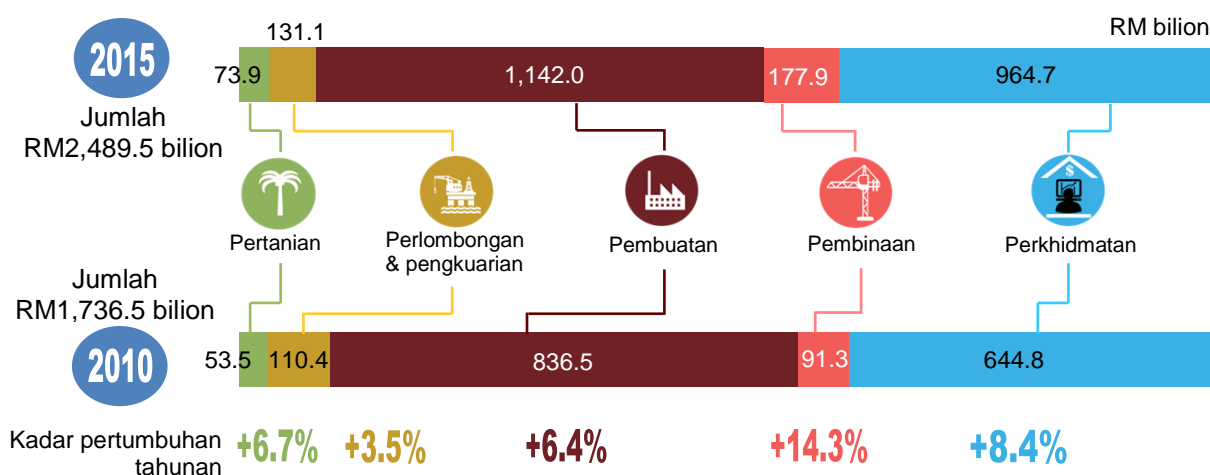
Selangor juga mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi bagi tiga sektor iaitu Pembuatan (10,027), Pembinaan (7,995) dan Perkhidmatan (164,295). Johor mempunyai bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi bagi sektor Pertanian (1,993) manakala Pahang bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (150). [Paparan 3]

## 4. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

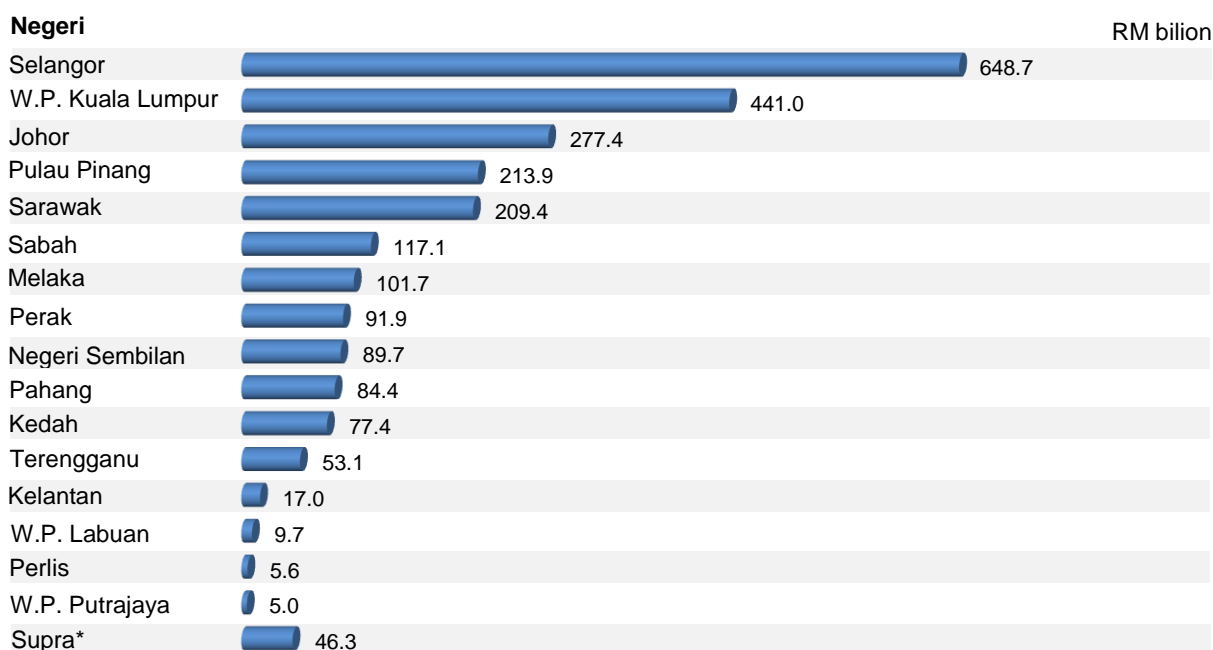
Nilai output kasar bagi keseluruhan sektor pada 2015 ialah RM2,489.5 bilion, meningkat sebanyak 7.5 peratus setahun berbanding RM1,736.5 bilion pada 2010. Nilai output kasar tertinggi direkodkan oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak RM1,142.0 bilion diikuti Perkhidmatan (RM964.7 bilion) dan Pembinaan (RM177.9 bilion). [Paparan 4].

Merujuk Carta 1, nilai output kasar tertinggi direkodkan oleh Selangor iaitu RM648.7 bilion diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM441.0 bilion) dan Johor (RM277.4 bilion).

**Paparan 4: Nilai output kasar mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015**



**Carta 1 : Nilai output kasar keseluruhan sektor mengikut negeri, 2015**



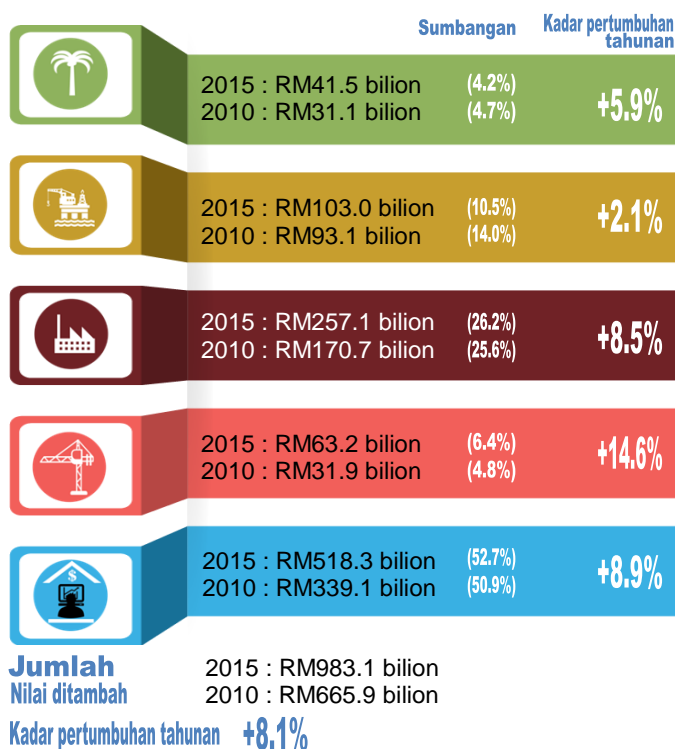
Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

5. NILAI DITAMBAH

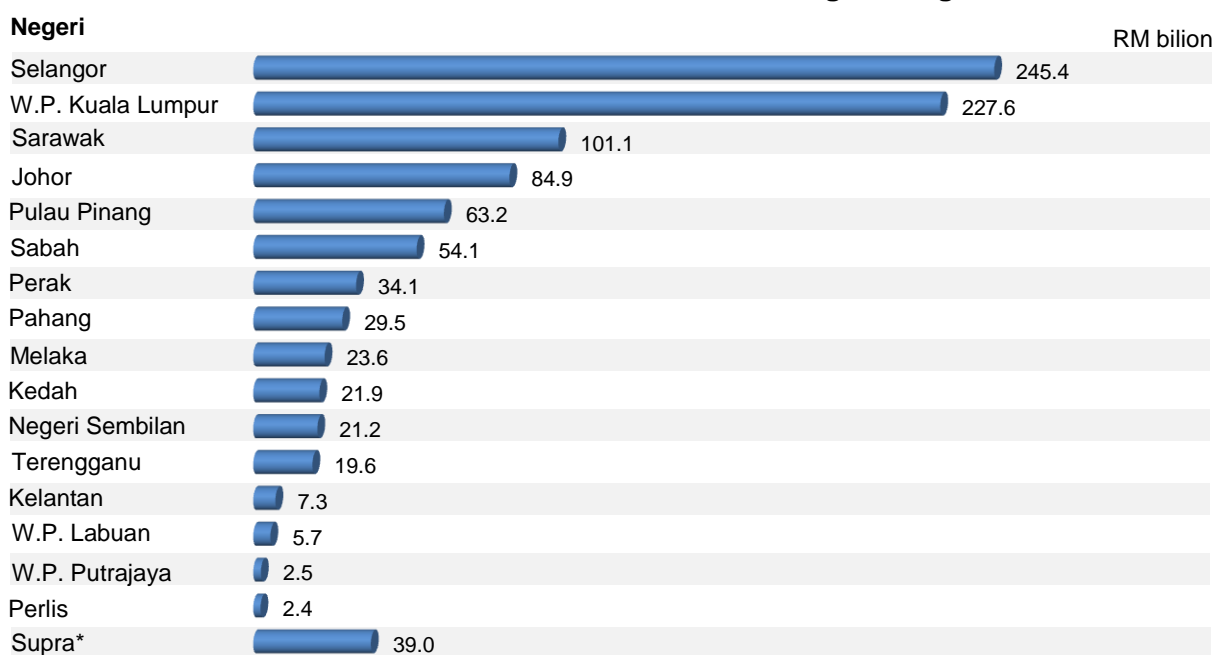
Nilai ditambah bagi keseluruhan sektor ekonomi pada 2015 ialah RM983.1 bilion, meningkat sebanyak 8.1 peratus setahun berbanding RM665.9 bilion pada 2010. Sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang nilai ditambah tertinggi berbanding sektor lain iaitu RM518.3 bilion dengan sumbangan 52.7 peratus diikuti Pembuatan (26.2%) dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian (10.5%). [Paparan 5]

Paparan 5 : Nilai ditambah mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015



Merujuk Carta 2, Selangor menyumbang nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM245.4 bilion diikuti W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM227.6 bilion) dan Sarawak (RM101.1 bilion).

Carta 2 : Nilai ditambah keseluruhan sektor mengikut negeri, 2015



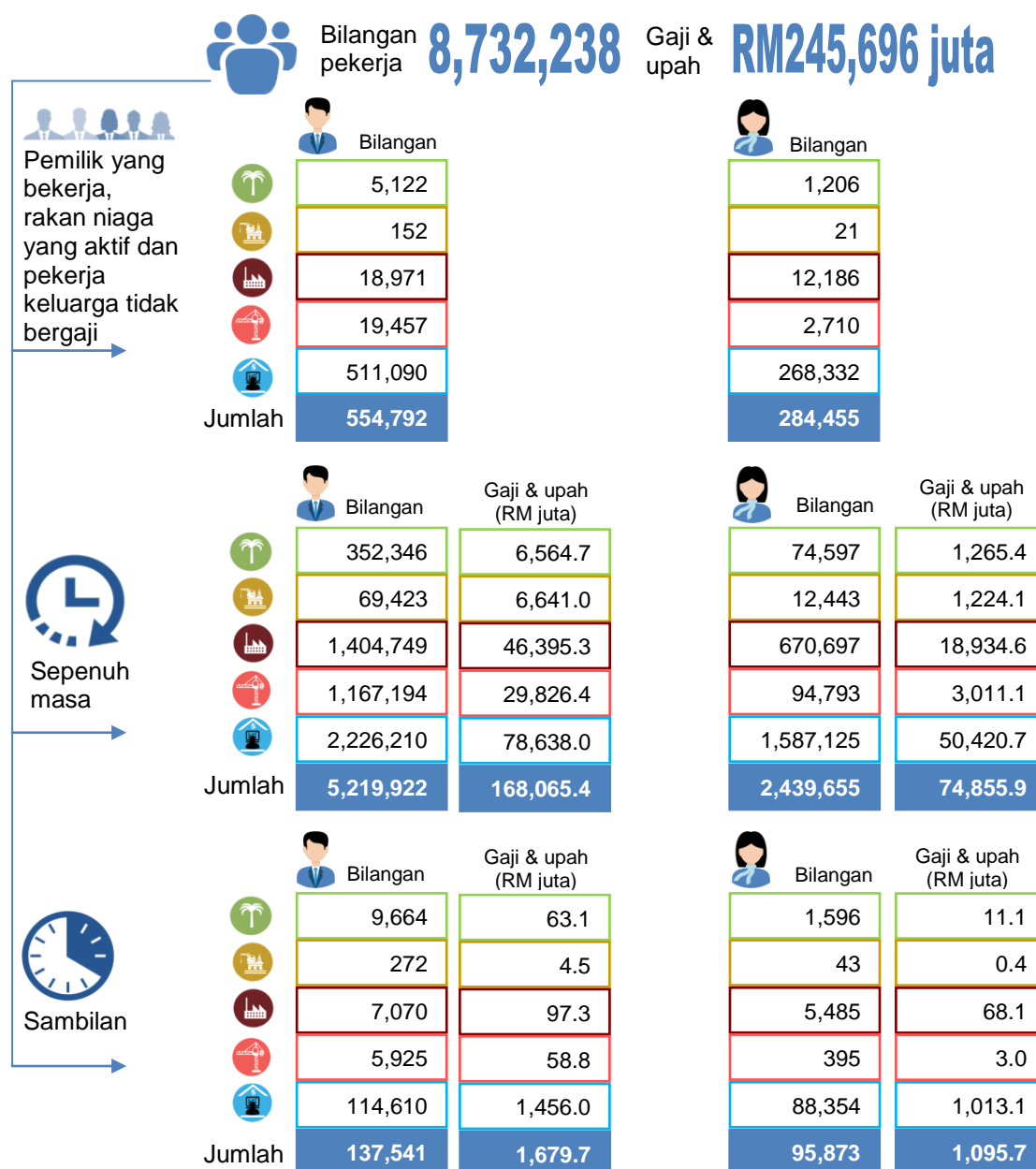
Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

## 6. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH






Bilangan pekerja adalah seramai 8,732,238 orang dengan peningkatan 4.7 peratus setahun berbanding 6,948,645 orang pada 2010 di mana pekerja lelaki mendominasi 67.7 peratus (5,912,255 orang) daripada keseluruhan pekerja. Kategori pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa dan sambilan) direkodkan seramai 7,892,991 (90.4%) dan 839,247 orang (9.6%) adalah pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji. Sektor perkhidmatan memberi peluang pekerjaan tertinggi berbanding sektor lain dengan jumlah 4,795,721 orang. Sektor ini juga merekodkan gaji & upah tertinggi bagi kategori sepenuh masa dan sambilan masing-masing berjumlah RM129,058.4 juta dan RM2,469.1 juta. [Paparan 6]

Paparan 6 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut sektor dan kategori pekerja, 2015



Purata gaji & upah tahunan pada 2015 adalah RM31,128. W.P. Kuala Lumpur mencatatkan purata gaji & upah tahunan tertinggi iaitu RM39,201, diikuti W.P. Labuan (RM34,289) dan Selangor (RM33,611). Pulau Pinang mencatatkan purata gaji & upah tahunan tertinggi bagi sektor Pertanian iaitu RM19,911. Sabah merekodkan purata & gaji tahunan tertinggi bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian iaitu RM149,283, Pembuatan (W.P. Labuan; RM50,737), Pembinaan (W.P. Putrajaya; RM29,875) dan Perkhidmatan (W.P. Kuala Lumpur; RM41,745). [Paparan 7]

**Paparan 7 : Bilangan pekerja bergaji dan purata gaji & upah tahunan mengikut negeri, 2015**

						Jumlah
<b>Malaysia</b>						
Bilangan	438,203	82,181	2,088,001	1,268,307	4,016,299	7,892,991
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM18,038	RM95,764	RM31,367	RM25,940	RM32,748	RM31,128
<b>Johor</b>						
Bilangan	56,137	5,351	443,803	237,534	349,370	1,092,195
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,065	RM30,233	RM27,591	RM25,061	RM27,310	RM26,525
<b>Kedah</b>						
Bilangan	10,961	526	94,184	25,643	123,636	254,950
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM17,476	RM27,141	RM29,527	RM23,539	RM22,403	RM24,947
<b>Kelantan</b>						
Bilangan	10,690	2,197	17,215	16,117	69,286	115,505
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM17,599	RM28,427	RM18,714	RM26,912	RM18,707	RM19,935
<b>Melaka</b>						
Bilangan	11,391	504	81,488	20,898	99,251	213,532
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM17,173	RM19,776	RM33,331	RM22,862	RM26,307	RM28,148
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>						
Bilangan	14,866	1,883	75,812	45,932	98,600	237,093
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM18,670	RM25,833	RM34,887	RM22,261	RM23,955	RM26,806
<b>Pahang</b>						
Bilangan	40,785	10,902	42,694	57,708	104,297	256,386
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM18,352	RM33,113	RM31,725	RM27,607	RM23,618	RM25,432
<b>Perak</b>						
Bilangan	35,734	4,798	134,729	64,584	191,565	431,410
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,525	RM27,400	RM25,826	RM25,409	RM23,922	RM24,414

Nota: Tidak termasuk *Supra state*: merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri



## Paparan 7 : Bilangan pekerja bergaji dan purata gaji & upah tahunan mengikut negeri, 2015 (samb.)

						Jumlah
<b>Perlis</b>						
Bilangan	231	247	5,237	5,466	15,380	26,561
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM13,472	RM35,121	RM24,169	RM15,160	RM22,976	RM21,633
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>						
Bilangan	4,598	1,550	269,825	69,714	235,330	581,017
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,911	RM33,753	RM38,659	RM27,866	RM27,846	RM32,823
<b>Sabah</b>						
Bilangan	135,912	4,931	62,491	63,134	194,831	461,299
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM16,091	RM149,283	RM20,496	RM21,479	RM23,562	RM22,004
<b>Sarawak</b>						
Bilangan	80,399	11,764	97,114	88,331	220,111	497,719
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,313	RM134,476	RM27,459	RM26,937	RM27,018	RM28,385
<b>Selangor</b>						
Bilangan	24,595	15,461	644,593	314,948	1,162,866	2,162,463
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,320	RM25,320	RM33,022	RM27,323	RM36,053	RM33,611
<b>Terengganu</b>						
Bilangan	11,633	1,690	21,563	33,825	63,747	132,458
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM19,001	RM88,536	RM45,476	RM28,233	RM20,571	RM27,311
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>						
Bilangan	199	10,454	94,627	206,612	1,062,625	1,374,517
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM17,075	RM108,413	RM32,212	RM25,835	RM41,745	RM39,201
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>						
Bilangan	72	16	2,608	2,723	14,015	19,434
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	RM13,958	RM46,375	RM50,737	RM23,297	RM33,454	RM34,289
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>						
Bilangan	n.a.	n.a.	18	15,138	11,389	26,545
Purata gaji & upah tahunan	n.a.	n.a.	RM22,802	RM29,875	RM34,584	RM31,884

Nota: Tidak termasuk *Supra state*: merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

Bilangan pekerja sepenuh masa pada 2015 adalah 7,659,577 orang iaitu 87.7 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja. Kategori separuh mahir mencatatkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi di peringkat keseluruhan sektor iaitu seramai 4,742,476 orang (61.9%) diikuti mahir 1,803,141 orang (23.5%) dan berkemahiran rendah 1,113,960 orang (14.6%). Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi bagi semua kategori kemahiran. [Paparan 8]

**Paparan 8 : Bilangan pekerja sepenuh masa mengikut sektor dan kategori kemahiran, 2015**

	Mahir	Purata gaji & upah bulanan	Separuh mahir	Purata gaji & upah bulanan	Berkemahiran rendah	Purata gaji & upah bulanan	Jumlah pekerja sepenuh masa
	28,815	RM3,631	370,243	RM1,397	27,885	RM1,105	426,943
	25,231	RM20,414	45,778	RM2,677	10,857	RM1,642	81,866
	367,606	RM6,353	1,559,575	RM1,852	148,265	RM1,482	2,075,446
	124,958	RM5,225	1,090,912	RM1,848	46,117	RM1,462	1,261,987
	1,256,531	RM4,972	1,675,968	RM1,962	880,836	RM1,384	3,813,335
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>1,803,141</b>	<b>RM5,466</b>	<b>4,742,476</b>	<b>RM1,862</b>	<b>1,113,960</b>	<b>RM1,396</b>	

## 7. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

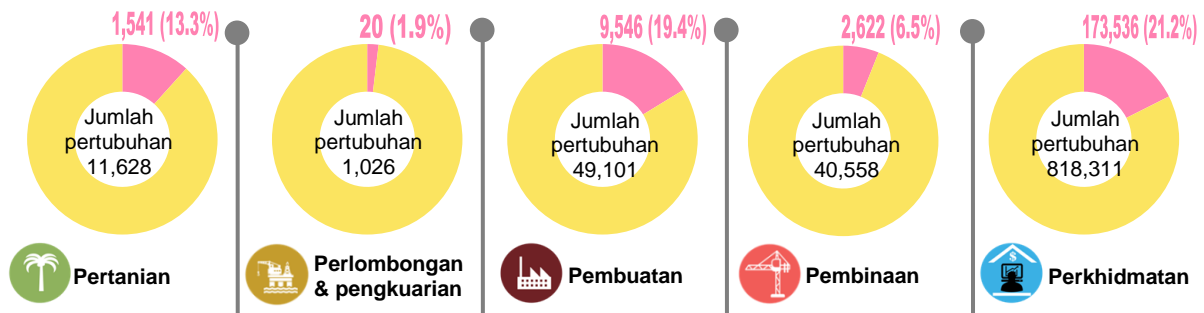
Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita pada 2015 ialah 187,265 pertubuhan, dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 8.0 peratus. Sumbangan output kasar pertubuhan milikan wanita adalah 3.4 peratus (RM85.0 bilion) daripada keseluruhan output kasar negara dengan nilai ditambah adalah RM39.6 bilion. [Paparan 9]

**Paparan 9: Perangkaan utama pertubuhan milikan wanita, 2010 dan 2015**

	Bilangan pertubuhan	Nilai output kasar (RM bilion)	Nilai input perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai ditambah (RM bilion)	Bilangan pekerja	Gaji & upah (RM bilion)	Nilai harta tetap (RM bilion)
<b>2015</b>	187,265	85.0	45.4	39.6	853,559	14.1	37.9
<b>2010</b>	127,533	35.5	18.4	17.2	559,939	5.5	11.4
<b>Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan</b>	<b>+8.0%</b>	<b>+19.1%</b>	<b>+19.8%</b>	<b>+18.2%</b>	<b>+8.8%</b>	<b>+20.7%</b>	<b>+27.2%</b>

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di dalam sektor Perkhidmatan adalah 173,536 diikuti Pembuatan (9,546), Pembinaan (2,622), Pertanian (1,541) dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian (20). Sektor Pertanian mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi pertubuhan milikan wanita iaitu 21.6 peratus berbanding 2010. Manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan negatif sebanyak 9.0 peratus berbanding lima tahun yang lalu. [Paparan 10]

**Paparan 10: Pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor dan industri tertinggi, 2015**

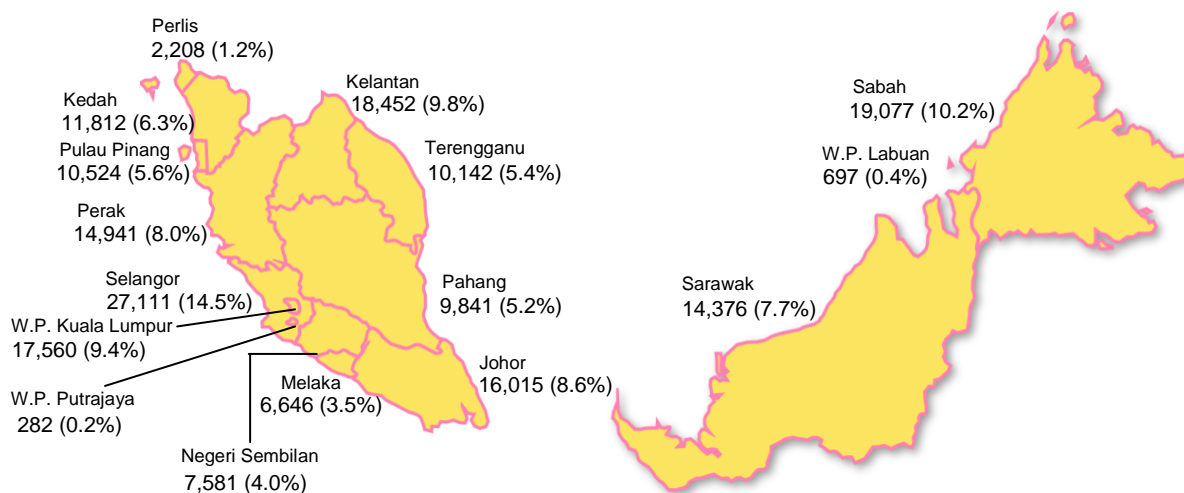


## 3 industri tertinggi pertumbuhan milikan wanita



Selangor mempunyai peratus pertubuhan milikan wanita tertinggi iaitu 27,111 (14.5%) diikuti Sabah 19,077 (10.2%) dan Kelantan 18,452 (9.8%) manakala W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan angka terendah bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita iaitu 282 pertubuhan. [Paparan 11]

### Paparan 11: Pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2015



Nota: Tidak termasuk *Supra state*: merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on the overall economic sector based on information obtained from the Economic Census conducted in 2016 (reference year 2015). The economic sectors comprise of Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. A total of 1,172 industries were covered in the Economic Census 2016.

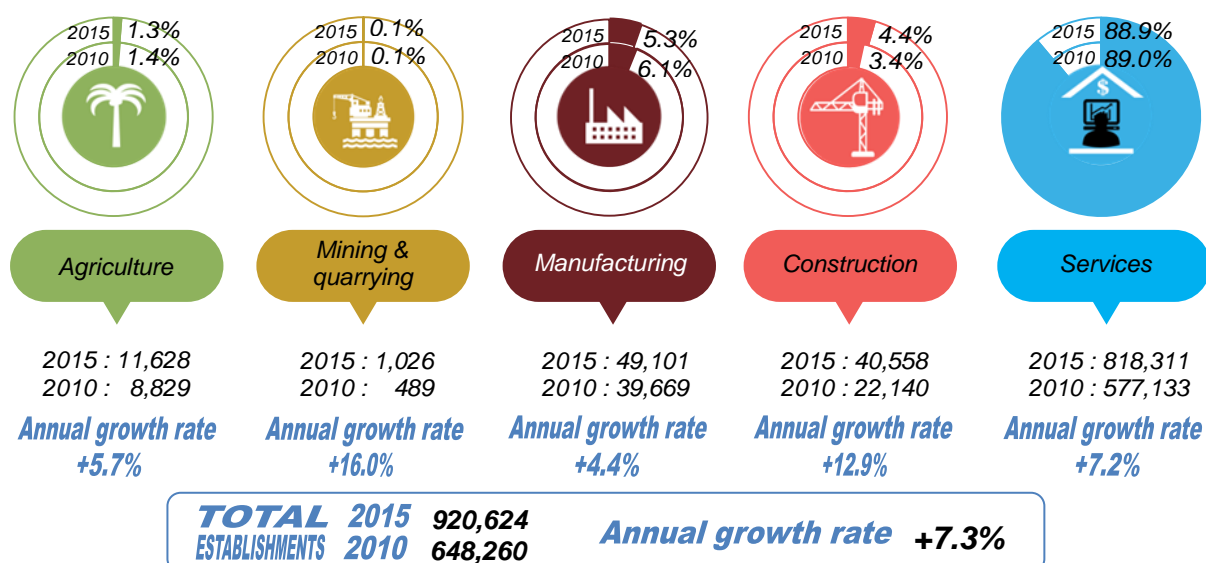
## 2. OVERALL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

The principal statistics of the overall economic sector in 2015 showed significant growth. This is in line with the Gross Domestic Product where the findings of Economic Census 2016 showed an increase in the value added from RM0.7 trillion in 2010 to RM1.0 trillion in 2015. Value of gross output increased 7.5 per cent per year from RM1.7 trillion in 2010 to RM2.5 trillion in 2015. Manufacturing sector was the main contributor to the value of gross output of RM1.1 trillion, followed by Services (RM964.7 billion), Construction (RM177.9 billion), Mining & quarrying (RM131.1 billion) and Agriculture (RM73.9 billion).

## 3. NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

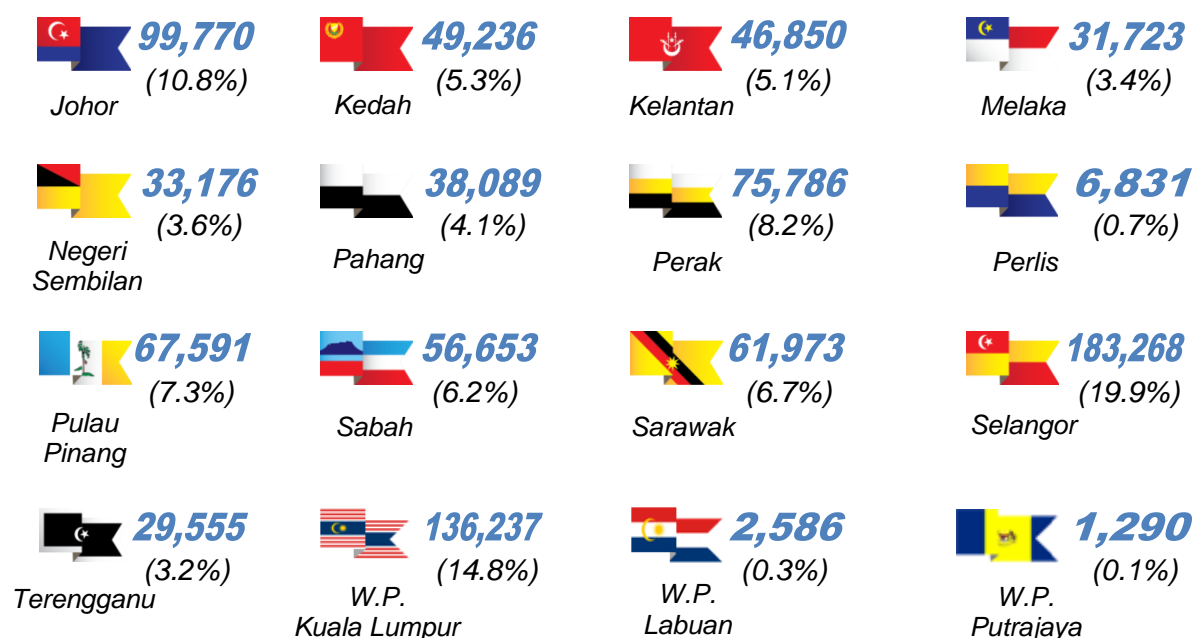
The number of establishments operating in 2015 was 920,624 compared to 648,260 in 2010 with an annual growth rate of 7.3 per cent. In 2015, Services sector accounted for the highest number of establishments with a contribution of 88.9 per cent followed by Manufacturing (5.3%), Construction (4.4%), Agriculture (1.3%) and Mining & quarrying (0.1%) sectors. **[Exhibit 1]**

**Exhibit 1 : Number of establishment by sector, 2010 and 2015**



Selangor recorded the highest number of establishments for the whole economic sector with 183,268 establishments followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (136,237) and Johor (99,770). W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest number of establishments with 1,290 establishments. **[Exhibit 2]**

**Exhibit 2 : Number of establishments by states, 2015**



Note: Excludes Supra state: covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

**Exhibit 3 : Top three states with the highest number of establishments by sector, 2015**



Note: Excludes Supra state: covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

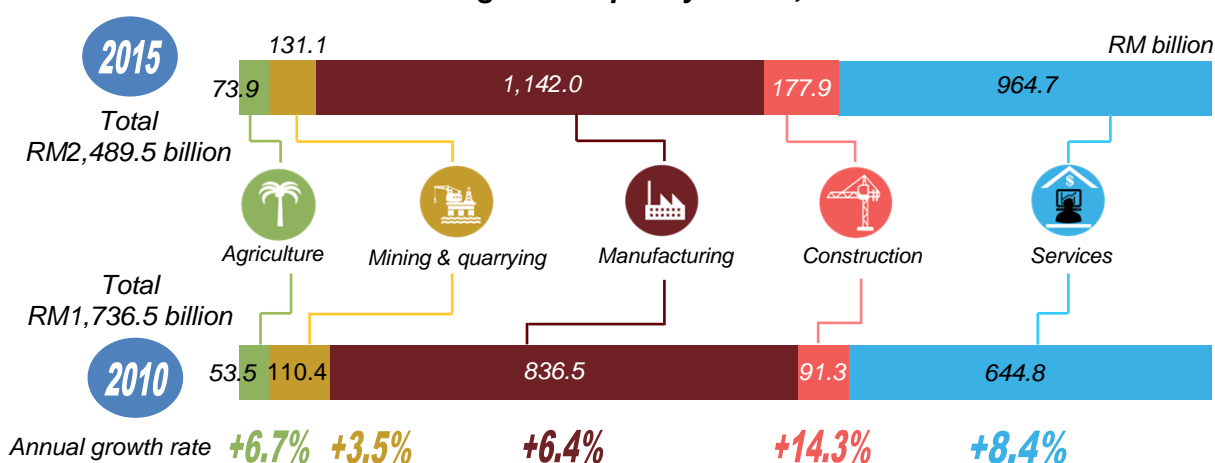
Selangor also recorded the highest number of establishments in three sectors namely Manufacturing (10,027), Construction (7,995) and Services (164,295). Johor had the highest number of establishments in the Agriculture sector (1,993), while Pahang in the Mining & quarrying sector (150). **[Exhibit 3]**

## 4. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

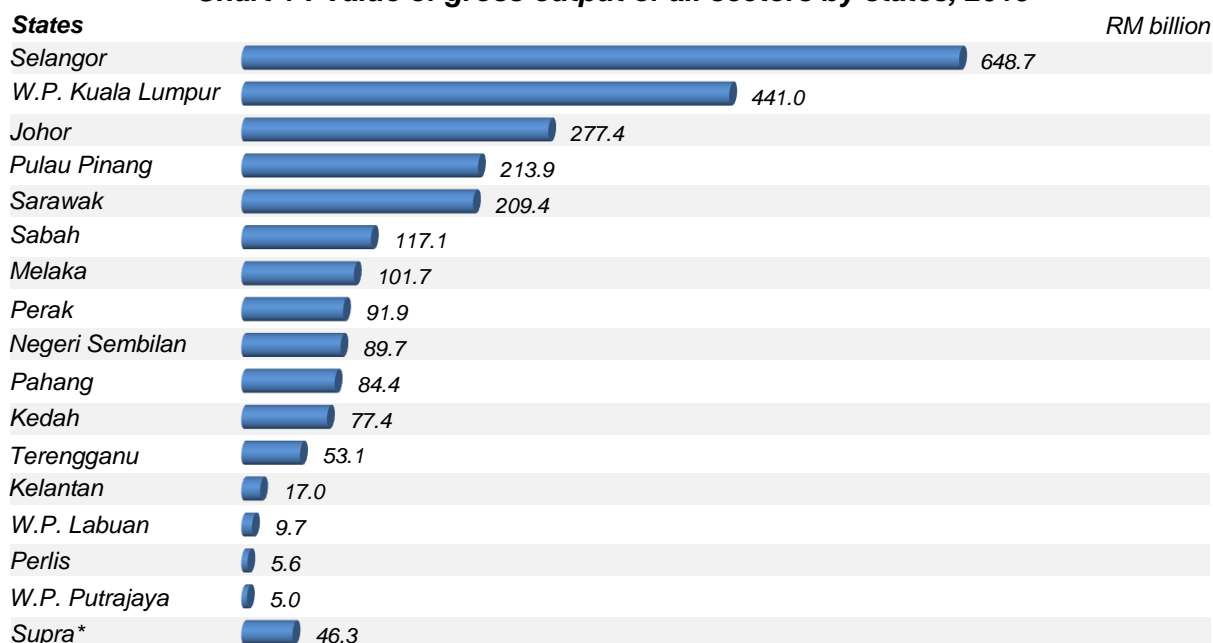
Gross output value for the overall sector in 2015 was RM2,489.5 billion, an increase of 7.5 per cent per year compared to RM1,736.5 billion in 2010. The highest gross output value was recorded by Manufacturing sector which amounted to RM1,142.0 billion, followed by Services (RM964.7 billion) and Construction (RM177.9 billion) sectors. [Exhibit 4]

Referring to Chart 1, the highest gross output value was recorded by Selangor RM648.7 billion followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM441.0 billion) and Johor (RM277.4 billion).

**Exhibit 4: Value of gross output by sector, 2010 and 2015**



**Chart 1 : Value of gross output of all sectors by states, 2015**



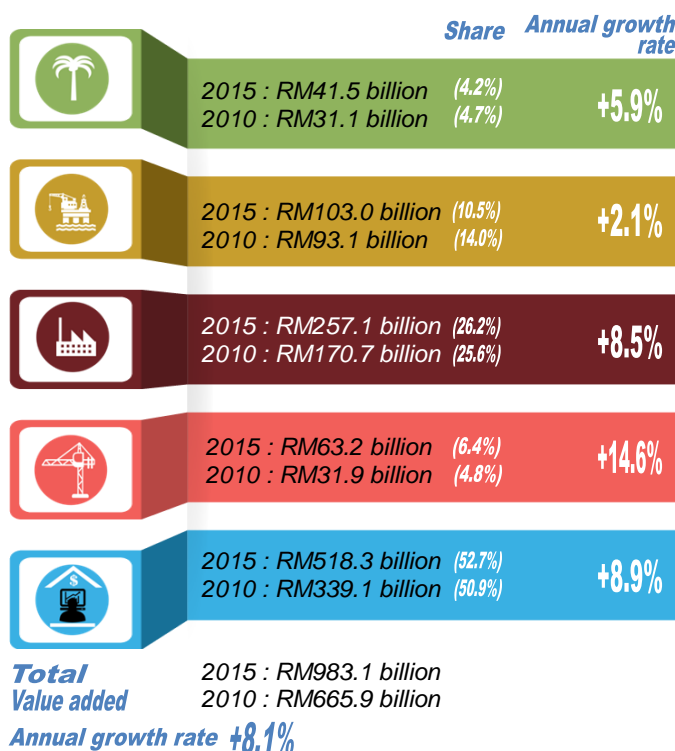
Note:

\*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.

5. VALUE ADDED

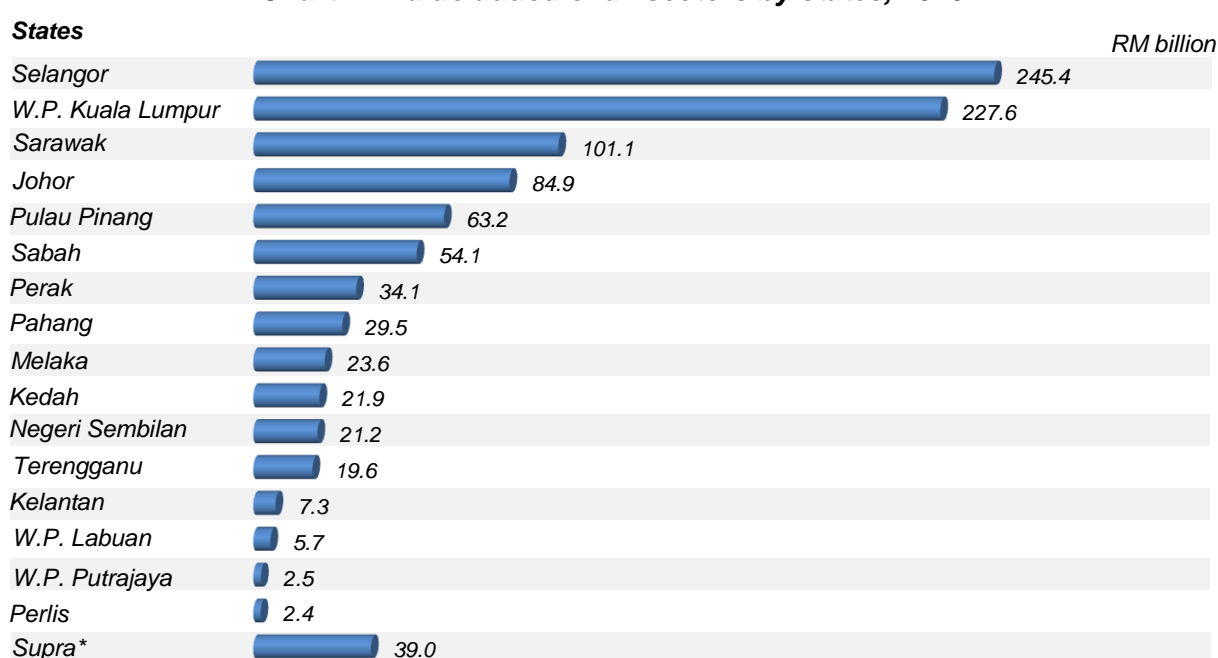
Value added for the whole economic sector in 2015 was RM983.1 billion, an increase of 8.1 per cent annually compared to RM665.9 billion in 2010. Services sector contributed the highest value added as compared to other sectors of RM518.3 billion with 52.7 percent contribution followed by Manufacturing (26.2%) and Mining & quarrying (10.5%). [Exhibit 5]

Exhibit 5 : Value added by sector, 2010 and 2015



Referring to Chart 2, Selangor contributed the highest value added at RM245.4 billion followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM227.6 billion) and Sarawak (RM101.1 billion).

Chart 2 : Value added of all sectors by states, 2015



Note:

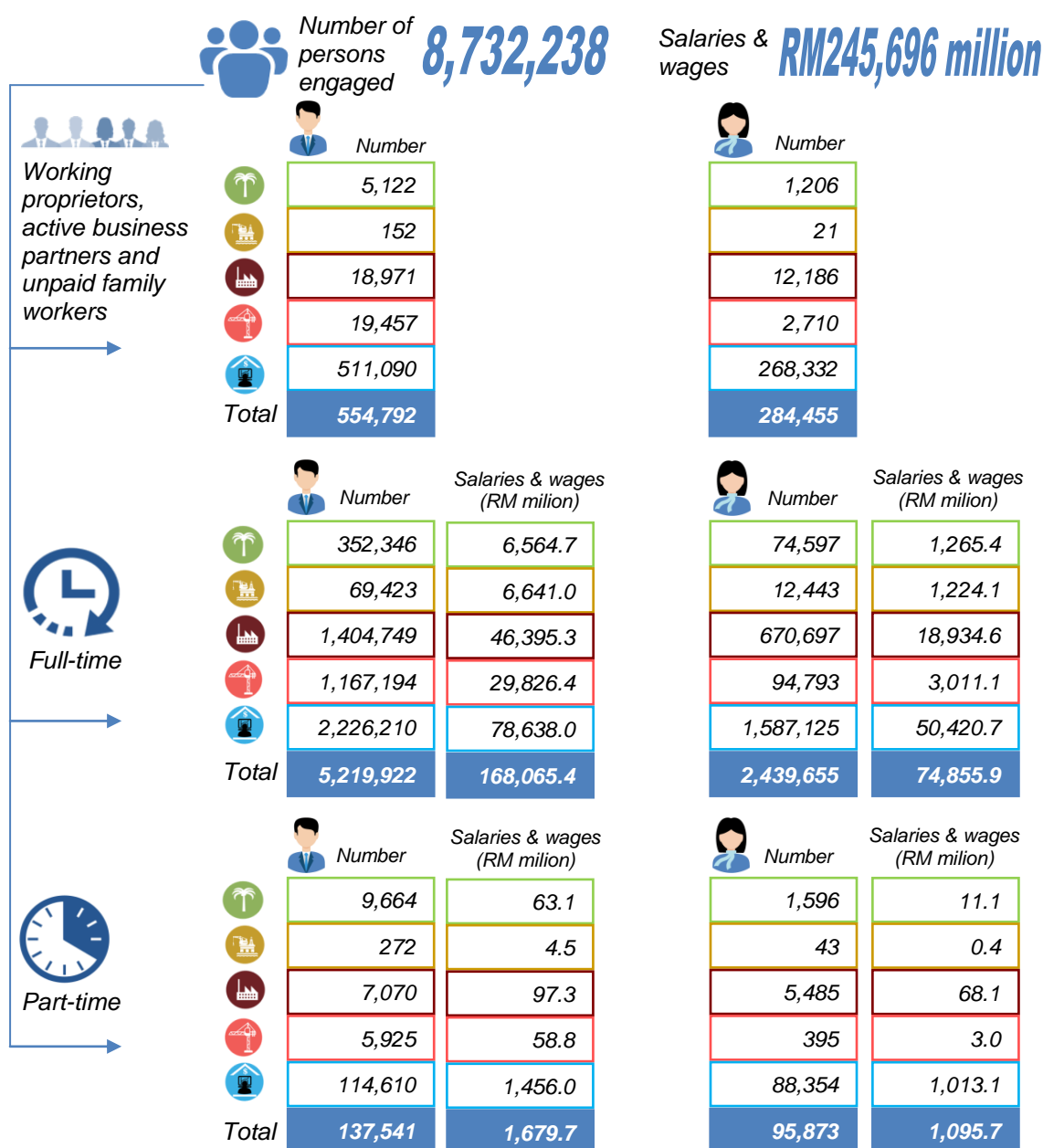
\*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.



## 6. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES






Number of persons engaged was 8,732,238 persons, an increase of 4.7 per cent annually compared to 6,948,645 persons in 2010 where male workers dominated at 67.7 per cent (5,912,255 persons) of the total workers. Category of paid employees (full-time and part-time) recorded a total of 7,892,991 persons (90.4%) and only 839,247 persons (9.6%) were working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers. Services sector provided the highest job opportunities compared to other sectors with 4,795,721 persons. This sector also recorded the highest salaries & wages for full-time and part-time categories amounting to RM129,058.4 million and RM2,469.1 million respectively. [Exhibit 6]

**Exhibit 6 : Number of persons engaged by sector and category of workers, 2015**



Average annual salaries & wages in 2015 was RM31,128. W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest average annual salaries & wages of RM39,201, followed by W.P. Labuan (RM34,289) and Selangor (RM33,611). Pulau Pinang recorded highest annual salaries & wages in the Agriculture sector with RM19,911. Sabah recorded highest annual salaries & wages in the Mining & quarrying sector with RM149,283, Manufacturing (W.P. Labuan; RM50,737), Construction (W.P. Putrajaya; RM29,875) and Services (W.P. Kuala Lumpur; RM41,745). [Exhibit 7]

**Exhibit 7 : Number of paid workers and average annual salaries & wages by states, 2015**

						Total
<b>Malaysia</b>						
Number	438,203	82,181	2,088,001	1,268,307	4,016,299	7,892,991
Average annual salaries & wages	RM18,038	RM95,764	RM31,367	RM25,940	RM32,748	RM31,128
<b>Johor</b>						
Number	56,137	5,351	443,803	237,534	349,370	1,092,195
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,065	RM30,233	RM27,591	RM25,061	RM27,310	RM26,525
<b>Kedah</b>						
Bilangan	10,961	526	94,184	25,643	123,636	254,950
Average annual salaries & wages	RM17,476	RM27,141	RM29,527	RM23,539	RM22,403	RM24,947
<b>Kelantan</b>						
Number	10,690	2,197	17,215	16,117	69,286	115,505
Average annual salaries & wages	RM17,599	RM28,427	RM18,714	RM26,912	RM18,707	RM19,935
<b>Melaka</b>						
Number	11,391	504	81,488	20,898	99,251	213,532
Average annual salaries & wages	RM17,173	RM19,776	RM33,331	RM22,862	RM26,307	RM28,148
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>						
Number	14,866	1,883	75,812	45,932	98,600	237,093
Average annual salaries & wages	RM18,670	RM25,833	RM34,887	RM22,261	RM23,955	RM26,806
<b>Pahang</b>						
Number	40,785	10,902	42,694	57,708	104,297	256,386
Average annual salaries & wages	RM18,352	RM33,113	RM31,725	RM27,607	RM23,618	RM25,432
<b>Perak</b>						
Number	35,734	4,798	134,729	64,584	191,565	431,410
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,525	RM27,400	RM25,826	RM25,409	RM23,922	RM24,414

Note: Excludes Supra state: covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS






**Exhibit 7 : Number of paid workers and average annual salaries & wages by states, 2015 (cont'd)**

						Total
<b>Perlis</b>						
Number	231	247	5,237	5,466	15,380	26,561
Average annual salaries & wages	RM13,472	RM35,121	RM24,169	RM15,160	RM22,976	RM21,633
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>						
Number	4,598	1,550	269,825	69,714	235,330	581,017
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,911	RM33,753	RM38,659	RM27,866	RM27,846	RM32,823
<b>Sabah</b>						
Number	135,912	4,931	62,491	63,134	194,831	461,299
Average annual salaries & wages	RM16,091	RM149,283	RM20,496	RM21,479	RM23,562	RM22,004
<b>Sarawak</b>						
Number	80,399	11,764	97,114	88,331	220,111	497,719
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,313	RM134,476	RM27,459	RM26,937	RM27,018	RM28,385
<b>Selangor</b>						
Number	24,595	15,461	644,593	314,948	1,162,866	2,162,463
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,320	RM25,320	RM33,022	RM27,323	RM36,053	RM33,611
<b>Terengganu</b>						
Number	11,633	1,690	21,563	33,825	63,747	132,458
Average annual salaries & wages	RM19,001	RM88,536	RM45,476	RM28,233	RM20,571	RM27,311
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>						
Number	199	10,454	94,627	206,612	1,062,625	1,374,517
Average annual salaries & wages	RM17,075	RM108,413	RM32,212	RM25,835	RM41,745	RM39,201
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>						
Number	72	16	2,608	2,723	14,015	19,434
Average annual salaries & wages	RM13,958	RM46,375	RM50,737	RM23,297	RM33,454	RM34,289
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>						
Number	n.a.	n.a.	18	15,138	11,389	26,545
Average annual salaries & wages	n.a.	n.a.	RM22,802	RM29,875	RM34,584	RM31,884

Note: Excludes Supra state: covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

Number of full-time employees in 2015 was 7,659,577 persons, 87.7 per cent of the total persons engaged. Semi-skilled category recorded the highest number of persons engaged at the overall sector level with 4,742,476 persons (61.9%) followed by skilled 1,803,141 persons (23.5%) and low-skilled 1,113,960 persons (14.6%). Mining & quarrying sector recorded the highest monthly salaries & wages for all categories of skills. [Exhibit 8]








**Exhibit 8 : Number of full-time employees by sector and skills category, 2015**

	Skilled	Average monthly salaries & wages	Semi-skilled	Average monthly salaries & wages	Low-skilled	Average monthly salaries & wages	Total number of full-time employees
	28,815	RM3,631	370,243	RM1,397	27,885	RM1,105	426,943
	25,231	RM20,414	45,778	RM2,677	10,857	RM1,642	81,866
	367,606	RM6,353	1,559,575	RM1,852	148,265	RM1,482	2,075,446
	124,958	RM5,225	1,090,912	RM1,848	46,117	RM1,462	1,261,987
	1,256,531	RM4,972	1,675,968	RM1,962	880,836	RM1,384	3,813,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,803,141</b>	<b>RM5,466</b>	<b>4,742,476</b>	<b>RM1,862</b>	<b>1,113,960</b>	<b>RM1,396</b>	

### 7. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS

The number of women-owned establishments in 2015 was 187,265 establishments, with an annual growth rate of 8.0 per cent. The gross output contributed by women-owned establishment was 3.4 per cent (RM85.0 billion) of the national total gross output with value added of RM39.6 billion. [Exhibit 9]

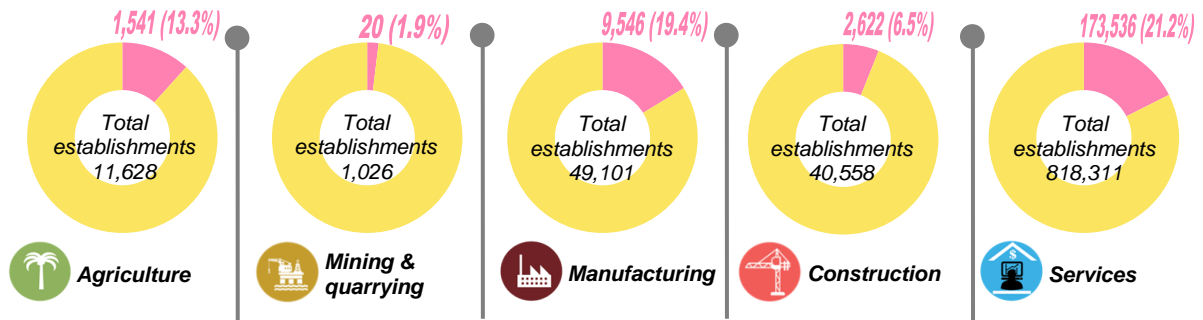
**Exhibit 9: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments, 2010 and 2015**

							
	Number of establishment	Value of gross output (RM billion)	Value of intermediate input (RM billion)	Value added (RM billion)	Number of persons engaged	Salaries & wages (RM billion)	Value of fixed assets (RM billion)
<b>2015</b>	187,265	85.0	45.4	39.6	853,559	14.1	37.9
<b>2010</b>	127,533	35.5	18.4	17.2	559,939	5.5	11.4
<b>Annual growth rate</b>	<b>+8.0%</b>	<b>+19.1%</b>	<b>+19.8%</b>	<b>+18.2%</b>	<b>+8.8%</b>	<b>+20.7%</b>	<b>+27.2%</b>

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Women-owned establishments in the services sector were 173,536 followed by Manufacturing (9,546), Construction (2,622), Agriculture (1,541) and Mining & quarrying (20). Agriculture sector recorded the highest annual growth rate of women-owned establishments at 21.6 per cent compared to 2010. Meanwhile, Mining & quarrying sector recorded a negative annual growth rate of 9.0 per cent in the last five years. [Exhibit 10]

**Exhibit 10: Women-owned establishments by sector and highest industry, 2015**



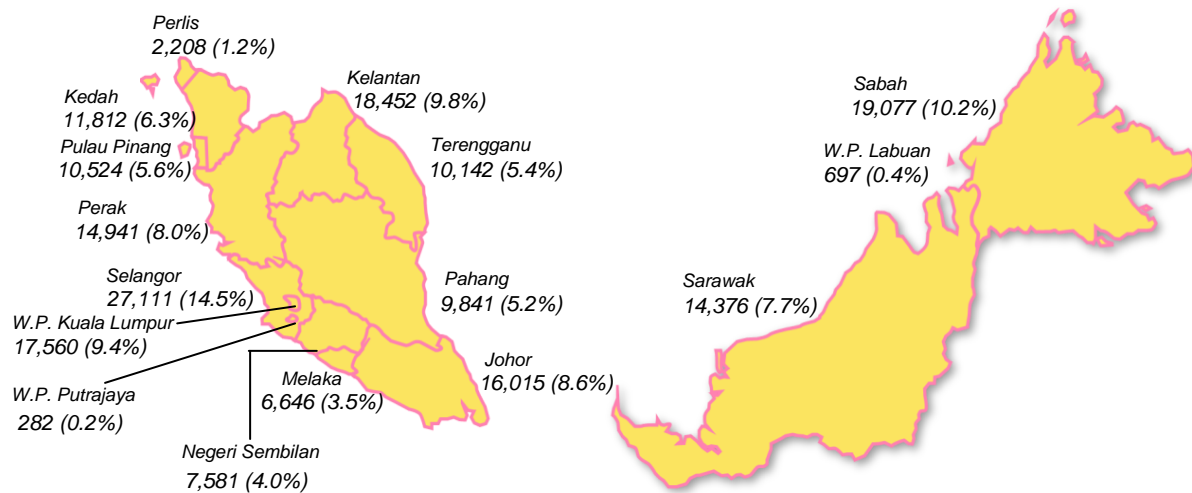
## Top 3 industries women-owned establishments



Selangor had the highest percentage of women-owned establishments 27,111 (14.5%) followed by Sabah 19,077 (10.2%) and Kelantan 18,452 (9.8%). Whilst, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest number of women-owned establishment of 282 establishments.

[Exhibit 11]

**Exhibit 11: Women-owned establishments by states, 2015**



Note: Excludes Supra state: covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state



**NOTA TEKNIKAL**  
*TECHNICAL NOTES*

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*



## 1. Skop dan liputan

Banci ini meliputi pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Sumber maklumat utama rangka pertubuhan diperoleh daripada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). Selain daripada SSM, maklumat rangka banci juga dikemas kini daripada sumber seperti Lembaga Kemajuan Perindustrian Malaysia (MIDA), Kementerian Pertanian dan Asas Tani, Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia (LPIPM), Jabatan Mineral & Geosains Malaysia (JMG), Jabatan Bekalan Elektrik dan Gas (JBE), pelbagai persatuan perniagaan dan perdagangan, iklan surat khabar dan laman web.

Dalam banci ini, usahawan dalam sektor pertanian yang hanya mendaftar dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani atau agensi-agensi kerajaan yang lain bagi maksud menerima bantuan **TIDAK** diliputi.

Bagi penerbitan ini, data yang merangkumi Perdagangan Borong, Perdagangan Runcit dan Kenderaan Bermotor telah dianggarkan menggunakan data daripada Banci Perdagangan Edaran yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2014 bagi tahun rujukan 2013. Anggaran dibuat dengan menggunakan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan purata yang diperoleh daripada data Perdagangan Edaran Bulanan bagi tempoh 2010 hingga 2015.

Keseluruhan liputan banci bagi keseluruhan aktiviti ekonomi terdiri daripada 1,172 industri di peringkat 5-digit mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

Pecahan mengikut sektor seperti berikut:

Sektor	Bilangan Industri
Pertanian	140
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	56
Pembuatan	259
Pembinaan	72
Perkhidmatan	645

- 2. Sumber rangka** Sumber utama rangka penyiasatan ialah syarikat yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia dan pelbagai persatuan perniagaan dan perdagangan.

Rangka dikemaskini untuk mengambil kira pertubuhan baru dan sebarang perubahan yang berlaku kepada pertubuhan tersebut seperti tutup, tidak beroperasi, perubahan jenis aktiviti dan lokasi/alamat pos untuk memastikan maklumat yang terdapat dalam rangka adalah yang paling terkini.

- 3. Jenis aktiviti perniagaan** Jenis aktiviti perniagaan merujuk kepada aktiviti utama dan sekunder. Aktiviti utama merujuk kepada aktiviti yang mana pertubuhan menumpukan sebahagian besar sumbernya atau memberi sumbangan besar dari segi pendapatan. Aktiviti sekunder didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti sampingan kepada aktiviti utama. Klasifikasi industri bagi pertubuhan adalah berasaskan kepada aktiviti utama dan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Ver.1.0. MSIC 2008 adalah selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations* dengan pengubahsuaian untuk keperluan tempatan.
- 4. Konsep dan definisi** Definisi yang diguna pakai dalam penerbitan ini berasaskan kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 ver. 1.0. Definisi tersebut adalah termasuk aktiviti berikut:

**i. Pertanian ditakrifkan sebagai:**

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain, serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan.

- (a) Tanaman merujuk penanaman dan pengeluaran produk tanaman. Ia juga termasuk pertanian organik dan

penanaman yang dimodifikasikan secara genetik. Tanaman juga meliputi penanaman tanaman jangka panjang dan tanaman jangka pendek, pembiakan tumbuhan dan pertanian campur;

- (b) Ternakan ialah binatang-binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersil, sara diri, pembiakbakaan dan rekreasi. Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan, kecuali haiwan akuatik;
- (c) Perhutanan dan pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasas kayu, meliputi pengestrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk yang belum diproses. Aktiviti ini boleh dijalankan dalam hutan asli dan ladang hutan. Ia juga termasuk sebahagian daripada aktiviti operasi perhutanan berdasarkan bayaran atau secara kontrak; dan
- (d) Perikanan ialah penangkapan, pemungutan dan pembiakan hidupan laut daripada lautan, pinggir pantai, perairan pedalaman dan kuala atas dasar komersil dan untuk kegunaan sendiri, tetapi bukan untuk bersukan. Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisma akuatik dengan menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadinya.

### **ii. Perlombongan & pengkuarian ditakrifkan sebagai:**

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu

arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain.

### a) **Perlombongan**

Perlombongan adalah ditakrifkan sebagai pengekstrakan, pembersihan dan pemanfaatan mineral-mineral semulajadi, berbentuk pepejal seperti batu arang dan bijih, cecair seperti minyak mentah dan berbentuk gas seperti gas asli. Perlombongan termasuk lombong bawah tanah dan lombong permukaan, kuari dan telaga-telaga dan semua kegiatan tambahan untuk pembersihan dan pemanfaatan bijih dan mineral mentah lain seperti pemecahan, penapisan, pembasuhan, pembersihan, penggredan, pengilangan, pengapungan, peleburan, penggentelan, pengkacipan dan persiapan-persiapan lain yang diperlukan bagi menyediakan bahan-bahan ini untuk membolehkannya dipasarkan. Aktiviti perlombongan juga dikelaskan kepada kumpulan-kumpulan berdasarkan mineral utama yang dikeluarkan.

### b) **Pengkuarian**

Ia merujuk kepada aktiviti pengekstrakan dari lombong atau kuari dan penggorekan mendapan lanar (aluvium), pemecahan batu dan penggunaan garam paya. Produk ini digunakan dengan meluas dalam sektor pembinaan (cth. pasir, batu, dll.), pembuatan bahan mentah (cth. tanah liat, gipsum, kalsium, dll.), pembuatan bahan kimia, dll.

Ia termasuk pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit, batu pasir, dll, pengkuarian, pemecahan dan pemotongan batu kapur, perlombongan gipsum dan anhidrit, perlombongan kapur dan dolomit, pengekstrakan dan penggorekan pasir industri, pasir untuk pembinaan dan kerikil, memecah dan menghancurkan batu dan kerikil, pengkuarian pasir dan perlombongan tanah

liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin.

Ia juga termasuk perlombongan mineral kimia dan baja, pengekstrakan tanah gambut, pengekstrakan garam, dan dll.

### c) **Petroleum dan gas asli**

Merujuk kepada pengeluaran petroleum mentah, perlombongan dan pengekstrakan minyak daripada minyak batu syal dan pasir minyak dan pengeluaran gas asli dan perolehan semula cecair hidrokarbon. Ia termasuk keseluruhan aktiviti pengoperasian dan/atau pembangunan kelengkapan lapangan minyak dan gas, termasuklah aktiviti seperti penggerudian, penyiapan dan melengkapkan telaga, operasi pengasingan, pemisahan emulsi, peralatan penyahkelodak dan penyambungan aktiviti lapangan untuk petroleum mentah dan semua aktiviti dalam penyediaan minyak dan gas sehingga ke tempat penghantaran daripada pusat pengeluaran.

Ia juga termasuk aktiviti sokongan bagi pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas seperti perkhidmatan lapangan minyak dan gas, yang dibuat berdasarkan kontrak atau yuran, eksplorasi telaga minyak dan gas dan penggerudian ujian dan aktiviti penggerekkan (boring) yang baru diliputi dalam Banci Ekonomi 2016.

### d) **Supra State**

Berdasarkan 2008 SNA, terdapat tiga jenis unit institusi iaitu yang mempunyai pusat kepentingan ekonomi dan kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (*Supra State*). *Supra State* pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada

peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, Supra State merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

**iii. Pembuatan ditakrifkan sebagai:**

Perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera yang dijalankan oleh kuasa atau yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dijalankan dalam kilang atau di rumah pekerja, dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit.

Subsektor Pembuatan terdiri daripada 24 Bahagian iaitu:

- i. Pembuatan produk makanan;
- ii. Pembuatan minuman;
- iii. Pembuatan produk tembakau;
- iv. Pembuatan tekstil;
- v. Pembuatan pakaian;
- vi. Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan;
- vii. Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman;
- viii. Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas;
- ix. Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman;
- x. Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapis;
- xi. Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia;
- xii. Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani;
- xiii. Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik;
- xiv. Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain;
- xv. Pembuatan logam asas;
- xvi. Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan;
- xvii. Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal;
- xviii. Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik;
- xix. Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l;

- xx. Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler;
- xxi. Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain;
- xxii. Pembuatan perabot;
- xxiii. Pembuatan lain; dan
- xxiv. Membaiki dan pemasangan jentera dan kelengkapan.

#### **iv. Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai:**

Pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya.

#### **v. Perkhidmatan adalah termasuk:**

- a) Perkhidmatan berkaitan Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendingin udara; Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan; Perdagangan borong dan runcit, Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan; Maklumat dan komunikasi, Penginapan, Makanan & minuman; Kewangan; Hartanah; Profesional, saintifik & teknikal; Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan; Pendidikan, Kesihatan dan kerja sosial; Kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi, Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti;
- b) Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan meliputi aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang

berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini;

- c) Perdagangan borong dan runcit merangkumi perdagangan borong dan runcit, jualan dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor & motosikal;
- d) Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan meliputi pertubuhan terlibat dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan darat, pengangkutan muatan melalui jalan raya, pengangkutan darat lain, pengangkutan air, penggodangan & aktiviti sokongan seperti pengoperasian terminal, tempat letak kereta, pengoperasian lebuh raya, pengoperasian pelabuhan, pengendalian kargo/pemunggahan, agensi perkapalan & penghantaran serta lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan pengangkutan;
- e) Maklumat & komunikasi terdiri daripada aktiviti penerbitan wayang gambar, video dan program televisyen, rakaman bunyi dan penerbitan muzik, aktiviti pemrograman dan penyiaran, perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan dan aktiviti yang berkaitan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan maklumat;
- f) Perkhidmatan penginapan merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu;
- g) Perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman termasuk perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk penggunaan segera, sama ada di restoran tradisional, restoran layan diri atau bawa pulang, yang didirikan secara kekal atau sementara, dengan atau tiada kemudahan tempat duduk;



- h) Perkhidmatan kewangan adalah meliputi aktiviti perantaraan kewangan; aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan; aktiviti insurans/takaful, insurans/takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/takaful dan tabungan pencen;
- i) Perkhidmatan hartanah termasuk tindakan seperti pemberi pajak, agen dan/atau broker di dalam satu atau lebih daripada yang berikut: penjualan atau pembelian hartanah, penyewaan hartanah, penyediaan perkhidmatan hartanah lain seperti penilaian hartanah, pengurusan hartanah atau bertindak sebagai agen hartanah eskrow. Aktiviti dalam bahagian ini mungkin dijalankan di atas hartanah milikan sendiri atau pajakan dan mungkin berlaku atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak. Termasuk juga pembangunan struktur, berserta mengekalkan hak milik atau pajakan bagi struktur tersebut;
- j) Perkhidmatan profesional, saintifik dan teknikal termasuk aktiviti profesional khusus, saintifik dan teknikal di mana ianya memerlukan tahap latihan yang tinggi dan menjadikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus tersedia kepada pengguna. Aktiviti yang dijalankan termasuk aktiviti guaman dan perakaunan, aktiviti ibu pejabat, aktiviti perundingan pengurusan, aktiviti arkitek dan kejuruteraan, ujian dan analisis teknikal, penyelidikan dan pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan dan penyelidikan pasaran, profesional lain, aktiviti saintifik dan teknikal dan veterinar;
- k) Perkhidmatan pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan termasuk pelbagai aktiviti yang menyokong operasi am perniagaan meliputi aktiviti sewaan dan pajakan, aktiviti pekerjaan, agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan penempahan lain, aktiviti

keselamatan dan penyiasatan, aktiviti perkhidmatan kepada bangunan dan lanskap dan pentadbiran pejabat, aktiviti sokongan pejabat dan perniagaan lain;

- l) Perkhidmatan pendidikan merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi yang menyediakan Perkhidmatan pelajaran akademik, vokasional dan perdagangan. Termasuk dalam kumpulan ini ialah pra sekolah, sekolah rendah, sekolah menengah, sekolah teknik dan vokasional serta kolej dan universiti (termasuk sekolah kejururawatan serta institut perdagangan dan teknik lain). Juga termasuk ialah pendidikan sukan dan rekreasi, pendidikan kebudayaan, pusat tuisyen, sekolah memandu yang membekalkan perkhidmatan pelajaran automobil, sekolah agama, sekolah komputer dan sekolah atau institusi lain serta perkhidmatan sokongan pendidikan;
- m) Perkhidmatan kesihatan dan kerja sosial meliputi perkhidmatan hospital, perkhidmatan perubatan am dan pakar, perkhidmatan rumah bersalin, perkhidmatan pergigian, pusat dialisis, makmal perubatan, pusat akupunktur, perkhidmatan ahli herba dan homeopati serta perkhidmatan kesihatan kemanusiaan lain;
- n) Perkhidmatan kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi termasuk pelbagai aktiviti bagi memenuhi minat orang awam dalam aktiviti kebudayaan, hiburan dan rekreasi meliputi persembahan secara langsung, operasi muzium, perjudian, sukan dan aktiviti rekreasi; dan
- o) Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti termasuk aktiviti keahlian organisasi, aktiviti organisasi keahlian perniagaan, majikan dan profesional, aktiviti kesatuan buruh, aktiviti keahlian organisasi lain, pembaikan komputer dan barangan persendirian dan isi rumah dan

aktiviti perkhidmatan persendirian lain seperti perkhidmatan seperti basuhan dan cucian kering tekstil dan produk berbulu; dandanan rambut dan penjagaan kecantikan lain; dan pengebumian dan aktiviti perkhidmatan lain.

### 5. Unit melapor

Statistik yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini berbeza dengan statistik awalan yang terdapat dalam penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2016 Statistik Pertubuhan. Perbezaan ini disebabkan oleh perubahan industri dan pertukaran status operasi.

Unit melapor bagi banci ini ialah **pertubuhan**. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis subsektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

Setiap cawangan daripada organisasi yang mempunyai beberapa cawangan di lokasi yang berbeza dari segi konsep dianggap sebagai pertubuhan yang berlainan. Pertubuhan berkenaan diminta memberikan penyata yang berasingan bagi setiap kegiatannya dari segi nilai. Walau bagaimanapun, dari segi praktis akaun biasanya disediakan secara berpusat kerana kesukaran untuk memperoleh data yang berasingan bagi setiap unit atau cawangan. Entiti atau ‘enterprise’ ini akan dianggap sebagai satu unit pelapor dan dibenarkan mengemukakan soal selidik yang menggabungkan semua unit atau cawangannya.

### 6. Taraf sah

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

#### i. Hak milik perseorangan

Ia merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan

keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

### ii. **Perkongsian**

Ia merujuk kepada sekumpulan individu yang telah bersetuju mengikat kontrak dan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Perniagaan tersebut diuruskan oleh kesemua mereka atau salah seorang daripada mereka yang bertindak mewakili semua pihak. Perkongsian perniagaan ini hendaklah mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya dua orang ahli dan tidak melebihi had maksimum dua puluh orang.

### iii. **Perkongsian liabiliti terhad**

Merujuk kepada perniagaan entiti yang dikawal selia di bawah Akta Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad 2012. Ia memberi perlindungan liabiliti terhad kepada rakan-rakan kongsinya sama seperti liabiliti terhad yang dinikmati oleh pemegang saham sesebuah syarikat. Ia juga memberi fleksibiliti peraturan perniagaan dalaman melalui pengaturan perkongsian yang serupa dengan sesebuah perkongsian konvensional;

### iv. **Syarikat sendirian berhad**

Merupakan syarikat persendirian yang ditubuhkan bagi tujuan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham dipegang secara tertutup oleh pemegang-pemegang saham yang mempunyai kawalan terhadap operasi syarikat;

Ciri-ciri:

- a) Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;

- b) Dimiliki oleh 2 - 50 orang pemegang saham;
- c) Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- d) Pemegang saham yang memiliki 51 peratus atau lebih daripada jumlah saham syarikat berhak untuk mengawal syarikat tersebut. Saham syarikat boleh dijual beli tetapi tidak dilakukan di pasaran terbuka;
- e) Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain
- f) Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa; dan
- g) Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

### v. **Syarikat awam berhad**

Syarikat awam berhad merupakan perniagaan yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad, oleh sekurang-kurangnya dua orang untuk menjalankan perniagaan dengan tujuan untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham syarikat awam berhad ini dipegang secara terbuka dan bagi sesebuah syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia, sahamnya boleh bertukar milik secara bebas;

Ciri-ciri:

- a) Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- b) Dimiliki oleh pemegang pemegang saham dan tiada had bagi pemilik saham berkenaan;
- c) Pengurusan dan kawalan syarikat adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah yang dilantik oleh pemegang saham; dan
- d) Disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia.

**vi. Syarikat koperasi**

Koperasi adalah organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk faedah bersama ahli dan didaftarkan di bawah Akta Koperasi 1993. Kumpulan wang yang ada adalah milik bersama untuk memenuhi keperluan ahli-ahlinya.

**vii. Perbadanan awam**

Ia merupakan sebuah perbadanan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Khas Parlimen atau Dewan Perundangan Negeri.

**viii. Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan**

Ia merujuk kepada syarikat tanpa saham yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terdiri daripada pertubuhan kebajikan, keagamaan, pendidikan, kesihatan, kebudayaan, rekreasi dan pertubuhan yang memberikan perkhidmatan sosial dan kemasyarakatan kepada isi rumah. Perkhidmatan diberikan secara percuma atau pada harga yang tidak melebihi kos perkhidmatan (subsidi). Sebarang keuntungan yang diperolehi dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenanan.

- 7. Pertubuhan milikan wanita** Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh wanita **ATAU** Pemegang saham terbesar adalah wanita dan diuruskan oleh wanita **ATAU** Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif atau Pengarah urusan adalah wanita yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.
- 8. Struktur hak milik** Hak milik sesebuah pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut taraf residen pemilik/pemilik-pemilik modal berbayar yang terbesar (melebihi 50%) dan bukannya mengikut taraf kewarganegaraan mereka. Dalam kes di mana setiap pihak (Residen Malaysia dan Bukan Residen Malaysia) memegang bilangan saham yang sama banyak

dalam perniagaan berkenaan, maka pertubuhan tersebut telah dikelaskan di bawah "Hak Milik Bersama".

**Residen Malaysia** ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di Malaysia untuk jangka masa sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun. Cawangan dan anak syarikat asing yang didaftarkan/diperbadankan di Malaysia adalah dianggap sebagai Residen Malaysia.

**Bukan Residen Malaysia** ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di negara selain Malaysia. Cawangan dan anak syarikat milik Residen Malaysia di luar negeri juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

### 9. Nilai output kasar

- i. Nilai output kasar **pertanian** (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) dikirakan daripada item-item berikut:

Jualan daripada hasil pertanian

- + Stok hasil pertanian (akhir)
- + Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (akhir)
- + Jualan daripada hasil pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja pertanian yang dibuat untuk pihak lain
- + Pendapatan daripada hasil pertanian yang diproses
- + Nilai jualan daripada barangan/bahan/produk berkaitan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa proses selanjutnya
- + Pendapatan lain yang berkaitan dengan pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada aktiviti pertanian lain
- + Kawasan perhutanan dikontrakkan kepada kontraktor (Perhutanan & Pembalakan sahaja)
- + Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa
- + Pendapatan daripada agro pelancongan (Tanaman/Ternakan/Perikanan)

- + Nilai jualan barangan/bahan bukan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- + Semua pendapatan lain : output
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan: **Dalaman** (Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan) X (Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan: **Dalaman**)/100))
- Pendapatan daripada sewa: Tanah
- Stok hasil pertanian (awal)
- Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri)(awal)
- Kos barangan/bahan/produk berkaitan dengan aktiviti pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- Kos barangan/bahan yang dijual (barangan/bahan bukan pertanian) yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya

ii. Nilai output kasar **perlombongan & pengkuarian, pembuatan dan pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan elemen berikut:

Nilai jualan mineral/produk kuari/produk pembuatan dan nilai kerja pembinaan

- + Nilai barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti dibeli
- Kos barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti yang dibeli
- + Perbelanjaan modal ke atas binaan sendiri
- + Pendapatan daripada Perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan kepada orang lain
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja perindustrian lain
- + Penerimaan bayaran daripada skrap, tenaga elektrik, produk sisa, dll. yang dijual kepada orang lain
- + Penerimaan komisen dan brokeraj



- + Semua nilai output lain (seperti penerimaan perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian, misalnya bayaran pengurusan, sewa harta, dll.)
- + Stok akhir barangan siap
- Stok awal barangan siap
- + Stok akhir barangan sedang diproses
- Stok awal barangan sedang diproses

Nilai output kasar **perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan yang diberikan

- + Nilai jualan barangan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula
- + Perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
- + Yuran yang diterima daripada keahlian
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa yang diterima kecuali tanah
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Cukai perkhidmatan dan caj perkhidmatan
- Nilai barang yang dibeli untuk dijual semula dalam keadaan sama seperti dibeli
- + Stok akhir
- Stok awal

### 10. Nilai input perantaraan

i. Nilai input perantaraan **pertanian** (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

- + Kos bahan langsung yang digunakan dalam aktiviti pertanian
- + Jumlah bayaran ke atas kerja-kerja pertanian yang dibuat oleh pihak lain
- + Kos biji/benih tanaman jangka pendek / anak ternakan bukan baka
- + Perbelanjaan untuk aktiviti pertanian lain

- + Bahan dan bekas pembungkus yang digunakan
- + Bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan
- + Alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat yang digunakan
- + Air yang dibeli
- + Tenaga elektrik yang dibeli
- + Bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan semasa yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap pertubuhan ini
- + Pengangkutan barangan (pengangkutan keluar)
- + Perbelanjaan perjalanan
- + Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
- + Perbelanjaan pengiklanan dan promosi
- + Bayaran guaman
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan profesional lain
- + Bayaran pengurusan
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi
- + Bayaran pos (termasuk perkhidmatan kurier)
- + Caj bank
- + Premium insurans dibayar ke atas bangunan, jentera, alat pengangkutan dan barangan
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran sewa (tidak termasuk bagi sewa untuk penggunaan tanah)
- + Perbelanjaan ke atas agro pelancongan
- + Bayaran royalti: Organisasi bukan kerajaan/tajaan korporat
- + Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukai input
- + Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga

- Pengarah
  - + Perbelanjaan lain: Input
  - + Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan
  - + Kos latihan kepada pekerja
- ii. Nilai input perantaraan **perlombongan & pengkuarian, pembuatan** dan **pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:
- Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan
  - + Kos kerja perindustrian (memproses) yang dibuat oleh orang lain
  - + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
  - + Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
  - + Kos bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan harta tetap (termasuk pembayaran kepada pihak lain ke atas kerja ini)
  - + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
  - + Pembayaran terhadap perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian (termasuk bayaran bagi pengangkutan keluar barangan, perjalanan, pengurusan, bayaran perundangan, teknologi maklumat, pengiklanan, bank, pos, telekomunikasi, dll.)
  - + Semua kos input lain (termasuk kos latihan dan nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan kepada pekerja)
- iii. Nilai input perantaraan **perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Pembelian barangan, bahan dan perkhidmatan

- + Premium insurans
- + Royalti dan bayaran paten
- + Caj bank
- + Pembelian elektrik dan air
- + Pembelian bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas

- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
- + Perbelanjaan pematuhan alam sekitar
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain

**11. Nilai ditambah** Nilai ditambah adalah tambahan kepada nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh sesebuah pertubuhan. Nilai ditambah diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan.

**12. Bilangan pekerja** Bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja dikategorikan seperti berikut:

**i. Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif**

Kategori ini merujuk kepada semua pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga, sambilan atau sepenuh masa, yang bekerja dengan aktif dalam sesebuah pertubuhan itu. Justeru, ia tidak termasuk rakan niaga yang tidak aktif.

**ii. Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji**

Kategori ini meliputi semua ahli isi rumah kepada pemilik pertubuhan yang melaksanakan kerja tertentu (sepenuh masa atau sambilan) dan bekerja sekurang-kurangnya satu pertiga daripada waktu bekerja biasa yang diamalkan oleh pertubuhan berkenaan tanpa mendapat bayaran secara tetap, sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau harta benda bagi kerja yang dilakukan. Biasanya pekerja berkenaan mendapat makanan, tempat tinggal dan bantuan lain sebagai sebahagian daripada ahli isi rumah pemilik tersebut dan terus mendapatnya sama ada ia bekerja atau tidak di dalam pertubuhan itu.

**iii. Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa**

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya enam jam sehari dan sekurang-kurangnya 20 hari sebulan.

**iv. Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)**

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja kurang daripada enam jam sehari dan/atau kurang daripada 20 hari sebulan.

**13. Kategori kemahiran**

Kategori kemahiran telah dikelaskan berdasarkan Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2013 adalah seperti berikut:

**i. Pekerja mahir**

Pengurus, Profesional, Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu;

**ii. Pekerja separuh mahir**

Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian; Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan; Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan; Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang Berkaitan; Operator Mesin dan Loji dan Pemasang; dan

**iii. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah**

Pekerja Asas

**14. Nilai harta tetap**

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baru atau terpakai, ketara atau tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ia termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan peralatan periferal, perisian komputer, peralatan mesin dan lain, serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Nilai harta pembuka dan penutup 2015 berasaskan nilai buku akaun.

Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai aset yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar.

**15. Pembundaran** Jumlah bagi komponen mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar dalam jadual penerbitan disebabkan oleh pembundaran angka.

**16. Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan** Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan ( $r$ ) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut;

$$Y_t = Y_o (1 + r)^t$$

Di mana  $r$ ,

$$r = \left[ e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Di mana,

$Y_t$  = Nilai pada tahun semasa

$Y_o$  = Nilai pada tahun sebelum

$t$  = Bilangan tahun,  $Y_t - Y_o$

$r$  = kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

**17. Simbol dan singkatan**

- : tiada
- & : dan
- % : peratus
- > : lebih daripada
- < : kurang daripada
- } : digabungkan
- RM : Ringgit Malaysia
- t.t.t.l. : tidak terkelas di tempat lain
- dll. : dan lain-lain
- dsb. : dan sebagainya
- W.P : Wilayah Persekutuan

1. **Scope and coverage**

*This census covered all registered establishments engaged in the Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The main source of information for the frame was the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM). Apart from the CCM, information on the frame was also updated from other sources such as the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA), Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, Construction Industry Development Broad, Malaysia (CIDB), Minerals & Geosciences Department, Malaysia (JMG), Department of Electricity and Gas Supply, various businesses and trade associations, newspaper advertisements and websites.*

*In this Census, entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector which were registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry or other government agencies for the purpose of receiving aid were **NOT** covered.*

*For this publication, data on Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Motor Vehicles have been estimated using data from the Census of Distributive Trade undertaken in 2014 for reference year 2013. Estimation was done using average annual growth rate derived from Monthly Distributive Trade, 2010 to 2015.*

*The census coverage for the overall economic activity comprises 1,172 industries at 5-digit level according to the Malaysian Industrial Classification Standards (MSIC), 2008 Version 1.0.*

*Breakdown by sectors are follows:*

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number of Industries</b>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Mining &amp; quarrying</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>259</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Services</i>	<i>645</i>

- 2. Source of frame** *The main source of information for the frame is Companies Commission of Malaysia and various businesses and trade associations.*
- The frame is updated to take into account new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/correspondence address so as to ensure that the frame is at the most current status.*
- 3. Type of business** *Type of business activity refers to both principal and secondary activities. The principal activity refers to the activity to which the establishment devoted most of its resources or activity which derived most of its income. Secondary activities are defined as those incidental or ancillary to the principal activity. The classification of the industry of the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Ver 1.0. The MSIC 2008 conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.*
- 4. Concepts and definitions** *The definitions adopted in this publication is based on the recommendations of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 (MSIC 2008) ver. 1.0. The definitions include the following activities:*
- i. Agriculture is defined as:**
- Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilisation of plants/vegetal and animals natural resources.*
- a) Crops activities refer to the growing and production of crops. Also included are organic agriculture and the*



*growing of genetically modified crops. Crops also include growing of non-perennial and perennial crops, plant propagation and mixed farming;*

*b) Livestock is animals or bird that preserved for commercial purpose, personal maintenance, breeding and recreation. Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, except aquatic animal;*

*c) Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form. These activities can be carried out in natural or forests plantation. This also includes carrying out part of the forestry operation on a fee or contract basis; and*

*d) Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports. Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment.*

### **ii. Mining & quarrying is defined as:**

*Mining and quarrying include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc.*

**a) Mining**

*Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable.*

*Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.*

**b) Quarrying**

*It refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc.*

*It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin.*

*Activities of It also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.*

**c) Petroleum and natural gas**

*It refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands and the*

*production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property.*

*It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil and gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in Economic Census 2016.*

#### **d) Supra State**

*The 2008 SNA has identified three types of institutional units, e.g. those with centre of interest in and most of its activities confined to one region; multi-regional units with centre of interest in more than one region, but does not relate to the entire country; and units functioning at a national dimension – whose centre of interest cannot be attached to geographical domains of the country (Supra State).*

*Supra state territory at the state level is equivalent to extra-territorial organizations at the national level. In the case of Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that are beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.*

#### **iii. Manufacturing is defined as:**

*The physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.*

*The Manufacturing sub-sector consists of 24 Divisions namely:*

- i. Manufacture of food products;*
- ii. Manufacture of beverages;*
- iii. Manufacture of tobacco products;*
- iv. Manufacture of textiles;*
- v. Manufacture of wearing apparel;*
- vi. Manufacture of leather and related products;*
- vii. Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials;*
- viii. Manufacture of paper and paper products;*
- ix. Printing and reproduction of recorded media;*
- x. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products;*
- xi. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products;*
- xii. Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations;*
- xiii. Manufacture of rubber and plastics products;*
- xiv. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products;*
- xv. Manufacture of basic metals;*
- xvi. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment;*
- xvii. Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products*
- xviii. Manufacture of electrical equipment;*
- xix. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.;*
- xx. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers;*
- xxi. Manufacture of other transport equipment;*
- xxii. Manufacture of furniture;*
- xxiii. Other manufacturing; and*
- xxiv. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment.*

**iv. Construction is defined as:**

*New construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as*

*installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install.*

**v. Services included:**

- a) *Services related to Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities, Wholesale and retail trade, Transportation and storage, Information & communication, Accommodation, Food & beverage, Finance, Real estate, Professional, scientific and technical, Administrative and support services, Education, Health and social work, Art, entertainment and recreation, Personal services & other activities;*
- b) *Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment and disposal) such as scheduled waste, solid waste and waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials and contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector;*
- c) *Wholesale and retail trade encompass of wholesale and retail trades, sales and repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles;*
- d) *Transportation and storage covers all establishment which provides land transport, freight transport by road other land transport, water transport, warehousing & support activities such as storage & warehousing, terminal operations, car parking services, highway operations, port operations, cargo handling/stevedoring, shipping agencies &*

*forwarding of freight and other supporting activities for transportation;*

- e) *Information & communication comprised of motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities, programming and broadcasting activities, telecommunication services, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information services activities;*
- f) *Accommodation refers to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organisation;*
- g) *Food and beverage services includes food and beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands with or without seating;*
- h) *Financial services include monetary intermediation activities; other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services; insurance/takaful, reinsurance/retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and activities auxiliary to insurance/takaful and pension funding;*
- i) *Real estate services includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate, property management or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this division may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership of leasing of such structures.*

- j) *Professional, scientific and technical includes specialised professional, scientific and technical activities which require a high degree of expertise and training, and specialised knowledge and skills available to users. Activities performed include legal and accounting activities, activities of head offices, management consultancy activities, architecture and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, scientific research and development, advertising and market research, other professional, scientific and technical activities, veterinary activities;*
- k) *Administrative and support services includes a variety of activities that support general business operations including rental and leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities, security and investigation activities, services to building and landscape activities and office administrative, office support and other business support activities;*
- l) *Private educational services refer to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia and the Ministry of Higher Education that provides academic, vocational and commercial educational services. Included in this group are pre primary, primary schools, secondary schools, technical and vocational secondary schools, private university and colleges (including schools of nursing, commercial and other technical institute). Also included are sports and recreation education, cultural education, tuition centers, driving schools which provide automobile educational services, religious instruction, computer training, other schools or other institutions as well as other educational supportive services;*
- m) *Human health and social work activities includes hospital services, general and specialised medical services, maternity home services, dental services, dialysis centers,*

*medical laboratories, acupuncture centers, herbalist and homeopathy services and other human health services;*

- n) Arts, entertainment and recreation services includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sport and recreation activities; and*
- o) Personal services & other activities includes activities of membership organisations, activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations, activities of trade unions, activities of others membership organisations, repair of computers and personal and household goods and others personal services activities such as washing and dry-cleaning of textiles and fur products; hairdressing and other beauty treatment and funeral and other services activities.*

- 5. Reporting unit** *The statistics reported in this publication are different from preliminary statistics in the publication of Economic Census 2016 Statistical Establishment. This difference is due to changes in the industry and operational status exchange.*

*The reporting unit used in the survey was **establishment**. An establishment is defined as "an economic unit that engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location". Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity.*

*Each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment. The establishment was requested to give separate returns for each activity in terms of value. However, if in practice, the accounts were centrally kept such that it was not possible to obtain separate data for each individual unit or branch, that entity or enterprise was*



*treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all units or branches.*

**6. Legal status** *The legal status of an establishment has been defined as follows:*

**i. Individual proprietorship**

*This refers to a business, owned and operated by one person for his own profit. The owner has the exclusive right to control the operation of the establishment.*

**ii. Partnership**

*This refers to a group of individuals who agree to contract and to carry out a business with the objective of profit making. All shareholders or anyone could manage the business for all parties. A trading partnership must comprise of at least two members and should not exceed a maximum of twenty members.*

**iii. Limited liabilities partnership**

*Refers to business entity regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012. It is featured with the protection of limited liability to its partners similar to the limited liability enjoyed by shareholders of a company coupled with flexibility of internal business regulation through partnership arrangement similar to a conventional partnership; and*

**iv. Private limited company**

*A private company established to undertake a business with the objective of making a profit. The shares are closely held by the shareholders of the company who have control over its operation.*

*Characteristics:*

*a) Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal*

- entity separate from the owners;*
- b) Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- c) Company owners have limited liability;*
- d) Shareholders who own 51 per cent or more of the total shares shall be entitled to manage the company. The company's shares can be traded but not in the open market;*
- e) Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- f) Not listed on the Stock Exchange; and*
- g) Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words "Sendirian Berhad" (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.*

**v. Public limited company**

*A public limited company is a company established with limited liability, by a minimum of two persons to operate the business with the objective of making a profit. The shares in a public limited company are openly held and in the case of company listed on the Bursa Malaysia, the shares are freely transferable.*

*Characteristics:*

- a) Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owner;*
- b) Owned by the shareholders and there is no limit to the shareholder;*
- c) Management of the company is under the board of director responsibilities as appointed by shareholders; and*
- d) Listed on Bursa Malaysia.*

**vi. Co-operative**

*This refers to a voluntary association with unrestricted number*

of members and registered under the Co-operatives Act 1993. Funds are collectively owned to meet the needs of members.

**vii. Public corporation**

This refers to an undertaking set up under a Special Act Parliament or by the State Legislature.

**viii. Private non-profit making organization**

This is non-stock company set up with limited liability. It comprises mainly welfare, religious, educational, health, cultural, recreational and other organisations providing social and community services to households. These services are provided free of charge or at prices, which do not necessarily or fully cover the cost of providing such services (subsidy). Any profit made is reinvested in the organisation.

**7. Women-owned establishments** Refers to a minimum of 51 per cent of the equity held by a woman or women **OR** the biggest shareholders are women and the establishment is managed by a woman **OR** the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director is a woman that owns at least 10 per cent of the equity.

**8. Ownership** The ownership of an establishment is classified by the residential status of the owner (s) of the majority (more than 50%) of the paid-up capital and not by their citizenship status. In instances where each party (Malaysian Resident and Non- Malaysian Resident) held equal shares in the business, the establishments were classified as "Joint Ownership".

**A Malaysian Resident** is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in Malaysia for a period of at least one year. Malaysian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign based/origins are also regarded as Residents.

**A Non-Malaysian Resident** is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and/or subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

9. **Value of gross output** i. The value of gross output of **agriculture** (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and Fisheries) is defined to include the following items:

*Sales of agriculture product*

- + *Stocks of agricultural products (closing)*
- + *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufactured) (closing)*
- + *Sales from agricultural products*
- + *Income from agricultural work done for others*
- + *Income from products processed from agricultural*
- + *Value of sales from goods/materials/products related to agricultural activity that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *Other income related to agricultural*
- + *Income from other agricultural activities*
- + *Forestry area sub-contracted to contractors (Forestry & Logging only)*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Rental income received*
- + *Income received from agro tourism (Crops/Livestock/Fisheries)*
- + *Value of sales from non-agricultural goods/materials that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *All other income: Output*
- + *Research and development expenditure: **In House** (Research and development expenditure\*Research and development expenditure: **In House**/100))*
- *Rental income received: Land*
- *Stocks of agricultural products (opening)*
- *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned*

- *manufacturing) (opening)*
  - *Cost of goods/materials/products related to planting activity, purchased for resale without under going further processing*
  - *Cost of goods/materials sold (non-agricultural goods/material that is purchased for resale without under going further processing)*
- ii.** *The value of gross output of **mining & quarrying, manufacturing and construction** is defined to include the following items:*

*Sale of mineral/quarry products/manufactured products and construction work done*

- + *Values of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
  - *Cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
  - + *Capital expenditure on own construction*
  - + *Income from industrial services rendered to others*
  - + *Income from industrial work done*
  - + *Receipt from scrap, electricity, waste product, etc. sold to others*
  - + *Receipt from commission and brokerage earned*
  - + *All other output (such as receipts of non-industrial services, e.g. management fees received, income from rental of property, etc)*
  - + *Closing stock of finished goods*
  - *Opening stock of finished goods*
  - + *Closing stock of goods being processed*
  - *Opening stock of goods being processed*
- iii.** *The value of gross output of **services** is defined to include the following items:*

*Income from services rendered*

- + *Value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Management services*
- + *Commision and brokerage earned*

- + Fees earned from membership
- + Rental income received except land rental
- + Other operating income
- + Service tax and services charges
- Value of goods purchased for resale in the same condition
- + Closing stocks
- Opening stocks

**10. Value of intermediate input**

*i. Value of intermediate input of **agriculture** (Crops, Livestock, Forestry & logging and Fisheries) is defined to include the following items:*

- + Cost of direct materials consumed in agricultural activities
- + Total payment on agricultural work done by other establishments
- + Cost of non-perennial crops seeds/non-breeder livestock and fisheries
- + Expenditure for other agricultural activities
- + Packing materials consumed
- + Materials used for repairs and maintenance
- + Stationery and office supplies consumed
- + Water purchased
- + Electricity purchased
- + Fuel, lubricants and gas
- + Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on this establishment's fixed assets
- + Transportation of goods ( carriage outwards)
- + Travelling expenses
- + Accounting, secretarial and auditing fees
- + Advertising and promotional expenses
- + Legal fees
- + Payment for other professional services
- + Management fees
- + Commissions and agency fees

- + *Telecommunication fees*
- + *Postage (include courier services)*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Insurance premium on building, machinery, transport equipment and goods*
- + *Payment for security services*
- + *Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology*
- + *Rental payment (excludes for rent on land)*
- + *Expenses on agro tourism*
- + *Royalties paid to: Non-government organisations / corporate sponsorship*
- + *GST on net purchasers are not claimable as input tax*
- + *Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings*
- + *Other expenses: Input*
- + *Value of free wearing apparel provided*
- + *Staff training cost*

**ii. Value of intermediate input of *mining & quarrying, manufacturing and construction*** is defined to include the following items:

*Value of materials and supplies consumed*

- + *Cost of industrial work done by others include stripping overburden (earth removal) and internal transport in mines/quarries site*
- + *Electricity and water purchased*
- + *Value of fuels, lubricants and gas consumed*
- + *Cost of materials used for repairs and maintenance of assets (including payments to others for this work)*
- + *Research and development expenditure*
- + *Payments for non-industrial services such as toll, ferry, pilotage, towage and harbor fees and charges (including payments for carriage outwards, travelling, management fees, legal services, information technology, advertising,*

- bank chargers, postage, telecommunication, etc*
- + *All other input costs (including training and value of the free apparel provided for the workers)*

*iii. Value of intermediate input of **services** is defined to include the following items:*

*Purchase of goods, materials and services*

- + *Insurance premiums*
- + *Royalty and patent fees*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Purchase of electricity and water*
- + *Purchase of fuels, lubricants and gas*
- + *Research and development expenditure*
- + *Environmental compliance expenditure*
- + *Other operating expenditure*

**11. Value added** *Value added is the increment to the value of commodities and services contributed by the establishment. This value added is derived as the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input.*

**12. Number of persons engaged** *Employment covers all persons engaged during December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged was classified under the following categories:*

**i. Working proprietors and active business partners**

*This category refers to all individual proprietors and partners, part-time or full time, who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment. It therefore, excludes silent and inactive partners.*

**ii. Unpaid family workers**

*This is defined as all persons (full-time or part-time) in the household of any of the owners of the establishment who*



*perform a specified job and work for a minimum of one third of the normal working time for the establishment, but do not receive regular payment either in cash or in kind for the work done. Such workers generally receive food, shelter and other support as part of the household of an owner but this would continue whether they worked in the establishment or not.*

**iii. Paid full-time employees**

*This is defined as all paid workers who work for at least 6 hours a day and at least 20 days a month.*

**iv. Paid part-time employees**

*This is defined as all paid workers who work for less than 6 hours a day and/or less than 20 days a month.*

**13. Category of skills**

*Job category has also been categorized according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2013 (MASCO) as follow:*

**i. Skilled workers**

*Managers, professionals, technician and associate professionals;*

**ii. Semi-skilled workers**

*Clerical support, service and sales, craft and related trades workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers; and*

**iii. Low-skilled workers**

*Elementary Workers*

**14. Value of fixed assets**

*Fixed assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible and used repeatedly or continuously that have a normal economic life span of more than one year. This included land, buildings and structure, transport equipment, computer and peripheral equipment, other machinery, equipment and furniture and fittings. Value of fixed assets as at the beginning and end of 2015 was based on net book value. Purchases, alterations and major repairs*

or capital expenditure during the year were valued at actual costs incurred. Value of fixed assets sold during the year refers to the realised value.

**15. Rounding**      *The sum of the component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.*

**16. Annual growth rate**      *The calculation of compound annual growth rate (r) is based on the following formula:*

$$Y_t = Y_o (1 + r)^t$$

Where r,

$$r = \left[ e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \left( \frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Where,

$Y_t$  = Value at current year

$Y_o$  = Value at previous year

$t$  = Number of years,  $Y_t - Y_o$

$r$  = Compound annual growth rate

**17. Symbols and abbreviations**

-	: nil
&	: and
%	: per cent
>	: more than
<	: less than
}	: combined
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
n.e.c	: not elsewhere classified
etc.	et cetera
i.e.	that is
W.P.	: Federal Territory



# **JADUAL** ***TABLES***

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong  
*This page is deliberately left blank*

**Jadual 1 : Perangkaan utama mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015**

*Table 1 : Principal statistics by sector, 2010 and 2015*

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
			(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>2015</b>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>648,260</b>	<b>1,736,482</b>	<b>1,070,576</b>	<b>665,906</b>	<b>6,948,645</b>	<b>154,108</b>	<b>907,110</b>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>	2015	11,628	73,854	32,380	41,473	444,531	7,904	80,947
	2010	8,829	53,452	22,376	31,076	390,708	4,890	40,088
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2015	1,026	131,067	28,008	103,059	82,354	7,870	291,283
	2010	489	110,435	17,337	93,098	51,998	4,319	145,441
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	2015	49,101	1,141,963	884,845	257,118	2,119,158	65,495	296,801
	2010	39,669	836,494	665,821	170,673	1,812,360	43,745	210,406
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	2015	40,558	177,939	114,754	63,184	1,290,474	32,899	25,106
	2010	22,140	91,342	59,400	31,941	974,488	19,841	14,476
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	2015	818,311	964,651	446,386	518,265	4,795,721	131,528	904,435
	2010	577,133	644,759	305,642	339,117	3,719,091	81,313	496,699

Jadual 2 : Perangkaan utama mengikut negeri, 2015

Table 2 : Principal statistics by states, 2015

Negeri States	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
<b>Johor</b>	99,770	277,439	192,577	84,863	1,186,496	28,971	132,433
<b>Kedah</b>	49,236	77,429	55,527	21,902	312,174	6,360	25,791
<b>Kelantan</b>	46,850	17,031	9,687	7,343	179,175	2,303	6,870
<b>Melaka</b>	31,723	101,675	78,041	23,635	250,477	6,010	31,288
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>	33,176	89,671	68,434	21,238	275,433	6,356	27,014
<b>Pahang</b>	38,089	84,403	54,925	29,478	302,652	6,520	30,576
<b>Perak</b>	75,786	91,940	57,869	34,072	515,958	10,532	41,962
<b>Perlis</b>	6,831	5,598	3,203	2,395	35,086	575	2,514
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>	67,591	213,860	150,698	63,162	641,471	19,071	62,787
<b>Sabah</b>	56,653	117,144	63,023	54,121	520,487	10,151	84,180
<b>Sarawak</b>	61,973	209,439	108,364	101,075	561,232	14,128	113,878
<b>Selangor</b>	183,268	648,738	403,295	245,443	2,277,682	72,682	349,802
<b>Terengganu</b>	29,555	53,074	33,469	19,605	168,530	3,618	30,757
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	136,237	440,953	213,364	227,589	1,446,114	53,882	424,548
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>	2,586	9,726	4,058	5,667	21,937	666	6,060
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>	1,290	5,043	2,499	2,545	27,427	847	2,055
<b>Supra*</b>	10	46,308	7,341	38,967	9,907	3,026	226,057

Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.*

**Jadual 3 : Perangkaan utama mengikut taraf sah organisasi, 2015**

*Table 3 : Principal statistics of by legal organisation, 2015*

Taraf sah <i>Legal status</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
<b>Hak milik perseorangan</b> <i>Individual proprietorship</i>	554,918	119,787	55,774	64,013	1,908,835	22,100	29,147
<b>Perkongsian</b> <i>Partnership</i>	60,839	32,945	15,228	17,718	403,933	6,560	9,854
<b>Perkongsian liabiliti terhad</b> <i>Limited liabilities partnership</i>	492	500	194	306	4,313	123	634
<b>Syarikat sendirian berhad</b> <i>Private limited company</i>	271,152	2,001,437	1,274,646	726,791	5,792,865	185,110	1,123,803
<b>Syarikat awam berhad</b> <i>Public limited company</i>	4,873	326,258	157,051	169,207	543,489	28,927	412,961
<b>Syarikat koperasi</b> <i>Co-operative</i>	5,409	2,568	934	1,634	22,669	506	2,593
<b>Perbadanan awam</b> <i>Public corporation</i>	302	3,433	1,103	2,330	30,030	1,824	17,035
<b>Pertubuhan persendirian yang tidak mencari keuntungan</b> <i>Private non-profit making organisation</i>	22,639	2,545	1,442	1,103	26,104	547	2,545

Jadual 4 : Perangkaan utama mengikut hak milik, 2015

Table 4 : Principal statistics by ownership, 2015

Hak milik <i>Ownership</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
<b>Residen Malaysia</b> <i>Malaysian residents</i>	915,880	1,894,067	1,102,077	791,991	8,000,135	214,388	1,274,075
<b>Bukan residen Malaysia</b> <i>Non-Malaysian residents</i>	4,262	582,201	399,545	182,656	716,060	30,465	320,725
<b>Hak milik bersama</b> <i>Joint Ownership</i>	482	13,205	4,751	8,454	16,043	843	3,772



**Jadual 5 : Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz pekerja, 2015**

*Table 5 : Principal statistics by size of employment, 2015*

Saiz pekerja <i>Employment size</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>	
		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)	
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>	
<b>Kurang daripada</b> <i>Below</i>								
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	591,071	114,491	50,033	64,361	1,295,010	16,588	166,752
<b>5</b>	- <b>29</b>	288,507	395,045	196,226	198,753	2,499,989	58,483	211,308
<b>30</b>	- <b>75</b>	22,952	264,762	156,331	108,517	955,697	28,803	140,999
<b>76</b>	<b>dan lebih</b> <i>and above</i>	18,094	1,715,175	1,103,783	611,469	3,981,542	141,822	1,079,513

Jadual 6 : Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz output, 2015

Table 6 : Principal statistics by size of output, 2015

Saiz output <i>Output size</i>		Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
(RM '000)			(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>		<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
<b>Kurang daripada</b> <i>Below</i>	<b>300</b>	691,797	184,470	75,589	108,722	2,196,947	34,809	49,885
<b>300</b>	- < <b>3,000</b>	182,013	201,499	98,368	103,173	1,700,413	39,336	145,885
<b>3,000</b>	- < <b>20,000</b>	35,596	274,681	151,162	123,560	1,579,221	45,101	243,257
<b>20,000</b>	<b>dan lebih</b> <i>and above</i>	11,218	1,828,823	1,181,254	647,645	3,255,657	126,451	1,159,544

**Jadual 7 : Perangkaan utama mengikut saiz harta tetap, 2015**

*Table 7 : Principal statistics by size of fixed assets, 2015*

Saiz harta <i>Assets size</i>		Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
(RM '000)			(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>		<b>920,624</b>	<b>2,489,473</b>	<b>1,506,373</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>245,696</b>	<b>1,598,571</b>
<b>Kurang daripada</b> <i>Below</i>	<b>50</b>	623,464	186,038	87,941	98,128	2,217,895	33,794	8,030
<b>50</b>	- < <b>100</b>	94,735	57,320	27,846	29,470	523,733	11,023	6,968
<b>100</b>	- < <b>200</b>	64,473	71,431	35,766	35,662	503,355	12,603	9,866
<b>200</b>	- < <b>500</b>	56,083	104,533	55,237	49,284	646,380	17,383	19,418
<b>500</b>	- < <b>1,000</b>	28,211	92,519	50,785	41,725	508,439	14,553	22,050
<b>1,000</b>	- < <b>5,000</b>	35,137	268,055	151,589	116,417	1,253,282	39,086	80,236
<b>5,000</b>	- < <b>10,000</b>	7,374	137,594	82,399	55,184	518,828	16,847	52,857
<b>10,000</b>	- < <b>50,000</b>	7,922	388,319	260,903	127,476	1,173,574	36,336	170,714
<b>50,000</b>	- < <b>100,000</b>	1,396	204,613	145,087	59,519	439,816	14,893	105,335
<b>100,000</b>	- < <b>200,000</b>	831	145,690	101,918	43,763	262,543	9,879	81,857
<b>200,000</b>	<b>dan ke atas</b> <i>and above</i>	998	833,361	506,903	326,472	684,393	39,299	1,041,241

Jadual 8 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja, 2015  
Table 8 : Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers, 2015

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i> (RM juta/million)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>5,912,255</b>	<b>2,819,983</b>	<b>245,696</b>
<b>Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji</b> <i>Working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	<b>839,247</b>	<b>554,792</b>	<b>284,455</b>	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif</b> <i>Working proprietors and active business partners</i>	<b>656,877</b>	478,895	177,982	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga dan rakan yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap)</b> <i>Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)</i>	<b>182,370</b>	75,897	106,473	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)</b> <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	<b>7,659,577</b>	<b>5,219,922</b>	<b>2,439,655</b>	<b>242,921</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>	<b>677,822</b>	488,206	189,616	41,603
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	<b>431,523</b>	<b>246,275</b>	<b>185,248</b>	<b>47,385</b>
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	<b>409,274</b>	232,875	176,399	45,918
<b>Penyelidik</b> <i>Researcher</i>	<b>22,249</b>	13,400	8,849	1,467
<b>Juruteknik dan Profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and Associate Professionals</i>	<b>693,796</b>	552,801	140,995	29,283
<b>Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical Support Workers</i>	<b>1,245,200</b>	435,785	809,415	30,595

**Jadual 8 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja, 2015 (samb.)**  
**Table 8 : Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers, 2015 (cont'd)**

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i> (RM juta/million)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
<b>Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan</b> <i>Services and Sales Worker</i>	<b>440,275</b>	230,648	209,627	9,293
<b>Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan</b> <i>Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Worker</i>	<b>330,155</b>	279,816	50,339	5,386
<b>Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related Trades Workers</i>	<b>1,217,910</b>	1,153,538	64,372	27,298
<b>Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang</b> <i>Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers</i>	<b>1,508,936</b>	1,081,935	427,001	33,421
<b>Pekerja Asas</b> <i>Elementary Workers</i>	<b>1,113,960</b>	750,918	363,042	18,658
<b>Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)</b> <i>Total paid employees (part-time)</i>	<b>233,414</b>	137,541	95,873	2,775

**Jadual 9 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut sektor, 2015**

*Table 9 : Number of persons engaged by sector, 2015*

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishment</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>			
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers</i>	Pekerja sepenuh masa <i>Full-time employees</i>	Pekerja sambilan <i>Part-time employees</i>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>839,247</b>	<b>7,659,577</b>	<b>233,414</b>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>	11,628	444,531	6,328	426,943	11,260
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1,026	82,354	173	81,866	315
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	49,101	2,119,158	31,157	2,075,446	12,555
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	40,558	1,290,474	22,167	1,261,987	6,320
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	818,311	4,795,721	779,422	3,813,335	202,964

**Jadual 10 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut jantina dan sektor, 2015**

*Table 10 : Number of persons engaged by sex and sector, 2015*

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishment</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>		Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers</i>		Pekerja sepenuh masa <i>Full-time employees</i>		Pekerja sambilan <i>Part-time employees</i>	
			Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>5,912,255</b>	<b>2,819,983</b>	<b>554,792</b>	<b>284,455</b>	<b>5,219,922</b>	<b>2,439,655</b>	<b>137,541</b>	<b>95,873</b>
<b>Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i></b>	11,628	444,531	367,132	77,399	5,122	1,206	352,346	74,597	9,664	1,596
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i></b>	1,026	82,354	69,847	12,507	152	21	69,423	12,443	272	43
<b>Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i></b>	49,101	2,119,158	1,430,790	688,368	18,971	12,186	1,404,749	670,697	7,070	5,485
<b>Pembinaan <i>Construction</i></b>	40,558	1,290,474	1,192,576	97,898	19,457	2,710	1,167,194	94,793	5,925	395
<b>Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i></b>	818,311	4,795,721	2,851,910	1,943,811	511,090	268,332	2,226,210	1,587,125	114,610	88,354

Jadual 11 : Nilai harta tetap mengikut sektor dan jenis harta, 2015

Table 11 : Value of fixed assets by sector and type of assets, 2015

Jenis harta tetap <i>Type of fixed assets</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>
	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>1,598,571</b>	<b>80,947</b>	<b>291,283</b>	<b>296,801</b>	<b>25,106</b>	<b>904,435</b>
<b>Harta Tetap</b> <i>Fixed assets</i>	<b>1,351,662</b>	<b>66,922</b>	<b>210,175</b>	<b>262,278</b>	<b>23,344</b>	<b>788,943</b>
<b>Tanah</b> <i>Land</i>	209,817	45,743	2,504	31,263	3,174	127,133
<b>Bangunan dan binaan lain</b> <i>Buildings and other construction</i>	426,716	9,138	26,476	78,263	6,228	306,611
<b>Pembangunan tanah</b> <i>Land improvement</i>	6,271	2,921	28	1,132	53	2,137
<b>Alat pengangkutan</b> <i>Transport equipment</i>	132,247	3,916	628	10,905	4,751	112,047
<b>Teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi</b> <i>Information and communications technology</i>	59,183	280	411	4,844	1,687	51,961
<b>Jentera dan kelengkapan</b> <i>Machinery and equipment</i>	398,022	4,378	113,020	127,733	5,999	146,892
<b>Perabot dan pemasangan</b> <i>Furniture and fittings</i>	52,598	546	300	8,138	1,453	42,162
<b>Mencarigali mineral</b> <i>Mineral exploration</i>	66,808	-	66,808	-	-	-
<b>Harta lain</b> <i>Other assets</i>	<b>246,909</b>	<b>14,026</b>	<b>81,108</b>	<b>34,523</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>115,492</b>



**Jadual 12 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut negeri, 2015**  
*Table 12 : Number of persons engaged by states, 2015*

Negeri <i>States</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>			
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers</i>	Pekerja sepenuh masa <i>Full-time employees</i>	Pekerja sambilan <i>Part-time employees</i>
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>920,624</b>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>839,247</b>	<b>7,659,577</b>	<b>233,414</b>
Johor	99,770	1,186,496	94,301	1,058,938	33,257
Kedah	49,236	312,174	57,224	239,143	15,807
Kelantan	46,850	179,175	63,670	109,206	6,299
Melaka	31,723	250,477	36,945	205,907	7,625
Negeri Sembilan	33,176	275,433	38,340	227,662	9,431
Pahang	38,089	302,653	46,267	249,540	6,846
Perak	75,786	515,957	84,547	406,655	24,755
Perlis	6,831	35,086	8,525	25,536	1,025
Pulau Pinang	67,591	641,471	60,454	567,103	13,914
Sabah	56,653	520,487	59,188	446,349	14,950
Sarawak	61,973	561,232	63,513	479,675	18,044
Selangor	183,268	2,277,682	115,219	2,120,240	42,223
Terengganu	29,555	168,530	36,072	127,372	5,086
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	136,237	1,446,114	71,597	1,341,550	32,967
W. P. Labuan	2,586	21,937	2,503	18,927	507
W. P. Putrajaya	1,290	27,427	882	25,867	678
Supra*	10	9,907	-	9,907	-

Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.  
*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.*

Jadual 13 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut kewarganegaraan dan kategori pekerja, 2015

Table 13 : Number of persons engaged by citizenship and category of workers, 2015

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji terakhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Warganegara <i>Citizen</i>	Bukan Warganegara <i>Non-citizen</i>
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>8,732,238</b>	<b>7,298,046</b>	<b>1,434,192</b>
<b>Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji</b> <i>Working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	<b>839,247</b>	<b>834,911</b>	<b>4,336</b>
<b>Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif</b> <i>Working proprietors and active business partners</i>	<b>656,877</b>	654,695	2,182
<b>Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga dan rakan yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap)</b> <i>Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)</i>	<b>182,370</b>	180,216	2,154
<b>Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)</b> <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	<b>7,659,577</b>	<b>6,248,649</b>	<b>1,410,928</b>
<b>Pengurus</b> <i>Managers</i>	<b>677,822</b>	668,682	9,140
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	<b>431,523</b>	<b>423,168</b>	<b>8,355</b>
<b>Profesional</b> <i>Professionals</i>	<b>409,274</b>	401,512	7,762
<b>Penyelidik</b> <i>Researcher</i>	<b>22,249</b>	21,656	593
<b>Juruteknik dan Profesional bersekutu</b> <i>Technicians and Associate Professionals</i>	<b>693,796</b>	680,642	13,154
<b>Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian</b> <i>Clerical Support Workers</i>	<b>1,245,200</b>	1,231,579	13,621

**Jadual 13: Bilangan pekerja mengikut kewarganegaraan dan kategori pekerja, 2015 (samb.)***Table 13: Number of persons engaged by citizenship and category of workers, 2015 (cont'd)*

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji terakhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Warganegara <i>Citizen</i>	Bukan Warganegara <i>Non-citizen</i>
<b>Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan</b> <i>Services and Sales Worker</i>	<b>440,275</b>	415,429	24,846
<b>Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan</b> <i>Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Worker</i>	<b>330,155</b>	108,322	221,833
<b>Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan</b> <i>Craft and related Trades Workers</i>	<b>1,217,910</b>	754,812	463,098
<b>Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang</b> <i>Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers</i>	<b>1,508,936</b>	1,012,777	496,159
<b>Pekerja Asas</b> <i>Elementary Workers</i>	<b>1,113,960</b>	953,238	160,722
<b>Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)</b> <i>Total paid employees (part-time)</i>	<b>233,414</b>	214,486	18,928

**Jadual 14 : Bilangan pekerja mengikut jantina dan kelulusan, 2015**  
Table 14 : Number of persons engaged by sex and qualification, 2015

Kelulusan Qualification	Jumlah Total		Pertanian Agriculture		Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		Pembuatan Manufacturing		Pembinaan Construction		Perkhidmatan Services	
	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>5,912,255</b>	<b>2,819,983</b>	<b>367,132</b>	<b>77,399</b>	<b>69,847</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>1,430,790</b>	<b>688,368</b>	<b>1,192,576</b>	<b>97,898</b>	<b>2,851,910</b>	<b>1,943,811</b>
<b>Pascasiswazah Postgraduate</b>	57,522	29,240	1,501	161	1,155	335	8,720	3,732	2,772	792	43,374	24,220
<b>Ijazah Sarjana Muda/Diploma Lanjutan atau yang setaraf Bachelor/Advances Diploma or equivalent</b>	542,485	314,352	7,121	1,822	9,223	3,331	96,700	49,888	51,068	14,149	378,373	245,162
<b>Diploma Diploma</b>	584,191	367,266	9,869	3,298	7,543	1,836	124,902	57,662	74,647	23,013	367,230	281,457
<b>STPM atau yang setaraf STPM or equivalent</b>	199,373	159,021	4,135	2,656	1,622	433	40,502	31,875	36,511	12,887	116,603	111,170
<b>Sijil Certificate</b>	480,161	152,134	9,270	1,647	13,745	361	106,727	33,467	168,264	5,806	182,155	110,853
<b>SPM/SPM(V) atau yang setaraf SPM/SPM(V) or equivalent</b>	2,456,709	1,269,893	289,811	61,492	23,326	4,407	550,096	324,176	340,740	30,643	1,252,736	849,175
<b>Di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM/SPM(V) Below SPM/SPM(V) qualification</b>	1,591,814	528,077	45,425	6,323	13,233	1,804	503,143	187,568	518,574	10,608	511,439	321,774

**Jadual 15 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori kemahiran dan jantina, 2015***Table 15 : Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of skilled and sex, 2015*

Kategori kemahiran <i>Category of skills</i>	Mahir <i>Skilled</i>		Separuh Mahir <i>Semi-skilled</i>		Berkemahiran rendah <i>Low-skilled</i>	
	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>  (RM juta <i>million</i> )	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>  (RM juta <i>million</i> )	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>  (RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>1,803,141</b>	<b>118,271</b>	<b>4,742,476</b>	<b>105,992</b>	<b>1,113,960</b>	<b>18,658</b>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>	28,815	1,255	370,243	6,205	27,885	370
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	25,231	6,181	45,778	1,471	10,857	214
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	367,606	28,025	1,559,575	34,669	148,265	2,636
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	124,958	7,835	1,090,912	24,193	46,117	809
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	1,256,531	74,975	1,675,968	39,454	880,836	14,630

**Jadual 16: Bilangan pekerja mengikut kategori kemahiran dan negeri, 2015**

Table 16: Number of persons engaged by category of skilled and states, 2015

Negeri States	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji terakhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period		
	Mahir Skilled	Separuh Mahir Semi-skilled	Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>1,803,141</b>	<b>4,742,476</b>	<b>1,113,960</b>
Johor	188,210	744,725	126,003
Kedah	52,261	150,651	36,231
Kelantan	17,161	59,619	32,426
Melaka	50,808	122,773	32,326
Negeri Sembilan	43,509	147,437	36,716
Pahang	38,965	171,009	39,566
Perak	76,962	272,154	57,539
Perlis	4,383	15,861	5,292
Pulau Pinang	145,050	334,402	87,651
Sabah	66,752	326,427	53,170
Sarawak	90,169	312,300	77,206
Selangor	517,807	1,301,228	301,205
Terengganu	24,418	84,064	18,890
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	468,544	668,957	204,049
W.P. Labuan	4,706	11,860	2,361
W.P. Putrajaya	4,808	17,814	3,245
Supra*	8,628	1,195	84

Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.*

**Jadual 17 : Perangkaan utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2010 dan 2015**

*Table 17: Principal statistics of women-owned establishment by sector, 2010 and 2015*

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries &amp; wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
			(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )		(RM juta <i>million</i> )	(RM juta <i>million</i> )
<b>Jumlah</b> <i>Total</i>	<b>2015</b>	<b>187,265</b>	<b>85,035</b>	<b>45,425</b>	<b>39,611</b>	<b>853,559</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>37,859</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>127,533</b>	<b>35,534</b>	<b>18,381</b>	<b>17,153</b>	<b>559,939</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>11,361</b>
<b>Pertanian</b> <i>Agriculture</i>	2015	1,541	5,229	2,404	2,825	39,840	738	8,739
	2010	580	1,163	517	646	11,754	135	1,357
<b>Perlombongan dan pengkuarian</b> <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2015	20	28	13	14	218	5	23
	2010	32	187	120	67	962	23	66
<b>Pembuatan</b> <i>Manufacturing</i>	2015	9,546	16,711	12,525	4,186	86,051	1,992	5,470
	2010	8,792	3,051	2,071	980	44,595	498	1,040
<b>Pembinaan</b> <i>Construction</i>	2015	2,622	6,825	4,367	2,458	56,822	1,319	858
	2010	1,371	4,358	2,840	1,518	53,816	948	555
<b>Perkhidmatan</b> <i>Services</i>	2015	173,536	56,243	26,115	30,128	670,628	10,072	22,768
	2010	116,758	26,776	12,833	13,942	448,812	3,920	8,343

**Jadual 18 : Perangkaan utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2015***Table 18 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishment by states, 2015*

Negeri States	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)		(RM juta million)	(RM juta million)
<b>Jumlah Total</b>	<b>187,265</b>	<b>85,035</b>	<b>45,425</b>	<b>39,611</b>	<b>853,559</b>	<b>14,126</b>	<b>37,859</b>
<b>Johor</b>	16,015	10,575	6,248	4,328	101,033	1,962	7,524
<b>Kedah</b>	11,812	3,008	1,655	1,353	43,396	454	1,027
<b>Kelantan</b>	18,452	1,959	939	1,019	48,009	262	576
<b>Melaka</b>	6,646	2,186	876	1,310	26,760	331	641
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>	7,581	2,658	1,518	1,140	35,809	530	716
<b>Pahang</b>	9,841	3,186	1,714	1,472	44,155	528	2,665
<b>Perak</b>	14,941	3,764	2,022	1,742	56,129	701	1,497
<b>Perlis</b>	2,208	411	214	197	7,760	61	221
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>	10,524	5,654	3,116	2,538	48,387	814	1,471
<b>Sabah</b>	19,077	5,428	2,882	2,546	78,609	914	3,898
<b>Sarawak</b>	14,376	6,314	4,100	2,214	58,457	774	3,225
<b>Selangor</b>	27,111	23,491	12,025	11,466	169,275	3,926	6,619
<b>Terengganu</b>	10,142	1,435	734	702	29,918	226	740
<b>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</b>	17,560	14,590	7,176	7,414	101,327	2,579	4,181
<b>W.P. Labuan</b>	697	240	138	102	2,864	36	2,826
<b>W.P. Putrajaya</b>	282	135	69	67	1,671	27	32
<b>Supra*</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nota:

\*Merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

*Covers production activities that beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.*



**PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIPEROLEH DI JABATAN PERANGKAAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

*THIS PUBLICATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS:*

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,  
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,  
Jalan Air Molek,  
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.  
Tel : 07 - 225 3700  
Faks : 07 - 224 9972  
E-mel : jppjohor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,  
Tingkat 3, Blok A, Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,  
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown)  
30450 Ipoh, Perak  
Tel : 05 - 255 4963  
Faks : 05 - 255 1073  
E-mel : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,  
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,  
Bandar Muadzam Shah,  
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah  
Tel : 04 - 700 1240  
Faks : 04 - 733 8412  
E-mel : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,  
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,  
No. 2, Persiaran Jubli Perak,  
01000 Kangar,  
Perlis  
Tel : 04 - 976 7381  
Faks : 04 - 976 8950  
E-mel : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,  
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,  
Jalan Bayam,  
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.  
Tel : 09 - 7419449  
Faks : 09 - 7482142  
E-mel : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,  
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,  
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,  
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor  
Tel : 03 - 5515 0200  
Faks : 03 - 5518 0408  
E-mel : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,  
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,  
75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka.  
Tel : 06 - 252 2725  
Faks : 06 - 252 2711  
E-mel : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,  
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Jalan Sultan Ismail,  
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.  
Tel : 09 - 622 3062  
Faks : 09 - 622 9659  
E-mel : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,  
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,  
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,  
70000 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan.  
Tel : 06 - 765 5000  
Faks : 06 - 765 5002  
E-mel : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,  
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C, Kompleks Pentadbiran  
Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah, Jalan UMS,  
Beg Berkunci No. 2046, 88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.  
Tel : 088 - 484 602  
Faks : 088 - 484 659  
E-mel : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,  
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,  
Jalan Gambut,  
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.  
Tel : 09 - 516 3931/7  
Faks : 09 - 514 4636  
E-mel : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,  
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi  
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,  
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.  
Tel : 082 - 240 287  
Faks : 082 - 242 609  
E-mel : jpsarawak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,  
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,  
10400, Jalan Anson,  
Pulau Pinang.  
Tel : 04 - 226 6244  
Faks : 04 - 229 9499  
E-mel : jppinang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,  
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia  
Wilayah Persekutuan,  
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma Sime Darby,  
Jalan Raja Laut,  
50350 Kuala Lumpur.  
Tel : 03 - 2267 2400  
Faks : 03 - 2274 5075  
E-mel : jwpkl@stats.gov.my



## Road to ISI WSC 2019

18<sup>th</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019

Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre