



B//23 **BANCI EKONOMI** *ECONOMIC CENSUS* **2023**



KESELURUHAN SEKTOR
ALL SECTORS

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI
ECONOMIC CENSUS
2023

KESELURUHAN SEKTOR
ALL SECTORS

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian".

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan". DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development".

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023 Keseluruhan Sektor ini memaparkan statistik utama keseluruhan sektor ekonomi bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Ia merangkumi aktiviti ekonomi dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Statistik ini diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 yang meliputi semua pertubuhan yang dikelaskan di bawah Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008*. Banci terdahulu dijalankan adalah pada tahun 2016 bagi tahun rujukan 2015.

Statistik utama yang berkaitan dengan bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah, nilai harta tetap dan pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor dan subsektor dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini. 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 sorotan utama keseluruhan sektor ekonomi, diikuti bahagian kedua, mengandungi ringkasan penemuan bagi keseluruhan sektor ekonomi. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci, manakala bahagian berikutnya merangkumi aspek tenikal, termasuk skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta penjelasan berkaitan pemboleh ubah utama.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang telah membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan 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

Julai 2024

The Economic Census 2023 All Sectors publication presents the principal statistics for all economic sectors for the reference year 2022. It covers economic activities in the Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. These statistics were obtained from the Economic Census 2023, which includes all establishments classified under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, following the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The previous census was conducted in 2016, for the reference year of 2015.

Principal statistics related to the number of establishments, value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages, value of fixed assets and women-owned establishments by sector and sub-sector are reported in this publication. The data can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and policy formulations, economic analysis, projections and business development planning.

The publication is divided into four parts. The first part displays the main highlights of statistics for the overall economic sectors, followed by the second part, which contains a summary of findings for the overall economic sector. Meanwhile, the third part provides detailed statistical tables, while the following section covers technical aspects, including scope and coverage, concepts and definitions and explanations of key variables.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all parties who have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2024

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SOROTAN UTAMA

MAIN HIGHLIGHTS



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STATISTIK UTAMA KESELURUHAN SEKTOR



Bilangan Pertubuhan

2022: 1,091,867 pertubuhan
2015: 920,630 pertubuhan ▲ 2.5%



Bilangan Pekerja

2022: 10,004,306 orang
2015: 8,857,539 orang ▲ 1.8%



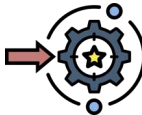
Nilai Output Kasar

2022: RM3,851.8 billion
2015: RM2,493.9 billion ▲ 6.4%



Gaji & Upah

2022: RM354.9 billion
2015: RM245.8 billion ▲ 5.4%



Nilai Input Perantaraan

2022: RM2,349.2 billion
2015: RM1,507.6 billion ▲ 6.5%



Nilai Harta Tetap

2022: RM2,059.2 billion
2015: RM1,599.1 billion ▲ 3.7%



Nilai Ditambah

2022: RM1,502.6 billion
2015: RM986.3 billion ▲ 6.2%



Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita

2022: 219,015 pertubuhan
2015: 187,265 pertubuhan ▲ 2.3%

▲ Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompaun (CAGR)

NILAI DITAMBAH

MENGIKUT SEKTOR

Pertanian

5.2% ▲ 8.3%



Pembuatan

27.6% ▲ 7.1%



Perkhidmatan

51.9% ▲ 6.0%



Perlombongan & pengkuarian

11.0% ▲ 7.0%



Pembinaan

4.4% ▲ 0.6%



Nota: Sumbangan ▲ CAGR 2022/2015

TIGA NEGERI TERTINGGI

Selangor



27.8%
25.0%

W.P. Kuala Lumpur



19.9%
23.0%

Sarawak



11.0%
10.3%

Nota: Sumbangan ▲ 2022
2015



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
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SOROTAN UTAMA

Bilangan Pertubuhan (2022: 1,091,867 pertubuhan)



87.2 peratus pertubuhan beroperasi di Malaysia adalah dalam sektor **Perkhidmatan**.

Subsektor **Perdagangan borong dan runcit** mewakili **50.0 peratus** daripada jumlah pertubuhan di sektor Perkhidmatan.

Nilai Ditambah (2022: RM1,502.6 bilion)



Sektor **Perkhidmatan** mencatatkan sumbangan nilai ditambah tertinggi dengan **51.9 peratus** atau **RM779.4 bilion**, dan pertumbuhan tahunan **6.0 peratus** dari 2015.

Nilai Output Kasar (2022: RM3,851.8 bilion)



Sektor **Pembuatan** menghasilkan nilai output kasar tertinggi iaitu **RM1.89 trilion**.

30.6 peratus daripada output kasar sektor Pembuatan disumbangkan oleh subsektor **Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik**.

Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Negeri (2022: RM3,851.8 bilion)



RM1,069.6 bilion



RM557.3 bilion



RM452.7 bilion

Selangor mencatatkan nilai output kasar tertinggi, diikuti oleh **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** dan **Johor**.

Bilangan Pekerja (2022: 10,004,306)



2,665,725



1,612,225



1,264,942

Selangor mempunyai jumlah bilangan pekerja tertinggi, diikuti oleh **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** dan **Johor**.

Purata Gaji & Upah Tahunan (2022: RM39,986)



Sektor **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** mencatatkan purata gaji & upah tahunan tertinggi dengan **RM113,061**.

Subsektor **Petroleum dan gas asli** merekodkan purata gaji & upah tahunan tertinggi pada 2022 iaitu **RM205,282**.



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PRINCIPAL STATISTICS ALL SECTORS



Number of Establishments

2022: 1,091,867 establishments
2015: 920,630 establishments ▲ 2.5%



Number of Persons Engaged

2022: 10,004,306 persons
2015: 8,857,539 persons ▲ 1.8%



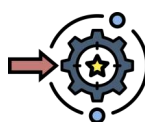
Value of Gross Output

2022: RM3,851.8 billion
2015: RM2,493.9 billion ▲ 6.4%



Salaries & Wages

2022: RM354.9 billion
2015: RM245.8 billion ▲ 5.4%



Value of Intermediate Input

2022: RM2,349.2 billion
2015: RM1,507.6 billion ▲ 6.5%



Value of Fixed Assets

2022: RM2,059.2 billion
2015: RM1,599.1 billion ▲ 3.7%



Value Added

2022: RM1,502.6 billion
2015: RM986.3 billion ▲ 6.2%



Number of Women-Owned Establishments

2022: 219,015 establishments
2015: 187,265 establishments ▲ 2.3%

▲ Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

VALUE ADDED

BY SECTOR

Agriculture

5.2% | ▲ 8.3%

Manufacturing

27.6% | ▲ 7.1%

Services

51.9% | ▲ 6.0%



Mining & quarrying

11.0% | ▲ 7.0%

Construction

4.4% | ▲ 0.6%

Note: Share | ▲ CAGR 2022/2015

TOP THREE STATES

Selangor



27.8%
25.0%

W.P. Kuala Lumpur



19.9%
23.0%

Sarawak



11.0%
10.3%

Note: Share 2022
2015

MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

Number of Establishments (2022: 1,091,867 establishments)



87.2 per cent establishments operating in Malaysia were in the **Services** sector.

Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector represented **50.0 per cent** of the establishments in the Services sector.

Value Added (2022: RM1,502.6 billion)



The **Services** sector posted the highest value added contribution with **51.9 per cent** or RM779.4 billion, and grew **6.0 per cent** annually from 2015.

Value of Gross Output (2022: RM3,851.8 billion)



Manufacturing sector produced the highest gross output value with **RM1.89 trillion**.

30.6 per cent of the Manufacturing sector's gross output was contributed by the **Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic product** sub-sector.

Value of Gross Output by State (2022: RM3,851.8 billion)



**RM1,069.6
billion**



**RM557.3
billion**



**RM452.7
billion**

Selangor registered the highest gross output value, followed by **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** and **Johor**.

Number of Persons Engaged (2022: 10,004,306)



2,665,725



1,612,225



1,264,942

Selangor has the highest total number of persons engaged, followed by **W.P. Kuala Lumpur** and **Johor**.

Average Annual Salaries & Wages (2022: RM39,986)



The **Mining & quarrying** sector posted the highest average annual salaries & wages with **RM113,061**.

The **Petroleum and natural gas** sub-sector recorded the highest average in 2022 with **RM205,282**.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



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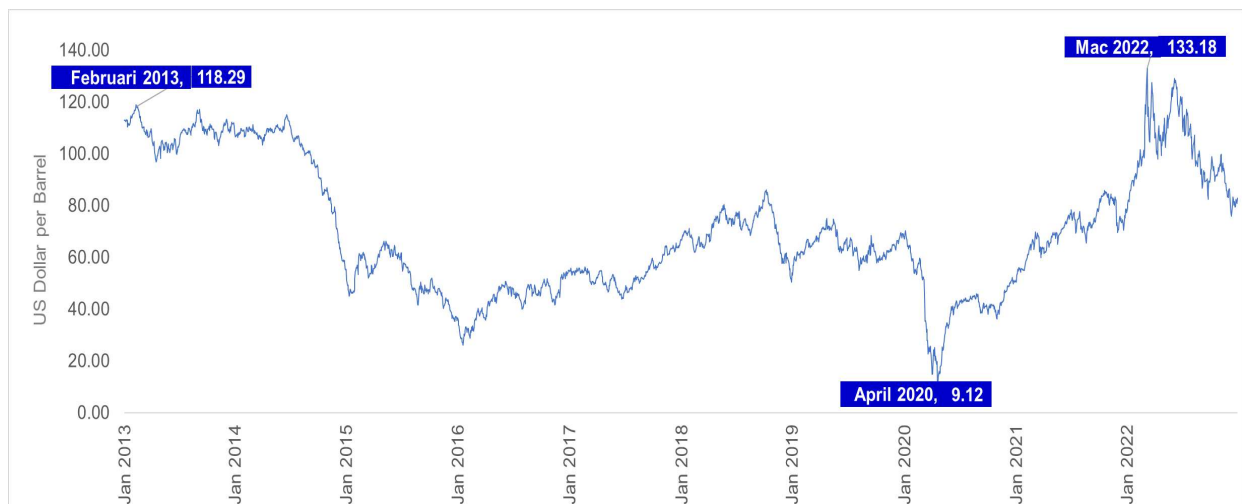
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. PENGENALAN

Ekonomi dunia menghadapi pelbagai cabaran dan peluang pada tahun 2022. Meskipun serata dunia sedang mengalami pemulihan daripada COVID-19, kesannya tidak sekata di mana terdapat rantau yang mengalami pertumbuhan pesat manakala yang selainnya berhadapan dengan cabaran. Pemulihan ekonomi pasca-pandemik terbukti lebih mencabar daripada yang dijangkakan dengan ketidakpastian yang berterusan telah menjejaskan rantai bekalan perdagangan. Akibatnya, ekonomi global mengambil masa yang lama untuk pulih, lantas meluaskan lagi jurang antara kumpulan yang paling terkesan iaitu kumpulan berpendapatan rendah serta pemilik perniagaan kecil dan sederhana.

Selain itu, dunia turut berdepan dengan kemelut pergolakan geopolitik, terutamanya pencerobohan Rusia ke atas Ukraine pada Februari 2022. Pergolakan ni menyebabkan krisis kemanusiaan yang semakin membimbangkan serta menjejaskan rantai bekalan pelbagai komoditi penting, terutamanya yang telah memberi kesan kepada harga minyak mentah Brent. Harga minyak telah melonjak dari harga terendah pada USD9.12 per tong pada April 2020 hingga harga tertinggi pada USD133.18 per tong pada Mac 2022 (**Carta 1**). Oleh itu, kos pengeluaran telah meningkat merentasi pelbagai sektor ekonomi yang telah memberi kesan kepada kebanyakan negara, termasuk Malaysia.

Carta 1: Harga Minyak Mentah Brent Harian (USD per tong), 2013 - 2022

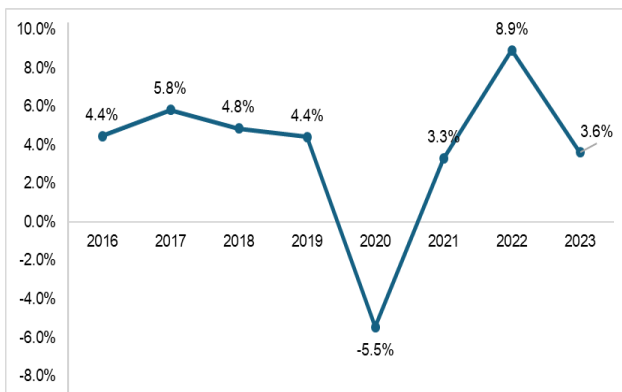


Sumber: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Ketegangan geopolitik lain telah menekan keadaan ekonomi pada tahun 2022. Konflik perdagangan antara United States dan China telah memberi tekanan yang ketara kepada pasaran kewangan. Keadaan ini telah mengakibatkan ketidakstabilan yang ketara dalam pasaran saham dan instrumen kewangan lain, seterusnya meningkatkan ketidakpastian di kalangan pelabur dan perniagaan, terutamanya di negara membangun.

Seperti negara-negara lain, Malaysia turut menghadapi cabaran ekonomi pada ketika itu. Dari segi pertumbuhan ekonomi, Malaysia mengalami peningkatan ekonomi yang ketara kepada 8.9 peratus pada 2022, berbanding 3.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, meningkat daripada pertumbuhan negatif 5.5 peratus pada 2020 (**Carta 2**). Melalui perbandingan di antara keadaan ekonomi 2022 dengan kemelesetan ekonomi pada tahun 2009 yang disebabkan oleh krisis kewangan global, Malaysia menunjukkan pemulihan yang lebih pantas pada 2010, mencapai kadar pertumbuhan sebanyak 7.4 peratus selepas pertumbuhan negatif sebanyak 1.5 peratus pada 2009 (**Carta 3**).

Carta 2: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan KDNK Malaysia 2016-2023 (2015=100)



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

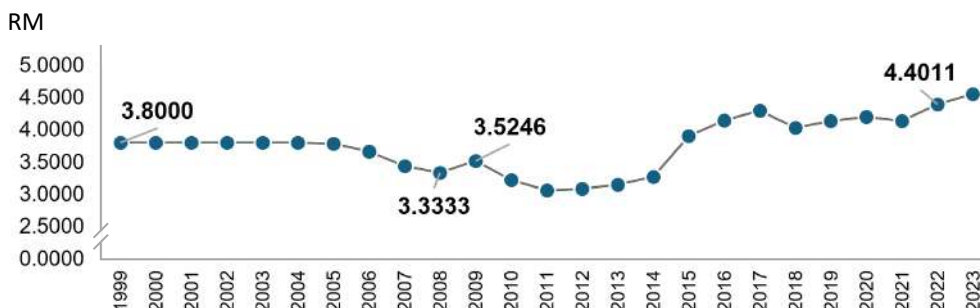
Carta 3: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan KDNK Malaysia 2006-2014 (2005=100)



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Meninjau prestasi mata wang dalam tempoh dua dekad ini, jelas menunjukkan bahawa Ringgit Malaysia mengalami penyusutan yang ketara pada tahun 2022 berbanding tahun 2009. Keadaan ekonomi global merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi penyusutan ini. Berbanding dasar tambatan yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 1999 akibat Krisis Ekonomi Asia, Ringgit mencatatkan RM3.80 pada tahun 1999 berbanding RM4.40 setiap US Dollar pada tahun 2022, menyusut 15.8 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam (**Carta 4**).

Carta 4: Pergerakan USD/RM bagi tempoh 1999-2023

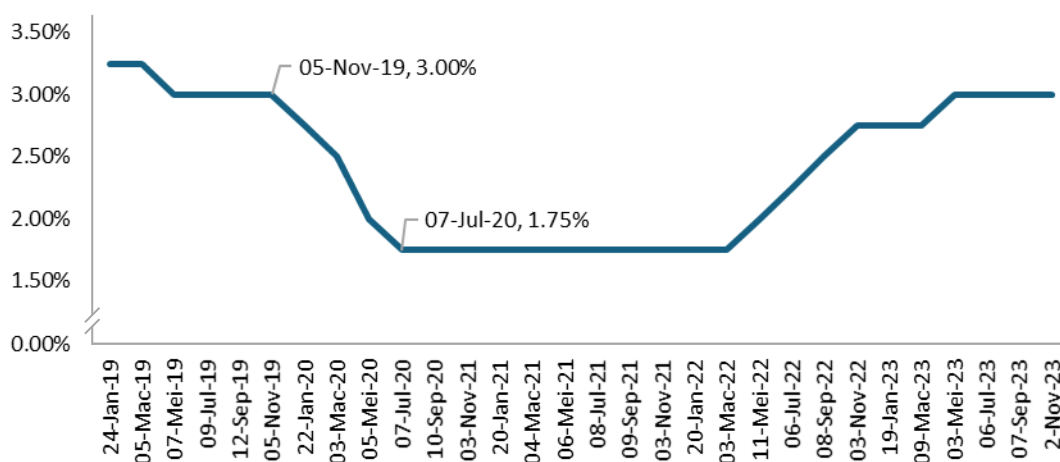


Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Selaras dengan dasar monetari, Kerajaan telah menyelaraskan semula Kadar Dasar Semalaman (OPR) sepanjang tempoh pemulihan. OPR merupakan kadar faedah penting yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia yang mempengaruhi kadar faedah semalaman. Malaysia mengalami penurunan ketara dalam OPR kepada kadar terendah dalam sejarah, menyusut daripada 3.00 peratus sebelum pandemik kepada 1.75 peratus dalam tempoh lapan bulan (**Carta 5**). Langkah ini dilaksanakan untuk meredakan kesan ekonomi ke atas perniagaan dan isi rumah dengan tujuan meningkatkan kuasa membeli dan merangsang aktiviti ekonomi yang lebih baik. Pengurangan OPR secara signifikan menurunkan kos pinjaman bagi perniagaan dan isi rumah.

Carta 5: Kadar Dasar Semalaman (OPR) 2019-2023



Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia

Selain menyelaraskan semula dasar monetari, Kerajaan secara proaktif telah merumus dan melaksanakan langkah-langkah pemulihan. Usaha ini merangkumi penyediaan bantuan kewangan kepada kumpulan yang terjejas, melabur dalam infrastruktur dan meningkatkan kapasiti modal insan untuk mengurangkan pengangguran dan mengurangkan kesan ke atas pendapatan isi rumah.

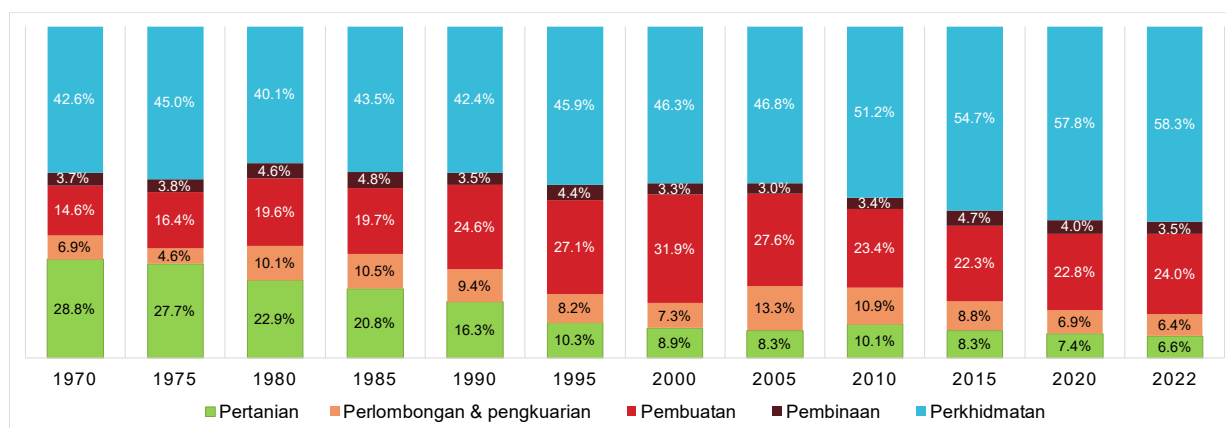
Bagi mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik terhadap struktur ekonomi bagi tahun 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menjalankan Banci Ekonomi 2023. Inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran yang lebih mendalam mengenai pertumbuhan ekonomi dan mengenal pasti sebarang ketidakseimbangan yang memerlukan perhatian serta memberikan gambaran yang lebih jelas tentang keadaan ekonomi negara. Data yang dikumpul daripada banci ini berfungsi sebagai asas bagi Kerajaan, pelabur dan penyelidik untuk membuat keputusan yang lebih baik dan pembentukan strategi dan dasar yang berkesan untuk menggerakkan ekonomi negara ke hadapan.

Oleh itu, laporan ini membentangkan statistik keseluruhan sektor ekonomi berdasarkan penemuan Banci Ekonomi 2023. Ia merangkumi lima (5) sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan, yang meliputi 1,174 industri.

2. PRESTASI KESELURUHAN EKONOMI

Sepanjang lima dekad yang lalu, struktur ekonomi Malaysia telah berubah dengan pesat. Daripada berpaksikan sektor Pertanian yang penting untuk pembangunan luar bandar, ekonomi mula beralih ke asas perindustrian pada akhir 1980-an. Seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Carta 6** di bawah, menjelang tahun 1990, sumbangan nilai tambah sektor Pembuatan telah meningkat kepada 24.6 peratus (1985: 19.7%), mengatasi sumbangan sektor Pertanian, yang telah menurun kepada 16.3 peratus (1985: 20.8%). Pada tahun-tahun berikutnya, sektor Perkhidmatan berkembang pesat, muncul sebagai industri dominan dalam ekonomi Malaysia dan menyumbang 51.2 peratus pada 2010. Dalam dekad ini, struktur masyarakat yang kompleks telah memacu pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan, yang menyumbang hampir 60.0 peratus pada 2022. Peningkatan ini sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh perkembangan pesat ekonomi digital berikutan pandemik COVID-19, yang mempengaruhi landskap sektor Perkhidmatan global dan Malaysia.

Carta 6: Evolusi Ekonomi Malaysia 1970 - 2022

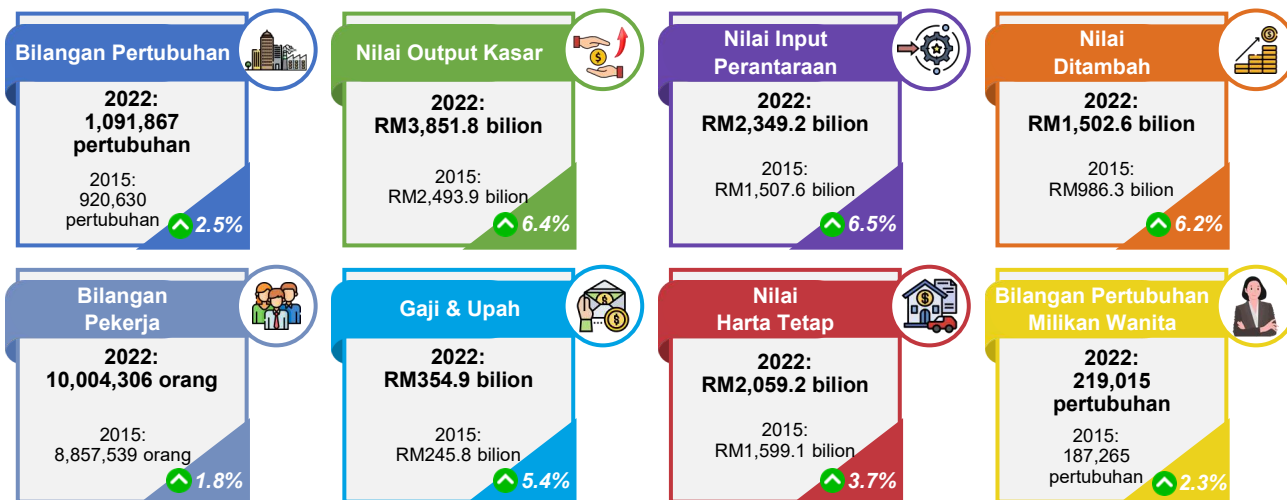


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Statistik utama sektor ekonomi Malaysia secara keseluruhan pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan prestasi yang memberangsangkan. Bilangan pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 merekodkan 1,091,867 pertubuhan berbanding 920,630 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Nilai output kasar mencatatkan RM3,851.8 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM2,493.9 bilion pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 1**). Input perantaraan meningkat daripada RM1,507.6 bilion kepada RM2,349.2 bilion, atau pertumbuhan tahunan 6.5 peratus bagi tempoh 2015 ke 2022. Seterusnya, nilai ditambah mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM1,502.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM986.3 bilion pada tahun 2015. Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat pada tahun 2022 ialah seramai 10,004,306 orang, lebih tinggi daripada 8,857,539 orang pada tahun 2015. Bilangan pekerja yang lebih tinggi mendorong kepada jumlah gaji & upah lebih tinggi pada tahun 2022 iaitu sebanyak RM354.9 bilion berbanding RM245.8 bilion pada tahun 2015. Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita mencatatkan 219,015 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 187,265 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama Keseluruhan Sektor Ekonomi, 2015 dan 2022

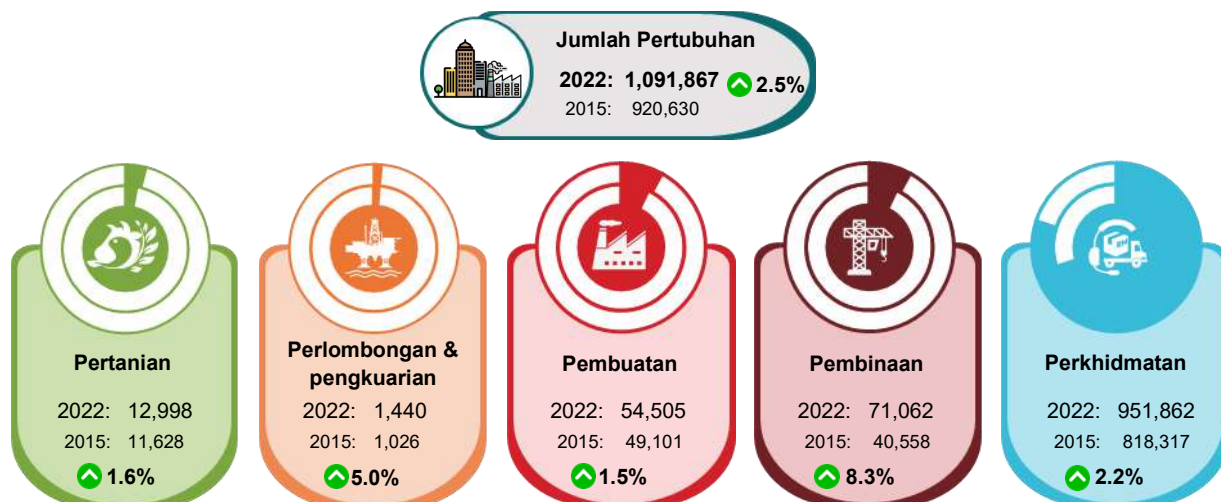


▲ CAGR 2022/2015

3. BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN

Bilangan pertubuhan yang beroperasi pada tahun 2022 ialah 1,091,867 pertubuhan berbanding 920,630 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015 dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.5 peratus. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi kepada bilangan pertubuhan dengan sumbangan 87.2 peratus. Dari segi pertumbuhan tahunan mengikut sektor, sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing meningkat 8.3 peratus dan 5.0 peratus. Ini diikuti dengan sektor Perkhidmatan (2.2%), Pertanian (1.6%) dan Pembuatan (1.5%) seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



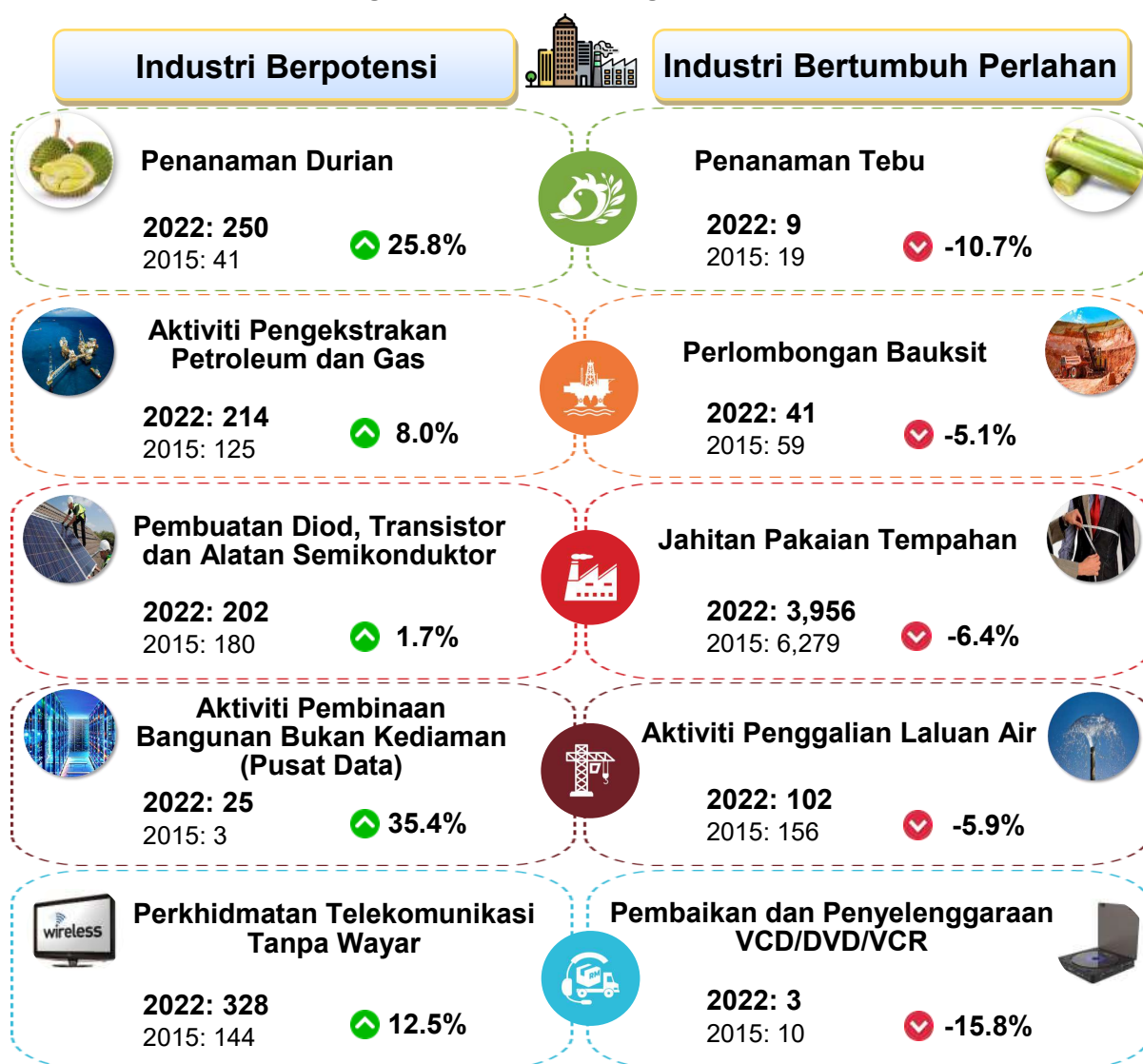
▲ CAGR 2022/2015

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Banci Ekonomi 2023 menunjukkan pertumbuhan beberapa industri, didorong oleh peralihan pasca COVID-19 ke arah pendigitalan, perubahan dalam citarasa pengguna dan trend global. Selaras dengan pendigitalan, peningkatan ketara telah dikenal pasti dalam banci termasuk Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi tanpa wayar dan aktiviti Pembinaan bangunan bukan kediaman yang dirangsang oleh pertumbuhan dalam pusat data. Sementara itu dalam faktor perubahan citarasa pengguna, peningkatan dalam aktiviti Penanaman durian telah mencapai tahap baharu di Malaysia dan pasaran global. Aktiviti Perkhidmatan pengekstrakan minyak dan gas serta Pembuatan diod, transistor dan alatan semikonduktor menunjukkan pertumbuhan dalam bilangan pertubuhan, disokong oleh aliran global semasa.

Namun begitu, Banci Ekonomi 2023 mencatatkan penurunan dalam bilangan pertubuhan terutamanya dalam aktiviti Pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan aktiviti VCD/DVD/VCR, Jahitan pakaian tempahan, Perlombongan bauksit dan Penanaman tebu seperti ditunjukkan dalam Paparan 3.

Paparan 3: Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



↓ ↑ CAGR 2022/2015

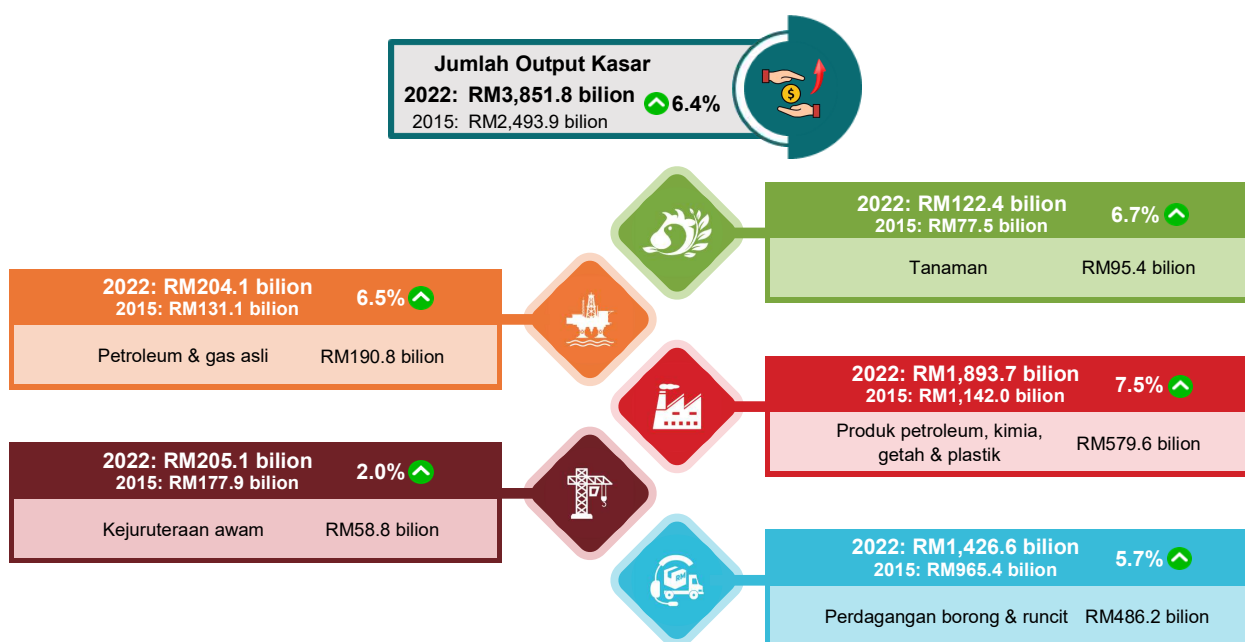
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

4. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

Jumlah nilai output kasar untuk tahun 2022 ialah RM3,851.8 bilion dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 6.4 peratus sejak tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 49.2 peratus atau RM1,893.7 bilion (2015: RM1,142.0 bilion). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan 37.0 peratus (RM1,426.6 bilion), Pembinaan 5.3 peratus (RM205.1 bilion), Perlombongan & pengkuarian 5.3 peratus (RM204.1 bilion) dan Pertanian 3.2 peratus (RM122.4 bilion) (**Paparan 4**).

Subsektor Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada sektor Pembuatan dengan RM579.6 bilion (sumbangan: 30.6%). Bagi sektor Perkhidmatan pula, didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit dengan RM486.2 bilion (sumbangan: 34.1%). Sektor Pembinaan pula dipacu oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang sebanyak RM58.8 bilion (sumbangan: 28.7%). Dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, subsektor Petroleum & gas asli merupakan penyumbang utama dengan 93.5 peratus. Di samping itu, sektor Pertanian dipacu oleh subsektor Tanaman dengan sumbangan 78.0 peratus.

Paparan 4: Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022

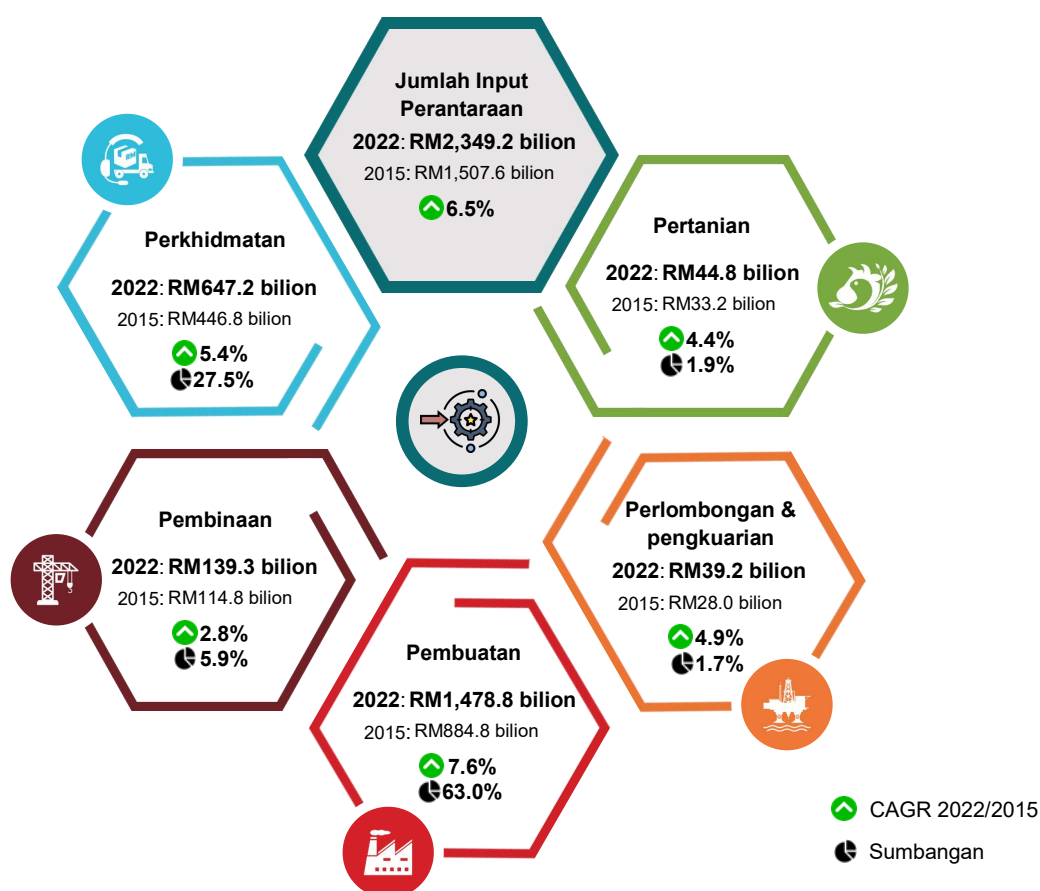


▲ CAGR 2022/2015

5. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

Nilai input perantara bagi keseluruhan sektor pada 2022 merekodkan RM2,349.2 bilion berbanding RM1,507.6 bilion pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 6.5 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 5**. Sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai input perantara berjumlah RM1,478.8 bilion (sumbangan: 62.9%). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan nilai RM647.2 bilion (sumbangan: 27.5%) dan Pembinaan RM139.3 bilion (sumbangan: 5.9%). Ketiga-tiga sektor ini menyumbang sebanyak 96.3 peratus kepada jumlah nilai input perantara.

Paparan 5: Nilai Input Perantara mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022

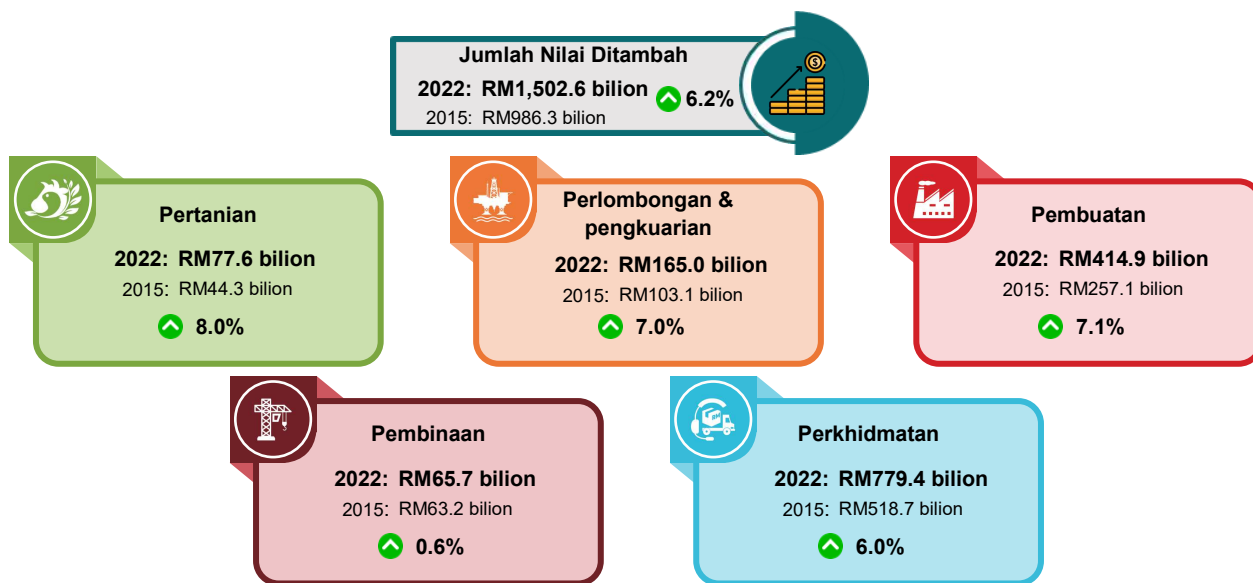


6. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah merentasi kesemua sektor ekonomi tumbuh 6.2 peratus secara tahunan, meningkat sebanyak RM516.3 bilion yang merekodkan sebanyak RM1,502.6 bilion pada 2022 (2015: RM986.3 bilion). Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 51.9 peratus atau RM779.4 bilion yang meningkat 6.0 peratus setiap tahun. Manakala, sektor Pembuatan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian masing-masing menyumbang RM414.9 bilion, RM165.0 bilion dan RM77.6 bilion. Sektor Pembinaan menjana nilai ditambah berjumlah RM65.7 bilion pada 2022 (**Paparan 6**).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

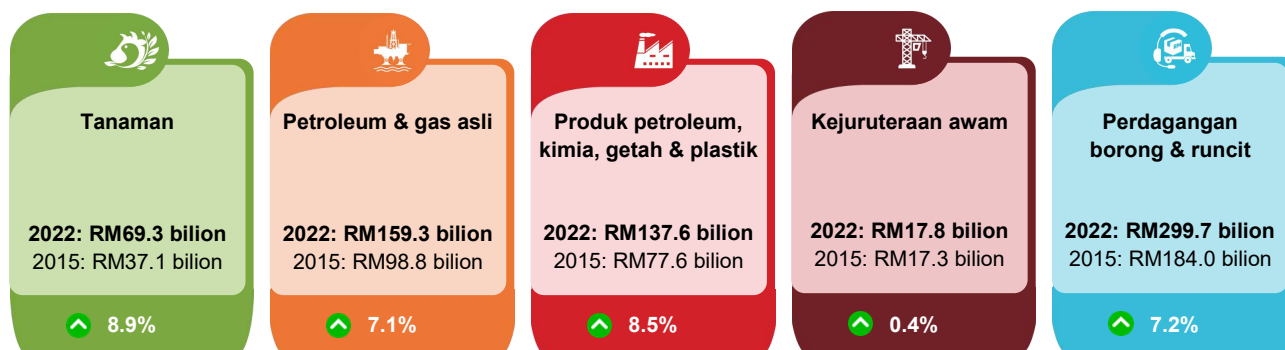
Paparan 6: Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



▲ CAGR 2022/2015

Berdasarkan perspektif subsektor dalam **Paparan 7**, subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mempunyai nilai ditambah tertinggi dengan RM299.7 bilion (sumbangan: 38.5%). Sementara itu, subsektor Produk petroleum, kimia, getah, & plastik merupakan penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembuatan dengan mencatatkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM137.6 bilion (sumbangan: 33.2%). Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian diterajui oleh subsektor Petroleum & gas asli berjumlah RM159.3 bilion (sumbangan: 96.6%). Pada masa yang sama, dalam sektor Pembinaan dan Pertanian, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Tanaman adalah penyumbang utama kepada sektor masing-masing dengan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM17.8 bilion dan RM69.3 bilion.

Paparan 7: Nilai Ditambah mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022



▲ CAGR 2022/2015

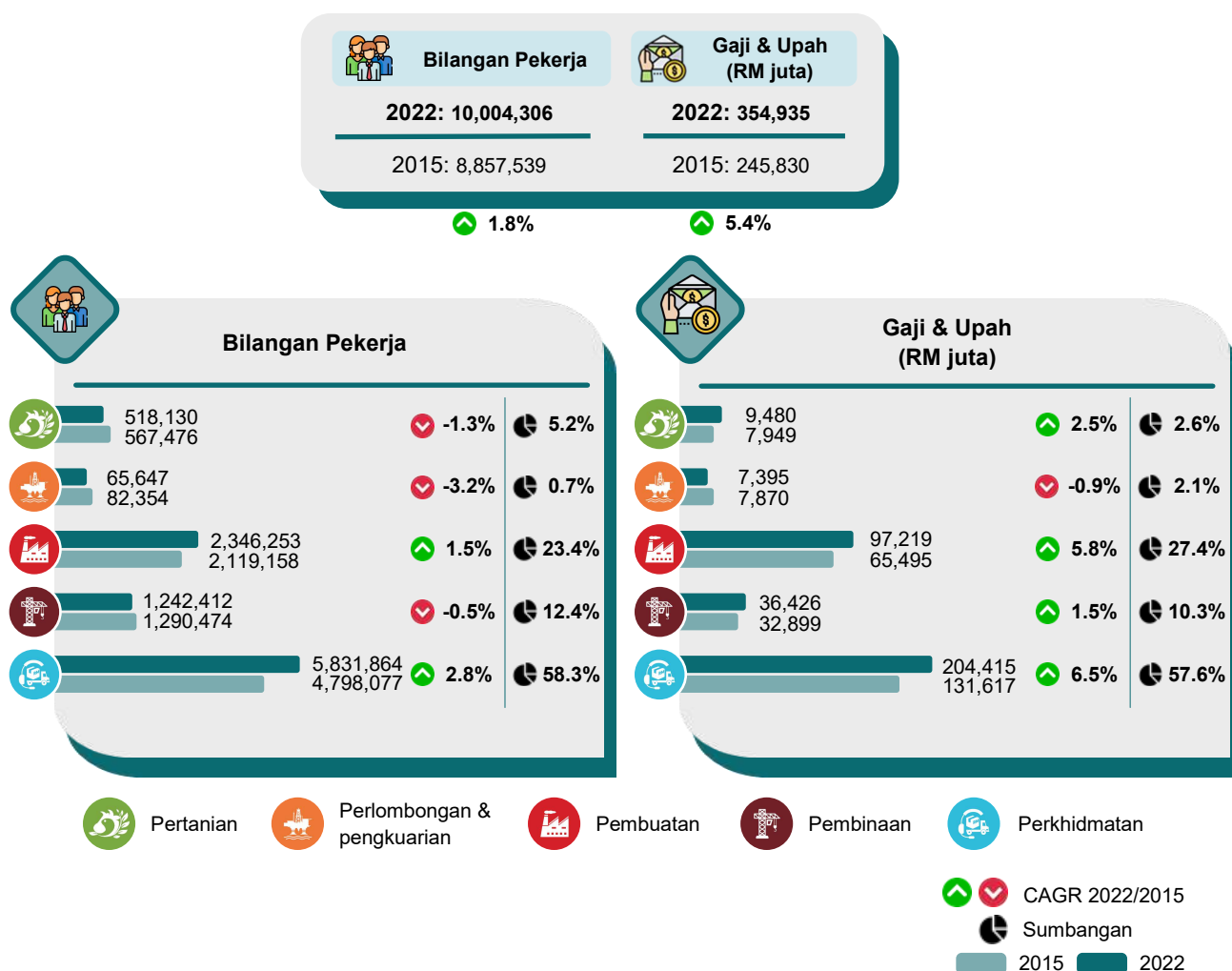
7. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH

Jumlah keseluruhan bilangan pekerja pada tahun 2022 adalah seramai 10,004,306 orang dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.8 peratus (2015: 8,857,539 orang). Sektor Perkhidmatan menerajui dengan 5,831,864 orang. Selaras dengan itu, gaji & upah dalam sektor ini mencatatkan nilai tertinggi berjumlah RM204.4 bilion. **Paparan 8** menunjukkan jumlah bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut sektor.

Bagi jumlah gaji & upah pada 2022, ia mencatatkan nilai RM354.9 bilion, mencerminkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 5.4 peratus daripada RM245.8 bilion pada 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai gaji & upah tertinggi dengan RM204.4 bilion (6.5%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan RM97.2 bilion (5.8%).

Namun begitu, purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi ditunjukkan dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan RM9,422, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan dengan nilai masing-masing RM3,513 dan RM3,494.

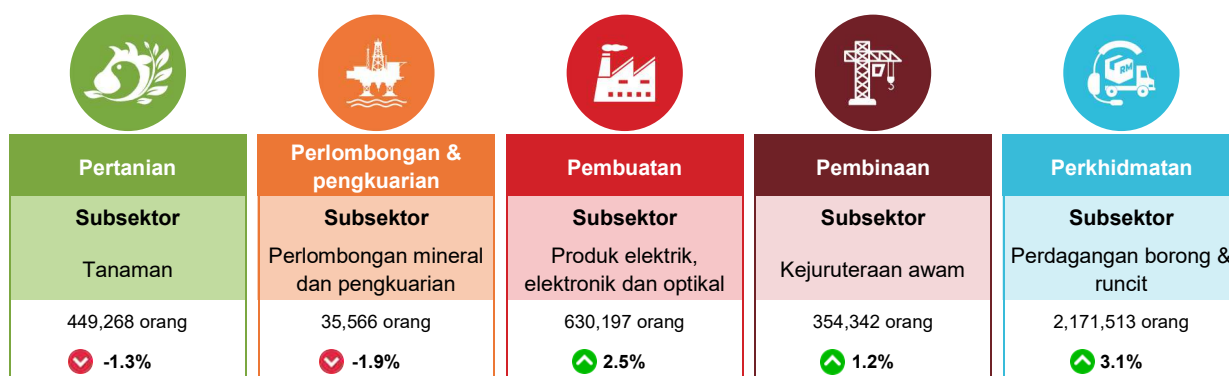
Paparan 8: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Sektor, 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Merujuk kepada sektor, subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit menggajikan pekerja paling ramai dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dengan jumlah keseluruhan 2,171,513 orang (2015: 1,752,677 orang). Bagi sektor Pembuatan, subsektor Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optik mempunyai pekerja tertinggi dengan 630,197 orang (2015: 528,498 orang), manakala subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dalam sektor Pembinaan menggaji 354,342 orang (2015: 325,741 orang). Sementara itu, subsektor Perlombongan mineral dan pengkuarian mempunyai bilangan pekerja seramai 35,566 orang (2015: 40,656 orang) dan subsektor Tanaman dalam sektor Pertanian menggajikan 449,268 orang untuk tahun 2022 (**Paparan 9**).

Paparan 9: Bilangan Pekerja mengikut Subsektor, 2022



▲ ▼ CAGR 2022/2015

8. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Nilai harta tetap merentasi kesemua sektor ekonomi menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 3.7 peratus secara tahunan daripada RM1,599.1 bilion pada tahun 2015 kepada RM2,059.2 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai harta tetap tertinggi berjumlah RM1,219.9 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM904.7 bilion pada tahun 2015. Seterusnya, sektor Pembuatan dengan nilai harta tetap sebanyak RM377.9 bilion, Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan RM354.3 bilion dan Pertanian dengan nilai RM79.4 bilion. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan merekodkan nilai harta tetap RM27.6 bilion seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Paparan 10**.

Paparan 10: Nilai Harta Tetap mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



↑ ↓ CAGR 2022/2015

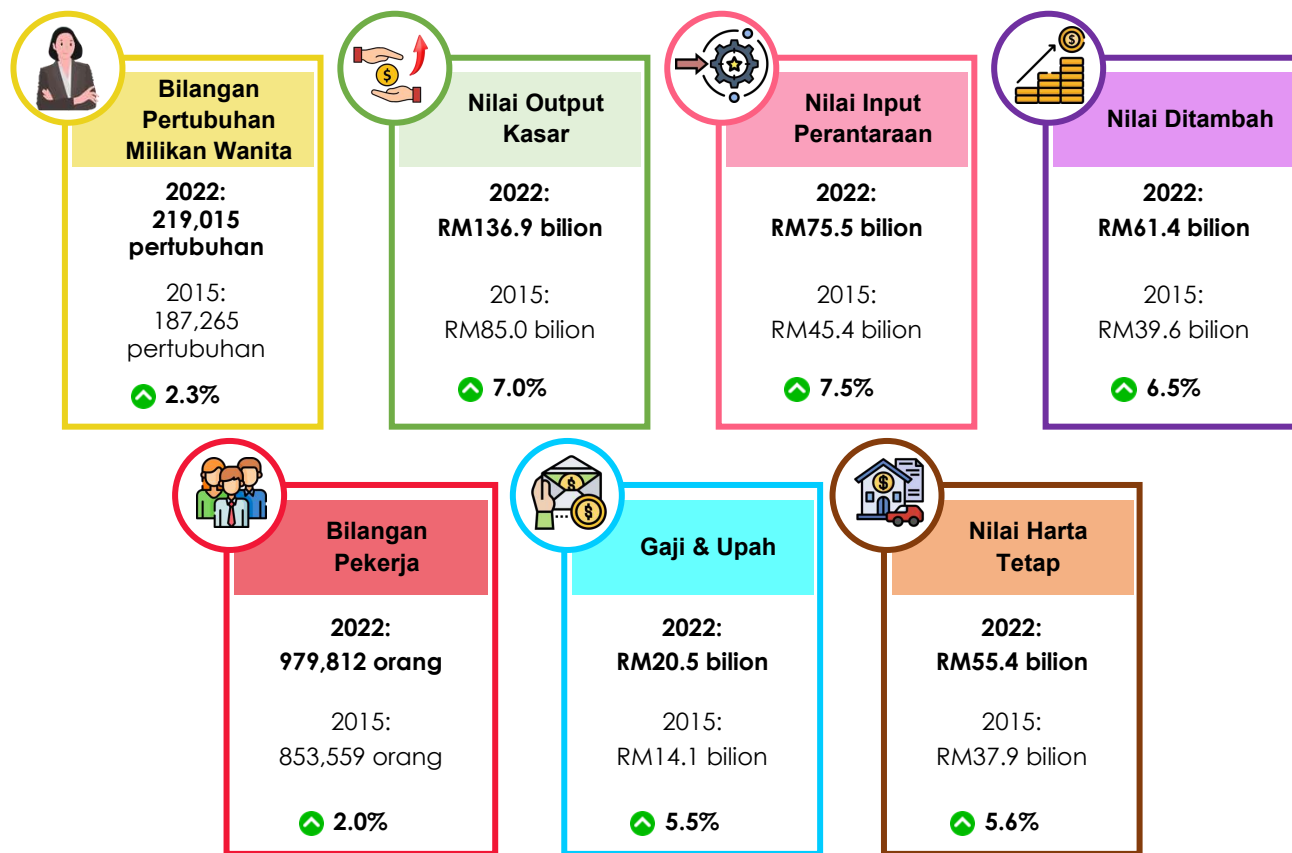
9. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Terdapat 219,015 pertubuhan milikan wanita merentasi semua sektor pada 2022, berbanding 187,265 pertubuhan pada 2015, mencerminkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.3 peratus (**Paparan 11**). Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita tertinggi dengan 205,012 pertubuhan, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan (8,469 pertubuhan) dan sektor Pembinaan (3,869 pertubuhan).

Pertubuhan milikan wanita ini menjana output kasar bernilai RM136.9 bilion dan nilai ditambah RM61.4 bilion, yang masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 7.0 peratus dan 6.5 peratus setiap tahun. Selain itu, pertubuhan milikan wanita menggajikan 979,812 orang, meningkat 2.0 peratus secara tahunan. Bagi gaji & upah pula, ia mencatatkan RM20.5 bilion dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 5.5 peratus.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 11: Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita, 2015 dan 2022



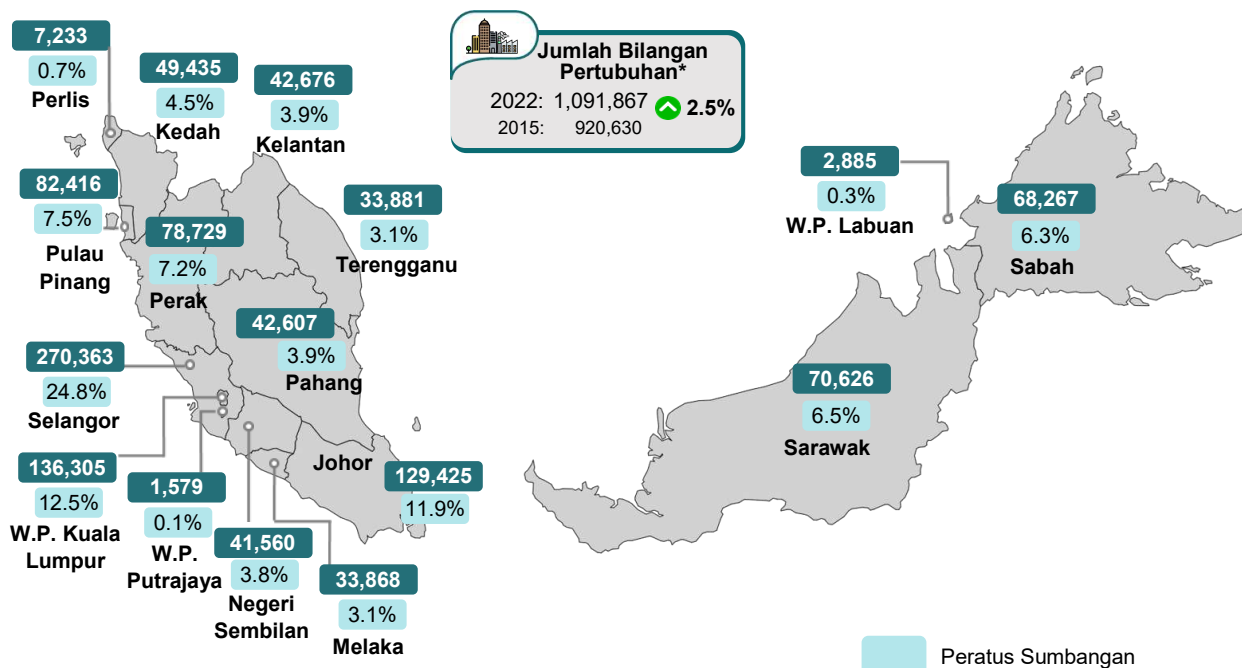
▲ CAGR 2022/2015

10. PRESTASI MENGIKUT NEGERI

10.1 Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Negeri

Selangor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi sebanyak 270,363 pertubuhan, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur (136,305 pertubuhan) dan Johor (129,425 pertubuhan) seperti di **Paparan 12**. Ketiga-tiga negeri ini secara kumulatif menyumbang 49.2 peratus daripada jumlah bilangan pertubuhan di Malaysia.

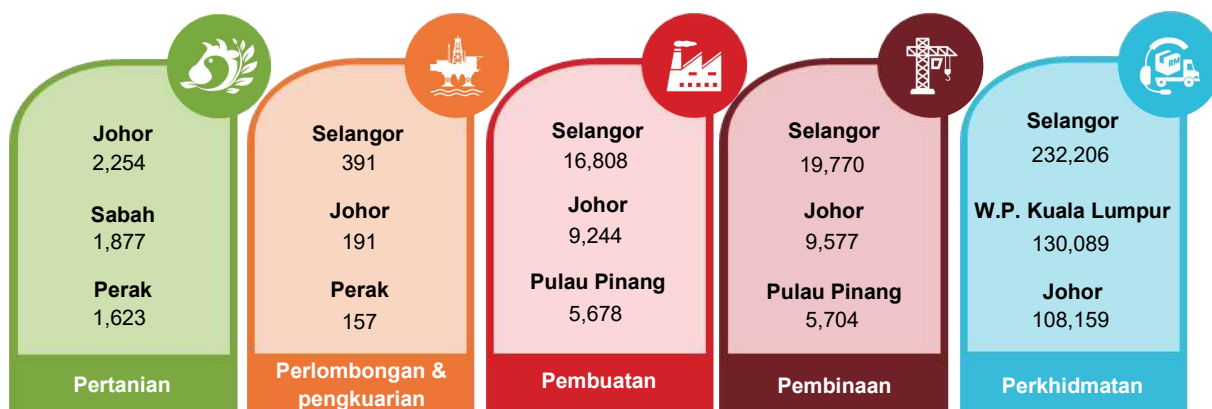
Paparan 12: Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Negeri, 2022



Nota: * termasuk bilangan pertubuhan untuk Supra.

Dari segi sektoral, sektor Perkhidmatan didominasi oleh Selangor dengan 232,206 pertubuhan. Begitu juga, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian diterajui oleh Selangor dengan masing-masing 16,808 pertubuhan, 19,770 pertubuhan dan 391 pertubuhan. Bagi sektor Pertanian, Johor mempunyai bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi dengan 2,254 pertubuhan seperti di **Paparan 13**.

Paparan 13: Tiga Negeri Teratas dengan Bilangan Pertubuhan Tertinggi mengikut Sektor, 2022



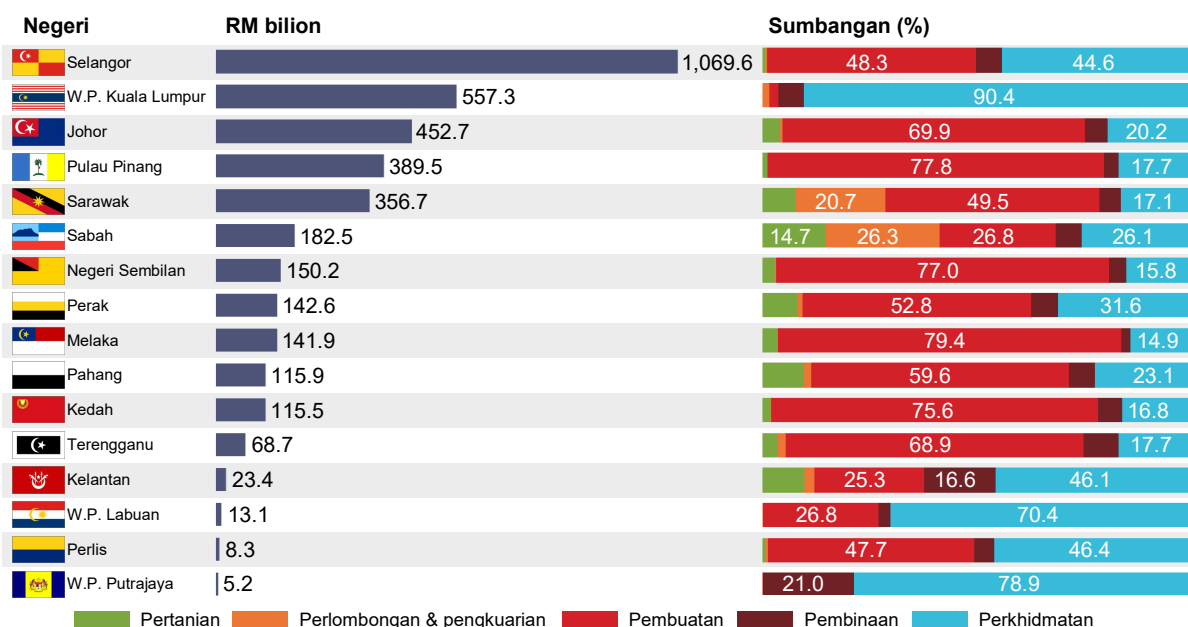
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.2 Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Negeri

Selangor merupakan penyumbang tertinggi output kasar dengan RM1,069.6 bilion atau sumbangan 27.8 peratus, didorong oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 48.3 peratus dan diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (sumbangan: 44.6%).

Output kasar bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur adalah RM557.3 bilion dan didominasi oleh sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 90.4 peratus. Pada masa yang sama, Johor mencatatkan RM452.7 bilion disumbangkan terutamanya oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 69.9 peratus. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Johor menyumbang 54.0 peratus kepada jumlah output kasar (**Paparan 14**).

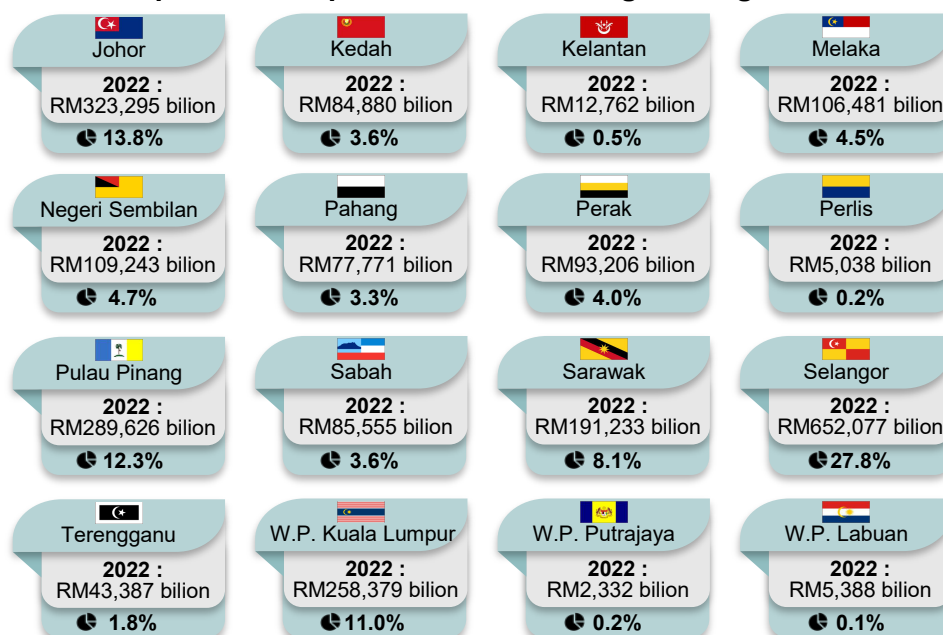
Paparan 14: Nilai Output Kasar Keseluruhan Sektor mengikut Negeri, 2022



10.3 Nilai Input Perantaraan mengikut Negeri

Selangor menyumbang nilai input perantaraan tertinggi, mencatatkan RM652.1 bilion dengan sumbangan 27.8 peratus, manakala Johor mencatatkan RM323.3 bilion dan Pulau Pinang merekodkan RM289.6 bilion pada 2022. Secara keseluruhan, negeri-negeri ini menyumbang 53.9 peratus daripada jumlah input perantaraan (**Paparan 15**).

Paparan 15 : Input Perantara mengikut Negeri, 2022



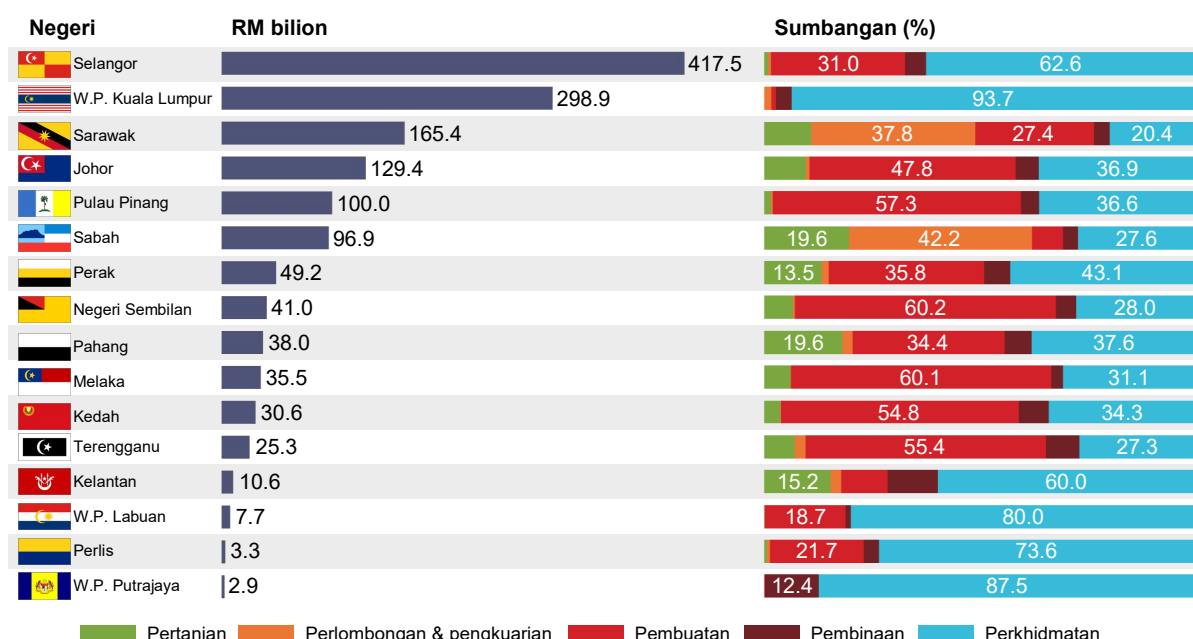
Sumbangan

10.4 Nilai Ditambah mengikut Negeri

Dari segi sumbangan negeri, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak secara kolektif menyumbang RM881.8 bilion (58.7%) kepada keseluruhan nilai ditambah. Selangor mencatatkan jumlah tertinggi dengan RM417.5 bilion, manakala W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Sarawak masing-masing menyumbang RM298.9 bilion dan RM165.4 bilion.

Melihat kepada perspektif negeri, Selangor diterajui oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan 62.6 peratus dan diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan (31.0%). Selain itu, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan 93.7 peratus (**Paparan 16**).

Paparan 16: Nilai Ditambah Keseluruhan Sektor mengikut Negeri, 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.5 Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Negeri

Selangor juga merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi iaitu 2,665,725 orang dengan sumbangan 26.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan 1,612,225 orang (sumbangan: 16.1%) dan Johor 1,264,942 orang (sumbangan: 12.6%).

Selaras dengan bilangan pekerja, Selangor mencatatkan gaji & upah tertinggi yang menyumbang 29.9 peratus kepada keseluruhan gaji & upah pada 2022, terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Begitu juga, W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan gaji & upah dengan RM76.2 bilion, dipengaruhi terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (sumbangan: 88.1%) (**Paparan 17**).

Paparan 17: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Negeri, 2022

		 Pertanian	 Perilangan & pengkuarian	 Pembuatan	 Pembinaan	 Perkhidmatan	 Keseluruhan sektor
 MALAYSIA		518,130	65,647	2,346,253	1,242,412	5,831,864	10,004,306
		9,480	7,395	97,219	36,426	204,415	354,935
		1,827	9,422	3,513	2,536	3,494	3,332
 Johor		62,019	4,431	483,010	160,253	555,229	1,264,942
		1,295	161	18,027	4,468	15,726	39,677
		1,944	3,070	3,161	2,432	2,897	2,899
 Kedah		12,922	483	118,195	31,534	210,382	373,516
		221	14	4,646	842	4,359	10,081
		1,783	2,422	3,363	2,493	2,473	2,791
 Kelantan		11,058	1,963	19,349	17,350	152,645	202,365
		184	64	466	458	2,056	3,228
		1,554	2,759	2,252	2,577	1,975	2,056
 Melaka		9,540	477	99,891	23,564	159,349	292,821
		229	13	4,376	570	4,032	9,220
		2,115	2,316	3,708	2,278	2,850	3,116
 Negeri Sembilan		16,220	1,561	93,162	48,528	155,906	315,377
		297	47	4,483	1,194	3,635	9,656
		1,833	2,562	4,108	2,259	2,571	3,004
 Pahang		57,152	4,312	54,762	45,697	174,749	336,672
		916	143	2,270	1,269	3,856	8,455
		1,829	2,784	3,586	2,472	2,536	2,626

Nota:

Tidak termasuk bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah untuk Supra.



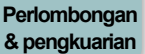
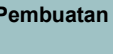
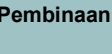
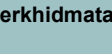
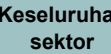
Bilangan pekerja (orang)

Gaji & Upah (RM juta)

Purata Gaji & Upah sebulan (RM)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 17: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Negeri, 2022 (samb.)

												
		42,132		751		1,853		379		6		1,641
		7,932		191		2,240		170,339		2,883		1,702
		77,211		1,714		1,912		28,042		512		2,063
		22,996		276		1,570		132*		3*		2,030*
		56		1		2,100		***		***		***
		132*		4,599**		37,617		235,655		1,334,282		1,612,225
		3*		510**		1,449		7,109		67,131		76,200
		56		***		2,748		2,696		20,247		25,799
		1		***		6,497		2,282		3,219		3,485
		182		9,909		17,155		***		***		***
		4		310		529		2,228		2,623		2,995

Nota:

Tidak termasuk bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah untuk Supra.

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

** Termasuk W.P. Labuan

*** Statistik termasuk dalam W.P. Kuala Lumpur



Bilangan pekerja (orang)

Gaji & Upah (RM juta)

Purata Gaji & Upah sebulan (RM)

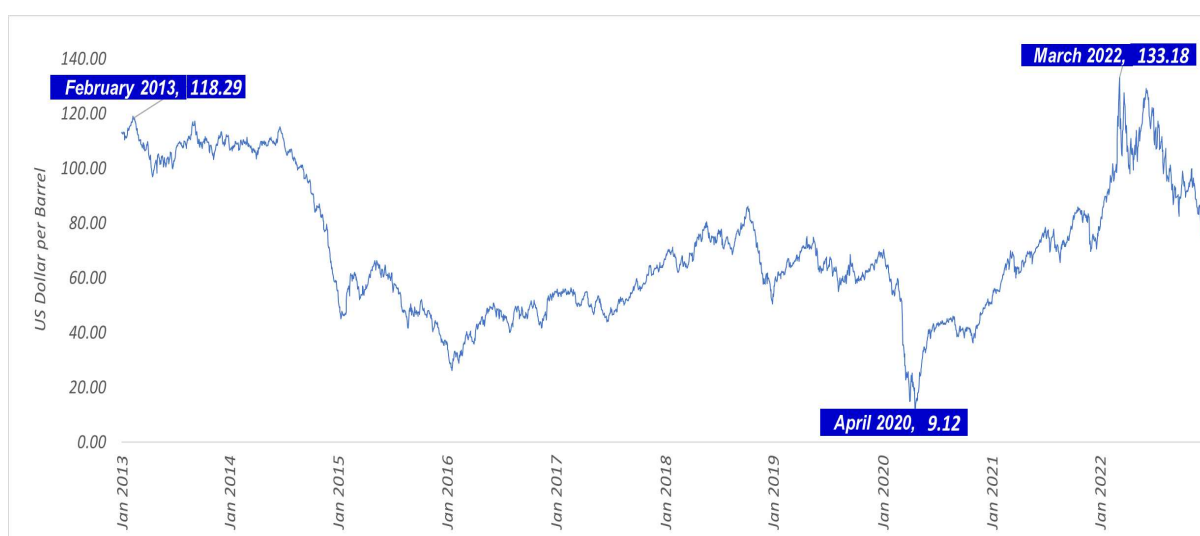
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

The world economy was marked by challenges and opportunities in 2022. While recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic continued in many parts across the globe, it was unevenly distributed with some regions experiencing rapid growth while others faced setbacks. The post-pandemic economic recovery proved less seamless than anticipated with the prevailing uncertainty further disrupting the trade supply chain. As a result, the global economy took significant time to bounce back, whilst widening the gap among the most affected groups namely low-income earners as well as small and medium-sized enterprise owners.

Moreover, the world grappled with geopolitical turmoil, particularly on Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The tension escalated into a costly humanitarian crisis and disrupted the supply chain of numerous essential commodities, particularly impacting Brent crude oil prices. The price surged from its lowest price of USD9.12 per barrel in April 2020 to its peak of USD133.18 per barrel in March 2022 (**Chart 1**). As such, production costs surged across various economic sectors, affecting many countries, including Malaysia.

Chart 1: Daily Brent Crude Oil Prices (USD per barrel), 2013 - 2022



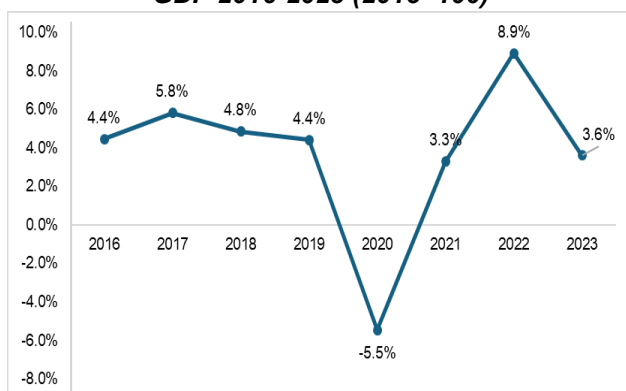
Source : U.S. Energy Information Administration

Other geopolitical tensions have strained the economic conditions in 2022. Trade disputes between the United States and China have pressured financial markets significantly. These circumstances have resulted in substantial volatility in stock markets and other financial instruments, amplifying uncertainty among investors and businesses, especially in developing countries.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

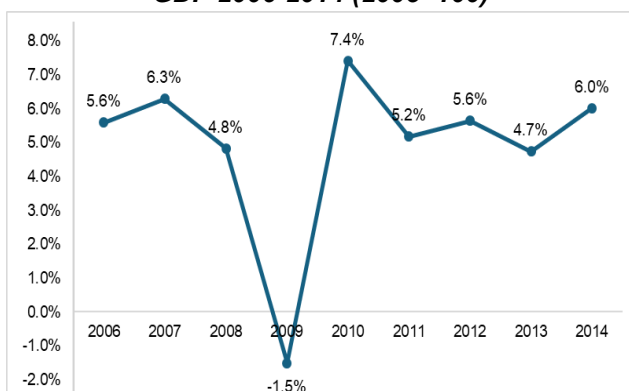
Like other countries, Malaysia faced economic challenges during this period. In terms of economic growth, Malaysia's economy experienced a notable improvement of 8.9 per cent in 2022, compared to the previous year of 3.3 per cent, rebounding from a negative growth of 5.5 per cent in 2020 (**Chart 2**). Comparing the 2022 economic condition with the economic recession in 2009 due to the global financial crisis, Malaysia demonstrated a swifter recovery in 2010, achieving a growth rate of 7.4 per cent following negative growth of 1.5 per cent in 2009 (**Chart 3**).

Chart 2: Annual Growth Rate of Malaysia's GDP 2016-2023 (2015=100)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

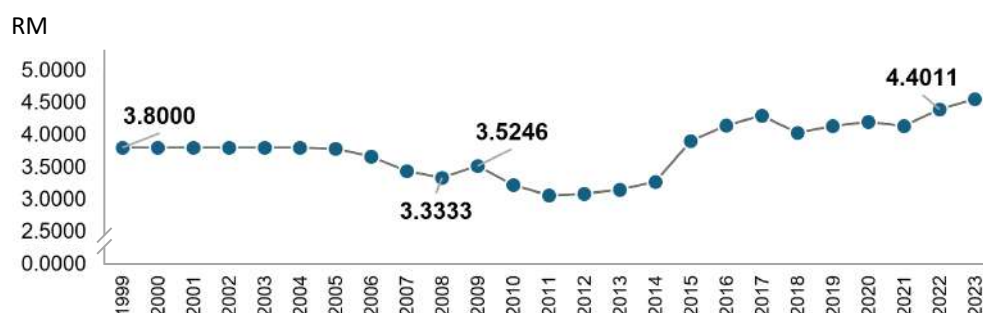
Chart 3: Annual Growth Rate of Malaysia's GDP 2006-2014 (2005=100)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the currency performance over two decades, it is evident that the Malaysian Ringgit experienced significant depreciation in 2022 as compared to 2009. Global economic conditions were one of the factors that influence this depreciation. As against the pegging policy, which was implemented in 1999 due to the Asian Economic Crisis, the Ringgit posted RM3.80 in 1999 as opposed to RM4.40 per US Dollar in 2022, depreciating by 15.8 per cent as depicted in **Chart 4**.

Chart 4: USD/RM Movement in 1999-2023

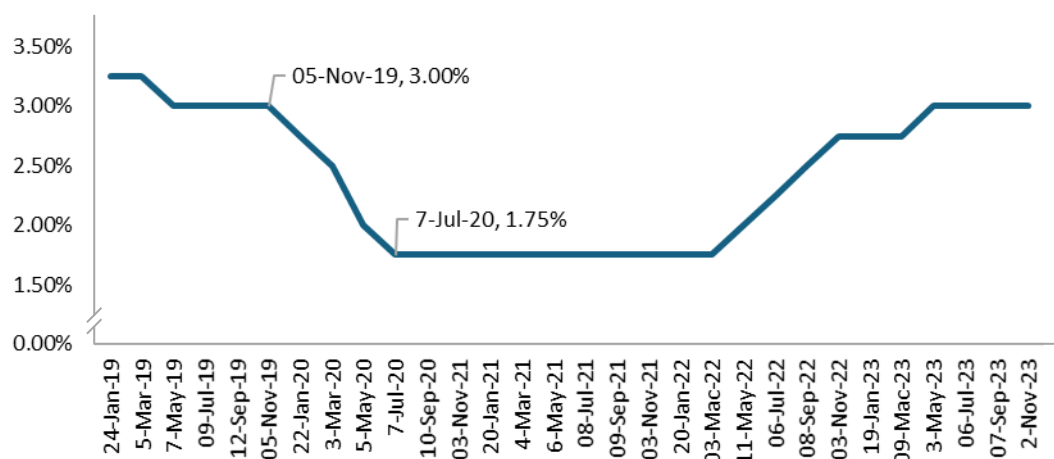


Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In line with the monetary policy, Government has realigned its Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) throughout the recovery period. The OPR, a pivotal interest rate set by Bank Negara Malaysia, influences overnight market interest rates. Malaysia experienced a significant decline in the OPR to its lowest rate in history, from 3.00 per cent prior to the pandemic to 1.75 per cent in just eight months (**Chart 5**). The measure was implemented to mitigate the economic impacts on businesses and households, aiming to bolster purchasing power and stimulate better economic activity. The OPR reduction significantly lowered borrowing costs for businesses and households.

Chart 5: Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) Rate 2019-2023



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

In addition to realigning monetary policy, the Government has proactively formulated and implemented recovery measures. These efforts encompass providing financial assistance to affected groups, investing in infrastructure and enhancing human capital to alleviate unemployment and mitigate the impact on household income.

In order to gain a better understanding on the economic structure for the year of 2022, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has conducted the Economic Census 2023. This initiative aims to gain deeper insights on the economic growth and identify any imbalances that require attention as well as providing a clearer picture on the country's economic conditions. The data collected from this census serves as a foundation for the Government, investors and researchers to make informed decisions as well as develop effective strategies and policies to drive the country's economy forward.

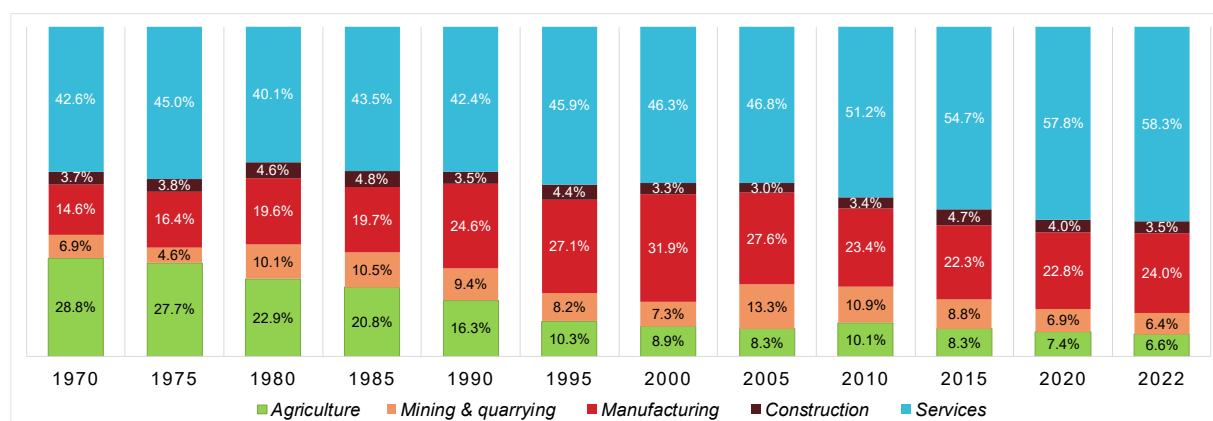
Therefore, this report presents the overall economic sectors' statistics based on the Economic Census 2023 findings. It comprises five (5) main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services, which cover 1,174 industries.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2. OVERALL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Over the past five decades, Malaysia's economic structure has transformed tremendously. Initially anchored in the Agriculture sector which was vital for rural development, the economy began shifting towards an industrial base at the end of the 1980s. As shown in **Chart 6** below, by 1990, the Manufacturing sector's contribution to the value added had risen to 24.6 per cent (1985: 19.7%), exceeding the Agriculture sector's contribution, which had declined to 16.3 per cent (1985: 20.8%). Throughout the years, the Services sector rapidly expanded, emerged as the dominant industry in the Malaysian economy and contributed 51.2 per cent in 2010. In this decade, the complex societal structure has further fuelled the growth of the Services sector, which accounted for nearly 60.0 per cent in 2022. The increase was largely driven by the rapid expansion of the digital economy following the COVID-19 pandemic, influencing the global and Malaysian Services sector landscapes.

Chart 6: The Evolution of The Malaysian Economy 1970 - 2022

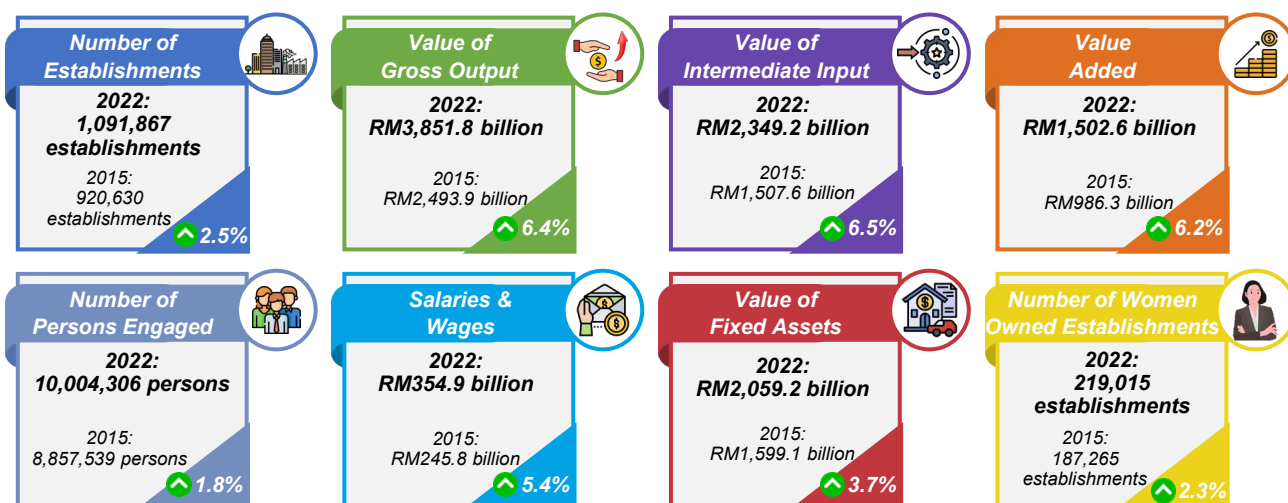


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The principal statistics of Malaysia's overall economic sectors in 2022 showed favourable performance. The number of establishments in 2022 recorded 1,091,867 establishments as compared to 920,630 establishments in 2015. The gross output value recorded RM3,851.8 billion in 2022 as compared to RM2,493.9 billion in 2015 (**Exhibit 1**). The intermediate input rose from RM1,507.6 billion to RM2,349.2 billion, or an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent for the period of 2015 to 2022. Subsequently, the value added registered a value of RM1,502.6 billion in 2022 as against RM986.3 billion in 2015. The number of workers engaged in 2022 was 10,004,306 persons, higher than 8,857,539 persons in 2015. The higher number of employed workers led to a higher amount of salaries & wages in 2022 which was RM354.9 billion as compared to RM245.8 billion in 2015. The number of women-owned establishments registered 219,015 establishments in 2022 as compared to 187,265 establishments in 2015.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 1: Principal Statistics of All Economic Sectors, 2015 and 2022

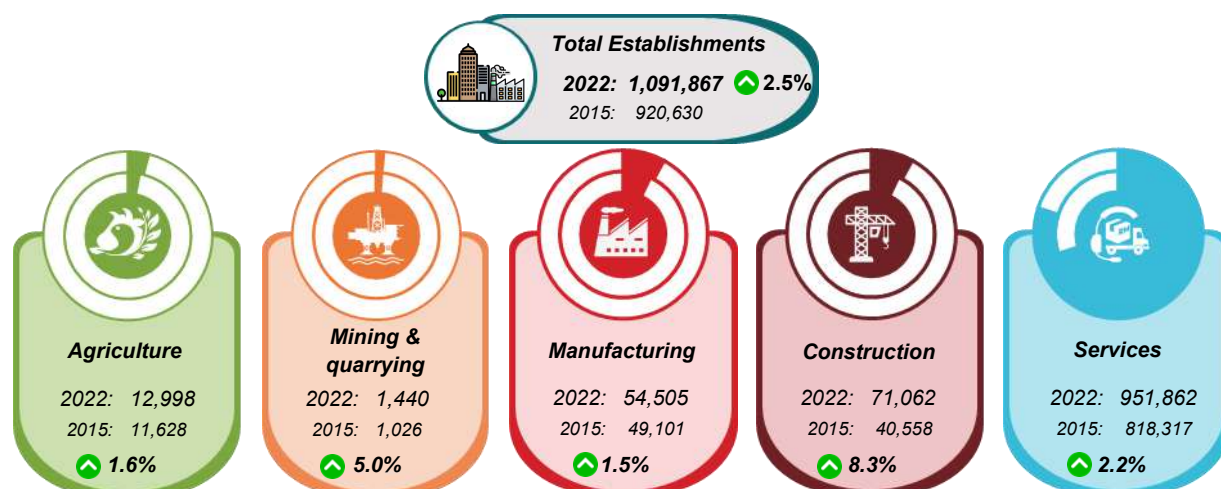


▲ CAGR 2022/2015

3. NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The number of establishments operating in 2022 was 1,091,867 establishments as compared to 920,630 establishments in 2015 with an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. The Services sector was the highest contributor to the number of establishments with a share of 87.2 per cent. In terms of annual growth rate by sector, the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors increased 8.3 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively. This was followed by Services (2.2%), Agriculture (1.6%) and Manufacturing (1.5%) sectors as portrayed in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Number of Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022



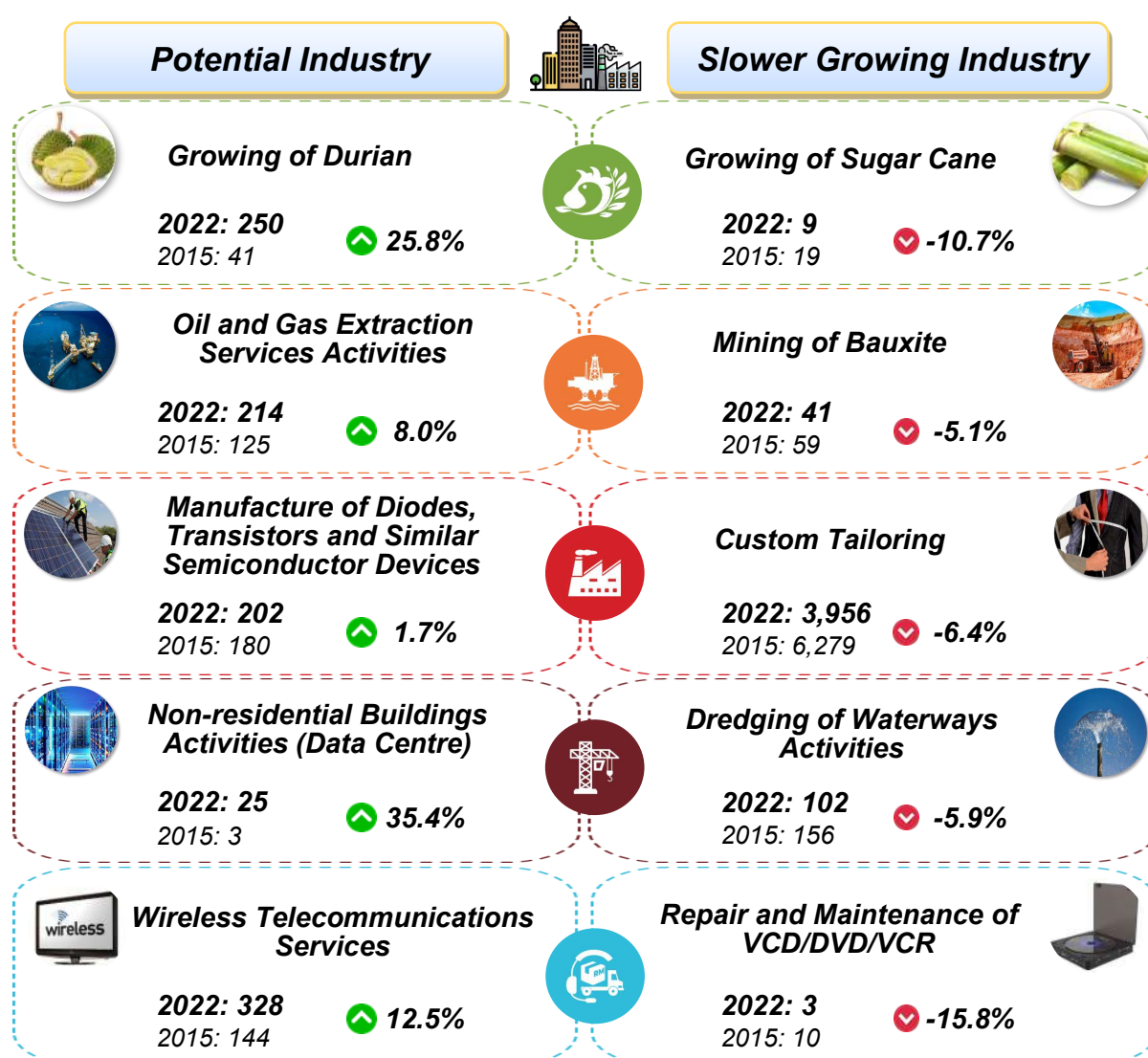
▲ CAGR 2022/2015

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Economic Census 2023 highlighted the emergence of several industries, propelled by post COVID-19 shifts towards digitalisation, changes in consumer preferences and global trend. In line with digitalisation, notable increase was identified in the census include Wireless telecommunications services and Non-residential building activities spurred by growth in data centres. Meanwhile in the view of changing consumer preference, the rise in Growing of durian activity have reached new heights in Malaysia and the global market. Oil and gas extraction services activities and the Manufacture of diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices were also showing growth in the number of establishments supported by the current global trend.

However, the Economic Census 2023 noted declines in the number of establishments particularly in the Repair and maintenance of VCD/DVD/VCR activities, the Custom tailoring, the Mining of bauxite and the Growing of sugar cane as shown in **Exhibit 3**.

Exhibit 3: Number of Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022



↑ ↓ CAGR 2022/2015

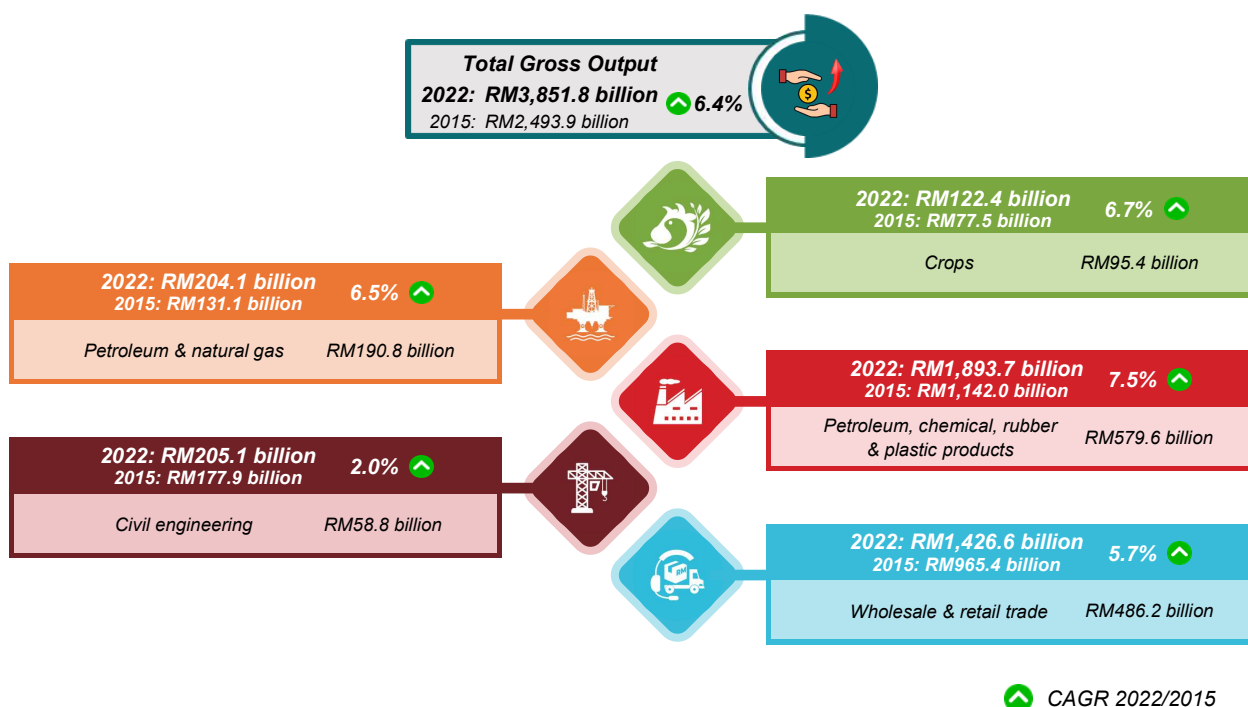
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

The total gross output for 2022 was RM3,851.8 billion with an annual growth rate of 6.4 per cent since 2015. The main contributor was the Manufacturing sector, which contributed 49.2 per cent or RM1,893.7 billion (2015: RM1,142.0 billion). This was followed by the Services with a share of 37.0 per cent (RM1,426.6 billion), Construction 5.3 per cent (RM205.1 billion), Mining & quarrying 5.3 per cent (RM204.1 billion) and Agriculture 3.2 per cent (RM122.4 billion) (**Exhibit 4**).

The Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector was the primary contributor to the Manufacturing sector, amounting to RM579.6 billion (share: 30.6%). In the Services sector, Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector led with RM486.2 billion (share: 34.1%). The Construction sector was driven by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which accounted for RM58.8 billion (share: 28.7%). In the Mining & quarrying sector, the Petroleum & natural gas sub-sector was the main contributor with 93.5 per cent. Additionally, the Agriculture sector was driven by the Crops sub-sector with a contribution of 78.0 per cent.

Exhibit 4: Value of Gross Output by Sector, 2015 and 2022

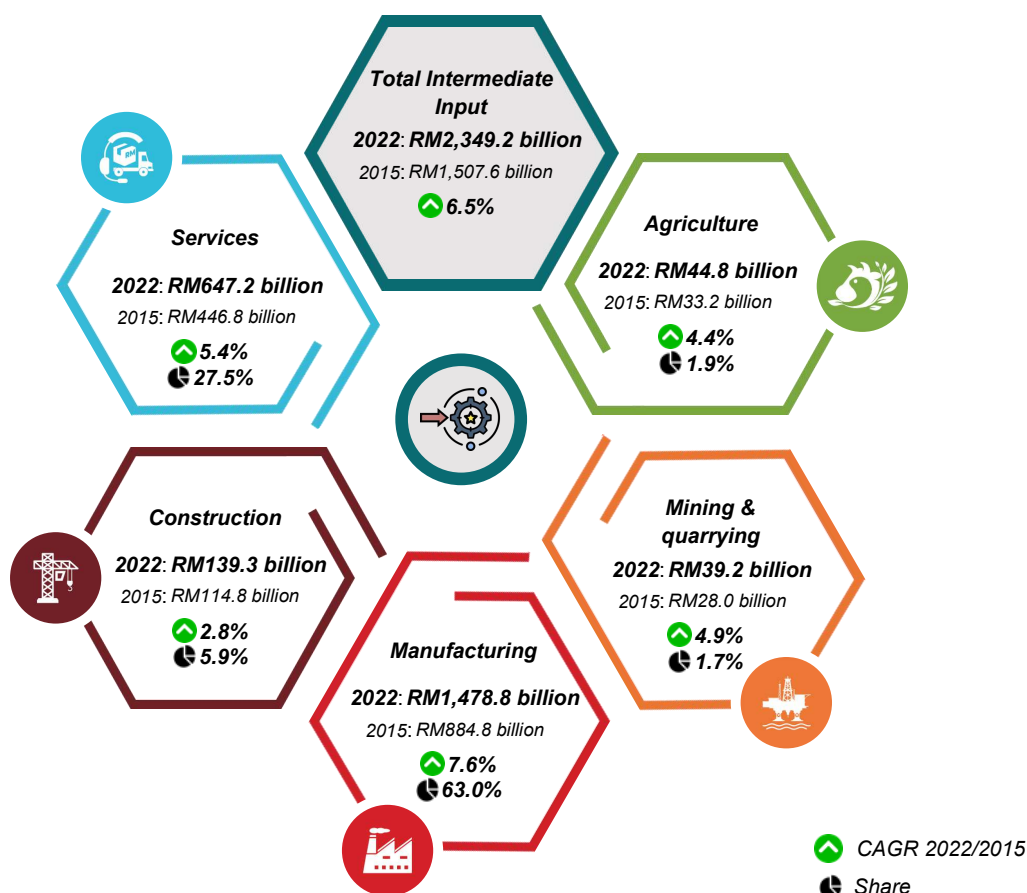


SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

5. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

The value of intermediate input for all economic sectors in 2022 recorded RM2,349.2 billion as compared to RM1,507.6 billion in 2015 with an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent as depicted in **Exhibit 5**. The Manufacturing sector was the main contributor to the value of intermediate input which accounted to RM1,478.8 billion (share: 62.9%). This was followed by the Services with a value of RM647.2 billion (share: 27.5%) and Construction with RM139.3 billion (share: 5.9%). These three sectors cummulatively contributed 96.3 per cent to the overall intermediate input.

Exhibit 5: Value of Intermediate Input by Sector, 2015 and 2022

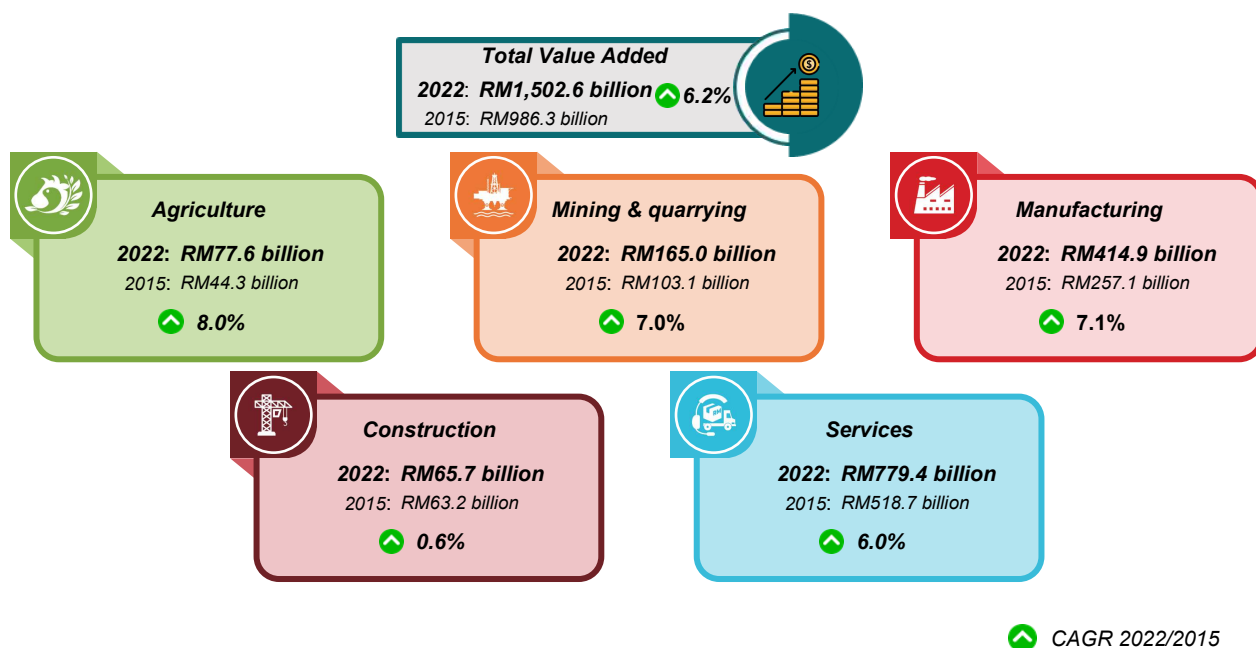


6. VALUE ADDED

The value added across all economic sectors grew 6.2 per cent annually, increased by RM516.3 billion to record RM1,502.6 billion in 2022 (2015: RM986.3 billion). The main contributor was the Services sector with a contribution of 51.9 per cent or RM779.4 billion, grew 6.0 per cent annually. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing, Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors contributed RM414.9 billion, RM165.0 billion and RM77.6 billion, respectively. The Construction sector generated a value added amounting to RM65.7 billion in 2022 (**Exhibit 6**).

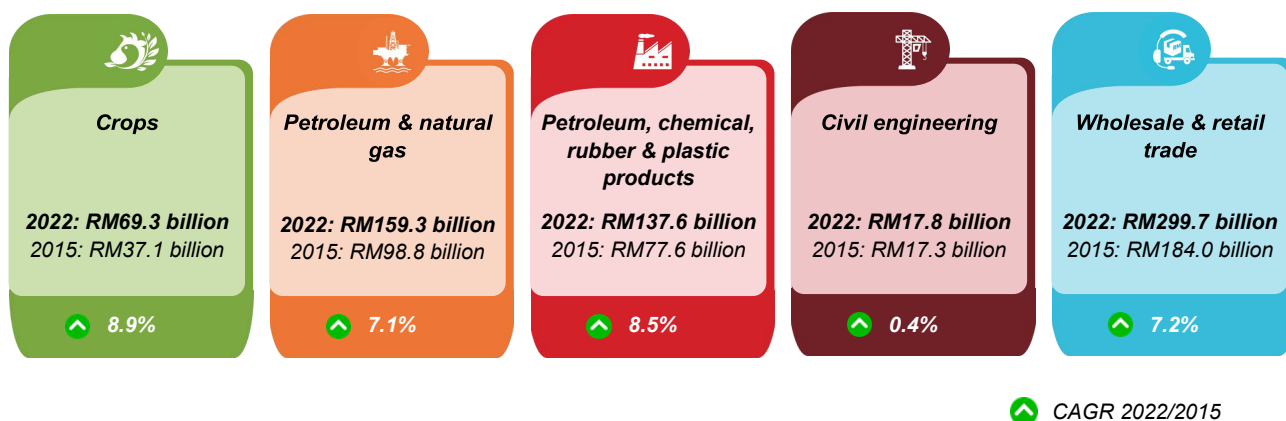
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 6: Value Added by Sector, 2015 and 2022



According to the sub-sector perspective in **Exhibit 7**, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector within the Services sector held the highest value added with RM299.7 billion (share: 38.5%). Meanwhile, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector was the main contributor to the Manufacturing sector by recording a value added of RM137.6 billion (share: 33.2%). The Mining & quarrying sector was led by the Petroleum & natural gas sub-sector with an amount of RM159.3 billion (share: 96.6%). At the same time within the Construction and Agriculture sectors, Civil engineering and Crops sub-sectors were the main contributors to their respective sectors with a value added of RM17.8 billion and RM69.3 billion.

Exhibit 7: Value Added by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

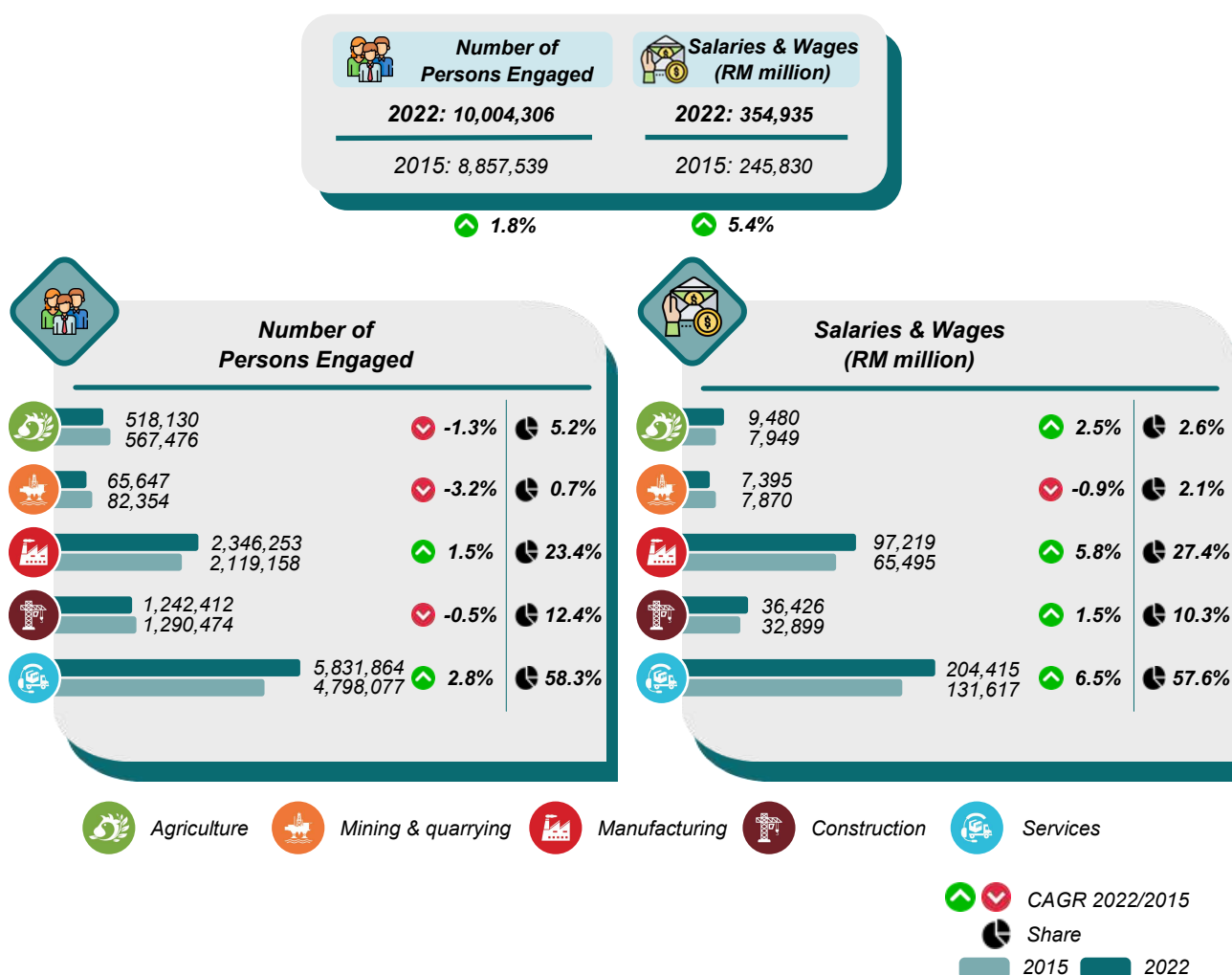
7. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES

The total number of persons engaged in 2022 was 10,004,306 persons with an annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent (2015: 8,857,539 persons). The Services sector led with 5,831,864 persons. Correspondingly, this sector also reported the highest salaries & wages, totalling RM204.4 billion. **Exhibit 8** provides the number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by sector.

As for the total salaries & wages in 2022, it posted a value of RM354.9 billion, reflecting an annual growth rate of 5.4 per cent from RM245.8 billion in 2015. The Services sector recorded the highest value of salaries & wages with RM204.4 billion (6.5%) and followed by the Manufacturing sector with RM97.2 billion (5.8%).

Nevertheless, the highest average monthly salaries & wages was reflected in the Mining & quarrying sector with RM9,422, followed by Manufacturing and Services sectors with a value of RM3,513 and RM3,494, respectively.

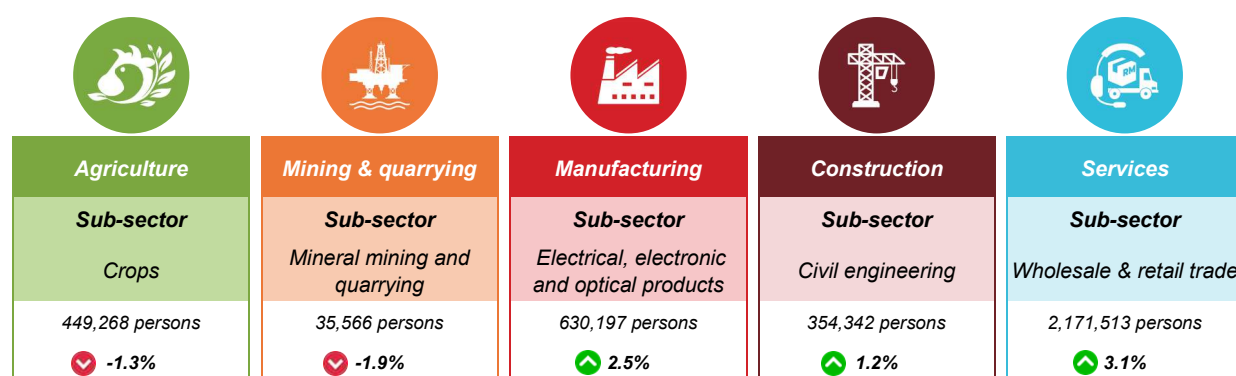
Exhibit 8: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by Sector, 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In regard to sectors, the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector employed the most workers in the Services sector with a total of 2,171,513 persons (2015: 1,752,677 persons). In the Manufacturing sector, the Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector employed the highest with 630,197 persons (2015: 528,498 persons), while the Civil engineering sub-sector within the Construction sector hired 354,342 persons (2015: 325,741 persons). Concurrently, the Mineral mining and quarrying sub-sector employed a number of 35,566 persons (2015: 40,656 persons) and the Crops sub-sector within the Agriculture sector employed 449,268 persons for 2022 (**Exhibit 9**).

Exhibit 9: Number of Persons Engaged by Sub-sector, 2022



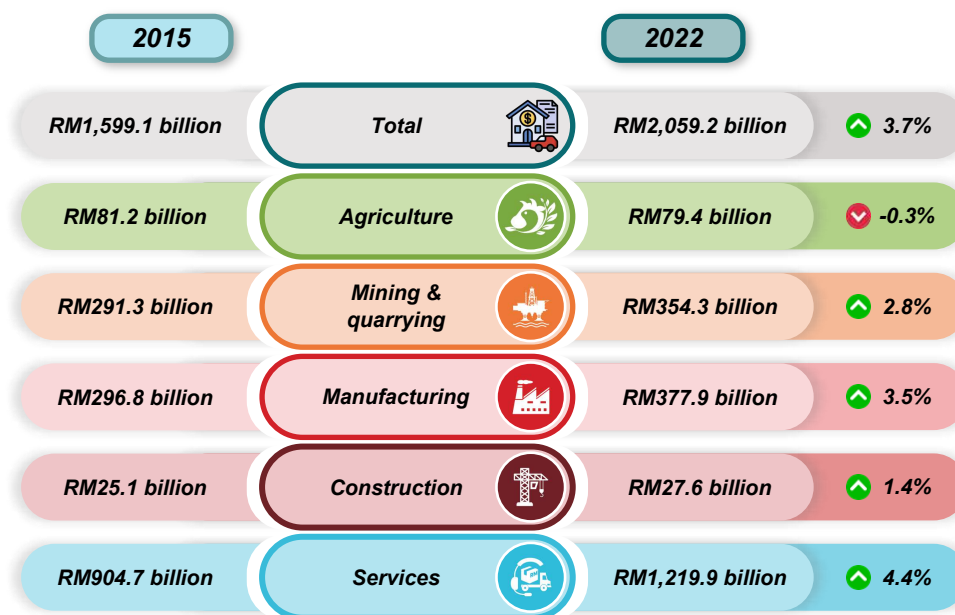
▲ ▼ CAGR 2022/2015

8. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

Value of fixed assets across all economic sectors showed an increase of 3.7 per cent annually from RM1,599.1 billion in 2015 to RM2,059.2 billion in 2022. The main contributor was Services sector which recorded the highest fixed assets amounting RM1,219.9 billion in 2022 as compared to RM904.7 billion in 2015. Next, the Manufacturing with value of fixed assets of RM377.9 billion, Mining & quarrying registered RM354.3 billion and Agriculture with a value of RM79.4 billion. Meanwhile, Construction sector recorded a value of fixed assets with RM27.6 billion as depicted in **Exhibit 10**.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 10: Value of Fixed Assets by Sector, 2015 and 2022



↑ ↓ CAGR 2022/2015

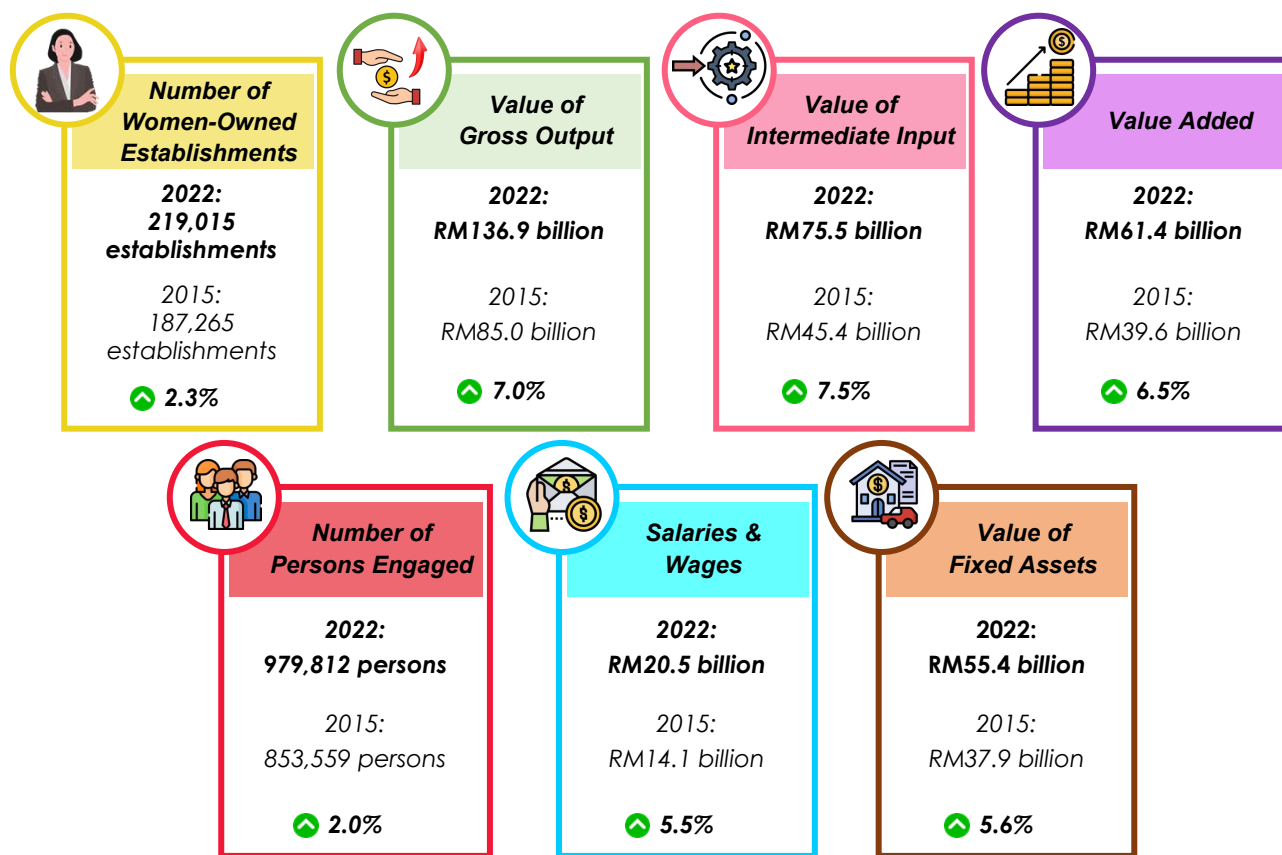
9. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS

There were 219,015 women-owned establishments across all sectors in 2022, as compared to 187,265 establishments in 2015, reflecting an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent (**Exhibit 11**). The Services sector recorded the highest number of women-owned establishments with 205,012 establishments, followed by the Manufacturing sector (8,469 establishments) and the Construction sector (3,869 establishments).

These women-owned establishments generated a gross output valued at RM136.9 billion and a value added of RM61.4 billion, which grew annually by 7.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively. Additionally, women-owned establishments engaged 979,812 persons, increased 2.0 per cent annually. As for salaries & wages, it posted RM20.5 billion with an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 11: Principal Statistics of Women-Owned Establishments, 2015 and 2022



▲ CAGR 2022/2015

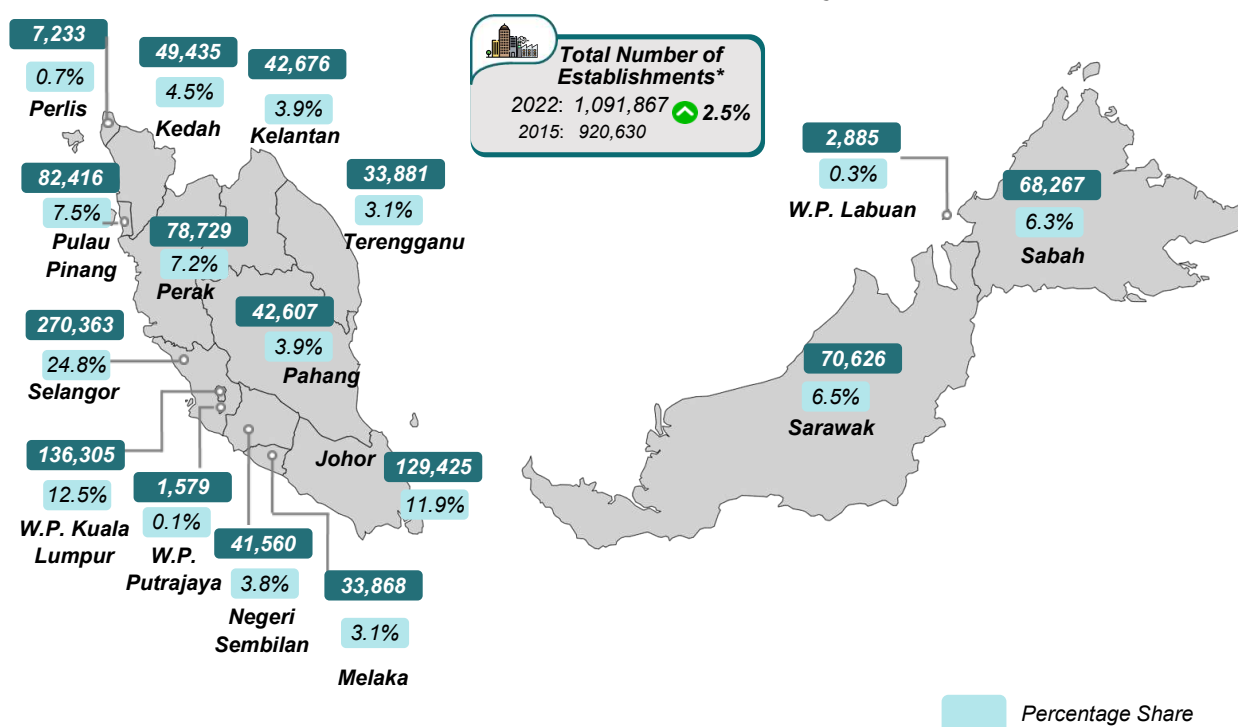
10. PERFORMANCE BY STATE

10.1 Number of Establishments by State

Selangor recorded the highest number of establishments with 270,363 establishments, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur (136,305 establishments) and Johor (129,425 establishments) as depicted in **Exhibit 12**. These three states cumulatively accounted for 49.2 per cent of the total number of establishments in Malaysia.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

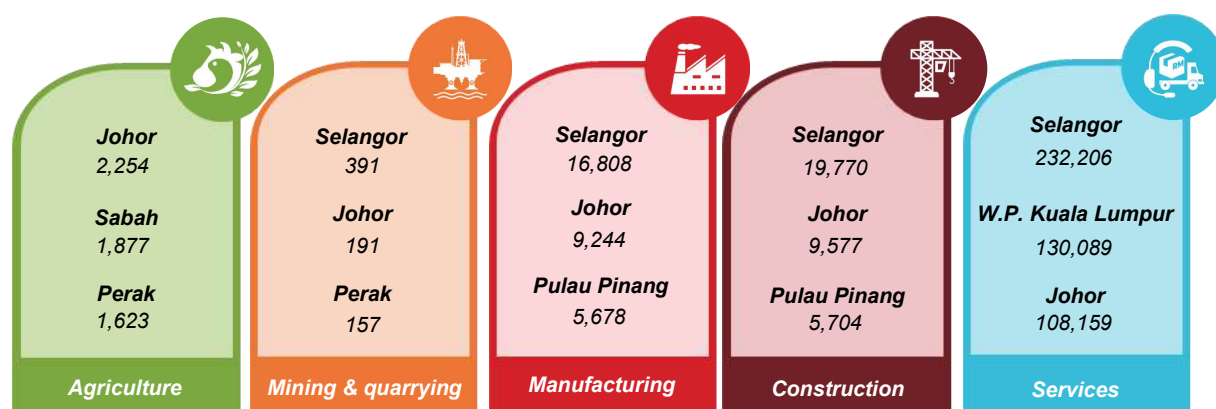
Exhibit 12: Number of Establishments by State, 2022



Note: * includes the number of establishments for Supra.

In view of sectoral, Services sector was dominated by Selangor with 232,206 establishments. Similarly, Manufacturing, Construction and Mining & quarrying were led by Selangor with 16,808 establishments, 19,770 establishments and 391 establishments, respectively. As for the Agriculture sector, Johor had the highest number of establishments with 2,254 establishments as in **Exhibit 13**.

Exhibit 13: Top Three States with the Highest Number of Establishments by Sector, 2022



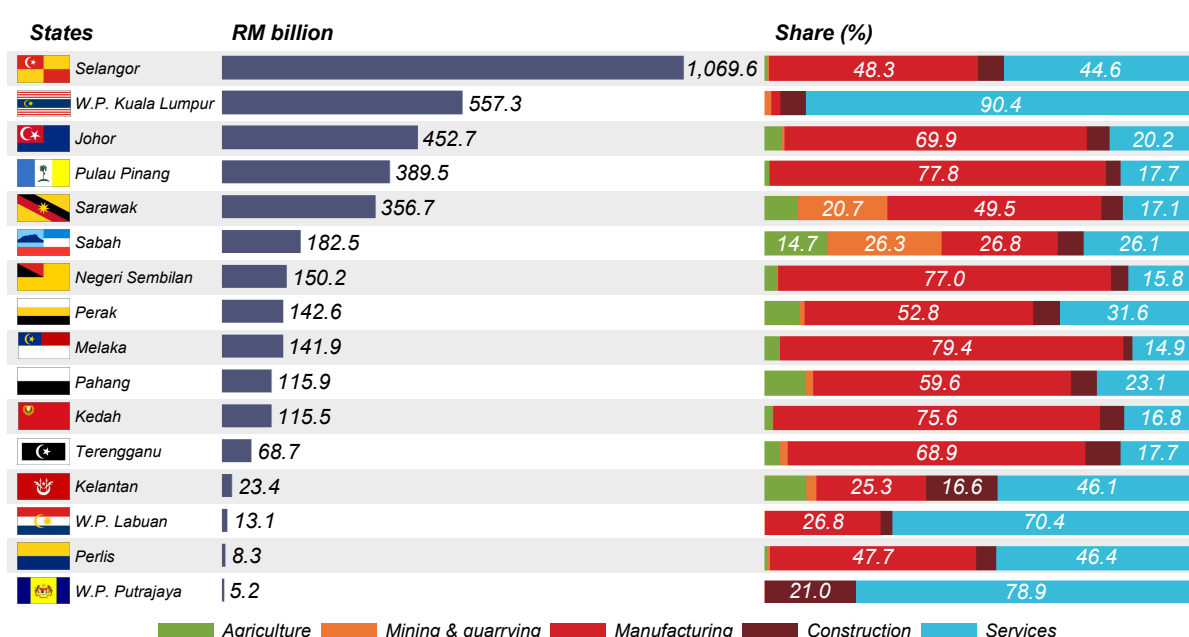
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.2 Value of Gross Output by State

Selangor contributed the highest amount of gross output with RM1,069.6 billion or 27.8 per cent share, propelled by Manufacturing sector which accounted for 48.3 per cent and followed by Services sector (share: 44.6%).

The gross output for W.P. Kuala Lumpur was RM557.3 billion and dominated by Services sector at 90.4 per cent. In the meantime, Johor registered RM452.7 billion mainly contributed by Manufacturing sector with 69.9 per cent. Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Johor contributed 54.0 per cent to the total gross output (**Exhibit 14**).

Exhibit 14: Value of Gross Output of All Sectors by State, 2022

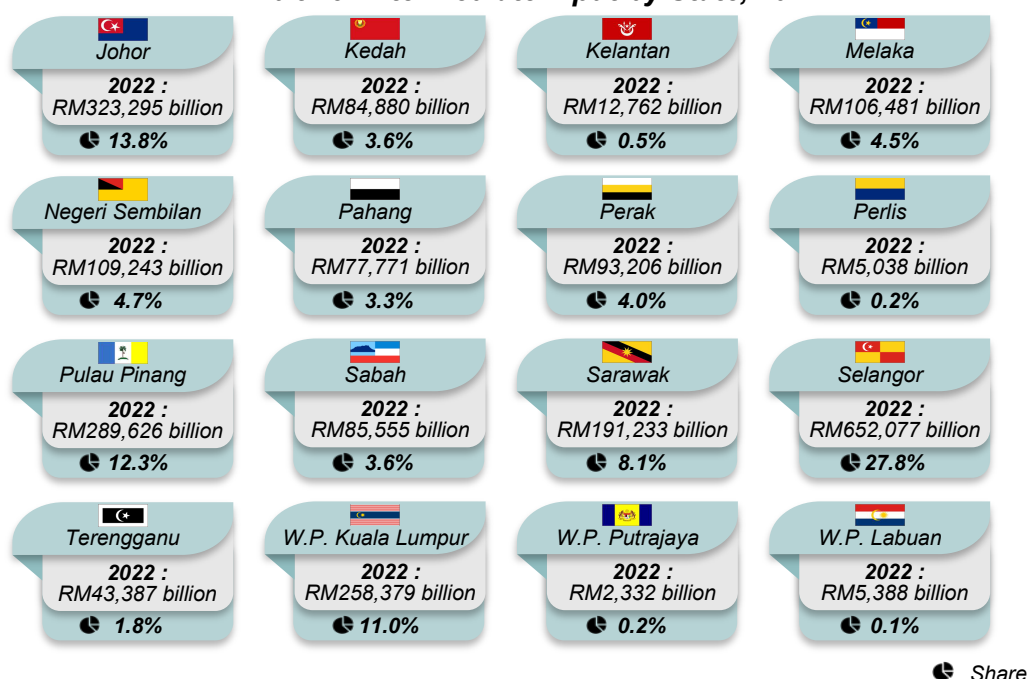


10.3 Value of Intermediate Input by State

Selangor accounted for the highest value of intermediate input, registering RM652.1 billion with 27.8 per cent share, while Johor posted RM323.3 billion and Pulau Pinang recorded RM289.6 billion in 2022. Overall, these states contributed 53.9 per cent of the total intermediate input (**Exhibit 15**).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 15: Intermediate Input by State, 2022



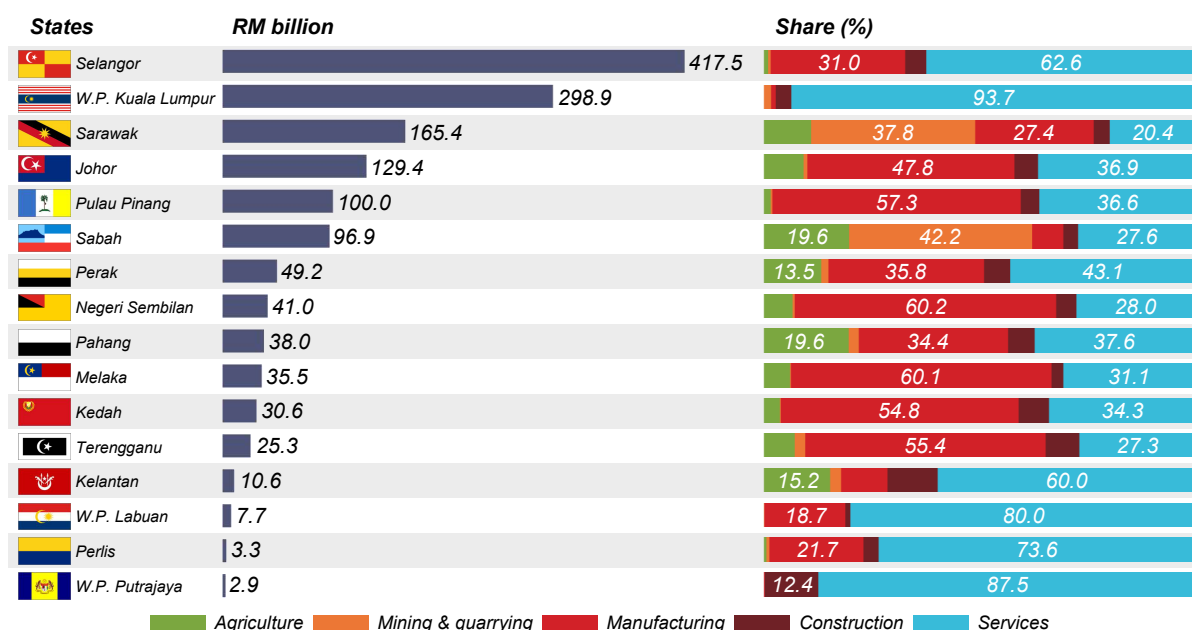
Share

10.4 Value Added by State

In terms of state contributions, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak collectively contributed RM881.8 billion (58.7%) to the overall value added. Selangor signified the highest amount with RM417.5 billion, while W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Sarawak contributed RM298.9 billion and RM165.4 billion, respectively.

Looking into state perspective, Selangor was led by Services sector with a share of 62.6 per cent and followed by Manufacturing sector (31.0%). Additionally, W.P. Kuala Lumpur was driven by Services sector with 93.7 per cent (Exhibit 16).

Exhibit 16: Value Added of All Sectors by State, 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.5 Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by State

Selangor also recorded the highest number of persons engaged amounted to 2,665,725 persons with a share of 26.6 per cent. This was followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with 1,612,225 persons (share: 16.1%) and Johor 1,264,942 persons (share: 12.6%).

In line with the number of persons engaged, Selangor recorded the highest salaries & wages which accounted for 29.9 per cent to the overall salaries & wages in 2022, mainly in Services sector. Nevertheless, W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the salaries & wages with RM76.2 billion, greatly influenced by Services sector (share: 88.1%) (**Exhibit 17**).

Exhibit 17: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by State, 2022

		 Agriculture	 Mining & quarrying	 Manufacturing	 Construction	 Services	 All sectors
 MALAYSIA		518,130	65,647	2,346,253	1,242,412	5,831,864	10,004,306
		9,480	7,395	97,219	36,426	204,415	354,935
		1,827	9,422	3,513	2,536	3,494	3,332
 Johor		62,019	4,431	483,010	160,253	555,229	1,264,942
		1,295	161	18,027	4,468	15,726	39,677
		1,944	3,070	3,161	2,432	2,897	2,899
 Kedah		12,922	483	118,195	31,534	210,382	373,516
		221	14	4,646	842	4,359	10,081
		1,783	2,422	3,363	2,493	2,473	2,791
 Kelantan		11,058	1,963	19,349	17,350	152,645	202,365
		184	64	466	458	2,056	3,228
		1,554	2,759	2,252	2,577	1,975	2,059
 Melaka		9,540	477	99,891	23,564	159,349	292,821
		229	13	4,376	570	4,032	9,220
		2,115	2,316	3,708	2,278	2,850	3,116
 Negeri Sembilan		16,220	1,561	93,162	48,528	155,906	315,377
		297	47	4,483	1,194	3,635	9,656
		1,833	2,562	4,108	2,259	2,571	3,004
 Pahang		57,152	4,312	54,762	45,697	174,749	336,672
		916	143	2,270	1,269	3,856	8,455
		1,829	2,784	3,586	2,472	2,536	2,626

Note:

Excludes the number of persons engaged and salaries & wages for Supra.



Number of persons engaged (persons)

Salaries & wages (RM million)

Average Salaries & Wages per Month (RM)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 17: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by State, 2022 (cont.)

	 Agriculture	 Mining & quarrying	 Manufacturing	 Construction	 Services	 All sectors
 Perak	 42,132	5,105	147,337	66,714	316,975	578,263
	 751	169	5,316	1,838	7,429	15,504
	 1,853	2,771	3,104	2,463	2,679	2,721
 Perlis	 379	203	5,167	4,188	30,711	40,648
	 6	8	124	74	562	775
	 1,641	3,449	2,193	1,772	2,367	2,266
 Pulau Pinang	 7,932	1,603	371,732	81,304	358,038	820,609
	 191	64	18,526	2,223	10,240	31,245
	 2,240	3,325	4,187	2,378	2,940	3,493
 Sabah	 170,339	5,246	61,651	66,705	306,117	610,058
	 2,883	751	1,683	1,765	7,521	14,603
	 1,702	11,971	2,337	2,250	2,614	2,379
 Sarawak	 77,211	12,309	101,167	99,399	334,268	624,354
	 1,714	1,879	4,263	2,940	9,427	20,223
	 1,912	12,722	3,605	2,507	2,954	3,068
 Selangor	 28,042	12,316	723,767	316,100	1,585,500	2,665,725
	 512	486	29,845	10,290	65,080	106,212
	 2,063	3,288	3,462	2,768	3,792	3,553
 Terengganu	 22,996	1,731	26,516	32,816	120,311	204,370
	 276	96	1,541	1,009	2,159	5,081
	 1,570	4,673	5,340	2,762	2,230	2,795
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	 132*	4,599**	37,617	235,655	1,334,282	1,612,225
	 3*	510**	1,449	7,109	67,131	76,200
	 2,030*	9,238**	3,307	2,533	4,516	4,195
 W.P. Labuan	 56	***	2,748	2,696	20,247	25,799
	 1	***	200	68	674	944
	 2,100	***	6,497	2,282	3,219	3,485
 W.P. Putrajaya	 ***	-	182	9,909	17,155	27,254
	 ***	-	4	310	529	842
	 ***	-	2,228	2,623	3,276	2,995

Note:

Excludes the number of persons engaged and salaries & wages for Supra.

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya

** Includes W.P. Labuan

*** Statistics included in W.P. Kuala Lumpur



Number of persons engaged (persons)



Salaries & wages (RM million)



Average Salaries & Wages per Month (RM)

JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES



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Jadual 1 : Statistik Utama mengikut Sektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 1: Principal Statistics by Sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	1,091,867	3,851,806	2,349,194	1,502,612	10,004,306	354,935	2,059,211
	2015	920,630	2,493,883	1,507,582	986,301	8,857,539	245,830	1,599,115
	2010	648,260	1,736,482	1,070,576	665,906	6,948,645	154,108	907,110
Pertanian Agriculture	2022	12,998	122,350	44,764	77,586	518,130	9,480	79,447
	2015	11,628	77,485	33,208	44,277	567,476	7,949	81,179
	2010	8,829	53,452	22,376	31,076	390,708	4,890	40,088
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	2022	1,440	204,139	39,161	164,978	65,647	7,395	354,349
	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
Pembuatan Manufacturing	2022	54,505	1,893,704	1,478,802	414,901	2,346,253	97,219	377,891
	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
Pembinaan Construction	2022	71,062	205,053	139,314	65,740	1,242,412	36,426	27,619
	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
Perkhidmatan Services	2022	951,862	1,426,560	647,153	779,407	5,831,864	204,415	1,219,905
	2015	818,317	965,430	446,767	518,663	4,798,077	131,617	904,747
	2010	577,133	644,759	305,642	339,117	3,719,091	81,313	496,699

Jadual 2: Statistik Utama Sektor Pertanian mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 2: Principal Statistics of Agriculture Sector by Sub-sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor/Subsektor Sector/Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishment	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	12,998	122,350	44,764	77,586	518,130	9,480	79,447
	2015	11,628	77,485	33,208	44,277	567,476	7,949	81,179
	2010	8,829	53,452	22,376	31,076	390,708	4,890	40,088
Tanaman Crops	2022	9,027	95,413	26,115	69,298	449,268	7,683	70,020
	2015	8,029	54,394	17,281	37,113	490,947	6,170	73,062
	2010	6,348	37,276	11,560	25,715	335,096	3,857	35,149
Ternakan Livestock	2022	1,982	20,190	14,193	5,997	38,200	958	5,663
	2015	1,604	13,312	9,902	3,410	34,805	726	3,799
	2010	1,089	6,591	5,052	1,540	20,056	315	1,860
Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	2022	669	4,260	2,803	1,457	14,553	431	2,631
	2015	766	7,552	4,546	3,006	26,034	737	3,127
	2010	537	8,111	4,750	3,361	24,048	554	2,174
Perikanan Fisheries	2022	1,320	2,487	1,654	833	16,109	408	1,133
	2015	1,229	2,226	1,478	748	15,690	315	1,191
	2010	855	1,474	1,014	460	11,508	164	905

Jadual 3: Statistik Utama Sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 3: Principal Statistics of Mining & Quarrying Sector by Sub-sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector		Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishment	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	1,440	204,139	39,161	164,978	65,647	7,395	354,349
	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
Petroleum dan gas asli Petroleum and natural gas	2022	258	190,819	31,508	159,311	30,081	6,175	349,335
	2015	157	120,400	21,567	98,833	41,698	6,660	286,443
	2010	87	105,939	14,530	91,409	32,701	3,833	143,593
Perlombongan mineral dan pengkuarian Mineral mining and quarrying	2022	1,182	13,320	7,653	5,667	35,566	1,219	5,013
	2015	869	10,667	6,441	4,226	40,656	1,210	4,840
	2010	402	4,496	2,807	1,689	19,297	486	1,848

Jadual 4: Statistik Utama Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 4: Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Sector by Subsector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	54,505	1,893,704	1,478,802	414,901	2,346,253	97,219	377,891
	2015	49,101	1,141,963	884,845	257,118	2,119,158	65,495	296,801
	2010	39,669	836,494	665,821	170,672	1,812,360	43,746	210,405
Produk makanan Food products	2022	9,169	303,587	257,408	46,179	292,086	10,398	46,219
	2015	8,063	199,800	171,973	27,826	256,908	7,193	37,948
	2010	5,930	146,644	128,773	17,871	196,084	4,012	21,235
Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	2022	440	15,922	11,443	4,479	17,408	769	3,602
	2015	458	13,416	9,033	4,384	16,971	548	3,133
	2010	361	8,614	6,064	2,550	14,575	465	2,364
Produk tekstil, pakaian, kulit dan kasut Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and footwear products	2022	6,324	24,072	17,053	7,019	91,144	2,202	5,430
	2015	9,111	18,164	13,163	5,001	102,243	2,037	5,976
	2010	10,483	12,381	9,060	3,320	104,148	1,498	4,865
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	2022	9,705	88,648	65,108	23,540	306,294	9,137	22,520
	2015	8,464	62,920	45,734	17,186	298,437	7,221	23,131
	2010	7,342	47,660	34,776	12,883	302,956	5,399	20,896
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2022	6,158	579,572	441,974	137,598	437,587	19,780	138,088
	2015	4,596	299,114	221,528	77,585	376,084	12,591	91,888
	2010	3,361	244,098	182,950	61,148	296,375	7,996	68,557
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2022	10,360	198,936	154,361	44,576	342,681	13,326	55,977
	2015	9,005	134,817	100,466	34,351	332,058	10,018	53,625
	2010	6,707	96,027	75,806	20,221	257,133	7,198	37,151
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	2022	4,915	560,723	440,511	120,211	629,867	32,885	80,480
	2015	3,924	321,777	253,125	68,652	528,498	19,097	59,380
	2010	2,669	222,906	181,534	41,372	490,668	13,446	43,190
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	2022	7,434	122,244	90,944	31,299	229,186	8,722	25,574
	2015	5,480	91,955	69,822	22,133	207,959	6,789	21,719
	2010	2,816	58,164	46,858	11,307	150,421	3,732	12,147

Jadual 5: Statistik Utama Sektor Pembinaan mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 5: Principal Statistics of Construction Sector by Sub-sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	71,062	205,053	139,314	65,740	1,242,412	36,426	27,619
	2015	40,558	177,939	114,754	63,184	1,290,474	32,899	25,106
	2010	22,140	91,341	59,400	31,941	974,488	19,842	14,476
Bangunan kediaman Residential building	2022	14,233	40,986	27,729	13,257	286,077	7,482	4,372
	2015	8,206	45,652	29,600	16,052	329,088	8,544	4,766
	2010	3,989	20,362	13,213	7,149	223,163	4,565	2,856
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non-residential building	2022	14,967	52,795	35,367	17,428	303,504	8,732	6,360
	2015	7,651	46,098	29,962	16,136	325,473	8,281	5,831
	2010	4,970	27,047	17,611	9,436	285,695	5,891	3,748
Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering	2022	15,976	58,750	40,948	17,802	354,342	11,641	9,273
	2015	9,473	48,088	30,815	17,273	325,741	8,532	8,622
	2010	4,740	24,852	16,346	8,506	251,793	5,229	3,861
Pertukangan khas Special trades	2022	25,886	52,522	35,270	17,252	298,489	8,571	7,613
	2015	15,228	38,101	24,377	13,724	310,172	7,542	5,887
	2010	8,441	19,080	12,230	6,850	213,837	4,157	4,011

Jadual 6: Statistik Utama Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 6: Principal Statistics of Services Sector by Sub-sectors, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	951,862	1,426,560	647,153	779,407	5,831,864	204,415	1,219,905
	2015	818,317	965,430	446,767	518,663	4,798,077	131,617	904,747
	2010	577,133	644,759	305,642	339,117	3,719,091	81,313	496,699
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2015	551	90,590	60,136	30,455	50,869	3,857	210,442
	2010	305	54,389	27,679	26,710	47,972	3,622	132,082
	2010	145	34,616	24,625	9,991	41,101	3,018	77,980
Bekalan air, pembetulan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2022	1,008	18,859	8,957	9,902	59,535	2,358	11,171
	2015	790	12,329	6,407	5,923	49,162	1,398	7,974
	2010	601	7,847	4,312	3,535	25,313	667	5,256
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	2022	475,566	486,227	186,517	299,710	2,171,513	76,181	141,258
	2015	418,569	306,568	122,531	184,037	1,752,677	43,078	92,107
	2010	295,431	200,410	78,071	122,339	1,537,618	26,040	57,726
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	2022	48,793	140,507	82,450	58,056	475,831	18,376	204,874
	2015	54,190	109,237	65,490	43,747	411,273	14,254	168,941
	2010	40,599	76,319	44,906	31,413	312,962	9,049	89,524
Penginapan Accommodation	2022	14,962	16,684	7,279	9,405	157,549	4,076	36,984
	2015	4,377	13,907	6,041	7,866	130,675	3,011	32,984
	2010	3,129	9,825	4,269	5,556	110,535	1,934	21,918
Makanan dan minuman Food and beverage	2022	136,453	98,959	55,129	43,831	1,079,843	15,469	12,605
	2015	167,490	66,386	38,413	27,973	891,616	9,651	9,534
	2010	130,570	37,326	20,898	16,428	645,743	4,935	3,956
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	2022	18,903	190,112	87,462	102,650	250,509	19,296	114,019
	2015	8,008	124,606	62,048	62,559	203,017	11,659	82,778
	2010	2,379	81,881	39,785	42,096	131,127	6,391	30,038

Jadual 6: Statistik Utama Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 6: Principal Statistics of Services Sector by Sub-sectors, 2010, 2015 and 2022 (contd.)

Subsektor Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Kewangan <i>Finance</i>	2022	32,245	171,985	61,912	110,073	375,793	24,676	314,751
	2015	15,945	122,404	44,833	77,571	319,633	17,312	245,588
	2010	5,653	100,695	41,197	59,498	246,000	14,400	132,857
Hartanah <i>Real estate</i>	2022	24,576	36,781	13,579	23,202	97,266	4,157	99,079
	2015	17,447	28,066	10,505	17,561	77,020	2,716	75,930
	2010	8,277	18,648	7,131	11,518	51,936	1,580	46,763
Profesional <i>Professional</i>	2022	56,164	60,001	23,413	36,588	359,405	14,218	16,213
	2015	34,045	40,452	16,106	24,346	314,292	10,073	12,472
	2010	19,215	20,876	9,066	11,810	165,062	4,443	5,184
Pentadbiran dan sokongan <i>Administrative and support</i>	2022	32,488	31,657	18,824	12,833	204,202	5,289	12,891
	2015	18,432	27,069	16,561	10,508	173,692	3,967	11,626
	2010	10,768	15,631	10,115	5,516	114,923	1,879	5,553
Pendidikan swasta <i>Private education</i>	2022	18,242	24,129	9,076	15,052	186,354	6,318	20,996
	2015	11,722	15,153	5,783	9,369	134,361	4,342	14,290
	2010	8,178	9,718	3,382	6,337	107,939	3,166	8,934
Kesihatan swasta dan kerja sosial <i>Private health and social work</i>	2022	19,847	28,047	14,397	13,650	156,193	6,335	12,646
	2015	14,930	16,848	8,852	7,996	121,088	3,684	8,419
	2010	9,152	10,375	5,602	4,774	89,942	2,085	5,046
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	2022	7,561	22,521	13,113	9,408	71,004	1,689	7,502
	2015	6,683	19,961	11,343	8,619	57,975	1,330	6,447
	2010	6,307	15,839	10,054	5,785	43,400	776	3,771
Perkhidmatan persendirian dan lain-lain aktiviti <i>Personal services and other activities</i>	2022	64,503	9,502	4,911	4,591	135,998	2,120	4,471
	2015	45,384	8,053	4,175	3,878	113,624	1,518	3,574
	2010	36,729	4,752	2,231	2,521	95,490	951	2,193

Jadual 7: Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 7: Principal Statistics of Women-owned Establishments by Sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	219,015	136,891	75,478	61,413	979,812	20,501	55,438
	2015	187,265	85,035	45,424	39,610	853,559	14,126	37,958
	2010	127,533	35,534	18,381	17,153	559,939	5,524	11,361
Pertanian Agriculture	2022	1,653	7,877	2,904	4,973	29,157	645	5,938
	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
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	2022	12	24	13	11	176	5	9
	2015	20	28	13	15	218	6	23
	2010	32	187	120	67	962	23	66
Pembuatan Manufacturing	2022	8,469	41,241	30,749	10,493	126,518	3,582	7,638
	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
Pembinaan Construction	2022	3,869	4,716	3,136	1,580	35,077	793	580
	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
Perkhidmatan Services	2022	205,012	83,033	38,676	44,356	788,884	15,476	41,275
	2015	173,536	56,242	26,115	30,127	670,628	10,072	22,767
	2010	116,758	26,776	12,833	13,942	448,812	3,920	8,343

Jadual 8: Statistik Utama mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 8: Principal Statistics by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	1,091,867 920,630	3,851,806 2,493,883	2,349,194 1,507,582	1,502,612 986,301	10,004,306 8,857,539	354,935 245,830	2,059,211 1,599,115
Johor	2022 2015	129,425 100,070	452,732 277,843	323,295 192,776	129,437 85,068	1,264,942 1,194,701	39,677 28,979	176,875 132,461
Kedah	2022 2015	49,435 49,286	115,513 77,459	84,880 55,542	30,632 21,917	373,516 315,350	10,081 6,361	40,367 25,829
Kelantan	2022 2015	42,676 47,050	23,383 17,047	12,762 9,694	10,622 7,354	202,365 180,763	3,228 2,303	8,817 6,872
Melaka	2022 2015	33,868 31,823	141,933 101,676	106,481 78,041	35,453 23,635	292,821 250,742	9,220 6,010	41,495 31,288
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	41,560 33,306	150,243 89,701	109,243 68,444	41,000 21,257	315,377 278,742	9,656 6,356	43,431 27,016
Pahang	2022 2015	42,607 38,169	115,868 84,661	77,771 55,005	38,096 29,656	336,672 324,885	8,455 6,533	40,159 30,583
Perak	2022 2015	78,729 76,087	142,562 92,407	93,206 57,989	49,356 34,417	578,263 528,190	15,504 10,570	55,580 42,128
Perlis	2022 2015	7,233 6,871	8,336 5,598	5,038 3,203	3,298 2,394	40,648 35,086	775 575	4,098 2,514

Jadual 8: Statistik Utama mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 8: Principal Statistics by State, 2015 and 2022 (cont'd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022	82,416	389,508	289,626	99,882	820,609	31,245	80,453
	2015	67,931	213,875	150,706	63,169	641,868	19,071	62,798
Sabah	2022	68,267	182,474	85,555	96,919	610,058	14,603	120,290
	2015	56,754	119,801	63,515	56,286	566,395	10,187	84,289
Sarawak	2022	70,626	356,650	191,233	165,418	624,354	20,223	227,858
	2015	59,926	209,701	108,541	101,160	565,268	14,156	114,003
Selangor	2022	270,363	1,069,621	652,077	417,544	2,665,725	106,212	454,672
	2015	183,259	649,787	403,583	246,204	2,292,029	72,841	349,838
Terengganu	2022	33,881	68,703	43,387	25,315	204,370	5,081	23,971
	2015	29,555	53,197	33,515	19,682	181,500	3,618	30,772
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2022	136,305	557,267	258,379	298,889	1,612,225	76,200	554,267
	2015	136,641	440,196	213,181	227,015	1,442,693	53,730	424,956
W.P. Labuan	2022	2,885	13,115	5,388	7,727	25,799	944	5,443
	2015	2,603	9,757	4,080	5,676	22,028	670	6,072
W.P. Putrajaya	2022	1,579	5,233	2,332	2,901	27,254	842	1,795
	2015	1,289	4,871	2,427	2,445	27,392	844	1,640
Supra*	2022	12	58,666	8,542	50,124	9,308	2,990	179,640
	2015	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 9: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pertanian mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 9: Principal Statistics for Agriculture Sector by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	12,998 11,628	122,350 77,485	44,764 33,208	77,586 44,277	518,130 567,476	9,480 7,949	79,447 81,179
Johor	2022 2015	2,254 1,993	18,345 11,515	6,618 4,520	11,727 6,996	62,019 65,205	1,295 1,079	9,598 13,993
Kedah	2022 2015	690 661	2,220 1,388	1,070 805	1,150 583	12,922 14,653	221 192	1,603 1,522
Kelantan	2022 2015	251 388	2,264 1,141	654 575	1,610 566	11,058 12,651	184 188	881 1,041
Melaka	2022 2015	451 491	4,916 3,056	2,791 1,948	2,125 1,108	9,540 12,036	229 196	2,283 1,639
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	783 589	4,303 2,211	1,587 1,122	2,716 1,088	16,220 18,546	297 278	2,062 3,443
Pahang	2022 2015	1,528 1,178	11,161 10,037	3,697 3,255	7,464 6,782	57,152 64,039	916 761	6,721 7,554
Perak	2022 2015	1,623 1,564	11,685 8,832	5,043 3,358	6,643 5,474	42,132 48,018	751 700	4,305 5,891
Perlis	2022 2015	58 63	52 96	31 24	20 73	379 326	6 3	20 15

Jadual 9: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pertanian mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 9: Principal Statistics for Agriculture Sector by State, 2015 and 2022 (cont'd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022 2015	792 486	3,815 2,320	2,402 1,250	1,412 1,070	7,932 5,395	191 92	1,149 840
Sabah	2022 2015	1,877 1,941	26,886 17,113	7,856 5,533	19,030 11,581	170,339 181,749	2,883 2,202	20,936 21,499
Sarawak	2022 2015	1,203 1,204	27,410 14,318	9,443 8,124	17,968 6,194	77,211 84,062	1,714 1,554	22,561 14,566
Selangor	2022 2015	1,188 808	6,780 4,103	2,867 2,000	3,913 2,103	28,042 35,779	512 478	5,949 6,702
Terengganu	2022 2015	254 249	2,493 1,343	695 688	1,798 655	22,996 24,737	276 221	1,373 2,469
W.P. Kuala Lumpur *	2022 2015	36 7	14 5	7 3	7 2	132 203	3 3	6 5
W.P. Labuan	2022 2015	10 6	5 7	2 3	2 4	56 77	1 1	2 1

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya / Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual 10: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 10: Principal Statistics for Mining & Quarrying Sector by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	1,440 1,026	204,139 131,067	39,161 28,008	164,978 103,059	65,647 82,354	7,395 7,870	354,349 291,283
Johor	2022 2015	191 109	2,636 1,334	1,565 827	1,072 506	4,431 5,377	161 162	653 613
Kedah	2022 2015	24 28	116 88	68 53	48 36	483 536	14 14	38 25
Kelantan	2022 2015	52 75	546 448	277 230	269 218	1,963 2,245	64 62	272 178
Malaka	2022 2015	20 18	133 105	77 55	56 50	477 506	13 10	77 97
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	67 54	397 432	220 264	176 168	1,561 1,893	47 49	121 180
Pahang	2022 2015	133 150	1,963 3,411	1,058 2,076	905 1,335	4,312 10,915	143 361	703 1,059
Perak	2022 2015	157 132	1,696 1,066	890 585	806 481	5,105 4,819	169 131	1,070 920
Perlis	2022 2015	4 5	55 55	34 34	21 21	203 247	8 9	8 8

Jadual 10: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pertambangan & Pengkuarian mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 10: Principal Statistics for Mining & Quarrying Sector by State, 2015 and 2022 (cont'd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022 2015	76 29	763 566	392 296	371 270	1,603 1,550	64 52	468 223
Sabah	2022 2015	64 63	47,920 21,647	7,054 3,127	40,865 18,520	5,246 4,943	751 736	61,709 29,335
Sarawak	2022 2015	112 83	73,981 42,862	11,515 7,299	62,465 35,564	12,309 11,773	1,879 1,582	102,972 29,532
Selangor	2022 2015	391 143	5,135 2,442	2,752 1,294	2,383 1,148	12,316 15,467	486 391	899 343
Terengganu	2022 2015	59 62	1,226 876	604 423	622 452	1,731 1,706	96 150	1,206 1,592
W.P. Kuala Lumpur *	2022 2015	78 65	8,907 9,428	4,112 4,105	4,795 5,323	4,599 10,470	510 1,134	4,513 1,121
W.P. Putrajaya	2022 2015	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Supra**	2022 2015	12 10	58,666 46,308	8,542 7,341	50,124 38,967	9,308 9,907	2,990 3,026	179,640 226,057

Nota:

* Termasuk W.P. Labuan / Includes W.P. Labuan

**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 11: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 11: Principal Statistics for Manufacturing Sector by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	54,505 49,101	1,893,704 1,141,963	1,478,802 884,845	414,901 257,118	2,346,253 2,119,158	97,219 65,495	377,891 296,801
Johor	2022 2015	9,244 8,046	316,424 171,115	254,559 137,441	61,865 33,674	483,010 448,365	18,027 12,245	81,117 55,472
Kedah	2022 2015	2,988 3,281	87,306 56,885	70,514 45,213	16,793 11,672	118,195 97,463	4,646 2,781	19,445 13,711
Kelantan	2022 2015	1,550 1,834	5,920 4,273	4,781 3,386	1,139 887	19,349 19,655	466 322	1,544 1,176
Melaka	2022 2015	1,715 1,539	112,721 79,280	91,431 67,377	21,290 11,903	99,891 82,694	4,376 2,716	23,512 16,641
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	2,408 1,891	115,744 67,867	91,051 56,408	24,692 11,460	93,162 77,331	4,483 2,645	17,875 13,053
Pahang	2022 2015	1,720 1,784	68,981 42,937	55,885 34,854	13,095 8,083	54,762 44,489	2,270 1,354	17,729 12,287
Perak	2022 2015	4,160 4,383	75,245 45,709	57,587 35,589	17,658 10,120	147,337 138,726	5,316 3,479	19,857 14,792
Perlis	2022 2015	311 373	3,976 2,504	3,262 1,811	715 693	5,167 5,704	124 127	433 661

Jadual 11: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 11: Principal Statistics for Manufacturing Sector by State, 2015 and 2022 (contd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets
			(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022 2015	5,678 4,191	303,188 155,668	245,912 121,374	57,276 34,294	371,732 272,241	18,526 10,431	39,696 33,011
Sabah	2022 2015	1,667 1,789	48,924 41,842	41,998 35,400	6,926 6,443	61,651 63,766	1,683 1,281	11,257 8,771
Sarawak	2022 2015	2,589 2,573	176,606 102,552	131,333 69,058	45,273 33,494	101,167 99,280	4,263 2,667	45,586 31,652
Selangor	2022 2015	16,808 10,027	516,377 308,031	386,908 233,674	129,469 74,358	723,767 646,165	29,845 21,286	85,134 67,550
Terengganu	2022 2015	1,870 2,023	47,322 38,073	33,304 25,842	14,018 12,230	26,516 23,839	1,541 981	10,168 19,959
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2022 2015	1,632 5,231	11,446 22,771	8,201 16,000	3,245 6,771	37,617 96,686	1,449 3,048	3,457 5,644
W.P. Labuan	2022 2015	134 120	3,515 2,454	2,072 1,417	1,442 1,037	2,748 2,722	200 132	1,081 2,419
W.P. Putrajaya	2022 2015	31 16	8 2	4 1	4 1	182 32	4 0	1 0

Jadual 12: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pembinaan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 12: Principal Statistics for Construction Sector by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	71,062 40,558	205,053 177,939	139,314 114,754	65,740 63,184	1,242,412 1,290,474	36,426 32,899	27,619 25,106
Johor	2022 2015	9,577 5,023	23,703 35,825	16,660 23,089	7,043 12,736	160,253 240,493	4,468 5,953	3,467 5,216
Kedah	2022 2015	3,570 1,515	6,498 3,280	4,372 2,240	2,126 1,040	31,534 26,895	842 604	651 369
Kelantan	2022 2015	2,542 696	3,873 3,037	2,643 2,057	1,230 980	17,350 16,678	458 434	598 650
Melaka	2022 2015	2,956 1,457	2,969 2,960	2,006 1,973	962 986	23,564 21,763	570 478	408 431
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	5,227 3,001	5,996 5,148	4,058 3,433	1,937 1,715	48,528 48,288	1,194 1,022	743 591
Pahang	2022 2015	3,027 2,305	6,966 7,836	4,657 5,098	2,310 2,738	45,697 59,471	1,269 1,593	1,007 1,191
Perak	2022 2015	5,085 3,169	8,934 7,878	5,975 4,864	2,959 3,014	66,714 67,223	1,838 1,641	1,658 1,848
Perlis	2022 2015	649 706	385 435	269 280	116 154	4,188 6,200	74 83	38 43

Jadual 12: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Pembinaan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 12: Principal Statistics for Construction Sector by State, 2015 and 2022 (contd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022	5,704	12,793	8,568	4,224	81,304	2,223	1,687
	2015	2,888	9,873	6,398	3,474	71,403	1,943	1,321
Sabah	2022	2,132	11,060	7,683	3,377	66,705	1,765	1,311
	2015	2,513	8,163	5,514	2,649	64,860	1,356	968
Sarawak	2022	3,294	17,583	11,577	6,007	99,399	2,940	2,222
	2015	1,818	12,159	7,511	4,648	89,289	2,379	1,546
Selangor	2022	19,770	64,172	43,941	20,232	316,100	10,290	9,851
	2015	7,995	46,923	30,445	16,478	316,873	8,605	7,337
Terengganu	2022	2,633	5,513	3,544	1,969	32,816	1,009	542
	2015	1,422	4,602	2,935	1,667	34,721	955	459
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2022	4,473	33,159	22,364	10,796	235,655	7,109	3,142
	2015	5,609	27,191	17,242	9,949	208,239	5,338	2,742
W.P. Labuan	2022	274	352	258	93	2,696	68	64
	2015	170	421	310	112	2,865	63	57
W.P. Putrajaya	2022	149	1,098	739	359	9,909	310	229
	2015	271	2,208	1,364	844	15,213	452	336

Jadual 13: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022
Table 13: Principal Statistics for Services Sector by State, 2015 and 2022

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022 2015	951,862 818,317	1,426,560 965,430	647,153 446,767	779,407 518,663	5,831,864 4,798,077	204,415 131,617	1,219,905 904,747
Johor	2022 2015	108,159 84,899	91,623 58,055	43,893 26,899	47,731 31,156	555,229 435,261	15,726 9,541	82,041 57,166
Kedah	2022 2015	42,163 43,801	19,372 15,818	8,857 7,231	10,515 8,587	210,382 175,803	4,359 2,770	18,631 10,203
Kelantan	2022 2015	38,281 44,057	10,781 8,150	4,406 3,447	6,375 4,703	152,645 129,534	2,056 1,296	5,521 3,826
Melaka	2022 2015	28,726 28,318	21,195 16,275	10,176 6,688	11,020 9,588	159,349 133,743	4,032 2,611	15,216 12,479
Negeri Sembilan	2022 2015	33,075 27,771	23,804 14,043	12,327 7,217	11,477 6,826	155,906 132,684	3,635 2,362	22,629 9,750
Pahang	2022 2015	36,199 32,752	26,797 20,439	12,474 9,721	14,323 10,718	174,749 145,971	3,856 2,463	13,998 8,492
Perak	2022 2015	67,704 66,839	45,001 28,921	23,711 13,593	21,290 15,329	316,975 269,404	7,429 4,618	28,691 18,676
Perlis	2022 2015	6,211 5,724	3,868 2,508	1,442 1,055	2,426 1,453	30,711 22,609	562 353	3,600 1,787

Jadual 13: Statistik Utama bagi Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022 (samb.)
Table 13: Principal Statistics for Services Sector by State, 2015 and 2022 (cont'd.)

Negeri State	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang) (Person)	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM juta) (RM million)
Pulau Pinang	2022	70,166	68,950	32,351	36,599	358,038	10,240	37,453
	2015	60,337	45,448	21,387	24,061	291,279	6,553	27,403
Sabah	2022	62,527	47,683	20,964	26,720	306,117	7,521	25,078
	2015	50,448	31,036	13,942	17,094	251,077	4,612	23,716
Sarawak	2022	63,428	61,070	27,365	33,705	334,268	9,427	54,518
	2015	54,248	37,809	16,549	21,260	280,864	5,975	36,707
Selangor	2022	232,206	477,157	215,610	261,548	1,585,500	65,080	352,839
	2015	164,286	288,288	136,170	152,118	1,277,745	42,080	267,907
Terengganu	2022	29,065	12,149	5,241	6,908	120,311	2,159	10,683
	2015	25,799	8,304	3,627	4,677	96,497	1,311	6,293
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2022	130,089	503,746	223,697	280,049	1,334,282	67,131	543,150
	2015	125,731	380,804	175,832	204,971	1,127,111	44,207	415,446
W.P. Labuan	2022	2,465	9,238	3,053	6,185	20,247	674	4,295
	2015	2,305	6,872	2,350	4,523	16,348	473	3,593
W.P. Putrajaya	2022	1,398	4,126	1,589	2,537	17,155	529	1,563
	2015	1,002	2,662	1,061	1,600	12,147	392	1,303

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES



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1. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penerbitan ini menggunakan data daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022). Banci mengumpul maklumat daripada pertubuhan berdaftar dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Klasifikasi industri merujuk kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations*. Liputan bagi keseluruhan sektor merangkumi 1,200 kategori industri seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Jadual 1**.

Jadual 1 : Bilangan industri mengikut sektor

Sektor	Bilangan Industri
Pertanian*	142
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	56
Pembuatan	259
Pembinaan	72
Perkhidmatan	645
Jumlah	1,174

Nota*: Usahawan dalam sektor Pertanian yang hanya berdaftar dengan agensi-agensi kerajaan yang berkaitan bagi maksud menerima bantuan **TIDAK** diliputi kecuali pengusaha kelapa sawit.

2. SUMBER RANGKA STATISTIK

Sumber utama rangka statistik pertubuhan adalah daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register* (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/ perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar Syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROB) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada SSM.

Selain itu, DOSM juga bekerjasama untuk mendapatkan maklumat terkini daripada agensi lain seperti Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN), Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), PBT dan badan profesional. 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 mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang diselaraskan dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations* dan pengubahsuaian mengikut keperluan tempatan.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Industri tersebut dikategorikan kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Definisi sektor adalah seperti berikut:

4.1 Pertanian

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. Terdapat empat subsektor iaitu tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan.

4.1.1 Tanaman merujuk kepada penanaman dan pengeluaran produk tanaman termasuk pertanian organik. Tanaman juga meliputi penanaman tanaman tidak kekal dan kekal merangkumi penanaman tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk tujuan pengeluaran benih;

- 4.1.2 Ternakan** ialah binatang-binatang unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersil, sara diri dan pembiakbakaan dan rekreasi. Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan kecuali haiwan akuatik;
- 4.1.3 Perhutanan & pembalakan** termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan 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 turut disertakan. Aktiviti ini boleh dijalankan dalam hutan asli dan ladang hutan. Ia juga termasuk sebahagian daripada aktiviti operasi perhutanan berdasarkan bayaran atau secara kontrak; dan adad
- 4.1.4 Perikanan** termasuk perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur meliputi penggunaan sumber perikanan daripada laut, air payau atau air tawar dengan tujuan menangkap dan mengumpul ikan, krustasia, moluska dan organisma & produk laut lain. Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisma akuatik menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadi.

4.2 Perlombongan & pengkuarian

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. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor perlombongan mineral & pengkuarian tidak diliputi dalam penerbitan ini.

4.3 Pembuatan

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

Pengelasan lapan (8) subsektor mengikut bahagian adalah seperti berikut:

Bahagian	Keterangan
Produk Makanan	
10	Pembuatan produk makanan
Minuman dan produk tembakau	
11	Pembuatan minuman
12	Pembuatan produk tembakau
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	
13	Pembuatan tekstil
14	Pembuatan pakaian
15	Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	
16	Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman perabot;
17	Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas
18	Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman
31	Pembuatan perabot
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	
19	Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapis
20	Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia
21	Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani
22	Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	
23	Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain
24	Pembuatan logam asas
25	Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	
26	Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal
27	Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik
28	Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l.

Bahagian	Keterangan
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	
29	Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler
30	Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain
32	Pembuatan lain
33	Pembaikan dan pemasangan mesin dan kelengkapan

4.4 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.

4.5 Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan berkaitan Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendinginan udara; Bekalan air; Pembetulan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan; Perdagangan Borong & runcit; Pengangkutan & penyimpanan; Maklumat & komunikasi; Penginapan; Makanan & minuman; Kewangan; Hartanah; Profesional, saintifik & teknikal; Pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan; Pendidikan swasta; Kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial; Kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi dan Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti.

4.5.1 Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendingin udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan; juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara;

- 4.5.2 Bekalan air; pembedungan, 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;
- 4.5.3 Perdagangan borong & runcit** merangkumi perdagangan, borong perdagangan runcit, dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal;
- 4.5.4 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan** meliputi pertubuhan yang menyediakan perkhidmatan darat, pengangkutan muatan melalui jalan raya, pengangkutan darat lain, pengangkutan air, penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan seperti pengoperasian terminal, tempat letak kereta, pengoperasian lebuh raya, pengoperasian pelabuhan, pengendalian kargo/ pemungghaan, agensi perkapalan & penghantaran serta lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan pengangkutan;
- 4.5.5 Maklumat & komunikasi** terdiri daripada aktiviti penerbitan, penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik, pemrograman & penyiaran, perkhidmatan telekomunikasi pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan dan perkhidmatan maklumat;
- 4.5.6 Perkhidmatan penginapan** merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu. Ianya tidak termasuk penyewaan tempat tinggal berperabot jangka panjang yang dikelaskan dalam Hartanah;
- 4.5.7 Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman** termasuk perkhidmatan makanan & 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;
- 4.5.8 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;

- 4.5.9 Perkhidmatan hartanah** termasuk tindakan seperti pemberi pajak, ejen 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 ejen 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;
- 4.5.10 Perkhidmatan profesional, saintifik & teknikal** termasuk aktiviti profesional khusus, saintifik & teknikal yang memerlukan tahap latihan yang tinggi dan menjadikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus tersedia kepada pengguna. Aktiviti yang dijalankan termasuk guaman & perakaunan, aktiviti ibu pejabat, aktiviti perundingan pengurusan, aktiviti arkitek & kejuruteraan, ujian & analisis teknikal, penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan, penyelidikan pasaran, professional lain, aktiviti saintifik & teknikal dan veterinar;
- 4.5.11 Perkhidmatan pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan** termasuk pelbagai aktiviti yang menyokong operasi am perniagaan meliputi aktiviti sewaan & pajakan, aktiviti pekerjaan, agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan & aktiviti perkhidmatan penempahan lain, aktiviti keselamatan & penyiasatan, aktiviti perkhidmatan bangunan & lanskap dan aktiviti pengurusan pejabat, sokongan pejabat & perniagaan lain;
- 4.5.12 Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta** merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi yang menyediakan perkhidmatan pelajaran akademik, vokasional dan perdagangan. Aktiviti yang diliputi dalam kumpulan ini ialah pendidikan pra sekolah & pendidikan rendah, pendidikan menengah, pendidikan tinggi, pendidikan lain dan perkhidmatan sokongan lain;
- 4.5.13 Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial** meliputi aktiviti hospital, aktiviti amalan perubatan & pergigian, aktiviti kesihatan dan kemanusiaan lain, aktiviti rumah penjagaan, dan aktiviti kerja sosial tanpa penginapan;
- 4.5.14 Perkhidmatan kesenian, hiburan & 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

4.5.15 Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti termasuk aktiviti keahlian organisasi, aktiviti organisasi keahlian perniagaan, majikan & profesional, aktiviti kesatuan buruh, aktiviti keahlian organisasi lain pembaikan komputer & barangan persendirian dan isi rumah dan aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti basuhan dan cucian kering tekstil dan produk berbulu; dandanan rambut dan penjagaan kecantikan lain; dan pengebumian dan aktiviti perkhidmatan lain.

5. TAHUN BANGCI

Merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan bancian dijalankan.

6. TAHUN RUJUKAN

Tahun rujukan bagi banci ini adalah tahun takwim 2022. Pertubuhan yang mempunyai tahun kewangan yang berbeza daripada tahun takwim diminta menyediakan laporan mengikut tahun perakaunan atau kewangan yang meliputi sekurang-kurangnya enam (6) bulan dalam tahun rujukan.

7. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN

Bancian ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data seperti berikut:

7.1 Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-BE

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.

7.2 Kaedah kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks dan telefon

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu. Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada DOSM.

7.3 Kaedah kutipan data secara bersemuka

Kerja luar operasi di lapangan dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas daripada pertubuhan yang belum memberi jawapan dari kedua-dua kaedah di atas dan kaedah ini menyasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. UNIT PELAPOR

Unit pelapor bagi Banci Ekonomi 2023 adalah 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.

9. TARAF SAH

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

9.1 Hak milik perseorangan

Merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

9.2 Perkongsian

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.

9.3 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.

9.4 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:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh 2 - 50 orang pemegang saham;
- iii. Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- iv. 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;
- v. Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain;
- vi. Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa; dan
- vii. Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

9.5 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:

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

9.6 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.

9.7 Perbadanan awam

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

9.8 Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan

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 diperoleh dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenaan.

10. 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 negara juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

11. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

11.1 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 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)
- 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

11.2 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
- + Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
- + 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
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

11.3 Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- + 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
- Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

12. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

12.1 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

12.2 Nilai input perantaraan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan

- + Kos kerja perindustrian (memproses) yang dilakukan 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)
- + 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)

12.3 Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Pembelian barangan, bahan dan perkhidmatan

- + Premium insurans
- + Royalti dan bayaran paten
- + Caj bank
- + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
- + Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
- + Perbelanjaan pematuhan alam sekitar
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain

13. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan. Ini hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

14. BILANGAN PEKERJA

Statistik tenaga buruh menggunakan pelbagai istilah untuk menerangkan pasaran buruh, bergantung kepada definisi, skop dan liputan statistik yang diterbitkan.

Istilah bilangan **penduduk bekerja** di dalam statistik yang diterbitkan oleh DOSM melalui Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) merujuk kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur antara 15 hingga 64 tahun yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).

Manakala statistik bilangan **Jawatan Diisi** di dalam Statistik Guna Tenaga pula merujuk kepada bilangan pekerja yang bekerja pada akhir setiap bulan, termasuk pekerja sepenuh masa dan pekerja separuh masa; pekerja tetap, sementara atau bermusim; pekerja bergaji bulanan dan pekerja yang dibayar gaji berdasarkan jam bekerja; pekerja yang sedang bercuti jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit atau cuti rehat; dan pekerja yang baru diambil bagi mengisi kekosongan pada suku tahun berkenaan. Statistik ini tidak meliputi pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga; pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji; pekerja yang terlibat dalam mogok sepanjang bulan berkenaan; pekerja yang bercuti tanpa gaji sepanjang bulan berkenaan; dan pekerja yang dibekalkan oleh agensi lain seperti subkontraktor dan perunding.

Sementara itu, bilangan **pekerja formal** di dalam Statistik Upah Pekerja Suku Tahunan pula merujuk kepada bilangan individu yang bekerja di bawah kontrak perkhidmatan atau latihan perintisan bermajikan dan menerima ganjaran untuk kerja yang diselesaikan. Walau bagaimanapun, pekerja formal tidak merangkumi individu di bawah pekerjaan bukan standard, termasuk individu bekerja sendiri, pekerja gig, pekerja akaun sendiri, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, dan sebagainya.

Bagi penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023, bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja untuk pertubuhan yang dibanci pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir tahun rujukan.

15. GAJI & UPAH

Semua pembayaran (gaji, upah, bonus, komisyen, bayaran lebih masa dan elaun tunai termasuk belanja sara hidup, perumahan, kereta, makanan dan sebagainya) yang dibuat sepanjang tahun rujukan meliputi semua pekerja bergaji dalam setiap kategori pekerja yang diambil secara langsung termasuk jumlah bayaran yang dibuat adalah sebelum ditolak cukai pendapatan dan caruman pekerja kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)/ Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)/ Kumpulan wang simpanan lain/ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWP). Caruman majikan kepada kumpulan wang yang di atas hendaklah dikecualikan.

16. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baharu atau terpakai, ketara atau tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ini termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan peralatan periferal, perisian komputer, peralatan mesin dan lain-lain, serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir tahun 2022 berasaskan nilai buku bersih.

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

17. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah bagi angka komponen mungkin berbeza dengan sub-jumlah atau jumlah besar disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

18. NEGERI SUPRA

Berdasarkan Sistem Akaun Negara (SNA) 2008, kategori unit institusi berdasarkan kepentingan ekonomi dan kedudukan geografi seperti berikut; (1) kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; (2) unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi tidak beroperasi pada skala nasional; dan (3) unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, dengan pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (contoh: Negeri Supra). Negeri Supra pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, Negeri Supra merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

19. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPALUN (CAGR)

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut;

$$y^t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

di mana r,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y_t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

di mana,

y^t	=	Nilai pada tahun semasa
y_0	=	Nilai pada tahun sebelum
t	=	Bilangan tahun, $y^t - y_0$
r	=	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

20. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	:	tiada maklumat
0	:	nilai bundaran kurang daripada skala yang ditetapkan
&	:	dan
%	:	peratus
dll.	:	dan lain-lain
e.g.	:	contoh
CAGR	:	kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
t.t.t.l.	:	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
Ver.	:	Versi
W.P.	:	Wilayah Persekutuan

1. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*This publication used data from Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022). The census collected information from registered establishments in Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The classification for industries refers to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, which is in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4 United Nations. The coverage for all sectors encompasses 1,200 categories of industries as shown in **Table 1**.*

Table 1: Category of industries by sector

Sector	Category of Industries
Agriculture*	142
Mining & quarrying	56
Manufacturing	259
Construction	72
Services	645
Total	1,174

Note: Entrepreneurs in the Agriculture sector which registered with relevant government agencies for the purpose of receiving aid were **NOT** covered except palm oil's entrepreneurs.*

2. SOURCE OF STATISTICAL FRAME

The main source of the establishment statistical frame is from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of organisations/ enterprises operating in Malaysia that includes the Register of Companies (ROC), Register of Business (ROB) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) as well as organisations registered with local authorities (LA) and professional bodies. The list in MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and administrative data sources from various agencies. The main source of administrative data is from CCM. In addition, DOSM also works together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB), Social Security Organization (SOCSO), LA and professional bodies. 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 to ensure the frame is at the most current status.

3. TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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 industry for the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 which 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 industries are categorised into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. The sectoral definitions include the following activities:

4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture comprises 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. There are four sub-sectors; crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries.

4.1.1 Crops *refer to production of crops products including organic farming. Crops also include the growing of non-perennial and perennial crops for the purpose of seed production.*

4.1.2 Livestocks *refer to animals or bird that are preserved for commercial and breeding purposes. Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc;*

4.1.3 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 which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form are also included. These activities can be carried out in natural or forests plantation. This also includes part of the forestry operation based on fee or contract basis; and*

4.1.4 Fisheries comprise of fishing and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater, with the purpose of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products. Aquaculture refers to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

4.2 Mining & quarrying

Mining and quarrying includes 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. However, Mineral mining & quarrying sub-sectors are not covered in this publication.

4.3 Manufacturing

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 classification of eight (8) sub-sectors by division are as follows:

Division	Description
Food products	
10	Manufacture of food products
Beverages and tobacco products	
11	Manufacture of beverages
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
13	Manufacture of textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and related products

Division	Description
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
31	Manufacture of furniture
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
24	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Electrical, electronic and optical products	
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
32	Other manufacturing
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

4.4 Construction

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.

4.5 Services

Services related to Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities; Wholesale & retail trade; Transportation & storage; Information & communication; Accommodation, Food & beverage; Finance; Real estate; Professional, scientific & technical; Administrative & support services; Private education; Private health & social work; Art, entertainment & recreation and Personal services & other activities.

4.5.1 Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply are defined as an activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains & pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam & air-conditioning supply;

4.5.2 Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities comprised of activities related to waste management including collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed of or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector;

4.5.3 Wholesale & retail trade encompasses of wholesale and retail trades, sales and repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles;

4.5.4 Transportation & storage includes all establishments providing land transport, freight transport by road, other land transport, water transport, warehousing & supporting 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 services;

4.5.5 Information & communication comprises activities of publishing, motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing, programming & broadcasting, telecommunication services, computer programming, consultancy & related activities and information services;

- 4.5.6 Accommodation services** refer to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organisation. It excludes rental of long term furnished accommodation which is classified in Real Estate;
- 4.5.7 Food & beverage** services include food & 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;
- 4.5.8 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;
- 4.5.9 Real estate services** include acting as lessors, agents and/ or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real state, 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;
- 4.5.10 Professional, scientific & technical** includes specialised professional, scientific & technical activities which require a high degree of expertise and training, and specialised knowledge and skills available to users. Activities performed include legal & accounting activities, activities of head offices, management consultancy activities, architecture & engineering activities, technical testing & analysis, scientific research & development, advertising & market research, other professional, scientific & technical activities and veterinary activities;
- 4.5.11 Administrative & support services** include a variety of activities that support general business operations including rental & leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator & other reservation service activities, security & investigation activities, services to building & landscape activities & office administrative, office support & other business support activities;

- 4.5.12 Private educational services** refer to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia and the Ministry of Higher Education that provides academic, pre-primary & primary education, secondary education, higher education, other education and educational support activities;
- 4.5.13 Private health & social work services** include hospital services, medical & dental practice activities, other human health activities, residential care activities and social work activities without accommodation;
- 4.5.14 Arts, entertainment & recreation services** include a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment & recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sport and recreation activities; and
- 4.5.15 Personal services & other activities** include activities of membership organisations, activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations, activities of trade unions, activities of other membership organisations, repair of computers and personal & household goods and other personal services activities such as washing and dry-cleaning of extiles and fur products; hairdressing and other beauty treatment and funeral and other services activities.

5. CENSUS YEAR

Refers to the year in which a census was conducted.

6. REFERENCE YEAR

The reference year of the census was the calendar year 2022. Establishments whose accounting year differed from calendar year were requested to report according to the accounting year or financial year covering at least six (6) months in the reference year.

7. METHOD OF COLLECTION

This census was generally conducted through three (3) methods of data collection, namely:

7.1 Online method through the e-BE portal

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.

7.2 Data collection method via e-mail, post, fax and telephone

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the DOSM.

7.3 Face-to-face data collection

Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from establishments that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets establishments that have never been involved in a routine survey of DOSM.

8. REPORTING UNIT

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 was the establishment. An establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment is assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity and not according to the activities of the parent company.

Each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location is conceptually treated as a different establishment. The establishment is requested to give separate returns for each activity in terms of value. However, if in practice, the accounts are centrally kept such that it is not possible to obtain separate data for each individual unit or branch, the entity or enterprise is treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all the units or branches.

9. LEGAL STATUS

The legal status of an establishment is defined as follows:

9.1 Individual proprietorship

Refer 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.

9.2 Partnership

Refer 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.

9.3 Limited liabilities partnership

Refer 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

9.4 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:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owners;*
- ii. Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- iii. Company owners have limited liability;*
- iv. 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;*
- v. Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- vi. Not listed on the Stock Exchange; and*
- vii. Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words "Sendirian Berhad" (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.*

9.5 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:

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

9.6 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.

9.7 Public corporation

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

9.8 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.

10. 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 organisation 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 organisation ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and/ or subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

11. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

11.1 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 of 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 agriculture*
- + *Income from other agricultural activities*
- + *Forestry area sub-contracted to contractors (Forestry & Logging only)*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Rental income received*
- + *Income 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*
- *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)*

11.2 The value of gross output of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** are 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. payment of management 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*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

11.3 The value of gross output of **Services** is defined to include the following items:

- + *Value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Management services*
- + *Commission 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 as purchased*
- + *Closing stocks*
- *Opening stocks*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

12. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

12.1 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*

12.2 *The value of intermediate input of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** are 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)*
- + *Payments for non-industrial services such as toll, ferry, pilotage, towage and harbour 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)*

12.3 *The 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*

13. VALUE ADDED

Value added is the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input. It is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salary and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid less interest received.

14. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Labour force statistics employ various terminologies to explain the labour market, depending on the definition, scope, and coverage of the published statistics.

*The term number of **employed persons** in the statistics published by DOSM through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) refers to all persons aged 15 to 64 years who, at any time during the reference week, worked at least one hour for pay, profit, or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker, or unpaid family worker).*

*On the other hand, the number of **filled jobs** in the Employment Statistics refers to the persons employed at the end of each reference quarter, including full-time and part-time employees, permanent, short-term or seasonal employees, employees paid with monthly salaries or based on hours worked, employees on short vacation such as sick leave or annual leave, and newly hired employees to fill the vacancy in the current quarter. These statistics exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, employees on strike during the quarter, employees on unpaid leave during the entire quarter, and employees provided by other agencies such as subcontractors and consultants.*

*Meanwhile, the number of **formal employees** in Employee Wages Statistics is refer to the person who works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the employer and receives remuneration for the work completed. Formal employees do not include those who fall under non-standard employment, including self-employed, gig-workers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, etc.*

In the Economic Census 2023 publication, the number of persons engaged refers to all working persons who worked for the establishments which has been censused; in December or the last pay period of the reference year.

15. SALARIES & WAGES

All payments (salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay and cash allowances including cost of living, housing, car, food, etc.) made throughout the reference year to all paid employees in each category. For all directly employed workers, total payments made before deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)/ Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)/ Other provident/ Retirement Funds Incorporated (KWAP). The employer's contribution to such funds as mentioned above should be excluded.

16. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year. For instance land, building & structure, transport equipment, computer, machinery & equipment, furniture & fittings and other assets. Other assets also include biological assets namely trees/ crops (except for logging trees that intended for logging), livestock and aquaculture fisheries which can produce products repeatedly and have a life expectancy of more than one year.

Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2022 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 assets sold during the year refers to the actual value.

17. ROUNDING

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

18. SUPRA STATE

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, categorisation of institutional units based on their economic interest and geographical activities can be as follows; (1) most activities are within a single region; (2) multi-provincial units with centers of interest in multiple provinces or regions but do not operate on a nationwide scale; and (3) units operating at the national level, with their centre of interests not confined to any specific geographical position (e.g. Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organisation at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre for the key economic interest of any state.

19. COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (CAGR)

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

$$y^t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

where r ,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y^t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where,

y^t	=	Value of current year
y_0	=	Value of previous year
t	=	Number of years, $y^t - y_0$
r	=	Annual growth rate

20. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	:	no information
0	:	rounded value is less than predetermined scale
&	:	and
%	:	per cent
etc.	:	et cetera
e.g.	:	example
CAGR	:	compound annual growth rate
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
n.e.c	:	not elsewhere classified
Ver.	:	Version
W.P.	:	Federal Territory

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