







PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Mining and Quarrying



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS MINING AND QUARRYING

2022

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai platform yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai jenis data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah medium perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation from respondents to provide information with DOSM and make this census a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a platform that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing medium and accessible through https://open.dosm.gov.my portal.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

"Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia."

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The Annual Economic Statistics 2022 publication presents main statistics for the reference year of 2021 on Mining and quarrying sector. The classified industries refer to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4.

Statistics reported in this publication are gross output, intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages paid and value of fixed assets. These statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and formulating policies, economic analysis, projections and assisting in business development planning.

This publication is divided into three main parts. The first part displays the infographic and summary of findings. The second part shows the detailed statistical table, meanwhile the third part describes technical aspects such as scope & coverage, concepts & definitions as well as the key variables used to assist users to understand the published statistics.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

March 2023



| | | Muka surat Page |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Kata Pengantar Preface | • | i |
| Kandungan Contents | | iii |
| BAHAGIAN 1 PART 1 | Infografik Statistik Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 Infographic on Annual Economic Statistics 2022 | 3 |
| | Ringkasan Penemuan Summary of Findings | 7 |
| BAHAGIAN 2 PART 2 | Jadual Tables | |
| Jadual <i>Table</i> | Senarai Jadual List of Tables | |
| 1 | Statistik utama sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut subsektor, 2015, 2017-2021 Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by sub-sector, 2015, 2017-2021 | 19 |
| 2 | Statistik utama sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kumpulan, 2021 Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by group, 2021 | 20 |
| 2.1 | Statistik utama subsektor Perlombongan mineral mengikut kumpulan, 2021 Principal statistics of Mineral mining sub-sector by group, 2021 | 21 |
| 3 | Statistik utama sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut negeri, 2021 Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by state, 2021 | 22 |
| 4 | Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah dibayar sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kategori pekerja, 2021 Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages paid of Mining and quarrying sector by category of workers, 2021 | 23 |
| 5 | Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah dibayar sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kategori kemahiran dan jantina, 2021 | 24 |
| | Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages paid of Mining and quarrying sector by category of skills and sex, 2021 | |
| 6 | Perbelanjaan modal dan nilai harta tetap sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut subsektor, 2021 Capital expenditure and value of fixed asset of Mining and quarrying sector by sub-sector, 2021 | 25 |
| BAHAGIAN 3 PART 3 | Nota Teknikal Technical Notes | 29 |
| Lampiran Appendix | | 49 |

INFOGRAFIK & RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

INFOGRAPHIC & SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

















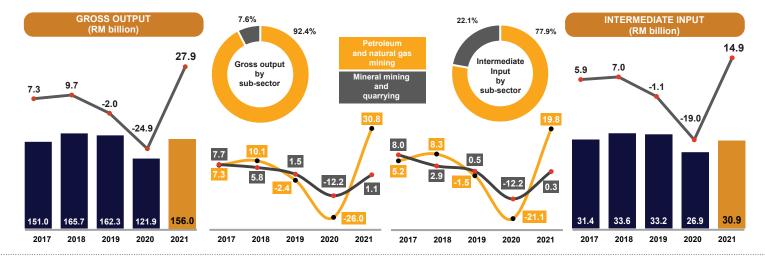


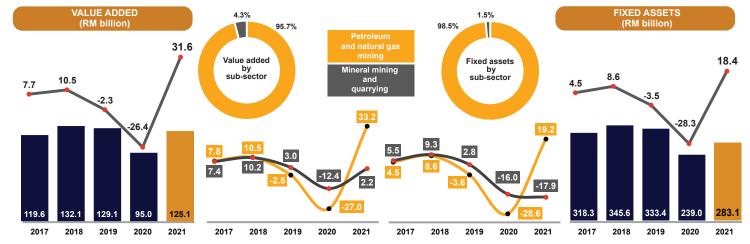


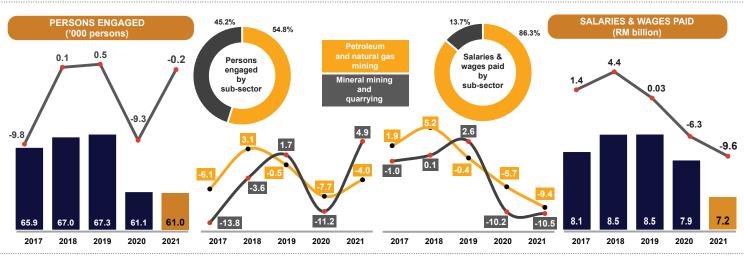
ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS 2022

MINING AND QUARRYING

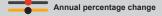
The gross output for Mining and quarrying sector grew 27.9 per cent in 2021 to register RM156.0 billion A total of 60,983 persons were engaged in this sector with salaries and wages paid amounting to RM7.2 billion













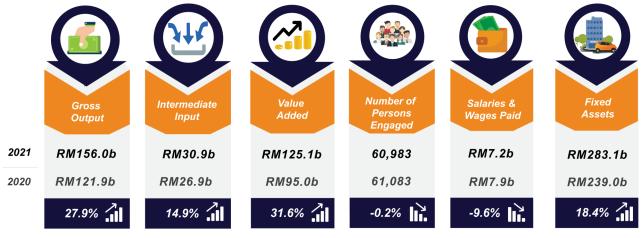
1. Introduction

This report presents statistics on the Mining and quarrying sector acquired from the Annual Economic Survey 2022 for the reference year 2021. The key statistics consists of gross output, intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages paid and value of fixed assets.

2. Performance of Mining and Quarrying Sector

The value of gross output rose significantly in 2021 by 27.9 per cent to RM156.0 billion as compared to RM121.9 billion in 2020. In line with the expansion of gross output, intermediate input increased by 14.9 per cent with a value of RM30.9 billion. Hence, the value added surged by 31.6 per cent from RM95.0 billion in 2020 to RM125.1 billion in 2021. Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged in this sector marginally declined by 0.2 per cent with 60,983 persons in 2021 (2020: 61,083 persons). The salaries & wages paid, decreased by 9.6 per cent to record a total of RM7.2 billion in 2021 (2020: RM7.9 billion).

Exhibit 1: Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector, 2020 and 2021



b: billion
Annual percentage change



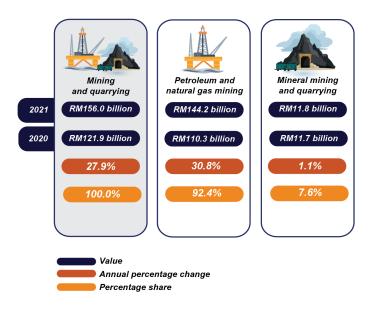
3. Gross Output

3.1 Gross Output by Sub-sector

Mining and quarrying sector comprises of two sub-sectors namely Petroleum & natural gas mining and Mineral mining & quarrying. Petroleum and natural gas mining sub-sector dominated the sector with a share of 92.4 per cent in 2021. The gross output of this sub-sector amounted to RM144.2 billion, skyrocketed by 30.8 per cent as compared to RM110.3 billion in 2020.

Whereas, for the Mineral mining and quarrying sub-sector contributed 7.6 per cent share with an increase of 1.1 per cent to RM11.8 billion as compared to 2020 (RM11.7 billion).

Exhibit 2: Gross output by sub-sector, 2020 and 2021



3.2 Gross Output by State

The gross output of Mining and quarrying stood at RM156.0 sector billion. Sarawak with spearheaded by RM57.1 billion in 2021 (share: 36.6%). Sabah ranked second with RM34.3 billion (share: 22.0%), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with a value of RM7.8 billion (share: 5.0%) and Selangor with value of RM4.1 billion (share: 2.7%). These four states contributed 66.3 per cent share of the total gross output for Mining and quarrying sector in 2021.

Exhibit 3: Gross output by state, 2021



%: Percentage share The total of gross output excludes Supra state



4. Value Added

4.1 Value Added by Sub-sector

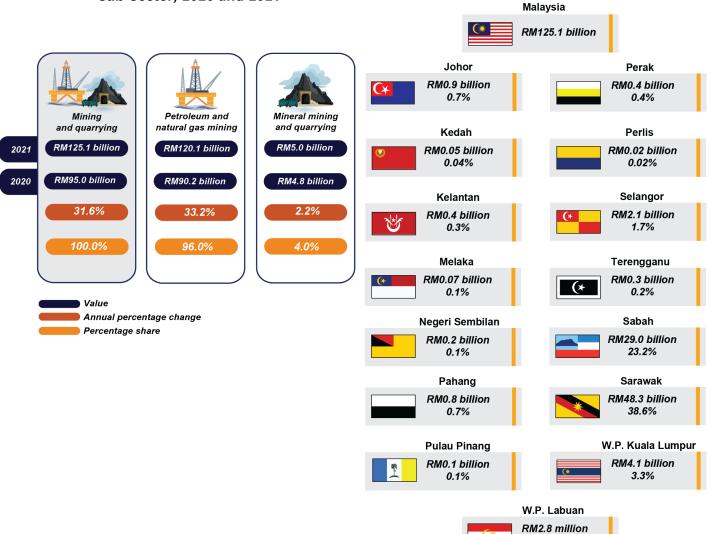
The value added for this sector in 2021 recorded RM125.1 billion with annual growth of 31.6 per cent. The value added for Petroleum and natural gas mining sub-sector showed a double digit growth, increased by 33.2 per cent with a value of RM120.1 billion (2020: RM90.2 billion). As for Mineral mining and quarrying, the value added in 2021 amounted to RM5.0 billion with a share of 4.0 per cent as compared to RM4.8 billion in 2020, with an annual growth of 2.2 per cent.

Exhibit 4: Value added by sub-sector, 2020 and 2021

4.2 Value Added by State

Sarawak registered the highest value added with a share of 38.6 per cent (RM48.3 billion) and followed by Sabah, 23.2 per cent (RM29.0 billion). Subsequently, W.P. Kuala Lumpur contributed of 3.3 per cent share of value added (RM4.1 billion) and Selangor, RM2.1 billion with a share of 1.7 per cent. These four states accounted 66.8 per cent of share from the total value added in the Mining and quarrying sector.

Exhibit 5: Value added by state, 2021



%: Percentage share The total of value added excludes Supra state

0.002%



5. Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages Paid

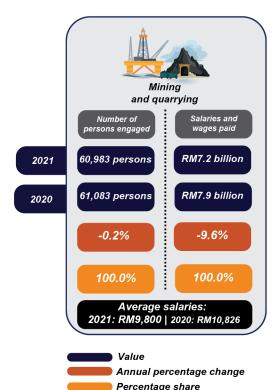
5.1 Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages Paid by Sub-sector

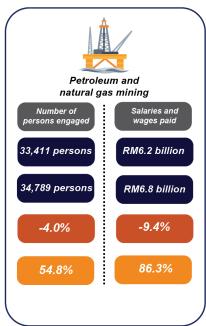
The number of persons engaged in this sector declined by 0.2 per cent to 60,983 persons in 2021 (2020: 61,083 persons). More than half were concentrated in Petroleum and natural gas mining sub-sector with a share of 54.8 per cent or accounted for 33,411 persons, decreased by 4.0 per cent from 34,789 persons in 2020. Meanwhile, number of persons engaged in Mineral mining and quarrying encompassed 45.2 per cent with a total of 27,572 persons in 2021 (2020: 26,294 persons).

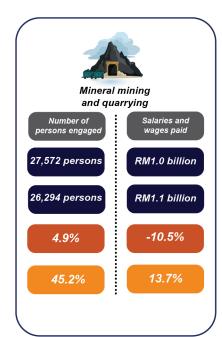
In line with the decline of the number of persons engaged, total salaries & wages paid for Mining and quarrying sector dropped by 9.6 per cent as compared to a year ago to record a value of RM7.2 billion in 2021 (2020: RM7.9 billion). Lower salaries & wages paid in 2021 was attributed by Petroleum and natural gas mining sub-sector which declined by 9.4 per cent with a value of RM6.2 billion (share: 86.3%).

The average salaries & wages paid in Mining and quarrying sector were RM9,800 per month in 2021 (2020: RM10,826).

Exhibit 6: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages paid by sub-sector, 2020 and 2021







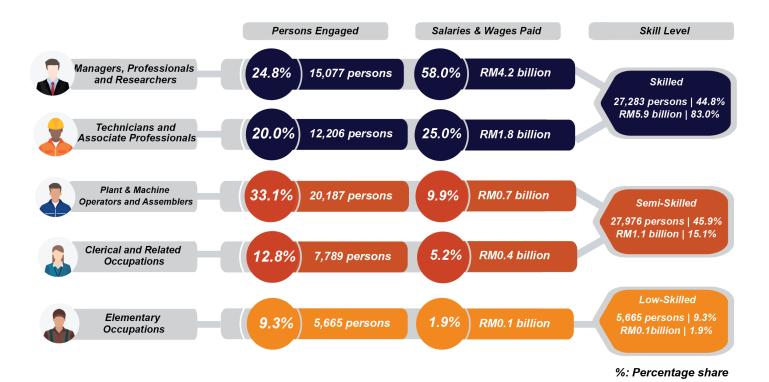


5.2 Full-time Paid Employees by Category of Workers & Skills

A share of 99.9 per cent workers were full-time paid employees with a total of 60,924 persons. The plant & machine operators and assemblers dominated the workforce with 33.1 per cent share with a total of 20,187 persons. The category of managers, professionals and researchers accounted for 24.8 per cent with 15,077 persons while technicians and associate professionals encompassed 20.0 per cent with 12,206 persons. These three categories represented 77.9 per cent with a total 47,470 persons. Despite the plant & machine operators and assemblers registered the most in number of persons engaged, the salaries & wages paid was highest in the category of managers, professionals, researchers with a value of RM4.2 billion (share: 58.0%)

In terms of persons engaged by skill level, semi-skilled workers recorded the highest number of persons engaged with 27,976 persons (share: 45.9%) followed by skilled workers with 27,283 persons (share: 44.8%) and low-skilled workers with 5,665 persons (share: 9.3%). Salaries & wages paid for skilled workers registered more than two-thirds of the total share at a value of RM5.9 billion (share: 83.0%), while semi-skilled and low-skilled employees categories received a total payout of RM1.2 billion in 2021.

Exhibit 7: Full-time paid employees by category of workers and skills, 2021



JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES





Jadual 1: Statistik utama mengikut sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut subsektor, 2015, 2017-2021

Table 1: Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by sub-sector, 2015, 2017-2021

| Sektor / Subsektor Sector / Sub-sector | Tahun Year | Nilai output kasar Value of gross output | Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input | Nilai ditambah Value added | Jumlah pekerja Total number of persons engaged | Gaji & upah dibayar Salaries & wages paid | Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets |
|---|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | | (RM '000) | (RM '000) |
| Perlombongan & pengkuarian | 2021 | 155,963,658 | 30,904,920 | 125,058,738 | 60,983 | 7,164,580 | 283,087,655 |
| Mining & quarrying | 2020 | 121,920,633 | 26,899,926 | 95,020,706 | 61,083 | 7,922,279 | 238,995,194 |
| | 2019 | 162,323,777 | 33,220,443 | 129,103,334 | 67,325 | 8,455,916 | 333,445,396 |
| | 2018 | 165,717,912 | 33,583,415 | 132,134,497 | 67,021 | 8,453,213 | 345,597,192 |
| | 2017 | 151,014,641 | 31,381,847 | 119,632,795 | 66,964 | 8,095,309 | 318,293,728 |
| | 2015 | 131,067,003 | 28,007,653 | 103,059,350 | 82,354 | 7,870,013 | 291,283,151 |
| Perlombongan petroleum | 2021 | 144,167,100 | 24,064,652 | 120,102,448 | 33,411 | 6,185,818 | 278,909,609 |
| dan gas asli | 2020 | 110,255,149 | 20,083,181 | 90,171,968 | 34,789 | 6,828,317 | 233,904,433 |
| Petroleum and | 2019 | 149,031,280 | 25,460,482 | 123,570,798 | 37,711 | 7,237,536 | 327,388,152 |
| natural gas mining | 2018 | 152,623,099 | 25,858,920 | 126,764,179 | 37,916 | 7,265,848 | 339,707,515 |
| | 2017 | 138,636,033 | 23,875,740 | 114,760,293 | 36,776 | 6,909,206 | 312,905,000 |
| | 2015 | 120,399,771 | 21,566,656 | 98,833,115 | 41,698 | 6,660,203 | 286,443,470 |
| Perlombongan mineral | 2021 | 11,796,558 | 6,840,269 | 4,956,290 | 27,572 | 978,762 | 4,178,047 |
| dan pengkuarian | 2020 | 11,665,484 | 6,816,745 | 4,848,739 | 26,294 | 1,093,962 | 5,090,762 |
| Mineral mining | 2019 | 13,292,498 | 7,759,961 | 5,532,537 | 29,614 | 1,218,380 | 6,057,244 |
| and quarrying | 2018 | 13,094,813 | 7,724,495 | 5,370,318 | 29,105 | 1,187,365 | 5,889,677 |
| | 2017 | 12,378,609 | 7,506,107 | 4,872,502 | 30,188 | 1,186,103 | 5,388,728 |
| | 2015 | 10,667,232 | 6,440,997 | 4,226,235 | 40,656 | 1,209,811 | 4,839,680 |

Jadual 2: Statistik utama sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kumpulan, 2021

Table 2: Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by group, 2021

| Subsektor / Kumpulan Sub-sector / Group | Nilai output kasar Value of gross output | Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input | Nilai ditambah Value added | Jumlah pekerja Total number of persons engaged | Gaji & upah dibayar Salaries & wages paid | Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | | (RM '000) | (RM '000) |
| Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying | 155,963,658 | 30,904,920 | 125,058,738 | 60,983 | 7,164,580 | 283,087,655 |
| Petroleum dan gas asli Petroleum and natural gas | 144,167,100 | 24,064,652 | 120,102,448 | 33,411 | 6,185,818 | 278,909,609 |
| Pengekstrakan petroleum mentah dan gas asli Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas | 133,687,240 | 19,217,166 | 114,470,074 | 18,000 | 5,141,263 | 275,956,307 |
| Aktiviti sokongan pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas asli Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction | 10,479,860 | 4,847,486 | 5,632,374 | 15,411 | 1,044,555 | 2,953,302 |
| Perlombongan mineral dan pengkuarian | 11,796,558 | 6,840,269 | 4,956,290 | 27,572 | 978,762 | 4,178,047 |
| Mineral mining and quarrying | | | | | | |
| Perlombongan mineral Mineral mining | 3,094,147 | 1,766,170 | 1,327,977 | 6,128 | 227,123 | 1,288,141 |
| Pengkuarian Quarrying | 8,702,411 | 5,074,099 | 3,628,312 | 21,444 | 751,639 | 2,889,905 |

Jadual 2.1: Statistik utama subsektor Perlombongan mineral mengikut kumpulan, 2021 Table 2.1: Principal statistics of Mineral mining sub-sector by group, 2021

| Subsektor / Kumpulan Sub-sector / Group | Nilai output kasar Value of gross output | Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input | Nilai ditambah Value added | Jumlah pekerja Total number of persons engaged Salaries & wages paid | | Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | | (RM '000) | (RM '000) |
| Perlombongan mineral dan pengkuarian Mineral mining and quarrying | 11,796,558 | 6,840,269 | 4,956,290 | 27,572 | 978,762 | 4,178,047 |
| Perlombongan batu arang Mining of hard coal | 726,625 | 453,215 | 273,410 | 799 | 43,891 | 389,353 |
| Perlombongan bijih logam Mining of iron ores | 751,890 | 459,088 | 292,802 | 1,481 | 50,803 | 189,902 |
| Perlombongan bijih logam bukan besi Mining of non-ferrous metal ores | 1,568,085 | 828,836 | 739,249 | 3,511 | 118,416 | 693,136 |
| Pengkuarian batu, pasir, dan tanah liat Quarrying of stone, sand and clay | 7,956,942 | 4,665,071 | 3,291,872 | 19,146 | 681,333 | 2,555,414 |
| Perlombongan dan pengkuarian t.t.t.l Mining and quarrying n.e.c. | 404,756 | 220,835 | 183,922 | 1,778 | 58,748 | 307,320 |
| Aktiviti sokongan untuk perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain Support activities for other mining and quarrying | 388,260 | 213,224 | 175,037 | 857 | 25,570 | 42,921 |

Jadual 3: Statistik utama sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut negeri, 2021

Table 3: Principal statistics of Mining and quarrying sector by state, 2021

| Negeri State | Nilai output kasar Value of gross output | Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input | Nilai ditambah Value added | Jumlah pekerja Total number of persons engaged | Gaji & upah dibayar Salaries & wages paid | Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets |
|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | | (RM '000) | (RM '000) |
| Jumlah | 155,963,658 | 30,904,920 | 125,058,738 | 60,983 | 7,164,580 | 283,087,655 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Johor | 2,566,643 | 1,644,775 | 921,869 | 4,290 | 156,890 | 549,908 |
| Kedah | 109,245 | 63,889 | 45,356 | 627 | 20,611 | 18,795 |
| Kelantan | 726,257 | 368,050 | 358,207 | 1,972 | 71,070 | 285,335 |
| Melaka | 189,703 | 117,437 | 72,265 | 497 | 12,915 | 101,253 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 353,942 | 188,200 | 165,743 | 883 | 30,687 | 132,011 |
| Pahang | 1,990,563 | 1,157,086 | 833,477 | 3,345 | 122,096 | 621,828 |
| Pulau Pinang | 276,567 | 166,638 | 109,929 | 886 | 27,800 | 80,165 |
| Perak | 927,122 | 479,103 | 448,018 | 3,902 | 129,708 | 681,758 |
| Perlis | 51,174 | 31,314 | 19,860 | 160 | 6,264 | 5,674 |
| Selangor | 4,135,014 | 2,052,477 | 2,082,537 | 12,878 | 538,083 | 959,171 |
| Terengganu | 560,673 | 281,859 | 278,814 | 1,392 | 76,523 | 133,536 |
| Sabah | 34,268,513 | 5,251,249 | 29,017,264 | 4,317 | 641,150 | 46,025,762 |
| Sarawak | 57,088,166 | 8,800,813 | 48,287,353 | 10,862 | 1,790,673 | 98,469,094 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur | 7,755,966 | 3,617,020 | 4,138,946 | 5,642 | 580,336 | 2,267,324 |
| W.P. Labuan | 4,577 | 1,754 | 2,823 | 25 | 572 | 372 |
| W.P. Putrajaya | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| * Supra | 44,959,533 | 6,683,257 | 38,276,276 | 9,305 | 2,959,201 | 132,755,670 |

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

Jadual 4: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah dibayar sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kategori pekerja, 2021

Table 4: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages paid of Mining and quarrying sector by category of workers, 2021

| Kategori pekerja Category of workers | Num | | Gaji & upah dibayar Salaries & wages paid | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Jumlah Total | Lelaki <i>Mal</i> e | Perempuan Female | (RM '000) |
| Jumlah Total | 60,983 | 51,151 | 9,832 | 7,164,580 |
| Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers | 59 | 59 | 0 | n.a. |
| Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Paid employees (full-time) | 60,924 | 51,092 | 9,832 | 7,164,580 |
| Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik Managers, professionals and researchers | 15,077 | 11,506 | 3,571 | 4,151,512 |
| Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu Technicians and associate professionals | 12,206 | 11,210 | 996 | 1,791,591 |
| Perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan Clerical and related occupations | 7,789 | 3,675 | 4,114 | 373,175 |
| Operator mesin, loji dan pemasang Plant & machine, operators and assemblers | 20,187 | 19,540 | 647 | 709,137 |
| Pekerja asas Elementary occupations | 5,665 | 5,161 | 504 | 139,165 |

Jadual 5: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah dibayar sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut kategori kemahiran dan jantina, 2021

Table 5: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages paid of Mining and quarrying sector by category of skills and sex, 2021

| Kategori kemahiran | | Gaji & upah dibayar Salaries & wages paid | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Category of skills | Jumlah Total | Lelaki <i>Male</i> | Perempuan <i>Female</i> | (RM '000) |
| Jumlah Total | 60,924 | 51,092 | 9,832 | 7,164,580 |
| Mahir Skilled | 27,283 | 22,716 | 4,567 | 5,943,103 |
| Separuh mahir Semi-skilled | 27,976 | 23,215 | 4,761 | 1,082,312 |
| Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled | 5,665 | 5,161 | 504 | 139,165 |

Jadual 6: Perbelanjaan modal dan nilai harta tetap sektor Perlombongan dan pengkuarian mengikut subsektor, 2021

Table 6: Capital expenditure and value of fixed asset of Mining and quarrying sector by sub-sector, 2021

| Sektor / Subsektor Sector / Sub-sector | Perbelanjaan modal Capital expenditure | Pelupusan <i>Disposal</i> | Susut nilai Depreciation | Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) | (RM '000) |
| Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying | 56,681,971 | 13,103,890 | 24,308,283 | 283,087,655 |
| Perlombongan petroleum dan gas asli Petroleum and natural gas mining | 56,449,139 | 13,004,462 | 23,752,222 | 278,909,609 |
| Perlombongan mineral dan pengkuarian Mineral mining and quarrying | 232,831 | 99,429 | 556,061 | 4,178,047 |

25

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES







1. Scope and Coverage

This publication used data from Annual Economic Survey 2022 (reference year 2021). The survey covered registered establishments engaged in Mining and quarrying as their main activity. Overall coverage of the survey for manufacturing sector consists of 10 groups at 3-digit level according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The complete list of industries covered as shown in the Appendix (page 49).

2. Statistical Frame

The statistical frame of this survey 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), Malaysia Petroleum Resources Corporation (MPRC), company has signed a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS), the Department of Minerals & Geosciences Malaysia (JMG) and other related agencies as well as organisations registered with local authorities (PBT) 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 the CCM. In addition, DOSM also cooperates together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (JKDM), the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (LHDNM).

The frame is updated to take into account the 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 current status.

3. Type of Business Activity

Type of business activity refers to both principal and secondary activities. The principal activity refers to the activities to which the establishment devoted most of its resources or activity which derived most of its income. Secondary activities are defined as those incidental or ancillary to the principal activity. The classification of the industry of the establishment is based on the principal activity and MSIC 2008 Ver. 1.0. The MSIC 2008 conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.

4. Concept and Definition

- **4.1** Concepts and definitions used are based on the recommendations of the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations Statistical Division. The definition of Mining and quarrying used in this survey accordance with the MSIC 2008 Ver. 1.0.
- **4.2 Mining and quarrying** include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc.

The Mining and quarrying sector consists of 2 sub-sectors namely:

- 4.2.1 Mineral mining and quarrying; and
- 4.2.2 Petroleum and natural gas mining.



4.3 Mining is defined as:

The extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparation needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into group on the basis of the principal mineral produced.

4.4 Quarrying refers to:

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

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

Activities of it also includes mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.

4.5 Petroleum & natural gas refers to:

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

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

5. Survey Year

Survey year refers to the year in which a survey was conducted.

6. Reference Year

The reference year of the survey was the calendar year 2021. 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.

The data for this sector in the year of 2018 to 2020 was prepared using an estimation method based on secondary data sourced from short-term surveys in DOSM and administrative data in other related agencies.



7. Method of Collection

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

7.1 Data collection method via online method through the e-AES 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 method

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 the DOSM.

8. Sampling Design

Sampling design of the survey is a one-stage stratified random sampling. Categories of three (3) digit MSIC at state level have been classified as stratum and the establishment as the sampling unit.

Each stratum (industry) has been set up to four (4) substrata to ensure the distributed sample takes into account the economic characteristics of the industry. The main substratum is heterogeneous was fully covered, whereas other substratum that are homogeneous were sampled.

Main substratum include large establishments and that have a significant total revenue in the industry while for the second to fourth substratum are based on micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) categories.

9. Sample Size

The main statistics used to estimate the sample size is the total revenue. The formula used in the estimation of the sample size for a stratum is as follows:

$$n = \frac{\left(\sum N_i S_i\right)^2}{V + \sum N_i S_i^2}$$

where.

n = Sample size

 $N_i = Population size for stratum i$

 S_i^2 = Variance for stratum i

V = Desired variance



$$V = RSE^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{Y}_i}{Z}\right)^2$$

where,

 \hat{V} = Estimated total revenues for stratum i

RSE = Relative standard error

Z = Value of confidence level

Sample is distributed to substratum of the industry using Neyman Allocation Method as follows:

$$n_{hi} = \left(\frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}\right) n_i'$$

h = 2.3 and 4

i = 1, 2, ... k

where,

 n_{h_i} = Sample size for substratum h of stratum i

 N_{k} = Population size for substratum h

 S_h = Standard deviation for substratum h

 n_i = Sample size for stratum i

h = Substratum

; = Stratum

The optimum sample size for this survey is 1,329 establishments. Establishments of the large categories were fully covered while establishments of the second to fourth substratum were randomly selected using systematic random sampling.

10. Weighted

Weighted analysis is done using sampling weight to ensure that the selected sample can reflect population survey. The weights required are the sampling design weight and non-response weight.



The sampling design weight for the establishment at stratum h is as follow:

$$W_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} , \quad h = 1, ..., 4$$

where.

 $N_h = Total population of substratum h; and$

n = Total sample of substratum h

Non-response weight at substratum h as below:

$$NRW_h = \frac{1}{n_h / n_h}, \quad h = 1, ..., 4$$

where,

 n_h = Numbers of respond sample size for substratum h

 n_h = Numbers of sample size for substratum h

The method of calculating the sampling design weight after the survey (adjusted weight) on substratum h as below:

$$W'_h = W_h \times NRW_h$$
, $h = 1, ..., 4$

where,

 W_h = Sampling design weight at substratum h

 NRW_h = Non-response weight at substratum h

11. Reporting Unit

The reporting unit used in the survey was the **establishment**. The 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 was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments.

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



12. Value of Gross Output

The value of gross output is defined as follow:

Value of sales of mining / quarry products / petroleum and natural gas

- + Value 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 other industrial work done (e.g. construction, quarry, etc.)
- + Receipt from scrap, electricity, waste product, etc. sold to others
- + Receipt from commission and brokerage earned
- + All other output (such as receipt from non-industrial services, e.g. management fees received, income from rental of property, etc.)
- + Closing stocks of finished goods
- Opening stocks of finished goods
- + Closing stocks of goods-in-process
- Opening stocks of goods-in-process
- + Research and development expenditure (In-house)

13. Value of Intermediate Input

The value of intermediate input is defined as follow:

Value of raw materials and supplies consumed

- + Cost of industrial work done by others
- + Electricity and water purchased
- + Value of fuel, 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 (including payments for carriage outwards of goods, traveling, management fees, information technology, advertising, bank charges, post, telecommunication, etc.)
- + All other input costs (including training and value of free wearing apparel provided for workers)

14. Value Added

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

15. Number of Persons Engaged

Number of persons engaged refers to all persons working during December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number persons engaged was classified under the following categories:



15.1. Working proprietors and active business partners

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

15.2. Unpaid family workers

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

15.3. Paid employees (full-time)

It refers to all paid workers who work for at least six (6) hours a day and for at least 20 days a month.

15.4. Paid employees (part-time)

It refers to all paid workers who work for less than six (6) hours a day and / or less than 20 days a month.

16. Category of Skills

Category of skills has also been categorized according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2013 (MASCO) as follow:

16.1 Skilled

Managers, professionals & researchers; and Technicians & associate professionals;

16.2 Semi-skilled

Clerical support workers; Service & sales workers; Craft & related trade workers; and Plant & machine operators & Assemblers; and

16.3 Low-skilled

Elementary occupations

17. Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building and structure, transport equipment, computer and peripheral equipment, computer software, other machinery, equipment and furniture and fittings). Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2021 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.

18. Rounding

The sum of components may not add up to the total in the tables presented in this publication due to rounding.



19. Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a center of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centers of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its center of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (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.

20. Annual Growth Rate

The calculation of 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 at current year

 Y_0 = Value at previous year

 $t = Number of years, Y_t - Y_0$

r = Annual growth rate

21. Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviation have been used throughout the publication:

& : and

% : per cent
} : combine

0 : the value reported has less than 1,000

0.0 : less than 0.05 billion

e.g. : for example

etc. : et cetera

n.a : not applicable

Rev.: Revision

RM : Ringgit Malaysia

n.e.c: not elsewhere classified

* : technical review

Ver.: Version

W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

LAMPIRAN

APPENDIX





Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia, 2008 Ver. 1.0 Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification, 2008 Ver. 1.0

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan MSIC 2008 and description

051 PERLOMBONGAN BATU ARANG DAN LIGNIT *MINING OF HARD COAL AND LIGNITE*

0510 Perlombongan batu arang pepejal

Mining of hard coal

05100 Perlombongan batu arang pepejal

Mining of hard coal

0520 Perlombongan lignit

Mining of lignite

05200 Perlombongan lignit (batu arang perang)

Mining of lignite (brown coal)

061 PENGEKSTRAKAN PETROLEUM MENTAH *EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM*

0610 Pengekstrakan petroleum mentah

Extraction of crude petroleum

06101 Pengekstrakan minyak petroleum mentah

Extraction of crude petroleum oils

06102 Pengekstrakan bitumen atau minyak batu syal dan pasir tar

Extraction of bituminous or oil shale and tar sand

06103 Pengeluaran petroleum mentah daripada batu syal dan pasir berbitumen

Production of crude petroleum from bituminous shale and sand

06104 Proses mendapatkan minyak mentah

Processes to obtain crude oils

0620 Pengekstrakan gas asli

Extraction of natural gas

06201 Pengeluaran hidrokarbon mentah bergas (gas asli)

Production of crude gaseous hydrocarbon (natural gas)

06202 Pengekstrakan kondensat

Extraction of condensates

06203 Penyaliran dan pemisahan komponen hidrokarbon cecair

Draining and separation of liquid hydrocarbon fractions

06204 Penyahsulfuran gas

Gas desulphurization

06205 Perlombongan cecair hidrokarbon, diperoleh melalui

pencairan atau penguraian kimia (pyrolisis)

Mining of hydrocarbon liquids, obtain through liquefaction or pyrolysis

071 PERLOMBONGAN BIJIH LOGAM

MINING OF IRON ORES

0710 Perlombongan bijih logam

Mining of iron ores

07101 Perlombongan bijih yang tinggi kandungan besi

Mining of ores valued chiefly for iron content

07102 Pengekstrakan dan penggumpulan bijih besi

Beneficiation and agglomeration of iron ores



Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia, 2008 Ver. 1.0 Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification, 2008 Ver. 1.0

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan MSIC 2008 and description

072 PERLOMBONGAN BIJIH LOGAM BUKAN BESI (NON-FERROUS) *MINING OF NON-FERROUS METAL ORES*

0721 Perlombongan bijih uranium dan torium

Mining of uranium and thorium ores

07210 Perlombongan bijih uranium dan torium

Mining of uranium and thorium ores

0729 Perlombongan bijih logam bukan besi lain

Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores

07291 Perlombongan bijih timah

Mining of tin ores

07292 Perlombongan tembaga

Mining of copper

07293 Perlombongan bauksit (aluminium)

Mining of bauxite (aluminium)

07294 Perlombongan ilmenit

Mining of ilmenite

07295 Perlombongan emas

Mining of gold

07296 Perlombongan perak

Mining of silver

07297 Perlombongan platinum

Mining of platinum

07298 Perlombongan amang

Amang retreatment

07299 Perlombongan bijih logam bukan besi lain t.t.t.l.

Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores n.e.c.

081 PENGKUARIAN BATU, PASIR, DAN TANAH LIAT QUARRYING OF STONE. SAND AND CLAY

0810 Pengkuarian batu, pasir, dan tanah liat

Quarrying of stone, sand and clay

08101 Pengkuarian, pemotongan kasar bongkah batu dan batu bangunan seperti marmar, granit (dimension stone), batu pasir

Quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite (dimension stone), sandstone

08102 Pengkuarian, penghancuran dan pemecahan batu kapur

Quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone

08103 Perlombongan gipsum dan anhidrit

Mining of gypsum and anhydrite

08104 Perlombongan kapur dan dolomite yang tidak dirawat

Mining of chalk and uncalcined dolomite

08105 Pengekstrakan dan penggorekan bagi industri pasir, pasir

untuk sektor pembinaan dan kerikil

Extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel

08106 Pemecahan dan penghancuran batu dan kerikil

Breaking and crushing of stone and gravel



Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia, 2008 Ver. 1.0 Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification, 2008 Ver.1.0

| | | | MSIC 2008 dan keterangan MSIC 2008 and description |
|-----|--------|------------|---|
| | | 08107 | Pengkuarian pasir |
| | | | Quarrying of sand |
| | | 08108 | Perlombongan tanah liat, refraktori tanah liat dan kaolin Mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin |
| | | 08109 | Pengkuarian, penghancuran dan pemecahan granit |
| | | 00100 | Quarrying, crushing and breaking of granite |
| 089 | PERL | OMBON | GAN DAN PENGKUARIAN T.T.T.L. |
| | Mining | g and qua | rrying n.e.c. |
| | 0891 | | bongan mineral kimia dan baja |
| | | • | of chemical and fertilizer minerals |
| | | 08911 | Perlombongan fosfat semulajadi |
| | | 00040 | Mining of natural phosphates |
| | | 08912 | Perlombongan garam kalium (potassium) semulajadi Mining of natural potassium salts |
| | | 08913 | Perlombongan sulfur semulajadi |
| | | | Mining of native sulphur |
| | | 08914 | Pengekstrakan dan penyediaan pirit dan pirotit, kecuali penyalaian |
| | | | Extraction and preparation of pyrites and pyrrhotite, except roasting |
| | | 08915 | Perlombongan barium sulfat semulajadi dan karbonat (barite dan witerit) |
| | | | Mining of natural barium sulphate and carbonate (barytes and witherite) |
| | 0892 | • | strakan tanah gambut |
| | | Extraction | on of peat |
| | | 08921 | Penggalian tanah gambut |
| | | | Peat digging |
| | | 08922 | Pengumpulan tanah gambut |
| | | | Peat agglomeration |
| | | 08923 | Penyediaan tanah gambut untuk pembaikan kualiti atau kemudahan |
| | | | pengangkutan atau penstoran |
| | | | Preparation of peat to improve quality or facilitate transport or storage |
| | 0893 | • | strakan garam |
| | | | on of salt |
| | | 08931 | Pengekstrakan garam dari bawah tanah |
| | | | Extraction of salt from underground |
| | 0899 | Aktiviti | sokongan untuk perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain t.t.t.l. |
| | | Other m | ining and quarrying n.e.c. |
| | | 08991 | Perlombongan dan pengkuarian bahan pelelas (bahan kesat) |
| | | | Mining and quarrying of abrasive materials |
| | | 08994 | Perlombongan dan pengkuarian grafit semulajadi |
| | | | Mining and quarrying of natural graphite |
| | | 08995 | Perlombongan dan pengkuarian steatite (talkum) |
| | | | Mining and quarrying of steatite (talc) |
| | | 08999 | Perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain t.t.t.l. |
| | | | Other mining and quarrying n.e.c. |
| | | | |



Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia, 2008 Ver. 1.0 Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification, 2008 Ver. 1.0

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan MSIC 2008 and description

091 AKTIVITI PERKHIDMATAN SOKONGAN PERLOMBONGAN *MINING SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES*

0910 Aktiviti sokongan pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas asli

Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction

09101 Aktiviti pengekstrakan petroleum dan gas yang dibekalkan atas dasar

kontrak atau yuran

Oil and gas extraction service activities provided on a fee or contract basis

09102 Perkhidmatan memadam kebakaran di lapangan minyak dan gas

Oil and gas field firefighting services

O99 AKTIVITI SOKONGAN UNTUK PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN LAINSUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING

0990 Aktiviti sokongan untuk perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain

Support activities for other mining and quarrying

09900 Aktiviti sokongan perlombongan dan pengkuarian lain

Support activities for other mining and quarrying

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