



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

B//23

BANCI EKONOMI *ECONOMIC CENSUS* 2023



STATISTIK MILIKAN WANITA
WOMEN-OWNED STATISTICS

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI
ECONOMIC CENSUS
2023

STATISTIK MILIKAN WANITA
WOMEN-OWNED STATISTICS

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aim to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20 October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023 Statistik Milikan Wanita memaparkan statistik utama 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 Ver. 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008*. Banci terdahulu dijalankan 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, dan nilai harta tetap 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 Statistik Milikan Wanita, diikuti bahagian kedua, mengandungi ringkasan penemuan bagi Statistik Milikan Wanita. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci, manakala bahagian berikutnya merangkumi aspek teknikal, 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

April 2025

The Economic Census 2023 Women-Owned Statistics presents the principal statistics 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 Malaysian 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 and value of fixed assets 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 the Women-Owned Statistics, 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

April 2025

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SOROTAN UTAMA

MAIN HIGHLIGHTS



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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



@StatsMalaysia



STATISTIK UTAMA

BANCI EKONOMI - STATISTIK MILIKAN WANITA

Bilangan Pertubuhan

2022: 219,015 pertubuhan
2015: 187,265 pertubuhan

▲ 2.3%



Nilai Output Kasar

2022: RM136.9 billion
2015: RM85.0 billion

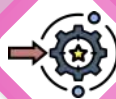
▲ 7.0%



Nilai Input Perantaraan

2022: RM75.5 billion
2015: RM45.4 billion

▲ 7.5%



Nilai Ditambah

2022: RM61.4 billion
2015: RM39.6 billion

▲ 6.5%



Bilangan Pekerja

2022: 979,812 orang
2015: 853,559 orang

▲ 2.0%



Gaji & Upah

2022: RM20.5 billion
2015: RM14.1 billion

▲ 5.5%



Nilai Harta Tetap

2022: RM55.4 billion
2015: RM37.9 billion

▲ 5.6%



Nilai Ditambah

Pertanian

2022:
RM5.0 billion
2015:
RM2.8 billion

▲ 8.4%

● 8.1%



Perlombongan & pengkuarian

2022:
RM0.01 billion
2015:
RM0.01 billion

▼ -3.8%

● 0.02%



Pembuatan

2022:
RM10.5 billion
2015:
RM4.2 billion

▲ 14.0%

● 17.1%



Pembinaan

2022:
RM1.6 billion
2015:
RM2.5 billion

▼ -6.1%

● 2.6%



Perkhidmatan

2022:
RM44.4 billion
2015:
RM30.1 billion

▲ 5.7%

● 72.2%



▲ ▼ CAGR 2022/2015
● Sumbangan 2022

Sumber: Banci Ekonomi 2023,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

ECONOMIC CENSUS - WOMEN-OWNED STATISTICS

Number of Establishment

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



Value of Gross Output

2022: RM136.9 billion
2015: RM85.0 billion 7.0%



Value of Intermediate Input

2022: RM75.5 billion
2015: RM45.4 billion 7.5%



Value Added

2022: RM61.4 billion
2015: RM39.6 billion 6.5%



Number of Person Engaged

2022: 979,812 persons
2015: 853,559 persons 2.0%



Salaries & Wages

2022: RM20.5 billion
2015: RM14.1 billion 5.5%



Value of Fixed Asset

2022: RM55.4 billion
2015: RM37.9 billion 5.6%



VALUE ADDED

Agriculture

2022: RM5.0 billion

2015: RM2.8 billion

8.4%
 8.1%



Mining & quarrying

2022: RM0.01 billion

2015: RM0.01 billion

-3.8%
 0.02%



Manufacturing

2022: RM10.5 billion

2015: RM4.2 billion

14.0%
 17.1%



Construction

2022: RM1.6 billion

2015: RM2.5 billion

-6.1%
 2.6%



Services

2022: RM44.4 billion

2015: RM30.1 billion

5.7%
 72.2%



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

Source: 2023 Economic Census,
Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



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1. PENGENALAN

Tahun 2022 adalah tahun yang penuh dengan cabaran dan ketidaktentuan, dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti kenaikan inflasi, konflik geopolitik, kenaikan kadar faedah dan ketidaktentuan pasaran kewangan. Walaupun kebanyakan negara sedang mengalami pemulihan daripada kesan krisis kesihatan, namun pemulihan ini berbeza merentasi dunia. Negara-negara membangun menghadapi lebih banyak cabaran dalam pemulihan ekonomi, sementara negara maju pulih lebih cepat. Berikutan dunia menghadapi pertumbuhan yang lebih perlahan daripada jangkaan, keadaan ini telah mendorong serata dunia berusaha dalam melakukan inovasi dan penyusunan semula dasar ekonomi.

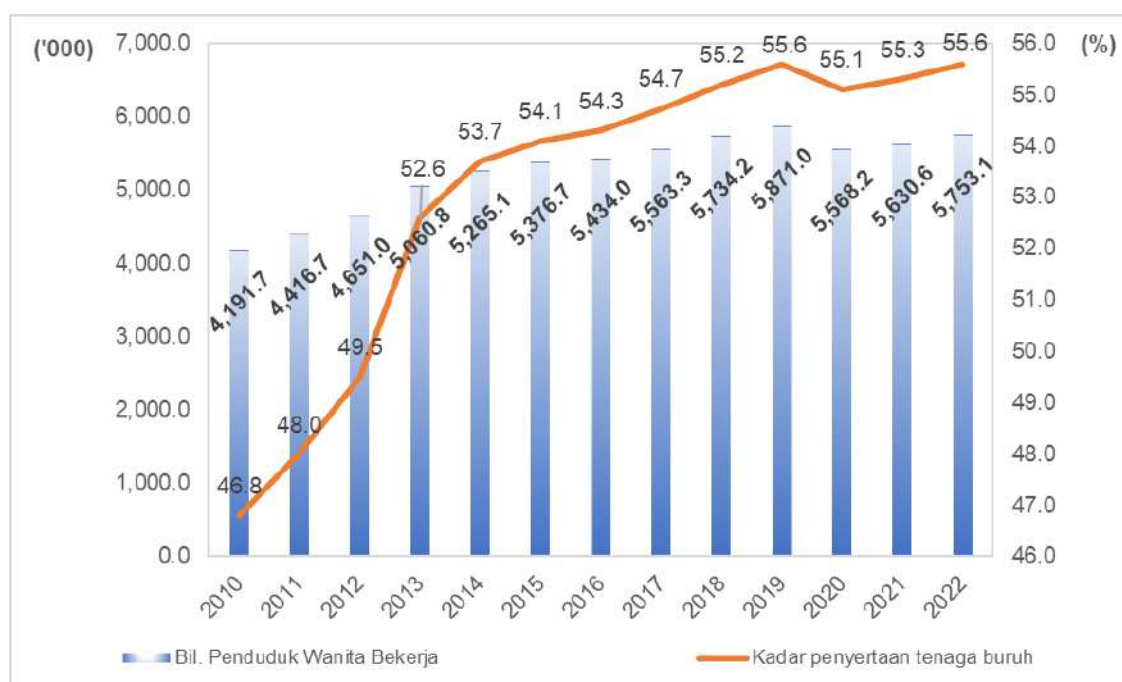
Biarpun berdepan dengan pertumbuhan global yang perlahan, ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2022 mencatatkan prestasi yang memberangsangkan iaitu 8.9 peratus, yang mana pemulihan tersebut didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh, prestasi eksport yang menggalakkan, dan dasar kerajaan yang menyokong kepada situasi tersebut. Walau bagaimanapun, Malaysia tetap menghadapi pelbagai cabaran seperti inflasi, gangguan rantai bekalan dan ketidakstabilan pasaran yang memerlukan dasar serta perancangan strategik yang teliti.

Selain daripada pelaksanaan dasar dan program ke arah pembangunan sosioekonomi negara yang mampan, Malaysia turut komited dalam memperkasakan peranan wanita dalam pembangunan negara seperti yang ditetapkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas, (RMKe-12) 2020-2025. Bagi tujuan ini, dua inisiatif utama telah diperkenalkan di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM) menerusi Jabatan Pembangunan Wanita (JPW) iaitu menggalakkan kesaksamaan gender dan memperkukuh undang-undang. Inisiatif ini bertujuan meningkatkan peluang wanita dalam pelbagai bidang termasuk pendidikan, ekonomi dan kepimpinan.

Agenda bagi pemerksaan wanita ini telah diterjemahkan dalam Belanjawan 2023, melalui pewujudan beberapa inisiatif seperti peruntukan Geran Penjagaan Kanak-Kanak untuk Wanita Kembali Bekerja, penyediaan garis panduan untuk pusat jagaan kanak-kanak, subsidi yuran taska serta pembinaan 80 taska dan tabika KEMAS termasuk 13 projek baharu. Justeru, pada 2023 JPW telah melaksanakan program membabitkan pemerksaan wanita yang merangkumi empat aspek iaitu Wanita dan Ekonomi, Wanita Selamat, Wanita Sejahtera serta Wanita dan Kepimpinan.

Berdasarkan statistik penduduk bagi tahun 2022, sebanyak 47.9 peratus penduduk adalah wanita iaitu 15.7 juta daripada 32.7 juta penduduk. Daripada 15.7 juta penduduk wanita tersebut, 5.8 juta adalah wanita bekerja dengan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh sebanyak 55.6 peratus (**Carta 1**). Pada masa yang sama, dapat dilihat bilangan wanita bekerja semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun kecuali pada tahun 2020 berikutan penularan COVID-19.

Carta 1: Penduduk Wanita Bekerja dan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia, 2010-2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

DOSM telah melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2023, bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih terperinci mengenai prestasi dan struktur ekonomi, sekaligus meningkatkan pemahaman tentang keadaan ekonomi negara. Data yang dikumpul menjadi asas penting kepada kerajaan, penggubal dasar dan penyelidik untuk membuat keputusan berasaskan maklumat dan membangunkan strategi yang berkesan untuk pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

Laporan ini membentangkan statistik utama berkaitan pertumbuhan milikan wanita berdasarkan penemuan Banci Ekonomi 2023. Ia merangkumi bilangan pertumbuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah serta aset tetap, yang meliputi 1,174 industri.

2. PRESTASI PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pertubuhan milikan wanita merujuk kepada pertubuhan perniagaan yang dimiliki oleh wanita. Ini termasuk perniagaan yang dimiliki sepenuhnya atau sebahagiannya oleh wanita. Penglibatan wanita adalah penting dalam menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi sesebuah negara. Ia memberikan impak positif yang meliputi aspek ekonomi, sosial dan budaya. Apabila wanita mengambil bahagian dalam ekonomi, ia membantu meningkatkan tahap produktiviti dan daya saing. Selain itu, wanita yang memiliki perniagaan dapat menyediakan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan, terutamanya untuk wanita lain. Keberadaan wanita juga membawa perspektif dan idea yang berbeza yang seterusnya mendorong inovasi dalam perniagaan.

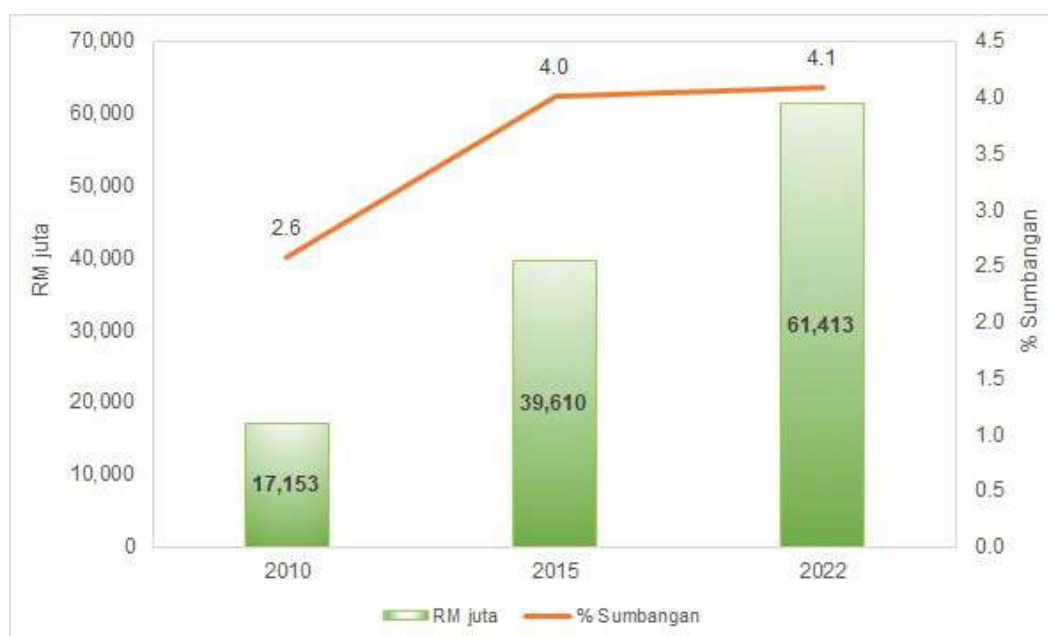
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Menyingkap evolusi milikan wanita di Malaysia, ianya mengalami perkembangan yang signifikan dari segi kuasa, penglibatan dan pengaruh mereka dalam pelbagai sektor. Pada zaman pramerdeka, wanita di Malaysia hanya memainkan peranan sebagai suri rumah atau penjaga rumah tangga dan keluarga. Bagi membantu keluarga, wanita hanya terlibat dalam pertanian dan kraftangan. Namun, selepas kemerdekaan pada 1957, pendidikan menjadi semakin penting dan tersedia untuk semua lapisan masyarakat termasuk wanita. Ini telah membantu meningkatkan kesedaran wanita tentang hak-hak mereka dan membuka peluang untuk memainkan peranan yang lebih besar dalam masyarakat. Dari sudut pekerjaan, ramai wanita mula memasuki tenaga kerja dalam bidang pendidikan dan kejururawatan pada tahun 1970-an.

Lanjutan itu, sekitar tahun 1980-an hingga 1990-an, dengan adanya dasar-dasar pembangunan ekonomi termasuk Dasar Pembangunan Wanita yang diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan, telah membuka lebih banyak peluang kepada wanita untuk terlibat dalam perniagaan dan industri. Tambahan pula, wanita mula memainkan peranan aktif dalam politik dan memegang jawatan penting. Kesedaran hak asasi yang semakin meningkat dan gerakan feminisme telah membantu mereka menuntut lebih banyak hak dan peluang.

Sehingga kini, lebih ramai wanita terlibat sebagai pemimpin dalam sektor korporat dan kerajaan serta berjaya dalam bidang keusahawanan. Sumbangan nilai ditambah milikan wanita dalam keseluruhan ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan 4.1 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding tahun 2010 iaitu 2.6 peratus (**Carta 2**). Peningkatan ini seiring dengan pertambahan tenaga kerja yang mencatatkan 9.8 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Carta 2: Sumbangan Milikan Wanita kepada Ekonomi Malaysia, 2010, 2015 dan 2022

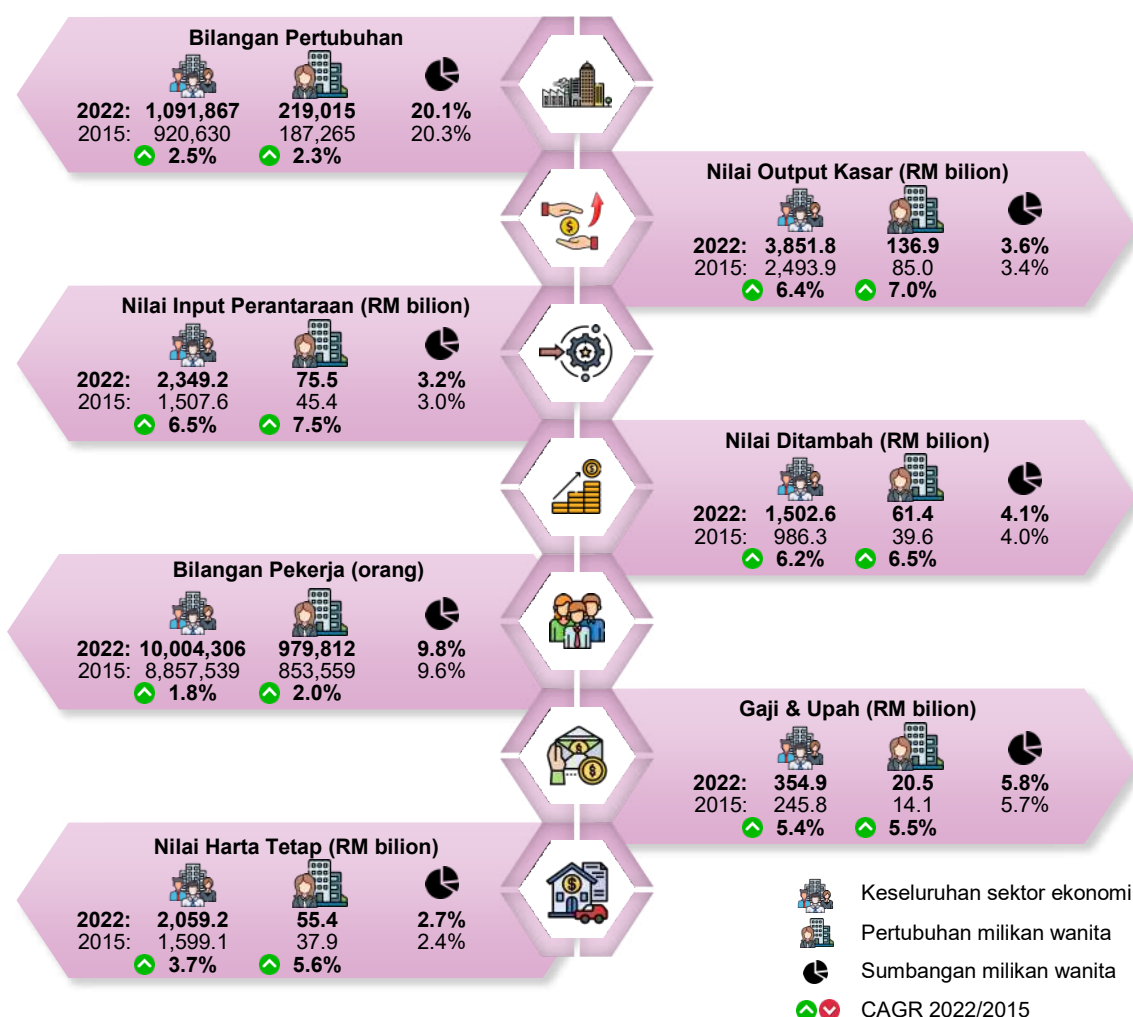


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Berdasarkan dapatan Banci Ekonomi 2023, terdapat sebanyak 219,015 pertubuhan milikan wanita yang menyumbang 20.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan pertubuhan dalam ekonomi. Nilai output kasar dan nilai ditambah yang dijana oleh pertubuhan milikan wanita masing-masing berjumlah RM136.9 bilion (3.6%) dan RM61.4 bilion (4.1%). Nilai input perantaraan pula meningkat daripada RM45.4 bilion kepada RM75.5 bilion, mencerminkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 7.5 peratus bagi tempoh 2015 hingga 2022. Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam pertubuhan milikan wanita adalah seramai 979,812 orang (9.8%) dengan gaji & upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM20.5 bilion (5.8%). Nilai harta tetap pertubuhan milikan wanita pula direkodkan sebanyak RM55.4 bilion atau 2.7 peratus seperti di **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Perangkaan Utama Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita, 2015 dan 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

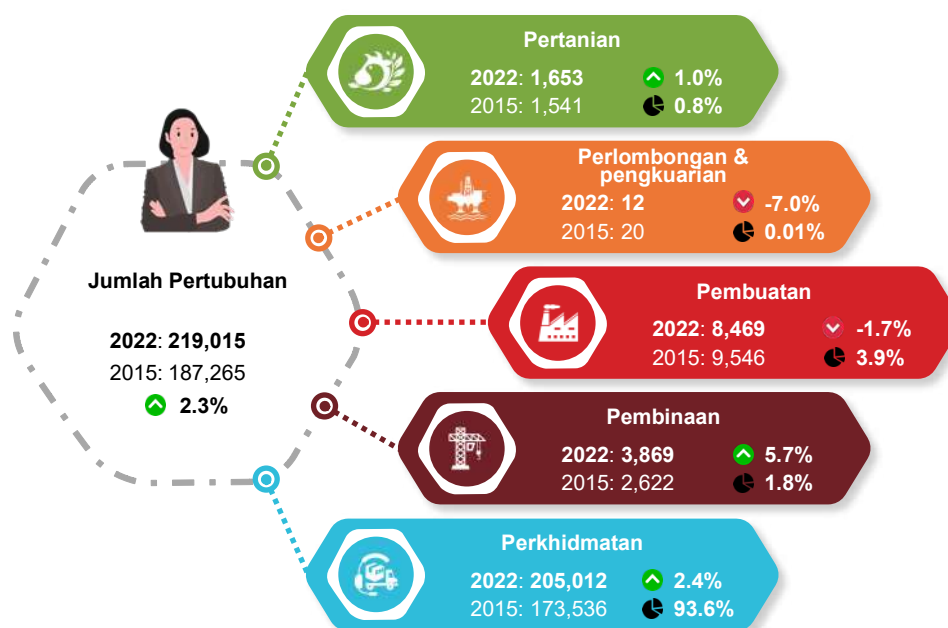
3. BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN

3.1 Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor

Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita pada tahun 2022 ialah 219,015 pertubuhan berbanding 187,265 pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 2.3 peratus. Daripada jumlah tersebut, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan sumbangan tertinggi 93.6 peratus (205,012 pertubuhan), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan 3.9 peratus (8,469 pertubuhan), sektor Pembinaan 1.8 peratus (3,869 pertubuhan), sektor Pertanian 0.8 peratus (1,653 pertubuhan) dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian 0.01 peratus (12 pertubuhan).

Dari segi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan, sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan yang tertinggi iaitu 5.7 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (2.4%) dan sektor Pertanian (1.0%) seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



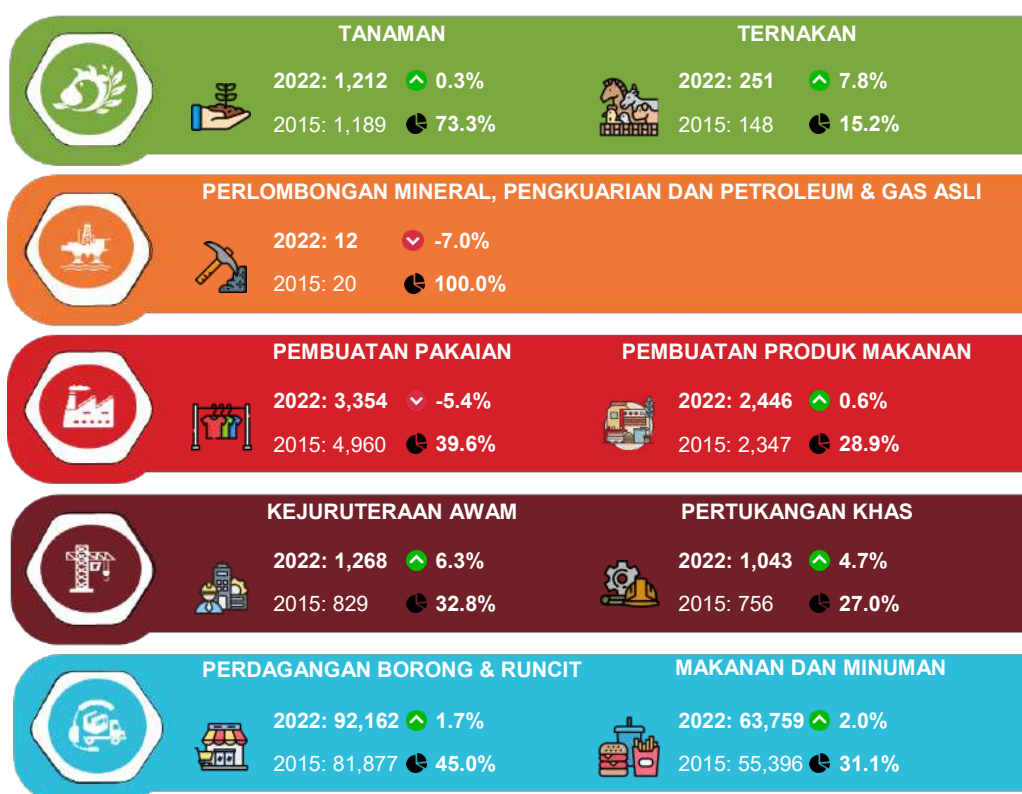
▲▼ CAGR 2022/2015
📊 Sumbangan 2022

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Penemuan mengikut subsektor pula menunjukkan lebih daripada 50.0 peratus pertumbuhan milikan wanita terlibat dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit (sumbangan: 45.0%) dan Makanan & minuman (sumbangan: 31.1%) (**Paparan 3**). Sementara itu, subsektor Maklumat dan komunikasi menunjukkan pertumbuhan tertinggi dengan purata pertumbuhan tahunan 31.8 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Penginapan (CAGR: 21.8%) dan subsektor Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal (CAGR: 7.2%).

Pada tahun 2022, subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit di Malaysia dipacu oleh pertumbuhan pesat dalam industri e-dagang, barangan pengguna bergerak pantas (FMCG), teknologi dan elektronik, automotif, serta fesyen dan tekstil. Perkara ini jelas dapat dilihat berdasarkan peningkatan ketara dalam penggunaan internet serta permintaan yang semakin tinggi terhadap barangan keperluan harian, peranti teknologi, kenderaan dan pakaian.

Paparan 3: Bilangan Pertumbuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022



 CAGR 2022/2015
 Sumbangan 2022

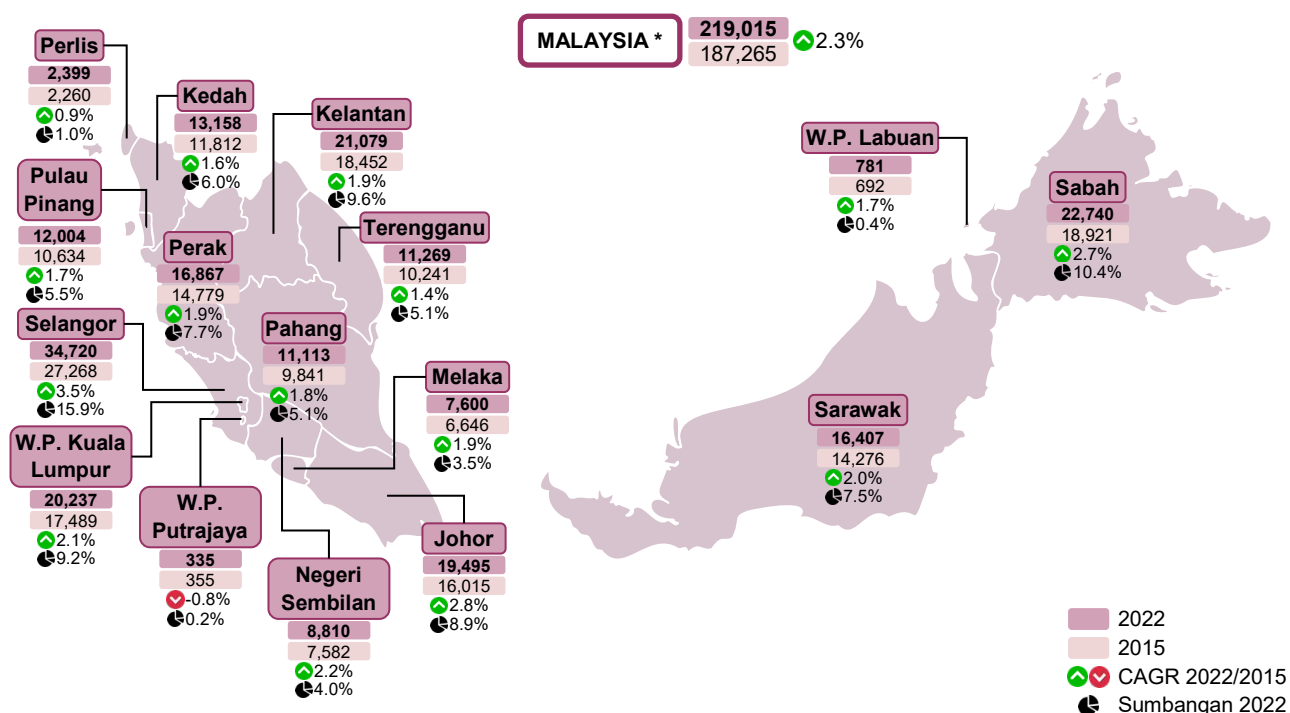
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

3.2 Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Negeri

Selangor kekal sebagai negeri teratas dengan bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita tertinggi pada tahun 2022, yang menyumbang 15.9 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan 219,015 pertubuhan. Ini diikuti oleh Sabah dengan 22,740 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 10.4%), Kelantan dengan 21,079 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 9.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur 20,237 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 9.2%) dan Johor 19,495 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 8.9%). Kelima-lima negeri ini menyumbang lebih dari separuh daripada jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan milikan wanita di Malaysia.

Selain itu, Selangor turut merekodkan pertumbuhan tertinggi dengan purata pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 3.5 peratus, yang mana bilangan pertubuhan meningkat kepada 34,720 pada tahun 2022 berbanding 27,268 pada tahun 2015. Ini diikuti oleh Johor dengan pertumbuhan tahunan 2.8 peratus. Sementara itu, W.P. Putrajaya mengalami penurunan sebanyak 0.8 peratus, dengan mencatatkan 335 pertubuhan berbanding 355 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Penurunan ini berkemungkinan disebabkan oleh kesan pasca Pandemik COVID-19, terutamanya ke atas perniagaan kecil milikan wanita, yang menghadapi cabaran besar seperti kekurangan pelanggan, kos operasi yang tinggi dan gangguan rantai bekalan. Selain itu, pertumbuhan ekonomi di kawasan ini dilihat lebih mencabar berbanding lokasi lain yang lebih komersial menyebabkan kesukaran untuk perniagaan baharu berkembang (**Paparan 4**).

Paparan 4: Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



Nota: * termasuk bilangan pertubuhan untuk Supra

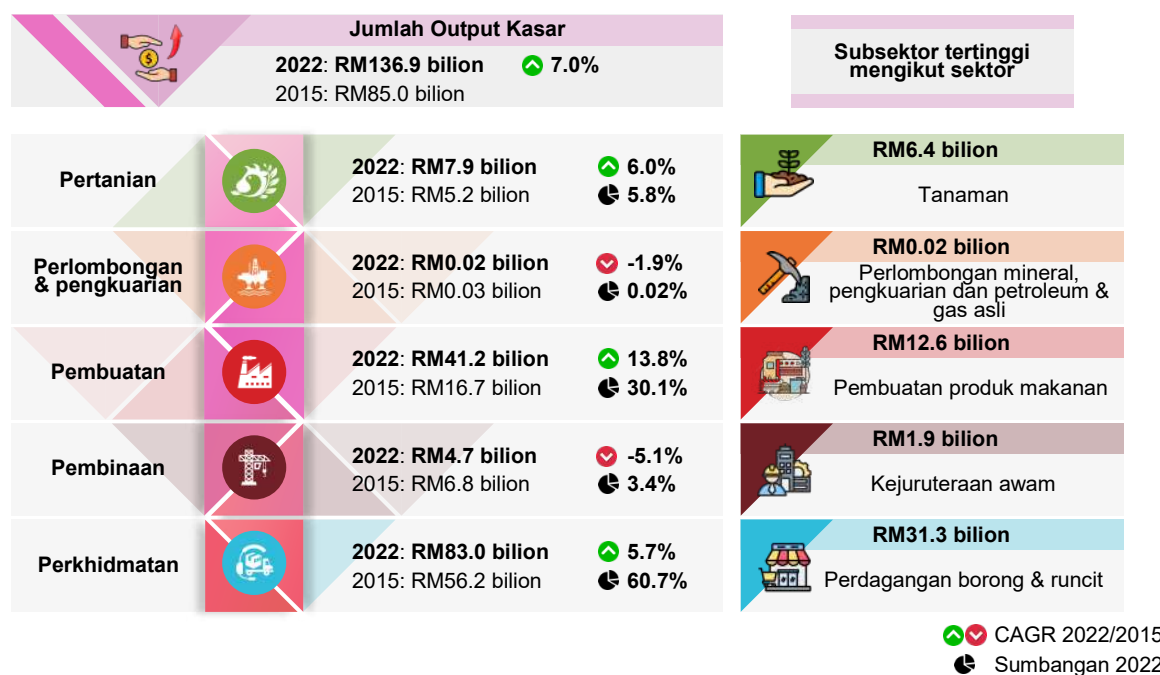
4. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

4.1 Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor

Nilai output kasar yang dijana oleh pertubuhan milikan wanita berjumlah RM136.9 bilion pada tahun 2022, menyumbang sebanyak 3.6 peratus kepada keseluruhan sektor ekonomi di Malaysia. Sektor Perkhidmatan menjana nilai output kasar tertinggi iaitu RM83.0 bilion atau sumbangan 60.7 peratus, dan subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit merupakan pemangkin dengan sumbangan 37.7 peratus (RM31.3 bilion). Output kasar sektor Pembuatan pula menyumbang 30.1 peratus, yang mana subsektor Pembuatan produk makanan menjadi penyumbang utama kepada sektor ini, iaitu RM12.6 bilion (sumbangan: 30.7%).

Output kasar yang dijana oleh pertubuhan milikan wanita pada tahun 2022 mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh 7.0 peratus berbanding tahun 2015. Sektor Pembuatan menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan yang tertinggi iaitu 13.8 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian (6.0%) dan sektor Perkhidmatan (5.7%) (**Paparan 5**).

Paparan 5: Nilai Output Kasar Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

4.2 Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Negeri

Negeri yang menjana nilai output kasar tertinggi pada 2022 ialah Selangor iaitu RM39.6 bilion (sumbangan: 28.9%), dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 8.7 peratus meningkat daripada RM22.1 bilion yang direkodkan pada tahun 2015. Mengikuti Selangor, Johor menyumbang 16.6 peratus dengan output kasar berjumlah RM22.8 bilion. Seterusnya, W.P. Kuala Lumpur menjana RM20.1 bilion (sumbangan: 14.7%). Secara kolektif, ketiga-tiga negeri ini menyumbang 60.2 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan output kasar, dengan jumlah RM82.5 bilion.

Walaupun Perak bukan merupakan negeri penyumbang terbesar kepada keseluruhan output kasar, namun ia menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan output kasar tertinggi iaitu 12.5 peratus, mencapai RM6.7 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM3.0 bilion pada tahun 2015. Selain itu, kadar pertumbuhan tahunan yang ketara turut direkodkan bagi Johor iaitu 11.6 peratus (2015: RM10.6 bilion) dan W.P. Labuan 10.4 peratus (2015: RM0.2 bilion) (**Paparan 6**).

Paparan 6: Nilai Output Kasar Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Sumbangan 2022

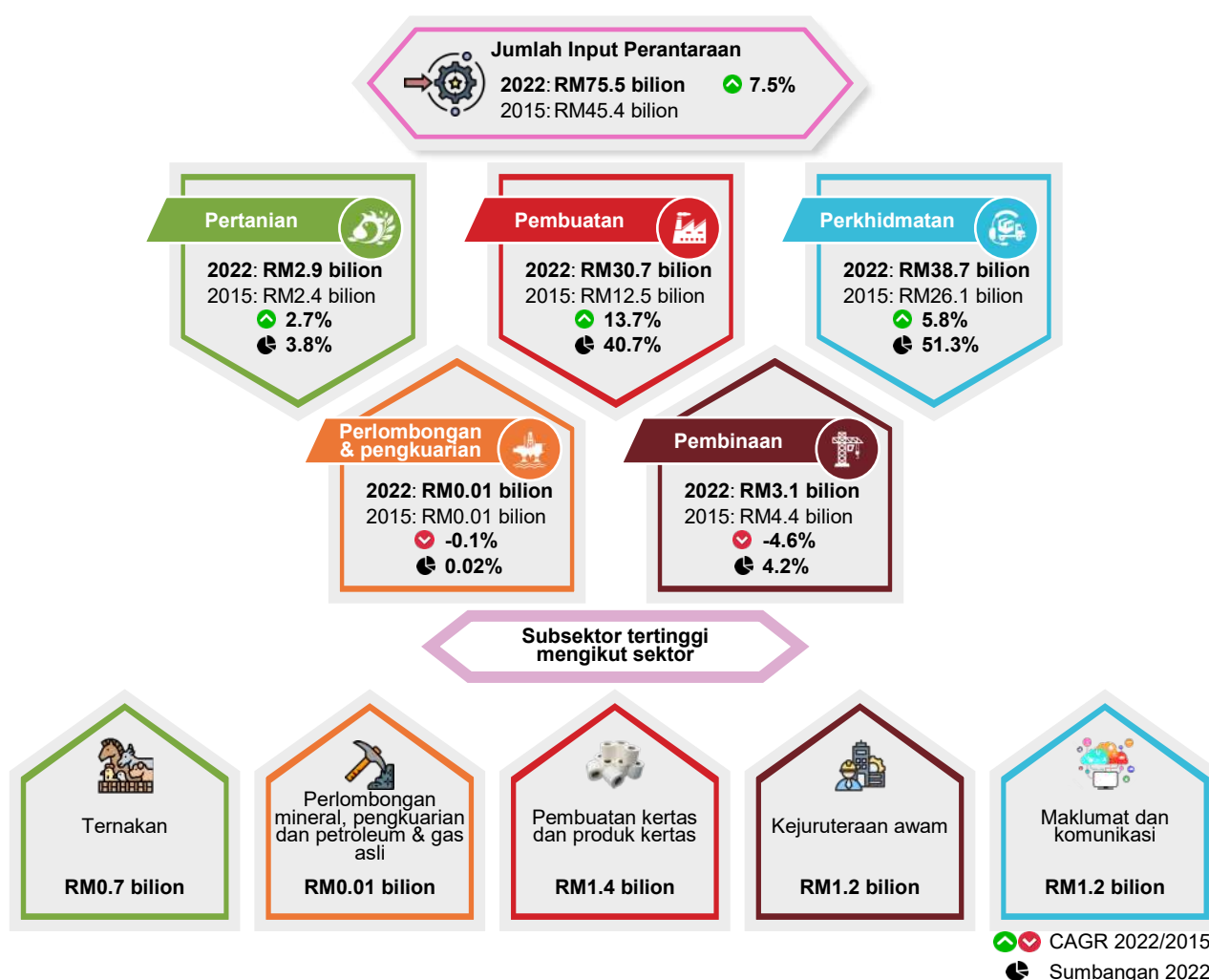
5. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

5.1 Nilai Input Perantara mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor

Nilai input perantara bagi pertubuhan milikan wanita merekodkan RM75.4 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM45.4 bilion pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 7.5 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 7**. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu oleh sektor Pembuatan yang meningkat 13.7 peratus kepada RM30.7 bilion berbanding RM12.5 bilion pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan dalam sektor Pembuatan disumbangkan oleh subsektor Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas yang mengalami kenaikan 39.7 peratus bagi mencapai RM1.4 bilion.

Selain itu, sektor Perkhidmatan turut menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang positif iaitu 5.8 peratus, dengan jumlah RM38.7 bilion pada tahun 2022. Subsektor yang menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ini ialah subsektor Maklumat dan komunikasi dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 29.8 peratus. Kedua-dua sektor iaitu sektor Pembuatan dan sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 92.0 peratus daripada jumlah input perantara pertubuhan milikan wanita.

Paparan 7: Nilai Input Perantara Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022



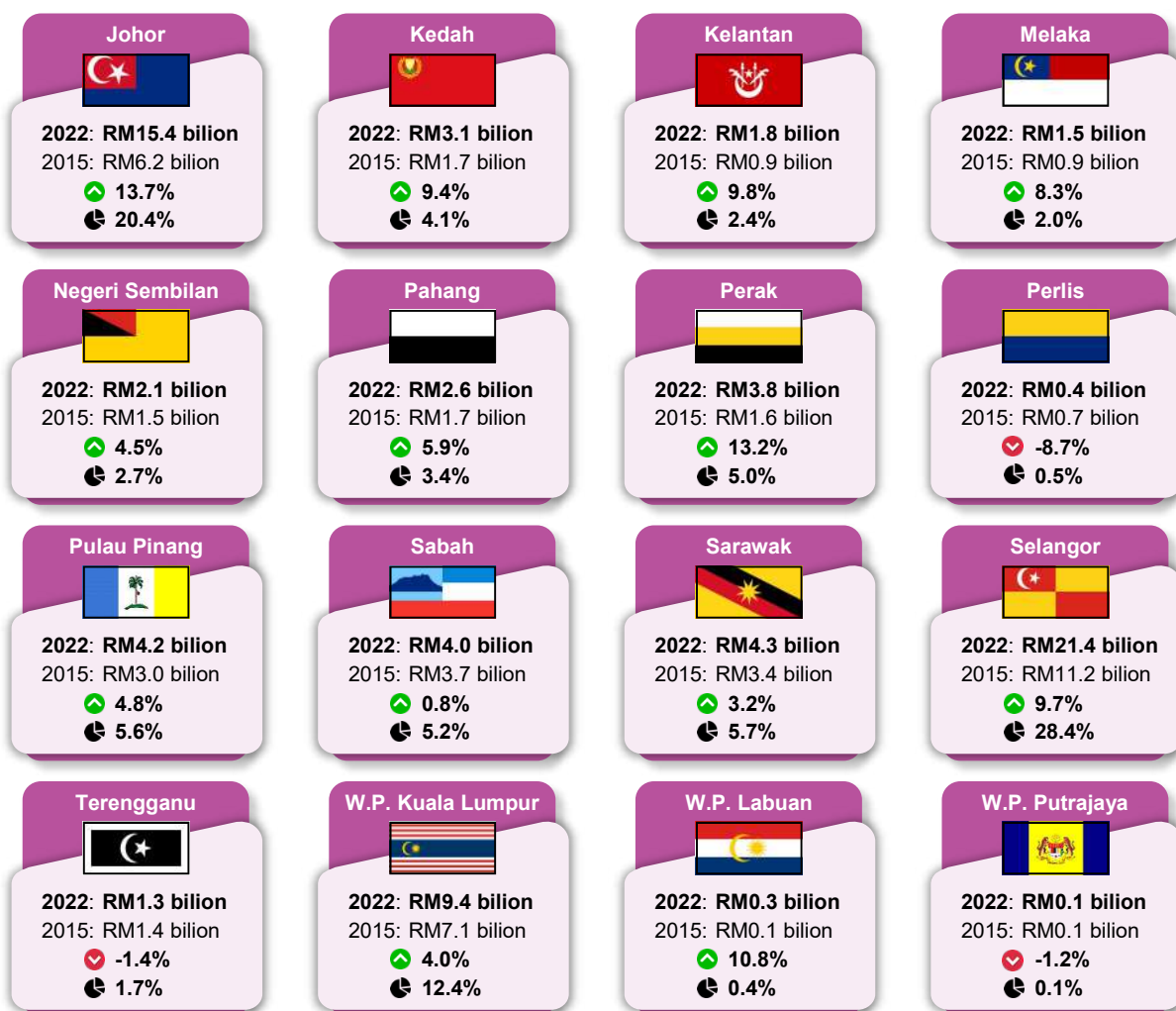
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

5.2 Nilai Input Perantaraan mengikut Negeri

Selangor merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada input perantaraan, iaitu 28.4 peratus dengan nilai RM21.4 bilion, meningkat 9.7 peratus pada 2022 berbanding banciaan sebelumnya (2015: RM11.2 bilion), diikuti oleh Johor 20.4 peratus dengan kadar pertumbuhan 13.7 peratus mencatat RM15.4 bilion. Seterusnya, W.P. Kuala Lumpur menyumbang 12.4 peratus, dengan nilai RM9.4 bilion pada tahun 2022. Ketiga-tiga negeri ini menyumbang 61.2 peratus daripada jumlah input perantaraan dalam pertumbuhan milikan wanita.

Johor mencatatkan purata pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi 13.7 peratus (RM15.4 bilion) pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada RM6.2 bilion pada tahun 2015. Perak turut merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu 13.2 peratus (2022: RM3.8 bilion) berbanding RM1.6 bilion yang direkodkan pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 8**).

Paparan 8: Nilai Input Perantaraan Pertumbuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



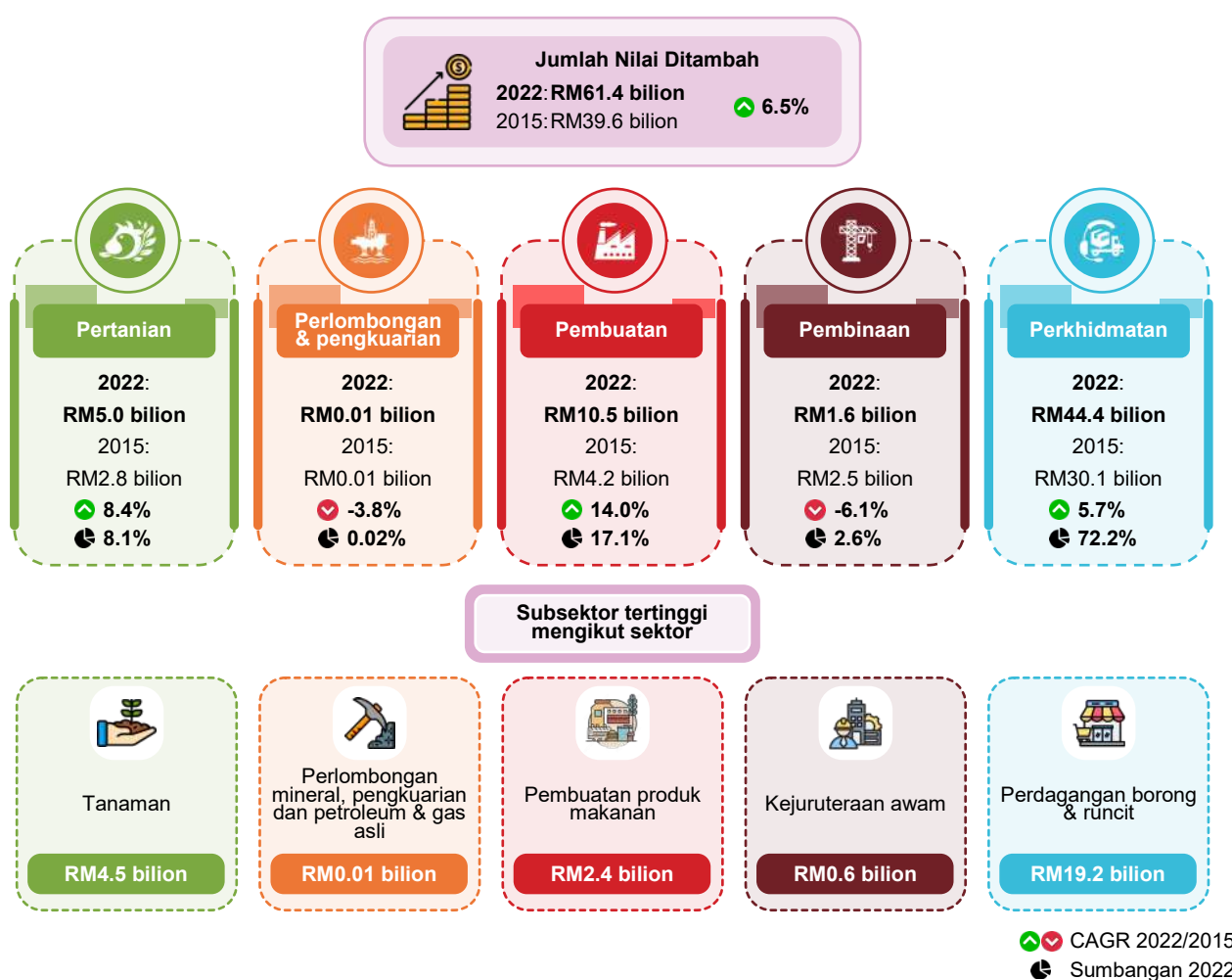
CAGR 2022/2015
 Sumbangan 2022

6 NILAI DITAMBAH

6.1 Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor

Nilai ditambah bagi pertubuhan milikan wanita meningkat 6.5 peratus setiap tahun, peningkatan sebanyak RM21.8 bilion kepada RM61.4 bilion yang dicatatkan pada 2022 (2015: RM39.6 bilion). Penyumbang utama kepada nilai ditambah adalah sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan 72.2 peratus atau RM44.4 bilion dan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 5.7 peratus. Manakala, sektor Pembuatan dan Pertanian masing-masing menyumbang RM10.5 bilion (sumbangan: 17.1%) dan RM5.0 bilion (sumbangan: 8.1%) (**Paparan 9**).

Paparan 9: Nilai Ditambah Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022

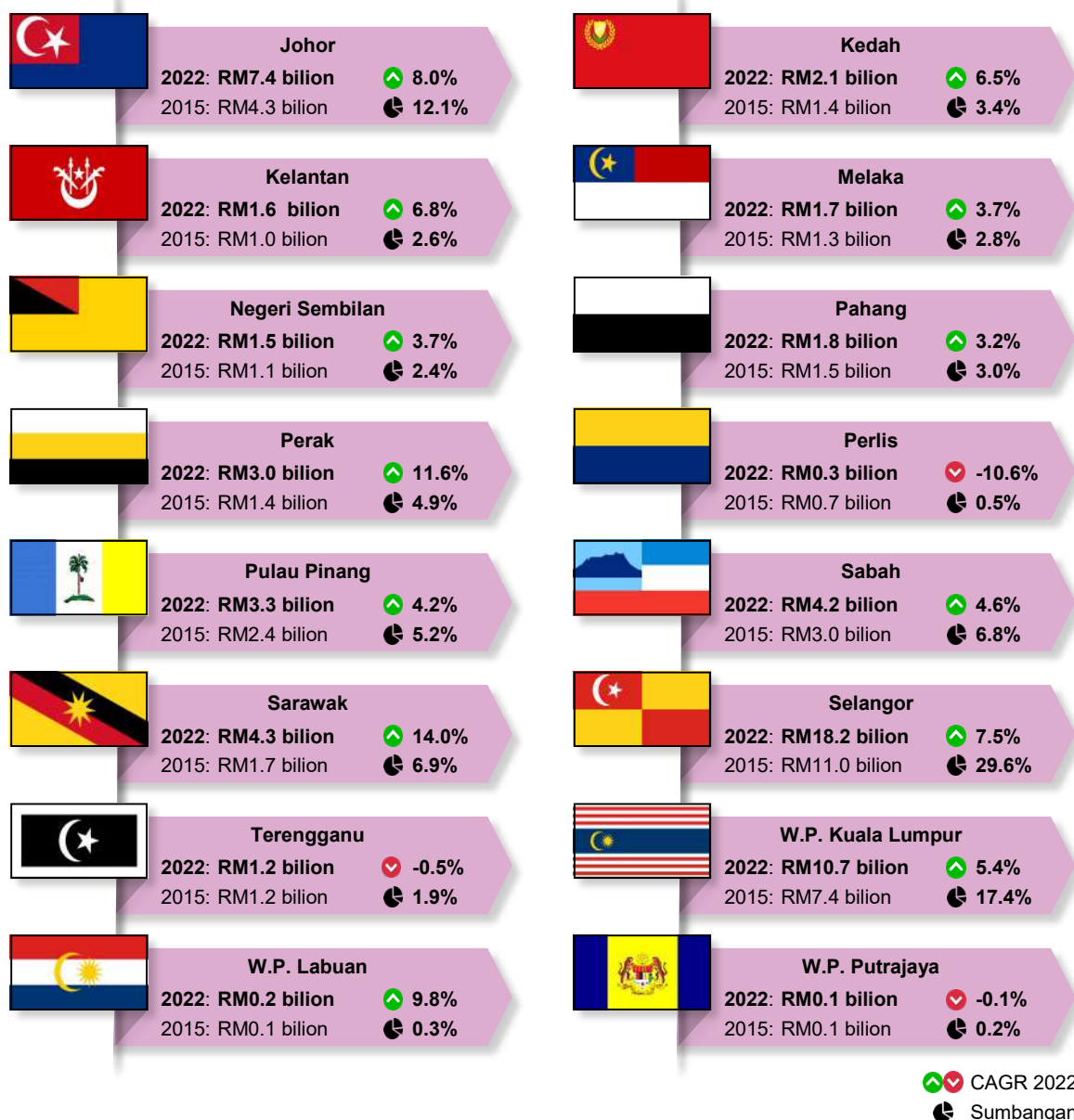


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

6.2 Nilai Ditambah mengikut Negeri

Selangor menyumbang nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM18.2 bilion, mewakili 29.6 peratus pada tahun 2022, diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan RM10.7 bilion (sumbangan: 17.4%) dan Johor dengan RM7.4 bilion (sumbangan: 12.1%). Tiga negeri teratas ini menyumbang 59.1 peratus kepada keseluruhan nilai ditambah bagi pertubuhan milikan wanita. Sementara itu, Sarawak mengalami kadar pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi iaitu 14.0 peratus, RM4.3 bilion pada tahun 2022 daripada RM1.7 bilion pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 10**).

Paparan 10: Nilai Ditambah Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



7. PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH

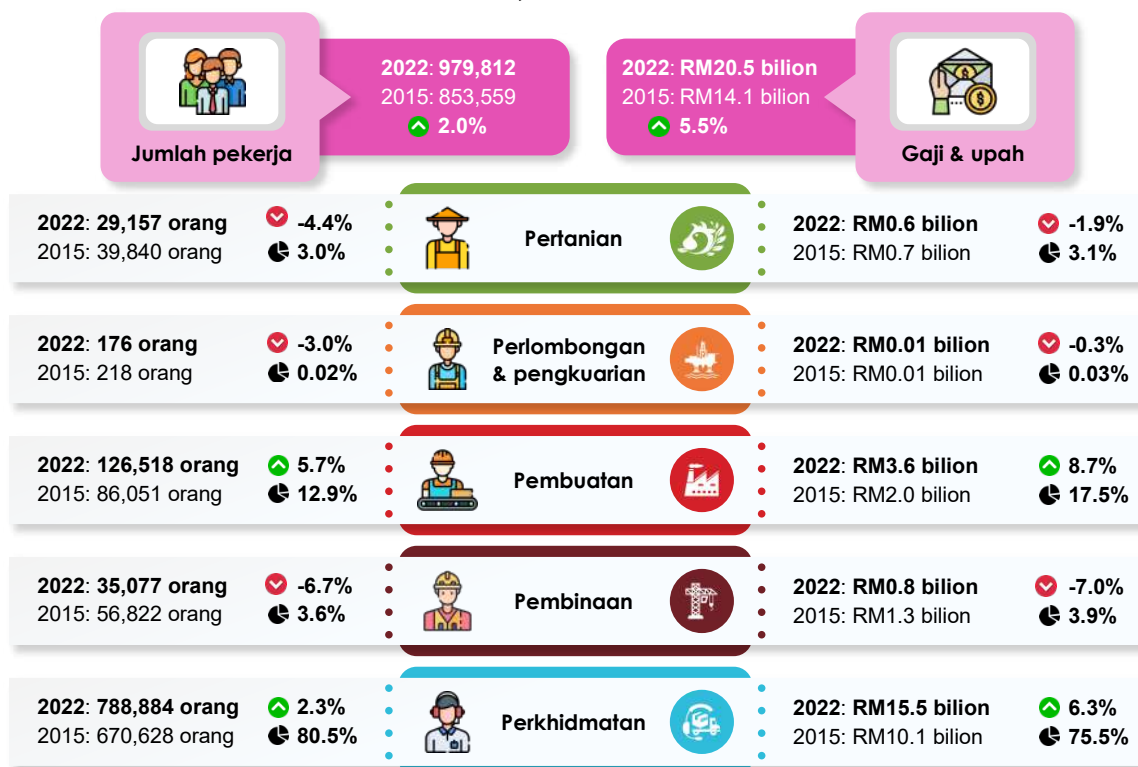
7.1 Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Sektor

Jumlah bilangan pekerja pada tahun 2022 adalah seramai 979,812 orang dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.0 peratus (2015: 853,559 orang). Sektor Perkhidmatan menerajui dengan 788,884 orang (sumbangan: 80.5%).

Jumlah gaji & upah pada tahun 2022 adalah RM20.5 bilion dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 5.5 peratus, meningkat daripada RM14.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai gaji & upah tertinggi dengan RM15.5 bilion (sumbangan: 75.5%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan RM3.6 bilion (sumbangan: 17.5%).

Dari aspek purata gaji & upah, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menunjukkan purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi iaitu RM2,675, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan masing-masing dengan nilai RM2,628 dan RM2,156 (**Paparan 11**).

Paparan 11: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Sumbangan 2022

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

7.2 Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Kategori Pekerja

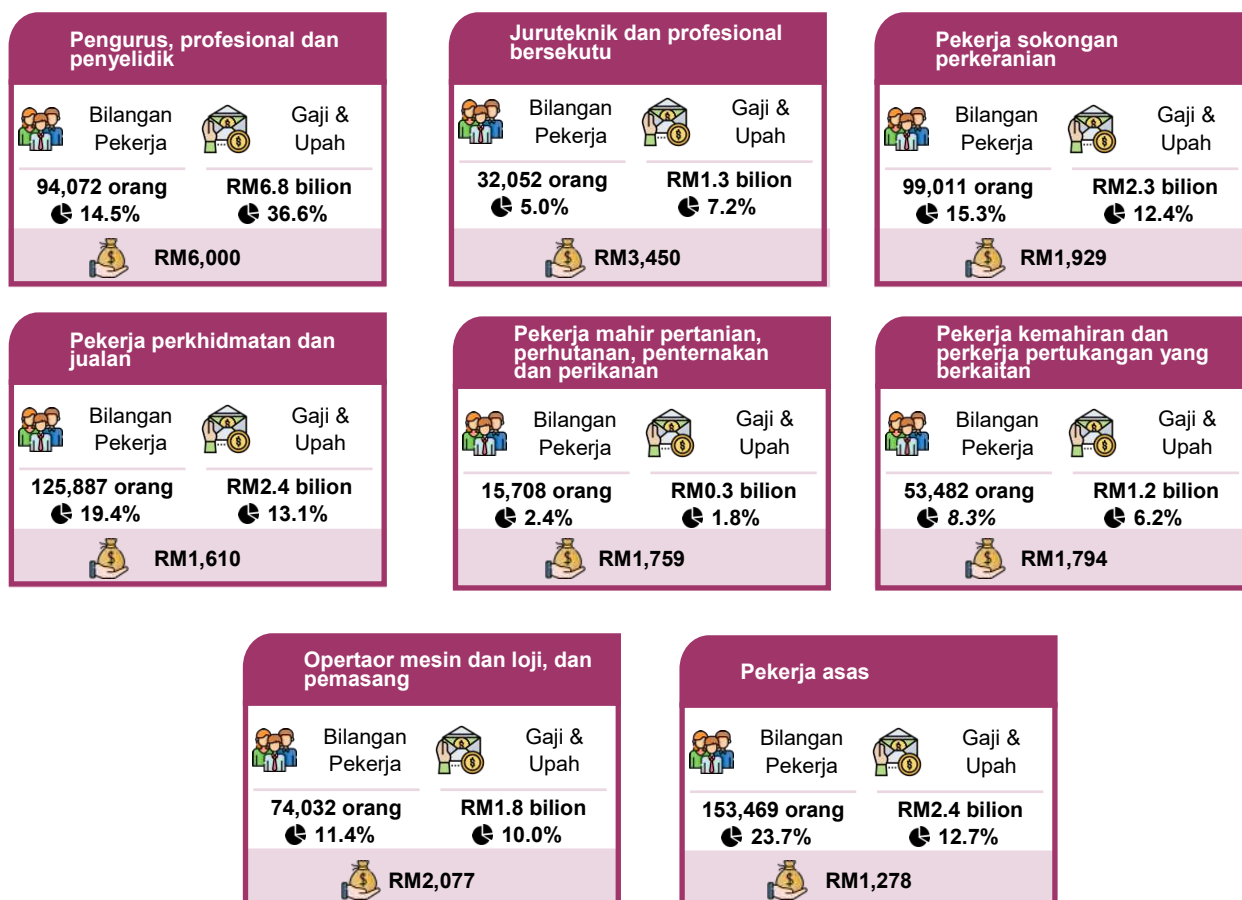
Pertubuhan milikan wanita menggajikan pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa berjumlah 647,713 orang (sumbangan: 66.1%), manakala pekerja bergaji sambilan 194,099 orang (sumbangan: 19.8%). Baki 14.1 peratus adalah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji yang berjumlah 138,000 orang.

Pekerja asas merupakan segmen tenaga kerja terbesar dengan sumbangan 23.7 peratus, berjumlah 153,469 orang. Ini diikuti oleh kategori Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan dengan sumbangan 19.4 peratus (125,887 orang).

Jumlah gaji & upah tertinggi dibayar kepada Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik bernilai RM6.8 bilion (sumbangan: 36.6%). Tambahan pula, sejumlah RM2.4 bilion atau 13.1 peratus dibayar kepada Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan. Manakala, 12.7 peratus atau RM2.4 bilion gaji & upah diterima oleh Pekerja asas.

Kategori Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik menerima purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM6,000. Ini diikuti oleh Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu dengan purata RM3,450 sebulan (**Paparan 12**).

Paparan 12: Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022

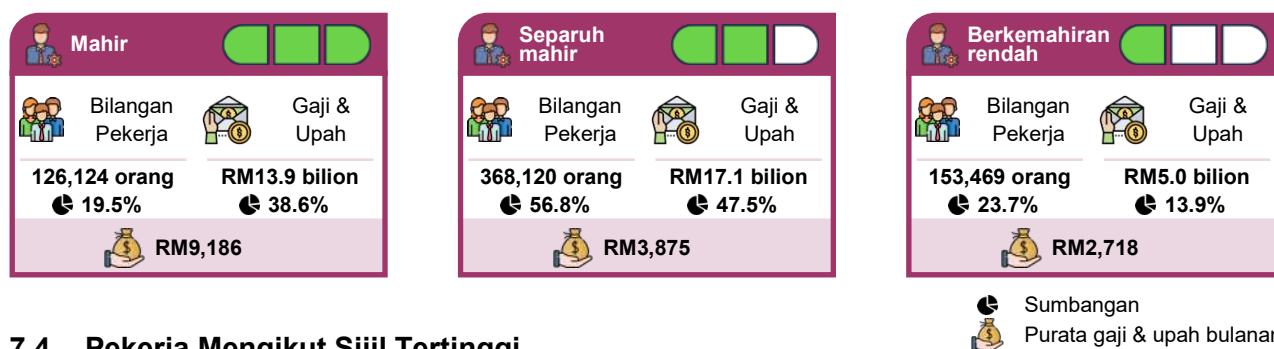


 Sumbangan 2022
 Purata gaji & upah bulanan

7.3 Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Kategori Kemahiran

Dari segi pekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran, pekerja separuh mahir merekodkan jumlah tertinggi iaitu 368,120 orang (sumbangan: 56.8%), diikuti pekerja berkemahiran rendah seramai 153,469 orang (sumbangan: 23.7%) dan pekerja mahir dengan 126,124 orang (sumbangan: 19.5%). Gaji & upah bernilai RM17.1 bilion (sumbangan: 47.5%) dibayar kepada pekerja separuh mahir pada tahun 2022, manakala pekerja mahir menerima RM13.9 bilion (sumbangan: 38.6%) dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah menerima RM5.0 bilion (sumbangan: 13.9%). Purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi yang diterima oleh pekerja mahir merekodkan RM9,186 sebulan. Ini diikuti oleh pekerja separuh mahir dengan nilai RM3,875 sebulan dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah pada RM2,718 sebulan (**Paparan 13**).

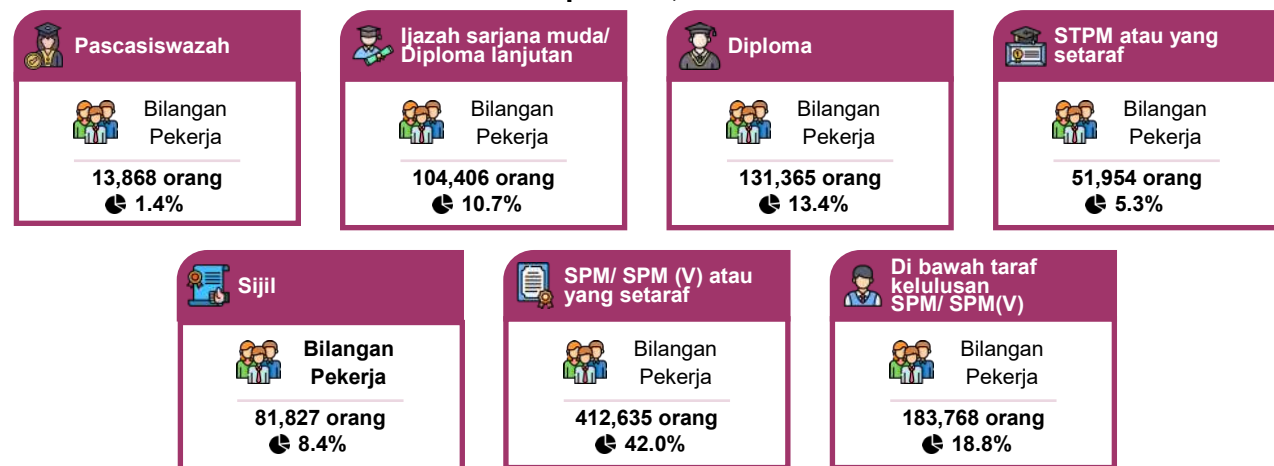
Paparan 13: Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Kategori Kemahiran, 2022



7.4 Pekerja Mengikut Sijil Tertinggi

Pekerja yang mempunyai kelayakan Pascasiswazah berjumlah 13,868 orang dan yang mempunyai kelayakan Ijazah sarjana muda/ Diploma lanjutan atau setaraf adalah seramai 104,406 orang. Sementara itu, pekerja yang mempunyai kelayakan SPM/ SPM (V) atau yang setaraf menyumbang 42.0 peratus, iaitu seramai 412,635 orang. Ini diikuti oleh pekerja yang mempunyai kelayakan di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM/ SPM (V) berjumlah 183,768 orang (sumbangan: 18.8%) seperti dalam **Paparan 14**.

Paparan 14: Bilangan Pekerja Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh, 2022



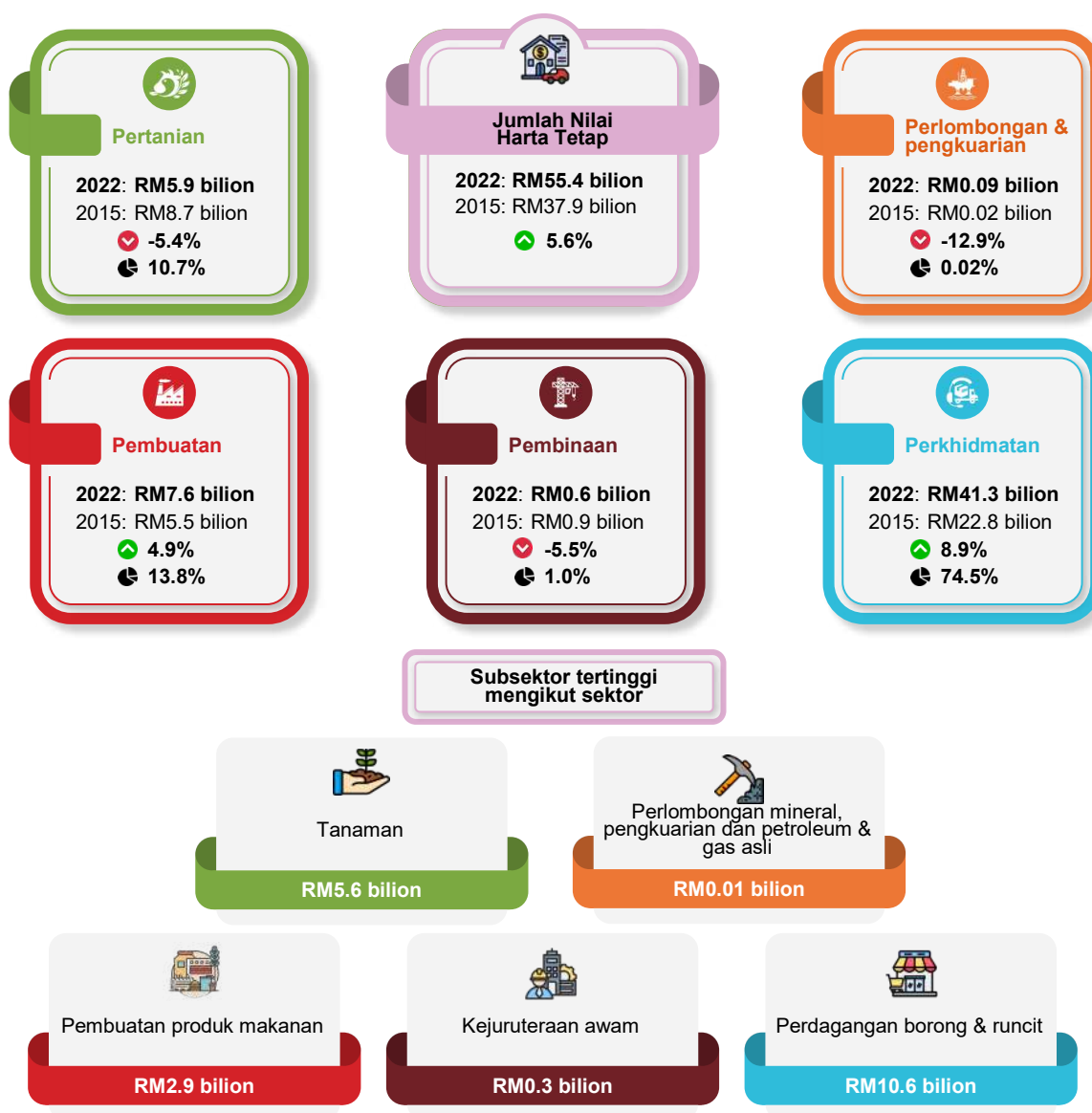
Sumbangan 2022

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

8. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Nilai harta tetap bagi pertubuhan milik wanita menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.6 peratus secara tahunan daripada RM37.9 bilion pada tahun 2015 kepada RM55.4 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan yang mencatatkan nilai harta tetap tertinggi berjumlah RM41.3 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM22.8 bilion pada tahun 2015. Seterusnya, sektor Pembuatan dengan nilai harta tetap sebanyak RM7.6 bilion, sektor Pertanian mencatatkan RM5.9 bilion dan sektor Pembinaan dengan nilai RM0.6 bilion. Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan nilai harta tetap RM0.09 bilion seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Paparan 15**.

Paparan 15: Nilai Harta Tetap Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Sumbangan 2022

9. PERTUBUHAN PERUSAHAAN KECIL DAN SEDERHANA (PKS) MILIKAN WANITA

Pada tahun 2022, terdapat 185,582 pertubuhan PKS yang dimiliki oleh wanita, mewakili 17.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan pertubuhan di Malaysia. Daripada jumlah tersebut, 171,800 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 92.6%) terlibat dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, diikuti oleh 8,359 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 4.5%) dalam sektor Pembuatan. Selebihnya, sebanyak 5,423 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 2.9%) terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan, Pertanian serta Perlombongan & Pengkuarian.

Bagi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan, sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi sebanyak 5.9 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian 0.8 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 16**.

Pertubuhan PKS yang dimiliki wanita ini menjana output kasar bernilai RM89.3 bilion dan nilai ditambah RM44.3 bilion, yang masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 3.7 peratus dan 4.1 peratus setiap tahun. Selain itu, pertubuhan milikan wanita PKS menggajikan 833,311 orang dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 0.9 peratus. Bagi gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap pula, ia mencatatkan RM16.2 bilion dan RM39.7 bilion dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan masing-masing meningkat 4.5 peratus dan 3.4 peratus.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 16: Statistik Utama PKS Milikan Wanita, 2022

	 Jumlah	 Pertanian	 Perlombongan & pengkuanan	 Pembuatan	 Pembinaan	 Perkhidmatan
 Bilangan Pertubuhan	185,582 186,930 ▼ -0.1%	1,579 1,498 ▲ 0.8% ● 0.9%	12 20 ▼ -7.0% ● 0.01%	8,359 9,519 ▼ -1.8% ● 4.5%	3,832 2,570 ▲ 5.9% ● 2.0%	171,800 173,323 ▼ -0.1% ● 92.6%
 Nilai Output Kasar (RM bilion)	89.3 69.2 ▲ 3.7%	4.0 3.0 ▲ 4.2% ● 4.5%	0.02 0.03 ▼ -1.9% ● 0.03%	17.5 11.0 ▲ 6.8% ● 19.5%	3.0 3.9 ▼ -3.5% ● 3.4%	64.8 51.3 ▲ 3.4% ● 72.6%
 Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	45.0 35.7 ▲ 3.3%	1.7 1.4 ▲ 2.7% ● 3.7%	0.01 0.01 ▼ -0.1% ● 0.03%	12.3 8.2 ▲ 6.0% ● 27.4%	2.0 2.5 ▼ -3.3% ● 4.4%	29.0 23.6 ▲ 3.0% ● 64.5%
 Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	44.3 33.5 ▲ 4.1%	2.4 1.6 ▲ 5.4% ● 5.3%	0.01 0.01 ▼ -3.8% ● 0.02%	5.1 2.8 ▲ 9.0 ● 11.6%	1.0 1.4 ▼ -3.9% ● 2.3%	35.8 27.7 ▲ 3.7% ● 80.8%
 Bilangan Pekerja	833,311 781,438 ▲ 0.9%	18,312 29,612 ▼ -6.6% ● 2.2%	176 218 ▼ -3.0% ● 0.02%	89,998 68,426 ▲ 4.0% ● 10.8%	27,088 37,536 ▼ -4.6% ● 3.3%	697,737 645,646 ▲ 1.1% ● 83.7%
 Gaji & Upah (RM bilion)	16.2 11.9 ▲ 4.5%	0.4 0.5 ▼ -3.7% ● 2.6%	0.005 0.005 ▼ -0.3% ● 0.03%	2.3 1.3 ▲ 8.2% ● 14.3%	0.5 0.8 ▼ -6.3% ● 3.0%	12.9 9.2 ▲ 5.0% ● 80.1%
 Nilai Harta Tetap (RM bilion)	39.7 31.3 ▲ 3.4%	2.6 6.9 ▼ -13.0% ● 6.6%	0.009 0.02 ▼ -12.9% ● 0.02%	3.9 3.6 ▲ 0.8% ● 9.7%	0.4 0.6 ▼ -6.4% ● 1.0%	32.8 20.1 ▲ 7.2% ● 82.7%

2022 ▲ ▼ CAGR 2022/2015
2015 ● Sumbangan 2022

10. PRESTASI MENGIKUT NEGERI

10.1 Johor

Johor merekodkan 19,495 pertubuhan milikan wanita pada tahun 2022 berbanding 16,015 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini didorong terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan 17,936 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 92.0%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 1,092 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 5.6%) dan Pertanian sebanyak 258 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 1.3%).

Output kasar mencatatkan RM22.8 bilion pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada RM10.6 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang utama, dengan merekodkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM15.4 bilion (sumbangan: 67.5%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (sumbangan: 26.9%). Sementara itu, bilangan pekerja mencatatkan 108,478 orang pada tahun 2022 dengan sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi iaitu 65.8 peratus (71,330 orang). Seiring dengan bilangan pekerja, sektor Perkhidmatan mendahului gaji & upah dengan RM1.3 bilion (sumbangan: 52.6%) dan sektor Pembuatan RM1.0 bilion (sumbangan: 41.6%) (**Paparan 17**).

Paparan 17: Statistik Utama Johor mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita*	19,495 16,015	22,778.4 10,575.4	15,361.9 6,247.5	7,416.6 4,327.9	108,478 101,033	2,379.6 1,961.9	6,735.2 7,523.6
 Pertanian	258 256 1.3	751.0 684.3 3.3	294.8 278.5 1.9	456.3 405.8 6.2	2,640 6,356 2.4	60.7 112.2 2.6	297.8 1,909.0 4.4
 Pembuatan	1,092 1,190 5.6	15,371.3 3,775.8 67.5	11,845.6 2,818.9 77.1	3,525.7 957.0 47.5	31,731 22,959 29.3	989.3 676.9 41.6	3,330.7 2,178.0 49.4
 Pembinaan	209 274 1.1	522.6 1,841.3 2.3	377.5 1,152.9 2.5	145.1 688.3 1.9	2,777 13,250 2.5	76.8 324.0 3.2	92.4 195.2 1.4
 Perkhidmatan	17,936 14,294 92.0	6,133.5 4,273.6 26.9	2,844.0 1,997.0 18.5	3,289.5 2,276.6 44.4	71,330 58,463 65.8	1,252.8 848.6 52.6	3,014.3 3,241.4 44.8

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.2 Kedah

Pada tahun 2022, Kedah mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dalam bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita kepada 13,158 pertubuhan berbanding 11,812 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita tertinggi dengan 11,963 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 90.9%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 665 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 5.1%).

Nilai output kasar mencapai RM5.2 bilion pada tahun 2022, dengan sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai tertinggi sebanyak RM3.1 bilion (sumbangan: 60.3%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan RM1.7 bilion (sumbangan: 32.7%) dan sektor Pertanian dengan RM0.2 bilion (sumbangan: 3.5%). Dari segi bilangan pekerja, ia merekodkan 54,966 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 43,396 orang pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan juga mencatatkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi di Kedah, dengan 43,641 orang (sumbangan: 79.4%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 8,363 orang (sumbangan: 15.2%) dan sektor Pembinaan dengan 1,914 orang (sumbangan: 3.5%) (**Paparan 18**).

Paparan 18: Statistik Utama Kedah mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*	13,158 11,812	5,193.9 3,008.1	3,096.0 1,655.0	2,098.0 1,353.4	54,966 43,396	764.1 454.5	1,956.5 1,057.6
 Pertanian	118 106 0.9	182.6 162.6 3.5	100.7 69.4 3.3	81.9 93.2 3.9	1,048 980 1.9	19.9 16.1 2.6	112.8 125.4 5.8
 Pembuatan	665 989 5.1	1,698.0 750.0 32.7	1,241.3 538.3 40.1	456.8 211.7 21.8	8,363 5,861 15.2	213.3 101.6 27.9	409.9 161.9 20.9
 Pembinaan	412 105 3.1	178.9 155.9 3.5	113.4 104.4 3.6	65.5 51.5 3.1	1,914 1,452 3.5	20.1 28.3 2.6	12.7 23.6 0.7
 Perkhidmatan	11,963 10,611 90.9	3,134.4 1,939.0 60.3	1,640.6 942.8 53.0	1,493.8 996.5 71.2	43,641 35,097 79.4	510.8 308.4 66.9	1,421.1 746.7 72.6

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.3 Kelantan

Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita di Kelantan mencapai 21,079 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022, berbanding 18,452 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 96.3 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 2.6 peratus.

Selain itu, jumlah output kasar Kelantan meningkat sebanyak RM3.4 bilion pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada RM2.0 bilion pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan dengan RM2.8 bilion (sumbangan: 82.4%). Seiring dengan output, sektor Perkhidmatan juga mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi, sebanyak RM1.4 bilion pada tahun 2022, berbanding RM0.9 bilion pada tahun 2015. Jumlah bilangan pekerja meningkat daripada 48,009 orang pada tahun 2015 kepada 63,304 orang pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan mendahului bilangan pekerja dengan 57,816 orang (sumbangan: 91.4%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 3,140 orang (sumbangan: 5.0%) (**Paparan 19**).

Paparan 19: Statistik Utama Kelantan mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*	21,079 18,452	3,429.4 1,958.8	1,811.6 939.4	1,617.8 1,019.2	63,304 48,009	560.1 262.3	1,025.1 544.8
 Pertanian	25 36 0.1	146.5 55.3 4.3	41.1 28.3 2.2	105.3 27.0 6.5	1,189 790 1.8	19.2 16.2 3.4	189.3 63.7 18.5
 Pembuatan	538 734 2.6	219.6 133.2 6.4	149.8 85.3 8.3	69.8 47.9 4.3	3,140 2,579 5.0	45.1 21.5 8.1	55.1 31.9 5.4
 Pembinaan	213 33 1.0	236.6 32.5 6.9	147.9 20.4 8.2	88.7 12.1 5.5	1,129 326 1.8	23.1 5.3 4.1	26.7 12.2 2.6
 Perkhidmatan	20,301 17,649 96.3	2,821.6 1,737.8 82.4	1,469.7 805.5 81.3	1,351.9 932.1 83.7	57,816 44,314 91.4	471.9 219.2 84.4	750.9 437.0 73.5

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.4 Melaka

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita di Melaka adalah sebanyak 7,600 pertubuhan berbanding 6,646 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan, mencatatkan bilangan tertinggi berjumlah 6,944 pertubuhan (2015: 6,146 pertubuhan). Seterusnya, sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan 301 pertubuhan dan sektor Pembinaan sebanyak 294 pertubuhan.

Dari segi output kasar, Melaka mencatatkan nilai RM3.2 bilion pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada RM2.2 bilion pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 73.9 peratus iaitu RM2.4 bilion berbanding RM1.4 bilion pada tahun 2015, diikuti dengan Sektor Pembuatan (sumbangan: 15.6%) dan sektor Pertanian (sumbangan: 8.3%). Jumlah pekerja pada tahun 2022 adalah seramai 34,068 orang berbanding 26,760 orang pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang melibatkan seramai 28,949 orang atau 85.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja (**Paparan 20**).

Paparan 20: Statistik Utama Melaka mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita	7,600 6,646	3,227.4 2,185.8	1,534.1 875.8	1,693.3 1,310.1	34,068 26,760	557.2 331.3	1,527.4 692.8
 Pertanian	61 81 0.8	266.3 544.7 8.3	88.4 130.4 5.8	177.9 414.1 10.5	762 2,250 2.2	17.1 38.5 3.1	323.8 224.6 21.2
 Pembuatan	301 328 4.0	504.1 179.4 15.6	270.0 129.9 17.5	234.1 49.6 13.8	3,111 1,385 9.1	73.2 21.5 13.1	106.7 51.0 7.0
 Pembinaan	294 91 3.9	71.6 103.6 2.2	41.0 65.3 2.7	30.6 38.4 1.8	1,246 960 3.7	18.7 19.0 3.4	6.8 19.6 0.4
 Perkhidmatan	6,944 6,146 91.3	2,385.4 1,358.1 73.9	1,134.7 550.2 74.0	1,250.7 808.0 73.9	28,949 22,165 85.0	448.2 252.3 80.4	1,090.1 397.6 71.4

Nota: 2022
2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.5 Negeri Sembilan

Pada tahun 2022, Negeri Sembilan merekodkan sejumlah 8,810 pertubuhan berbanding 7,582 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, yang mencatatkan sumbangan sebanyak 85.2 peratus (7,502 pertubuhan). Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan dan Pembuatan masing-masing menyumbang 7.5 peratus dan 6.0 peratus.

Nilai output kasar meningkat RM3.5 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM2.7 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai output dengan mencatatkan RM2.0 bilion (sumbangan: 56.2%). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan RM1.1 bilion (sumbangan: 32.2%) dan sektor Pembinaan sebanyak RM0.3 bilion (sumbangan: 7.9%). Bilangan pekerja merekodkan seramai 37,998 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 35,809 orang pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi dengan 29,259 orang (77.0%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembinaan dengan 4,015 orang (10.6%) (**Paparan 21**).

Paparan 21: Statistik Utama Negeri Sembilan mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita*	8,810 7,582	3,532.9 2,657.9	2,064.0 1,518.1	1,468.9 1,139.8	37,998 35,809	586.8 530.1	1,384.9 731.4
 Pertanian	114 62 1.3	129.7 64.6 3.7	45.3 32.2 2.2	84.4 32.4 5.7	793 500 2.1	15.5 8.7 2.6	211.1 171.7 15.2
 Pembuatan	529 467 6.0	1,139.1 440.5 32.2	814.2 300.7 39.5	325.0 139.8 22.1	3,924 3,186 10.3	90.0 65.3 15.3	254.9 160.5 18.4
 Pembinaan	664 381 7.5	279.8 1,065.3 7.9	190.7 690.2 9.2	89.2 375.0 6.1	4,015 9,065 10.6	57.1 218.1 9.7	24.3 109.6 1.8
 Perkhidmatan	7,502 6,672 85.2	1,983.9 1,087.5 56.2	1,013.7 494.9 49.1	970.3 592.5 66.1	29,259 23,058 77.0	424.1 237.9 72.3	894.4 289.5 64.6

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.6 Pahang

Pahang merekodkan 11,113 pertubuhan milikan wanita pada tahun 2022 berbanding 9,841 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 90.9 peratus atau 10,104 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 (2015: 8,951 pertubuhan).

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di Pahang menjana nilai output kasar sebanyak RM4.4 bilion, meningkat berbanding RM3.2 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang nilai output kasar tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 60.6 peratus (2022: RM2.7 bilion), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak RM1.0 bilion (sumbangan: 22.8%) dan sektor Pertanian dengan RM0.5 bilion (sumbangan: 12.1%). Selaras dengan prestasi output kasar, sumbangan nilai ditambah juga meningkat, dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang merekodkan RM1.4 bilion (sumbangan: 74.6%). Jumlah pekerja yang terlibat dalam pertubuhan milikan wanita adalah seramai 46,496 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 44,155 orang pada tahun 2015 (Paparan 22).

Paparan 22: Statistik Utama Pahang mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*	11,113 9,841	4,398.7 3,175.6	2,558.6 1,713.7	1,840.1 1,471.9	46,496 44,155	645.9 527.6	2,090.1 2,610.1
 Pertanian	215 161 1.9	531.9 414.3 12.1	250.8 265.0 9.8	281.2 149.2 15.3	3,475 2,883 7.5	85.5 49.8 13.2	249.7 975.1 11.9
 Pembuatan	457 523 4.1	1,003.0 268.1 22.8	864.6 211.9 33.8	138.2 56.2 7.5	2,928 2,032 6.3	51.1 25.4 7.9	82.2 84.9 3.9
 Pembinaan	337 203 3.1	198.4 547.2 4.5	150.7 351.3 5.9	47.7 195.9 2.6	1,751 4,399 3.7	22.3 110.2 3.5	10.5 55.1 0.6
 Perkhidmatan	10,104 8,951 90.9	2,665.4 1,952.4 60.6	1,292.5 883.7 50.5	1,373.0 1,068.7 74.6	38,342 34,796 82.5	487.0 341.3 75.4	1,747.7 1,490.5 83.6

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.7 Pulau Pinang

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di Pulau Pinang mencatatkan 12,004 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 10,634 pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan yang tertinggi dengan 11,297 pertubuhan, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan (495 pertubuhan) dan sektor Pembinaan (121 pertubuhan).

Selain itu, nilai output kasar meningkat daripada RM5.5 bilion pada tahun 2015 kepada RM7.5 bilion pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama mencatatkan RM4.5 bilion (sumbangan: 60.9%) dan sektor Pembuatan dengan RM2.4 bilion (sumbangan: 31.6%). Selaras dengan ini, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM2.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM1.7 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sementara itu, jumlah pekerja adalah seramai 53,654 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 50,480 orang pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 23**).

Paparan 23: Statistik Utama Pulau Pinang mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita*	12,004 10,634	7,469.9 5,473.3	4,204.1 3,028.6	3,265.9 2,444.4	53,654 50,480	1,204.0 863.2	3,421.1 2,068.9
 Pertanian	90 169 0.7	482.4 335.2 6.5	286.1 143.1 6.8	196.4 192.1 6.0	977 2,752 1.8	23.5 51.7 1.9	227.0 493.2 6.6
 Pembuatan	495 447 4.2	2,362.9 1,602.7 31.6	1,887.1 1,205.1 44.9	475.7 397.7 14.5	7,809 6,445 14.6	243.7 170.8 20.2	431.8 345.3 12.6
 Pembinaan	121 153 1.0	75.4 314.9 1.0	47.6 205.8 1.2	27.9 109.1 0.9	754 2,502 1.4	15.5 64.4 1.4	14.7 40.3 0.5
 Perkhidmatan	11,297 9,864 94.1	4,548.5 3,219.8 60.9	1,983.0 1,474.4 47.2	2,565.5 1,745.0 78.6	44,110 38,773 82.2	921.1 576.0 76.5	2,745.5 1,185.6 80.3

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.8 Perak

Perak merekodkan bilangan pertubuhan daripada 14,779 pada tahun 2015 kepada 16,867 pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama, dengan 15,651 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 92.8%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 782 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 4.6%).

Nilai output kasar meningkat kepada RM6.7 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM3.0 bilion pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan RM4.0 bilion (sumbangan: 59.9%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan RM1.9 bilion (sumbangan: 28.9%) pada tahun 2022. Prestasi nilai ditambah juga menunjukkan peningkatan, mencapai RM3.0 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM1.4 bilion pada tahun 2015. Nilai ditambah ini diterajui oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, yang menyumbang sebanyak 70.6 peratus (2022: RM2.1 bilion). Selain itu, jumlah pekerja adalah seramai 67,895 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 53,405 orang pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 24**).

Paparan 24: Statistik Utama Perak mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita*	16,867 14,779	6,733.3 2,954.3	3,753.5 1,574.5	2,979.8 1,379.8	67,895 53,405	1,148.6 582.7	2,769.4 1,096.3
 Pertanian	197 7 1.2	499.3 1.9 7.4	192.2 1.4 5.1	307.1 0.5 10.3	2,371 28 3.5	50.5 0.2 4.4	237.6 2.6 8.6
 Pembuatan	782 890 4.6	1,943.5 872.7 28.9	1,438.9 670.3 38.4	504.5 202.4 16.9	9,391 6,062 13.8	237.1 104.2 20.6	536.6 228.5 19.4
 Pembinaan	235 174 1.4	257.2 186.6 3.8	192.1 119.4 5.1	65.0 67.2 2.2	2,128 2,143 3.2	40.6 40.1 3.6	45.2 22.2 1.6
 Perkhidmatan	15,651 13,705 92.8	4,032.7 1,878.0 59.9	1,930.0 776.1 51.4	2,102.7 1,101.9 70.6	53,988 45,126 79.5	820.1 436.6 71.4	1,949.1 834.4 70.4

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022
2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.9 Perlis

Pada tahun 2022, pertubuhan milikan wanita di Perlis meningkat kepada 2,399 pertubuhan berbanding 2,260 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi kepada jumlah pertubuhan dengan sumbangan 89.8 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 5.5 peratus.

Namun, nilai output kasar mencatatkan penurunan kepada RM0.7 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM1.4 bilion pada tahun 2015. Penurunan ini dipengaruhi terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dengan RM0.5 bilion (2015: RM1.1 bilion) dan sektor Pertanian sebanyak RM8.7 juta (2015: RM226.6 juta). Prestasi nilai ditambah turut mengalami penurunan, dengan mencatatkan RM0.3 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM0.7 bilion pada tahun 2015. Bagi jumlah pekerja yang terlibat, ia merekodkan seramai 8,919 orang pada tahun 2022 dan sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi iaitu sebanyak 88.5 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembinaan yang menyumbang 5.5 peratus (**Paparan 25**).

Paparan 25: Statistik Utama Perlis mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantara (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*	2,399 2,260	692.9 1,401.2	396.2 748.7	296.7 652.5	8,919 8,391	107.2 129.6	167.9 245.6
 Pertanian	15 59 0.6	8.7 226.6 1.3	5.2 124.3 1.3	3.6 102.4 1.2	64 659 0.7	0.8 10.8 0.7	1.3 115.8 0.8
 Pembuatan	132 171 5.5	126.0 28.0 18.2	95.2 17.3 24.1	30.9 10.7 10.4	473 499 5.3	5.0 4.4 4.7	6.3 9.5 3.8
 Pembinaan	97 111 4.1	34.6 43.2 5.0	25.0 24.1 6.3	9.5 19.1 3.2	491 850 5.5	6.4 10.6 6.0	4.3 3.9 2.6
 Perkhidmatan	2,154 1,918 89.8	522.4 1,103.0 75.5	270.1 582.7 68.3	252.3 520.3 85.2	7,878 6,375 88.5	94.6 103.7 88.6	154.3 116.4 92.8

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.10 Selangor

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di Selangor mencatatkan sejumlah 34,720 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 27,268 pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 94.9 peratus atau 32,938 pertubuhan (2015: 25,676 pertubuhan). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan 3.5 peratus (1,210 pertubuhan).

Nilai output kasar meningkat kepada RM39.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 meningkat daripada RM22.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama dengan RM24.8 bilion (sumbangan: 62.7%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak RM13.3 bilion (sumbangan: 33.6%). Seiring dengan output, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi dengan RM13.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM8.7 bilion pada tahun 2015. Jumlah pekerja yang terlibat meningkat kepada 188,828 orang pada tahun 2022 (2015: 180,668 orang). Sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang sebanyak 77.4 peratus, iaitu seramai 146,082 orang berbanding 142,037 orang dan diikuti sektor Pembuatan dengan 36,069 orang (Paparan 26).

Paparan 26: Statistik Utama Selangor mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantara (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita	34,720 27,268	39,584.2 22,143.2	21,406.4 10,979.4	18,177.8 10,979.4	188,828 180,668	6,055.6 3,656.7	11,460.3 8,928.9
 Pertanian	132 299 0.4	431.9 1,163.6 1.1	200.4 477.1 0.9	231.5 686.5 1.3	1,384 13,161 0.7	33.4 230.2 0.6	718.9 2,708.1 6.3
 Pembuatan	1,210 933 3.5	13,293.6 3,998.1 33.6	9,360.7 2,832.4 43.7	3,932.8 1,165.8 21.6	36,069 17,113 19.1	1,191.4 474.3 19.7	1,534.2 1,104.4 13.4
 Pembinaan	440 360 1.2	1,026.5 1,135.3 2.6	649.0 737.6 3.1	377.6 397.6 2.1	5,293 8,357 2.8	163.3 225.4 2.6	106.0 158.0 0.9
 Perkhidmatan	32,938 25,676 94.9	24,832.2 15,846.2 62.7	11,196.3 7,116.7 52.3	13,635.9 8,729.5 75.0	146,082 142,037 77.4	4,667.5 2,726.8 77.1	9,101.2 4,958.4 79.4

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

10.11 Terengganu

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di Terengganu mencatatkan sejumlah 11,269 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 10,241 pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan tertinggi dengan 10,245 pertubuhan, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan 775 pertubuhan.

Walaupun terdapat peningkatan dalam bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar mencatatkan sedikit penurunan daripada RM2.6 bilion pada tahun 2015 kepada RM2.5 bilion pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada nilai output kasar dengan RM2.0 bilion (sumbangan: 82.4%), manakala sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan RM0.2 bilion (sumbangan: 7.6%). Selaras dengan penurunan output, nilai ditambah juga mencatatkan penurunan yang marginal sebanyak RM1,180.6 juta pada tahun 2022 (2015: 1,219.8 juta). Jumlah pekerja meningkat kepada 38,973 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 37,141 orang pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 27**).

Paparan 27: Statistik Utama Terengganu mengikut Sektor

		Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
	Milikan wanita*	11,269 10,241	2,451.8 2,623.1	1,271.1 1,403.3	1,180.6 1,219.8	38,973 37,141	435.5 417.0	1,166.3 1,308.9
	Pertanian	38 131 0.3	133.8 1,096.1 5.5	37.8 616.2 3.0	96.0 479.9 8.1	266 7,398 0.7	5.2 166.2 1.2	48.8 968.6 4.2
	Pembuatan	775 969 6.9	185.7 117.9 7.6	117.5 75.6 9.2	68.2 42.3 5.8	3,229 2,639 8.3	38.4 23.6 8.8	33.7 29.0 2.9
	Pembinaan	209 79 1.9	111.0 133.5 4.5	69.3 80.3 5.5	41.7 53.2 3.5	1,402 1,131 3.6	23.8 26.3 5.5	6.4 26.8 0.6
	Perkhidmatan	10,245 9,058 90.9	2,020.9 1,274.2 82.4	1,046.4 630.5 82.3	974.5 643.7 82.6	34,069 25,952 87.4	368.1 200.5 84.5	1,077.2 284.3 92.3

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.12 Sabah

Sabah mencatatkan 22,740 pertubuhan milikan wanita pada tahun 2022, berbanding 18,921 pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini disokong terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang sebanyak 21,636 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 95.1%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 506 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 2.2%).

Nilai output kasar mencapai RM8.1 bilion pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama dengan RM4.2 bilion (sumbangan: 51.8%) dan diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian dengan RM1.8 bilion (sumbangan: 22.6%). Jumlah nilai ditambah meningkat kepada RM4.2 bilion pada tahun 2022, berbanding RM3.0 bilion pada tahun 2015. Bilangan pekerja juga mencatatkan peningkatan yang ketara mencapai 93,470 orang pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada 67,388 orang pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi dengan 69,227 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 55,167 orang pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 28**).

Paparan 28: Statistik Utama Sabah mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita*	22,740 18,921	8,107.8 6,778.5	3,955.0 3,744.8	4,152.8 3,033.7	93,470 67,388	1,377.9 1,186.4	4,537.4 2,569.3
 Pertanian	274 143 1.2	1,829.2 457.1 22.6	639.7 225.2 16.2	1,189.5 231.9 28.6	8,954 1,938 9.6	191.3 35.7 13.9	1,583.0 902.3 34.9
 Pembuatan	506 484 2.2	1,158.8 1,047.4 14.3	855.2 851.3 21.6	303.5 196.2 7.4	8,269 4,486 8.8	196.0 77.3 14.2	357.0 220.2 7.9
 Pembinaan	323 385 1.5	917.5 541.9 11.3	609.0 355.4 15.4	308.5 186.5 7.4	7,005 5,765 7.5	151.3 94.2 11.0	185.7 79.1 4.0
 Perkhidmatan	21,636 17,906 95.1	4,201.9 4,729.6 51.8	1,850.8 2,311.5 46.8	2,351.1 2,418.1 56.6	69,227 55,167 74.1	839.1 978.3 60.9	2,411.6 1,367.2 53.2

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.13 Sarawak

Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita di Sarawak pada tahun 2022 ialah sebanyak 16,407 berbanding 14,276 pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan dan sektor Pembuatan masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 93.7 peratus (15,381 pertubuhan) dan 4.3 peratus (702 pertubuhan).

Nilai output kasar mencatatkan RM8.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 meningkat daripada RM5.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang RM3.8 bilion berbanding RM2.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sementara itu, nilai ditambah mencatatkan RM4.3 bilion pada tahun 2022 (2015: RM1.7 bilion). Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi kepada nilai ditambah iaitu sebanyak RM2.0 bilion atau 47.7 peratus. Bilangan pekerja adalah seramai 65,460 orang dengan jumlah gaji & upah sebanyak RM1.1 bilion pada tahun 2022 (**Paparan 29**).

Paparan 29: Statistik Utama Sarawak mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*	16,407 14,276	8,541.4 5,124.4	4,289.0 3,429.8	4,252.4 1,694.7	65,460 51,204	1,063.5 582.2	3,977.0 1,443.6
 Pertanian	114 31 0.7	2,483.3 22.4 29.1	721.3 13.0 16.8	1,761.9 9.4 41.5	5,224 145 8.0	122.4 1.9 11.5	1,736.4 79.4 43.7
 Pembuatan	702 612 4.3	1,610.2 2,636.0 18.9	1,375.0 2,249.3 32.1	235.2 386.6 5.5	5,004 4,894 7.7	116.6 89.6 11.0	382.9 701.7 9.6
 Pembinaan	209 95 1.3	652.1 375.5 7.7	427.1 235.0 10.0	225.0 140.5 5.3	3,271 3,483 5.0	127.9 80.7 12.1	30.2 64.7 0.8
 Perkhidmatan	15,381 13,537 93.7	3,780.7 2,089.4 44.3	1,757.5 931.9 41.1	2,023.2 1,157.5 47.7	51,881 42,668 79.3	693.5 409.7 65.4	1,826.7 592.9 45.9

*Termasuk sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Pertubuhan milikan wanita di W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan 20,237 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 17,489 pada tahun 2015. Bilangan pertubuhan diterajui oleh sektor Perkhidmatan 19,960 pertubuhan, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 219 pertubuhan.

Selain itu, nilai output kasar mencatatkan RM20.1 bilion pada tahun 2022 (2015: RM14.5 bilion). Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang mencatatkan sumbangan sebanyak 96.7 peratus (2022: RM19.4 bilion), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 2.9 peratus (2022: RM0.6 bilion).

Selaras dengan prestasi output, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan sumbangan nilai ditambah tertinggi sebanyak RM10.5 bilion pada tahun 2022, berbanding RM6.9 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan di W.P. Kuala Lumpur menyumbang sebanyak 96.7 peratus bilangan pekerja dengan 108,005 orang pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada 92,369 orang pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 30**).

Paparan 30: Statistik Utama W.P. Kuala Lumpur mengikut Sektor

		 Bilangan Pertubuhan	 Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	 Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	 Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	 Bilangan Pekerja	 Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	 Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*		20,237 17,489	20,054.7 14,498.9	9,388.3 7,128.5	10,666.4 7,370.4	111,645 100,740	3,509.6 2,564.1	12,977.8 6,894.1
 Pembuatan		219 751  1.1	580.3 847.7  2.9	409.8 530.2  4.4	170.5 317.6  1.6	2,736 5,736  2.5	85.2 133.0  2.4	113.0 157.7  0.87
 Pembinaan		57 130  0.3	83.3 298.9  0.4	52.5 192.8  0.6	30.8 106.1  0.3	901 2,635  0.8	19.5 62.7  0.6	4.7 37.3  0.04
 Perkhidmatan		19,960 16,608  98.6	19,390.9 13,352.3  96.7	8,925.9 6,405.5  95.0	10,465.0 6,946.8  98.1	108,005 92,369  96.7	3,404.8 2,368.4  97.0	12,860.0 6,699.0  99.09

*Termasuk sektor Pertanian

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

10.15 W.P. Labuan

Bilangan pertubuhan milikan wanita di W.P. Labuan mencatatkan 781 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 berbanding 692 pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama adalah sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 88.0 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 6.7 peratus. Nilai output kasar merekodkan RM0.5 bilion pada tahun 2022 (2015: RM0.2 bilion), dua sektor utama yang menyumbang ialah sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak 84.9 peratus (2022: RM0.4 bilion), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 9.1 peratus (2022: RM0.04 bilion).

Selaras dengan peningkatan nilai output kasar, nilai ditambah turut mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak RM0.2 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM0.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai ditambah dengan RM0.2 bilion pada tahun 2022, meningkat daripada RM0.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Dari segi bilangan pekerja, seramai 3,198 orang telah terlibat pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2,885 orang pada tahun 2015. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan penyertaan tertinggi dengan sumbangan sebanyak 81.5 peratus (2022: 2,601 orang) (**Paparan 31**).

Paparan 31: Statistik Utama W.P. Labuan mengikut Sektor

		 Bilangan Pertubuhan	 Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	 Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	 Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	 Bilangan Pekerja	 Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	 Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Milikan wanita*		781 692	480.2 240.6	283.1 137.8	197.1 102.8	3,198 2,885	55.7 36.6	149.7 91.5
 Pembuatan		52 47  6.7	43.9 12.5  9.1	23.0 8.0  8.1	20.9 4.5  10.6	301 157  9.4	5.6 2.2  10.1	2.3 5.2  1.5
 Pembinaan		41 32  5.3	28.8 21.5  6.0	20.5 14.2  7.3	8.3 7.3  4.2	289 294  9.1	5.9 4.1  10.7	4.1 1.4  2.8
 Perkhidmatan		687 613  88.0	407.3 206.6  84.9	239.5 115.6  84.6	167.8 91.0  85.2	2,601 2,434  81.5	44.1 30.3  79.2	143.2 84.9  95.7

*Termasuk sektor Pertanian

Nota: 2022 2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

10.16 W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Putrajaya mengalami penurunan bilangan pertubuhan daripada 355 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015 kepada 335 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama, mencatatkan sumbangan sebanyak 93.4 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak 4.2 peratus.

Selain itu, nilai output kasar merekodkan RM0.2 bilion pada tahun 2022, didominasi oleh sektor Perkhidmatan. Selaras dengan prestasi output, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan sumbangan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu sebanyak RM0.1 bilion pada tahun 2022. Bilangan pekerja pula mencatatkan peningkatan kepada 2,457 orang pada tahun 2022 berbanding 2,062 orang pada tahun 2015, dengan sektor Perkhidmatan sebagai penyumbang tertinggi sebanyak 69.5 peratus (Paparan 32).

Paparan 32: Statistik Utama W.P. Putrajaya mengikut Sektor

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Input Perantara (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Bilangan Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)
							
 Milikan wanita	335 355	213.8 223.5	104.9 114.2	108.9 109.3	2,457 2,062	49.6 38.9	92.7 51.4
 Pembuatan	14 11 4.2	1.6 0.6 0.8	0.6 0.4 0.6	1.0 0.3 0.9	40 18 1.6	0.4 0.2 0.9	0.2 0.2 0.2
 Pembinaan	8 16 2.4	41.3 27.9 19.3	22.6 18.1 21.6	18.7 9.8 17.1	711 210 28.9	20.5 5.4 41.2	5.0 9.2 5.4
 Perkhidmatan	313 328 93.4	170.9 195.0 79.9	81.7 95.7 77.8	89.2 99.2 82.0	1,706 1,834 69.5	28.7 33.3 57.9	87.5 42.0 94.4

Nota: 2022 2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2022 was filled with challenges and uncertainties, influenced by several factors such as rising inflation, geopolitical conflicts, increasing interest rates and financial market uncertainties. Although most countries are experiencing recovery from the effects of the health crisis, the recovery diverse across the globe. Developing countries face more challenges in economic recovery, while developed countries recover more quickly. Due to the world facing slower growth than expected, this situation has prompted global efforts in innovation and the restructuring of economic policies.

Despite facing slow global growth, Malaysia's economy in 2022 recorded an encouraging performance of 8.9 per cent, driven by strong domestic demand, favourable export performance, and supportive government policies. However, Malaysia still faces various challenges, such as inflation, supply chain disruptions and market instability, which require careful policy and strategic planning.

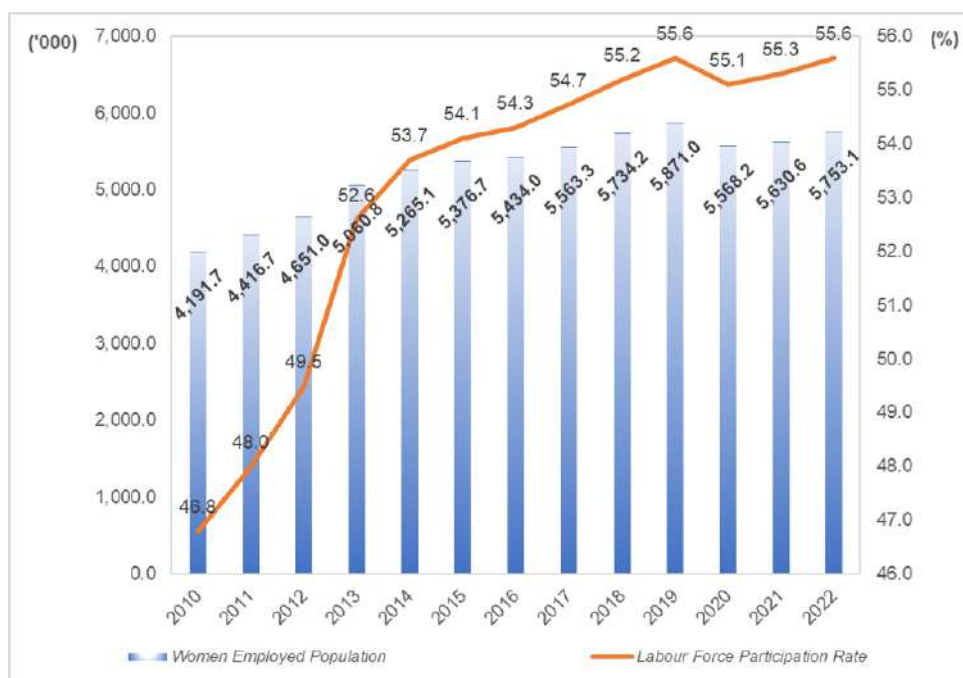
In addition to implementing policies and programmes towards sustainable socio-economic development, Malaysia is also committed to empowering the role of women in national development as stipulated in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, 2021-2025 (RMKe-12). For this purpose, two key initiatives were introduced under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) through the Department of Women Development (JPW), which focused on promoting gender equality and strengthening laws. These initiatives aim to increase opportunities for women in various fields, including education, economics and leadership.

The agenda for women's empowerment has been reflected in Budget 2023 through the introduction of several initiatives, such as the allocation of the Childcare Grant for Women Returning to Work, the provision of guidelines for childcare centers, subsidies for childcare fees and the construction of 80 KEMAS nurseries and kindergartens, including 13 new projects. Thus, in 2023, JPW implemented programmes focused on women's empowerment, covering four aspects namely Women and the Economy, Safe Women, Well-being of Women as well as Women and Leadership.

*Based on the 2022 population statistics, 47.9 per cent of the population were women, amounting to 15.7 million out of 32.7 million people. Out of these 15.7 million women, 5.8 million were working women, with a labour force participation rate of 55.6 per cent (**Chart 1**). At the same time, it can be observed that the number of working women has been increasing year by year, except in 2020 following COVID-19 outbreak.*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 1: Women Employed Population and Labour Force Participation Rate, Malaysia, 2010-2022



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

DOSM has conducted the 2023 Economic Census, aimed at obtaining a more detailed information on the economic performance and structures, while enhancing the understanding of the country's economic situation. The data collected serve as an important foundation for the government, policymakers and researchers to make informed decisions and develop effective strategies for the country's economic growth.

This report presents key statistics related to women-owned establishments based on the findings of the Economic Census 2023. It includes the number of establishments, value of gross output, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets, covering 1,174 industries.

2. PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS

Women-owned establishments refer to businesses owned by women. This includes businesses fully or partially owned by women. The involvement of women is important in contributing to the economic growth of a country. It has a positive impact that encompasses economic, social and cultural aspects. When women participate in the economy, it helps to enhance productivity and competitiveness levels. In addition, women who own businesses can create more job opportunities, especially for other women. The presence of women also brings different perspectives and ideas which in turn drives innovation in business.

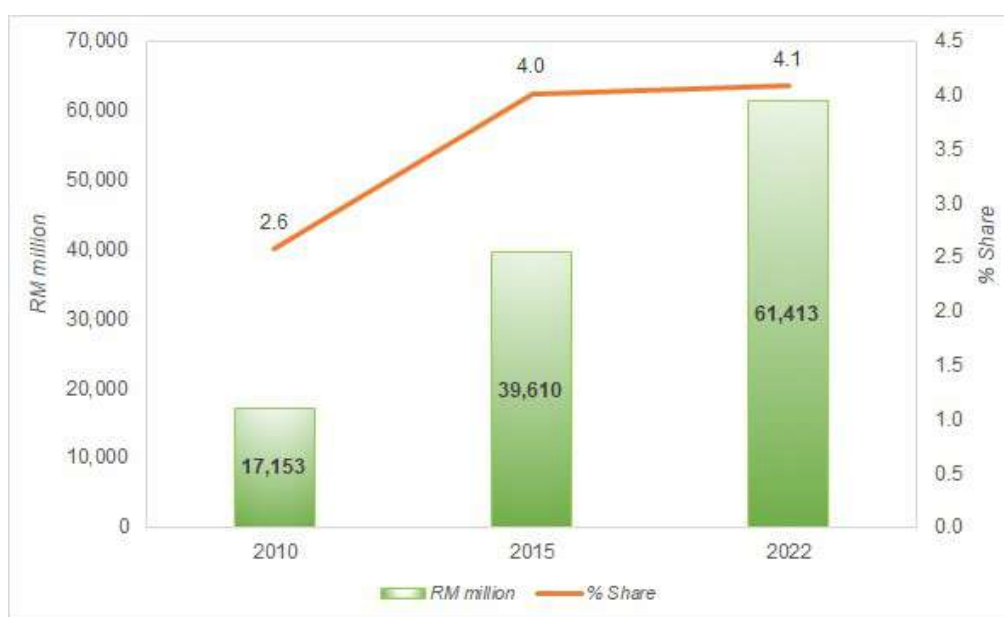
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Tracing the evolution of women-owned in Malaysia, there has been significant progress in terms of their power, participation and influence across various sectors. During the pre-independence era, women in Malaysia mainly served as homemakers or caretakers of households and families. To support their families, women were involved in agriculture and handicrafts. However, after independence in 1957, education became increasingly important and accessible to all segments of society, including women. This has helped raise awareness among women about their rights and opened up opportunities for them to play a larger role in the society. In terms of employment, many women began joining the workforce in the fields of education and nursing during the 1970s.

Following this, in the 1980s and 1990s, the implementation of economic development policies, including the Women's Development Policy introduced by the government, created more opportunities for women to engage in business and industry. Additionally, women began to play an active role in politics and held significant positions. Increased awareness of human rights and feminist movements helped them claim more rights and opportunities.

Today, more women are involved as leaders in the corporate and government sectors and have succeeded in entrepreneurship. The value added contribution of women-owned to the overall economy increased by 4.1 per cent in 2022 as compared to 2.6 per cent in 2010 (**Chart 2**). This increase was in line with the growth in the workforce, which recorded 9.8 per cent in 2022.

Chart 2: Contribution of Women-owned to the Malaysian Economy, 2010, 2015 and 2022

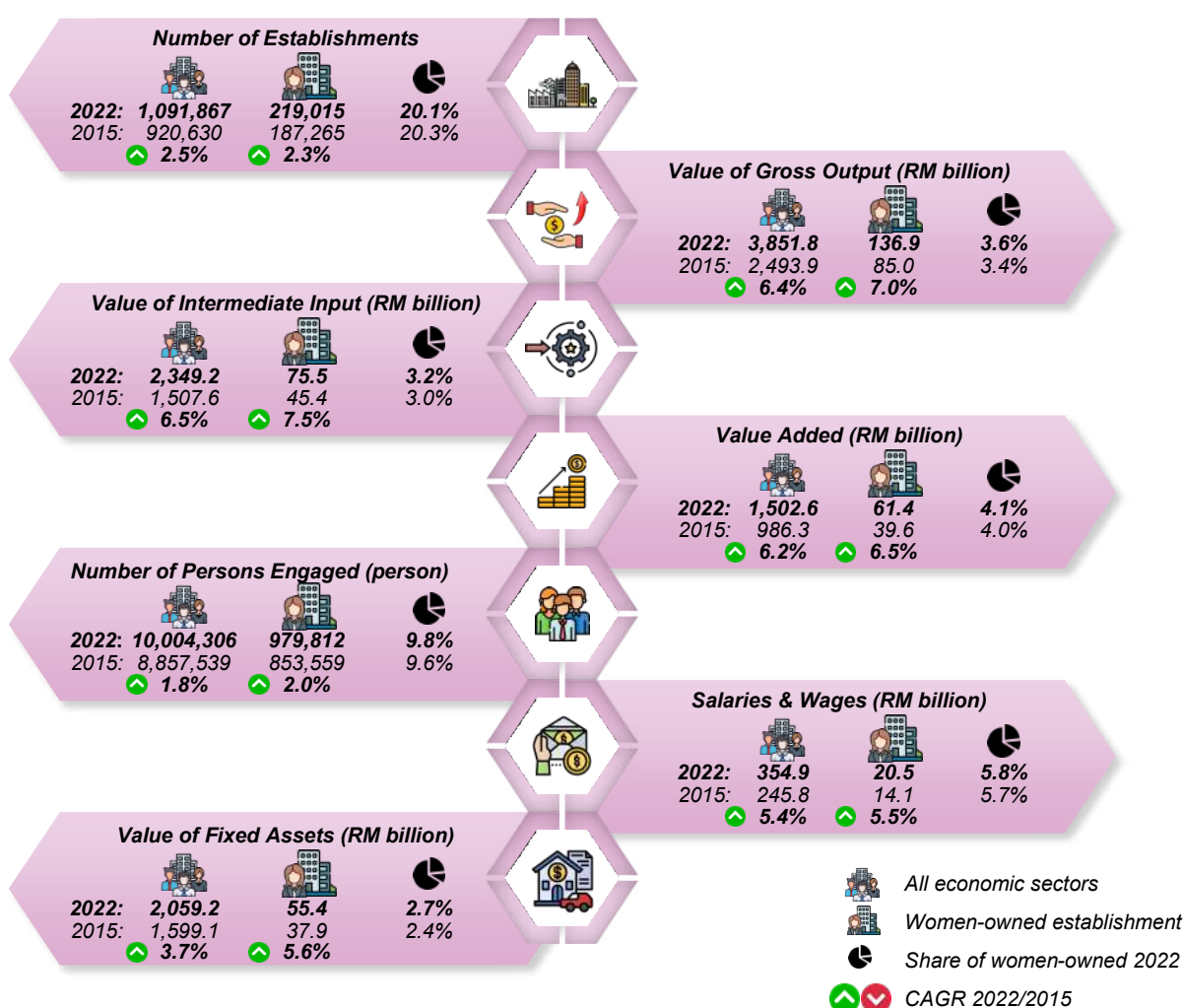


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on the findings of the Economic Census 2023, there were 219,015 women-owned establishments, contributing 20.1 per cent to the overall establishments in the economy. The value of gross output and value added generated by these women-owned establishments amounted to RM136.9 billion (3.6%) and RM61.4 billion (4.1%), respectively. The value of intermediate inputs increased from RM45.4 billion to RM75.5 billion, reflecting an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent for the period of 2015 to 2022. The number of employees involved in the women-owned establishments totalled 979,812 persons (9.8%), with salaries & wages paid amounting to RM20.5 billion (5.8%). The fixed assets value of women-owned establishments was recorded at RM55.4 billion or 2.7 per cent, as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1: Principal Statistics of Women-Owned Establishments, 2015 and 2022



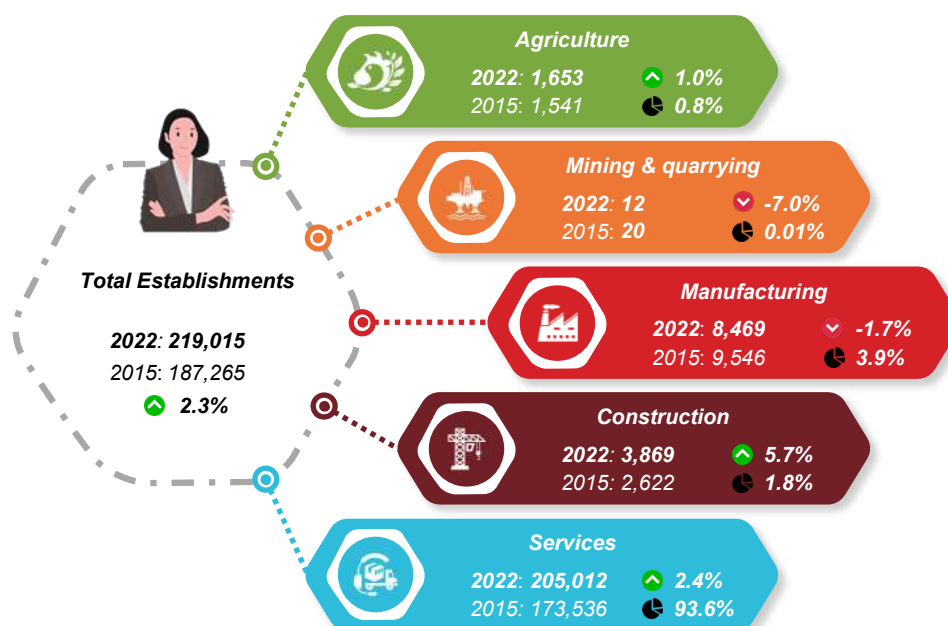
3. NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

3.1 Number of Establishments by Sector and Sub-sector

The number of women-owned establishments was 219,015 in 2022 compared to 187,265 establishments in 2015 with an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent. Out of the total, the Services sector recorded the highest contribution of 93.6 per cent (205,012 establishments), followed by the Manufacturing sector 3.9 per cent (8,469 establishments), the Construction sector 1.8 per cent (3,869 establishments), the Agriculture sector 0.8 per cent (1,653 establishments), and the Mining and Quarrying sector 0.01 per cent (12 establishments).

In terms of annual growth rate, the Construction sector recorded the highest growth rate of 5.7 per cent, followed by the Services sector (2.4%) and the Agriculture sector (1.0%), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

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



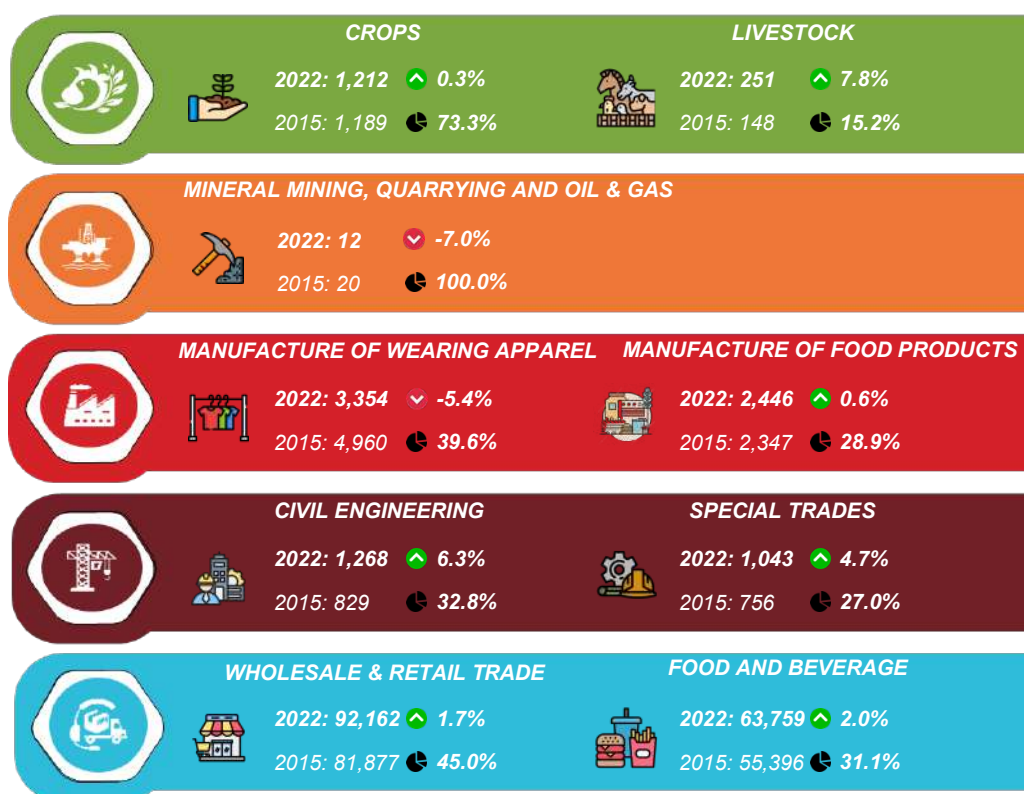
CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Findings by sub-sector show that more than 50.0 per cent of women-owned establishments were involved in the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector (share: 45.0%) and the Food & beverage sub-sector (share: 31.1%) (**Exhibit 3**). Meanwhile, the Information and communication sub-sector recorded the highest growth with an average annual growth of 31.8 per cent, followed by the Accommodation sub-sector (CAGR: 21.8%) and the Professional, scientific and technical sub-sector (CAGR: 7.2%).

In 2022, Malaysia's Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector was driven by rapid growth in the e-commerce industry, fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), technology and electronics, automotive, as well as fashion and textiles. This was clearly reflected in the significant increase in internet usage and the rising demand for daily necessities, technological devices, vehicles and apparel.

Exhibit 3: Number of Women-Owned Establishments by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

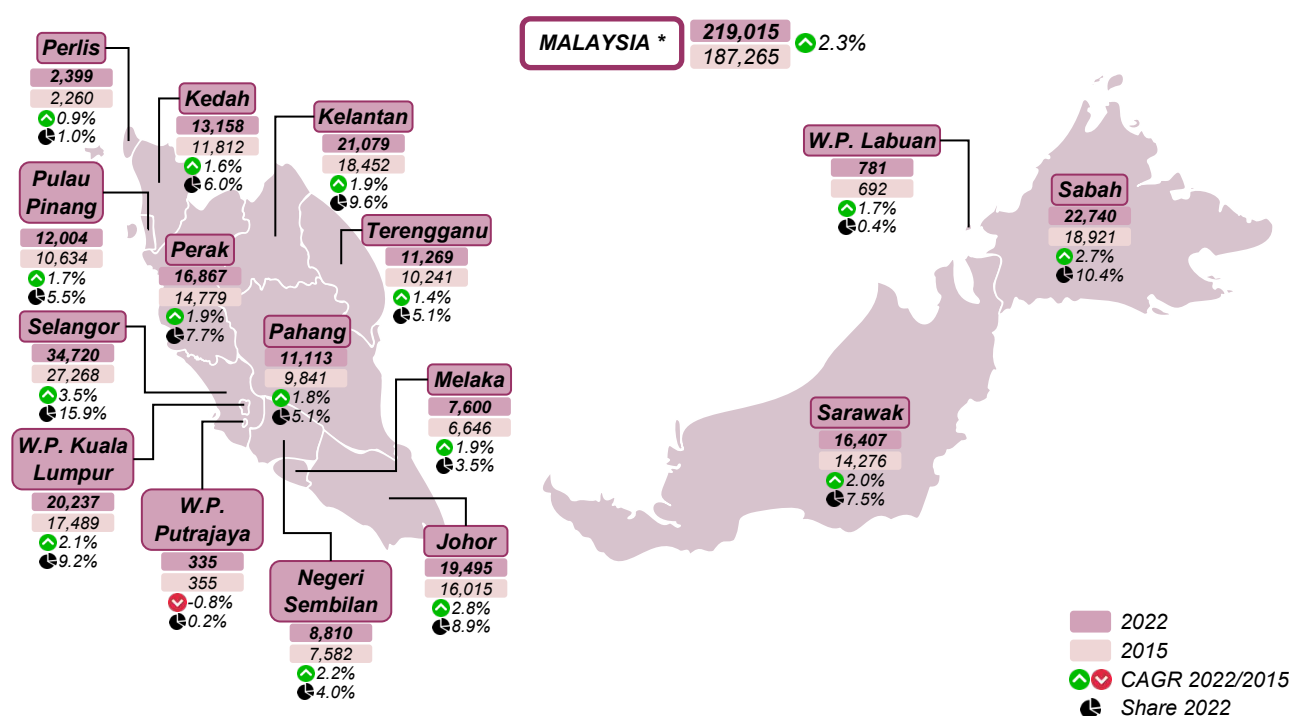
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

3.2 Number of Establishments by State

Selangor remained as the top state with the highest number of women-owned establishments in 2022, contributing 15.9 per cent of the total 219,015 establishments. This was followed by Sabah with 22,740 establishments (share: 10.4%), Kelantan with 21,079 establishments (share: 9.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur 20,237 establishments (share: 9.2%) and Johor 19,495 establishments (share: 8.9%). These five states accounted for more than half of the total women-owned establishments in Malaysia.

Apart from that, Selangor also recorded the highest growth with an average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent, as the number of establishments increased to 34,720 in 2022 compared to 27,268 in 2015. This was followed by Johor, with an annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. Meanwhile, W.P. Putrajaya experienced a decline of 0.8 per cent, recording 335 establishments compared to 355 establishments in 2015. This decline is likely following the post COVID-19 pandemic effects, particularly on small women-owned businesses, which faced significant challenges such as lack of customers, high operating costs and supply chain disruptions. Additionally, the economic growth in this area was observed to be challenging compared to more commercial locations, making it difficult for new businesses to thrive (**Exhibit 4**).

Exhibit 4: Number of Women-Owned Establishments by State, 2015 and 2022



Note: * includes the number of establishments for Supra

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

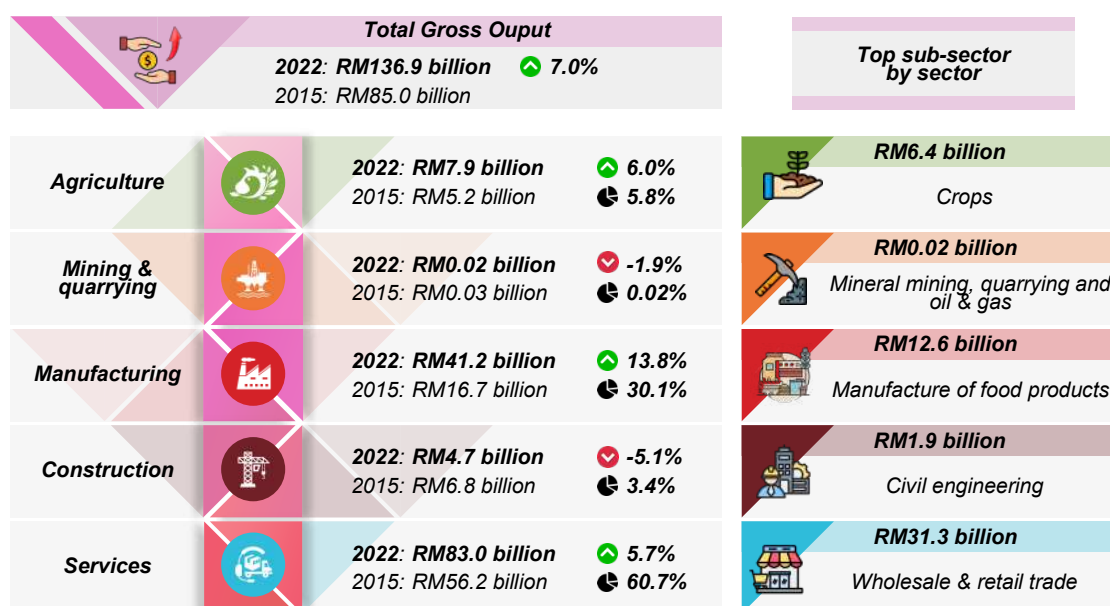
4. VALUE OF GROSS OUPUT

4.1 Value of Gross Output by Sector and Sub-sector

The gross output value generated by women-owned establishments amounted to RM136.9 billion in 2022, contributing 3.6 per cent to the overall economic sector in Malaysia. The Services sector generated the highest gross output value with RM83.0 billion or 60.7 per cent share and Wholesale & Retail Trade sub-sector was the catalyst which contributed 37.7 per cent (RM31.3 billion). The gross output of Manufacturing sector accounted for 30.1 per cent with the Manufacture of food products sub-sector being the primary contributor to this sector, registering RM12.6 billion (share: 30.7%).

Gross output generated by women-owned establishments in 2022 recorded a strong growth of 7.0 per cent compared to 2015. The Manufacturing sector showed the highest growth rate of 13.8 per cent, followed by the Agriculture sector (6.0%) and the Services sector (5.7%) (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit 5: Value of Gross Output Women-Owned Establishments by Sector and Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022



  CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.2 Value of Gross Output by State

The state generating the highest gross output value in 2022 was Selangor, with RM39.6 billion (share: 28.9%), with an annual growth rate of 8.7 per cent, increasing from RM22.1 billion recorded in 2015. Following Selangor, Johor contributed 16.6 per cent with a gross output of RM22.8 billion. Next, W.P. Kuala Lumpur generated RM20.1 billion (share: 14.7%). Collectively, these three states contributed 60.2 per cent of the total gross output, amounting to RM82.5 billion.

Although Perak is not the largest contributor to the overall gross output, it recorded the highest annual gross output growth rate at 12.5 per cent, reaching RM6.7 billion in 2022 compared to RM3.0 billion in 2015. Additionally, significant annual growth rates were also recorded for Johor at 11.6 per cent (2015: RM10.6 billion) and W.P. Labuan at 10.4 per cent (2015: RM0.2 billion) (Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6: Value of Gross Output Women-Owned Establishments by State, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

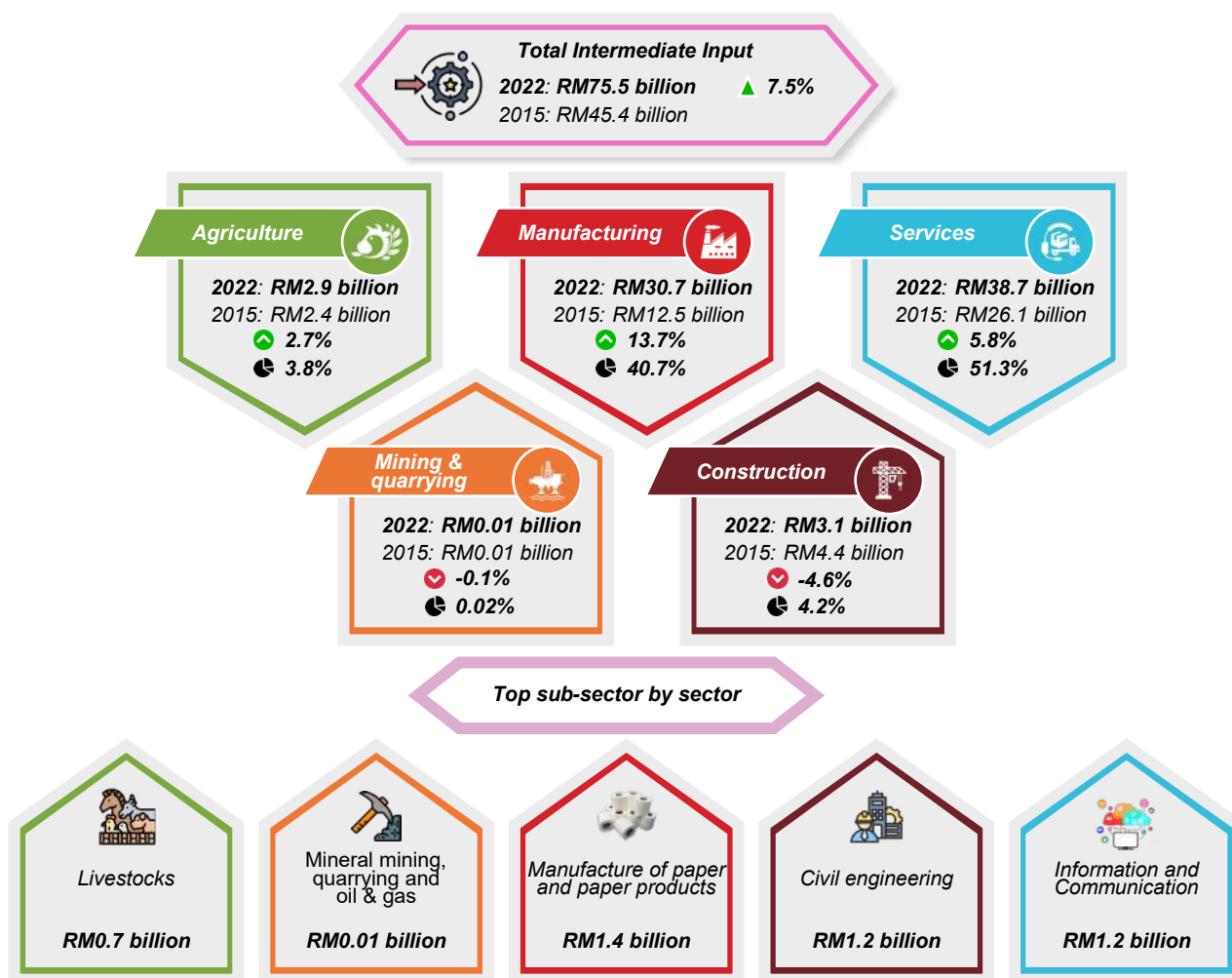
5. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

5.1 Value of Intermediate Input by Sector and Sub-sector

The intermediate input value for women-owned establishments recorded RM75.4 billion in 2022 as compared to RM45.4 billion in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 7**. This growth was primarily driven by the Manufacturing sector, which saw an increase of 13.7 per cent to RM30.7 billion as against RM12.5 billion in 2015. The increase in the Manufacturing sector was contributed by the Manufacturing of paper and paper products sub-sector, which experienced a rise of 39.7 per cent to reach RM1.4 billion.

Additionally, the Services sector also showed positive growth of 5.8 per cent, totalling RM38.7 billion in 2022. The sub-sector contributing to this growth was the Information and communication sub-sector, with an annual growth rate of 29.8 per cent. Both the Manufacturing and Services sectors contributed 92.0 per cent of the total intermediate inputs of women-owned establishments.

Exhibit 7: Value of Intermediate Input Women-Owned Establishments by Sector and Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

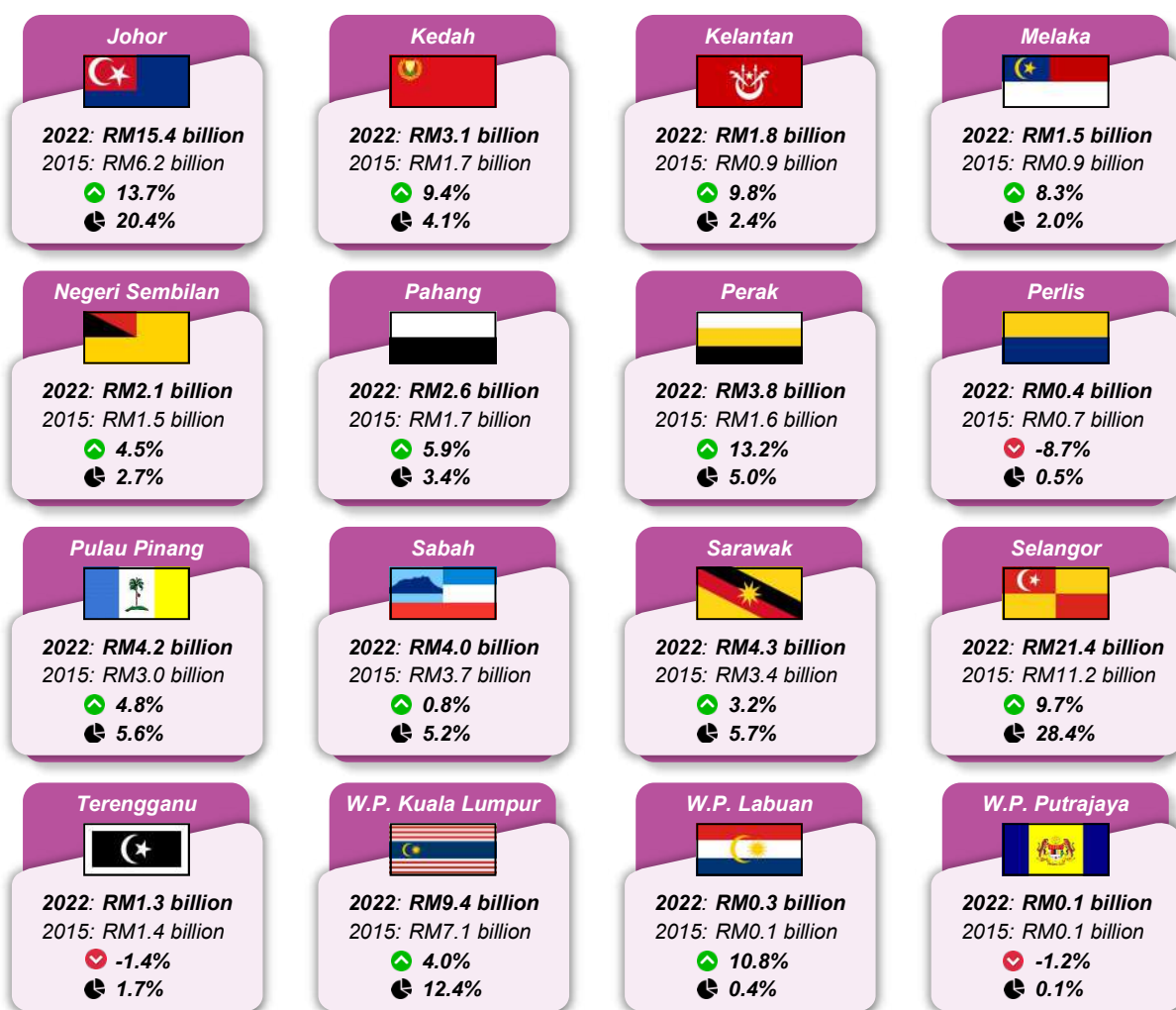
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

5.2 Value of Intermediate Input by State

Selangor was the largest contributor to intermediate input at 28.4 per cent with RM21.4 billion, an increase of 9.7 per cent in 2022 compared to the previous census (2015: RM11.2 billion), followed by Johor at 20.4 per cent with a growth rate of 13.7 per cent recording RM15.4 billion. Next, W.P. Kuala Lumpur contributed 12.4 per cent, recording RM9.4 billion in 2022. These states together contributed 61.2 per cent of the total intermediate input for women-owned establishments.

Johor recorded the highest average annual growth rate of 13.7 per cent (RM15.4 billion) in 2022, up from RM6.2 billion in 2015. Perak also registered double-digit growth at 13.2 per cent (2022: RM3.8 billion) as compared to RM1.6 billion recorded in 2015 (*Exhibit 8*).

Exhibit 8: Value of Intermediate Input Women-Owned Establishments by State, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

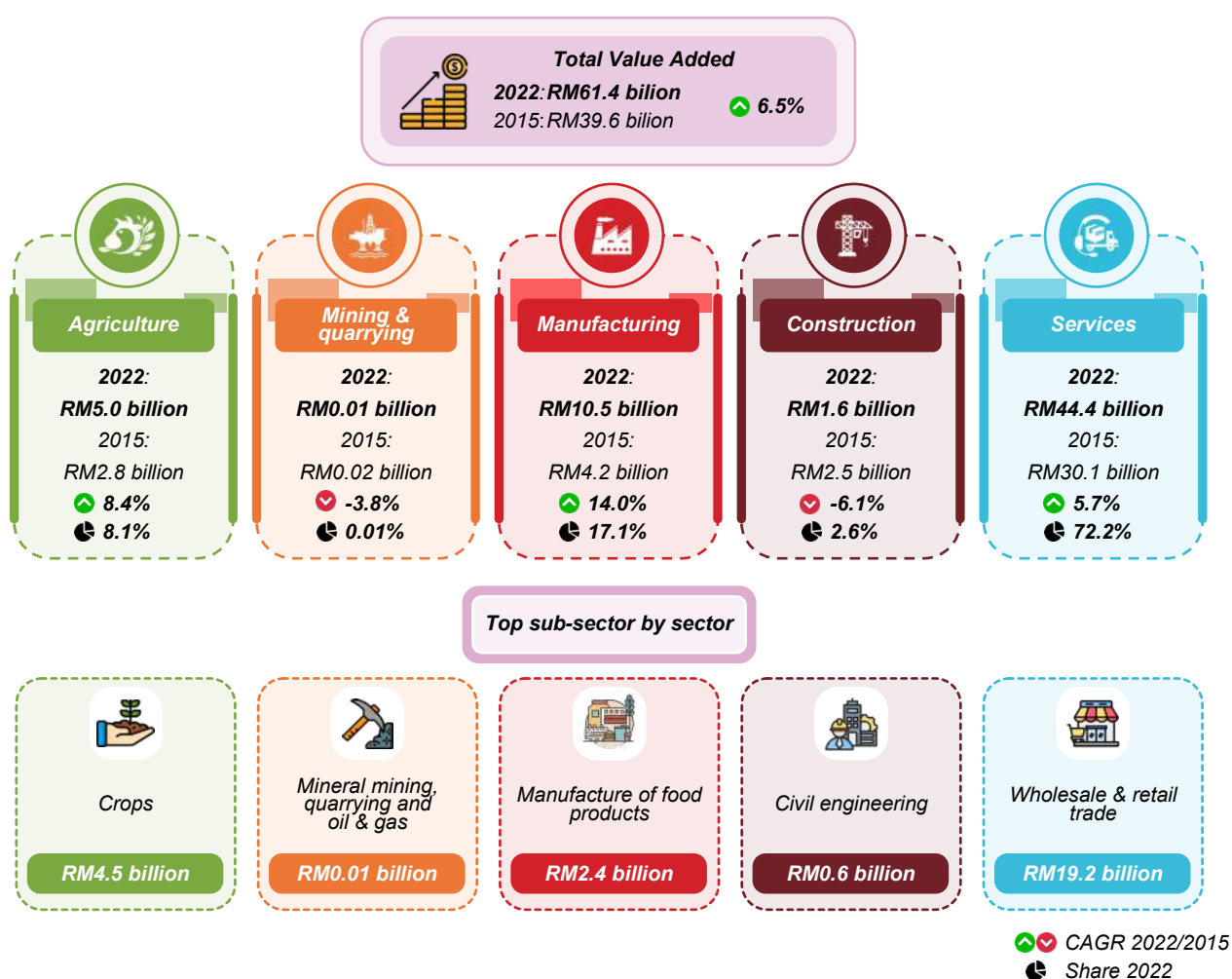
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6. VALUE ADDED

6.1 Value Added by Sector and Sub-sector

The value added for women-owned establishments grew 6.5 per cent annually, increased by RM21.8 billion to record RM61.4 billion in 2022 (2015: RM39.6 billion). The main contributor to the value added was the Services sector with a contribution of 72.2 per cent or RM44.4 billion and an annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors contributed RM10.5 billion (share: 17.1%) and RM5.0 billion (share: 8.1%), respectively (*Exhibit 9*).

Exhibit 9: Value Added Women-Owned Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022

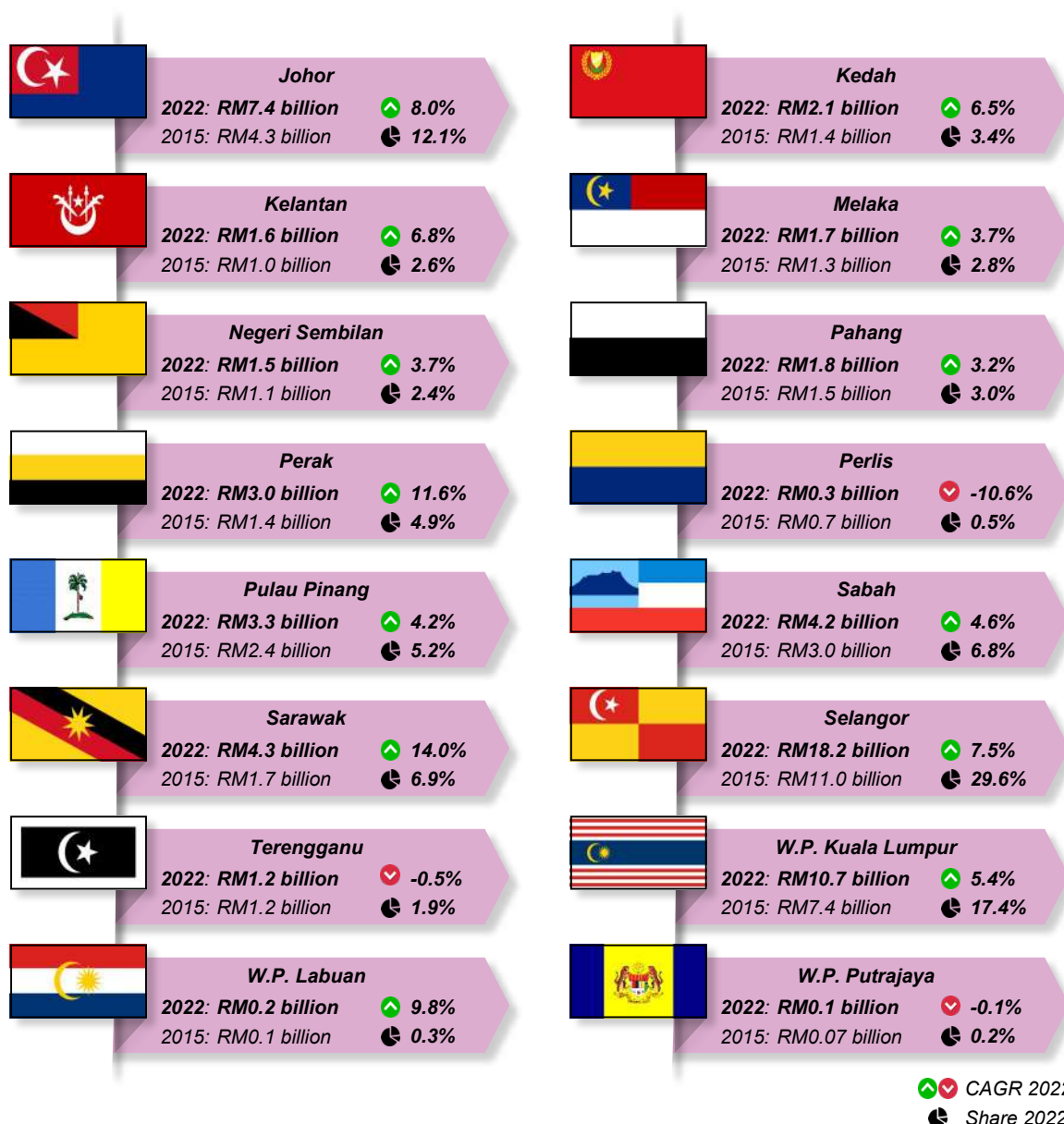


SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6.2 Value Added by State

Selangor contributed the highest value added of RM18.2 billion, representing 29.6 per cent in 2022, followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with RM10.7 billion (share: 17.4%) and Johor with RM7.4 billion (share: 12.1%). These top three states accounted for 59.1 per cent of the total value added for women-owned establishments. Meanwhile, Sarawak experienced the highest annual growth rate at 14.0 per cent, RM4.3 billion in 2022 from RM1.7 billion in 2015 (**Exhibit 10**).

Exhibit 10: Value Added Women-Owned Establishments by State, 2015 and 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

7. PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES

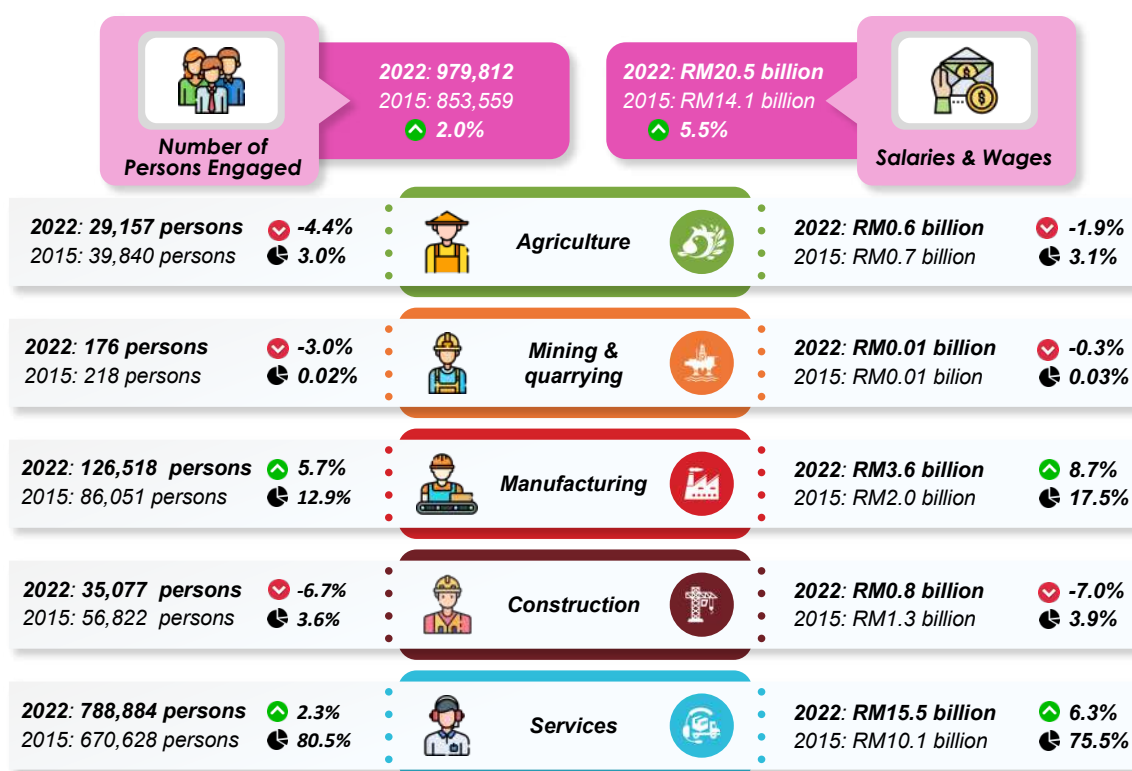
7.1 Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by Sector

The total number of persons engaged in 2022 was 979,812 persons with an annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent (2015: 853,559 persons). The Services sector led with 788,884 persons (share: 80.5%).

Total salaries & wages was RM20.5 billion in 2022 with an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent, rose from RM14.1 billion in 2015. The Services sector recorded the highest value of salaries & wages with RM15.5 billion (share: 75.5%) and followed by the Manufacturing sector with RM3.6 billion (share: 17.5%).

In terms of average salaries & wages, the Mining & quarrying sector recorded the highest average monthly salaries & wages at RM2,675, followed by the Manufacturing and Construction sectors with RM2,628 and RM2,156 respectively (**Exhibit 11**).

Exhibit 11: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages Women-Owned Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022



▲ ▼ CAGR 2022/2015
📊 Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

7.2 Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages by Category of Workers

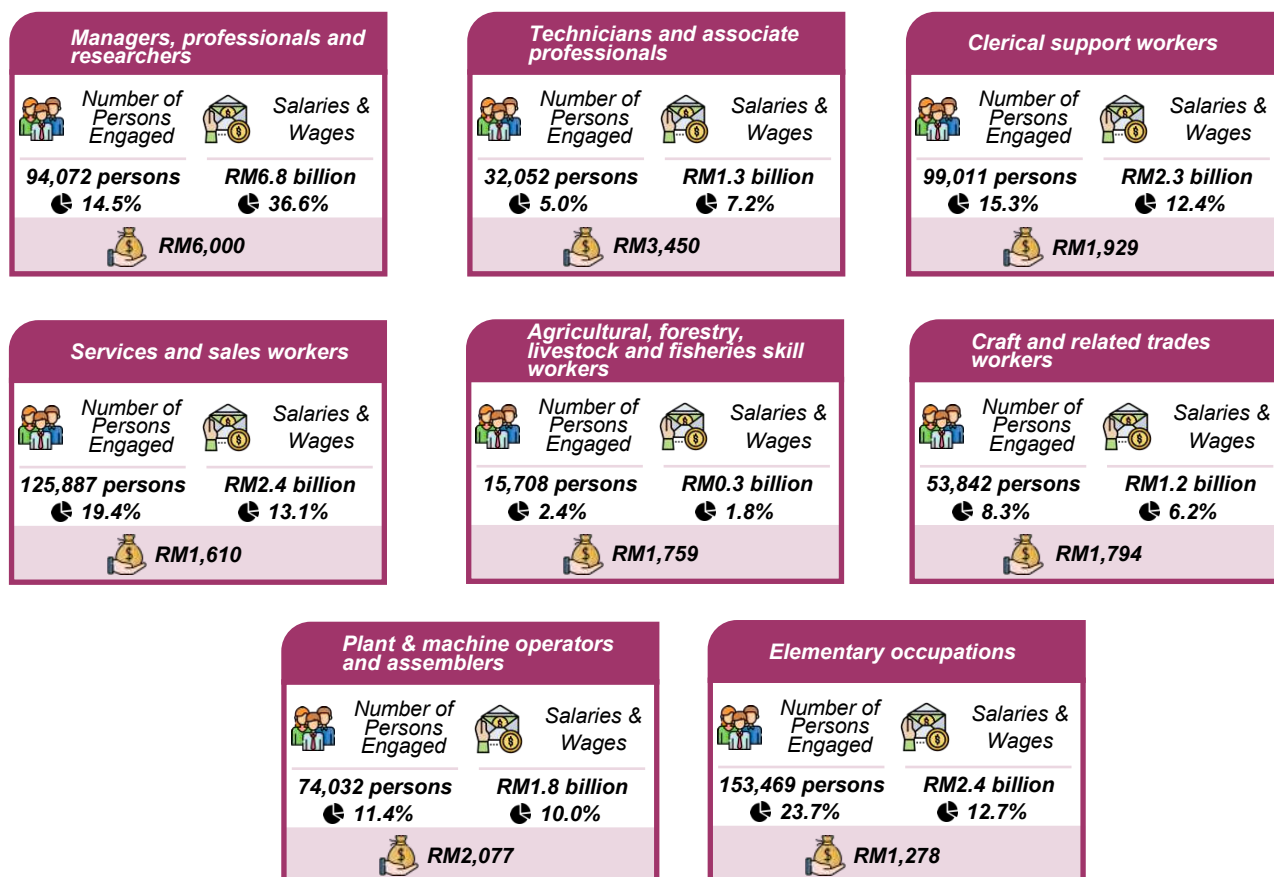
Women-owned establishments employed paid full-time workers amounting to 647,713 persons (share: 66.1%), while part-time paid workers numbered 194,099 persons (share: 19.8%). The remaining 14.1 per cent were working owners and unpaid family workers, totalling 138,000 persons.

Elementary occupations formed the largest segment of the workforce contributing 23.7 per cent, totalling 153,469 persons. This was followed by the Services and sales workers category with a contribution of 19.4 per cent (125,887 persons).

The highest amount of salaries & wages was paid to Managers, professionals, and researchers, amounting to RM6.8 billion (share: 36.6%). Additionally, a total of RM2.4 billion or 13.1 per cent was paid to Services and sales workers. Meanwhile, 12.7 per cent or RM2.4 billion in salaries & wages was received by Elementary occupations.

The category of Managers, professionals, and researchers received the highest average salaries & wages per month at RM6,000. This was followed by Technicians and associate professionals, with an average of RM3,450 per month (**Exhibit 12**).

Exhibit 12: Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages Women-Owned Establishments by Category of Workers, 2022



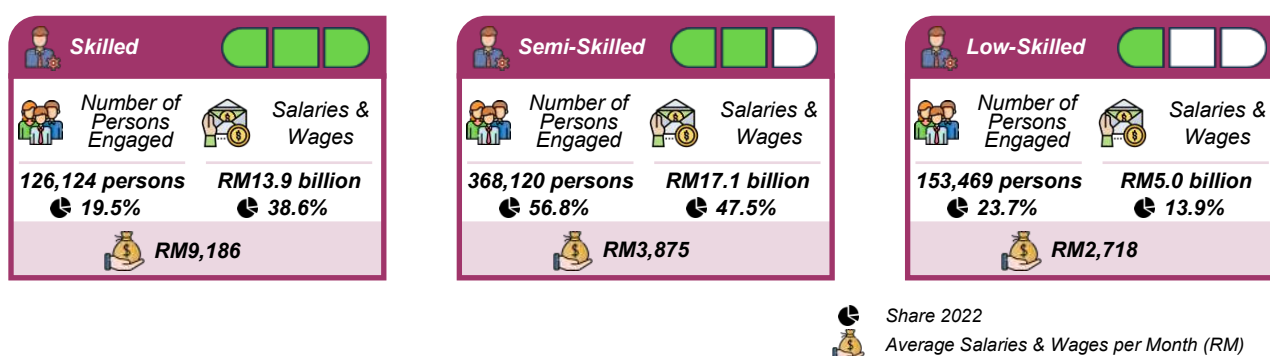
Share 2022
 Average Salaries & Wages per Month (RM)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

7.3 Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages by Category of Skills

In terms of workers by skill level, semi-skilled workers recorded the highest number at 368,120 persons (share: 56.8%), followed by low-skilled workers at 153,469 persons (share: 23.7%) and skilled workers at 126,124 persons (share: 19.5%). Salaries & wages amounting to RM17.1 billion (share: 47.5%) were paid to semi-skilled workers in 2022, while skilled workers received RM13.9 billion (share: 38.6%) and low-skilled workers received RM5.0 billion (share: 13.9%). The highest average monthly salaries & wages were recorded by skilled workers at RM9,186 per month. This was followed by semi-skilled workers at RM3,875 per month, and low-skilled workers at RM2,718 per month (**Exhibit 13**).

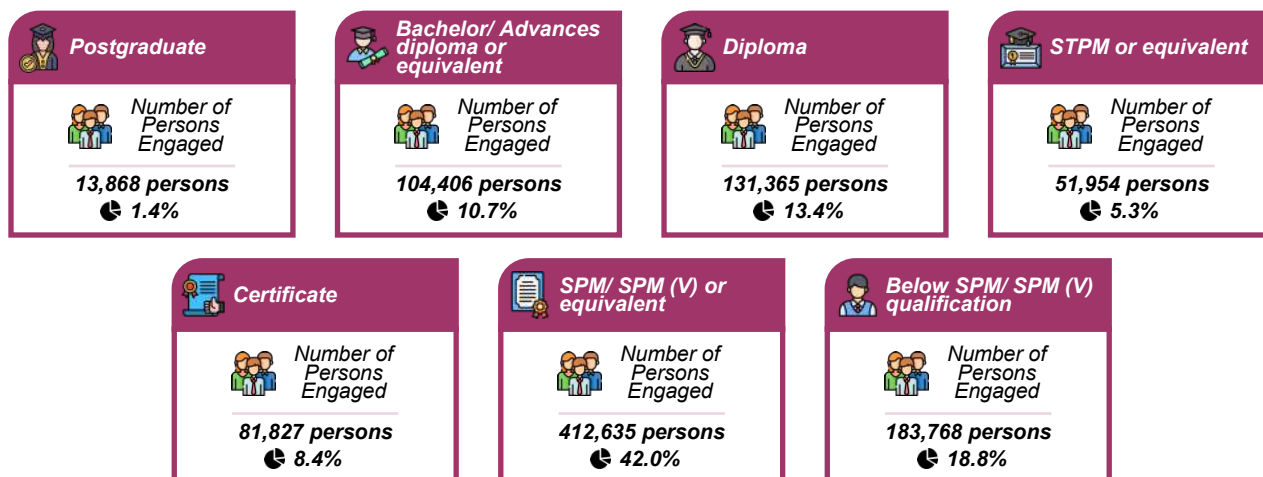
Exhibit 13: Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages Women-Owned Establishments by Category of Skills, 2022



7.4 Persons Engaged by Highest Certificate Obtained

Persons with Postgraduate qualification accounted for 13,868 persons and those with a Bachelor's/ advances diploma or equivalent totalled 104,406 persons. While, persons engaged with the qualification of SPM/ SPM(V) or equivalent constituted 42.0 per cent, totalling 412,635 persons. This was followed by employees with below SPM/ SPM(V) qualifications, registering 183,768 persons (share: 18.8%) as illustrated in **Exhibit 14**.

Exhibit 14: Number of Persons Engaged Women-Owned Establishments by Highest Certificate Obtained, 2022



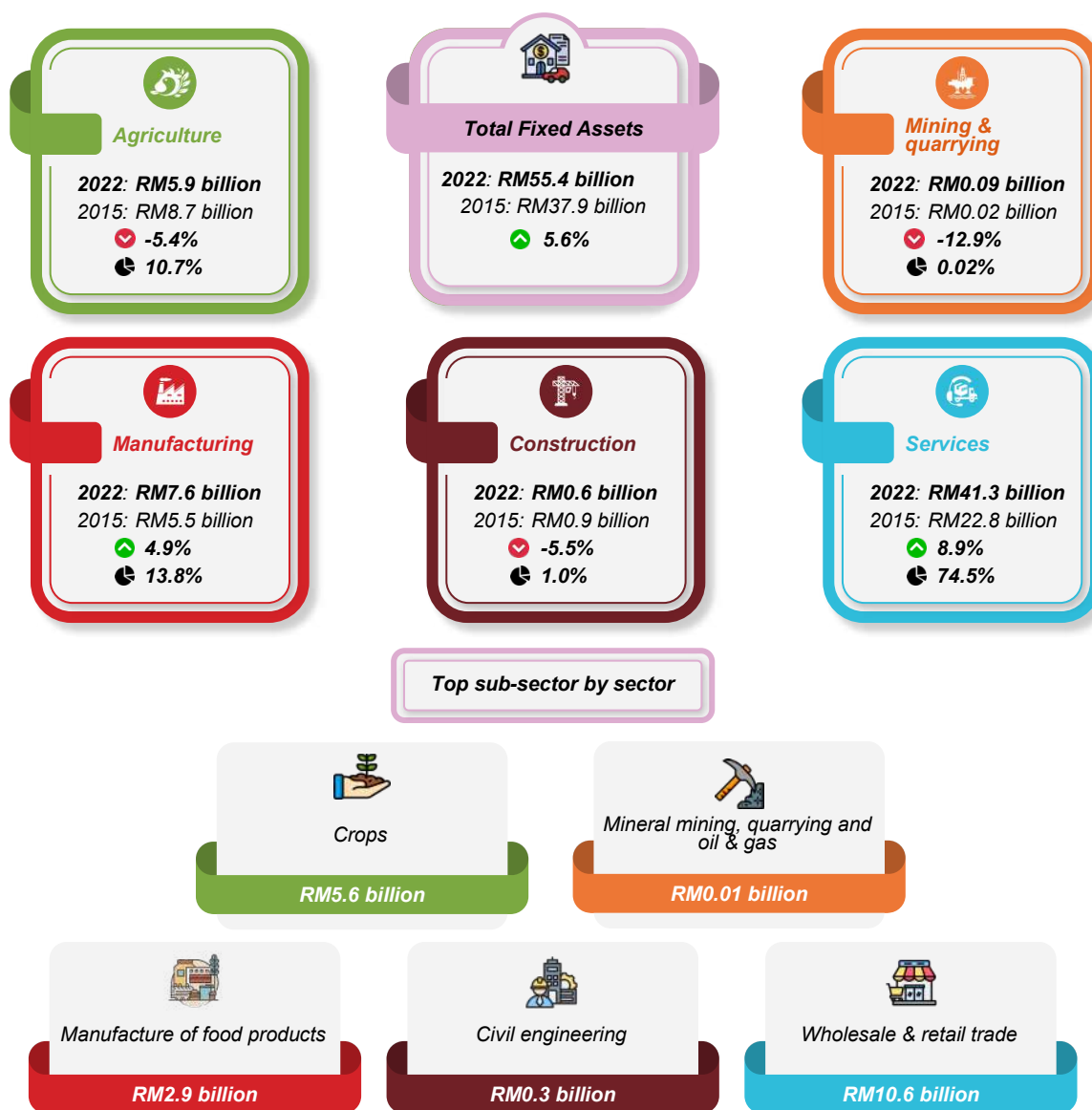
Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

8. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

The value of fixed assets for Women-owned establishments showed an increase of 5.6 per cent annually from RM37.9 billion in 2015 to RM55.4 billion in 2022. The main contributor was Services sector which recorded the highest value of fixed assets amounting RM41.3 billion in 2022 as compared to RM22.8 billion in 2015. Next, Manufacturing sector with a value of fixed assets of RM7.6 billion, Agriculture sector registered RM5.9 billion and Construction sector with a value of RM0.6 billion. Meanwhile, Mining & quarrying sector recorded a value of fixed assets with RM0.09 billion as depicted in **Exhibit 15**.

Exhibit 15: Value of Fixed Assets Women-Owned Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022



CAGR 2022/2015
 Share 2022

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

9. WOMEN-OWNED SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (SMEs) ESTABLISHMENTS

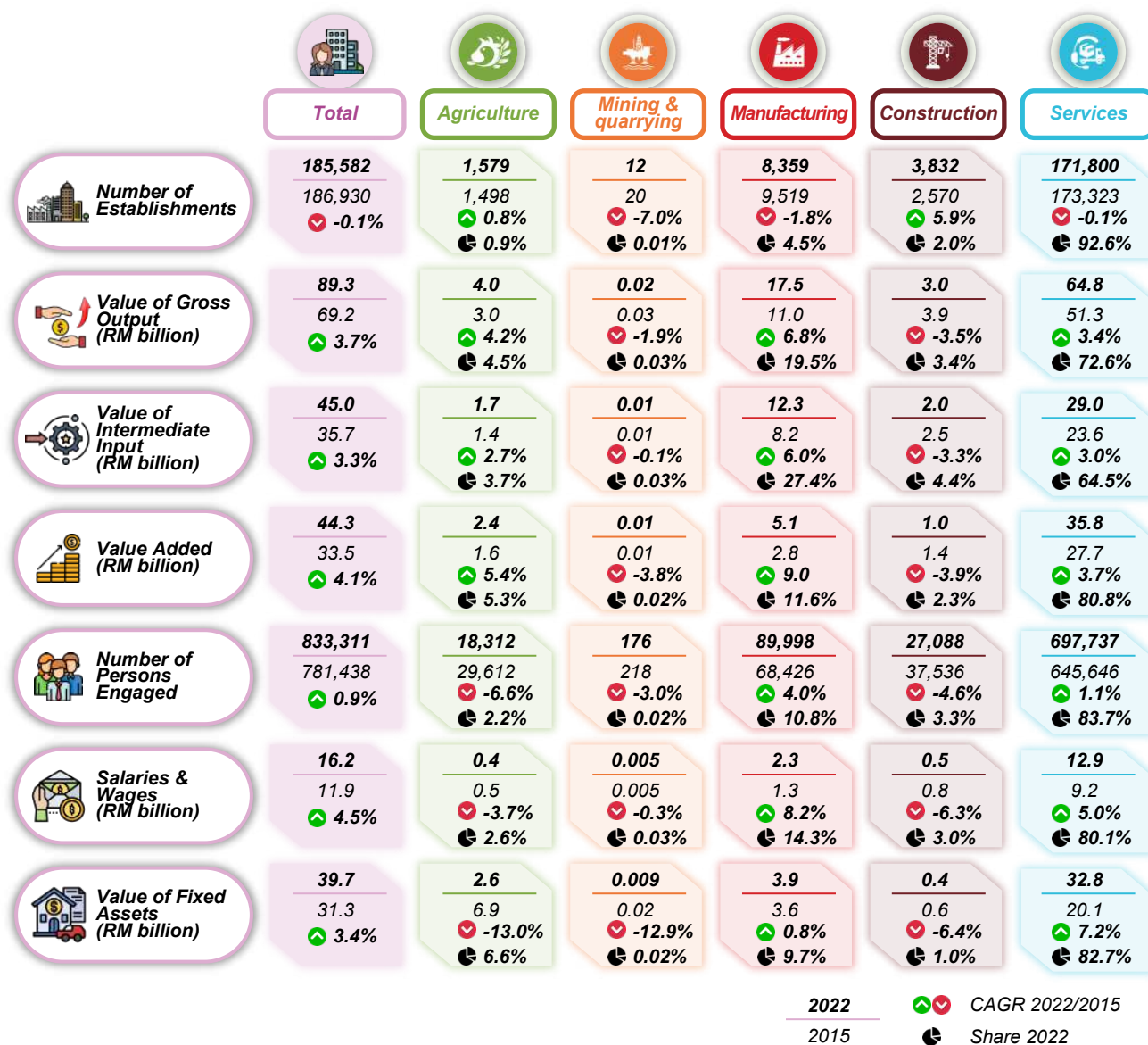
In 2022, there were 185,582 women-owned SMEs establishments, representing 17.0 per cent of the total establishments in Malaysia. Of this number, 171,800 establishments (share: 92.6 per cent) were involved in the Services sector, followed by 8,359 establishments (share: 4.5 per cent) in the Manufacturing sector. The remaining 5,423 establishments (share: 2.9 per cent) were involved in the Construction, Agriculture, and Mining & quarrying sectors.

*In terms of annual growth rate, the Construction sector recorded the highest growth rate of 5.9 per cent, followed by the Agriculture sector 0.8 per cent, as shown in **Exhibit 16**.*

The women-owned SMEs generated a gross output of RM89.3 billion and value added of RM44.3 billion, which increased by 3.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively, each year. Additionally, Women-owned SMEs establishments employed 833,311 persons, with an annual growth rate of 0.9 per cent. In terms of salaries & wages and fixed asset values, they recorded RM16.2 billion and RM39.7 billion, with an annual growth rates of 4.5 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 16: Principal Statistics of SMEs of Women-Owned Establishment by Sector, 2022



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10. PERFORMANCE BY STATE

10.1 Johor

Johor recorded 19,495 women-owned establishments in 2022 as compared to 16,015 establishments in 2015. The increase was driven by the Services sector, with 17,936 establishments (share: 92.0%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 1,092 establishments (share: 5.6%) and Agriculture 258 establishments (share: 1.3%).

The value of gross output registering RM22.8 billion in 2022, up from RM10.6 billion in 2015. The Manufacturing sector was the main contributor, recording a gross output value of RM15.4 billion (share: 67.5%) and followed by Services sector (share: 26.9%). Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged amounted to 108,478 persons in 2022, with the Services sector being the highest share of 65.8 per cent (71,330 persons). In line with the number of persons engaged, Services sector led the salaries & wages with RM1.3 billion (share: 52.6%) and Manufacturing sector RM1.0 billion (share: 41.6%) (**Exhibit 17**).

Exhibit 17: Principal Statistics of Johor by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	19,495 16,015	22,778.4 10,575.4	15,361.9 6,247.5	7,416.6 4,327.9	108,478 101,033	2,379.6 1,961.9	6,735.2 7,523.6
 Agriculture	258 256 1.3	751.0 684.3 3.3	294.8 278.5 1.9	456.3 405.8 6.2	2,640 6,356 2.4	60.7 112.2 2.6	297.8 1,909.0 4.4
 Manufacturing	1,092 1,190 5.6	15,371.3 3,775.8 67.5	11,845.6 2,818.9 77.1	3,525.7 957.0 47.5	31,731 22,959 29.3	989.3 676.9 41.6	3,330.7 2,178.0 49.4
 Construction	209 274 1.1	522.6 1,841.3 2.3	377.5 1,152.9 2.5	145.1 688.3 1.9	2,777 13,250 2.5	76.8 324.0 3.2	92.4 195.2 1.4
 Services	17,936 14,294 92.0	6,133.5 4,273.6 26.9	2,844.0 1,997.0 18.5	3,289.5 2,276.6 44.4	71,330 58,463 65.8	1,252.8 848.6 52.6	3,014.3 3,241.4 44.8

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.2 Kedah

In 2022, Kedah recorded an increase in the number of women-owned establishments with 13,158 establishments compared to 11,812 establishments in 2015. The Services sector registered the highest number of women-owned establishments with 11,963 (share: 90.9 %) and followed by Manufacturing sector 665 establishments (share: 5.1%).

The gross output reached RM5.2 billion in 2022 with the Services sector recorded the highest of RM3.1 billion (share: 60.3%), followed by Manufacturing with RM1.7 billion (share: 32.7%) and Agriculture with RM0.2 billion (share: 3.5%). In terms of the number of workers, it recorded 54,966 persons in 2022 compared to 43,396 persons in 2015. The Services sector also recorded the highest number of persons engaged in Kedah, with 43,641 persons (share: 79.4%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 8,363 persons (share: 15.2%) and the Construction sector with 1,914 persons (share: 3.5%) (**Exhibit 18**).

Exhibit 18: Principal Statistics of Kedah by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	13,158 11,812	5,193.9 3,008.1	3,096.0 1,655.0	2,098.0 1,353.4	54,966 43,396	764.1 454.5	1,956.5 1,057.6
 Agriculture	118 106  0.9	182.6 162.6  3.5	100.7 69.4  3.3	81.9 93.2  3.9	1,048 980  1.9	19.9 16.1  2.6	112.8 125.4  5.8
 Manufacturing	665 989  5.1	1,698.0 750.0  32.7	1,241.3 538.3  40.1	456.8 211.7  21.8	8,363 5,861  15.2	213.3 101.6  27.9	409.9 161.9  20.9
 Construction	412 105  3.1	178.9 155.9  3.5	113.4 104.4  3.6	65.5 51.5  3.1	1,914 1,452  3.5	20.1 28.3  2.6	12.7 23.6  0.7
 Services	11,963 10,611  90.9	3,134.4 1,939.0  60.3	1,640.6 942.8  53.0	1,493.8 996.5  71.2	43,641 35,097  79.4	510.8 308.4  66.9	1,421.1 746.7  72.6

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.3 Kelantan

Women-owned establishments in Kelantan reaching 21,079 establishments in 2022, compared to 18,452 establishments in 2015. The main contributor was the Services sector, which accounted for 96.3 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing sector at 2.6 per cent.

Furthermore, Kelantan's gross output increased with RM3.4 billion in 2022, up from RM2.0 billion in 2015. The main contributor was the Services sector with RM2.8 billion (share: 82.4%). In line with the output, the Services sector also recorded the highest value added, amounting to RM1.4 billion in 2022, compared to RM0.9 billion in 2015. The total number of persons engaged increased from 48,009 persons in 2015 to 63,304 persons in 2022. The Services sector led the number of persons engaged with 57,816 persons (share: 91.4%) followed by the Manufacturing sector with 3,140 persons (share: 5.0%) (**Exhibit 19**).

Exhibit 19: Principal Statistics of Kelantan by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	21,079 18,452	3,429.4 1,958.8	1,811.6 939.4	1,617.8 1,019.2	63,304 48,009	560.1 262.3	1,025.1 544.8
 Agriculture	25 36 0.1	146.5 55.3 4.3	41.1 28.3 2.2	105.3 27.0 6.5	1,189 790 1.8	19.2 16.2 3.4	189.3 63.7 18.5
 Manufacturing	538 734 2.6	219.6 133.2 6.4	149.8 85.3 8.3	69.8 47.9 4.3	3,140 2,579 5.0	45.1 21.5 8.1	55.1 31.9 5.4
 Construction	213 33 1.0	236.6 32.5 6.9	147.9 20.4 8.2	88.7 12.1 5.5	1,129 326 1.8	23.1 5.3 4.1	26.7 12.2 2.6
 Services	20,301 17,649 96.3	2,821.6 1,737.8 82.4	1,469.7 805.5 81.3	1,351.9 932.1 83.7	57,816 44,314 91.4	471.9 219.2 84.4	750.9 437.0 73.5

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.4 Melaka

In 2022, the number of women-owned establishments in Melaka was 7,600, compared to 6,646 establishments in 2015. The main contributor was the Services sector, which recorded the highest amounting 6,944 establishments (2015: 6,146 establishments). Next, the Manufacturing sector recorded 301 establishments and Construction sector with 294 establishments.

In terms of gross output, Melaka posted a value RM3.2 billion in 2022, up from RM2.2 billion in 2015. This increase was driven by the Services sector which contributed 73.9 per cent with RM2.4 billion compared to RM1.4 billion in 2015, followed by the Manufacturing sector (share: 15.6%) and the Agriculture sector (share: 8.3%). The total number of persons engaged in 2022 was 34,068 persons compared to 26,760 persons in 2015. This increase was driven by the Services sector which involved 28,949 persons or 85.0 per cent of the total number of persons (Exhibit 20).

Exhibit 20: Principal Statistics of Melaka by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned	7,600 6,646	3,227.4 2,185.8	1,534.1 875.8	1,693.3 1,310.1	34,068 26,760	557.2 331.3	1,527.4 692.8
 Agriculture	61 81  0.8	266.3 544.7  8.3	88.4 130.4  5.8	177.9 414.1  10.5	762 2,250  2.2	17.1 38.5  3.1	323.8 224.6  21.2
 Manufacturing	301 328  4.0	504.1 179.4  15.6	270.0 129.9  17.5	234.1 49.6  13.8	3,111 1,385  9.1	73.2 21.5  13.1	106.7 51.0  7.0
 Construction	294 91  3.9	71.6 103.6  2.2	41.0 65.3  2.7	30.6 38.4  1.8	1,246 960  3.7	18.7 19.0  3.4	6.8 19.6  0.4
 Services	6,944 6,146  91.3	2,385.4 1,358.1  73.9	1,134.7 550.2  74.0	1,250.7 808.0  73.9	28,949 22,165  85.0	448.2 252.3  80.4	1,090.1 397.6  71.4

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.5 Negeri Sembilan

In 2022, Negeri Sembilan recorded a total of 8,810 establishments compared to 7,582 establishments in 2015. This increase was driven by the Services sector, which accounted for 85.2 per cent (7,502 establishments). Meanwhile, the Construction and Manufacturing sectors contributed 7.5 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively.

The gross output value increased RM3.5 billion in 2022 as compared to RM2.7 billion in 2015. The Services sector was the main contributor to the output value, recording RM2.0 billion (share: 56.2%). This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with RM1.1 billion (share: 32.2%) and the Construction sector with RM0.3 billion (share: 7.9%). The number of persons engaged recorded was 37,998 persons in 2022, compared to 35,809 persons in 2015. The Services sector recorded the highest number of employees with 29,259 persons (77.0%), followed by the Construction sector with 4,015 persons (10.6%) (**Exhibit 21**).

Exhibit 21: Principal Statistics of Negeri Sembilan by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	8,810 7,582	3,532.9 2,657.9	2,064.0 1,518.1	1,468.9 1,139.8	37,998 35,809	586.8 530.1	1,384.9 731.4
 Agriculture	114 62 1.3	129.7 64.6 3.7	45.3 32.2 2.2	84.4 32.4 5.7	793 500 2.1	15.5 8.7 2.6	211.1 171.7 15.2
 Manufacturing	529 467 6.0	1,139.1 440.5 32.2	814.2 300.7 39.5	325.0 139.8 22.1	3,924 3,186 10.3	90.0 65.3 15.3	254.9 160.5 18.4
 Construction	664 381 7.5	279.8 1,065.3 7.9	190.7 690.2 9.2	89.2 375.0 6.1	4,015 9,065 10.6	57.1 218.1 9.7	24.3 109.6 1.8
 Services	7,502 6,672 85.2	1,983.9 1,087.5 56.2	1,013.7 494.9 49.1	970.3 592.5 66.1	29,259 23,058 77.0	424.1 237.9 72.3	894.4 289.5 64.6

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.6 Pahang

Pahang recorded 11,113 women-owned establishments in 2022, as compared to 9,841 establishments in 2015. This incline was supported by the Services sector, contributing 90.9 per cent or 10,104 establishments in 2022 (2015: 8,951 establishments).

Women-owned establishments in Pahang generated a gross output value of RM4.4 billion, increasing compared to RM3.2 billion in 2015. The Services sector was the largest contributor to the gross output, accounting for 60.6 per cent (2022: RM2.7 billion), followed by the Manufacturing sector with RM1.0 billion (share: 22.8%) and the Agriculture sector with RM0.5 billion (share: 12.1%). In line with the gross output performance, the value added contribution also increased, led by the Services sector, which recorded RM1.4 billion (share: 74.6%). The number of persons engaged involved in women-owned establishments was 46,496 persons in 2022 compared to 44,155 persons in 2015 (**Exhibit 22**).

Exhibit 22: Principal Statistics of Pahang by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Women-owned*	11,113 9,841	4,398.7 3,185.6	2,558.6 1,713.7	1,840.1 1,471.9	46,496 44,155	645.9 527.6	2,090.1 2,610.1
 Agriculture	215 161  1.9	531.9 414.3  12.1	250.8 265.0  9.8	281.2 149.2  15.3	3,475 2,883  7.5	85.5 49.8  13.2	249.7 975.1  11.9
 Manufacturing	457 523  4.1	1,003.0 268.1  22.8	864.6 211.9  33.8	138.2 56.2  7.5	2,928 2,032  6.3	51.1 25.4  7.9	82.2 84.9  3.9
 Construction	337 203  3.1	198.4 547.2  4.5	150.7 351.3  5.9	47.7 195.9  2.6	1,751 4,399  3.7	22.3 110.2  3.5	10.5 55.1  0.6
 Services	10,104 8,951  90.9	2,665.4 1,952.4  60.6	1,292.5 883.7  50.5	1,373.0 1,068.7  74.6	38,342 34,796  82.5	487.0 341.3  75.4	1,747.7 1,490.5  83.6

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.7 Pulau Pinang

The number of women-owned establishments in Penang recorded 12,004 establishments in 2022 compared to 10,634 in 2015. The Services sector recorded the highest number of establishments with 11,297 establishments, followed by the Manufacturing sector (495 establishments) and the Construction sector (121 establishments).

In addition, the gross output value increased from RM5.5 billion in 2015 to RM7.5 billion in 2022. The Services sector was the main contributor, recording RM4.5 billion (share: 60.9%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with RM2.4 billion (share: 31.6%). In line with this, the Services sector recorded the highest value added of RM2.6 billion in 2022 compared to RM1.7 billion in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged was 53,654 persons in 2022, compared to 50,480 persons in 2015 (**Exhibit 23**).

Exhibit 23: Principal Statistics of Pulau Pinang by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Women-owned*		12,004 10,634	7,469.9 5,473.3	4,204.1 3,028.6	3,265.9 2,444.4	53,654 50,480	1,204.0 863.2	3,421.1 2,068.9
 Agriculture		90 169  0.7	482.4 335.2  6.5	286.1 143.1  6.8	196.4 192.1  6.0	977 2,752  1.8	23.5 51.7  1.9	227.0 493.2  6.6
 Manufacturing		495 447  4.2	2,362.9 1,602.7  31.6	1,887.1 1,205.1  44.9	475.7 397.7  14.5	7,809 6,445  14.6	243.7 170.8  20.2	431.8 345.3  12.6
 Construction		121 153  1.0	75.4 314.9  1.0	47.6 205.8  1.2	27.9 109.1  0.9	754 2,502  1.4	15.5 64.4  1.4	14.7 40.3  0.5
 Services		11,297 9,864  94.1	4,548.5 3,219.8  60.9	1,983.0 1,474.4  47.2	2,565.5 1,745.0  78.6	44,110 38,773  82.2	921.1 576.0  76.5	2,745.5 1,185.6  80.3

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.8 Perak

Perak recorded the number of establishments from 14,779 in 2015 to 16,867 in 2022. The Services sector was the main contributor, with 15,651 establishments (share: 92.8%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 782 establishments (share: 4.6%) .

Gross output increased to RM6.7 billion in 2022 compared to RM3.0 billion in 2015. This was driven by the Services sector with RM4.0 billion (share: 59.9%), followed by the Manufacturing sector RM1.9 billion (share: 28.9%) in 2022. Value added performance also improved, reaching RM3.0 billion in 2022 compared to RM1.4 billion in 2015. The value added was led by the Services sector, which accounted for 70.6 per cent (2022: RM2.1 billion). Meanwhile, the total number of persons engaged were 67,895 persons in 2022 compared to 53,405 persons in 2015 (Exhibit 24).

Exhibit 24: Principal Statistics of Perak by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	16,867 14,779	6,733.3 2,954.3	3,753.5 1,574.5	2,979.9 1,379.8	67,895 53,405	1,148.6 582.7	2,769.4 1,096.3
 Agriculture	197 7 1.2	499.3 1.9 7.4	192.2 1.4 5.1	307.1 0.5 10.3	2,371 28 3.5	50.5 0.2 4.4	237.6 2.6 8.6
 Manufacturing	782 890 4.6	1,943.5 872.7 28.9	1,438.9 670.3 38.4	504.5 202.4 16.9	9,391 6,062 13.8	237.1 104.2 20.6	536.6 228.5 19.4
 Construction	235 174 1.4	257.2 186.6 3.8	192.1 119.4 5.1	65.0 67.2 2.2	2,128 2,143 3.2	40.6 40.1 3.6	45.2 22.2 1.6
 Services	15,651 13,705 92.8	4,032.7 1,878.0 59.9	1,930.0 776.1 51.4	2,102.7 1,101.9 70.6	53,988 45,126 79.5	820.1 436.6 71.4	1,949.1 834.4 70.4

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.9 Perlis

In 2022, women-owned establishments in Perlis increased to 2,399 establishments compared to 2,260 in 2015. The Services sector was the highest contributor to the total establishments with a share of 89.8 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing sector at 5.5 per cent.

However, gross output recorded a decline to RM0.7 billion in 2022 compared to RM1.4 billion in 2015. This decline was primarily influenced by the Services sector, with RM0.5 billion (2015: RM1.1 billion) and Agriculture sector RM8.7 million (2015: RM226.6 million). Value added performance also declined, recording RM0.3 billion in 2022 compared to RM0.7 billion in 2015. For the total number of persons engaged, it recorded 8,919 persons in 2022 and Services sector was the largest contributor, accounting for 88.5 per cent, followed by the Construction sector, contributing 5.5 per cent (**Exhibit 25**).

Exhibit 25: Principal Statistics of Perlis by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
	Women-owned*	2,399 2,260	692.9 1,401.2	396.2 748.7	296.7 652.5	8,919 8,391	107.2 129.6	167.9 245.6
	Agriculture	15 59 	8.7 226.6 	5.2 124.3 	3.6 102.4 	64 659 	0.8 10.8 	1.3 115.8
	Manufacturing	132 171 	126.0 28.0 	95.2 17.3 	30.9 10.7 	473 499 	5.0 4.4 	6.3 9.5
	Construction	97 111 	34.6 43.2 	25.0 24.1 	9.5 19.1 	491 850 	6.4 10.6 	4.3 3.9
	Services	2,154 1,918 	522.4 1,103.0 	270.1 582.7 	252.3 520.3 	7,878 6,375 	94.6 103.7 	154.3 116.4

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022
2015 Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.10 Selangor

Women-owned in Selangor recorded a total of 34,720 establishments in 2022 compared to 27,268 in 2015. The main contributor was the Services which contributed 94.9 per cent or 32,938 establishments (2015: 25,676 establishments). This was followed by the Manufacturing with a share of 3.5 per cent (1,210 establishments).

Gross output rose to RM39.6 billion in 2022, up from RM22.1 billion in 2015. The Services sector was the main contributor with RM24.8 billion (share: 62.7%), followed by the Manufacturing sector RM13.3 billion (share: 33.6%). In line with the output, the Services sector achieved the highest value added recording RM13.6 billion in 2022 compared to RM8.7 billion in 2015. The total number of persons engaged increased to 188,828 persons in 2022 (2015: 180,668 persons). The Services sector contributed 77.4 per cent with 146,082 persons compared to 142,037 persons and followed by the Manufacturing sector with 36,069 persons (**Exhibit 26**).

Exhibit 26: Principal Statistics of Selangor by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
	Women-owned	34,720 27,268	39,584.2 22,143.2	21,406.4 10,979.4	18,177.8 10,979.4	188,828 180,668	6,055.6 3,656.7	11,460.3 8,928.9
	Agriculture	132 299  0.4	431.9 1,163.6  1.1	200.4 477.1  0.9	231.5 686.5  1.3	1,384 13,161  0.7	33.4 230.2  0.6	718.9 2,708.1  6.3
	Manufacturing	1,210 933  3.5	13,293.6 3,998.1  33.6	9,360.7 2,832.4  43.7	3,932.8 1,165.8  21.6	36,069 17,113  19.1	1,191.4 474.3  19.7	1,534.2 1,104.4  13.4
	Construction	440 360  1.2	1,026.5 1,135.3  2.6	649.0 737.6  3.1	377.6 397.6  2.1	5,293 8,357  2.8	163.3 225.4  2.6	106.0 158.0  0.9
	Services	32,938 25,676  94.9	24,832.2 15,846.2  62.7	11,196.3 7,116.7  52.3	13,635.9 8,729.5  75.0	146,082 142,037  77.4	4,667.5 2,726.8  77.1	9,101.2 4,958.4  79.4

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.11 Terengganu

Women-owned establishments in Terengganu recorded a total of 11,269 establishments in 2022 compared to 10,241 in 2015. The Services sector registered the highest number with 10,245 establishments, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 775 establishments.

Despite the incline in the number of establishments, gross output saw a slight decline from RM2.6 billion in 2015 to RM2.5 billion in 2022. The Services sector remained as the dominant contributor to the gross output with RM2.0 billion (share: 82.4%) while the Manufacturing sector RM0.2 billion (share: 7.6%). In line with the decline in output, value added also recorded a marginal decrease of RM1,180.6 million in 2022 (2015: 1,219.8 million). The total number of persons engaged increased to 38,973 persons in 2022 compared with 37,141 persons in 2015 (Exhibit 27).

Exhibit 27: Principal Statistics of Terengganu by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
								
	Women-owned*	11,269 10,241	2,451.8 2,623.1	1,271.1 1,403.3	1,180.6 1,219.8	38,973 37,141	435.5 417.0	1,166.3 1,308.9
	Agriculture	38 131  0.3	133.8 1,096.1  5.5	37.8 616.2  3.0	96.0 479.9  8.1	266 7,398  0.7	5.2 166.2  1.2	48.8 968.6  4.2
	Manufacturing	775 969  6.9	185.7 117.9  7.6	117.5 75.6  9.2	68.2 42.3  5.8	3,229 2,639  8.3	38.4 23.6  8.8	33.7 29.0  2.9
	Construction	209 79  1.9	111.0 133.5  4.5	69.3 80.3  5.5	41.7 53.2  3.5	1,402 1,131  3.6	23.8 26.3  5.5	6.4 26.8  0.6
	Services	10,245 9,058  90.9	2,020.9 1,274.2  82.4	1,046.4 630.5  82.3	974.5 643.7  82.6	34,069 25,952  87.4	368.1 200.5  84.5	1,077.2 284.3  92.3

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.12 Sabah

Sabah recorded 22,740 women-owned establishments in 2022, compared to 18,921 in 2015. This increase was primarily supported by the Services sector, which accounted for 21,636 establishments (share: 95.1%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 506 establishments (share: 2.2%).

The value of gross output reaching RM8.1 billion in 2022. The Services sector was the main contributor with RM4.2 billion (share: 51.8%) and followed by the Agriculture sector RM1.8 billion (share: 22.6%). Total value added increased to RM4.2 billion in 2022, compared to RM3.0 billion in 2015. The number of persons engaged also saw a significant rise reaching 93,470 persons in 2022, increased from 67,388 persons in 2015. The Services sector recorded the highest number of persons engaged with 69,227 persons in 2022 compared to 55,167 persons in 2015 (Exhibit 28).

Exhibit 28: Principal Statistics of Sabah by Sector

	Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
							
 Women-owned*	22,740 18,921	8,107.8 6,778.5	3,955.0 3,744.8	4,152.8 3,033.7	93,470 67,388	1,377.9 1,185.4	4,537.4 2,569.3
 Agriculture	274 143 1.2	1,829.2 457.1 22.6	639.7 225.2 16.2	1,189.5 231.9 28.6	8,954 1,938 9.6	191.3 35.7 13.9	1,583.0 902.3 34.9
 Manufacturing	506 484 2.2	1,158.8 1,047.4 14.3	855.2 851.3 21.6	303.5 196.2 7.4	8,269 4,486 8.8	196.0 77.3 14.2	357.0 220.2 7.9
 Construction	323 385 1.5	917.5 541.9 11.3	609.0 355.4 15.4	308.5 186.5 7.4	7,005 5,765 7.5	151.3 94.2 11.0	185.7 79.1 4.0
 Services	21,636 17,906 95.1	4,201.9 4,729.6 51.8	1,850.8 2,311.5 46.8	2,351.1 2,418.1 56.6	69,227 55,167 74.1	839.1 978.3 60.9	2,411.6 1,367.2 53.2

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022 2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.13 Sarawak

In 2022, the number of women-owned establishments in Sarawak stood at 16,407 compared to 14,276 in 2015. The Services sector and the Manufacturing sector contributed 93.7 per cent (15,381 establishments) and 4.3 per cent (702 establishments), respectively.

The gross output value recorded RM8.6 billion in 2022, an increase from RM5.1 billion in 2015. This increase was supported by the Services sector, which contributed RM3.8 billion compared to RM2.1 billion in 2015. Meanwhile, the value added recorded RM4.3 billion in 2022 (2015: RM1.7 billion). The Services sector contributed the highest value added at RM2.0 billion, accounting for 47.7 per cent. The number of persons engaged were 65,460 persons with total salaries & wages amounting to RM1.1 billion in 2022 (**Exhibit 29**).

Exhibit 29: Principal Statistics of Sarawak by Sector

		Number of Establishments 	Value of Gross Output (RM million) 	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million) 	Value Added (RM million) 	Number of Persons Engaged 	Salaries & Wages (RM million) 	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million) 
 Women-owned*		16,407 14,276	8,541.4 5,124.4	4,289.0 3,429.8	4,252.4 1,694.7	65,460 51,204	1,063.5 582.2	3,977.0 1,443.6
 Agriculture		114 31  0.7	2,483.3 22.4  29.1	721.3 13.0  16.8	1,761.9 9.4  41.5	5,224 145  8.0	122.4 1.9  11.5	1,736.4 79.4  43.7
 Manufacturing		702 612  4.3	1,610.2 2,636.0  18.9	1,375.0 2,249.3  32.1	235.2 386.6  5.5	5,004 4,894  7.7	116.6 89.6  11.0	382.9 701.7  9.6
 Construction		209 95  1.3	652.1 375.5  7.7	427.1 235.0  10.0	225.0 140.5  5.3	3,271 3,483  5.0	127.9 80.7  12.1	30.2 64.7  0.8
 Services		15,381 13,537  93.7	3,780.7 2,089.4  44.3	1,757.5 931.9  41.1	2,023.2 1,157.5  47.7	51,881 42,668  79.3	693.5 409.7  65.4	1,826.7 592.9  45.9

*Includes Mining & quarrying sector

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.14 W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Women-owned establishments in W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded 20,237 establishments in 2022 compared with 17,489 in 2015. The number of establishments was led by the Services sector 19,960 establishments, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 219 establishments.

Additionally, gross output value registered RM20.1 billion in 2022 (2015: RM14.5 billion). The key driver of this increase was the Services sector, contributing 96.7 per cent (2022: RM19.4 billion), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 2.9 per cent (2022: RM0.6 billion).

In line with the output performance, the Services sector recorded the highest value added contribution at RM10.5 billion in 2022, compared to RM6.9 billion in 2015. The Services sector in W.P. Kuala Lumpur contributed 96.7 per cent of the number of persons engaged with 108,005 persons in 2022, an increase from 92,369 persons in 2015 (**Exhibit 30**).

Exhibit 30: Principal Statistics of W.P. Kuala Lumpur by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Women-owned*		20,237 17,489	20,054.7 14,498.9	9,388.3 7,128.5	10,666.4 7,370.4	111,645 100,740	3,509.6 2,564.1	12,977.8 6,894.1
 Manufacturing		219 751  1.1	580.3 847.7  2.9	409.8 530.2  4.4	170.5 317.6  1.6	2,736 5,736  2.5	85.2 133.0  2.4	113.0 157.7  0.87
 Construction		57 130  0.3	83.3 298.9  0.4	52.5 192.8  0.6	30.8 106.1  0.3	901 2,635  0.8	19.5 62.7  0.6	4.7 37.3  0.04
 Services		19,960 16,608  98.6	19,390.9 13,352.3  96.7	8,925.9 6,405.5  95.0	10,465.0 6,946.8  98.1	108,005 92,369  96.7	3,404.8 2,368.4  97.0	12,860.0 6,699.0  99.09

*Includes Agriculture sector

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.15 W.P. Labuan

The number of women-owned establishments in W.P. Labuan registered 781 establishments in 2022 compared to 692 in 2015. The main contributing sector was the Services sector, which accounted for 88.0 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing sector at 6.7 per cent. Gross output recorded RM0.5 billion in 2022 (2015: RM0.2 billion), the two sectors contributing the most were the Services sector, which contributed 84.9 per cent (2022: RM0.4 billion), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 9.1 per cent (2022: RM0.04 billion).

In line with the increase in gross output, value added also increased, recording RM0.2 billion in 2022, compared to RM0.1 billion in 2015. The Services sector was the main contributor to the value added with RM0.2 billion in 2022, up from RM0.1 billion in 2015. In terms of the number of persons engaged, a total of 3,198 persons were involved in 2022 compared to 2,885 persons in 2015. The Services sector contributed the most number of persons engaged registering 81.5 per cent (2022: 2,601 persons) (**Exhibit 31**).

Exhibit 31: Principal Statistics of W.P. Labuan by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Women-owned*		781 692	480.2 240.6	283.1 137.8	197.1 102.8	3,198 2,885	55.7 36.6	149.7 91.5
 Manufacturing		52 47  6.7	43.9 12.5  9.1	23.0 8.0  8.1	20.9 4.5  10.6	301 157  9.4	5.6 2.2  10.1	2.3 5.2  1.5
 Construction		41 32  5.3	28.8 21.5  6.0	20.5 14.2  7.3	8.3 7.3  4.2	289 294  9.1	5.9 4.1  10.7	4.1 1.4  2.8
 Services		687 613  88.0	407.3 206.6  84.9	239.5 115.6  84.6	167.8 91.0  85.2	2,601 2,434  81.5	44.1 30.3  79.2	143.2 84.9  95.7

*Includes Agriculture sector

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.16 W.P. Putrajaya

W.P. Putrajaya experienced a decline in the number of establishments from 355 establishments in 2015 to 335 establishments in 2022. The Services sector was the highest contributor, accounting for 93.4 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 4.2 per cent.

Additionally, gross output recorded RM0.2 billion in 2022, dominated by the Services sector. In line with the output performance, the Services sector recorded the highest value added contribution, amounting to RM0.1 billion in 2022. The number of workers recorded an increase of 2,457 persons in 2022 compared to 2,062 persons in 2015, with the Services sector contributing the highest share at 69.5 per cent (**Exhibit 32**).

Exhibit 32: Principal Statistics of W.P. Putrajaya by Sector

		Number of Establishments	Value of Gross Output (RM million)	Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Number of Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
Women-owned	2022	335	213.8	104.9	108.9	2,457	49.6	92.7
	2015	355	223.5	114.2	109.3	2,062	38.9	51.4
Manufacturing	2022	14	1.6	0.6	1.0	40	0.4	0.2
	2015	11	0.6	0.4	0.3	18	0.2	0.2
Construction	2022	8	41.3	22.6	18.7	711	20.5	5.0
	2015	16	27.9	18.1	9.8	210	5.4	9.2
Services	2022	313	170.9	81.7	89.2	1,706	28.7	87.5
	2015	328	195.0	95.7	99.2	1,834	33.3	42.0

Note: 2022 2015 Share 2022 (%)

JADUAL UTAMA

MAIN TABLES



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Jadual A1 : Statistik utama mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A1 : Principal statistics by sector, 2022

Status hak milik Ownership status	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	1,091,867	3,851,806	2,349,194	1,502,612	10,004,306	354,935	2,059,211
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	219,015	75,478	61,413	979,812	20,501	55,439
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	872,852	3,714,915	2,273,716	9,024,494	334,434	2,003,772
Pertanian Agriculture	12,998	122,350	44,764	77,586	518,130	9,480	79,447
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	1,653	7,877	2,904	29,157	645	5,938
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	11,345	114,473	41,860	488,973	8,836	73,510
Pertombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	1,440	204,139	39,161	164,978	65,647	7,395	354,349
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	12	24	13	176	5	9
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	1,428	204,115	39,148	65,471	7,389	354,340
Pembuatan Manufacturing	54,505	1,893,704	1,478,802	414,901	2,346,253	97,219	377,891
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	8,469	41,241	30,749	126,518	3,582	7,638
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	46,036	1,852,462	1,448,054	2,219,735	93,638	370,253

Jadual A1 : Statistik utama mengikut sektor, 2022 (samb.)
Table A1 : Principal statistics by sector, 2022 (cont'd.)

Status hak milik Ownership status	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembinaan Construction	Jumlah Total	205,053	139,314	65,740	1,242,412	36,426	27,619
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	4,716	3,136	1,580	35,077	793	580
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	200,338	136,178	64,160	1,207,335	35,633	27,039
Perkhidmatan Services	Jumlah Total	1,426,560	647,153	779,407	5,831,864	204,415	1,219,905
	Pertubuhan milikan wanita Women-owned establishments	83,033	38,676	44,356	788,884	15,476	41,275
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan wanita Non women-owned establishments	1,343,528	608,477	735,051	5,042,980	188,939	1,178,630

Jadual A2 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table A2 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments by sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	2022	219,015	136,891	61,413	979,812	20,501	55,438
	2015	187,265	85,035	39,611	853,559	14,126	37,859
	2010	127,533	35,534	18,381	559,939	5,524	11,361
Pertanian Agriculture	2022	1,653	7,877	2,904	29,157	645	5,938
	2015	1,541	5,229	2,404	39,840	738	8,739
	2010	580	1,163	517	11,754	135	1,357
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	2022	12	24	13	176	5	9
	2015	20	28	13	218	5	23
	2010	32	187	120	962	23	66
Pembuatan Manufacturing	2022	8,469	41,241	30,749	126,518	3,582	7,638
	2015	9,546	16,711	12,525	86,051	1,992	5,470
	2010	8,792	3,051	2,071	44,595	498	1,040
Pembinaan Construction	2022	3,869	4,716	3,136	35,077	793	580
	2015	2,622	6,825	4,367	56,822	1,319	858
	2010	1,371	4,358	2,840	53,816	948	555
Perkhidmatan Services	2022	205,012	83,033	38,676	788,884	15,476	41,275
	2015	173,536	56,243	26,115	670,628	10,072	22,768
	2010	116,758	26,776	12,833	448,812	3,920	8,343

Jadual A3 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pertanian, 2022
Table A3 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in agriculture sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	1,653	7,877	2,904	4,973	29,157	645	5,938
Tanaman <i>Crops</i>	1,212	6,403	1,889	4,513	24,689	537	5,571
Terbaki <i>Livestock</i>	251	1,041	734	307	2,228	49	159
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	57	170	91	79	833	26	128
Perikanan <i>Fisheries</i>	133	264	189	75	1,407	34	81

Jadual A4: Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pelombongan & pengkuarian, 2022
Table A4 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in mining & quarrying sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Perlombongan & pengkuarian <i>Mining & quarrying</i>	12	24	13	11	176	5	9
Perlombongan mineral <i>Mineral mining</i>							
Pengkuarian <i>Quarrying</i>	12	24	13	11	176	5	9
Petroleum dan gas asli <i>Petroleum and natural gas</i>							

Jadual A5 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pembuatan, 2022
Table A5: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in manufacturing sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	8,469	41,241	30,749	10,493	126,518	3,582	7,638
Pembuatan produk makanan Manufacture of food products	2,446	12,647	10,217	2,430	25,478	674	2,855
Pembuatan minuman Manufacture of beverages	39	1,103	716	387	730	38	49
Pembuatan produk tembakau Manufacture of tobacco products	270	568	298	270	4,564	117	170
Pembuatan tekstil Manufacture of textiles	3,354	3,121	1,921	1,200	21,680	393	659
Pembuatan pakaian Manufacture of wearing apparel	69	351	229	122	2,644	70	73
Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan Manufacture of leather and related products	117	1,727	1,376	351	7,930	210	241
Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	84	1,614	1,417	198	2,847	77	262
Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas Manufacture of paper and paper products	476	768	427	342	4,923	125	137
Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman Printing and reproduction of recorded media	8	147	106	41	288	23	17
Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapis Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products							

Jadual A5 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pembuatan, 2022 (samb.)
Table A5: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in manufacturing sector, 2022 (cont'd.)

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	128	3,013	2,531	482	3,533	139	252
Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	60	283	165	118	1,899	54	78
Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	187	5,585	3,908	1,677	12,002	362	942
Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	154	1,089	728	361	3,361	133	215
Pembuatan logam asas Manufacture of basic metals	52	1,045	818	227	2,964	99	103
Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	296	1,288	891	397	6,088	186	361
Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	39	1,376	1,164	212	4,029	187	180
Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik Manufacture of electrical equipment	49	621	411	210	2,671	110	165
Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	95	819	553	266	2,755	106	209

Jadual A5 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pembuatan, 2022 (samb.)
Table A5: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in manufacturing sector, 2022 (cont'd.)

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers	33	994	727	268	2,959	103	208
Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain Manufacture of other transport equipment	21	109	76	33	759	20	68
Pembuatan perabot Manufacture of furniture	155	1,569	1,104	465	7,390	189	189
Pembuatan lain Other manufacturing	155	607	389	219	2,409	76	87
Pembaikan dan pemasangan mesin dan kelengkapan Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	182	795	576	218	2,615	89	118

Jadual A6 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor pembinaan, 2022
Table A6 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in construction sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembinaan construction	3,869	4,716	3,136	1,580	35,077	793	580
Bangunan kediaman Residential buildings	887	888	545	343	8,197	154	103
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non-residential buildings	671	1,097	757	340	7,416	154	94
Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering	1,268	1,852	1,247	605	12,305	330	260
Pertukangan khas Special trades	1,043	879	587	292	7,159	154	122

Jadual A7 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor perkhidmatan, 2022
Table A7 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in services sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Perkhidmatan Services	205,012	83,033	38,676	44,356	788,884	15,476	41,275
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18	86	46	41	347	11	255
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	60	224	104	120	1,501	48	61
Perdagangan borong dan runcit Wholesale and retail trade	92,162	31,274	12,121	19,152	291,371	5,729	10,583
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan Transportation and storage	3,468	4,879	2,764	2,115	24,172	668	2,252
Penginapan Accommodation	2,221	5,567	2,427	3,140	21,830	631	10,029
Makanan dan minuman Food and beverage	63,759	15,083	9,144	5,939	248,364	2,276	1,682
Maklumat dan komunikasi Information and communication	1,739	2,181	1,161	1,020	9,177	459	477
Kewangan Financial	213	44	14	30	598	8	115
Hartanah Real estate	1,472	3,392	1,394	1,998	7,471	279	8,213
Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal Professional, scientific and technical	6,695	5,751	2,125	3,626	40,900	1,403	1,878

Jadual A7 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor perkhidmatan, 2022 (samb.)
Table A7 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in services sector, 2022 (cont'd.)

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service</i>	5,396	4,722	2,938	1,783	27,251	634	2,137
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	8,645	2,982	1,136	1,846	45,267	749	1,084
Kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work</i>	7,151	4,069	2,004	2,065	20,458	1,844	1,645
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	1,189	532	215	317	5,923	153	194
Perkhidmatan persendirian dan lain-lain aktiviti <i>Personal services and other activities</i>	10,824	2,247	1,083	1,164	44,254	584	670

Jadual A8 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita PKS mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A8: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments SMEs by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	185,582	89,296	44,999	44,292	833,312	16,177	39,680
Pertanian Agriculture	1,579	4,024	1,665	2,359	18,312	413	2,605
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	12	24	13	11	176	5	9
Pembuatan Manufacturing	8,359	17,457	12,335	5,121	89,998	2,312	3,867
Pembinaan Construction	3,832	3,007	1,976	1,032	27,088	495	382
Perkhidmatan Services	171,800	64,784	29,011	35,769	697,738	12,953	32,818

Jadual A9 : Statistik utama pertumbuhan belia milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A9: Principal statistics of women-owned youth establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	23,583	25,536	10,923	14,613	121,597	3,839	7,449
Pertanian Agriculture	93	213	107	107	800	17	40
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	197	2,785	2,158	627	2,312	86	111
Pembinaan Construction	212	586	385	200	3,176	86	78
Perkhidmatan Services	23,081	21,951	8,273	13,679	115,309	3,651	7,220

Jadual A10 : Statistik utama pertubuhan Bumiputera milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A10: Principal statistics of Bumiputera women-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	126,476	44,543	24,081	20,463	488,751	7,418	16,127
Pertanian Agriculture	480	1,081	380	702	4,912	92	883
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	7	7	4	3	67	2	5
Pembuatan Manufacturing	4,932	6,405	4,643	1,762	32,764	690	829
Pembinaan Construction	3,377	3,183	2,102	1,081	26,508	567	350
Perkhidmatan Services	117,680	33,866	16,952	16,915	424,500	6,066	14,059

Jadual A11 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita asing mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A11 : Principal statistics of foreign women-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	480	9,949	6,373	3,574	19,513	641	3,239
Pertanian Agriculture	5	2	1	2	22	1	11
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	33	6,745	5,212	1,533	8,746	310	1,778
Pembinaan Construction	2	31	26	6	85	4	4
Perkhidmatan Services	440	3,171	1,135	2,033	10,660	326	1,446

Jadual A12 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2022
Table A12 : Principal statistics of women-owned establishments by state, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah* Total	219,015	136,891	75,478	61,413	979,812	20,501	55,439
Johor	19,495	22,778	15,362	7,417	108,478	2,380	6,735
Kedah	13,158	5,194	3,096	2,098	54,966	764	1,956
Kelantan	21,079	3,429	1,812	1,618	63,304	560	1,025
Melaka	7,600	3,227	1,534	1,693	34,068	557	1,528
Negeri Sembilan	8,810	3,533	2,064	1,469	37,998	587	1,385
Pahang	11,113	4,399	2,559	1,840	46,496	646	2,090
Pulau Pinang	12,004	7,470	4,204	3,266	53,654	1,204	3,421
Perak	16,867	6,733	3,753	2,980	67,895	1,149	2,770
Perlis	2,399	693	396	297	8,919	107	168
Selangor	34,720	39,584	21,406	18,178	188,828	6,056	11,460
Terengganu	11,269	2,452	1,271	1,181	38,973	436	1,166
Sabah	22,740	8,108	3,955	4,153	93,470	1,378	4,537
Sarawak	16,407	8,541	4,289	4,252	65,460	1,063	3,977
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	20,237	20,055	9,388	10,666	111,645	3,510	12,978
W.P. Labuan	781	480	283	197	3,198	56	150
W.P. Putrajaya	335	214	105	109	2,457	50	93

Nota/Notes :
***Termasuk data untuk Supra**
Data include Supra

Jadual A13 : Statistik utama pertumbuhan bella milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2022
Table A13 : Principal statistics of women-owned youth establishments by state, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	23,583	25,536	10,923	14,613	121,597	3,839	7,449
Johor	3,055	3,646	2,374	1,272	14,412	456	952
Kedah	1,099	343	141	202	4,663	91	240
Kelantan	1,220	365	148	217	5,346	77	163
Melaka	882	828	335	493	5,263	149	195
Negeri Sembilan	878	565	230	335	4,165	134	212
Pahang	1,050	626	241	385	5,756	119	403
Pulau Pinang	1,424	989	408	581	6,113	172	298
Perak	1,322	747	345	402	6,507	182	479
Perlis	164	78	30	49	724	12	21
Selangor	6,589	11,452	4,191	7,261	33,298	1,306	2,545
Terengganu	1,030	593	222	371	4,392	101	227
Sabah	784	713	273	439	5,686	144	241
Sarawak	603	525	209	316	3,871	121	153
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,366	3,928	1,736	2,192	20,743	759	1,301
W.P. Labuan	80	43	14	29	375	8	11
W.P. Putrajaya	37	96	27	69	283	8	10

Jadual A14 : Statistik utama pertubuhan Bumiputera milikan wanita mengikut negeri, 2022
Table A14 : Principal statistics of Bumiputera women-owned establishments by state, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	126,476	44,543	24,081	20,463	488,751	7,418	16,127
Johor	8,930	5,881	3,991	1,891	41,372	728	1,494
Kedah	9,679	2,379	1,329	1,050	35,351	391	787
Kelantan	19,724	2,937	1,583	1,353	57,137	485	653
Melaka	4,748	1,487	782	704	19,318	264	465
Negeri Sembilan	5,481	1,388	763	626	22,136	278	572
Pahang	8,019	1,751	975	775	28,568	300	786
Pulau Pinang	4,149	1,329	717	611	21,245	259	519
Perak	7,123	1,534	796	738	25,613	295	491
Perlis	1,999	516	303	213	7,624	92	94
Selangor	16,490	11,810	6,027	5,782	83,483	1,997	2,925
Terengganu	10,603	2,383	1,352	1,031	37,164	465	863
Sabah	13,320	2,607	1,325	1,282	40,585	476	992
Sarawak	7,596	1,691	769	923	24,552	273	917
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	7,821	6,428	3,113	3,315	40,773	1,040	4,485
W.P. Labuan	516	273	179	94	1,927	30	47
W.P. Putrajaya	278	151	76	75	1,903	42	38

Jadual A15 : Statistik utama pertumbuhan milikan wanita asing mengikut negeri, 2022
Table A15 : Principal statistics of foreign women-owned establishments by state, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(orang) (person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	480	9,949	6,373	3,574	19,513	641	3,239
Johor	53	5,095	3,887	1,207	4,941	205	1,509
Kedah	20	478	310	167	1,777	50	206
Kelantan	51	79	24	56	797	8	36
Melaka	12	80	25	56	282	8	30
Negeri Sembilan	14	445	297	148	821	16	105
Pahang	20	481	375	107	429	11	55
Pulau Pinang	29	211	73	138	703	24	150
Perak	34	146	50	96	758	19	92
Perlis	3	7	2	5	57	1	6
Selangor	61	1,507	671	834	2,838	136	485
Terengganu	20	70	32	38	656	9	33
Sabah	61	275	156	119	2,412	34	105
Sarawak	38	245	154	92	835	19	74
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	64	832	320	510	2,207	100	354

Nota/Notes :

***Termasuk W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya**
Includes W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya

Jadual A16 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut kategori pekerja dan jantina, 2022
Table A16 : Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages in women-owned establishments by category of workers and sex, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	979,812	486,732	493,080	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	979,812	486,732	493,080	20,501	11,643	8,859
Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors and unpaid family workers	138,000	58,730	79,270			
Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Paid employees (full-time)	647,713	358,751	288,962	18,506	10,837	7,668
Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik Managers, Professionals and Researchers	94,072	47,797	46,275	6,773	3,905	2,868
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	32,052	24,901	7,151	1,327	1,056	271
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	99,011	26,876	72,135	2,292	614	1,677
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers	125,887	61,341	64,546	2,432	1,233	1,199
Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Workers	15,708	13,931	1,777	332	298	33
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	74,032	55,554	18,478	1,845	1,405	440
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	153,469	86,443	67,026	2,354	1,406	948
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	194,099	69,251	124,848	1,995	805	1,190

Jadual A17 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A 17: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages in women-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period				Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid
	Jumlah Total	Pemilik yang bekerja & pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Working proprietors & unpaid family workers	Pekerja sepenuh masa Full-time employees	Pekerja sambilan Part-time employees	
	Bilangan Number	Bilangan Number	Bilangan Number	Bilangan Number	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	979,812	138,000	647,713	194,099	20,501
Pertanian Agriculture	29,157	1,493	26,828	836	645
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	176	9	166	1	5
Pembuatan Manufacturing	126,518	12,943	110,413	3,162	3,582
Pembinaan Construction	35,077	4,420	29,289	1,368	793
Perkhidmatan Services	788,884	119,135	481,017	188,732	15,476

Jadual A18 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut kategori pekerja dan kewarganegaraan, 2022
Table A18 : Number of persons engaged in women-owned establishments by category of workers and citizenship, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Jumlah Total	Warganegara Citizen		Bukan Warganegara Non-citizen	
		Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	979,812	377,867	411,587	109,353	81,005
Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors and unpaid family workers	138,075	44,062	64,603	14,698	14,712
Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Paid employees (full-time)	780,843	308,922	319,217	90,324	62,380
Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik Managers, Professionals and Researchers	94,813	40,752	41,437	7,030	5,594
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	31,953	20,951	5,631	3,709	1,662
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	218,299	60,888	141,510	3,391	12,510
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers	138,649	47,947	50,421	17,889	22,392
Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Workers	15,708	4,465	504	9,466	1,273
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	60,353	35,790	15,666	7,921	976
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81,558	38,917	19,041	18,667	4,933
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	139,510	59,212	45,007	22,251	13,040
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	60,894	24,883	27,767	4,331	3,913

Jadual A19 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor dan kategori kemahiran, 2022
Table A19 : Number of persons engaged in women-owned establishments by sector and category of skills, 2022

Sektor Sector	Jumlah/ Total		Mahir/ Skilled*		Separuh mahir/ Semi-Skilled**		Kurang mahir/ Low-Skilled***	
	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	(orang) (person) 647,713	36,024	(orang) (person) 126,124	(RM juta) (RM million) 13,903	(orang) (person) 368,120	(RM juta) (RM million) 17,116	(orang) (person) 153,469	(RM juta) (RM million) 5,005
Pertanian Agriculture	26,828	636	2,616	135	19,518	430	4,694	71
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	166	5	37	3	91	2	38	1
Pembuatan Manufacturing	110,413	3,550	17,118	1,136	78,990	2,098	14,305	316
Pembinaan Construction	29,289	781	4,289	271	23,182	484	1,818	26
Perkhidmatan Services	481,017	31,051	102,064	12,357	246,339	14,101	132,614	4,593

Nota/Notes :

- * Termasuk pengurusan & profesional dan juruteknik & profesional bersekutu/ Includes managers & professionals and technicians & associate professionals
 ** Termasuk pekerja sokongan perkeranian, pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, pekerja kemahiran & pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan dan operator mesin & loji pemasangan/
 Includes clerical support workers, service & sales workers, craft & related trades workers and plant & machine operators & assemblers
 *** Termasuk pekerja asas/ Includes elementary workers

Jadual A20 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut kelulusan dan sektor, 2022
Table A20 : Number of persons engaged in women-owned establishments by qualification and sector, 2022

Kelulusan Qualification	Jumlah Total	Pertanian Agriculture	Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Pembinaan Construction	Perkhidmatan Services
Jumlah Total	979,823	29,157	176	126,518	35,077	788,895
Pascasiswazah Postgraduate	13,868	-	-	393	166	13,309
Ijazah sarjana muda/Diploma lanjutan atau setaraf Bachelor/Advances diploma or equivalent	104,406	1,116	9	7,701	3,001	92,579
Diploma Diploma	131,365	1,515	31	13,976	4,596	111,247
STPM atau yang setaraf STPM or equivalent	51,954	644	6	3,824	1,200	46,280
Sijil Certificate	81,827	844	9	11,857	3,703	65,414
SPM/SPM(V) atau yang setaraf SPM/SPM(V) or equivalent	412,635	22,656	104	59,554	15,272	315,049
Di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM/SPM(V) Below SPM/SPM(V) qualification	183,768	2,382	17	29,213	7,139	145,017

Nota/Notes :

*** Merujuk kepada kelulusan dalam pengkhurusan Teknologi yang diperolehi daripada Rangkaian Universiti Teknikal Malaysia (MTUN)/
Refers to qualification specialised in Technology obtained from Malaysian Technical University Network (MTUN)**

Jadual A21 : Nilai harta tetap pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A21: Value of fixed assets of women-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Perbelanjaan modal Capital expenditure	Pelupusan Disposal	Susut nilai semasa Current depreciation	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value fixed assets owned as at the end of year
	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	8,106	450	43,183	55,439
Pertanian Agriculture	247	26	263	5,938
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	1	-	1	9
Pembuatan Manufacturing	329	55	660	7,638
Pembinaan Construction	45	12	68	580
Perkhidmatan Services	7,482	357	42,191	41,275

Jadual A22 : Penggunaan komputer, internet dan web presence mengikut sektor/ subsektor bagi pertubuhan milikan wanita, 2022
Table A22 : Usage of computer, internet and web presence by sector/ sub-sector for women-owned establishments, 2022

Sektor/ Subsektor Sector/ Sub-sector	Penggunaan komputer dalam perniagaan ICT usage in business	Penggunaan internet dalam perniagaan Internet usage in business	Penggunaan web presence dalam perniagaan Web presence usage in business	%
Jumlah Total	86.9	81.7		54.1
Pertanian Agriculture	65.2	60.0		6.5
Perombongan dan Pengkuarian Mining and Quarrying	83.3	83.3		16.7
Pembuatan Manufacturing	68.3	65.2		33.5
Pembinaan Construction	94.8	92.9		37.0
Perkhidmatan Services	87.7	82.3		55.7

Jadual A23 : Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan e-Dagang pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut sektor/ subsektor, 2022
Table A23 : Income and expenditure of e-Commerce of women-owned establishments by sector/ sub-sector, 2022

Sektor/ Subsektor Sector/ Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan yang menjalankan transaksi e-Dagang Number of establishment involved in e-Commerce transaction	Pendapatan Income	Perbelanjaan Expenditure
		(RM '000)	(RM '000)
Jumlah Total	19,810	51,844,119	23,509,572
Pertanian Agriculture	20	532	433
Pertombongan dan Pengkuarian Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	411	7,317,882	3,178,713
Pembinaan Construction	117	9,171	8,574
Perkhidmatan Services	19,262	44,516,534	20,321,852

Jadual A24 : Pendapatan e-Dagang pertubuhan milikan wanita mengikut jenis pasaran dan sektor/ subsektor, 2022
Table A24 : Income of e-Commerce of women-owned establishments by type of market and sector/ sub-sector, 2022

Sektor/ Subsektor Sector/ Sub-sector	Jumlah Total (RM juta) (RM million)	Tempatan Domestic (RM juta) (RM million)	Antarabangsa International (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah/ Total	55,883	55,713	27,883
Pertanian Agriculture	532	532	-
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	411	7,318	3,179
Pembinaan Construction	117	9,171	8,574
Perkhidmatan Services	54,823	38,692	16,130

Jadual A26 : Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita yang mempunyai Pensijilan Alam Sekitar mengikut Sektor, 2022
Table A26 : Number of Women-Owned Establishments with Environmental Certification by Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan yang mempunyai perbelanjaan perlindungan alam sekitar Number of establishments with environmental protection expenditure	Pertubuhan yang mempunyai pensijilan alam sekitar Establishments with environmental certification			
		Jumlah Total	ISO 14001 sahaja ISO14001 only	Lain-lain sijil antarabangsa Other international certification	ISO 14001 dan lain-lain sijil antarabangsa ISO 14001 and other international certification
Jumlah Total	5,257	653	115	306	232
Pertanian Agriculture	138	126	12	114	-
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	771	45	15	28	2
Pembinaan Construction	341	22	11	11	-
Perkhidmatan Services	4,007	460	77	153	230

Jadual A27 : Bilangan Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita dan Jenis Perbelanjaan Perlindungan Alam Sekitar mengikut Sektor, 2022
Table A27 : Number of Women-Owned Establishments and Type of Environmental Protection Expenditure by Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan yang mempunyai perbelanjaan perlindungan alam sekitar Number of establishments with environmental protection expenditure	Perbelanjaan perlindungan alam sekitar Environmental protection expenditure					
		Jumlah Total	Perbelanjaan bagi aktiviti perlindungan alam sekitar Environmental protection activities expenditure	Perbelanjaan pengurusan sisa Waste management expenditure	Perbelanjaan penilaian & audit alam sekitar dan caj alam sekitar Environmental assessment & audits and environmental charges expenditure	Perbelanjaan pemuliharaan hidupan liar & habitat Protection & conservation of wildlife & habitat expenditure	Perbelanjaan lain untuk perlindungan alam sekitar Other environmental protection expenditure
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	5,257	27,538	20,622	5,906	334	45	631
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	138	4	0	3	0	0	0
Perlombongan & pengkuarian <i>Mining & quarrying</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	771	17,024	12,186	3,994	264	10	570
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	341	9,742	8,017	1,595	70	35	24
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,007	769	419	314	-	-	37

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JADUAL Tambahan

ADDITIONAL TABLES



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Jadual B1 : Insiden kemiskinan mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, 2016, 2019 dan 2022
Table B1 : Incidence of poverty by state and sex of head of household, 2016, 2019 and 2022

	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
			(%)			(%)			(%)
Jumlah Total	7.60	7.40	8.50	5.60	5.70	5.20	6.20	6.20	5.80
Johor	6.20	5.90	7.50	3.90	3.80	4.20	4.60	4.80	3.80
Kedah	14.30	14.30	14.40	8.80	9.30	6.40	9.00	9.20	8.10
Kelantan	19.50	20.90	13.80	12.40	13.10	9.10	13.20	14.10	10.00
Melaka	2.60	2.20	4.50	3.90	3.80	4.10	4.20	4.20	4.40
Negeri Sembilan	6.40	6.00	8.30	4.30	4.20	4.50	4.40	4.80	2.90
Pahang	9.20	9.10	9.50	4.30	4.30	4.20	6.30	6.80	3.50
Pulau Pinang	2.20	1.60	4.40	1.90	1.80	2.30	2.00	2.10	1.70
Perak	8.20	7.80	9.70	7.30	7.90	4.90	7.50	7.90	5.90
Perlis	7.20	6.90	9.60	9.60	3.90	3.80	4.00	4.30	2.70
Selangor	0.80	0.70	1.50	1.20	1.10	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.60
Terengganu	6.80	6.50	8.50	6.10	6.30	4.70	6.20	6.40	5.20
Sabah	23.90	24.10	22.80	19.50	20.20	16.20	19.70	20.40	17.10
Sarawak	11.90	12.10	11.10	9.00	9.40	7.40	10.80	11.20	9.40
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	0.80	0.60	1.40	0.20	0.10	0.30	1.40	1.20	2.70
W. P. Labuan	6.80	6.70	7.70	3.10	3.30	1.80	2.50	3.00	0.00
W. P. Putrajaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.20	1.10	0.10	0.20	0.00

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, 2022, DOSM
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

Jadual B2 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B2 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, 2020–2022

		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age
Jumlah Total	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	44.3 42.7 46.2	34.6 33.7 35.6	9.7 9.0 10.6	44.1 42.5 45.9	34.0 33.2 34.9	10.1 9.3 11.0	43.7 42.1 45.5	33.3 32.6 34.1	10.4 9.5 11.3
Johor	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	42.9 40.0 46.4	34.2 32.0 36.9	8.7 8.0 9.6	43.0 40.1 46.4	33.8 31.7 36.3	9.2 8.4 10.1	42.5 39.7 45.8	32.9 31.0 35.2	9.5 8.7 10.5
Kedah	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	49.7 49.0 50.4	37.8 38.2 37.5	11.8 10.8 12.9	49.8 49.1 50.6	37.4 37.8 36.9	12.5 11.4 13.6	49.7 49.0 50.5	36.9 37.4 36.5	12.8 11.6 14.0
Kelantan	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	57.1 57.6 56.6	47.1 48.3 45.8	10.0 9.2 10.8	57.1 57.6 56.6	46.7 48.0 45.4	10.4 9.6 11.2	56.6 57.0 56.2	46.1 47.4 44.8	10.5 9.6 11.4
Melaka	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	42.4 40.4 44.7	33.4 32.5 34.4	9.0 7.9 10.3	42.4 40.5 44.7	33.2 32.4 34.1	9.2 8.1 10.5	42.7 40.7 45.0	33.2 32.4 34.1	9.5 8.3 10.8
Negeri Sembilan	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	46.9 45.6 48.4	37.0 36.4 37.7	10.0 9.3 10.7	47.3 46.0 48.7	36.8 36.3 37.4	10.5 9.8 11.3	47.3 45.9 48.7	36.5 36.0 37.1	10.8 9.9 11.7
Pahang	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	49.2 46.7 52.2	39.8 38.0 42.0	9.4 8.7 10.2	48.4 45.9 51.3	38.8 37.0 40.8	9.6 8.9 10.5	47.3 44.7 50.3	37.5 35.8 39.6	9.8 8.9 10.7
Pulau Pinang	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	36.4 36.7 36.2	27.4 28.4 26.4	9.0 8.3 9.8	36.5 36.7 36.3	26.9 27.8 25.9	9.6 8.9 10.4	36.5 36.5 36.4	26.4 27.3 25.5	10.1 9.3 10.9
Perak	Jumlah/Total Lelaki/Male Perempuan/Female	47.3 45.1 49.9	34.2 33.6 34.8	13.2 11.5 15.1	47.3 44.9 50.0	33.6 33.0 34.3	13.7 12.0 15.7	47.0 44.7 49.7	33.0 32.5 33.6	14.0 12.2 16.0

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, 2023, DOSM
Source: Current Population Estimates, 2023, DOSM

Jadual B2 : Nisbah tanggungan mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2020–2022 (samb.)
Table B2 : Dependency ratio by state and sex, 2020–2022 (cont'd.)

	2020			2021			2022			
	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	Jumlah Total	Umur muda Young age	Umur tua Old age	
Perlis	Jumlah/Total	39.5	28.5	11.0	38.7	27.6	11.1	38.7	27.6	11.2
	Lelaki/Male	39.4	29.6	9.8	38.5	28.7	9.8	38.6	28.7	9.9
	Perempuan/Female	39.6	27.4	12.2	39.0	26.6	12.3	38.9	26.4	12.5
Selangor	Jumlah/Total	41.0	31.2	9.7	40.9	30.8	10.1	40.8	30.3	10.5
	Lelaki/Male	38.7	29.7	9.0	38.8	29.4	9.4	38.8	29.0	9.8
	Perempuan/Female	43.6	33.0	10.5	43.3	32.3	10.9	43.0	31.7	11.3
Terengganu	Jumlah/Total	51.8	43.5	8.4	52.0	43.3	8.7	51.9	43.1	8.8
	Lelaki/Male	50.8	43.2	7.6	50.8	43.0	7.8	50.6	42.7	7.9
	Perempuan/Female	52.9	43.7	9.2	53.3	43.7	9.6	53.3	43.5	9.8
Sabah	Jumlah/Total	47.4	39.1	8.3	46.2	37.8	8.4	44.8	36.3	8.5
	Lelaki/Male	46.4	38.4	8.0	45.2	37.1	8.1	43.9	35.7	8.3
	Perempuan/Female	48.4	39.8	8.6	47.3	38.6	8.7	45.9	37.0	8.9
Sarawak	Jumlah/Total	41.9	31.2	10.7	41.7	30.6	11.1	41.0	29.7	11.3
	Lelaki/Male	41.1	31.1	10.0	40.9	30.5	10.4	40.2	29.7	10.6
	Perempuan/Female	42.8	31.4	11.5	42.5	30.7	11.9	41.9	29.8	12.1
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	Jumlah/Total	36.1	27.2	9.0	35.5	26.4	9.1	34.6	25.5	9.1
	Lelaki/Male	34.2	26.0	8.2	33.7	25.4	8.3	33.0	24.6	8.4
	Perempuan/Female	38.4	28.6	9.8	37.5	27.6	9.9	36.5	26.6	9.9
W. P. Labuan	Jumlah/Total	46.1	40.0	6.1	46.5	40.1	6.4	46.7	39.9	6.8
	Lelaki/Male	49.0	42.7	6.2	49.2	42.6	6.5	49.2	42.3	6.9
	Perempuan/Female	43.2	37.1	6.0	43.8	37.4	6.4	44.2	37.5	6.7
W. P. Putrajaya	Jumlah/Total	64.9	62.6	2.3	64.0	61.6	2.4	63.0	60.4	2.6
	Lelaki/Male	69.8	67.8	2.0	68.2	66.1	2.1	67.0	64.7	2.3
	Perempuan/Female	60.5	57.9	2.6	60.1	57.4	2.7	59.3	56.4	2.9

Sumber: Anggaran Penduduk Semasa, 2023, DOSM
Source: Current Population Estimates, 2023, DOSM

Jadual B3 : Pendapatan isi rumah kasar bulanan penengah mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, 2016, 2019 dan 2022
Table B3 : Median monthly household gross income by state and sex of head of households, 2016, 2019 and 2022

	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)	(RM)
Jumlah Total	5,228	5,455	4,145	5,873	6,173	4,562	6,338	6,633	5,142
Johor	5,652	5,824	4,376	6,427	6,765	4,674	6,879	7,120	5,694
Kedah	3,811	3,955	2,758	4,325	4,527	3,405	4,402	4,568	3,448
Kelantan	3,079	3,191	2,571	3,563	3,683	3,103	3,614	3,701	3,186
Melaka	5,588	5,873	4,142	6,054	6,445	4,426	6,210	6,555	4,883
Negeri Sembilan	4,579	4,812	3,512	5,005	5,249	3,718	5,226	5,488	4,276
Pahang	3,979	4,040	3,612	4,440	4,563	3,669	4,753	4,837	4,287
Pulau Pinang	5,409	5,767	4,111	6,169	6,533	5,084	6,502	6,817	5,478
Perak	4,006	4,194	3,172	4,273	4,472	3,631	4,494	4,718	3,614
Perlis	4,204	4,304	3,254	4,594	4,702	3,736	4,713	4,925	4,023
Selangor	7,225	7,421	6,231	8,210	8,474	6,623	9,983	10,287	7,955
Terengganu	4,694	4,782	4,006	5,545	5,593	5,206	5,878	5,932	5,517
Sabah	4,110	4,144	3,463	4,235	4,358	3,735	4,577	4,668	4,274
Sarawak	4,163	4,344	3,381	4,544	4,669	4,044	4,978	5,102	4,511
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	9,073	9,367	7,640	10,549	10,864	8,803	10,234	10,594	8,553
W. P. Labuan	5,928	6,005	5,496	6,726	6,858	6,280	6,904	6,904	6,851
W. P. Putrajaya	8,275	8,706	5,232	9,983	10,597	6,765	10,056	10,618	7,163

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, 2022, DOSM
Source: Household Income Survey Report, 2022, DOSM

Jadual B4 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan antarabangsa mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, 2016, 2019 dan 2022
Table B4 : Percentage of households living below the international poverty line by state and sex of head of households, 2016, 2019 and 2022

	2016 ^a			2019 ^b			2022 ^b		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Jumlah Total	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Johor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kedah	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kelantan	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Melaka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Negeri Sembilan	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pahang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pulau Pinang	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perak	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Perlis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Selangor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Terengganu	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sabah	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarawak	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. P. Labuan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. P. Putrajaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM

Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/Notes :

^a **Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$1.90**

Refers to the international poverty level of \$1.90

^b **Merujuk kepada paras kemiskinan antarabangsa \$2.15**

Refers to the international poverty level of \$2.15

Jadual B5 : Peratusan isi rumah yang hidup di bawah paras kemiskinan nasional mengikut negeri dan jantina ketua isi rumah, 2016, 2019 dan 2022
Table B5 : Percentage of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households, 2016, 2019 and 2022

	2016			2019			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
			(%)			(%)			(%)
Jumlah Total	7.6	7.4	8.5	5.6	5.7	5.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Johor	6.2	5.9	7.5	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.8	3.8
Kedah	14.3	14.3	14.4	8.8	9.3	6.4	9.0	9.2	8.1
Kelantan	19.5	20.9	13.8	12.4	13.1	9.1	13.2	14.1	10.0
Melaka	2.6	2.2	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	6.0	8.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.9
Pahang	9.2	9.1	9.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	6.3	6.8	3.5
Pulau Pinang	2.2	1.6	4.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
Perak	8.2	7.8	9.7	7.3	7.9	4.9	7.5	7.9	5.9
Perlis	7.2	6.9	9.6	9.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.7
Selangor	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
Terengganu	6.8	6.5	8.5	6.1	6.3	4.7	6.2	6.4	5.2
Sabah	23.9	24.1	22.8	19.5	20.2	16.2	19.7	20.4	17.1
Sarawak	11.9	12.1	11.1	9.0	9.4	7.4	10.8	11.2	9.4
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.2	2.7
W. P. Labuan	6.8	6.7	7.7	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.5	3.0	0.0
W. P. Putrajaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0

Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas, DOSM
Source: Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey Report, DOSM

Jadual B6 : Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, 2020–2022
Table B6 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, 2020–2022

		2020			2021			2022		
		15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+	15–24	15–64	15+
Jumlah	Lelaki/Male	97.3	97.5	96.6	97.2	96.5	95.6	99.1	97.5	96.8
Total	Perempuan/Female	97.5	96.8	94.3	97.5	96.2	93.7	98.0	96.9	94.6
Johor	Lelaki/Male	96.9	98.2	97.3	97.8	97.6	96.4	99.6	99.0	98.4
	Perempuan/Female	99.1	98.3	96.1	99.7	98.4	95.4	98.9	98.2	96.3
Kedah	Lelaki/Male	98.2	98.2	97.1	96.8	96.8	95.9	98.0	98.1	97.4
	Perempuan/Female	97.4	97.2	93.6	98.5	97.3	94.6	98.0	97.9	94.7
Kelantan	Lelaki/Male	98.1	96.6	95.2	98.4	97.0	95.7	99.1	96.7	95.6
	Perempuan/Female	98.4	95.5	91.9	98.7	95.6	92.1	99.2	96.4	93.1
Melaka	Lelaki/Male	99.9	99.0	98.5	99.3	98.4	97.7	99.6	98.8	98.1
	Perempuan/Female	98.6	98.3	95.2	100.0	99.1	96.6	98.8	98.9	96.6
Negeri Sembilan	Lelaki/Male	96.6	98.1	97.8	99.6	97.4	96.9	99.5	98.5	98.1
	Perempuan/Female	99.3	98.4	96.2	99.5	97.6	95.6	99.4	98.2	95.9
Pahang	Lelaki/Male	98.9	98.1	97.4	98.5	97.1	96.3	99.3	98.1	97.5
	Perempuan/Female	97.6	96.9	94.7	98.5	97.0	94.6	99.5	98.5	96.8
Pulau Pinang	Lelaki/Male	99.3	99.0	98.3	97.6	97.2	98.4	99.7	98.4	97.9
	Perempuan/Female	99.7	99.0	96.0	97.8	98.1	95.2	99.8	97.8	95.1
Perak	Lelaki/Male	99.3	98.4	98.2	99.2	97.5	96.6	99.3	98.6	98.1
	Perempuan/Female	99.7	97.7	97.0	99.5	97.1	95.8	99.5	98.7	96.2

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/Notes :

Kadar celik huruf penduduk dikira berdasarkan proksi sampel yang terpilih dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh, berumur 15–64 tahun, 15–64 tahun dan 15 tahun ke atas yang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan (pendidikan rasmi)

The literacy rate of the population is calculated based on the proxy of Labour Force Survey of the selected samples, aged 15–24 years, 15–64 years and 15 years and above who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education)

Jadual B6 : Kadar literasi mengikut negeri, jantina dan kumpulan umur, 2020–2022 (samb.)
Table B6 : Literacy rate by state, sex and age group, 2020–2022 (cont'd.)

	2020				2021				2022			
	15–24	15–64	15+		15–24	15–64	15+		15–24	15–64	15+	
Perlis				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	98.7	99.2	97.2		99.6	98.9	96.2		99.3	98.1	97.1	
	100.0	98.8	94.2		100.0	97.7	93.7		99.9	98.6	95.4	
Selangor				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	99.4	99.2	91.0		99.6	99.4	86.8		97.4	91.8	91.0	
	99.6	98.9	88.3		99.9	98.8	84.3		91.1	88.3	86.5	
Terengganu				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	97.4	97.2	94.6		97.4	96.6	94.3		98.9	97.0	94.4	
	97.7	96.7	89.3		98.9	97.8	89.4		98.9	95.1	89.8	
Sabah				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	90.3	91.9	98.9		88.5	87.4	98.9		100.0	99.0	98.7	
	90.0	90.4	97.7		87.7	86.2	97.3		99.5	98.9	97.8	
Sarawak				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	98.9	96.9	96.4		99.5	96.8	95.6		99.4	97.5	96.7	
	99.3	94.8	94.3		99.4	94.9	95.2		98.8	97.8	95.6	
W. P. Kuala Lumpur				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	99.2	98.9	98.6		99.8	97.9	97.6		99.9	99.1	98.9	
	97.5	98.7	97.8		98.8	98.0	96.5		100.0	99.2	98.3	
W. P. Labuan				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	99.5	97.5	97.2		94.8	94.4	94.1		98.8	95.1	94.8	
	90.0	92.9	91.7		94.5	93.0	91.1		99.1	96.6	94.9	
W. P. Putrajaya				Lelaki/Male				Perempuan/Female				
	99.0	99.8	99.8		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	
	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, DOSM

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, DOSM

Nota/Notes:

Kadar celik huruf penduduk dikira berdasarkan proksi sampel yang terpilih dalam Survei Tenaga Buruh, berumur 15–24 tahun, 15–64 tahun dan 15 tahun ke atas yang bersekolah atau tamat persekolahan (pendidikan rasmi)

The literacy rate of the population is calculated based on the proxy of Labour Force Survey of the selected samples, aged 15–24 years, 15–64 years and 15 years and above who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education)

Jadual B7 : Indeks pariti gender, 2020–2022
Table B7 : Gender parity index, 2020–2022

	2020	2021	2022
Peringkat rendah <i>Primary level</i>	1.001	1.003	1.002
Peringkat menengah <i>Secondary level</i>	1.051	1.042	1.030
Peringkat tertiar <i>Tertiary level</i>	1.404	1.409	1.489

Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
Source: Ministry of Education

Jadual B8 : Bilangan graduan wanita di institusi pendidikan tinggi dalam bidang sains, kejuruteraan, pembuatan dan pembinaan mengikut negeri, 2020–2022
Table B8 : Number of female graduates at higher education institutions in the field of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction by state, 2020–2022

	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah Total	27,232	35,059	31,748
Johor	3,265	3,616	3,616
Kedah	815	920	1,016
Kelantan	662	661	518
Melaka	1,417	1,461	1,324
Negeri Sembilan	1,182	1,480	1,535
Pahang	2,322	2,160	2,482
Pulau Pinang	1,716	2,233	1,891
Perak	2,527	4,723	3,222
Perlis	1,658	2,091	1,854
Selangor	5,983	9,545	8,341
Terengganu	1,446	1,246	1,129
Sabah	1,059	996	1,077
Sarawak	1,711	1,959	1,893
W. P. Kuala Lumpur*	1,469	1,968	1,850
W. P. Labuan	-	-	-

Sumber: Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, Malaysia

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

*** Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Data adalah merangkumi bidang NEC 40-tidak ditakrifkan lagi c ,42-Sains Hayat, 44-Sains Fizikal, 52-Kejuruteraan & perdagangan kejuruteraan, 54-Pembuatan & pemprosesan dan 58-Seni bina & bangunan

Data includes NEC 40-not further defined c ,42-Life Sciences, 44-Physical Sciences, 52-Engineering & engineering trades, 54-Manufacturing & processing and 58-Architecture & building

Jadual B9 : Kadar mortaliti kurang daripada 5 tahun mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B9 : Under-5 mortality rate by state and sex, 2020–2022

	2020*			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Jumlah Total	7.3	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	8.6	9.4	7.8
Johor	7.2	7.7	6.8	8.0	8.4	7.6	8.5	9.2	7.7
Kedah	6.4	7.1	5.8	7.0	7.5	6.4	7.9	8.2	7.7
Kelantan	7.3	8.1	6.4	8.2	9.3	7.0	9.4	10.7	8.1
Melaka	7.9	9.0	6.8	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.8	9.6	7.9
Negeri Sembilan	7.5	7.9	7.0	7.5	6.9	8.1	7.9	8.3	7.5
Pahang	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.8	9.6	10.3	8.9
Pulau Pinang	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.8	5.5	7.0	7.9	6.1
Perak	7.8	8.7	6.8	7.1	7.6	6.7	9.0	10.2	7.7
Perlis	10.5	11.4	9.5	9.6	7.9	11.4	11.7	13.7	9.6
Selangor	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.2	7.3	8.0	6.6
Terengganu	6.9	7.6	6.2	7.6	7.9	7.2	8.6	9.6	7.5
Sabah	12.3	12.9	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.6	11.3
Sarawak	7.2	8.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.9	8.5	7.2
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	4.8	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.8	5.5	7.7	8.4	7.0
W. P. Labuan	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.9	15.9	3.9	11.6	11.4	11.9
W. P. Putrajaya	7.5	5.6	9.3	6.2	7.3	4.9	9.2	7.3	11.3

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, DOSM
Source: Vital Statistic, DOSM
Nota/Notes:
Kadar adalah bagi setiap 1,000 kelahiran hidup
The rates are per 1,000 live births
r Dikemaskini/ Updated

Jadual B10 : Nisbah mortaliti ibu bersalin mengikut negeri, 2020–2022
Table B10 : Maternal mortality ratio by state, 2020–2022

	2020 ^r	2021	2022
Jumlah Total	24.8	68.2	26.0
Johor	19.3	64.0	22.8
Kedah	3.0	81.7	35.7
Kelantan	35.8	74.8	44.4
Melaka	21.7	75.8	15.3
Negeri Sembilan	40.9	83.4	6.3
Pahang	23.7	20.4	21.2
Pulau Pinang	35.6	107.7	22.6
Perak	19.0	64.9	20.3
Perlis	24.4	-	26.7
Selangor	24.6	88.8	22.7
Terengganu	6.9	7.6	8.6
Sabah	36.3	67.3	29.8
Sarawak	19.7	38.4	19.4
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	30.2	57.0	15.1
W. P. Labuan	58.3	328.5	145.6
W. P. Putrajaya	-	47.5	54.4

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, DOSM

Source: Vital Statistic, DOSM

Nota/Notes :

Nisbah adalah bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup

The ratios are per 100,000 live births

r Dikemaskini/ Updated

Jadual B11 : Jangkaan hayat mengikut umur dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B11 : Life expectancy by age and sex, 2020–2022

Umur Age	2020		2021		2022 ^p	
	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
0	72.5	77.2	71.8	76.5	71.5	76.4
1	72.0	76.7	71.2	76.0	71.0	75.9
5	68.1	72.8	67.3	72.1	67.1	72.0
10	63.2	67.9	62.4	67.1	62.2	67.0
15	58.3	62.9	57.5	62.2	57.3	62.1
20	53.5	58.0	52.6	57.2	52.5	57.1
25	48.7	53.1	47.9	52.3	47.7	52.2
30	43.9	48.2	43.1	47.5	42.9	47.4
35	39.2	43.4	38.4	42.7	38.3	42.6
40	34.6	38.6	33.8	37.9	33.7	37.8
45	30.1	33.9	29.4	33.3	29.2	33.2
50	25.8	29.4	25.2	28.8	25.1	28.8
55	21.9	25.0	21.4	24.6	21.2	24.5
60	18.2	20.9	17.7	20.5	17.6	20.4
65	14.8	17.0	14.4	16.7	14.3	16.6
70	11.5	13.3	11.3	13.0	11.2	13.0
75	8.6	9.8	8.4	9.7	8.3	9.7
80+	6.1	7.0	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.9

Sumber: Jadual Hayat Ringkas, 2021-2023, DOSM

Source: Abridged Life Tables, 2021-2023, DOSM

Nota/ Notes:

^p Permulaan/ Preliminary

Jadual B12 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B12 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, 2020–2022

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)		2020
Lelaki/Male			
0-14	1	Transport accidents	3.4
	2	Pneumonia	2.9
	3	Leukaemia	2.7
	4	COVID-19 infection (due to)	2.0
	5	Diseases of the liver	1.3
15-64	1	Ischaemic heart diseases	20.9
	2	Pneumonia	8.3
	3	Transport accidents	6.9
	4	Cerebrovascular diseases	6.9
	5	COVID-19 infection (due to)	2.5
65+	1	Ischaemic heart diseases	18.7
	2	Pneumonia	14.8
	3	Cerebrovascular diseases	9.0
	4	COVID-19 infection (due to)	3.3
	5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.3
Perempuan/Female			
0-14	1	Pneumonia	3.6
	2	Transport accidents	2.2
	3	Leukaemia	2.0
	4	Accidental drowning and submersion	1.4
	5	Diseases of the liver	0.9
15-64	1	Ischaemic heart diseases	10.6
	2	Pneumonia	8.6
	3	Malignant neoplasm of breast	8.5
	4	Cerebrovascular diseases	7.3
	5	Diabetes mellitus	2.5
65+	1	Ischaemic heart diseases	16.1
	2	Pneumonia	14.3
	3	Cerebrovascular diseases	11.2
	4	Diabetes mellitus	2.7
	5	Hypertensive diseases	2.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, DOSM
Source: Statistic on Causes Of Death, DOSM

Jadual B12 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 2020–2022 (samb.)
Table B12 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, 2020–2022 (cont'd.)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2021 (%)
Lelaki/Male		
0-14	1 Transport accidents 2 COVID-19 infection (due to) 3 Pneumonia 4 Leukaemia 5 Accidental drowning and submersion	3.5 2.5 2.4 2.1 1.2
15-64	1 COVID-19 infection (due to) 2 Ischaemic heart diseases 3 Pneumonia 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 Transport accidents	20.4 16.3 8.8 5.4 4.7
65+	1 COVID-19 infection (due to) 2 Ischaemic heart diseases 3 Pneumonia 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	18.3 15.7 13.6 7.2 2.5
Perempuan/Female		
0-14	1 COVID-19 infection (due to) 2 Pneumonia 3 Leukaemia 4 Transport accidents 5 Malignant neoplasm of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system	2.3 2.1 2.0 1.4 1.1
15-64	1 COVID-19 infection (due to) 2 Pneumonia 3 Ischaemic heart diseases 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 Malignant neoplasm of breast	25.6 9.7 8.0 5.2 5.0
65+	1 COVID-19 infection (due to) 2 Ischaemic heart diseases 3 Pneumonia 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 Diabetes mellitus	17.9 13.5 13.4 8.6 2.6

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, DOSM
Source: Statistic on Causes Of Death, DOSM

Jadual B12 : Lima sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, 2020–2022 (samb.)
Table B12 : Five principal causes of death (medically certified) by age group and sex, 2020–2022 (cont'd.)

Kumpulan umur Age group	Sebab kematian utama (disahkan secara perubatan) Principal causes of death (medically certified)	2022 (%)
Lelaki/Male		
0-14	1 Transport accidents 2 Pneumonia 3 Leukaemia 4 COVID-19 infection (due to) 5 Diseases of the liver	4.6 3.6 2.0 1.5 0.9
15-64	1 Ischaemic heart diseases 2 Pneumonia 3 Transport accidents 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 COVID-19 infection (due to)	20.3 9.0 7.9 6.5 2.7
65+	1 Ischaemic heart diseases 2 Pneumonia 3 Cerebrovascular diseases 4 COVID-19 infection (due to) 5 Chronic lower respiratory diseases	17.3 16.9 7.5 5.6 3.1
Perempuan/Female		
0-14	1 Pneumonia 2 Transport accidents 3 Leukaemia 4 COVID-19 infection (due to) 5 Cerebrovascular diseases	4.5 2.8 2.2 1.9 1.1
15-64	1 Ischaemic heart diseases 2 Pneumonia 3 Malignant neoplasm of breast 4 Cerebrovascular diseases 5 COVID-19 infection (due to)	10.8 10.1 7.2 6.6 3.2
65+	1 Pneumonia 2 Ischaemic heart diseases 3 Cerebrovascular diseases 4 COVID-19 infection (due to) 5 Diabetes mellitus	17.4 14.9 9.1 5.4 2.2

Sumber: Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, DOSM
Source: Statistic on Causes Of Death, DOSM

Jadual B13 : Bilangan kelahiran hidup mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B13 : Number of live births by state and sex, 2020–2022

	2020*			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	471,504	244,314	227,190	439,744	226,896	212,848	423,124	218,345	204,779
Johor	56,908	29,379	27,529	49,990	25,708	24,282	48,254	24,765	23,489
Kedah	33,828	17,516	16,312	33,040	17,032	16,008	30,796	15,784	15,012
Kelantan	36,275	18,739	17,536	34,764	17,868	16,896	33,808	17,464	16,344
Melaka	13,855	7,139	6,716	13,192	6,812	6,380	13,105	6,745	6,360
Negeri Sembilan	17,120	8,880	8,240	16,777	8,723	8,054	15,991	8,406	7,585
Pahang	25,344	13,032	12,312	24,507	12,624	11,883	23,568	12,209	11,359
Pulau Pinang	19,645	10,188	9,457	18,571	9,510	9,061	3,746	1,967	1,779
Perak	31,582	16,472	15,110	30,816	15,758	15,058	17,731	9,069	8,662
Perlis	4,101	2,104	1,997	4,076	2,148	1,928	29,543	15,202	14,341
Selangor	93,577	48,318	45,259	90,118	46,638	43,480	43,617	22,471	21,146
Terengganu	27,177	14,118	13,059	26,337	13,632	12,705	30,937	15,949	14,988
Sabah	49,587	25,952	23,635	41,608	21,544	20,064	83,658	43,346	40,312
Sarawak	35,449	18,440	17,009	31,274	16,062	15,212	25,304	13,077	12,227
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	23,199	12,113	11,086	21,046	10,992	10,054	19,853	10,234	9,619
W. P. Labuan	1,714	851	863	1,522	755	767	1,374	704	670
W. P. Putrajaya	2,143	1,073	1,070	2,106	1,090	1,016	1,839	953	886

Sumber: Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, DOSM
Source: Vital Statistic, Malaysia, DOSM
Nota/Notes:
 * Dikemaskini/Updated

Jadual B14 : Peratusan ahli parlimen dan anggota pentadbiran mengikut jantina, 2020–2022
Table B14 : Percentage of members of parliament and administration by sex, 2020–2022

Perkara Item	2020		2021		2022	
	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(%)		(%)		(%)	
Dewan Negara <i>Senate</i>	86.2	13.8	81.8	18.2	85.2	14.8
Dewan Rakyat <i>House of Representatives</i>	84.2	14.9	84.2	14.9	86.5	13.5
Menteri Kabinet <i>Cabinet Minister</i>	84.4	15.6	84.4	15.6	82.1	17.9
Timbalan Menteri <i>Deputy Minister</i>	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5	70.4	29.6

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia

Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Nota/Notes :

Terdapat 0.9 peratus kekosongan di Dewan Rakyat pada 2020 dan 2021

There was 0.9 per cent vacancy in House of Representatives in 2020 and 2021

Jadual B15 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Badan Kehakiman mengikut jawatan dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B15 : Number and percentage of judges in Judiciary by position and sex, 2020–2022

Jawatan <i>Position</i>	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	137 100.0	91 66.4	137 100.0	90 65.7	47 34.3	142 100.0	89 62.7	53 37.3
Ketua Hakim Negara <i>Chief Justice of Malaysia</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
Presiden Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>President of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 100.0
Hakim Besar Malaya <i>Chief Judge of Malaya</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1 0.7	1 100.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
Hakim Besar Sabah dan Sarawak <i>Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1 0.7	1 100.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	1 100.0	0 0.0
Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Federal Court of Malaysia</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	10 7.3	4 40.0	10 7.3	6 60.0	4 40.0	9 6.3	4 44.4	5 55.6
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Malaysia <i>Judges of the Court of Appeal of Malaysia</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	26 19.0	18 69.2	28 20.4	19 67.9	9 32.1	24 16.9	16 66.7	8 33.3
Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judges of the High Courts</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	58 42.3	40 69.0	50 36.5	36 72.0	14 28.0	63 44.4	46 73.0	17 27.0
Pesuruhjaya Kehakiman Mahkamah Tinggi <i>Judicial Commissioners of the High Courts</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	39 28.5	27 69.2	45 32.8	29 64.4	16 35.6	42 29.6	21 50.0	21 50.0

Sumber: Suruhanjaya Pelantikan Kehakiman
Source: Judicial Appointments Commission

Jadual B16 : Bilangan dan peratusan hakim di Kehakiman Syariah mengikut jawatan dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B16 : Number and percentage of judges in Syariah Judiciary by position and sex, 2020–2022

Jawatan Position	2020				2021				2022			
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	BIL./Num. (%)	204 100.0	175 85.8	29 14.2	201 100.0	170 84.6	31 15.4	198 100.0	164 82.8	34 17.2		
Ketua Pengarah/ Ketua Hakim Syarie Director General/ Syarie Chief	BIL./Num. (%)	1 0.5	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.5	1 100.0	0 0.0	1 0.5	1 100.0	0 0.0		
Hakim Mahkamah Rayuan Syariah Judges of the Court of Appeal Syarie	BIL./Num. (%)	6 2.9	6 100.0	0 0.0	5 2.5	5 100.0	0 0.0	4 2.0	4 100.0	0 0.0		
Ketua Hakim Syarie Negeri State Syarie Chief Judge	BIL./Num. (%)	13 6.4	13 100.0	0 0.0	13 6.5	13 100.0	0 0.0	13 6.6	13 100.0	0 0.0		
Ketua Pendaftar Mahkamah Syariah Negeri Chief Register of the State Syariah Court	BIL./Num. (%)	14 6.9	11 78.6	3 21.4	13 6.5	11 84.6	2 15.4	13 6.6	12 92.3	1 7.7		
Hakim Syarie Syarie Judge	BIL./Num. (%)	170 83.3	144 84.7	26 15.3	169 84.1	140 82.8	29 17.2	167 84.3	134 80.2	33 19.8		

Sumber: Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia
Source: Syariah Judiciary Department Malaysia

Jadual B17 : Bilangan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (ADUN) mengikut negeri dan jantina, 2020–2022
Table B17 : Number of Members of State Legislative Assembly by state and sex, 2020–2022

	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	705	628	77	599	529	70	653	572	81
Johor	56	47	9	55	46	9	64	48	16
Kedah	36	31	5	36	31	5	37	32	5
Kelantan	45	43	2	45	43	2	45	43	2
Melaka	28	26	2	28	23	5	38	32	6
Negeri Sembilan	36	34	2	36	34	2	36	34	2
Pahang	42	37	5	42	37	5	42	37	5
Pulau Pinang	40	34	6	40	34	6	42	36	6
Perak	59	52	7	59	51	8	59	52	7
Perlis	15	11	4	16	12	4	27	21	6
Selangor	56	43	13	56	43	13	61	48	13
Terengganu	32	32	0	32	32	0	33	33	0
Sabah	102	91	11	72	66	6	85	77	8
Sarawak	158	147	11	82	77	5	84	79	5
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. P. Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Parlimen Malaysia
Source: Parliament of Malaysia

Jadual B18 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut komponen dan jantina, 2021
Table B18 : Malaysia happiness index by component and sex, 2021

	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	6.48	6.48	6.48
Keluarga <i>Family</i>	7.23	7.20	7.25
Perumahan dan alam sekitar <i>Housing and environment</i>	6.39	6.39	6.39
Penyertaan sosial <i>Social participation</i>	6.46	6.43	6.46
Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	6.75	6.73	6.78
Kemudahan komunikasi <i>Communicate facilities</i>	6.14	6.13	6.14
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	6.30	6.26	6.35
Persekitaran kerja <i>Working life</i>	6.31	6.31	6.30
Pendapatan <i>Income</i>	6.04	6.03	6.07
Keselamatan awam <i>Public safety</i>	6.28	6.28	6.26
Penggunaan masa <i>Time Use</i>	6.72	6.69	6.74
Amalan keroohanian <i>Regional and spiritual</i>	7.21	7.16	7.26
Kebudayaan <i>Culture</i>	6.20	6.15	6.25
Pengalaman emosi <i>Emotional experience</i>	6.15	6.16	6.15

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021, DOSM
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021, DOSM

Jadual B19 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, 2021
Table B19 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, 2021

	Keluarga <i>Family</i>			Perumahan dan alam sekitar <i>Housing and environment</i>			Penyertaan Sosial <i>Social participation</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	7.23	7.20	7.25	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.45	6.43	6.46
Johor	7.36	7.37	7.35	6.68	6.75	6.61	6.57	6.61	6.54
Kedah	7.24	7.28	7.20	6.65	6.69	6.60	6.89	6.92	6.86
Kelantan	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.18	7.18	7.19	7.06	7.05	7.06
Melaka	6.27	6.26	6.27	5.50	5.44	5.57	5.49	5.43	5.55
Negeri Sembilan	7.33	7.33	7.32	6.68	6.71	6.63	6.57	6.57	6.58
Pahang	8.21	8.19	8.25	6.66	6.66	6.66	7.04	7.03	7.05
Pulau Pinang	7.25	7.26	7.23	6.52	6.54	6.49	6.41	6.45	6.37
Perak	6.96	6.93	6.99	6.39	6.40	6.38	6.26	6.26	6.26
Perlis	7.43	7.44	7.41	7.26	7.30	7.21	7.41	7.37	7.44
Selangor	6.53	6.47	6.59	5.50	5.51	5.50	5.62	5.58	5.67
Terengganu	7.87	7.83	7.90	7.09	7.02	7.20	6.64	6.63	6.64
Sabah	6.76	6.73	6.78	6.12	6.10	6.15	6.38	6.39	6.38
Sarawak	7.56	7.55	7.58	6.68	6.64	6.73	7.02	6.99	7.07
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	9.08	9.07	9.09	7.71	7.63	7.80	7.07	6.97	7.16
W. P. Labuan	9.91	9.92	9.89	9.60	9.69	9.49	9.35	9.46	9.23
W. P. Putrajaya	7.82	7.81	7.83	7.74	7.76	7.71	7.18	7.10	7.24

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia 2021, DOSM
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index 2021, DOSM

Jadual B19 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, 2021 (samb.)
Table B19 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, 2021 (cont'd.)

	Kesihatan <i>Health</i>			Kemudahan Komunikasi <i>Communication facilities</i>			Pendidikan <i>Education</i>		
	Total <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	6.75	6.73	6.78	6.14	6.13	6.14	6.30	6.26	6.35
Johor	7.01	7.06	6.95	6.27	6.30	6.22	6.80	6.80	6.80
Kedah	6.66	6.69	6.62	6.44	6.46	6.42	6.09	6.13	6.06
Kelantan	7.28	7.27	7.28	6.32	6.34	6.30	7.10	7.08	7.11
Melaka	6.08	5.98	6.17	5.60	5.58	5.63	5.89	5.73	6.06
Negeri Sembilan	7.09	7.12	7.07	6.46	6.40	6.52	6.23	6.20	6.25
Pahang	6.98	6.94	7.02	6.60	6.57	6.63	6.62	6.55	6.69
Pulau Pinang	7.18	7.18	7.19	6.23	6.26	6.20	6.85	6.86	6.84
Perak	6.66	6.62	6.71	6.26	6.25	6.26	6.19	6.11	6.27
Perlis	7.06	7.04	7.08	6.38	6.35	6.41	7.06	7.03	7.08
Selangor	5.85	5.81	5.89	5.64	5.63	5.64	5.64	5.58	5.71
Terengganu	7.70	7.68	7.72	6.33	6.30	6.36	7.03	6.96	7.09
Sabah	6.73	6.72	6.74	5.45	5.41	5.50	5.83	5.79	5.87
Sarawak	6.94	6.91	6.98	6.06	6.01	6.12	6.24	6.20	6.27
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	7.96	7.94	7.98	7.76	7.81	7.71	7.72	7.71	7.72
W. P. Labuan	9.49	9.55	9.43	9.65	9.72	9.58	8.01	8.21	7.81
W. P. Putrajaya	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.11	7.13	7.09	7.18	7.15	7.20

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index, 2021

Jadual B19 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, 2021 (samb.)
Table B19 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, 2021 (cont'd.)

	Persekitaran kerja <i>Working life</i>			Pendapatan <i>Income</i>			Keselamatan awam <i>Public safety</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	6.31	6.31	6.30	6.04	6.03	6.07	6.27	6.28	6.26
Johor	6.43	6.42	6.46	6.23	6.23	6.24	6.46	6.53	6.38
Kedah	6.60	6.59	6.60	6.47	6.43	6.53	6.02	6.08	5.95
Kelantan	6.83	6.76	6.93	6.17	6.10	6.27	7.50	7.46	7.53
Melaka	5.59	5.55	5.65	5.06	4.95	5.21	6.11	6.04	6.18
Negeri Sembilan	6.42	6.37	6.49	6.06	6.01	6.14	6.90	6.84	6.96
Pahang	6.52	6.60	6.38	6.15	6.23	6.01	6.25	6.28	6.21
Pulau Pinang	6.51	6.54	6.46	6.38	6.37	6.39	6.37	6.44	6.30
Perak	6.11	6.14	6.07	6.07	6.08	6.07	6.40	6.42	6.38
Perlis	6.89	6.82	7.01	6.45	6.34	6.70	6.85	7.09	6.66
Selangor	5.61	5.61	5.62	5.51	5.49	5.53	5.35	5.32	5.37
Terengganu	7.00	6.89	7.20	7.22	7.09	7.45	7.91	7.83	7.99
Sabah	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.70	5.66	5.75	6.28	6.28	6.29
Sarawak	6.79	6.73	6.89	6.46	6.43	6.52	6.70	6.65	6.76
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	7.43	7.43	7.44	7.08	7.04	7.13	7.69	7.74	7.64
W. P. Labuan	9.50	9.58	9.39	8.95	9.16	8.47	9.74	9.77	9.72
W. P. Putrajaya	7.23	7.12	7.32	6.61	6.43	6.77	7.34	7.30	7.39

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index, 2021

Jadual B19 : Indeks kebahagiaan rakyat mengikut negeri, komponen dan jantina, 2021 (samb.)
Table B19 : Malaysia happiness index by state, component and sex, 2021 (cont'd.)

	Penggunaan masa Time use			Amalan kerohanian Religion and spiritual			Kebudayaan Culture			Pengalaman emosi Emotional experience		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	6.72	6.69	6.74	7.21	7.16	7.26	6.21	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.16	6.15
Johor	6.90	6.92	6.89	7.46	7.44	7.49	6.25	6.27	6.23	6.50	6.47	6.53
Kedah	6.52	6.55	6.49	7.69	7.70	7.68	6.56	6.59	6.54	5.90	5.98	5.82
Kelantan	7.13	7.13	7.14	7.92	7.84	8.00	7.12	7.18	7.06	6.20	6.27	6.13
Melaka	6.08	5.97	6.18	6.81	6.69	6.94	5.83	5.68	5.97	5.77	5.75	5.80
Negeri Sembilan	6.75	6.73	6.78	7.71	7.68	7.75	6.10	6.08	6.12	6.55	6.58	6.51
Pahang	7.07	7.05	7.09	7.35	7.29	7.43	6.24	6.17	6.32	6.08	6.05	6.10
Pulau Pinang	7.18	7.26	7.10	7.24	7.25	7.23	5.81	5.76	5.86	6.44	6.49	6.40
Perak	6.43	6.43	6.43	7.20	7.18	7.21	5.82	5.79	5.85	5.86	5.84	5.88
Perlis	6.08	6.09	6.07	7.63	7.64	7.62	7.13	6.89	7.37	6.84	6.94	6.74
Selangor	6.04	5.94	6.15	6.26	6.18	6.35	5.73	5.67	5.79	5.33	5.30	5.35
Terengganu	6.97	7.01	6.94	8.10	8.11	8.09	7.22	7.18	7.27	6.48	6.47	6.49
Sabah	6.57	6.56	6.59	7.05	7.01	7.10	6.13	6.07	6.18	6.58	6.61	6.55
Sarawak	7.11	7.10	7.13	6.95	6.86	7.05	6.08	5.94	6.23	6.35	6.35	6.34
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	7.89	7.84	7.95	8.50	8.47	8.54	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.30	7.37	7.23
W. P. Labuan	9.93	9.94	9.91	9.82	9.87	9.78	9.17	9.26	9.09	7.58	7.66	7.50
W. P. Putrajaya	7.55	7.47	7.62	8.01	8.02	8.01	6.48	6.36	6.57	7.02	7.08	6.96

Sumber: Indeks Kebahagiaan Rakyat Malaysia, 2021
Source: Malaysia Happiness Index, 2021

Jadual B20 : Penduduk Perempuan Mengikut Kumpulan Umur, 1980-2040
Table B20 : Female Population by Age Group, 1980-2040

Kumpulan Umur		1980	1991	2000	2010	2020	2030 ^e	2040 ^e
	Bil./Num.	6,547,353	8,686,591	10,936,140	13,356,988	15,481,168	38,062.1	41,503.1
Jumlah Total								
0-14	Bil./Num. (%)	2,540,243 38.8	3,134,757 36.1	3,611,093 33.0	3,694,632 27.7	3,765,716 24.3	8,082.3 21.3	7,726.2 18.6
15-64	Bil./Num. (%)	3,767,116 57.5	5,200,690 59.9	6,863,486 62.8	8,945,400 67.0	10,590,902 68.4	25,896.5 68.0	27,765.1 66.9
65 tahun dan ke atas years and above	Bil./Num. (%)	239,994 3.7	351,144 4.0	461,561 4.2	716,956 5.4	1,124,550 7.3	4,083.3 10.7	6,011.8 14.5

Nota/Notes :

1980, 1991, 2000, 2010 & 2020
2030^e & 2040^e

: Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia/Population And Housing Census
: Unjuran Penduduk Malaysia berasaskan Data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2010/
Malaysia's Population Projections Based on Malaysian Population and Housing Census Data, 2010

^e Anggaran/Estimate

Jadual B21 : Bilangan Penduduk Mengikut Negeri dan Jantina, 2010, 2020, 2022, 2023 dan 2024
Table B21 : Population by State and Sex, 2010, 2020, 2022, 2023 and 2024

Negeri State	2010			2020			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Malaysia	14,127,608	13,356,988	27,484,596	16,966,217	15,481,168	32,447,385	17,039.7	(’000)	(’000)
Johor	1,705,359	1,525,081	3,230,440	2,141,307	1,868,363	4,009,670	2,138.2	1,890.0	4,028.3
Kedah	961,460	938,291	1,899,751	1,087,286	1,044,141	2,131,427	1,101.2	1,061.9	2,163.1
Kelantan	740,246	730,450	1,470,696	900,063	892,438	1,792,501	918.5	912.0	1,830.6
Melaka	397,949	392,187	790,136	524,942	473,486	998,428	528.8	479.8	1,008.6
Negeri Sembilan	510,854	475,350	986,204	623,974	576,000	1,199,974	625.1	582.7	1,207.9
Pahang	760,640	680,101	1,440,741	844,151	747,144	1,591,295	853.0	761.2	1,614.3
Pulau Pinang	764,710	761,614	1,526,324	892,554	847,851	1,740,405	891.0	849.9	1,740.9
Perak	1,160,276	1,139,306	2,299,582	1,300,238	1,195,803	2,496,041	1,304.6	1,209.9	2,514.4
Perlis	111,199	114,431	225,630	142,345	142,540	284,885	144.6	145.2	289.8
Selangor	2,765,809	2,579,645	5,345,454	3,710,755	3,283,668	6,994,423	3,724.3	3,326.0	7,050.3
Terengganu	515,579	495,784	1,011,363	587,865	561,575	1,149,440	607.1	579.5	1,186.6
Sabah	1,613,452	1,503,953	3,117,405	1,779,806	1,638,979	3,418,785	1,779.1	1,635.9	3,414.9
Sarawak	1,236,262	1,163,577	2,399,839	1,269,561	1,184,116	2,453,677	1,276.1	1,197.4	2,473.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	808,357	780,393	1,588,750	1,058,906	923,206	1,982,112	1,040.8	920.3	1,961.2
W.P. Labuan	43,249	40,671	83,920	48,890	46,230	95,120	49.7	47.2	96.9
W.P. Putrajaya	32,207	36,154	68,361	53,574	55,628	109,202	57.6	59.4	117.0

Nota/Notes :
2010 & 2020 : Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia/Population And Housing Census
2022-2024 : Unjuran Penduduk Malaysia berasaskan Data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2010/
Malaysia's Population Projections Based on Malaysian Population and Housing Census Data, 2010
v **Pernulaaan/Preliminary**

Jadual B21 : Penduduk Mengikut Negeri dan Jantina, 2010, 2020, 2022, 2023 dan 2024 (samb.)
Table B21 : Population by State and Sex, 2010, 2020, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (cont'd.)

Negeri State	2023			2024 ^p		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Malaysia	17,472.3	15,929.5	17,472.3	17,882.7	16,176.1	34,058.8
Johor	2,192.4	1,914.8	4,107.2	2,246.7	1,939.6	4,186.3
Kedah	1,116.1	1,073.2	2,189.3	1,132.8	1,084.7	2,217.5
Kelantan	934.0	925.8	1,859.8	949.4	939.1	1,888.5
Melaka	541.9	486.4	1,028.3	554.3	492.7	1,047.1
Negeri Sembilan	635.4	589.5	1,224.9	644.5	595.6	1,240.1
Pahang	872.9	770.3	1,643.2	889.9	778.3	1,668.2
Pulau Pinang	908.4	864.2	1,772.6	923.8	876.6	1,800.4
Perak	1,323.4	1,217.9	2,541.2	1,343.8	1,225.8	2,569.6
Perlis	146.2	146.9	293.1	148.0	148.8	296.8
Selangor	3,830.7	3,379.0	7,209.7	3,934.0	3,429.4	7,363.4
Terengganu	620.6	589.5	1,210.0	633.0	599.1	1,232.1
Sabah	1,876.9	1,719.9	3,596.7	1,955.1	1,787.1	3,742.2
Sarawak	1,292.0	1,210.4	2,502.3	1,299.5	1,218.5	2,518.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,072.1	933.6	2,005.7	1,116.7	950.8	2,067.5
W.P. Labuan	50.8	48.2	99.0	51.7	49.1	100.8
W.P. Putrajaya	58.6	60.2	118.8	59.4	60.9	120.3

Nota/Notes :
2010 & 2020 : **Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia/Population And Housing Census**
2022-2024 : **Unjuran Penduduk Malaysia berasaskan Data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia, 2010/**
Malaysia's Population Projections Based on Malaysian Population and Housing Census Data, 2010
^p **Permulaan/Preliminary**

Jadual B22 : Statistik Tenaga Buruh, 2020 - 2022
Table B22 : Statistics of Labour Force, 2020 - 2022

		2020			2021			2022		
		Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force</i>	('000)	15,406.0	9,566.2	5,839.8	15,532.8	9,623.0	5,909.8	15,769.8	9,776.2	5,993.6
Bekerja <i>Employed</i>	('000)	14,719.4	9,151.2	5,568.2	14,825.2	9,194.6	5,630.6	15,155.2	9,402.1	5,753.1
Tidak Bekerja <i>Unemployed</i>	('000)	686.6	415.0	271.6	707.7	428.4	279.3	614.5	374.1	240.4
Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh <i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>	%	135.4	80.3	55.1	135.8	80.5	55.3	137.1	81.5	55.6
Kadar Pengangguran <i>Unemployment Rate</i>	%	9.0	4.3	4.7	9.2	4.5	4.7	7.8	3.8	4.0
Luar Tenaga Buruh <i>Outside Labour Force</i>	('000)	7,105.2	2,342.3	4,762.9	7,102.3	2,326.8	4,775.5	7,000.7	2,217.2	4,783.5

Jadual B23 : Bilangan Penduduk yang Bekerja Mengikut Pekerjaan dan Jantina, 2022
Table B23 : Number of Employed Person by Occupation and Sex, 2022

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Pengurus <i>Manager</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	725.2 8.9	552.5 5.9	172.7 3.0
Profesional <i>Professional</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	2,045.6 28.8	1,006.9 10.7	1,038.7 18.1
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1,855.5 23.3	1,321.6 14.0	533.9 9.3
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1,512.1 23.0	481.1 5.1	1,031.0 17.9
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	3,619.8 51.1	1,742.7 18.5	1,877.1 32.6
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	690.9 8.2	572.7 6.1	118.2 2.1
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1,379.6 16.6	1,095.4 11.7	284.2 4.9
Operator mesin dan loji, dan pemasang <i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1,575.0 18.9	1,257.8 13.4	317.2 5.5
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	Bil./Num. (%)	1,751.4 21.2	1,371.3 14.6	380.1 6.6

Jadual B24 : Bilangan Penduduk Yang Bekerja Mengikut Industri dan Jantina, 2022
Table B24 : Number of Employed Persons by Industry and Sex, 2022

Industri <i>Industry</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	15,155.2	9,402.1	5,753.1
	(’000) %	100.0	100.0
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	(’000) %	1607.6 17.1	1,233.0 21.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	(’000) %	1,656.7 17.6	850.6 14.8
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	(’000) %	1,160.8 12.3	247.3 4.3
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	(’000) %	743.4 7.9	739.3 12.9
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	(’000) %	1,100.0 11.7	145.4 2.5
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	(’000) %	317.0 3.3	627.5 10.9
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan <i>Administrative and support service activities</i>	(’000) %	499.6 5.3	334.7 5.8
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	(’000) %	542.4 5.8	241.2 4.2
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	(’000) %	552.3 5.9	154.9 2.7
Aktiviti kesihatan kemasniaaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	(’000) %	224.4 2.4	371.7 6.5

Jadual B24 : Bilangan Penduduk yang Bekerja Mengikut Industri dan Jantina, 2022 (samb.)
Table B24 : Number of Employed Persons by Industry and Sex, 2022 (cont'd.)

Industri <i>Industry</i>		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i>	(’000) %	380.0 5.3	195.7 2.1	184.3 3.2
Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/ takaful <i>Financial and insurance/ takaful activities</i>	(’000) %	410.4 5.8	196.9 2.1	213.5 3.7
Aktiviti perkhidmatan lain <i>Other service activities</i>	(’000) %	258.2 3.6	140.1 1.5	118.1 2.1
Maklumat dan komunikasi <i>Information and communication</i>	(’000) %	252.7 3.3	168.1 1.8	84.6 1.5
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i>	(’000) %	85.1 1.0	65.8 0.7	19.3 0.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	(’000) %	84.2 1.1	53.3 0.6	30.9 0.5
Aktiviti hartanah <i>Real estate activities</i>	(’000) %	90.4 1.2	53.8 0.6	36.6 0.6
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i>	(’000) %	78.8 0.9	73.3 0.8	5.5 0.1
Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan <i>Activities of households as employers</i>	(’000) %	94.5 1.5	20.2 0.2	74.3 1.3
Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	(’000) %	70.8 1.0	30.5 0.3	40.3 0.7

Jadual B25 : Bilangan dan Taburan Peratus Penduduk Bekerja Mengikut Jantina dan Taraf Pekerjaan, 2020 - 2022
Table B25 : Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex and Status in Employment, 2020 - 2022

Taraf Pekerjaan Level of Employment	2020			2021			2022		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Majikan Employer	('000) (%)								
	499.8 100.0	403.4 80.7	96.5 19.3	504.5 100.0	397.1 78.7	107.4 21.3	535.5 100.0	430.9 80.5	104.6 19.5
Pekerja Employee	('000) (%)								
	11,443.3 100.0	7,077.5 61.8	4,365.8 38.2	11,696.2 100.0	7,062.9 60.4	4,633.3 39.6	11,904.7 100.0	7,155.0 60.1	4,749.7 39.9
Bekerja Sendiri Own Account Worker	('000) (%)								
	2,309.9 100.0	1,493.9 64.7	816.0 35.3	2,158.1 100.0	1,568.7 72.7	589.4 27.3	2,257.4 100.0	1,650.2 73.1	607.2 26.9
Pekerja Keluarga Tanpa Gaji Unpaid Family Worker	('000) (%)								
	466.3 100.0	176.4 37.8	289.9 62.2	466.4 100.0	165.9 35.6	300.5 64.4	457.6 100.0	166.1 36.3	291.6 63.7

Jadual B26: Jangkaan Hayat Ketika Lahir Mengikut Jantina, 2010 - 2022
Table B26 : Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, 2010 - 2022

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^p
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	71.9	72.1	72.2	72.3	72.4	72.5	72.1	72.1	72.3	72.5	72.5	71.8	71.5
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	76.6	76.8	76.9	76.9	77	77.1	77	77.1	77.2	77.4	77.2	76.5	76.4
^p <i>Permulaan/Preliminary</i>													

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 1,174 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
- 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; pembetungan, 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. Ini 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 perantara **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** 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** 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** dalam Statistik Upah Pekerja 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. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pertubuhan milikan wanita merujuk kepada pertubuhan sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh wanita atau pemegang saham terbesar adalah wanita dan pertubuhan diuruskan oleh wanita atau Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif atau Pengarah Urusan adalah wanita yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. PEMBUNDARAN

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

19. 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.

20. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN (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

21. 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 1,174 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 furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
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. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. ROUNDING

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

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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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