



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN

Annual Economic Statistics

2022

Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta
Private Education Services

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN
PERKHIDMATAN PENDIDIKAN SWASTA**
*ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS
PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICES*
2022

Pemakluman

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

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

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

Announcement

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

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

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Statistik Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta 2022 memaparkan statistik utama hasil daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Subsektor Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta meliputi aktiviti Pendidikan Rendah (Swasta), Pendidikan Menengah (Swasta), Pendidikan Kolej dan Universiti (Swasta) dan Pendidikan Lain. Klasifikasi industri yang digunakan adalah merujuk Seksyen P; Pendidikan, Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economics Activities (ISIC), Revision. 4*.

Statistik yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah dan nilai harta tetap. Statistik ini juga boleh digunakan sebagai sumber rujukan oleh kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama membentangkan infografik dan ringkasan penemuan. Bahagian kedua memuatkan jadual terperinci manakala di bahagian ketiga menerangkan aspek teknikal bagi skop & liputan, konsep & definisi untuk memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama yang diberikan oleh semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Sebarang maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Mac 2023

PREFACE

The Annual Economic Statistics (AES) Private Education Services 2022 presents main statistics resulted from the Annual Economic Survey 2022 for reference year 2021. Private Education Services sub-sector encompass Primary Education (Private), Secondary Education (Private), College and University Education (Private) and Other Education. The classified industries refer to Section P; Education, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4.

Statistics reported in this publication are value of gross output, intermediate input, value added, numbers of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets. These statistics are also useful as a source of reference by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals.

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

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all parties who have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Any feedback and suggestion towards improving this publication in future is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

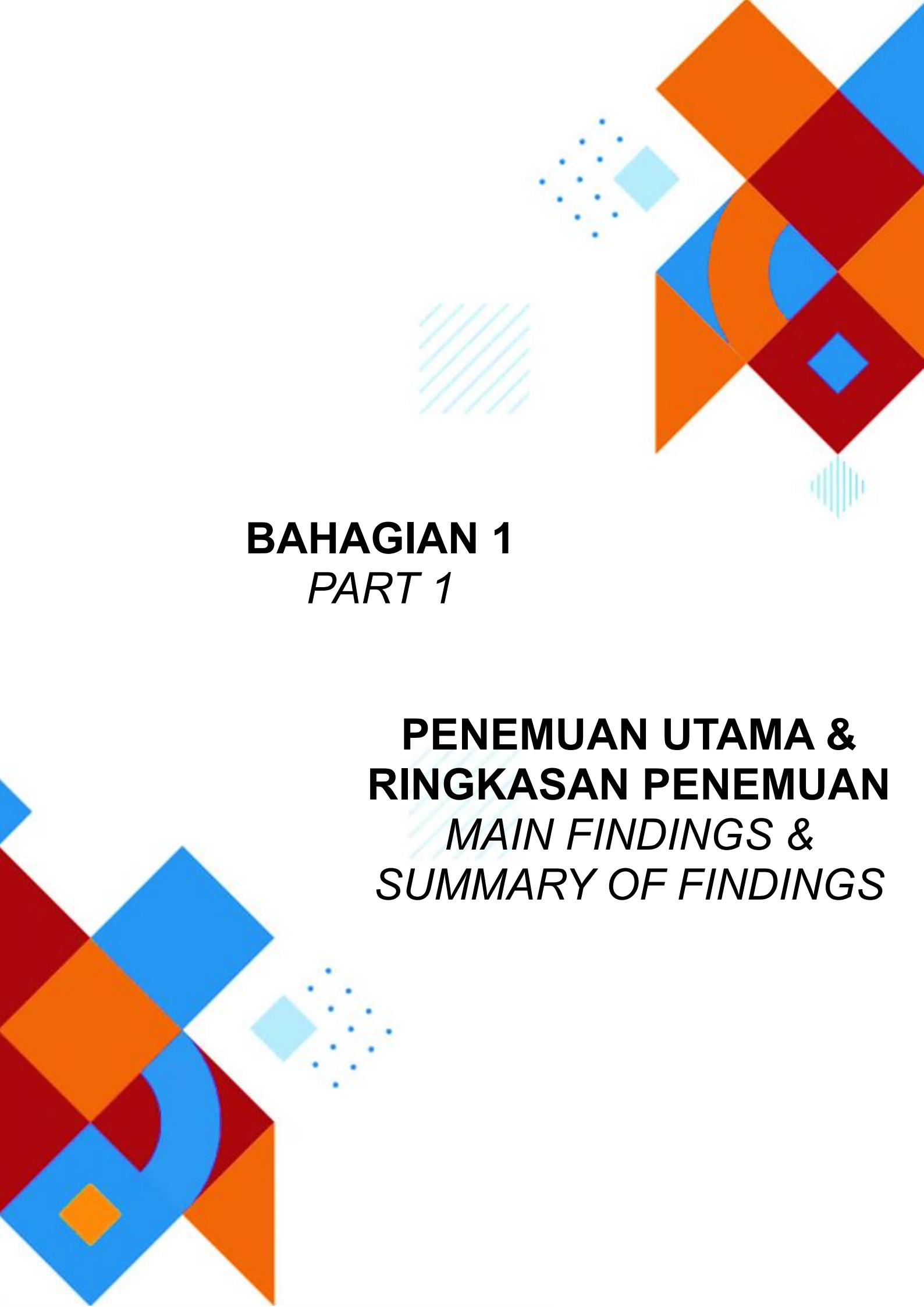
Chief Statistician Malaysia

March 2023

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BAHAGIAN 1 *PART 1*

PENEMUAN UTAMA & RINGKASAN PENEMUAN *MAIN FINDINGS & SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



AS 2022

STATISTIK EKONOMI TAHUNAN 2022 PERKHIDMATAN PENDIDIKAN SWASTA

PENEMUAN UTAMA

Nilai Output Kasar



2021: RM 18.8 bilion

2020: RM 19.1 bilion

▼ -1.3%

Nilai Input Perantaraan



2021: RM 7.3 bilion

2020: RM 7.4 bilion

▼ -1.4%

Nilai Ditambah



2021: RM 11.5 bilion

2020: RM 11.7 bilion

▼ -1.3%

Bilangan Pekerja



2021: 154,998 orang

2020: 154,978 orang

▲ 0.01%

Gaji dan Upah Dibayar



2021: RM 5.5 bilion

2020: RM 5.5 bilion

▲ 0.1%

Nilai Harta Tetap



2021: RM 18.2 bilion

2020: RM 18.4 bilion

▼ -0.8%



Perubahan Peratusan (%): Tahun ke Tahun



AS 2022

ANNUAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS 2022

PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICES

MAIN FINDINGS

Value of Gross Output

2021: RM 18.8 billion
2020: RM 19.1 billion
▼ **-1.3%**

Value of Intermediate Input

2021: RM 7.3 billion
2020: RM 7.4 billion
▼ **-1.4%**

Value Added

2021: RM 11.5 billion
2020: RM 11.7 billion
▼ **-1.3%**

Number of Persons Engaged

2021: 154,998 persons
2020: 154,978 persons
▲ **0.01%**

Salaries & Wages Paid

2021: RM 5.5 billion
2020: RM 5.5 billion
▲ **0.1%**

Value of Fixed Assets

2021: RM 18.2 billion
2020: RM 18.4 billion
▼ **-0.8%**

Percentage Change (%): Year on Year

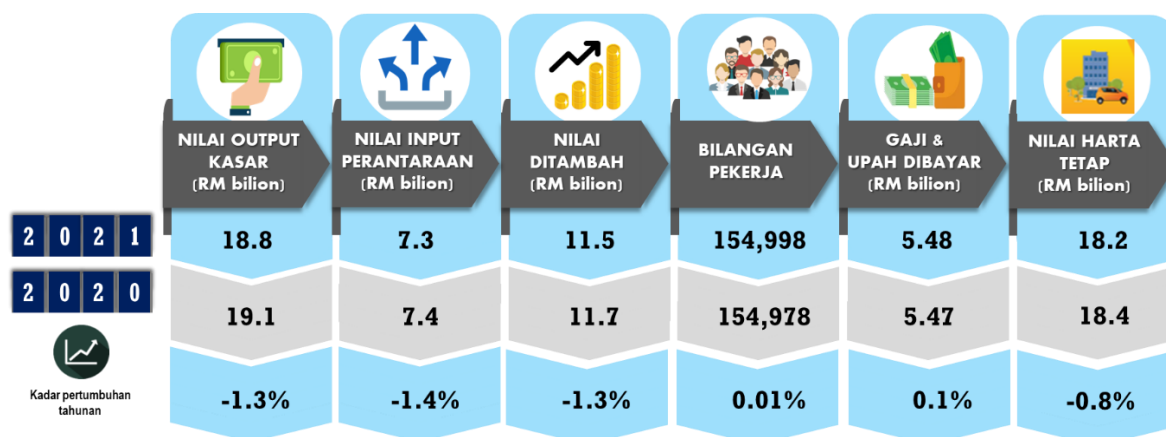
1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta yang diperoleh daripada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022 bagi tahun rujukan 2021. Perkhidmatan pendidikan merangkumi pendidikan rendah (swasta), pendidikan menengah (swasta), pendidikan kolej dan universiti (swasta) dan pendidikan lain. Statistik utama seperti nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah yang dibayar dan nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki turut dipaparkan dalam penerbitan ini.

2. PRESTASI PERKHIDMATAN PENDIDIKAN SWASTA

Pada tahun 2021, nilai output kasar bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta adalah RM18.8 bilion, menurun 1.3 peratus berbanding tahun 2020 (RM19.1 bilion). Selaras dengan penurunan nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan turut menurun 1.4 peratus kepada RM7.3 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya (RM7.4 bilion). Ini menghasilkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM11.5 bilion pada tahun 2021, menurun 1.3 peratus (2020: RM11.7 bilion). Sementara itu, bilangan pekerja meningkat sedikit 0.01 peratus kepada 154,998 orang (2020: 154,978 orang). Jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar pada tahun 2021 turut mengalami kenaikan sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada RM5.48 bilion, berbanding pada tahun 2020 (RM5.47 bilion). Nilai harta tetap merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif sebanyak 0.8 peratus kepada RM18.2 bilion berbanding tahun (2020: RM18.4 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta, 2020 dan 2021



3. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

Nilai output kasar perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta pada tahun 2021 mencatatkan RM18.8 bilion menurun 1.3 peratus berbanding tahun 2020. Pendidikan kolej dan universiti merupakan penyumbang terbesar dengan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM11.1 bilion atau sumbangan 58.9 peratus pada Survei Ekonomi Tahunan 2022. Penyumbang kedua terbesar adalah pendidikan lain sebanyak RM3.7 bilion (19.4%) diikuti dengan pendidikan menengah sebanyak RM2.1 bilion (11.4%) dan pendidikan rendah sebanyak RM2.0 bilion (10.4%) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Nilai Output Kasar bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Aktiviti, 2021

 NILAI OUTPUT KASAR	Tahun	RM bilion	Peratus sumbangan 2021 (%)
	 Pendidikan rendah		
	2021:	2.0	10.4
	 Pendidikan menengah		
	2021:	2.1	11.4
	 Pendidikan kolej dan universiti		
	2021:	11.1	58.9
	 Pendidikan lain		
	2021:	3.7	19.4

3.1 NILAI OUTPUT KASAR MENGIKUT NEGERI

Pada tahun 2021, Selangor adalah penyumbang utama nilai output kasar bagi perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta dengan nilai RM7.5 bilion atau 39.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh W.P Kuala Lumpur dan Johor dengan nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM4.1 bilion (21.6%) dan RM1.4 bilion (7.2%). Nilai sumbangan ketiga-tiga negeri ini adalah RM12.9 bilion (68.4%).

4. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta yang direkodkan pada tahun 2021 ialah RM11.5 bilion, menurun sebanyak 1.3 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Paparan 3 menunjukkan pendidikan kolej dan universiti merekodkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM6.9 bilion atau sumbangan sebanyak 60.1 peratus. Ini diikuti pendidikan lain sebanyak RM2.0 bilion atau 17.4 peratus, pendidikan menengah RM1.4 bilion (12.0%) dan pendidikan rendah RM1.2 bilion (10.5%).

Paparan 3: Nilai Ditambah bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Aktiviti, 2021

	Tahun	RM bilion	Peratus sumbangan 2021 (%)
	Pendidikan rendah		
	2021:	1.2	10.5
	Pendidikan menengah		
	2021:	1.4	12.0
	Pendidikan kolej dan universiti		
	2021:	6.9	60.1
	Pendidikan lain		
	2021:	2.0	17.4

4.1 NILAI DITAMBAH MENGIKUT NEGERI

Prestasi nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2021 menunjukkan Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Johor adalah penyumbang utama nilai ditambah perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta. Selangor mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi dengan RM 4.6 bilion atau sumbangan sebanyak 39.6 peratus, diikuti W.P Kuala Lumpur sebanyak RM2.5 bilion (21.7%) dan Johor sebanyak RM 0.8 bilion (6.9%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta secara kumulatif adalah RM 7.9 bilion (68.2%).

5. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN KATEGORI PEKERJA

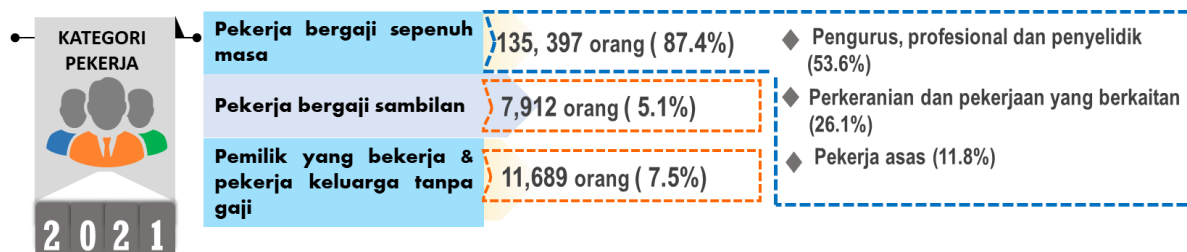
Bilangan pekerja bagi perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta pada tahun 2021 meningkat sedikit pada 0.01 peratus kepada 154,998 orang berbanding pada tahun 2020. Pendidikan kolej dan universiti merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi iaitu 58,484 orang dengan sumbangan sebanyak 37.7 peratus. Penyumbang kedua tertinggi adalah pendidikan lain dengan 44,020 orang atau 28.4 peratus diikuti pendidikan rendah 32,731 orang (21.1%) dan pendidikan menengah 19,763 orang (12.8 %) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 4**.

Paparan 4: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Aktiviti, 2021

	Tahun	Orang	Peratus sumbangan 2021 (%)
	Pendidikan rendah		
	2021:	32,731	21.1
	Pendidikan menengah		
	2021:	19,763	12.8
	Pendidikan kolej dan universiti		
	2021:	58,484	37.7
	Pendidikan lain		
	2021:	44,020	28.4

Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa merekodkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi iaitu 135,397 orang dengan sumbangan 87.4 peratus berbanding pekerja bergaji sambilan (7,912 orang; 5.1%) dan pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji (11,689 orang; 7.5%) seperti yang ditunjukkan di Paparan 5. Berdasarkan katogori keseluruhan pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa, pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik adalah yang tertinggi iaitu 72,527 orang (53.6%), diikuti oleh pakeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan (35,399 orang; 26.1%) dan pekerja asas (15,911 orang; 11.8%).

Paparan 5: Bilangan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2021



6. GAJI & UPAH DIBAYAR

Jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar dalam perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta pada tahun 2021 adalah sebanyak RM5.5 bilion, meningkat 0.1 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. **Paparan 6** menunjukkan aktiviti pendidikan kolej dan universiti merekodkan gaji & upah tertinggi iaitu RM3.0 bilion atau 55.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan gaji & upah yang dibayar. Penyumbang kedua tertinggi adalah pendidikan menengah dengan RM0.9 bilion atau 16.7 peratus diikuti dengan pendidikan lain dengan RM0.9 bilion atau 16.5 peratus dan pendidikan rendah RM0.6 bilion atau 11.7 peratus.

Paparan 6: Gaji & Upah bagi Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Aktiviti, 2021

		Tahun	RM bilion	Peratus sumbangan 2021 (%)
GAJI & UPAH DIBAYAR 	 Pendidikan rendah	2021:	0.6	11.7
	 Pendidikan menengah	2021:	0.9	16.7
	 Pendidikan kolej dan universiti	2021:	3.0	55.1
	 Pendidikan lain	2021:	0.9	16.5

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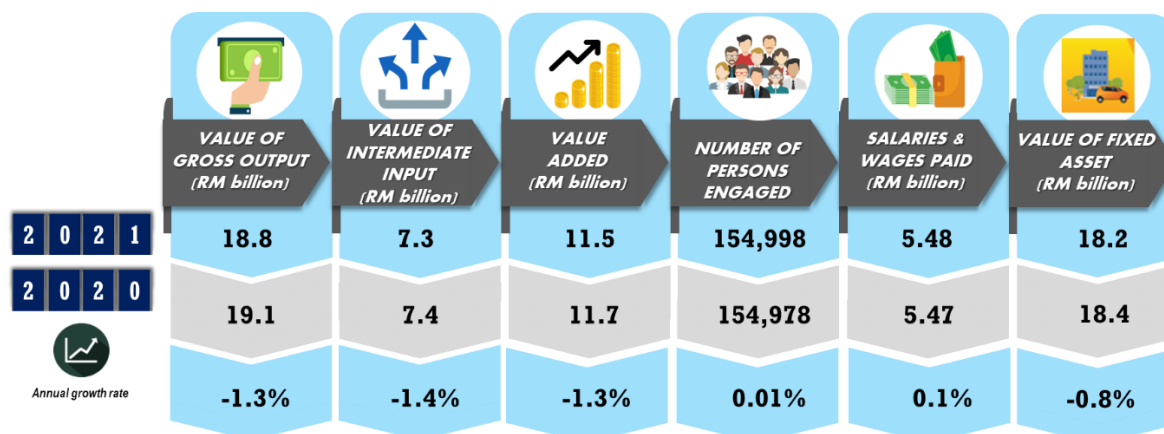
1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics of Private Education Services which obtained from the Annual Economic Survey 2022 for the reference year 2021. Private education services include primary education (private), secondary education (private), college and university education (private) and other education. Key statistics such as gross output value, value of intermediate inputs, value added, number of employees, wages & salaries paid and value of fixed assets owned were also presented in this publication.

2. PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE EDUCATION SERVICES

In 2021, the gross output value of private education services was RM18.8 billion, decrease -1.3 per cent as compared to the year 2020 (RM19.1 billion). In line by the decrease in the value of gross output, the value of intermediate inputs also decreased 1.4 per cent to RM7.3 billion compared to the previous year (RM7.4 billion). This resulted in value added of RM11.5 billion in 2021, decrease 1.3 per cent (2020: RM11.7 billion). Meanwhile, the number of persons engaged was slightly increased of 0.01 per cent to 154,998 persons (2020: 154,978 persons). The total salaries & wages paid in 2021 increased by 0.1 per cent to RM5.48 billion as compared to 2020 (RM5.47 billion). The value of fixed assets recorded negative growth of 0.8 per cent to RM18.2 billion compared to the previous year (2020: RM18.4 billion) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1: Principle Statistics of Private Education Services, 2020 dan 2021



3. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

The gross output value of private education services in 2021 recorded RM18.8 billion, a decrease of 1.3 per cent as compared to 2020. College and university education was the largest contributor with a gross output value of RM11.1 billion or a contribution of 58.9 per cent. The second largest contributor was other education amounting to RM3.7 billion (19.4%) followed by secondary education which recorded RM2.1 billion (11.4%) and primary education amounting to RM2.0 billion (10.4%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Value of Gross Output for Private Education Services by Activity, 2021

 VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT	<i>Year</i>	<i>RM billion</i>	<i>Percentage Share 2021 (%)</i>
	<i>Primary education</i>		
	2021:	2.0	10.4
	<i>Secondary education</i>		
	2021:	2.1	11.4
	<i>College and university</i>		
	2021:	11.1	58.9
	<i>Other education</i>		
	2021:	3.7	19.4

3.1 VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT BY STATE

In 2021, Selangor was the main contributor to the gross output value for private education services with a value of RM7.5 billion or 39.6 per cent. This followed by W.P Kuala Lumpur and Johor with a gross output value of RM4.1 billion (21.6%) and RM1.4 billion (7.2%), respectively. The contribution value of these three states was RM12.9 billion (68.4%).

4. VALUE ADDED

The value added of private education services recorded in 2021 was RM11.5 billion, decreased by 1.3 per cent as compared to the previous year. **Exhibit 3** shows that college and university education recorded a value added of RM6.9 billion or a contribution of 60.1 per cent. This was followed by other education with RM2.0 billion or 17.4 per cent, secondary education of RM1.4 billion (12.0%) and primary education of RM1.2 billion (10.5%).

Exhibit 3: Value Added for Private Education Services by Activity, 2021

	Year	RM billion	Percentage Share 2021 (%)
	<i>Primary education</i>		
	2021:	1.2	10.5
	<i>Secondary education</i>		
	2021:	1.4	12.0
	<i>College and university</i>		
	2021:	6.9	60.1
	<i>Other education</i>		
	2021:	2.0	17.4

4.1 VALUE ADDED BY STATE

The performance of value added by state in 2021 showed Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Johor were the main contributors of value added private education services. Selangor recorded the highest value added with of RM4.6 billion or a contribution of 39.6 per cent, followed by W.P Kuala Lumpur with RM2.5 billion (21.7%) and Johor with RM 0.8 billion (6.9%). The value added contribution of these three states to private education services cummulatively was RM 7.9 billion (68.2%).

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND CATEGORY OF WORKERS

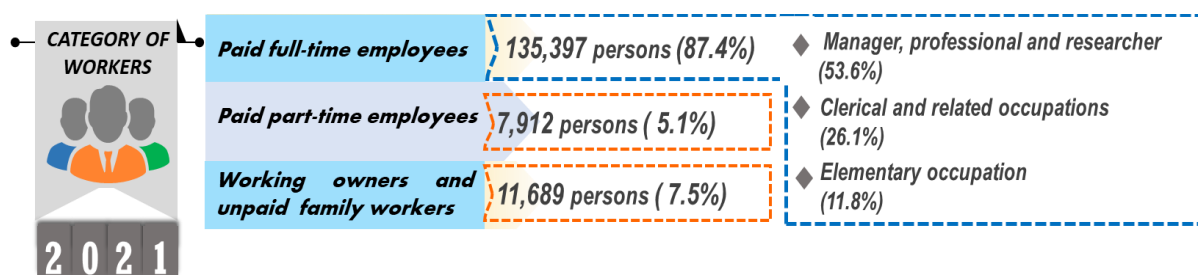
The number of persons engaged of private education services in 2021 increased marginally by 0.01 per cent to 154,998 persons compared to the year 2020. College and university education recorded the highest number of persons engaged at 58,484 persons with a share of 37.7 per cent. The second highest contributor is other education with 44,020 persons or 28.4 per cent followed by primary education 32,731 persons (21.1%) and secondary education 19,763 persons (12.8%) as shown in **Exhibit 4**.

Exhibit 4: Number of Persons Engaged for Private Education Services by Activity, 2021

	Year	Persons	Percentage Share 2021 (%)
	<i>Primary education</i>		
	2021:	32,731	21.1
	<i>Secondary education</i>		
	2021:	19,763	12.8
	<i>College and university education</i>		
	2021:	58,484	37.7
	<i>Other education</i>		
	2021:	44,020	28.4

Paid full-time employees recorded a highest number of persons engaged with 135,397 persons with a share of 87.4 per cent as compared to part-time salaried employees (7,912 persons; 5.1%) and working owners and unpaid family workers (11,689 persons; 7.5%) as shown in **Exhibit 5**. Based on the category of full-time employees, the managers, professionals and researchers category recorded the highest number with 72,527 persons (53.6%), followed by clerical and related occupations (35,399 persons; 26.1%) and elementary occupation (15,911 persons; 11.8%).

Exhibit 5: Number of Persons Engaged for Private Education Services by Category of Workers, 2021



6. SALARIES & WAGES

The total salaries & wages paid in private education services in 2021 amounting to RM5.5 billion, an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared to the previous year. **Exhibit 6** showed college and university education activity recorded the highest salaries & wages which was RM3.0 billion or 55.1 per cent of the total salaries & wages paid. The second highest contributor was secondary education with RM0.9 billion or 16.7 per cent followed by other education with RM0.9 billion or 16.5 per cent and primary education with RM0.6 billion or 11.7 per cent.

Exhibit 6: Salaries & Wages for Private Education Services by Activity, 2021

SALARIES & WAGES PAID		Year	RM billion	Percentage Share 2021 (%)
		Primary education		
		2021:	0.6	11.7
		Secondary education		
		2021:	0.9	16.7
		College and university education		
		2021:	3.0	55.1
		Other education		
		2021:	0.9	16.5

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BAHAGIAN 2 *PART 2*



JADUAL
TABLES

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Jadual 1: Perangkaan Utama Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta, 2015, 2017 - 2021*Table 1: Principal Statistics of Private Education Services, 2015, 2017 - 2021*

Tahun <i>Year</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja <i>Total number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
2021	18,821,816	7,304,788	11,517,028	154,998	5,477,323	18,227,462
2020	19,074,731	7,410,094	11,664,637	154,978	5,474,082	18,365,457
2019	20,051,290	7,736,659	12,314,631	154,898	5,437,041	18,602,249
2018	18,784,396	7,228,781	11,555,615	149,918	5,168,828	17,548,050
2017	17,579,389	6,750,588	10,828,800	144,958	4,901,579	16,432,746
2015	15,152,626	5,783,751	9,368,875	134,361	4,341,877	14,290,130

Jadual 1.1: Perangkaan Utama Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Aktiviti, 2021*Table 1.1: Principal Statistics by Private Education Services by Activity, 2021*

Aktiviti <i>Activities</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja <i>Total number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	18,821,816	7,304,788	11,517,028	154,998	5,477,323	18,227,462
Pendidikan Rendah <i>Primary Education</i>	1,949,721	733,965	1,213,756	32,731	641,665	1,188,440
Pendidikan Menengah <i>Secondary Education</i>	2,137,933	750,467	1,386,466	19,763	913,491	2,680,052
Pendidikan Kolej dan Universiti <i>College and University Education</i>	11,079,288	4,167,121	6,916,167	58,484	3,019,887	12,397,215
Pendidikan Lain <i>Other Education</i>	3,654,874	1,653,236	2,000,638	44,020	902,281	1,961,754

Jadual 2: Perangkaan Utama Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Negeri, 2021*Table 2: Principal Statistics of Private Education Services by State, 2021*

Negeri <i>State</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Jumlah pekerja <i>Total number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	18,821,816	7,304,788	11,517,028	154,998	5,477,323	18,227,462
Johor	1,362,808	569,288	793,520	16,532	405,494	1,864,622
Kedah	378,881	168,125	210,756	6,355	152,841	181,019
Kelantan	241,378	93,965	147,413	3,859	68,192	282,874
Melaka	796,256	228,859	567,398	5,349	251,949	1,507,825
Negeri Sembilan	882,630	322,849	559,781	7,375	267,396	1,235,479
Pahang	324,189	137,357	186,832	3,875	118,284	315,583
Pulau Pinang	770,043	300,558	469,486	9,185	239,841	768,877
Perak	669,160	288,923	380,237	7,988	277,996	1,900,047
Perlis	40,510	14,768	25,741	795	12,291	29,206
Selangor	7,455,289	2,890,133	4,565,157	46,260	1,947,246	5,695,175
Terengganu	316,023	134,158	181,865	3,054	86,524	302,573
Sabah	553,448	205,972	347,476	7,079	170,998	348,501
Sarawak	789,492	311,544	477,948	10,885	291,558	840,256
W.P Kuala Lumpur	4,058,665	1,564,808	2,493,858	24,920	1,129,950	2,868,726
W.P Labuan	9,277	3,293	5,984	152	2,427	2,626
W.P Putrajaya	173,765	70,188	103,577	1,335	54,337	84,073

Jadual 3: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2021
Table 3: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages of Private Education Services by Category of Worker, 2021

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of worker</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM '000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	154,998	62,115	92,883	5,477,323
Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	11,689	4,796	6,893	-
Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	135,397	54,419	80,978	5,376,181
Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik <i>Manager, professional and researcher</i>	72,527	31,014	41,513	3,747,851
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	11,560	6,207	5,353	444,930
Perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan <i>Clerical and related occupations</i>	35,399	11,108	24,291	922,388
Pekerja asas <i>Elementary occupation</i>	15,911	6,090	9,821	261,012
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) <i>Paid employees (part-time)</i>	7,912	2,900	5,012	101,142

Jadual 4: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta mengikut Kategori Kemahiran dan Jantina , 2021

Table 4: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages of Private Education Services by Category of Skilled and Sex, 2021

Kategori kemahiran <i>Category of skilled</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i> (RM '000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	135,397	54,419	80,978	5,376,181
* Mahir <i>Skilled</i>	84,087	37,221	46,866	4,192,781
** Separuh Mahir <i>Semi-Skilled</i>	35,399	11,108	24,291	922,388
*** Berkemahiran Rendah <i>Low-Skilled</i>	15,911	6,090	9,821	261,012

*** 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 pekerjaan asas**

Includes elementary occupations

Jadual 5: Perbelanjaan Modal dan Nilai Harta Tetap Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta, 2021*Table 5: Capital Expenditure and Value of Fixed Asset of Private Education Services, 2021*

Aktiviti <i>Activities</i>	Perbelanjaan modal <i>Capital expenditure</i>	Pelupusan <i>Disposal</i>	Susut nilai semasa <i>Current depreciation</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1,409,877	511,423	1,510,679	18,227,462
Pendidikan Rendah <i>Primary Education</i>	79,972	11,669	90,574	1,188,440
Pendidikan Menengah <i>Secondary Education</i>	125,509	15,741	166,845	2,680,052
Pendidikan Kolej dan Universiti <i>College and University Education</i>	1,109,585	471,933	1,036,012	12,397,215
Pendidikan Lain <i>Other Education</i>	94,811	12,081	217,248	1,961,754

BAHAGIAN 3
PART 3

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. Skop dan liputan

Survei ini meliputi pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam **Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta** yang merangkumi aktiviti utama berikut:

- i. Pendidikan rendah (Swasta)
- ii. Pendidikan Menengah (Swasta)
- iii. Pendidikan kolej dan universiti (Swasta)
- iv. Pendidikan lain.

Keseluruhan liputan survei bagi perkhidmatan pendidikan terdiri daripada 16 industri di peringkat 5-digit mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC), 2008. Senarai lengkap industri yang diliputi ditunjukkan di **Lampiran**.

2. Sumber rangka

Sumber utama rangka statistik perniagaan 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 (CCM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemas kini secara berkala berdasarkan tinjauan dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada agensi lain.

Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (CCM). 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), pihak berkuasa tempatan dan badan profesional.

3. Jenis aktiviti perniagaan

Jenis aktiviti perniagaan merujuk kepada aktiviti utama dan sekunder. Aktiviti utama merujuk kepada aktiviti yang mana pertubuhan menumpukan sebahagian besar sumbernya atau memberi sumbangan besar dari segi pendapatan. Aktiviti sekunder didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti sampingan kepada aktiviti utama. Klasifikasi industri bagi pertubuhan adalah berasaskan kepada aktiviti utama dan Piawaian Klasifikasi Malaysia (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0 selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4*.

4. Konsep dan definisi

Definisi perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta yang diguna pakai dalam penerbitan ini berasaskan kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0:

i. Pendidikan pra-sekolah

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang menyediakan program pra-sekolah kepada kanak-kanak berumur 4 hingga 6 tahun.

ii. Pendidikan teknik dan vokasional

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia yang menyediakan perkhidmatan pelajaran teknik dan vokasional.

iii. Pendidikan kolej dan universiti

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi Malaysia yang menyediakan perkhidmatan akademik diperingkat diploma dan keatas.

iv. Pendidikan sukan dan rekreasi

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang menawarkan kursus-kursus pendidikan berkaitan sukan (cth. Kelas berenang, kelas gimnastik, kelas menunggang kuda) serta pendidikan seni mempertahankan diri (cth. Kelas taekwando, wushu) dan lain-lain pendidikan sukan dan rekreasi.

v. Pendidikan kebudayaan

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang menawarkan perkhidmatan pendidikan berkaitan muzik, tarian, vokal, drama, teater dan sebagainya.

vi. Pusat Tuisyen

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang menjalankan aktiviti tuisyen di peringkat rendah dan menengah.

vii. Sekolah Memandu

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan dan membekalkan perkhidmatan pelajaran automobil.

ix. Pendidikan Lain

Merujuk kepada pertubuhan lain yang tidak dikelaskan dibawah mana-mana kategori seperti pengajaran agama, latihan komputer, kelas peragaan, latihan anggota penyelamat, pengucapan awam, perundingan pendidikan, perkhidmatan bimbingan kaunseling pendidikan dan lain-lain.

5. Tahun survei

Tahun survei adalah merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan survei.

6. Tahun rujukan

Tahun rujukan bagi penyiasatan ini adalah tahun takwim 2021. 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 data

Survei ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data iaitu kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-AES; kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks & telefon; dan kutipan data secara bersemuka.

8. Reka bentuk persampelan

Reka bentuk pensampelan bagi survei ini adalah pensampelan rawak strata satu peringkat. Kategori industri dua (2), tiga (3), empat (4) dan lima (5) digit MSIC di peringkat negeri telah diklasifikasikan sebagai strata manakala pertubuhan sebagai unit pensampelan.

Setiap strata (industri) telah dibentuk kepada empat substrata untuk memastikan sampel yang diagihkan mengambil kira ciri-ciri ekonomi industri tersebut. Substrata utama bersifat heterogen diliputi secara liputan penuh. Manakala, substrata selainnya bersifat homogen disampelkan.

Substrata utama meliputi pertubuhan kategori besar yang mempunyai jumlah hasil yang signifikan dalam industri liputan manakala bagi substrata kedua hingga keempat berdasarkan kategori perusahaan, mikro, kecil dan sederhana (PMKS).

9. Saiz sampel

Statistik utama yang digunakan untuk penganggaran saiz sampel adalah jumlah hasil. Formula yang digunakan dalam penganggaran saiz sampel bagi strata adalah seperti berikut:

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

di mana,

n	=	Saiz sampel
N_i	=	Saiz populasi bagi strata i
S_i^2	=	Varian bagi strata i
V	=	Varian sasaran

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

di mana,

$\hat{Y}_i$ = Jumlah hasil bagi strata i

RSE = Ralat piawai relatif

Z = Nilai aras keyakinan

Sampel akan diagihkan kepada substrata dalam industri liputan dengan menggunakan kaedah *Neyman Allocation* seperti berikut:

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

$h = 2, 3 \text{ dan } 4$

$i = 1, 2, \dots k$

di mana,

n_{hi} = Saiz sampel bagi substrata h dalam strata i

N_h = Saiz populasi bagi substrata h

S_h = Sisihan piawaian bagi substrata h

n_i = Saiz sampel bagi strata i

h = Substrata

i = Strata

Semua pertubuhan kategori besar adalah terpilih, manakala pertubuhan bagi substrata kedua hingga keempat dipilih secara rawak mengikut kaedah pensampelan bersistematik.

10. Wajaran

Analisis berwajaran disediakan menggunakan wajaran bagi memastikan sampel yang dipilih dapat menggambarkan populasi survei. Wajaran yang diperlukan adalah wajaran di peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan dan wajaran tiada respon.

Wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan pada substrata h adalah seperti berikut :

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

di mana;

N_h = Bilangan populasi bagi substrata h ; dan

n_h = Bilangan sampel bagi substrata h

Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata h adalah seperti berikut :

$$NRW_h = \frac{1}{\frac{n'_h}{n_h}}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

di mana;

n'_h = Bilangan sampel respons bagi substrata h

n_h = Bilangan sampel bagi substrata h

Kaedah pengiraan wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan selepas survei (*adjusted weight*) pada substrata h seperti berikut:

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

di mana;

W_h = Wajaran reka bentuk pensampelan pada substrata h

NRW_h = Wajaran tiada respons pada substrata h

11. Unit melapor

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

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

12. Nilai output kasar

Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan yang diberikan
- + Pendapatan sewa yang diterima kecuali tanah
- + Pendapatan daripada khidmat pengurusan
- + Komisen dan brokeraj yang diperoleh
- + Nilai jualan daripada kerja perusahaan
- + Nilai jualan (barang / bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya)
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan dalaman
- + Harta tetap dibuat / dibina sendiri

13. Nilai input perantaraan

Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Swasta** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- + Pembelian barangan, bahan dan perkhidmatan
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan
- + Perbelanjaan alat tulis, bekalan pejabat dan bekalan lain
- + Pembelian perkhidmatan pengangkutan
- + Perbelanjaan elektrik, air, bahan pembakar, pelincir, gas, alat tulis, bekalan pejabat dan bekalan lain
- + Bayaran pengiklanan, pemasaran dan promosi
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan keselamatan dan tuntutan waranti
- + Perbelanjaan operasi dan sewaan operasi
- + Bayaran guaman dan Perkhidmatan professional lain
- + Bayaran pengurusan
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi, pos dan percetakan
- + Premium insurans kecuali insurans pampasan pekerja
- + Bayaran bagi Perkhidmatan Keselamatan
- + Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah
- + Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan dan kos latihan kepada pekerja
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain
- + Stok awal kecuali stok perdagangan
- + Stok akhir kecuali stok perdagangan

14. Nilai ditambah

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

15. Bilangan pekerja

Bilangan pekerja meliputi orang yang diambil bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir pada tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja dikategorikan seperti berikut :

i. Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif

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

ii. Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji

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

iii. Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya 6 jam sehari dan sekurang-kurangnya 20 hari sebulan.

iv. Pekerja bergaji sambilan

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya 6 jam sehari dan/atau kurang daripada 20 hari sebulan.

16. Kategori kemahiran

Kategori kemahiran telah dikelaskan berdasarkan Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

i. Pekerja mahir

Pengurus dan profesional, penyelidik, juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu;

ii. Pekerja separuh mahir

Pekerja sokongan perkeranian, perkhidmatan & jualan, kemahiran & pertukangan yang berkaitan serta operator mesin, loji dan pemasang; dan

iii. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja asas.

17. Nilai harta tetap

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara atau aset tidak ketara yang digunakan secara berulang atau berterusan yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ia termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan 'peripheral equipment', mesin, peralatan serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan turut diambil kira sebagai perbelanjaan harta selaras dengan *System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008*. Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir bagi tahun rujukan 2017 adalah 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

Penjumlahan komponen mungkin berbeza dengan angka jumlah kecil atau jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran.

19. Perubahan peratusan tahun ke tahun

Pengiraan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:

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

di mana,

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

di mana, y_t = Nilai pada tahun semasa
 y_0 = Nilai pada tahun sebelum
 t = Bilangan tahun, $y_t - y_0$
 r = Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

20. Simbol dan singkatan

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

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1. Scope and coverage

The survey covered all registered establishments engaged in **private education services** which included main activities as follows:

- i. Primary education (Private)
- ii. Secondary education (Private)
- iii. College and university education (Private)
- iv. Other education

Overall, coverage of the survey for information and communication services was 16 industries at 5-digit level under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008. The complete lists of industries are shown in **Appendix**.

2. Source frame

The main source of updating statistical business frame namely Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of establishments operating in Malaysia which 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 establishments registered with local authorities and professional bodies. The list in the MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia and administrative data sources from other agencies. The main source of administrative data is from the Companies Commission of Malaysia (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), local authorities and professional bodies.

The frame is updated to consider new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/ correspondence address so as to ensure that the frame is at the most current status.

3. Type of business 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 the industry of the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Ver 1.0. The MSIC 2008 conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.

4. Concepts and definitions

The definition of education services adopted in this publication is based on the recommendations of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0:

i. Pre-primary education

Refers to establishments who provide pre-primary programme for children 4 to 6 years

ii. Primary and general secondary education

Refers to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education Malaysia providing academic educational services.

iii. Technical and vocational education

Refers to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education Malaysia providing technical & vocational educational services.

iv. College and university education

Refers to establishments registered with the Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia providing academic at diploma level and above.

v. Sports and recreation education

Refers to establishments which provide education courses related to sports (e.g. swimming, gymnastics, horse riding), martial arts (taekwondo, wushu) and other sports and recreation education.

vi. Cultural education

Refers to establishments which provide education services related to music, dancing, vocal, drama, theater etc.

vii. Tuition centres

Refers to tuition activities undertaking primary and secondary levels.

viii. Driving schools

Refers to establishments that provide automobile educational services.

ix. Other education

Refers to other establishments which are not classified under any categories such as religious teaching, computer training, modeling classes, lifeguard training, public speaking, educational consulting, educational guidance counselling services and others.

5. Survey year

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

6. Reference year

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

7. Method of data collection

This survey is generally conducted through three (3) methods of data collection, namely, online method through the e-AES portal; data collection via e-mail, post, fax and telephone; and face-to-face data collection.

8. Sampling design

Sampling design of the survey is a one-stage stratified random sampling. Categories of industries at two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5) digit MSIC at state level have been classified as stratum and the establishment as the sampling unit.

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

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

9. Sample size

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

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

where,

n	=	Sample size
N_i	=	Population size for stratum i
S_i^2	=	Variance for stratum i
V	=	Desired variance

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

where,

$\hat{Y}_i$	=	Total revenues for stratum i
RSE	=	Relative standard error
Z	=	Value of confidence level

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

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

$h = 2, 3 \text{ and } 4$

$i = 1, 2, \dots k$

where,

n_{hi}	=	Sample size for substratum h of stratum i
N_h	=	Population size for substratum h
S_h	=	Standard deviation for substratum h
n_i	=	Sample size for stratum i
h	=	Substratum
i	=	Stratum

All establishments of the large categories were selected while establishments of the second to the fourth substratum were randomly selected using systematic random sampling.

10. Weight

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

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

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

where,

N_h = Total population of sub stratum h ; and

n_h = Total sample of sub stratum h

Non response weight to substrata h is as follows:

$$NRW_h = \frac{1}{\frac{n_h}{N_h}}, \quad h = 1, \dots, 4$$

where,

N_h = Total sample response of sub stratum h ; and

n_h = Total sample of sub stratum h

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

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

where,

W_h = Sampling design weight at sub stratum h

NRW_h = Non response weight at sub stratum h

11. Reporting unit

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

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

12. Value of gross output

The value of gross output in Private Education Services is defined to include the following items:

- + Revenue from services provided
- + Rental income received (except land)
- + Income from management services
- + Commissions and brokerage earned
- + Sales value of industrial work done
- + Value of sales (good / materials purchased for resale without Undergoing further processing)
- + Other operating income
- + In-house research and development expenditure
- + Built / self-produced fixed assets

13. Value of intermediate input

The value of intermediate input in Private Education Services is defined to include the following elements:

- + Purchase of goods, materials and services
- + Cost of material used includes materials for repairs and maintenance
- + Expenditure for stationery, office supplied and others
- + Purchase of transport services
- + Travel and entertainment expenses
- + Expenditure for electricity, water, fuel, lubricants, gas, Stationery, office supplies and others
- + Printing cost, advertising and promotion
- + Payment for security services and warranty claim
- + Operation expenditure and Operational lease
- + Legal and other professional services
- + Management fees
- + Commissions and agency fees
- + Telecommunication, postage and printing cost
- + Insurance premiums except workers' compensation work
- + Payment for security services
- + Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings
- + Value of free wearing apparel provided and staff training cost
- + Other operating expenditure
- + Opening stock except trading stock
- Closing stock except trading stock

14. Value added

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

15. Number of persons engaged

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

i. Working proprietors and active business partners

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

ii. Unpaid family workers

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

iii. Paid full-time employees

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

iv. Paid part-time employees

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

16. Category of skills

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

i. High-skilled workers

Managers and professionals, researcher, technician and associate professionals;

ii. Semi-skilled workers

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

iii. Low-skilled workers

Elementary occupations.

17. Value of fixed assets *Fixed assets covers all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible and repeated & continuously that have a normal economic life span of more than one year. Included are land, buildings and structure, transport equipment, other machinery equipment, computer software and furniture and fittings. The research and development expenditure is also treated as capital asset in line with the recommendation of System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2017 were based on net book value. Purchases, alterations and major repairs or capital expenditure during the year valued at actual cost incurred. Value of assets sold during the year refers to the realized value.*

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

19. Percentage change year-on-year *The calculation of annual growth rate (r) is based on the following formula:*

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

Where r,

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

Where,

Y_t = Value at current year

Y_o = Value at previous year

t = Number of years, $Y_t - Y_o$

r = Annual growth rate

20. Symbols and abbreviations

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



LAMPIRAN *APPENDIX*

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PIAWAIAAN KLASIFIKASI INDUSTRI MALAYSIA (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0
MALAYSIA STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0

MSIC 2008	Keterangan Description
85	PENDIDIKAN
	<i>EDUCATION</i>
85102	Pendidikan pra-sekolah (Swasta) <i>Pre-primary education (Private)</i>
85104	Pendidikan rendah (Swasta) <i>Primary education (Private)</i>
85212	Pendidikan menengah am (Swasta) <i>General school secondary education (Private)</i>
85222	Pendidikan teknik dan vokasional di bawah tahap pendidikan tinggi (Swasta) <i>Technical and vocational education below the level of higher education (Private)</i>
85302	Pendidikan kolej dan universiti (Swasta) <i>College and university education (Private)</i>
	PENDIDIKAN SUKAN DAN REKREASI
	<i>SPORTS AND RECREATION EDUCATION</i>
85411	Pendidikan sukan dan rekreasi <i>Sports and recreation education</i>
85412	Pengajaran seni mempertahankan diri <i>Martial arts instruction</i>
85419	Pendidikan sukan dan rekreasi lain yang t.t.t.l. <i>Any other sports and recreation education n.e.c.</i>
	PENDIDIKAN KEBUDAYAAN
	<i>CULTURAL EDUCATION</i>
85421	Sekolah muzik dan tarian <i>Music and dancing school</i>
85429	Pendidikan kebudayaan lain yang t.t.t.l. <i>Any other cultural education n.e.c.</i>
85491	Pusat tuisyen <i>Tuition centre</i>
85492	Sekolah memandu <i>Driving school</i>
	PENDIDIKAN LAIN
	<i>OTHER EDUCATION</i>
85493	Pengajaran agama <i>Religious instruction</i>
85494	Latihan komputer <i>Computer training</i>
85499	Pendidikan lain t.t.t.l. <i>Others education n.e.c.</i>
85500	Perkhidmatan sokongan pendidikan untuk peruntukan kepada perkhidmatan bukan pengajaran <i>Educational support services for provision of non-instructional services</i>

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