



NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

1.1 **Federal roads**

Among the main tasks of Ministry of Works are to build and to maintain Federal Roads which are gazetted under Minister of Works, Malaysia. Up to now, there are over 19,000 km Federal Roads throughout the country including in Sabah and Sarawak. These roads had been named according to respective routes and its maintenance is managed by the Ministry of Works through privatization. Federal roads are divided into four (4) main categories, namely: -

- i. Main Federal Road;
- ii. Felda Federal Roads;
- iii. Institutional Federal Roads; and
- iv. Industrial Federal Roads

All categories of Federal Roads have been assigned numbering system accordingly and can be seen from the signboard at every respective road.

Federal roads are connecting roads between states to one state and are labeled with code F or FT. State and city roads are connecting roads between cities and cities and are labeled with the state codes.

2. **POPULATION**

2.1 Estimates and population projections displayed are based on the data of the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Census 2020). It is generated using the cohort component method that is based on the basic population 2020; the population for the following year is obtained by adding the number of births and net migration to the basic population while death is deducted from it.

2.2 Population estimates are updated based on the number of births, deaths and migrations in the current year. Meanwhile, population projections are generated based on the assumptions or trends of the components of population change namely birth, death and international migration in the past.

2.3 The basic formula of cohort component method is as follows:

$$P_t = P_{t-1,t} + B_{t-1,t} - D_{t-1,t} + M_{t-1,t}$$

where;

P_t = population at time t ;

$P_{t-1,t}$ = population at time $t-1$;

$B_{t-1,t}$ = birth for a period $t-1$ to time t ;

$D_{t-1,t}$ = death for a period $t-1$ to time t ; and

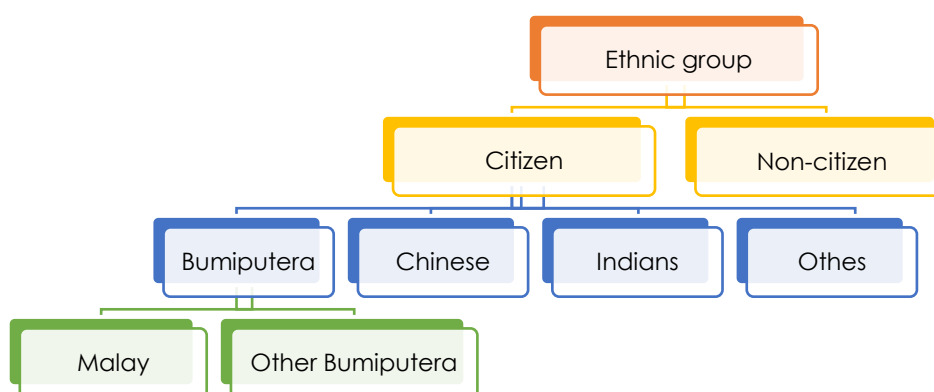
$M_{t-1,t}$ = net migration for a period $t-1$ to time t .

2.4 The population displayed in this publication for Malaysia level refers to the current population estimate data while the population at the state and administrative level refers to the projected population data.

2.5 Ethnic Group

Classification of ethnic groups is based on the classification used during the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020.

Figure 1: Classification ethnic group and nationality



2.6 Average Annual Population Growth Rate

Refers to the change in population over time and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population using “per unit time” for measurement. The average annual population growth rate is:

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left[\frac{P_{t+n}}{P_t} \right] \times 100$$

where;

r = average annual population growth rate;

P_t = population at time t ;

P_{t+n} = population at year $t+n$;

n = number of year; and

\ln = natural logarithm.

2.7 Median age

The median age is the age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, where half of them are below that age while the other half are above that age.

2.8 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents to the 100 persons in the working age population. This ratio can be disaggregated into total dependency ratio, young dependency ratio and old-age dependency ratio.

2.8.1 Total Dependency Ratio

Refers to the ratio of population under 15 years old and population aged 65 years old and over per number of persons aged 15-64 years old.

$$\text{Total Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population under 15 years in year } t + \text{Number of Population aged 65 years and over in year } t}{\text{Number of population aged 15-64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

2.8.2 Young Dependency Ratio

Refers to the ratio between the population under 15 years old to the number of populations aged 15-64 years.

$$\text{Young Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of population under 15 years old in year } t}{\text{Number of population aged 15-64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

2.8.3 Old-age dependency ratio

Refers to the ratio between the population aged 65 years and over to the population aged 15-64 years.

$$\text{Old-age dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Population aged 65 years and over in year } t}{\text{Number of population aged 15-64 years in year } t} \times 100$$

2.9 Sex ratio

Refers to the number of males per one hundred females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of males in year } t}{\text{Number of females in year } t} \times 100$$

2.10 Birth and Death

Birth and death statistics in this publication are based on the usual residence of the mother or the deceased.

2.11 Live births

Refers to births with signs of life during delivery although for a very short period.

2.12 Gross Birth Rate

Refers to the number of live births per 1,000 population.

2.13 Gross Mortality Rate

Refers to number of deaths per 1,000 population.

2.14 Total fertility rate

Refers to the average numbers of children which would be born if women survived to the end of their reproductive period and throughout that period is subject to the schedule of age-specific fertility rates for the given year. [This rate is derived by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years (by five-year age groups) and multiplying by 5].

$$\text{Total Fertility Rate} = 5 \sum_i [\text{Age - specific fertility rate}]$$

where;

$i = (15-19), (20-24), \dots, (45-49)$

2.15 Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the average remaining age (years) for a person is expected to live at the beginning of the certain age.

2.16 Ageing

Based on the United Nations (UN), ageing is categorized into three groups:

- i. *Ageing Society*: when the population aged 65 years and over reached 7% of the total population
- ii. *Aged Society*: when the population aged 65 years and over reached 14% of the total population; and
- iii. *Super-aged Society*: when the population aged 65 years and over reached 20% of the total population.

2.17 Household

A household is as a person or group of people whether related or unrelated who usually live together in a living quarter and make provision (expenses) for food and other necessities of life together.

2.18 Living quarters

Living quarters is defined as any separate and independent structures which is constructed and intended as place of abode. The definitions of separate and independent words are as follows:

- i. **Separate**
A structure is considered separate if it is surrounded by walls, fence, etc. and is covered by roof.
- ii. **Independent**
A structure is independent if it has direct access via public path, communal passageway or space (that is occupants can come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through others' premises).

2.19 Rounding value

Population data in this publication has been rounded to the nearest thousand. However, the calculation of the indicator is based on the data that is not rounded.

3. HOUSING

This chapter presents statistics for the housing sector covering the number of units of residential houses that are completed according to the type of housing. Completion is the term used for the building where the construction work of the building has been completed and the Certificate of Occupancy (CO) / Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (CTO) has been obtained during the study period.

3.1 Residential Sector

The residential sector is property used as long-term accommodation unlike boarding houses or hotels. This sector is equipped with basic facilities. Some of it are getting temporary approval from Local Authorities for other purposes such as kindergarten. This property can be rented or self-contained.

Residential property structures can be built either:

- i. Permanent;
- ii. Semi-permanent; and
- iii. Temporary.

The residential sector includes:

- i. Land and strata property

The residential sector does not include:

- i. Slum houses;
- ii. Institutional quarters;
- iii. Longhouse; and
- iv. Residential unit in the shop house.

3.2 Type of housing

3.2.1. Terrace

Refers to one or more storey terrace units, including mezzanine and attic floors. Each individual unit shares a wall with adjacent units in the same series. Rows contain three or more units. In the market these terrace units are also known as linked, link, super link and so on.

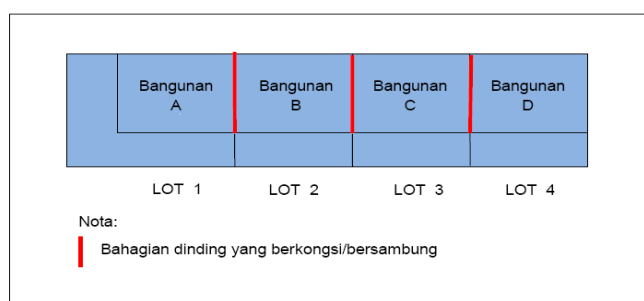


Figure 1: Shared / connected wall section (terrace)

3.2.2. Twins

Semi-detached units of one floor or more, meaning two units connected to each other by the side wall or back wall or porch.

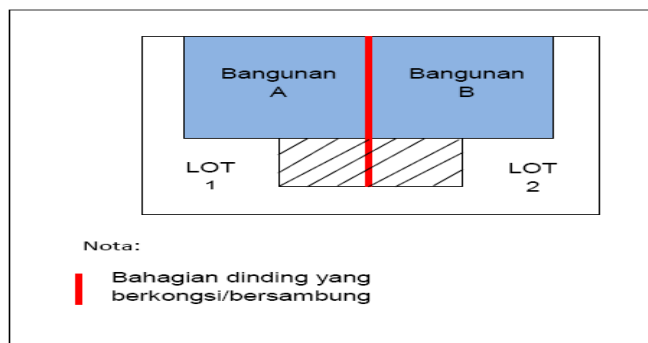


Figure 2: Shared / connected wall part (twin)



Figure 3: Connected side of the porch

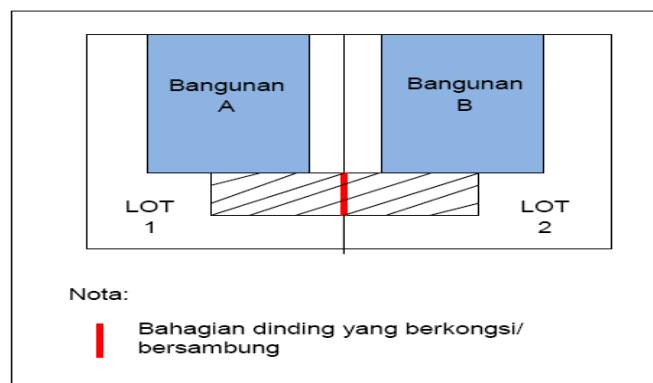


Figure 4: Connected back wall section

3.2.3. Detached

A detached unit of one floor or more is an individual unit consisting of free-standing building and not connected to any other unit. All land units with separate ownership are included in this type. (Examples: bungalows, villas, country homes and orchard bungalows).



Figure 5: No shared / connected walls

3.2.4. Town house

One-storey or more of town house unit are individual residential units that are vertically and horizontally joined to each other in one block. Each unit has strata ownership with separate access doors.

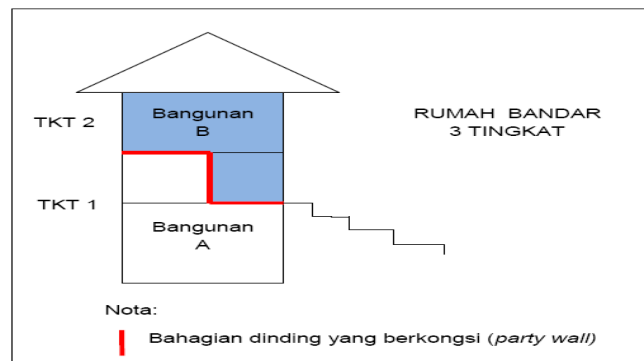
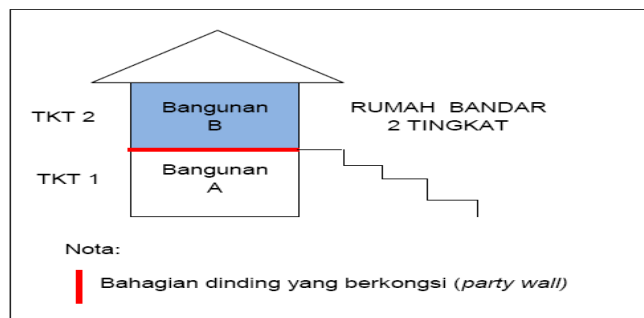


Figure 6: Cross-section of Town Houses that are horizontally joined in one block

3.2.5. Cluster

A cluster house unit is a group of individual units of one or more floors that are joined back and side with adjacent units and have separate ownership and no back alley. Each group contains a minimum of four housing units.

Cluster units are:

- i. A group of individuals units of one floor or more;
- ii. Connected to each other by the side wall and back wall; and
- iii. Has no back alley

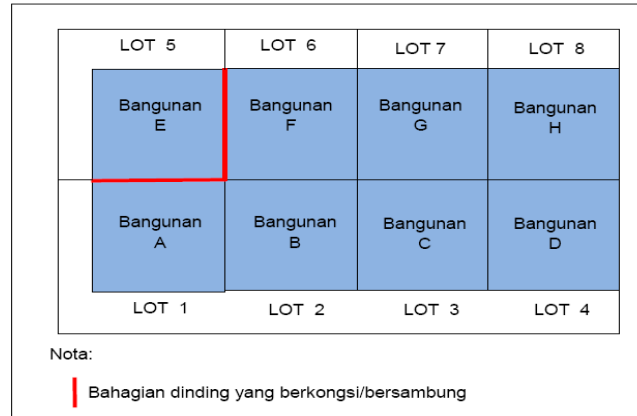


Figure 7: Part of the wall that is shared / connected

3.2.6. Flat

Flats are multi-storey buildings for residential where each floor usually exceeds one unit and each unit has strata ownership.

Type of development:

- i. Low-rise building;
- ii. Medium-rise building; and
- iii. High-rise building.

Among the public facilities provided:

- i. Business space;
- ii. Parking lot;
- iii. Garbage dump; and
- iv. Lifts.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. There are also low-rise flats without a lift.

3.2.7. Apartment

An apartment is a multi-storey building for a residence where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Public facilities are better than those in flats.

Additional facilities provided include:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry center; and
- iv. Safety system.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. The market value of apartments is higher than flats.

3.2.8. Condominium

Condominiums are multi-storey luxury residential buildings where each floor typically contains more than one unit and each unit has strata ownership. Typically the density of each floor is lower than flats and apartments.

The facilities provided are better than the apartments. Among the services provided are as follows:

- i. Swimming pool;
- ii. Gymnasium;
- iii. Laundry center;
- iv. Safety system; and
- v. Club house.

Maintenance is managed by the management corporation. Condominiums are generally worth more than apartments.

3.3 Home Classification

3.3.1. Low cost

- i. Low cost houses cover all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of developers and buyers is regulated in accordance with federal and state government policies;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iv. This house is also known as;
 - a. People-friendly house;
 - b. Affordable housing;
 - c. People's housing project;
 - d. Cheap house; and
 - e. Low cost public housing.

3.3.2. Low Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. The selling price of the developer and the list of buyers are controlled according to the state government policy;
- iii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units; and
- iv. The selling price is higher than low cost houses according to government guidelines.

3.3.3. Medium Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It consists of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of a developer exceeds the selling price of a low medium cost or low cost house (for states that do not have low medium cost); and
- iv. House prices are set according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT).

3.3.4. High Cost

- i. Covers all types of residential units as well as all types of single or more storey building structures;
- ii. It can consist of terrestrial or strata units;
- iii. The selling price of the developer exceeds the selling price of the medium cost house;
- iv. House prices are set according to KPKT guidelines; and
- v. The finishing are better.

3.4 Residential Development Stage**3.4.1. Existing Inventory**

Existing inventory (stock) are units that have been issued with the certificate of fitness (CF) or temporary certificate of fitness (TCF) prior to the review period plus units completed and issued with CF/TCF within the review period. The figures in the existing inventory are accumulated figures from previous quarters plus the review quarter.

3.4.2. Completions

Completion is the term used when the building construction works are completed and a CF/TCF is issued within the review period. The figures under completions are not accumulated from previous quarter but represent only one review quarter.

3.4.3. Incoming Supply

Incoming supply comprises units where physical construction works are in progress including starts and CF/TCF have not been issued during the review period. Units in the incoming supply represent accumulative totals where units under construction in the review quarter and from the previous quarter are added to the units that have started construction in the review quarter. It does not include vacant land but includes delayed units.

3.4.4. Planned Supply

Planned supply comprises units with building plan approval obtained within a review quarter from the local authority. The units have not started physical construction works. Units in the planned supply include accumulative totals from previous quarters plus units in the new planned supply in the review quarter.

3.5 People's Housing Program

People's Housing Program is a government program to provide decent houses low-income earners. National Housing Department / Ministry of Housing and Local Government is the leading agency for the PPR projects throughout Malaysia. PPR consists of two categories, PPR for Rental (PPRS) and PPR for Ownership (PPRM).

All the houses built under both PPRM and PPRS will use the specifications of planning and design of low-cost housing set out in the National Housing Standard for Low Cost Housing Flats (CIS3:2005)

Features of PPR

- i) Multilevel flat ranging from 5 to 18 floors in major cities;
- ii) Landed properties in coastal and sub-urban area;
- iii) Area: Not less than 700 sq. Ft;
- iv) Components : 3 Bedrooms, 1 Living Room, 1 Kitchen Space, 2 Bathrooms; and
- v) Facilities: Community Hall, Surau, Retail Shop/ Food Stall, Kindergarten, OKU Facilities, Playground/ Free Area and Garbage House.

3.5.1. PPR Project for Rental

PPRS program was introduced since February 2002 and is intended to be rented to the target group (low income group and squatter) at RM124.00 per month.

3.5.2. Project PPR for Ownership

The government has also developed PPRM in order to create opportunities for low income groups to own a house. Currently this program is implemented in the state of Pahang. PPRM houses are priced at RM 35,000.00 per unit in Peninsular Malaysia and RM 45,000.00 in Sabah and Sarawak.

4. EMPLOYMENT

4.1 Labour force

Labour force refers to population aged 15 to 64 years who are either employed or unemployed.

4.2 Employed

All persons 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. They are also considered to be working if:

- i) Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;
- ii) Temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work; and
- iii) Work less than 30 hours during the reference week due to work form or due to lack of work and ability and willing to accept additional number of working hours. This group is underemployed.

Those who work more than 30 hours during the reference week are fully employed.

4.3 Unemployed

All persons who did not work during the reference week and are classified into two groups that are actively unemployed and inactively unemployed.

The actively unemployed include all persons who were available for work and were actively looking for work during the reference week.

Inactively unemployed persons include those in the following categories:

- i) Did not look for work because they believed no work was available or that they were not qualified;
- ii) Would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or or had it not been for weather condition; and
- iii) Had looked for work prior to the reference week and were waiting for result of job applications.

4.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed labour force participation rate.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15–64 years), expressed as percentage.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of persons in the working age (15-64 years)}} \times 100$$

4.5 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force. This rate measures the percentage of unemployed population in labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}} \times 100$$

4.6 Outside Labour Force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. This category consists of housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retirees, disabled person and those not interested in looking for jobs.

4.7 Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education and is categorised as follows:

- i. No formal education
Refers to persons who have never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provide formal education.
- ii. Primary
Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.
- iii. Secondary
Refers to those whose highest level of education attained is from Form 1 to 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) O Level or equivalent. This includes basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions with the training period of at least six months.
- iv. Tertiary
Refers to those whose highest level of education is above Form 5.

4.8 Occupation

Occupation classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2013 based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) as follows:

- i. Managers
- ii. Professionals
- iii. Technicians and associate professionals
- iv. Clerical support workers
- v. Service and sales workers
- vi. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- vii. Craft and related trades workers
- viii. Plant and machine-operators and assemblers
- ix. Elementary occupations

4.9 Industry

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4. The industry category descriptions are as follows:

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food and beverage service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support services activities
Public administration and defence; compulsory
- O social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of households as employers; activities of producing goods and services that are indistinguishable by households for their own use
- U Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies

A person's industry classification refers to those related to his or her major occupation. MSIC Classification 2008 Version 1.0 for the household activity industry as an employer; the activity of producing goods and services that cannot be distinguished by the household for their own use only takes into account the activities of the household as an employer. Reclassify the industry as follows:

Sector	MSIC 2008 Version 1.0
Agriculture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining & quarrying	Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Construction	Construction
Services	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Information and communication; Financial and insurance/takaful activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support services activities; Information and communication; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies.

4.10 Public Employment Service Center

This service is operated by the Ministry of Human Resources through JobsMalaysia, Department of Manpower. This service is provided at all JobsMalaysia Centers whose role is to carry out job matching between job seekers and employers in the labor market through an online method known as JobsMalaysia Portal and human touch approach by helping job seekers and employers find suitable jobs and

employees. The data shown in the table refers to those registered on the JobsMalaysia Portal.

4.11 Vacancies and Retrenchment

Vacancies and retrenchment reported by employers in the current month in the JobsMalaysia Portal.

5. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

5.1 Income

Detailed information on income obtained from the household members who received income. The concept and definition of income used in this survey is based on the Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics, Second Edition, 2011 published by United Nations. The sources of income comprise:

(i) Paid Employment

Income earnings from Paid Employment may be received in cash or in kind as goods and services. These include direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done; cash bonuses and gratuities; commissions and tips; allowance; profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related payments and goods and services provided free or subsidised by the employer (including free food/concession).

Conceptually, employee income also includes employers' social insurance contributions, employer contributions to the EPF and severance & termination compensation (except one-off retirement payments such as gratuity for pensioners, which are treated as capital transfers).

(ii) Self Employment

Income earned by individual as a result of Self Employment. Net income from Self Employment includes the profits or losses that accrued to owners of, or partners, or those who worked in an unincorporated enterprises. It also includes the estimated value of the goods and services acquired or crops/livestocks produced for barter or own consumption after deducting operating expenses. The basis for measuring income from Self Employment in household income statistics is the concept of net income, that is, the value of gross output subtract operating costs and after adjustment for depreciation of assets used in production. Profits occur when earnings are greater than operating expenses, while a loss occurs when operating expenses are greater than earnings.

(iii) Property and Investment

Property and Investment income is defined as earnings received from the ownership of assets, interest, dividends and rent. The details are as follows:

- Property income is defined as earnings gained from the use or investing of assets provided to others for their use. It comprises of returns which is usually monetary, from financial assets (interest, dividends), non-financial assets (rent) and royalties;
- Interest receipts are payments received from bank accounts or other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members;
- Dividend are earnings from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not involved with company activities. This includes silent partners. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included;
- Rents are payments received from asset consumption such as land and houses;
- Royalties are payments gained from the patented services or copyright materials, e.g. writing rights, copyright for the song composition etc; and
- Imputed rent for a house occupied by its owners.

(iv) Current Transfers Received

Current Transfers can consist of cash, goods or services. Transfers may be made between households, between government and households or between households and charities. These receipts may be both within or outside the country. The main motivation is to redistribute income either by government (e.g. educational aid, zakat, and Bantuan Rakyat 1Malaysia-BR1M/Bantuan Sara Hidup-BSH) or individual/private (e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility). Current Transfers Received directly affect the level of gross income available and should influence the consumption of goods and services. Thus, all Current Transfers Received in cash and goods or services are considered as part of income. However, it does not include capital transfers.

5.2 Household Income

Household income refers to total income received (accrued) by household members in form of cash or in kinds repeatedly received within the reference period (within a year, or more frequently).

5.3 Household Expenditure Expense

Household expenditure expense is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by the household through direct purchase, self-production, through the exchange of goods and services or income in the form of objects to meet the needs and wants of household members.

Expenditure is classified to 13 main group based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), United Nations 01 Food & non-alcoholic beverages;

- 01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages;
- 02 Alcoholic beverages & tobacco;
- 03 Clothing & footwear;
- 04 Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels;
- 05 Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance;
- 06 Health;
- 07 Transport;
- 08 Communication;
- 09 Recreation services & culture;
- 10 Education;
- 11 Restaurants & hotels;
- 12 Miscellaneous goods & services; and
- 13 Miscellaneous expenses & financial expenses.

However, in this publication, items of consumption expenditure include 12 main groups (01 - 12) only.

5.4 Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Calculation of the compounded annual growth rate based on the exponent function as follows:

$$CAGR = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{Y_t}{Y_0}\right)}{t}$$

where

CAGR	compounded annual growth rate
Y_t	current year household monthly expenditure
Y_0	previous year household monthly expenditure
t	period

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School

Schools are divided into two categories, namely primary and secondary schools, covering government and government-aided schools as well as private schools.

Government and government-aided schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) include national schools, national type schools (Tamil and Chinese), government-aided religious schools (SABK) and special schools. Meanwhile, government agency schools other than KPM refer to MARA Science Junior College (MRSM) and military schools. In addition, there are schools under the supervision of the State Government, namely state religious schools and people's religious schools.

Secondary schools are divided into two levels, namely secondary and post-graduate secondary graduates according to academic, technical and vocational majors. Special Schools refers to schools that provide education to children with disabilities who are unable to follow the normal school education system.

6.2 Teacher

Number of teachers including trained and untrained teachers as well as permanent and temporary teachers. Teachers are divided into primary and secondary school teachers.

6.3 Students

School students are divided into four levels, namely preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary. Primary education usually begins at the age of at least seven years old and takes six years to complete at that level. At the secondary education level, the age group is 13 to 17 years. While form six students are included in the secondary level.

For vocational colleges, the level of study consists of two divisions namely pre-diploma level for first and second year pupils and the diploma level for third and fourth year pupils.

6.4 Examination Result

There are two main examinations at the secondary level, i.e. Malaysian Certificate of Education and Malaysian Higher School Certificate.

The Malaysian Certificate of Education examination is taken after two years at the upper secondary level. The Malaysian Certificate of Education refers to the open certificate system that was introduced in 2000. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate is taken after two years at the post secondary level. The Malaysian Higher School Certificate refers to the open certificate system that was introduced beginning 1982.

Vocational college offers Sijil Vokasional Malaysia (SVM) after students have completed 2 years of pre-diploma level. Students who have SVM will continue their studies at Diploma level for 2 years and will awarded Diploma Vokasional Malaysia (DVM) after graduation.

6.5 Higher Education

The minimum qualification required for admission to institutions of higher learning is to pass the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia or Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan Malaysia or equivalent qualification. Education at this level provides specific courses in various fields of study.

6.6 Community College

Community Colleges are institutions that provide training and skills needs at all levels and provide educational opportunities to secondary school graduates before entering the labor market or furthering their education to higher levels. In mid-June 2001, a total of 10 pilot community colleges began operations.

7. HEALTH

7.1 Government Hospital

Government Hospitals are all hospitals that are staffed by at least one doctor and provide wards to accommodate patients, provide active medical treatment and care. Organizations that provide care only are not considered.

7.2 Special Medical Institutions

Special Medical Institutions are hospitals providing medical and nursing care primarily for only one discipline. This category does not include the specialized departments administratively attached to general hospital which sometimes are located in an annex or separate pavilion. This is because the number of their beds have been counted in the total beds of general hospital.

7.3 Beds

The number of beds includes beds that are continuously maintained to accommodate and provide full-time treatment to alternating internal patients. The bed is placed in a ward or in a hospital area where medical treatment can be given continuously to the inpatient.

The number of beds covers the number of beds usually available in the hospital, including cages or hammocks provided for infants in need of special care (as found in Special Care Nurseries). However, this number does not include beds in the delivery room, beds used after anesthesia or surgery, where they are not maintained for continuous patient use. Beds for observation or rehabilitation treatment in the outpatient department and cage beds used for newborns in the obstetric ward are also not considered. Number of beds refers to the official bed.

7.4 Dentist

Dentists are divided into two categories, namely Part I and Part II. Part I dentists refer to those who are registered and have professional qualifications while Part II dentists refer to those who are also registered but do not have professional qualifications.

7.5 Community Nurses

Community nurses consist of nurses who have been trained on services related to childbirth and general nursing in rural areas.

Midwives are classified into three categories, namely Part I Midwives, Part II Midwives and Rural Nurses. Part I midwives consist of trained nurses who are given in-service midwifery training. Part II midwives are midwives who are appointed to the position through the normal recruitment process and are given specialized training in midwifery.

7.6 Medically Certified Causes of Death

Medically, refer to the verification made by the Medical Officer and Coroner only. The medically certified caused of death is classified based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) published by the World Health Organization (2010).

8. WELFARE SERVICES

Social welfare includes activities and services aimed at helping individuals, groups and communities to overcome social problems arising from environmental changes as well as those in need of special attention and care. This includes programs designed to provide social assistance and protection to those in need.

9. PUBLIC SAFETY

9.1 Road Accidents

Road accident data includes accidents reported to the police only. These statistics are obtained from the Royal Malaysian Police Traffic Investigation and Enforcement Department.

The number of deaths stated in the table is due to immediate death or within 30 days due to injuries in the accident.

9.2 Crime

Crime Index - according to the Standing Order of the Inspector General of Police (PTKPN) D203 is a crime that is frequently reported and has sufficient significance to be considered important as an indicator of the situation of crime.

Data shown in the tables are on crime index statistics and refer only to cases which have been reported to the police. It divided into two categories:

- Violent crime: includes murder, rape and robbery (with or without the use of weapons) and causing injuries (includes incidences which result in both light and heavy injuries with or without the use of weapons).
- Property crime: includes house break-ins, vehicles theft, snatch, and others.

9.3 Parole

Release of a prisoner to serve any part of his sentence of imprisonment outside prison in accordance with a Parole Order.

9.4 Parole District

Parole district as determined by the Minister

9.5 Person's being Parole (ODP)

A prisoner released on a Parole Order

10. COMMUNICATION AND RECREATION**10.1 Tourists and Visitors**

Domestic visitors are defined as residents or those residing in Malaysia for at least one year including expatriates and non-citizens, who travel outside the environment usually for less than a year for business purposes, free time or personal affairs other than to be employed in a place visited. Domestic visitors are categorized as:

- i. Domestic tourists refer to those who travel within Malaysia for at least one night (24 hours).
- ii. Daily visitors refer to those who travel within Malaysia in less than 24 hours.

10.2 Accommodation Premises

Tourist accommodation premises include hotels, inns, guest houses, hotel apartments, condos, rest houses, lodging houses or any place provided as lodging accommodation or bedding for tourists.

10.3 Rural Internet Center (PID)

Rural Internet Center (PID) is a telecentre program that started operating in 2003 and provides computer and internet access services, especially in rural areas. This program aims to reduce the digital gap between urban and rural areas to facilitate access to information without borders and at the same time improve skills in using digital technology.

10.4 People Information Center (PMR)

The People's Information Center (PMR) operates as an information hub to the community in each District Information Office. This database contains various information covering all areas and is updated according to current needs and changes. Now known as Portal 1KLIK.

10.5 Broadband Penetration

Pay-per-use is one of the components in a broadband mobile subscription. Pay-per-use charges may apply if the customer exceeds the data plan usage limit or data plan add-on or if they choose to use the occasional service when required outside the data plan or data plan add-on. Subscriber to pay-per-use data can only be counted if the customer has used to access the internet in the last three months.

10.6 Sustainable Village

The Sustainable Rural Program is one of the initiatives of the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), in an effort to transform the village into a developed area with high-income residents.

10.7 Library

The statistics of libraries shown in the table relates to The National Library of Malaysia and State Public Libraries. It excludes libraries that are run by Municipal Councils and other government agencies such as KEMAS, FELDA, RISDA and others.

Types of services provided by the above libraries are fixed and mobile library services. The data on the number of fixed libraries include the central, branch and village libraries. The number of membership includes central, branch, village, bulk loan and membership by post. Mobile services refer to the mobile library units which directly serve the user from one service point to another. This service point is not considered as a library service centre. Membership of libraries are categorised into two, which are, children (below 13 years old) and adults (13 years old and over).

11. BASIC AMENITIES

11.1 RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRE (RTC)

Rural Transformation Centre (RTC) is a site to implement integrated initiatives, which has been introduced by the government under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 4 (NBOS4). These initiatives will be executed in RTC and within the 100km radius of RTC. Under the RTC implementation programmes, there is a total of eight identified initiatives, which are:

- i. Initiative 1 - Training of Rural Population
- ii. Initiative 2 - Setting up of 1Malaysia Information Kiosks
- iii. Initiative 3 - High-Value Agriculture

- iv. Initiative 4 - Agro-Food Products Processing
- v. Initiative 5 - Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Management
- vi. Initiative 6 - University Cooperation
- vii. Initiative 7 - Food Safety and Pharmaceuticals Services
- viii. Initiative 8 - Rural Population Financial Facilities

The implementation of the eight initiatives is led by various Ministries as well as the cooperation and support from other relevant Ministries. For instance, in the execution of the Initiative 4, the processing of agro-food products, the operators are supported in the development of their products through branding, labeling, packaging and certification with the help of various agencies, including the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARDI and Department of Health.

11.2 Komuniti Harapan Malaysia

Komuniti Harapan Malaysia (KHM) is a volunteer body under the supervision of the Department of Information Malaysia (JaPen). KHM's main role is as a strategic network to inculcate the values of unity, the spirit of love for the country and to enhance the identity of Malaysians. They also play a role to spread the government information and policies to be understood, appreciated, and accepted by the people.

11.3 Kelab Malaysiaku

Kelab Malaysiaku was established in secondary schools as a student co-curricular activity. The activity is integrated in a smart partnership between the Department of Information Malaysia (JaPen) and the Ministry of Education Malaysia. The objective of this club is to produce students with patriotic spirit and love of country; form a united and harmonious generation; disclose students to the system of parliamentary democracy; produce skilled and proactive students through communication techniques; as well as cultivate leadership talent among students.

11.4 Billboard

The external display (billboard) of the Department of Information Malaysia (JaPen) has been coordinated by the External Publicity Unit, Visual Communication and Art Division JaPen since the 1970s nationwide. JaPen also instigates advocacy of government and national policy information through the billboard. JaPen has 421 unit of billboard space of various sizes in several locations across the country. The billboard is to give awareness to the public about government policies and initiatives, especially to road users. Among the periodic campaign visuals exhibited

on this display are the National Day Celebration, Annual Budget Initiative, His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday, Rukun Negara as well as displaying initiatives under other agencies.

11.5 Residuals

The flow of pepejal, liquids and gases, as well as energy, which is disposed of, released or released by the body and the contents of the house through the process of excreting, using or collecting. Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.

11.6 Disposal site

Any site, other than sanitary landfills and inert landfills, where controlled solid waste is place to remain.

11.7 Treatment plant

Fixed or mobile plant and systems incorporating structures, equipment used or intended to be used for treatment of controlled solid waste.

11.8 CCTV

The installation of CCTV was implemented to assist Local Authorities (PBT) in improving the level of public safety in the city based on 15 Safe City Measures in 2010 through Second Strategy (Empowering Target Areas). This CCTV is installed at the Hotspot location which is the location that contributes to the high crime index rate such as street crime as well as property crime and this location is determined by the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) in collaboration with local authorities. The purpose of this CCTV installation is as follows:

- a) Assist the RMP in carrying out monitoring in locations with high crime index rates and;
- b) Assist local authorities in implementing enforcement for municipal activities such as traffic control and illegal dumping

11.9 List of Banking Institutions

11.9.1 Commercial Bank

- i. Affin Bank Berhad
- ii. Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad
- iii. AmBank (M) Berhad
- iv. Bangkok Bank Berhad
- v. Bank of America Malaysia Berhad
- vi. Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad
- vii. BNP Paribas Malaysia Berhad
- viii. China Construction Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- ix. CIMB Bank Berhad
- x. Citibank Berhad
- xi. Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- xii. Hong Leong Bank Berhad
- xiii. HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
- xiv. India International Bank Malaysia Berhad
- xv. Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad
- xvi. J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad
- xvii. Malayan Banking Berhad
- xviii. Mizuho Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- xix. MUFG Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- xx. OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
- xxi. Public Bank Berhad
- xxii. RHB Bank Berhad
- xxiii. Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
- xxiv. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad
- xxv. The Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad
- xxvi. United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

11.9.2 Islamic Banking Islamic banking refers to a system of banking that complies with Islamic law also known as Shariah law. The underlying principles that govern Islamic banking are mutual risk and profit sharing between parties, the assurance of fairness for all and that transaction is based on an underlying business activity or asset. The list of Islamic banks is as follows:

- i. Affin Islamic Bank Berhad
- ii. Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (Malaysia) Berhad
- iii. Alliance Islamic Bank Berhad
- iv. AmlIslamic Bank Berhad
- v. Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad
- vi. Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad
- vii. CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad
- viii. Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad
- ix. HSBC Amanah Malaysia Berhad
- x. Kuwait Finance House (Malaysia) Berhad
- xi. Maybank Islamic Berhad
- xii. MBSB Bank Berhad

- xiii. OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad
- xiv. Public Islamic Bank Berhad
- xv. RHB Islamic Bank Berhad
- xvi. Standard Chartered Saadiq Berhad

11.9.3 Investment Bank

- i. Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad
- ii. Alliance Investment Bank Berhad
- iii. AmInvestment Bank Berhad
- iv. CIMB Investment Bank Berhad
- v. Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad
- vi. KAF Investment Bank Berhad
- vii. Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad
- viii. Maybank Investment Bank Berhad
- ix. MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Berhad
- x. Public Investment Bank Berhad
- xi. RHB Investment Bank Berhad

11.9.4 Development Financial Institute

The Development Financial Institute in Malaysia are specialised financial institutions established by the Government with specific mandate to develop and promote key sectors that are considered of strategic importance to the overall socio-economic development objectives of the country. These strategic sectors include agriculture, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), infrastructure, maritime, export-oriented sector as well as capital-intensive and high technology industries. The list of development financial institutes is as follows:

- i. Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Berhad
- ii. Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Berhad
- iii. Bank Pertanian Malaysia Berhad
- iv. Bank Simpanan Nasional
- v. Export-Import Bank of Malaysia Berhad (EXIM Bank)
- vi. Small Medium Enterprise Development Bank Malaysia Berhad (SME Bank)

11.10 Youth and infrastructure sport

Kompleks Belia dan Sukan (KOMBES), Kompleks Rakan Muda (KRM), Kompleks Sukan Komuniti (KSK) and sport complex are the infrasture of youth and sport facilities provided by the Governemnt for the activites of Malaysian, especially youth.

12. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

12.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production Approach (the sum of value added), Expenditure Approach (the sum of final expenditure) and Income Approach (the sum of incomes distributed by resident producer unit). However, the compilation of GDP by State in Malaysia focuses on using the Production Approach only.

Basically GDP is the concept of value added. It is the total value added for all resident producers plus tax and minus subsidies on products which not included in the valuation of output.

GDP based on the production approach (output) can be defined as the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting the goods and services used in the production process (intermediate use) before deducting the use of fixed capital.

This method is also known as value added approach because it the summation of value added, that is total differences between gross output value of resident producing unit (measured at producer price) and value of intermediate consumption (measured at purchaser's price) plus import duties. The difference between gross output and intermediate consumption is value added. This approach shows the contribution of individual economic activities on overall GDP.

A producing unit is considered as resident which; individuals or households living or residing in a state for a period of not less than one year, while for an organization it is when it maintains the center of economic interest in the economic territory of that state during the reference period. The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP at market price / buyer represents the final result of production activity by the resident producer unit.

12.2 Center for Key Economic Interest

An institutional unit is considered a resident of an economic territory when there is a strong relationship between the institutional unit in a particular economic territory of a country, in other words, the center for key economic interests (System of National Accounts, SNA 2008).

The Center for Key Economic Interest includes the effective control of a state government over economic activities carried out, especially on ownership rights. Economic territory includes land, airspace, irrigation, rights to fisheries, oil or mineral. Usually, effective control of the state government can be seen through licensing, operational control and so on.

An institutional unit has a dominant center of economic interest in an economic territory when there is a location, place of residence, place of production or other premises. Each of these units is involved in large-scale economic activities and transactions for a long period of time.

12.3 GDP by State

GDP by State is a compilation of GDP which covers 13 states, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (include W.P. Putrajaya) and W.P. Labuan. The compilation is only produced at annual basis by using the production approach at constant price 2010 according to the production approach. The concepts and approaches outlined are based on the 2008 SNA defined by the United Nations.

12.4 GDP at Constant Prices

GDP at constant price is GDP value without price effect. GDP at this constant price is important to enable a true comparison of changes in the level of production / quantity of goods and services that occur in economic activity.

12.5 Supra State

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, there are three types of institutional units that have a center of economic interest and most activities are within one region; multi-provincial units with centers of interest in some provinces but not nationwide; and units operating at the national level, i.e. its center of interest cannot be associated with geographical position (Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organization at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities that beyond the center for key economic interest of any state.

13. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The "basket" is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time. Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to "pure" price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and / or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

The Consumer Price Index is calculated according to states in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. However, the index for state of Perlis is combined with Kedah; WP Putrajaya with Selangor and WP Labuan with Sabah considering the relative contribution for these states are very small. During the Household, Income and Expenditure Survey, the sample size for these states are not representative enough to calculate the state index.

14. EXPORT AND IMPORT

14.1 Exit and entry points

14.1.1. Exits and entrances refer to routes to and from the country either by sea, air or land (including pipelines and cables). The value of exports or imports by state based on exit and entry does not reflect exports or imports by the state but only through exits and entrances in that state only. For example, an item may be produced by a company in state A and exported through an exit in state B. Based on the exit and entry, the value of the export will be reported by state B.

14.1.2. The value of exports or imports by exit and entry is not reported for states with less than three (3) exits and entrances.

14.2 State of origin

14.2.1. State Trade Flow

Exports are allocated to the state based on the state of origin (i.e. state of Malaysia where the final stage of production or manufacturing occurs). On the other hand, imports are earmarked for the state based on the state of final destination (i.e. the state of Malaysia in which goods are released from Customs controls, but not necessarily where they are ultimately sold or consumed). The accuracy in reporting the actual State of origin and

State of final destination on Royal Malaysian Customs Department documentation affects the quality of State merchandise trade statistics. In this case, the state of loading/discharge may be used as a proxy for the actual state of origin/final destination.

14.2.2. Exports and Imports in the Supra Area and Federal Territories

Export and import activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included.

Imports or exports value for the W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes the W.P. Putrajaya.

15. AGRICULTURE

15.1 Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/utilization of plants/vegetal and animals natural resources. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC), 2008 Versi 1.0.

15.2 Forestry and logging

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 (pile wood, pulp wood and others).

15.3 Fisheries and Aquaculture

Fisheries refers to catching fish, marine life collection and breeding of ocean, seashore, interior and estuary waters on a commercial basis and for own consumption, but not for sports.

Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

15.4 Livestock

Livestock refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes except aquatic animals.

15.5 Livestock Production

Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc.

15.6 Granary Areas

Granary Areas refer to major irrigation schemes (areas greater than 4,000 hectares) and recognized by the Government in the National Agricultural Policy as the main paddy producing areas. There are eight Granary Areas in Malaysia, namely Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA), Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA), Kerian-Sungai Manik Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Barat Laut Selangor Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Seberang Perak Integrated Agriculture Development Area, Penang Integrated Agriculture Development Area, North Terengganu Integrated Agriculture Development (KETARA) and Integrated Agriculture Development Kemasin Semerak.

15.7 Main Season

The Main Season is the period when paddy is grown without depending wholly on any irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Main Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st August to 28/29 February of the following year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

15.8 Off Season

Off Season is the dry period and paddy planting normally depends on an irrigation system. For administrative purposes, Off Season is defined as the commencement date of paddy planting between 1st Mac to 31st July of the year. Definition of paddy planting is sowing for direct seeding system and transplanting for nursery system.

16. MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying includes extraction of minerals that occur directly such as solids (coal and ore), liquids (petroleum) or gas (natural gas). Extraction can be carried out through various methods such as underground or excavation mining, operating wells, submarine mining and others;

- a. Mining is defined as the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally as solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude oil; or gases, such as natural gas. Mining also includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced.
- b. Quarrying refers to activity of extraction from a mine or quarry, but also dredging of alluvial deposits, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes. The products are used most notably in construction (e.g. sands, stones, etc.), manufacture of materials (e.g. clay, gypsum, calcium, etc.), manufacture of chemicals, etc. It includes quarrying, rough trimming and sawing of monumental and building stone such as marble, granite, sandstones, etc., quarrying, crushing and breaking of limestone, mining of gypsum and anhydrite, mining of chalk and unclaimed dolomite, extraction and dredging of industrial sand, sand for construction and gravel, breaking and crushing of stone and gravel, quarrying of sand and mining of clays, refractory clays and kaolin. Activities of it also include mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals, extraction of peat, extraction of salt, etc.

- c. Petroleum and natural gas refers to the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids. This includes the overall activities of operating and/or developing oil and gas field properties, including such activities as drilling, completing and equipping wells, operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. It also includes support activities for petroleum and gas extraction, such as oil and gas field services, performed on a fee or contract basis, oil & gas well exploration and test drilling and boring activities newly covered in the 2016 Economic Census.

17. MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. A total of 259 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section C – Manufacturing, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

18. CONSTRUCTION

Construction is defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install. A total of 72 industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section F – Construction, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0.

19. SERVICES

19.1 Services (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)

Covers all organizations involved in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning activities as the main activities. A total of eight industries were covered based on the classification identified in Section D, Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as the activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the

like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and 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 and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power of gas. Also included is the provision of steam and air-conditioning supply.

19.2 Services (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)

Covers all organizations involved in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities sectors. A total of 18 industries codes at the 5-digit level covered based on the classification identified in Section E according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The definition used is consistent with Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 that comprised of activities related to waste management includes 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 off or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector.

19.3 Distributive Trade

The distributive trade encompasses wholesale trade, retail trade and motor vehicles.

19.4 Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade covers seven groups as below:

- i. Wholesale on a fee or contact basis;
- ii. Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals;
- iii. Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco;
- iv. Wholesale of household goods;
- v. Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies;
- vi. Other specialised wholesale; and
- vii. Non-specialized wholesale trade.

19.5 Retail Trade

Retails trade covers nine groups as below:

- i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores;
- ii. Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores;
- iii. Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores;
- iv. Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialised stores;
- v. Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores;
- vi. Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores;
- vii. Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores;
- viii. Retail sales via stalls and markets; and
- ix. Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets;

19.6 Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle covers four groups as below:

- i. Sales of motor vehicles;
- ii. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles;
- iii. Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and
- iv. Sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles.

19.7 Transportation and Storage Services

The selected transport and storage services activities are as listed below:

Land transport

- i. Train/Light Rail Transit;
- ii. Bus transport;
- iii. Taxi & rental of car services;
- iv. Freight transport by road; and
- v. Other land transport.

Water transport

- i. Sea transport; and
- ii. Inland water transport.

Air transport

- i. Air transport.

Warehousing & support activities

- i. Storage & warehousing;
- ii. Terminal operations;
- iii. Car parking services;
- iv. Highway operations;
- v. Port operations;
- vi. Cargo handling/stevedoring;
- vii. Shipping agencies & forwarding of freight; and
- viii. Other support activities for transportation.

Post & courier services

- i. Post & courier services.

19.8 Financial Services

Registered establishments engaged in financial services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Monetary intermediation activities;
- ii. Other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services;
- iii. Insurance/takaful, reinsurance/retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and
- iv. Activities auxiliary to insurance/takaful and pension funding.

19.9 Real Estate Services

Registered establishments engaged in real estate services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Real estate activities with own or leased property; and
- ii. Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

19.10 Accommodation Services

Registered establishments engaged in accommodation services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Hotels and resort hotels;
- ii. Budget hotels;
- iii. Apartment hotels;
- iv. Chalet;
- v. Rest houses/ guest houses;
- vi. Bed and breakfast units;
- vii. Hostels;

- viii. Other short term accommodation activities n.e.c; and
- ix. Camping grounds/ sites and recreational vehicle parks.

19.11 Information and Communication Services

Registered establishments engaged in information and communication services which included main activities as follows:

- i. Publishing;
- ii. Motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing;
- iii. Programming & broadcasting;
- iv. Telecommunication services;
- v. Computer programming, consultancy & related activities; and
- vi. Information services.

19.12 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 was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments. Thus, each branch of a multi-branch organization at a different location was conceptually treated as a different establishment.

19.13 Value Added

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

19.14 Number of Persons Engaged

The number of persons engaged in an establishment is defined as the total number of persons engaged in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged including all working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and paid employees. Included in this group are part-time workers who are in the payroll and persons on strike, picket and short-term leave (sick, vocational or emergency leave). Not included are workers on indefinite leave.

19.15 Value of Fixed Assets

Assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year (e.g. land, building, machinery and equipment, including transport equipment). The value reported is as at the end of the reference year and is according to the books of accounts of the reporting unit. It includes additions during the year and excludes assets disposed off during the year. It is net of depreciation.

20. NOTES, SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATION

0.0	Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent.
-	Nil/blank/nocases
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
n.a	Not applicable
e	Estimate
P	Preliminary
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified