



Tahun
Menjana Statistik Negara
Years
Generating National Statistics



Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Department of Statistics, Malaysia



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Years
Generating National Statistics

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Dear Mother
I received your letter
of the 10th and was
glad to hear from
you. I am well and
hope this finds you
the same. I am
always at home and
will be glad to hear
from you. I am
along all right and
hope to be home
soon. I am
(I get back)
for a short time
I have my body
I shall look
and good and
have

Perutusan
Foreword





Perutusan

Perdana Menteri Malaysia

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Saya merakamkan penghargaan di atas sumbangan besar yang telah diberikan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia kepada negara dalam tempoh 60 tahun kewujudannya, juga ucapan tahniah di atas kejayaan penerbitan buku khas sempena ulang tahun tersebut. Saya percaya buku khas *Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia 60 Tahun Menjana Statistik Negara* ini, bukan sahaja mendokumentasikan lipatan sejarah kemajuan Jabatan malah juga akan menjadi rujukan kepada generasi akan datang.

Peranan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dalam menjana statistik rasmi negara bagi keperluan penggubal dasar untuk pembangunan serta kemajuan negara amatlah penting dan dihargai. Saya berkeyakinan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sebagai sebuah agensi kerajaan yang progresif dan dinamik akan terus memberikan perkhidmatan yang terbaik dalam membantu memenuhi wawasan negara.

Adalah menjadi harapan Kerajaan supaya sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan Jabatan ini sentiasa mengutamakan pengguna melalui pendekatan penyampaian yang mantap dan berkesan. Penyebaran maklumat perlu responsif kepada keperluan penggubalan dasar Kerajaan dan perubahan persekitaran global. Semua anggota Jabatan ini perlu menyemai prinsip-prinsip perkhidmatan yang berdasarkan kepada budaya kecemerlangan, ilmu pengetahuan dan perubahan minda bagi menangani keperluan masyarakat yang progresif.

Sekali lagi saya ingin merakamkan ucapan tahniah dan syabas di atas inisiatif Jabatan dan semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menerbitkan buku ini. Semoga Jabatan Perangkaan akan terus unggul sebagai sebuah agensi kerajaan dalam memberikan perkhidmatan perangkaan bertaraf dunia.

DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB B. TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK
Perdana Menteri



Perutusan

Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Saya memanjatkan setinggi-tinggi kesyukuran ke hadrat Allah S.W.T kerana diberi peluang untuk memberi sepatah dua kata dalam buku bersejarah ini sempena Sambutan 60 Tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Syabas dan tahniah kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia yang telah berusaha dengan gigih bagi memastikan agensi ini terus unggul sehingga kini.

Sejak penubuhannya pada tahun 1949, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah berjaya mengekalkan peranannya sebagai penjana statistik rasmi negara di mana perkhidmatannya telah dimanfaatkan oleh pelbagai agensi kerajaan, swasta dan badan-badan antarabangsa. Jabatan juga telah terlibat secara langsung dalam membekalkan statistik untuk pembentukan dan penggubalan dasar negara antaranya penyediaan Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang, Rancangan Malaysia Lima Tahun, Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia dan Laporan Ekonomi.

Komitmen berterusan Jabatan dalam membekalkan statistik yang terkini sangat penting dalam mencapai objektif dan membantu Kerajaan dalam pembentukan rancangan masa depan negara yang mantap. Berdasarkan semangat dan komitmen yang telah ditunjukkan oleh warga Jabatan selama ini, saya yakin Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia mampu dan berkeupayaan untuk terus membekalkan maklumat yang menepati aspirasi negara.

Akhir kata, sekali lagi saya merakamkan ucapan tahniah di atas sambutan ulang tahun ke-60 Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Semoga keunggulan Jabatan ini akan terus berkekalan.

Seen hornet,
Nor Mohamed

TAN SRI NOR MOHAMED YAKCOP

Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri



Perutusan

Ketua Setiausaha Negara

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Terlebih dahulu saya mengucapkan syukur ke hadrat Allah S.W.T kerana dengan keizinan Nya memberi peluang kepada saya menyampaikan sepatah dua kata di dalam buku yang diterbitkan khas ini, sempena Sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Saya juga ingin merakamkan ucapan tahniah kepada seluruh warga Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia atas kejayaan meletakkan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sebagai agensi penjana statistik rasmi yang dinamik bagi negara.

Banyak kejayaan yang telah dicapai oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, baik di dalam negara mahupun di persada antarabangsa. Namun demikian, saya percaya masih ada banyak ruang untuk peningkatan dan penambahbaikan, khususnya dari aspek penyampaian maklumat yang komprehensif dan berkesan. Dalam hubungan ini, inisiatif Jabatan untuk mengintegrasikan inovasi aplikasi ICT dalam sistem rangka kerja perkhidmatan perangkaan amatlah dialu-alukan bagi memantapkan lagi sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan. Dalam hubungan ini, kejayaan tidak mungkin dicapai tanpa sokongan, komitmen serta sikap profesionalisme yang tinggi di kalangan barisan kepimpinan Jabatan dan anggotanya.

Ucapan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada semua warga Jabatan sempena Sambutan 60 Tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Saya percaya Jabatan akan terus maju melakar kejayaan serta kecemerlangan dalam perkhidmatan.

TAN SRI MOHD SIDEK B. HASAN
Ketua Setiausaha Negara



Perutusan

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Saya memanjatkan setinggi-tinggi kesyukuran ke hadrat Allah S.W.T di atas kejayaan menerbitkan buku *Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia 60 Tahun Menjana Statistik Negara*. Tahniah! Ungkapan yang sewajarnya diberikan kepada seluruh anggota bersempena Sambutan 60 Tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan kejayaan dalam menghasilkan buku Jabatan yang mengandungi sejarah, aktiviti dan penglibatan Jabatan secara keseluruhan.

Penerbitan buku ini bertujuan menghargai sumbangan dan jasa bukan sahaja warga Jabatan pada masa ini bahkan juga mantan pegawai Jabatan dalam mengekalkan kegemilangannya. Sehingga kini, Jabatan telah diiktiraf sebagai agensi yang unggul dalam mengeluarkan statistik dan setanding dengan agensi statistik lain di peringkat antarabangsa.

Jika diimbaz sejarahnya, Jabatan ini bermula dengan hanya melaksanakan pengumpulan data dalam bidang perdagangan dan pertanian, tetapi pada hari ini telah meliputi semua bidang perangkaan. Profesionalisme anggota Jabatan juga telah berkembang dan mendapat pengiktirafan bukan sahaja dalam negara malah menjadi pakar rujuk di peringkat antarabangsa seperti dalam bidang pengumpulan data harga barangan pengguna, maklumat sektor pembuatan, pelaburan asing dan banci penduduk. Ini merupakan penghargaan dan pengiktirafan kepada Jabatan dalam pengumpulan dan penyampaian maklumat.

Jabatan juga sentiasa berusaha dengan gigih untuk meningkatkan keupayaannya bagi memenuhi keperluan pengguna dalam persekitaran yang dinamik dan mencabar. Justeru, inisiatif yang berterusan akan dipertingkatkan dalam memperkasakan peranan dan aktiviti Jabatan dalam menangani cabaran globalisasi. Penstrukturan semula dan pelan pengukuhan Jabatan yang meliputi *Integrated Strategic Planning* termasuk projek *National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems* berupaya memperkasa dan memodenkan penggunaan ICT menjadikan Jabatan sentiasa bersedia untuk menghadapi cabaran mendatang.

Ucapan tahniah dan syabas sekali lagi dirakamkan kepada seluruh warga Jabatan di atas kejayaan penghasilan buku sambutan 60 Tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Saya berdoa agar Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia akan terus maju dan cemerlang pada masa akan datang.

HJH. WAN RAMLAH BT. WAN ABD. RAOF
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia



*Bermulanya
Di Sini....*

How It Began....

BAB

1
CHAPTER



Bermulanya Di Sini....

Kronologi

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan:

- 1930an ▶ Perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri telah dikumpul oleh Jabatan Kastam bagi tiga wilayah yang dikenali sebagai Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu, Negeri-Negeri Melayu Tidak Bersekutu dan Negeri-Negeri Selat. Pada masa itu, Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Kastam terletak di Singapura manakala bagi negeri di Borneo, data perdagangan luar negeri telah dikumpul oleh Kerajaan British di bawah kuasa *Colony of North Borneo*.

Pengumpulan data di Tanah Melayu dan Borneo adalah tertumpu kepada hasil-hasil komoditi seperti getah, rempah ratus, bijih timah, arang batu dan sebagainya. Pihak British telah melihat kepentingan statistik sebagai elemen yang penting dalam perancangan dan pentadbiran empayarnya.

- Selepas Perang Dunia Kedua ▶ Jabatan Kastam telah menubuhkan Pusat Pendaftar Perdagangan di Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur di bawah Ordinan Kastam bagi mengumpulkan data perdagangan luar negeri.

Satu seksyen di Jabatan Pertanian juga telah ditubuhkan bagi tujuan memungut data mengenai pengeluaran tanaman di estet.

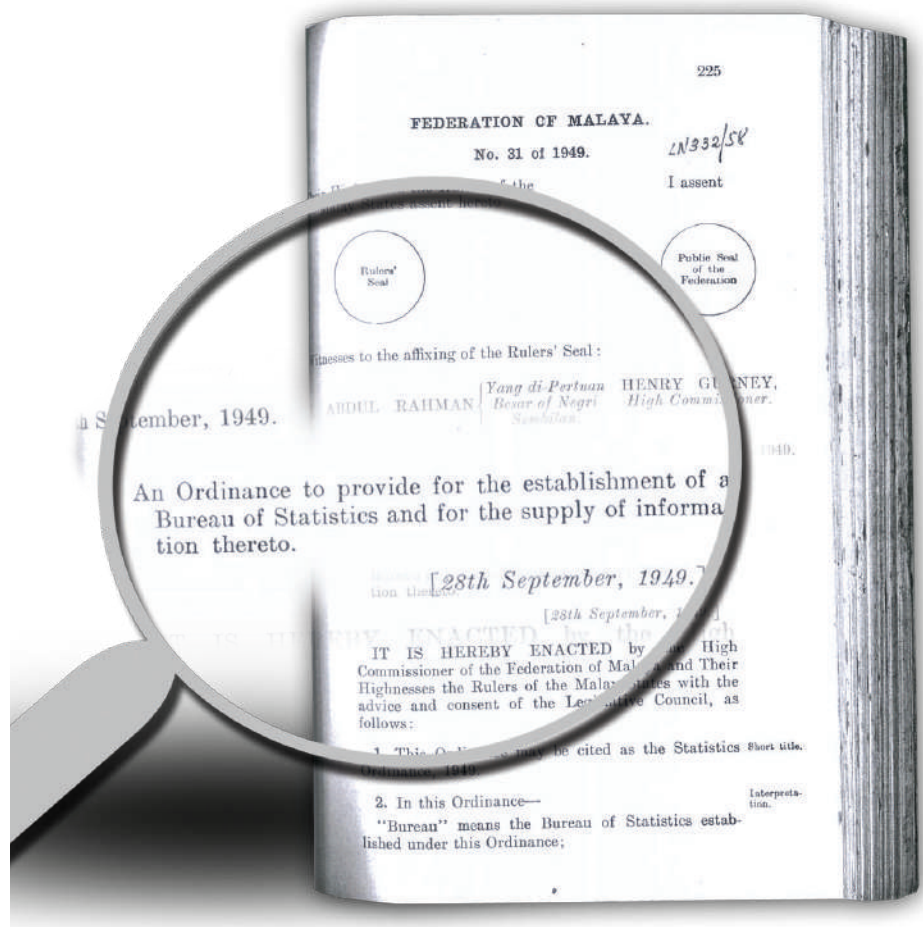
- 1949 ▶ Seksyen Perangkaan di kedua-dua Pusat Pendaftar Perdagangan dan Jabatan Pertanian telah disatukan menjadi **Biro Statistik** di bawah *Statistics Ordinance* 1949. Biro Statistik menjalankan tugas-tugas pungutan, penyediaan dan penerbitan perangkaan disokong oleh undang-undang ordinan ini. Pada masa itu, Biro Statistik ini diketuai oleh *Registrar of Statistics*.

- 1960 ▶ Satu jawatankuasa telah dibentuk pada 5 Mac 1960 oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk mengkaji dan mengesyorkan perkembangan perkhidmatan perangkaan. Jawatankuasa ini dipengerusikan oleh Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman. Ini merupakan kali pertama kajian seumpamanya dijalankan dan syor-syor jawatankuasa tersebut telah menjadi asas perkembangan perkhidmatan perangkaan.

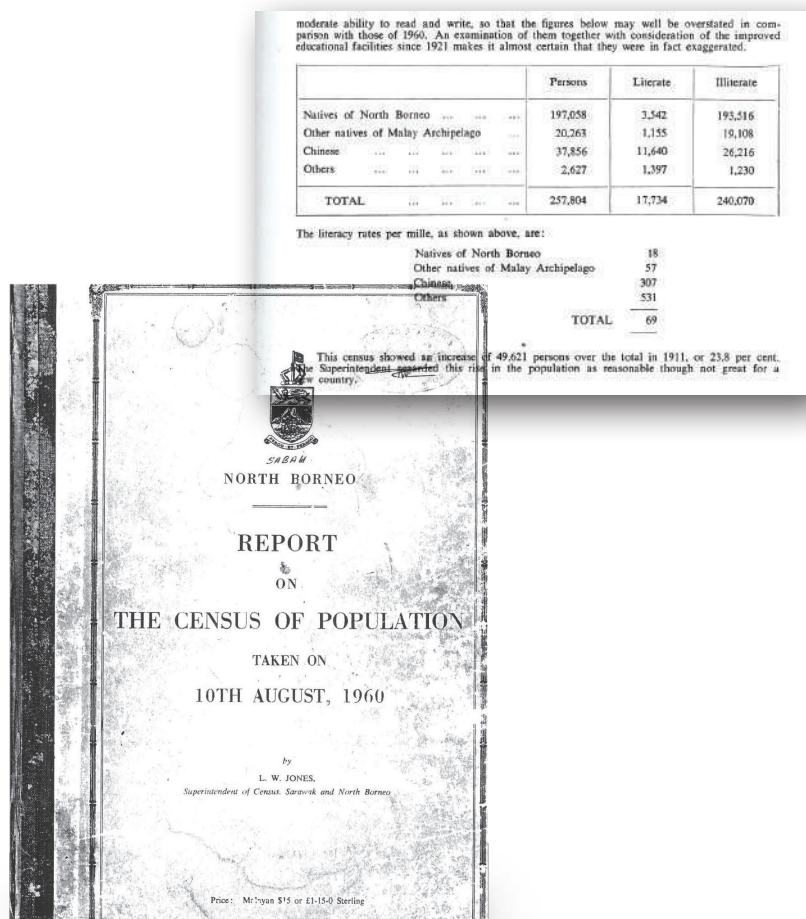
- 1963 ▶ Penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963 telah membawa kepada penyatuan perkhidmatan perangkaan di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak.

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan

Tahun 2009 pelengkap kepada sejarah penubuhan 60 tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia sebagai sebuah entiti penjana statistik negara. Lembaran sejarahnya bermula dengan tertubuhnya Biro Statistik di bawah peruntukan Ordinan Statistik tahun 1949 (*Statistics Ordinance*) iaitu melalui penggabungan Seksyen Perangkaan Pusat Pendaftar Perdagangan, Jabatan Kastam dan Seksyen Perangkaan, Jabatan Pertanian. Biro Statistik yang diketuai oleh seorang Pendaftar Statistik (*Registrar of Statistics*) berperanan untuk menjalankan tugas-tugas pungutan, pemprosesan dan penerbitan perangkaan yang berkaitan dengan data perdagangan luar negeri dan pengeluaran tanaman di estet. Melalui fungsi tersebut, bermulalah era pengurusan pengumpulan data yang komprehensif secara berpusat.



How It Began....



The History of the Department

The year 2009 commemorates the 60th anniversary of the Department of Statistics (DOS) as the main agency in generating data for the country. The history stretches way back to 1949 when the Bureau of Statistics was formed under the Statistics Ordinance. The Statistics Sections within the Central Trade Registry of the Customs Department and that in the Department of Agriculture were merged to become the Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Statistics was headed by the Registrar of Statistics who was responsible to collect, process and publish data on foreign trade and production of crops in estates. Thus, a comprehensive and centralised data collection management system commenced.

Chronology

History of the Department:

- 1930's**
- External Trade Statistics was compiled by the Customs Department for the three regions known as the Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. At that time, the Headquarters of the Customs Department was in Singapore. For the states in Borneo, external trade data was compiled by the British Government which was under the control of the Colony of North Borneo.
- Post World War II**
- The Central Trade Registry was established with its headquarters in Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur under the Customs Ordinance to compile data on external trade.
- One section in the Department of Agriculture was established to collect data on production of crops in estates.
- 1949**
- Under the Statistics Ordinance 1949, the Statistics Sections in both the Central Trade Registry and the Department of Agriculture were merged to become the **Bureau of Statistics**. The Bureau, headed by the Registrar of Statistics, was responsible for the collection, preparation and publication of statistics supported by the ordinance.
- 1960**
- A committee was appointed on 5 March 1960 by the Federal Government to consider and recommend the future development of statistical services in the Government. This committee was chaired by Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman. This was the first time that such a study was conducted and the recommendations of the committee formed the basis for the future development of the statistical services.
- 1963**
- After the establishment of Malaysia in 1963, Federation of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak were integrated that brought to the integration of statistical service as well.

Kronologi

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan:

- 1965 • Akta Perangkaan 1965 telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen dan *Statistics Ordinance* 1949 dimansuhkan. Di bawah Akta ini, Biro Statistik dikenali sebagai **Jabatan Perangkaan**. Akta yang baru ini adalah lebih komprehensif dan memperkukuhkan kuasa Jabatan untuk memungut perangkaan.

Biro Statistik Sarawak dan Jabatan Perangkaan Sabah telah menjadi cawangan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Perangkaan mempunyai 12 bahagian seperti berikut:

- Bahagian Pentadbiran;
- Bahagian Penyelarasan;
- Bahagian Memproses Data;
- Bahagian Perusahaan;
- Bahagian Pendapatan Negara;
- Bahagian Perdagangan;
- Bahagian Sampel dan Gerakan Luar;
- Bahagian Penyiasatan Isi Rumah;
- Bahagian Pendapatan dan Harga;
- Bahagian Penyiasatan Pertanian;
- Bahagian Banci dan Kaji Insan; dan
- Bahagian Analisa.

Pada masa yang sama, Pusat Gerakan Luar (PGL) pertama diwujudkan iaitu Unit Kerja Luar 1 (KL1) meliputi daerah Petaling Jaya, Klang, Banting, Sepang, Seremban, Port Dickson dan Jelevu. Unit Kerja Luar 2 (KL2) pula meliputi Kuala Lumpur, Tanjung Malim, Sabak Bernam, Kuala Selangor, Bentong, Raub dan Lipis.

- 1968 • Pusat Operasi (PO) bagi kumpulan pertama ditubuhkan iaitu PO Tawau dan Sandakan di Cawangan Sabah. Penubuhan PO bertujuan untuk memperkukuh dan memperkemas sistem pengumpulan data di peringkat negeri.

- 1970 • Perpindahan Ibu Pejabat dari Brickfields ke Wisma Statistik, Jalan Young (Chenderasari), Kuala Lumpur.

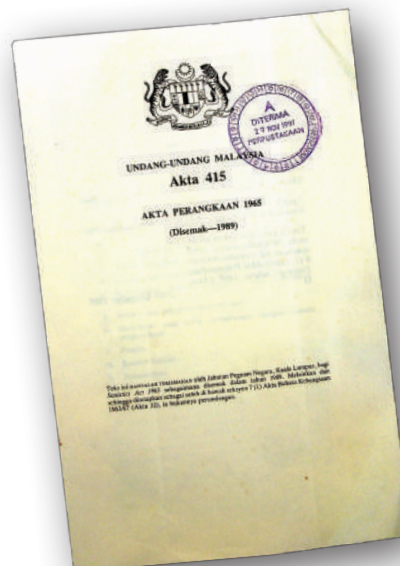
Penubuhan PO Miri dan Sibul, Cawangan Sarawak.

- 1971 - 1972 • Dengan peningkatan bebanan kerja Jabatan, PGL Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown dan Ipoh ditubuhkan yang bertujuan menjalankan operasi kerja luar dengan lebih berkesan di negeri-negeri berkenaan.

PGL Kuantan, Johor Bahru dan Kota Bharu ditubuhkan. Liputan operasi bagi PGL Kuantan adalah sebahagian besar Negeri Pahang (kecuali Pahang Barat) dan sebahagian dari Negeri Terengganu. PGL Johor Bahru meliputi Negeri Johor, Melaka dan sebahagian dari Negeri Sembilan. PGL Kota Bharu pula meliputi Negeri Kelantan dan sebahagian dari Negeri Terengganu.

- 1973 • Penubuhan PO Sarikei Cawangan Sarawak.

- 1974 - 1975 • PGL Alor Setar, Melaka dan Kuala Terengganu ditubuhkan. PGL Melaka meliputi Negeri Melaka serta daerah Rembau, Tampin, Kuala Pilah, Muar, Segamat dan Batu Pahat. PGL Alor Star juga meliputi Negeri Perlis manakala PGL Ipoh meliputi Cameron Highlands, sementara PGL Kuala Terengganu meliputi seluruh Negeri Terengganu.



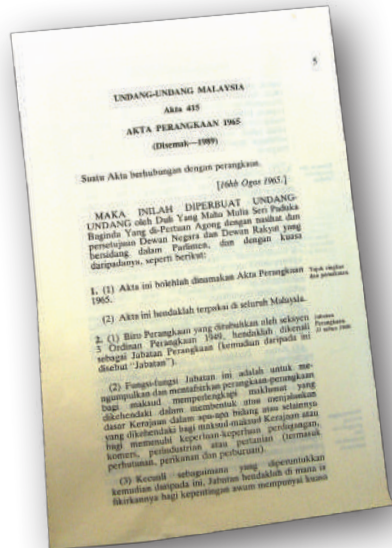
Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak-1989)
Statistics Act 1965 (Revised - 1989)

Walau bagaimanapun, pendokumentasian pengumpulan data yang tersusun di negara ini telah dikesan lebih awal daripada tertubuhnya Biro Statistik. Antaranya adalah Laporan Banci Penduduk bagi Negeri-Negeri Selat termasuk Pulau Cocos dan Pulau Christmas Tahun 1891 yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintahan British pada ketika itu. Seterusnya, laporan siri-siri Banci Penduduk yang telah direkodkan pada tahun 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 dan 1947 yang mana setiap siri Laporan Banci tersebut dengan liputan yang berbeza-beza.

Di sektor ekonomi, seawal tahun 1930an lagi, transaksi perdagangan luar negara telah direkodkan secara komprehensif oleh Jabatan Kastam, Singapura. Transaksi yang meliputi hasil komoditi getah, rempah ratus, bijih timah dan arang batu ini adalah bersesuaian dengan keperluan pemerintah British pada ketika itu. Selepas perang dunia kedua, pengumpulan perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri ini telah diperluaskan ke Semenanjung Tanah Melayu melalui Pusat Pendaftar Perdagangan, Jabatan Kastam, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur. Di bawah Ordinan Kastam, pengumpulan data disediakan berdasarkan salinan borang pengakuan Kastam yang diisytiharkan oleh pihak pengeksport dan pengimport untuk memenuhi keperluan pemerintah British.



Jabatan Perangkaan Cawangan Sabah di Bangunan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri
Department of Statistics, Sabah Branch at Bangunan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri



Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak-1989)
Statistics Act 1965 (Revised - 1989)

However, the documentation of a systematic data collection can be traced as early as the setting up of the Bureau of Statistics. These include the Population Census Report for the Straits Settlement 1891 encompassing the Cocos Island and Christmas Island compiled by the British Government then. Subsequently, a series of Population Census reports were published for the years 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1947 and for each year the scope varied.

The earliest known record of economic statistics was data on foreign trade compiled by the Customs Department, Singapore in the 1930's. Transactions on the revenue of commodities such as rubber, spices, tin and coal were deemed relevant to the needs of the British Government at that time. Post World War II, external trade data collection was extended to cover the Federation of Malaya by way of the Central Trade Registry of the Customs Department, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur. Under the Customs Ordinance, a copy of the customs declaration was given to the Central Trade Registry whereby external trade statistics was compiled.



Jabatan Perangkaan Cawangan Sarawak
Department of Statistics, Sarawak Branch

1965 The Statistics Act, 1965 was passed by the Parliament and the Statistics Ordinance 1949 was repealed. Under this Act, the Bureau of Statistics was to be known as the **Department of Statistics**. The new act was more comprehensive and it further strengthened the authority of the Department to collect statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics, Sarawak and the Department of Statistics, Sabah became branches of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

The Headquarters comprised 12 divisions as follows:

- Administration Division;
- Coordination Division;
- Data Processing Division;
- Industry Division;
- National Income Division;
- Trade Division;
- Sample and Field Operation Division;
- Household Survey Division;
- Income and Prices Division;
- Agriculture Survey Division;
- Population and Demography Division; and
- Analysis Division.

At that time, the first Regional Field Centre (PGL) was Field Centre Unit 1 (KL1) which covered the districts of Petaling Jaya, Klang, Banting, Sepang, Seremban, Port Dickson and Jelebu. Meanwhile, Field Centre Unit 2 (KL2) covered Kuala Lumpur, Tanjung Malim, Sabak Bernam, Kuala Selangor, Bentong, Raub and Lipis.

1968 Operational Centre (PO) for the first group which comprised PO Tawau and Sandakan of Sabah Branch were set up. The objectives of the PO were to strengthen and improve the system of data collection at state level.

1970 The Headquarters in Brickfields was relocated to Wisma Statistik, Jalan Young (Chenderasari), Kuala Lumpur.

The establishment of PO Miri and Sibul, Sarawak Branch.

1971 - 1972 With the increased work load, PGLs were established in Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown and Ipoh to increase the efficiency in data collection in the states concerned.

PGLs were established in Kuantan, Johor Bahru and Kota Bharu. PGL Kuantan covered the major part of Pahang (except West Pahang) and part of Terengganu. PGL Johor Bahru covered Johore, Melaka and part of Negeri Sembilan while PGL Kota Bharu covered Kelantan and part of Terengganu.

1973 The establishment of PO Sarikei, Sarawak Branch.

1974 - 1975 PGL Alor Setar, Melaka and Kuala Terengganu was established. PGL Melaka covered Melaka State and the districts of Rembau, Tampin, Kuala Pilah, Muar, Segamat and Batu Pahat. PGL Alor Setar covered Perlis while PGL Ipoh covered Cameron Highlands. PGL Kuala Terengganu covered the state of Terengganu.

Kronologi

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan:

- 1975 ➤ Pegawai Kader ditempatkan di Jabatan Pertanian untuk membantu kerja-kerja perangkaan di agensi berkenaan.
- 1976 ➤ Penubuhan PO Sri Aman Cawangan Sarawak.
- 1977 ➤ Penubuhan PO Limbang Cawangan Sarawak.
- 1978 ➤ Penubuhan PO Bintulu Cawangan Sarawak.
- 1982 ➤ PGL terakhir yang ditubuhkan iaitu di Seremban bagi meliputi seluruh Negeri Sembilan.
- 1983 ➤ Semua PGL telah ditukar status ke Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan Negeri yang diketuai oleh Ketua Cawangan.
- 1988 ➤ Pelaksanaan Rancangan Korporat Jabatan (RKJ) yang pertama bagi tahun 1988 -1992.
- 1989 ➤ Berikutan RKJ, penyusunan semula bahagian di Ibu Pejabat yang mengandungi empat sektor utama iaitu:

Sektor Pembangunan Ekonomi

- Bahagian Perusahaan Utama
- Bahagian Perindustrian dan Perkhidmatan
- Bahagian Perangkaan Enterpris dan Harga-Harga
- Bahagian Perdagangan Luar Negeri dan Imbangan Pembayaran
- Bahagian Akaun Negara

Sektor Perkhidmatan Gunasama

- Bahagian Pengurusan Am
- Bahagian Khidmat Komputer

Sektor Perkhidmatan Sokongan

- Bahagian Perhubungan dan Operasi
- Bahagian Pembangunan Perangkaan

Sektor Sumber Tenaga Manusia

- Bahagian Demografi
- Bahagian Pembangunan Sosio-Ekonomi

- 1990 ➤ Penubuhan PO Kulim Cawangan Kedah, PO Taiping Cawangan Perak dan PO Muar Cawangan Johor.
- 1993 ➤ Objektif yang digariskan dalam RKJ yang ke-2 bagi tahun 1993-1997 dilaksanakan bertujuan meningkatkan pengurusan strategik. Oleh itu, penyusunan semula bahagian-bahagian di Ibu Pejabat seperti berikut:
 - Bahagian Akaun Negara telah dipecahkan menjadi dua bahagian iaitu Bahagian Akaun Negara dan Bahagian Petunjuk Ekonomi;
 - Bahagian Pembangunan Sosio-Ekonomi menjadi Bahagian Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Bahagian Tenaga Manusia dan Sosial;
 - Bahagian Demografi telah dipecahkan menjadi dua bahagian iaitu Bahagian Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan dan Bahagian Demografi;
 - Bahagian Perdagangan Luar Negeri dan Imbangan Pembayaran telah dipecahkan menjadi Bahagian Perdagangan Luar Negeri dan Bahagian Imbangan Pembayaran; dan
 - Bahagian Perindustrian dan Perkhidmatan telah dipecahkan kepada Bahagian Perindustrian dan Bahagian Perkhidmatan.

Di sektor pertanian, pengumpulan data dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Pertanian. Antara data awal yang direkodkan secara komprehensif ialah data estet getah yang mula dikumpul untuk Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu, Negeri-Negeri Melayu Tidak Bersekutu dan Negeri-Negeri Selat pada tahun 1931. Pengumpulan ini terhenti semasa Perang Dunia Kedua (1941-1945) dan disambung semula pada tahun 1946. Manakala di Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, pengumpulan data perdagangan luar negeri sudah bermula seawal tahun 1930-an di bawah kuasa *Colony of North Borneo*. Fungsi ini akhirnya berpindah ke Jabatan Kastam Negeri Sarawak dan Sabah masing-masing pada tahun 1945 dan 1953.

Selepas mencapai kemerdekaan pada tahun 1957, maklumat perangkaan negara amat kritikal bagi pembentukan dan penggubalan dasar pembangunan negara. Dengan itu, satu jawatankuasa telah dibentuk pada 5 Mac 1960 oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang dipengerusikan oleh Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman. Jawatankuasa ini bertanggungjawab mengkaji dan mengemukakan syor-syor berkaitan keperluan statistik dan perkembangan organisasi statistik kepada kerajaan. Ini merupakan kali pertama kajian seumpamanya dijalankan dan syor-syor jawatankuasa tersebut telah dijadikan sebagai asas perkembangan perkhidmatan perangkaan di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada ketika itu.

Penubuhan Malaysia pada tahun 1963 membawa kepada penyatuan perkhidmatan perangkaan di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak. Hasrat ini dicapai melalui peranan Jabatan Perangkaan Cawangan Sabah di Pejabat Setiausaha Kewangan Negeri dan Biro Statistik di Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak sebagai cawangan kepada Biro Statistik.

CONCLUSION.

91. In this report, we have set out what we believe to be the practicable and worthwhile developments during the five-year period. We do not claim that they will bring the Department to its full optimum role within the period but we are satisfied that they provide for substantial progress on the most appropriate lines.

17. Our solution is that the Chief Statistician should have the powers of co-ordination defined by Function (1) in the preceding section. The framework within which this co-ordination should be exercised can only be built up slowly, and there will be the complications that different types of statistics should be integrated as and when important correlations are discovered and that there will always be occasions where new questions of policy necessitate production of new types of statistics. We cannot therefore make specific recommendations on the framework but we have included in Appendix 2 an indication of the kind of range over which we suggest that the Chief Statistician should be responsible for ensuring that the statistical arrangements are efficient, irrespective of whether the processing is done by his Department or by other organisations.

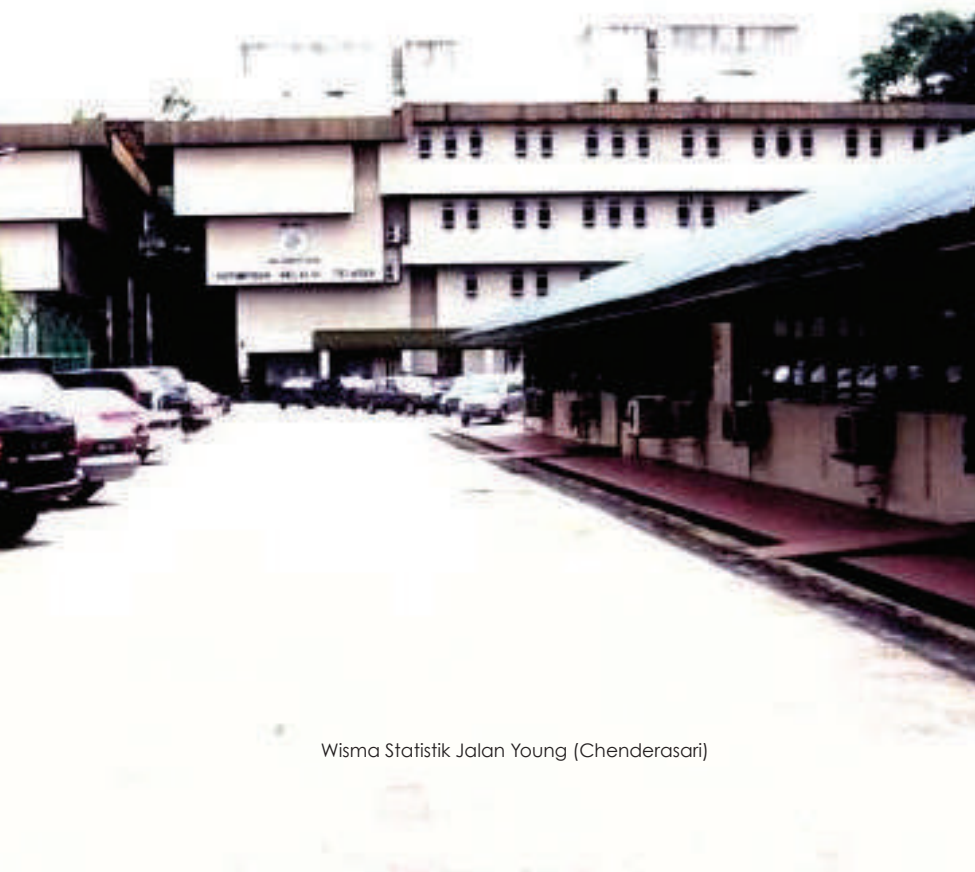
Report No.
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
Development Plan 1961 - 1965
BY THE RAJA MOHAR BIN RAJA BADIOZAMAN COMMITTEE
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Kuala Lumpur,
June, 1960

Laporan Jawatankuasa Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman
Report of Committee Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman

The Department of Agriculture was responsible for the collection of data in the agriculture sector. Among the earliest comprehensive record was data on rubber estates for the Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States and the Straits Settlements in 1931. Data collection was interrupted during the Second World War (1941-1945) and only resumed in 1946. The collection of trade data in Sarawak and Sabah began in the early 1930's under the British Colony of North Borneo. This function was handed over to the Customs Department of Sarawak and Sabah in 1945 and in 1953 respectively.

After Independence in 1957, statistical information for the nation was needed for national development. A committee was appointed on 5 March 1960 by the Federal Government to consider and recommend the future development of statistical services in government. This committee was chaired by Y.M. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman. This was the first time such a study was done and the recommendations of the committee formed the basis for the future development of the statistical services in the Government.

In 1963, Malaysia was formed comprising the Federation of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak. This brought about the unification of the statistical services of the Federation of Malaya, Sabah, and Sarawak under the purview of the Bureau of Statistics. At that time, the Department of Statistics, Sabah was under the purview of the State Financial Secretary's Office while the Bureau of Statistics, Sarawak was under the purview of the State Secretariat.



Wisma Statistik Jalan Young (Chenderasari)

Chronology

History of the Department:

- 1975 • Cadre officer was attached to the Department of Agriculture to assist in statistical work.
- 1976 • The establishment of PO Sri Aman, Sarawak Branch.
- 1977 • The establishment of PO Limbang, Sarawak Branch.
- 1978 • The establishment of PO Bintulu, Sarawak Branch.
- 1982 • The establishment of the last PGL in Seremban to cover the state of Negeri Sembilan.
- 1983 • All PGLs were upgraded to State Branch Offices led by the Head of Branch.
- 1988 • The Department's first Corporate Plan for the period 1988 - 1992 was drawn up.
- 1989 • Following the Corporate Plan, DOS was restructured into four main sectors:

Economic Development Sector

- Primary Industries Division
- Industries and Services Division
- Enterprise Statistics and Prices Division
- External Trade and Balance of Payments Division
- National Accounts Division

Common User Services Sector

- General Management Division
- Computer Services Division

Support Services Sector

- Communications and Operations Division
- Statistical Development Division

Human Resources Sector

- Demography Division
- Socio-Economic Development Division

- 1990 • PO Kulim of Kedah Branch, PO Taiping of Perak Branch and PO Muar of Johor Branch were established.
- 1993 • The objectives outlined in the second Corporate Plan 1993-1997 were implemented to enhance strategic management. Thus, the divisions in the Headquarters were restructured as follows:
 - National Accounts Division was split into two divisions, National Accounts Division and Economic Indicators Division;
 - Socio-Economic Development Division became Household Income and Expenditure Division and Manpower and Social Division;
 - Demography Division was split into two divisions, Population and Housing Census Division and Demographic Division;
 - External Trade and Balance of Payments Division was split into External Trade Division and Balance of Payments Division; and
 - Industries and Services Division was split into Industries Division and Services Division.

Kronologi

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan:

1995 • Penubuhan PO Sungai Petani Cawangan Kedah bagi menggantikan PO Kulim.

1996 • Pengurusan pengemaskinian maklumat pertubuhan dilaksanakan menggunakan Sistem Daftar Pusat (SIDAP) yang diuruskan oleh Bahagian Perindustrian diperluaskan ke semua Pejabat Cawangan Negeri.

2001 • Nama Cawangan Negeri ditukar kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri (JP) dan diketuai oleh seorang Pengarah. Pusat Operasi ditukar kepada Pejabat Operasi yang diketuai oleh Ketua Pejabat Operasi.

Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berpindah dari Wisma Statistik, Jalan Cenderasari, Kuala Lumpur ke Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Putrajaya.

Unit Perangkaan Alam Sekitar, Bahagian Pembangunan Perangkaan dinaik taraf kepada Seksyen Perangkaan Alam Sekitar.

2003 • Berikutan kelulusan penstrukturan semula oleh JPA pada tahun 2002, penstrukturan semula Jabatan adalah seperti berikut:

- Penubuhan JP Perlis;
- Penubuhan PO Kluang JP Johor, PO Teluk Intan JP Perak, PO Seberang Prai JP Pulau Pinang, PO Bentong JP Pahang, PO Labuan dan PO Keningau JP Sabah;
- Bahagian Perhubungan dan Operasi ditukarkan kepada Bahagian Korporat dan Khidmat Pengguna;
- Penubuhan bahagian baru iaitu Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan;
- Bahagian Latihan Perangkaan menggantikan Bahagian Pembangunan Perangkaan;
- Bahagian Harga digabungkan dengan Bahagian Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah menjadi Bahagian Perangkaan Harga, Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan;
- Bahagian Perusahaan Utama digabungkan dengan Bahagian Perindustrian dan menjadi Bahagian Perangkaan Pengeluaran Industri dan Binaan; dan
- Seksyen Perangkaan Alam Sekitar dinaik taraf menjadi Bahagian Perangkaan Alam Sekitar.

2005 • Pelaksanaan RKJ ke-3 bagi tahun 2005-2009.

2006 • Kelulusan Kerajaan bagi penubuhan Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia (ILSM) di bawah RMK-9.

2007 • Rancangan penstrukturan semula kedua Jabatan diluluskan oleh JPA.

Empat sektor organisasi di Ibu Pejabat yang dibentuk pada tahun 1989 telah disusun semula menjadi tiga program utama:

Program Khidmat Pengurusan/Koordinasi

- Bahagian Pengurusan dan Sumber Manusia
- Bahagian Teknologi Maklumat
- Bahagian Koordinasi Data
- Bahagian Korporat dan Khidmat Pengguna
- Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan
- Bahagian Latihan Perangkaan
- Bahagian Metodologi

Pada tahun 1965, Akta Perangkaan 1965 telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen bagi menggantikan Ordinan Statistik yang telah dimansuhkan. Di bawah Akta ini, Biro Statistik telah dikenali sebagai Jabatan Perangkaan dan diketuai oleh Ketua Perangkawan. Akta baru ini lebih komprehensif dan memperkukuhkan lagi kuasa penyusunan perangkaan Jabatan. Jabatan Perangkaan mempunyai 12 bahagian di Ibu Pejabat, Kuala Lumpur dan cawangan di Sabah dan Sarawak. Jumlah anggota adalah seramai 366 di mana 313 anggota adalah di Ibu Pejabat sementara 20 anggota di Sabah dan 30 anggota di Sarawak.

Antara tahun 1971-1972, sebanyak enam Pusat Gerakan Luar (PGL) telah ditubuhkan iaitu Georgetown, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuantan dan Kota Bharu bagi memudahkan urusan pengumpulan data di lapangan. Tambahan tiga lagi PGL dalam tahun 1974-1975 iaitu Melaka, Alor Setar dan Kuala Terengganu sementara PGL Seremban ditubuhkan pada tahun 1982.

Selaras dengan perkembangan pembangunan ekonomi negara dan keperluan permintaan maklumat perangkaan semasa, PGL telah diperluaskan di setiap ibu negeri. Pusat Operasi (PO) diwujudkan di daerah-daerah yang pesat membangun ekonominya bagi membantu PGL memperkemas sistem pengumpulan data. Sehingga tahun 1978, terdapat sebanyak 10 PGL dan 8 PO. Pada tahun 1983, PGL telah dinaik taraf sebagai Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan di setiap negeri bagi memenuhi tuntutan dan keperluan perangkaan semasa.

Demi kepentingan perkhidmatan perangkaan, jawatan kader yang pertama telah diwujudkan di Jabatan Pertanian pada awal tahun 1975. Peranan perkhidmatan kader ini adalah bagi memenuhi keperluan perkhidmatan pengumpulan maklumat dan pentafsiran statistik di agensi berkenaan.



Warga Jabatan di Wisma Statistik tahun 70an
Department's staff at Wisma Statistik in the 70's

In 1965, the Statistics Act 1965 was passed by the Parliament and the Statistics Ordinance was repealed. Under this Act, the Bureau of Statistics was to be known as the Department of Statistics, headed by the Chief Statistician. The new Act was more comprehensive and it further strengthened the authority of the Department to collect statistics. The Department was established with 12 divisions at the Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur and two branch offices each in Sabah and Sarawak. The total staff strength comprised 366, of which 313 were at the Headquarters while another 20 were in Sabah and the remaining 30 in Sarawak.

Six Regional Field Centres (PGLs) were set up in Georgetown, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuantan and Kota Bharu for more effective conduct of field operations between the period 1971 to 1972. An additional three PGLs were set up in Melaka, Alor Setar and Kuala Terengganu in 1974 to 1975 and in Seremban, 1982.

In tandem with the country's economic development as well as the need to fulfill the demand for statistical information then, the establishment of PGLs was extended to all the state capitals. Operational Centres (POs) were set up in the fast developing economic regions to assist PGLs in data collection. As of 1978, there were 10 PGLs and 8 POs. In 1983, PGLs were upgraded to State Branch Offices to meet the current statistical demands and requirements.

Recognising the importance of the statistical service, the first cadre post was created in the Department of Agriculture, as early as 1975. The functions of these cadre officers were primarily to fulfill the needs on data collection and statistical analysis of these agencies.



Warga Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri Johor tahun 70an
Staff of the Department of Statistics, Johor in the 70's

Chronology

History of the Department:

- 1995 • PO Sungai Petani of Kedah Branch was established to replace PO Kulim.
- 1996 • Updating of information on establishments using the Central Registry System (SIDAP) which was managed by the Industries Division was extended to the Branch Offices.
- 2001 • The Branch Office was renamed as Department of Statistics State Office and headed by a Director, while the Operational Centre known as Operation Office and led by the Head of Operation Office.

The Headquarters at Wisma Statistik, Jalan Cenderasari Kuala Lumpur was relocated to the Federal Government Administrative Centre, Putrajaya.

The Environment Statistics Unit of Statistical Development Division was upgraded to Environment Statistics Section.

- 2003 • Following the approval of the restructuring plan by the Public Services Department in 2002, the Department was restructured as follows:
 - Establishment of Perlis State Office;
 - Establishment of PO Kluang of Johor State Office, PO Teluk Intan of Perak State Office, PO Seberang Prai of Pulau Pinang State Office, PO Bentong of Pahang State Office, PO Labuan and PO Keningau of Sabah State Office;
 - Communications and Operations Division was renamed Corporate and User Services Division;
 - Establishment of a new division, the Research and Development Division;
 - Statistical Training Division replaced Statistical Development Division;
 - Prices Division was combined with Household Income and Expenditure Division to become Prices, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division;
 - Industries Division and Primary Industries Division were combined and known as Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division; and
 - Environment Statistics Section was upgraded to Environment Statistics Division.

- 2005 • The implementation of the third Corporate Plan 2005-2009.
- 2006 • Approval for the setting up of the Statistical Training Institute (ILSM) under the Ninth Malaysia Plan.
- 2007 • The second restructuring plan was approved by JPA.

The existing organisational structure (four sectors) of the Headquarters established in 1989 was restructured to become three main programmes:

Management / Coordination Services Programme

- Management and Human Resource Division
- Information Technology Division
- Data Coordination Division
- Corporate and User Services Division
- Research and Development Division
- Statistical Training Division
- Methodology Division



Sebahagian daripada warga Jabatan
Some of the staff of the Department

Kronologi

Sejarah Penubuhan Jabatan:

Program Sosial/Demografi

- Bahagian Perangkaan Harga, Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan
- Bahagian Perangkaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan
- Bahagian Perangkaan Demografi
- Bahagian Perangkaan Tenaga Manusia dan Sosial
- Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Asas Tani
- Bahagian Perangkaan Alam Sekitar

Program Ekonomi

- Bahagian Perangkaan Perkhidmatan
- Bahagian Perangkaan Akaun Negara
- Bahagian Perangkaan Pengeluaran Industri dan Binaan
- Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran
- Bahagian Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri
- Bahagian Penunjuk Ekonomi
- Bahagian Koordinasi Data diwujudkan sebagai penyelarasan pembangunan pangkalan data bersepadu bagi rancangan jangka panjang Jabatan, menyelaraskan aktiviti JP Negeri dan perkhidmatan kader;
- Seksyen Pertanian di bawah Bahagian Perangkaan Pengeluaran Industri dan Binaan dinaik taraf menjadi Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Asas Tani. Bahagian ini dinaik tarafkan bagi mengumpul data pertanian dengan lebih komprehensif selaras dengan fokus kerajaan kepada sektor tersebut;
- Sebanyak 10 PO baru ditubuhkan iaitu Langkawi, Kajang, Gombak, Putrajaya, Besut, Kerteh, Kuala Krai, Kapit, Lahad Datu dan Kota Marudu menjadikan jumlah keseluruhan 28 PO; dan
- Pentadbiran PO Labuan diambil alih oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Wilayah Persekutuan daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri Sabah.

Tahun 1990an telah menyaksikan perluasan tugas dan tanggungjawab Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan Negeri. Antaranya, pengurusan rangka isi rumah yang berada di Bahagian Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan telah berpindah ke Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan Negeri. Keperluan data yang lebih cepat oleh pengguna telah mengubah strategi pengeluaran produk Jabatan dengan peranan Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan Negeri diperluaskan lagi kepada kerja pemprosesan berkomputer. Peranan ini bermula dengan terlaksananya kerja tangkapan data bagi Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh pada tahun 1994.

Pada tahun 2001, berikutan dengan peningkatan fungsi Jabatan, maka nama Pejabat Perangkaan Cawangan Negeri telah ditukar kepada Jabatan Perangkaan (JP) Negeri dan setiap JP Negeri diketuai oleh seorang Pengarah. Pada tahun yang sama juga, Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Perangkaan telah berpindah dari Wisma Statistik, Jalan Cenderasari, Kuala Lumpur ke Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Putrajaya.

Selari dengan perkembangan ekonomi negara, peranan dan tanggungjawab Jabatan Perangkaan bertambah dengan ketara. Dengan penstrukturan semula Jabatan pada tahun 2007, terdapat penambahan 10 lagi PO dan 1,033 perjawatan. Dengan penstrukturan ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia mempunyai 19 bahagian di Ibu Pejabat, 14 Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri, 28 PO dan seramai 3,314 anggota termasuk 194 pegawai perkhidmatan kader.



Blok D, Wisma Statistik

In 1990's, the role and responsibilities of the State Branch Offices were expanded from performing merely the functions of data collection and manual editing and coding to a more effective role in statistical operations. In the process, the management of the household frame was transferred from the Population and Housing Census Division to the State Branch Offices. In responding to the demand for more timely data, computerised data processing was handed over to the State Branch Offices. The first of such survey was the Labour Force Survey in 1994.

In 2001, the State Branch Offices were upgraded and known as the Department of Statistics State Office and each was headed by a Director. In the same year, the Headquarters was relocated from Wisma Statistik, Jalan Cenderasari Kuala Lumpur to the Federal Government Administrative Centre in Putrajaya.

Along with the economic development, the role and responsibilities of DOS increased significantly. With the restructuring of DOS in 2007, there were ten additional POs and 1,033 new posts. At present, DOS has 19 divisions in the Headquarters, 14 State Offices, 28 POs and 3,314 staff of which 194 are cadre officers.



Perbincangan anggota Jabatan mengenai Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS)
A discussion on Geographical Information System (GIS)

Chronology

History of the Department:

Social/Demographic Programme

- Prices, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division
- Population and Housing Census Statistics Division
- Demographic Statistics Division
- Manpower and Social Statistics Division
- Agriculture and Agro-Based Statistics Division
- Environment Statistics Division

Economic Programme

- Services Statistics Division
- National Accounts Statistics Division
- Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division
- Balance of Payments Statistics Division
- External Trade Statistics Division
- Economic Indicators Division
- The Data Coordination Division was established to coordinate the development of integrated database to support the delivery system of the Department, the activities of State Offices and cadre service;
- The Agriculture Section under the Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division was upgraded to become Agriculture and Agro-based Statistics Division. The Division is entrusted to collect comprehensive data on agriculture;
- Approval for 10 new POs in Langkawi, Kajang, Gombak, Putrajaya, Besut, Kerteh, Kuala Krai, Kapii, Lahad Datu and Kota Marudu, giving a total of 28 POs; and
- The administration of PO Labuan came under the purview of the Department of Statistics, Wilayah Persekutuan.

Kronologi

Sejarah Pengumpulan Data:

- 1891 • Banci Penduduk pertama yang meliputi Negeri-Negeri Selat dan Negeri Melayu Bersekutu dan Borneo Utara (Sabah) telah dijalankan. Pelaksanaan banci ini telah diteruskan pada tahun 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 dan 1947.
- Pada tahun 1911, Banci Penduduk yang turut meliputi Negeri Melayu Tidak Bersekutu telah dijalankan, manakala banci yang pertama bagi Negeri Sarawak diadakan pada tahun 1947.
- 1930an • Perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri dikumpul oleh Jabatan Kastam bagi tiga wilayah yang dikenali sebagai Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu, Negeri-Negeri Melayu Tidak Bersekutu dan Negeri-Negeri Selat.
- Pengumpulan data di Tanah Melayu dan Borneo adalah tertumpu kepada hasil-hasil komoditi seperti getah, rempah-ratus, bijih timah, arang batu dan sebagainya.
- Data bagi estet getah mula dikumpul untuk Semenanjung Malaysia pada tahun 1931. Pengumpulan ini terhenti semasa Perang Dunia Ke-2 (1941-1945) dan diterbitkan semula pada tahun 1946.
- 1944 • Laporan *Evacuees Census Tables 1944* dikeluarkan.
- Selepas Perang Dunia Kedua • Data perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri bagi keperluan pemerintah British dikumpulkan oleh Jabatan Kastam di bawah *Customs Ordinance*.
- Data mengenai pengeluaran tanaman di estet dikumpul oleh satu seksyen dalam Jabatan Pertanian.
- 1949 • Pengumpulan data secara berpusat oleh Biro Statistik di bawah *Statistics Ordinance 1949*.
- 1955 • Permulaan penyusunan Statistik Akaun Negara dimulakan.

Sejarah Pengumpulan Data

Di awal penubuhannya, Jabatan Perangkaan berperanan mengumpul, memproses dan menyusun statistik yang mempunyai kepentingan kepada kerajaan British pada ketika itu. Data pertanian yang telah mula dikumpulkan di awal tahun 1930an, tertumpu kepada sektor estet yang kebanyakannya dimiliki oleh pihak Inggeris, manakala sektor ekonomi tertumpu kepada data perdagangan yang berkaitan dengan import dan eksport yang juga dimonopoli oleh mereka.



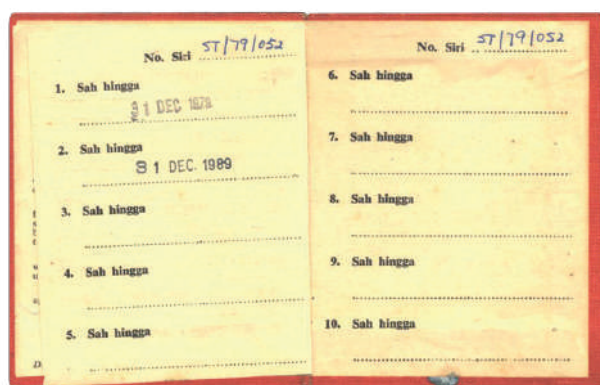
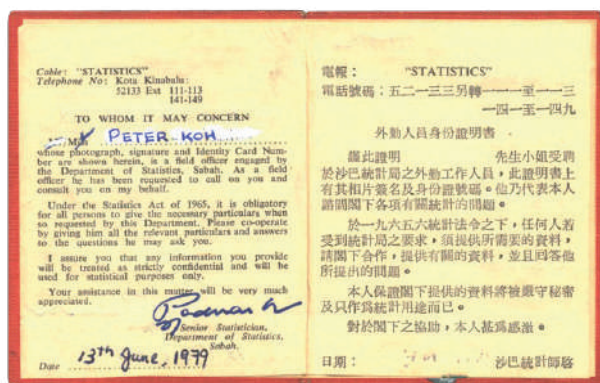
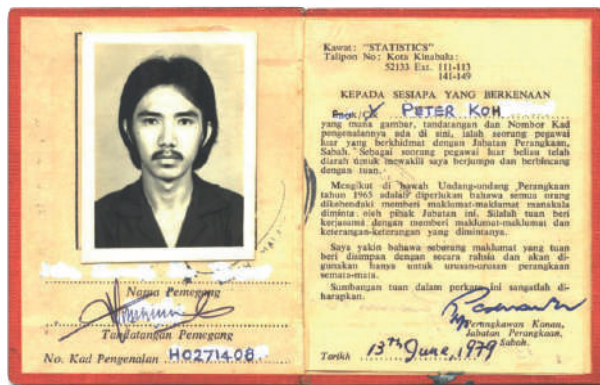
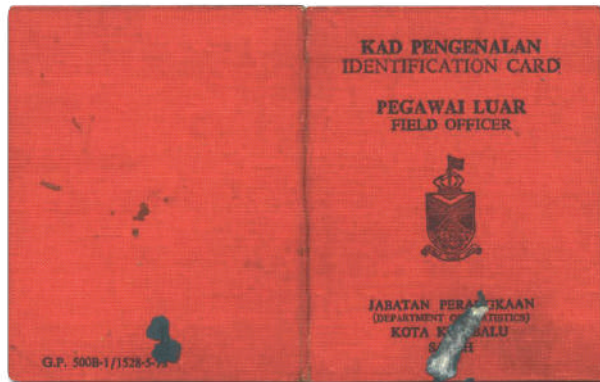
Aktiviti Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan, 1970
Activities of Population and Housing Census, 1970



Lencana Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan, 1980
Population and Housing Census Badge, 1980

History of Data Collection

In the initial years of its establishment, the collection, processing and compilation of data was confined to statistics that were of interest to the British government. Agriculture and external trade data have been compiled since the early 1930s. At that point of time, agriculture data covered only the estates which were mainly owned by the British while economic data was confined to external trade which was monopolised by the British.



Kad kuasa dan pengenalan diri anggota Jabatan, 1979
Authorisation and identification card for the Department's staff, 1979

Chronology

History of Data Collection:

1891 The first population census covering the Straits Settlement and the Federated Malay States was undertaken. The following census was undertaken for the year 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1947.

In 1911, Population Census was undertaken for the Unfederated Malay States while the first census for Sarawak was conducted in 1947.

1930's External Trade Statistics was collected by the Customs Department for three regions namely the Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

Data collection in Peninsular Malaya and Borneo focused on commodity such as rubber, spice, tin, coal and others.

Data on rubber estates were collected for Peninsular Malaya in 1931. The data collection stopped during Second World War (1941-1945) and was continued in 1946.

1944 The report of Evacuees Census Table 1944 was published.

Post World War II External Trade Statistics was collected for the British by the Customs Department under the Customs Ordinance.

Data on crops production in estates were collected by a section of the Agriculture Department.

1949 Centralised data collection by the Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Ordinance 1949.

1955 The beginning of the compilation of National Accounts Statistics.



1. Kad ini adalah surat rasmi dan pemegang kad ini ialah seorang Pegawai Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dan diberi kuasa di bawah Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak 1989) untuk menjalankan tugas-tugas rasmi dan membuat apa-apa berkaitan dengan kegiatan-kegiatan Jabatan Perangkaan.

2. Sesiapa yang menjumpai kad ini hendaklah menyerahkannya kepada Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Blok C6, Kompleks C, Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, 62514 Putrajaya

Tarikh dikeluarkan:
07 MAC 2008
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Kad kuasa dan pengenalan diri terkini anggota Jabatan
The latest authorisation and identification card of the Department's staff

Kronologi

Sejarah Pengumpulan Data:

- 1957 • Pelaksanaan *Household Budget Survey* yang pertama.

Banci Penduduk Malaya 1957 merupakan banci penduduk terakhir yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan British dan meliputi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sahaja.

- 1959 • *Retail Price Index* yang pertama dikeluarkan.

- 1960 • Pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk untuk Sabah dan Sarawak.

Pelaksanaan *Census of Manufacturing Industries* yang pertama bagi tahun rujukan 1959.

Census of Agriculture dijalankan dengan kerjasama Jabatan Pertanian.

- 1962 • *Survey of Manufacturing Industries* bagi tahun rujukan 1960 dijalankan berasaskan sampel yang dipilih dari *Census of Manufacturing Industries* 1959.

Penyiasatan Nasional (Tenaga Buruh) di Semenanjung Malaysia mula dijalankan dengan objektifnya untuk mendapatkan maklumat mengenai guna tenaga, pengangguran dan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

- 1964 • *Survey of Construction Industries* yang pertama bagi tahun rujukan 1963 dijalankan.

Mining Census yang pertama bagi tahun rujukan 1963 dijalankan.

Kutipan data estet getah telah diperluaskan ke Sarawak.

Penyiasatan Nasional (Tenaga Buruh) dijalankan di lima buah pusat bandar terbesar di Semenanjung Malaysia.

Vital Statistics, States of Malaya, 1963 diterbitkan.

- 1967 • Pelaksanaan Banci Perdagangan Agihan bagi tahun rujukan 1966, Malaysia Barat yang pertama.

Penyiasatan Sampel Isi Rumah (Tenaga Buruh) yang menggunakan tempoh rujukan bergerak dimulakan dan meliputi Semenanjung Malaysia. Kaedah ini dijalankan sehingga tahun 1971.

Penyiasatan Belanjawan Keluarga yang pertama dijalankan bagi Sarawak.

- 1968 • Penyiasatan Belanjawan Keluarga yang pertama dijalankan bagi Sabah.

Perangkaan Pembuatan Bulanan mula diterbitkan.

- 1970 • Pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang pertama bagi Malaysia.

- 1973 • Pelaksanaan Banci Pengkuarian Batu yang pertama bagi tahun rujukan 1972.

Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah (HIS) yang pertama telah dijalankan.

Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) yang pertama dijalankan bagi peringkat Malaysia.

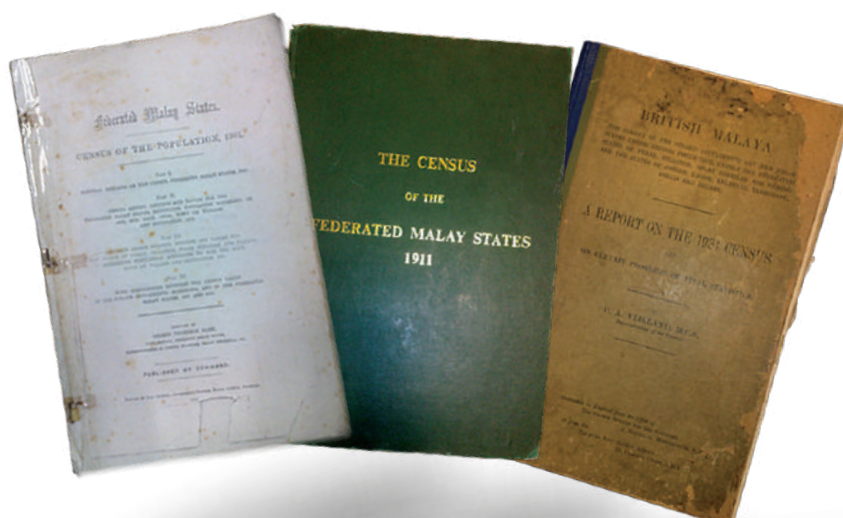
Walau bagaimanapun, pihak British telah melihat kepentingan statistik sebagai elemen yang penting dalam perancangan dan pentadbiran empayarnya terutama di dalam pembentukan polisi dan perancangan ekonomi. Ini selaras dengan perkembangan institusi statistik di United Kingdom yang telah membuka ruang kepada perluasan skop pengumpulan data di negara ini. Pada tahun 1955, penyusunan statistik akaun negara telah dimulakan yang menjadi asas kepada perluasan skop pengumpulan data yang telah dinyatakan. Pada tahun 1957, keperluan statistik telah berkembang ke bidang sosio-ekonomi dengan terlaksananya *Household Budget Survey*. Pada tahun yang sama, Banci Penduduk Malaya telah dijalankan oleh Kerajaan British untuk kali terakhirnya. Pada tahun 1959, skop statistik diperluaskan untuk menghasilkan *Retail Price Index* buat pertama kalinya berdasarkan statistik terbitan.



Anggota Jabatan sedang menemuramah responden
Enumerator interviewing respondent



The British recognised that statistics was the key element for economic planning and policy making. This is in line with the extension of the statistical institution in the United Kingdom, thus paving the way for the expansion of the scope of data collection in this country. In 1955, the compilation of national accounts statistics was initiated, while in 1957, data collection was expanded to include socio-economic statistics that covered the Household Budget Survey. In the same year, the Population Census of Malaya was conducted by the British Government for the last time. In 1959, the scope was further expanded to include derived statistics which resulted in the compilation of the first Retail Price Index.



Laporan Banci Penduduk tahun 1901, 1911 dan 1931
Population and Housing Census Reports for the year 1901, 1911 and 1931



Laporan Banci Penduduk 1921, Vol. 1-3
The Population Census Report 1921, Vol. 1-3

Chronology

History of Data Collection:

- 1957 ▶ The first Household Budget Survey was conducted.

The 1957 Population Census of Malaya was the last census undertaken by the British Government and covered only the Federation of Malaya.
- 1959 ▶ The first Retail Price Index was produced.
- 1960 ▶ The Population Census of Sabah and Sarawak were conducted.

The first Census of Manufacturing Industries for reference year 1959 was conducted.

The Census of Agriculture was conducted in collaboration with the Agriculture Department.
- 1962 ▶ The Survey of Manufacturing Industries for reference year 1960 was conducted based on the sample selected from the Census of Manufacturing Industries 1959.

The National Survey (Labour Force) Peninsular Malaysia was conducted with the objective of gathering information on employment, unemployment and under employment.
- 1964 ▶ The first Survey of Construction Industries for reference year 1963 was conducted.

The first Mining Census for reference year 1963 was conducted.

Data collection on rubber estates was expanded to Sarawak.

The National Survey (Labour Force) was undertaken in five urban large areas in Peninsular Malaysia.

Vital Statistics, States of Malaya, 1963 was published.
- 1967 ▶ The first Census of Distributive Trades for reference year 1966, West Malaysia was conducted.

The Household Sample Survey (Labour Force) covering Peninsular Malaysia, using moving reference period was initiated. This approach was continued until 1971.

The first Family Budget Survey for Sarawak was conducted.
- 1968 ▶ The first Family Budget Survey for Sabah was conducted.

Monthly Manufacturing Statistics was published.
- 1970 ▶ The first Population and Housing Census for Malaysia was conducted.
- 1973 ▶ The first Census of Stone Quarrying for reference year 1972 was conducted.

The first Household Income Survey (HIS) was carried out.

The first Household Expenditure Survey (HES) for Malaysia was conducted.

Kronologi

Sejarah Pengumpulan Data:

- 1974 ➤ Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh bermula dengan menggunakan tempoh rujukan tetap.

Laporan Banci Perusahaan-Perusahaan Terpilih 1971 & 1972, Semenanjung Malaysia diterbitkan.
- 1975 ➤ Laporan Banci Pertubuhan Profesyen dan Yayasan (Sektor Swasta) 1971 & 1972, Semenanjung Malaysia diterbitkan.
- 1977 ➤ Jabatan Perangkaan buat pertama kalinya mengendalikan sepenuhnya Banci Pertanian.
- 1980 ➤ Pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan.
- 1981 ➤ Penyiasatan Migrasi mula dijalankan sebagai satu modul dalam Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh dengan pengumpulan data di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia.
- 1987 ➤ Modul Kemudahan Asas dimasukkan dalam HIS dan dikenali sebagai Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah/Kemudahan Asas.
- 1990 ➤ Cawangan Negeri telah menguruskan sendiri rangka isi rumah.
- 1991 ➤ Pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan.
- 1992 ➤ Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh dan Migrasi dilaksanakan melalui pendekatan pusingan.
- 1993 ➤ Mulai tahun 1993/94, Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dilaksanakan dalam tempoh lima tahun sekali.
- 1994 ➤ Pelaksanaan Banci Perdagangan Edaran (DT) bagi tahun rujukan 1993.
- 1998 ➤ Kompedium Perangkaan Alam Sekitar pertama kali diterbitkan.
- 1999 ➤ Penyebaran Perangkaan Tenaga Buruh suku tahunan yang pertama.

Pelaksanaan pertama Penyiasatan Pendapat Umum Mengenai Projek Lebuh raya Bertol.
- 2000 ➤ Pelaksanaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan.

Pengiktirafan MS ISO 9002:1994 bagi pengumpulan, pemprosesan, pentafsiran dan penyebaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) serta Statistik Harga Pengguna Lain (SHPL).
- 2001 ➤ Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi bagi tahun rujukan 2000.

Perangkaan Petroleum dan Gas Asli dikeluarkan.

Indeks Pelopor, Serentak dan Susulan mula diterbitkan.

Rancangan Lima Tahun Malaya yang bermula pada tahun 1956 telah menjadi pemangkin kepada perluasan skop pengumpulan data dan penyusunan statistik negara pada ketika itu. Rancangan Lima Tahun yang kedua telah memberi fokus kepada peningkatan taraf hidup rakyat luar bandar dengan membuka lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan, pendidikan, kesihatan dan perumahan yang lebih sempurna. Bagi merealisasikan perancangan negara ini, maklumat sangat diperlukan sehingga mendorong kepada pengumpulan perangkaan tenaga buruh, perlombongan, pembinaan dan perkhidmatan.



Anggota Jabatan sedang menemuramah responden
An enumerator interviewing respondent



Borang Pungutan Harga Pengguna
Consumer Price Collection's form

The first Five-Year Plan of Malaya in 1956 was a catalyst for the expansion of data collection and compilation of national statistics. As for the second Five-Year Plan, the focus was on improving the standard of living of the rural population by way of providing more job opportunities, education, health and better housing facilities. Data in the field of labour force, mining, construction and services were much needed to realise the national development plans.



Penghitung sedang menemuramah responden
Enumerator interviewing respondent



Anggota Jabatan sedang membuat pungutan harga
Collection of prices by the Department's staff

Chronology

History of Data Collection:

- 1974 • The Labour Force Survey using a fixed reference period was conducted.

The report on the Census of selected Industries 1971 & 1972, Peninsular Malaysia was published.
- 1975 • The report on the Census of Professional and Institutional Establishments (Private Sector) 1971 & 1972, Peninsular Malaysia was published.
- 1977 • The Department conducted the first Agricultural Census.
- 1980 • The Population and Housing Census was conducted.
- 1981 • The first Migration Survey covering Peninsular Malaysia was carried out as a module of the Labour Force Survey.
- 1987 • Basic Amenity Module was included in HIS and the survey was known as the Household Income/Basic Amenities Survey.
- 1990 • The State Branch managed the household frame.
- 1991 • The Population and Housing Census was conducted.
- 1992 • The Migration Survey was conducted by rounds approach.
- 1993 • With effect from 1993/94, the Household Expenditure Survey was conducted once in every five years.
- 1994 • The Distributive Trade (DT) Census for reference year 1993 was conducted.
- 1998 • The first Compendium of Environment Statistics was published.
- 1999 • The first quarterly Labour Force Statistics was disseminated.

The first Public Opinion Survey of Highway Toll Project was conducted.
- 2000 • The Population and Housing Census was conducted.

The Department was awarded the MS ISO 9002:1994 for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of Consumer Price Index (CPI) as well as Other Consumer Price Statistics (SHPL).
- 2001 • The Economic Census for reference year 2000 was conducted.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics was released.

Leading, Coincident and Lagging Indices were published.

Kronologi

Sejarah Pengumpulan Data:

- 2003 • Projek khas *Productivity Investment Climate Survey (PICS)* pertama kali dilaksanakan dengan kerjasama *World Bank*.

Pelaksanaan Kajian Kandungan Pengetahuan dalam sektor ekonomi utama di Malaysia (MyKe).

- 2004 • Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh dilaksanakan secara bulanan bagi mengeluarkan indikator tenaga buruh bulanan di peringkat nasional.

- 2005 • Banci Pertanian kali kedua dijalankan oleh Jabatan dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani.

Banci *Baseline* Pertubuhan dan Enterpris yang pertama dilaksanakan.

- 2006 • Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi tahun rujukan 2005, termasuk Industri Pertanian dan Pembalakan yang pertama kali dijalankan.

Penyiasatan Khas Perbelanjaan Modal 2005 julung kali diadakan.

Penyiasatan Khas Akaun Negara Muktamad (PKANM) 2005 pertama kali dilaksanakan bagi tujuan penyusunan Akaun Negara Muktamad (FNA) 2005.

- 2007 • Pelaksanaan Penyiasatan Integriti Nasional yang pertama.

Pelaksanaan Penyiasatan Gaji dan Upah yang pertama dijalankan sebagai sebahagian daripada Modul PTB.

- 2008 • Penyiasatan *International Investment Position (IIP)* dilaksanakan pertama kalinya secara bersama dengan Bank Negara Malaysia.

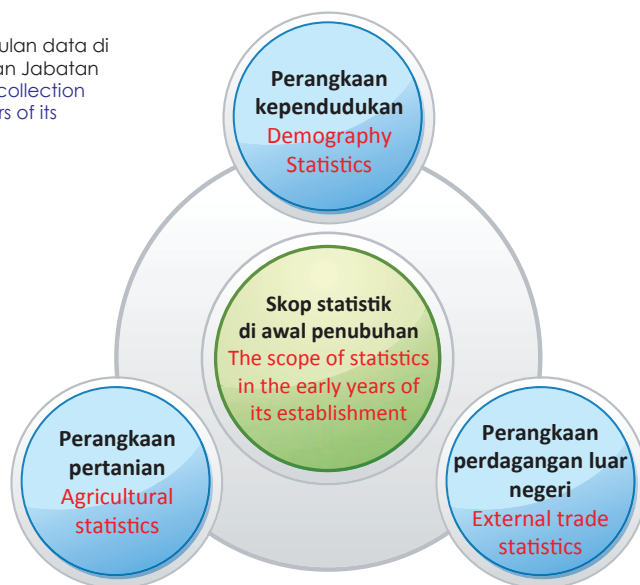
Jabatan menerima pengiktirafan MS ISO 9001:2000 untuk skop pengumpulan, pemprosesan, pentafsiran dan penyebaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) serta Statistik Harga Pengguna Lain (SHPL), Statistik Pembuatan Bulanan (SPB), Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) serta Statistik Pembuatan Bulanan Lain (SPBL) dan Statistik Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (SPTB).

Sehingga 2008, Jabatan telah melaksanakan 66 banci, penyiasatan dan penyusunan yang melibatkan aktiviti ekonomi, isi rumah dan pungutan harga. Jabatan telah mengeluarkan statistik rasmi bagi sektor ekonomi dan sektor sosial demografi. Jumlah penerbitan berkala yang dikeluarkan adalah seperti berikut:

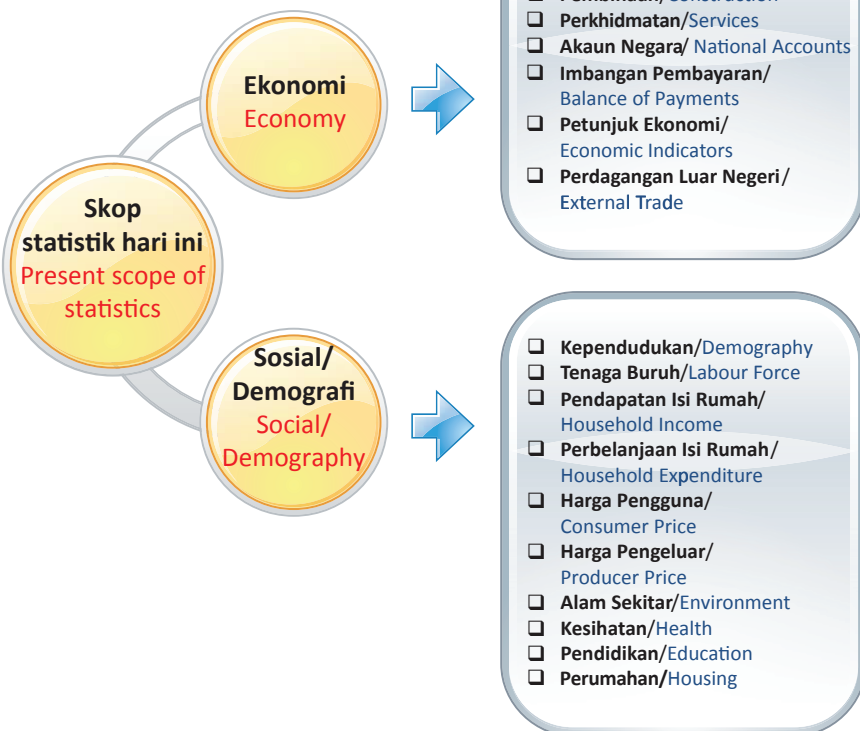
Kekerapan	Bilangan
Bulanan	: 17
Suku Tahunan	: 4
Setengah Tahun	: 1
Tahunan/5 Tahun/10 Tahun	: 50
Lain-lain	: 16

Perluasan bidang pengumpulan data terus berkembang selaras dengan polisi dan perancangan pembangunan kerajaan. Pelaksanaan Dasar Ekonomi Baru yang diterjemahkan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kedua memberi fokus kepada membasmi kemiskinan dan menyusun semula masyarakat. Pada ketika inilah penyiasatan pendapatan isi rumah yang mengeluarkan statistik pendapatan isi rumah dan kadar kemiskinan dilaksanakan. Sehingga kini, selepas 60 tahun penubuhannya, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah meliputi 66 aktiviti pengumpulan dan penyusunan statistik yang mencakupi hampir semua bidang ekonomi dan sosial.

Skop pengumpulan data di awal penubuhan Jabatan
Scope of data collection in the early years of its establishment



Skop pengumpulan data masa kini
Present scope of data collection



The expansion of data collection was aligned to the policy and government development plans. Implementation of the New Economic Policy as envisaged in the Second Malaysia Plan focused on poverty eradication and restructuring of society. At that time, the Household Income Survey which produced statistics on household income and poverty was conducted. After 60 years, the number of data collection and compilation activities increased to 66, encompassing almost the entire economic and social sectors.

Chronology

History of Data Collection:

2003 • A special project known as Productivity Investment Climate Survey (PICS) was the first survey conducted in collaboration with the World Bank.

The Malaysian Knowledge Content Survey (Myke) for key economic sectors was conducted.

2004 • Monthly Labour Force Survey was conducted to produce monthly indicators at national level.

2005 • The second Agriculture Census was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industries.

The first Baseline Census of Establishments and Enterprises was conducted.

2006 • The Economic Census for reference year 2005, which included Agriculture and Logging Industries for the first time was conducted.

The first Capital Stock Survey 2005 was conducted.

The Final National Accounts Special Survey (PKANM) 2005 was conducted for the compilation of Final National Accounts (FNA) 2005.

2007 • The first National Integrity Survey was conducted.

The first Salaries and Wages Survey as a module of Labour Force Survey was conducted.

2008 • The International Investment Position (IIP) Survey was the first survey conducted in collaboration with the Central Bank of Malaysia.

The Department was awarded the MS ISO 9001:2000 for collecting, processing, analysis and dissemination of Consumer Price Index (CPI) including other Consumer Prices Statistics (SHPL), Monthly Manufacturing Statistics (SPB), Industrial Production Index (IPP) including other Monthly Manufacturing Statistics (SPBL) and Labour Force Survey Statistics (SPTB).

As of 2008, the Department has undertaken 66 censuses, surveys and statistical compilation on economy, social demography statistics as well as price collection. The Department published the following statistical reports:

Periodicity	Number
Monthly	: 17
Quarterly	: 4
Half Yearly	: 1
Annual/Five Years/10 years	: 50
Others	: 16



PRODUK UTAMA JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BIL.	PENERBITAN BULANAN
1.	Buletin Perangkaan Bulanan, Malaysia
2.	Buletin Perangkaan Bulanan, Sarawak
3.	Buletin Perangkaan Bulanan, Sabah
4.	Perangkaan Getah Bulanan, Malaysia
5.	Perangkaan Pembuatan Bulanan, Malaysia
6.	Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian, Malaysia
7.	Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri Bulanan, Malaysia
8.	Indeks Harga Pengguna, Malaysia
9.	Siaran Khas 1 – Untuk Kerja-kerja Kejuruteraan Awam, Semenanjung Malaysia
10.	Siaran Khas 2 – Untuk Kerja-kerja Pembinaan Bangunan dan Struktur, Semenanjung Malaysia
11.	Siaran Khas 1 – Untuk Kerja-kerja Kejuruteraan Awam, Sabah dan Sarawak
12.	Siaran Khas 2 – Untuk Kerja-kerja Pembinaan Bangunan dan Struktur, Sabah dan Sarawak
13.	Siaran Khas 3 – Untuk Kerja-Kerja Mekanikal dan Elektrikal, Malaysia
14.	Ekonomi Malaysia Sepintas Lalu
15.	Penunjuk Ekonomi Malaysia – Indeks Pelopor, Serentak & Susulan
16.	Indeks Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Malaysia
17.	Indeks Harga Pengeluar, Malaysia

BIL.	PENERBITAN SUKU TAHUNAN
1.	Laporan Imbangan Pembayaran Suku Tahunan, Malaysia
2.	Akaun Negara Suku Tahunan – Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar, Malaysia
3.	Penyiasatan Perdagangan Edaran Suku Tahunan
4.	Penyiasatan Kecenderungan Perniagaan Suku Tahunan

BIL.	PENERBITAN SETENGAH TAHUN
1.	Penyiasatan Jangkaan Perniagaan Bagi Syarikat Berhad, Malaysia

BIL.	PENERBITAN TAHUNAN, 5 TAHUN SEKALI DAN 10 TAHUN SEKALI
1.	Buku Maklumat Perangkaan, Malaysia
2.	Buku Tahunan Perangkaan, Malaysia
3.	Buku Tahunan Perangkaan, Sabah
4.	Buku Tahunan Perangkaan, Sarawak
5.	Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia
6.	Laporan Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh, Malaysia
7.	Buletin Perangkaan Sosial, Malaysia
8.	Bank Data Negeri/Daerah, Malaysia
9.	Perangkaan Getah Tahunan, Malaysia
10.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Perkhidmatan Profesional
11.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Perkhidmatan Terpilih
12.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Perkhidmatan Pendidikan
13.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Perkhidmatan Kesihatan
14.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi, Malaysia
15.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi, Malaysia
16.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Penginapan
17.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Pertanian
18.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Pembalakan
19.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Pembinaan
20.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Pembuatan
21.	Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Teknologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi

22.	Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi
23.	Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Penginapan
24.	Penyiasatan Industri Pembuatan Tahunan, Malaysia
25.	Perangkaan Petroleum & Gas Asli, Malaysia
26.	Kompendium Perangkaan Alam Sekitar, Malaysia
27.	Akaun Pengagihan dan Penggunaan Pendapatan & Akaun Modal, Malaysia
28.	Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri – Jadual-jadual & Ringkasan, Malaysia
29.	Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri – Jadual-jadual & Ringkasan, Sabah
30.	Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri – Jadual-jadual & Ringkasan, Sarawak
31.	Laporan Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia
32.	Banci Perdagangan Edaran, Malaysia
33.	Banci Ekonomi Malaysia – Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian
34.	Jadual Input-Output, Malaysia
35.	Perangkaan Ekonomi Malaysia – Siri Masa
36.	Statistik Akaun Negara Muktamad, Malaysia
37.	Klasifikasi Standard Perindustrian Malaysia Ver. 1.0
38.	Klasifikasi Produk Mengikut Aktiviti Malaysia – MCPA
39.	Banci Pertanian Malaysia
40.	Banci Pertubuhan & Enterpris – Profil Enterpris Kecil dan Sederhana
41.	Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia – Edisi Khas
42.	Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia
43.	Kajian Semula Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun Antara Banci Mengikut Negeri, Malaysia
44.	Perangkaan Penting Siri Masa, Malaysia
45.	Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Semenanjung Malaysia
46.	Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Negeri/Strata, Malaysia
47.	Penunjuk Siri Masa Bank Data Negeri/Daerah – W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Perlis, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan dan Pulau Pinang
48.	Statistics Malaysia – Journal of The Department of Statistics, Malaysia
49.	Risalah Ciri-ciri Asas Penduduk Mengikut Daerah Pentadbiran
50.	Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa

BIL.	PENERBITAN BANCİ PENDUDUK DAN PERUMAHAN MALAYSIA
1.	Laporan Kiraan Permulaan
2.	Taburan Penduduk dan Ciri-ciri Asas Demografi
3.	Taburan Penduduk Mengikut kawasan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Mukim
4.	Ciri-ciri Pendidikan dan Sosial Penduduk
5.	Ciri-ciri Tempat Kediaman
6.	Ciri-ciri Ekonomi Penduduk
7.	Migrasi dan Taburan Penduduk
8.	Ciri-ciri Isi Rumah
9.	Laporan Am Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan, Malaysia
10.	Atlas Banci, Malaysia
11.	Siri Monograf No. 1 – Aliran Penuaan Penduduk Di Malaysia
12.	Siri Monograf No. 2 – Migrasi Dalam Di Malaysia
13.	Siri Monograf No. 3 – Orang Asli Di Semenanjung Malaysia
14.	Siri Monograf No. 4 – Perbandaran & Pertumbuhan Bandar Di Malaysia
15.	Data Siri Masa – Banci Penduduk & Perumahan
16.	Profil Penduduk Mengikut Kawasan Parlimen & Dewan Undangan Negeri, Malaysia

BIL.	PERKHIDMATAN PERANGKAAN
1.	Khidmat Rundingan Statistik

MAIN PRODUCTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

NO.	MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS
1.	Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Malaysia
2.	Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak
3.	Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Sabah
4.	Monthly Rubber Statistics, Malaysia
5.	Monthly Manufacturing Statistics, Malaysia
6.	Index of Industrial Production, Malaysia
7.	Monthly External Trade Statistics, Malaysia
8.	Consumer Price Index, Malaysia
9.	Special Release 1 – For Civil Engineering Works, Peninsular Malaysia
10.	Special Release 2 – For Building and Structural Works, Peninsular Malaysia
11.	Special Release 1 – For Civil Engineering Works, Sabah & Sarawak
12.	Special Release 2 – For Building Works and Structural, Sabah & Sarawak
13.	Special Release 3 – For Mechanical and Electrical Works, Malaysia
14.	The Malaysian Economy In Brief
15.	Malaysian Economic Indicators – Leading, Coincident & Lagging Indices
16.	External Trade Indices, Malaysia
17.	Producer Price Index, Malaysia

NO.	QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS
1.	Quarterly Balance of Payments Report, Malaysia
2.	Quarterly National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product, Malaysia
3.	Quarterly Survey of Distributive Trades
4.	Business Tendency Survey Report

NO.	HALF YEARLY PUBLICATIONS
1.	Business Expectations Survey of Limited Companies, Malaysia

NO.	ANNUAL, 5 YEARS, 10 YEARS PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS
1.	Statistics Handbook, Malaysia
2.	Yearbook of Statistics, Malaysia
3.	Yearbook of Statistics, Sabah
4.	Yearbook of Statistics, Sarawak
5.	Vital Statistics, Malaysia
6.	The Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia
7.	Social Statistics Bulletin, Malaysia
8.	State/District Data Bank, Malaysia
9.	Annual Rubber Statistics, Malaysia
10.	Economic Census Malaysia – Professional Services
11.	Economic Census Malaysia – Selected Services
12.	Economic Census Malaysia – Education Services
13.	Economic Census Malaysia – Health Services
14.	Economic Census Malaysia – Transport and Communications Services
15.	Economic Census Malaysia – Information and Communications Technology Services
16.	Economic Census Malaysia – Accommodation
17.	Economic Census Malaysia – Agriculture
18.	Economic Census Malaysia – Logging
19.	Economic Census Malaysia – Construction
20.	Economic Census Malaysia – Manufacturing
21.	Information and Communications Technology Services Statistics

22.	Transport and Communications Services Statistics
23.	Accommodation Services Statistics
24.	Annual Survey of Manufacturing Industries, Malaysia
25.	Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics, Malaysia
26.	Compendium of Environment Statistics, Malaysia
27.	Distribution and Use of Income Account and Capital Account, Malaysia
28.	External Trade Statistics – Table & Summaries, Malaysia
29.	External Trade Statistics – Tables & Summaries, Sabah
30.	External Trade Statistics – Tables & Summaries, Sarawak
31.	Report on The Household Expenditure Survey, Malaysia
32.	Census of Distributive Trades, Malaysia
33.	Economic Census Malaysia – Mining & Quarrying
34.	Input-Output Tables, Malaysia
35.	Malaysia Economic Statistics – Time Series
36.	Final National Accounts Statistics, Malaysia
37.	Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification – MSIC Ver. 1.0
38.	Malaysia Classification of Products by Activity – MCPA
39.	Agriculture Census, Malaysia
40.	Census of Establishments & Enterprises – Profile of Small and Medium Enterprises
41.	Vital Statistics Malaysia, Special Edition
42.	Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia
43.	Revised Intercensal Mid-Year Population Estimates by States, Malaysia
44.	Vital Statistics Time Series, Malaysia
45.	Abridged Life Tables, Peninsular Malaysia
46.	State/Stratum Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia
47.	State/District Data Bank Time Series Indicators – W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Perlis, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan and Pulau Pinang
48.	Statistics Malaysia – Journal of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia
49.	Basic Population Characteristics by Administrative Districts
50.	International Investment Position

NO.	POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PUBLICATIONS MALAYSIA
1.	Preliminary Count Report
2.	Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics
3.	Population Distribution By Local Authority Area and Mukims
4.	Education and Social Characteristics of the Population
5.	Characteristics of Living Quarters
6.	Economic Characteristics of the Population
7.	Migration and Population Distribution
8.	Household Characteristics
9.	General Report of the Population and Housing Census, Malaysia
10.	Census Atlas, Malaysia
11.	Monograph Series No. 1 – Population Ageing Trends in Malaysia
12.	Monograph Series No. 2 – Internal Migration in Malaysia
13.	Monograph Series No. 3 – Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia
14.	Monograph Series No. 4 – Urbanisation & Urban Growth in Malaysia
15.	Time Series Data – Population and Housing Census
16.	Population Profile by Parliament & Legislative Assembly Areas, Malaysia

NO.	STATISTICAL SERVICES
1.	Statistical Consultancy Services

Kronologi

Sejarah Perkembangan ICT:

- 1945 • Pengumpulan dan pengeluaran perangkaan perdagangan melalui sistem *hand-pick* diperkenalkan.
- 1954 • Pengumpulan dan pemprosesan data menggunakan *ICT tabulator* bersama-sama dengan *Key Punch Machine* (65 ruangan).
- 1957 • Memproses data dengan menggunakan sistem *Card Reader, Sorter* dan *Tabulator*.
- 1962 • Penggunaan mesin ICL kad 80 ruangan untuk memproses data.
- 1967 • Jabatan telah menukarkan pemprosesan data daripada mekanikal kepada elektronik dengan pemasangan komputer ICL 1902 di Ibu Pejabat Kuala Lumpur.
- Kerangka utama (*Main frame*) digunakan untuk melaksanakan tangkapan dan pemprosesan data, manakala laporan ralat disunting secara manual dan *hardcopy*.
- 1969 • Komputer ICL 1902 di Ibu Pejabat telah digantikan dengan komputer ICL 1904A yang mempunyai 96K *word store*.
- 1980 • Komputer ICL 1904A di Ibu Pejabat telah diganti dengan dua buah komputer ICL 2956 yang mempunyai memori 1.5 MB tiap-tiap satu.
- 1982 • Komputer ICL ME 29 yang mempunyai memori 512 KB telah dipasang di Pejabat Cawangan Sabah dan Sarawak.
- 1987 • Komputer ICL 2956 di Ibu Pejabat telah diganti dengan komputer IBM 4381 – P12 yang mempunyai memori 16 MB.
- Penggunaan komputer mikro diperkenalkan bagi kerja-kerja statistik di Jabatan.
- 1988 • Komputer ICL ME 29 di Pejabat Cawangan Sabah dan Sarawak telah diganti dengan komputer FUJITSU FACOM M730/6 yang mempunyai memori 9 MB.
- 1989 • Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) diperkenalkan untuk kegunaan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan.
- 1990 • Komputer IBM 4381-P12 di Ibu Pejabat diganti dengan komputer IBM 9121-190 yang mempunyai memori 64 MB.
- 1993 • Perisian *DBase IV* mula digunakan untuk memproses data perdagangan luar negeri secara *stand alone*.
- Kerja-kerja pengemaskinian rangka pertubuhan ekonomi untuk banci/ penyiasatan telah dilaksanakan secara bersepadu melalui Sistem Daftar Pusat (SIDAP) yang dibangunkan di kerangka utama. Sistem ini beroperasi serentak dengan Sistem *Common Directory*.

Sejarah Perkembangan ICT

Di awal penubuhan Jabatan Perangkaan, pengumpulan dan pemprosesan data dilakukan secara manual. Pengumpulan data perdagangan dan pertanian terus direkod dari transaksi harian dagangan. Pendekatan ini dikenali sebagai sistem *hand-pick*. Di antara tahun 1954-1958, teknik pemprosesan data perangkaan perdagangan mengalami perubahan melalui penggunaan *ICT tabulator* dan *Key Punch Machine* yang menggunakan kad 65 ruangan bagi mempercepatkan proses penjadualan dan pelaporan data perangkaan. Pada tahun 1962, penggunaan *ICT tabulator* dan *Key Punch Machine* ini telah mengalami perubahan teknologi ke arah mempertingkatkan pemprosesan data dengan penggunaan mesin ICL melalui kad 80 ruangan.

Pada tahun 1967, evolusi komputerisasi berubah kepada sistem kerangka utama. Sistem multi-dimensi ini bukan sahaja berupaya mempercepatkan proses kerja pada ketika itu, tetapi juga berupaya memproses kuantiti data yang besar. Penggunaan sistem ini telah melakar sejarah Jabatan Perangkaan sebagai agensi kerajaan yang pertama menggunakan sistem tersebut. Penggunaan sistem kerangka utama ini terus berkembang. Sehingga pertengahan 1980an, beberapa generasi sistem kerangka utama telah dipasang untuk meningkatkan keupayaan sistem sedia ada bersesuaian dengan kapasiti data yang diproses dan tuntutan data yang bertepatan masa oleh pengguna.

Kemajuan ICT yang berlaku di Jabatan Perangkaan pada ketika itu telah menjadikan Jabatan ini sebagai rujukan kepada pembangunan sistem oleh agensi kerajaan yang lain. Selain melahirkan pakar-pakar pembangunan aplikasi, infrastruktur ICT di Jabatan ini juga turut diguna oleh agensi kerajaan yang lain.

Y.A.B. Perdana Menteri Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj telah melancarkan *Electronics Computer Systems* yang telah dipasang di Jabatan Perangkaan, Kuala Lumpur pada 13 Februari 1967.



History on the Utilisation of ICT

In the early stages of its establishment, data collection and processing were done manually. External trade and agriculture data were transcribed directly from the daily transaction records of imports and exports. This approach was known as the hand-pick system. Between 1954-1958, the technique of data processing of external trade statistics underwent changes through the usage of ICT tabulator and Key Punch Machine. This machine used a 65 column card to expedite the tabulation and publication of statistics. In 1962, this technology was improved by using the ICL machine with 80 column card.

In line with computerisation, the main frame was used for data processing in 1967. At that time, this multi-dimensional system was not only capable of expediting data processing but also able to process a large volume of data. It is noted in history that the Department of Statistics was the first government agency to use this system. Since then, this system had been continuously upgraded and up to mid 1980's, a few generations of main frame systems were installed to cope with the increasing usage and users' demand for timely data.

With the advancement of ICT, DOS became the focal point for system development by other government agencies. Besides being able to produce experts in system development, the existing ICT infrastructure was also used by other government agencies.



Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj launched the Electronics Computer Systems at the Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur on 13 February 1967.

Chronology

History in ICT Development:

- 1945 • Hand-pick system was introduced in the collection and production of trade statistics.
- 1954 • Collection and processing of data using ICT tabulator and the Key Punch Machine (65 column).
- 1957 • Processing of data using Card Reader, Sorter and Tabulator.
- 1962 • Utilisation of ICL machine (80 column) for data processing.
- 1967 • The Department migrated from mechanical to electronic data processing following the installation of ICL 1902 computer in the Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur.

Main frame was used for data capture and processing, while error reports were edited manually in hardcopies.
- 1969 • ICL 1902 computer in the Headquarters was replaced by ICL 1904A model with the capacity of 96K word store.
- 1980 • ICL 1904A computer was later replaced with two units of ICL 2956 computers having a memory of 1.5 MB each.
- 1982 • ICL ME 29 computer with 512KB memory was installed in Sabah and Sarawak Branch Offices.
- 1987 • ICL 2956 computer in the Headquarters was replaced with IBM 4381-P12 which had a memory of 16 MB.

Micro computers were introduced for statistical work in the Department.
- 1988 • ICL ME 29 computer at Sabah and Sarawak Branch Offices were replaced with FUJITSU FACOM M730/6 with memory of 9 MB.
- 1989 • The Geographical Information System (GIS) was introduced for the Population and Housing Census.
- 1990 • IBM 4381-P12 computer in the Headquarters was replaced with IBM 9121-190 with memory of 64 MB.
- 1993 • Dbase IV software was used in processing of external trade data using the stand alone system.

An integrated system for the updating of the census/survey frame of economic establishments was implemented through the Central Registry System (SIDAP) in the main frame. This system is operated simultaneously with the Common Directory System.

Kronologi

Sejarah Perkembangan ICT:

- 1994 ➤ Prosesan data berkomputer telah bermula di Pejabat Cawangan Negeri.
- 1995 ➤ Sistem SIDAP telah dibangunkan dalam Perisian DBase IV dan diperluaskan ke Cawangan Negeri. Maklumat yang telah dikemaskini oleh Cawangan Negeri dihantar melalui disket dan dimuat turun ke komputer mikro di Bahagian Perindustrian.
- 1996 ➤ SIDAP-LAN telah dibangunkan dalam versi persekitaran rangkaian setempat (LAN), yang menghubungkan Bahagian Perindustrian dengan semua bahagian di bawah sektor Perdagangan dan Perindustrian di Ibu Pejabat dan juga Cawangan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. Bagi Cawangan Negeri lain, sistem SIDAP-LAN masih dalam versi *stand alone* sepanjang tempoh 1996 hingga 2001.
- 1997 ➤ Sistem Pangkalan Data Rangka Banci (SPDRB) telah diwujudkan bagi menguruskan rangka isi rumah secara berpusat. Sistem ini menggunakan perisian Dbase IV sebagai satu sistem yang *stand alone*.

E-mel melalui JARING mula diperkenalkan untuk kemudahan komunikasi.
- 1998 ➤ Laman web Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dibangunkan dengan menggunakan perisian Windows seperti HTML, PHP, MySQL dan Dreamweaver MX.
- 2001 ➤ Sistem SIDAP-WAN (Wide Area Network) mula dibangunkan bagi menggantikan SIDAP-LAN. Ia merupakan sistem dalam talian yang pertama di semua Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri.

Pembangunan sistem SPDRB telah dipertingkatkan dengan pertukaran platform dari Dbase IV ke Microsoft Access dan sistem ini menggunakan data Banci 2000 sebagai data asas.
- 2003 ➤ SPDRB dipertingkatkan dan diperluaskan daripada *stand alone* ke sistem rangkaian.

SIDAP-WAN diperluaskan ke seluruh Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri.
- 2005 ➤ Teknologi *Intelligent Character Recognition* (ICR) telah diperkenalkan bagi pemprosesan data.

Program komputerisasi Jabatan Perangkaan terus berkembang sejajar dengan kemajuan ICT dan tuntutan pengguna. Perkembangan peranan Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri dalam kerja penjadualan dan pemprosesan berkomputer telah menyaksikan perubahan sistem pemprosesan berasaskan kerangka utama kepada penggunaan komputer mikro. Bermula dengan sistem komputer mikro *stand alone* pada akhir tahun 1980an kepada persekitaran rangkaian setempat (LAN) pada tahun 1990an dan seterusnya berkembang kepada *Wide Area Network* (WAN) pada tahun 2001.

Penggunaan ICT bukan sahaja terbatas kepada kerja pemprosesan dan penjadualan, malah bidang pengumpulan data juga turut sama berkembang. Pelaksanaan temu duga menggunakan telefon telah diperkenalkan pada tahun 1998 melalui Pungutan Harga Pengguna. Seterusnya, melalui perkembangan ICT, pengisian soal selidik secara *e-Survey* telah diperkenalkan. Bermula tahun 2008, *Personal Digital Assistant* (PDA) telah digunakan bagi mempercepatkan dan mempermudah Pungutan Harga Pengguna dan seterusnya kepada penyiasatan yang lain dalam masa terdekat.



Mesin *Intelligent Character Recognition* (ICR) sedang digunakan
Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) machine in use



Kerangka utama di Jabatan
Department's main frame

The Department's computerisation programme continued to expand in line with the progress of ICT as well as users' demand. The expansion of the functions of the State Offices in terms of data processing and tabulation resulted in the migration from main frame to PC based. Starting from the stand alone micro computer system at the end of 1980's, the Department moved to the Local Area Network (LAN) system in 1990's and expanded to the Wide Area Network (WAN) in 2001.

The usage of ICT was not only limited to data processing and tabulation but it was also used in data collection. The interview via telephone was introduced in 1998 for the collection of consumer prices. With the advancement of ICT, the web based data collection i.e. e-Survey was used. Commencing 2008, the Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) was used to expedite and facilitate the collection of consumer prices and its usage will be extended to other surveys in the near future.



Tangkapan data
Data capture



Penggunaan teknologi ICT di Jabatan
Usage of ICT in the Department

Chronology

History in ICT Development:

- 1994 • Computerised data processing commenced in the State Branches.
- 1995 • SIDAP, which was developed using Dbase IV, was extended to State Offices. The updated information was sent by the State Offices using diskettes and then downloaded into micro computer at the Industries Division.
- 1996 • SIDAP-LAN was developed in local area network (LAN) version to connect the Industries Division with other divisions under the Trade and Industry Sector in the Headquarters and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur Branch. For the other State Branches, this system was still in stand alone version for the period of 1996 to 2001.
- 1997 • SPDRB system was developed to manage the household frame in a centralised manner. This stand alone system used Dbase IV software.

E-mail facilities using JARING was introduced to facilitate communication.
- 1998 • The Department of Statistics website was developed using Windows platform namely HTML, PHP, MySQL and Dreamweaver MX .
- 2001 • The SIDAP-WAN (Wide Area Network) system was developed to replace SIDAP-LAN. It was the first on-line system used in all state offices.

SPDRB was upgraded to suit changes in the platform from Dbase IV to Microsoft Access and this system used the 2000 Census data as the base.
- 2003 • SPDRB was upgraded from stand alone to networking system.

SIDAP-WAN was extended to all State Offices.
- 2005 • Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) was introduced for data processing.

Kronologi

Sejarah Perkembangan ICT:

- 2006 ➤ Pangkalan data EKS telah dibangunkan.
- 2007 ➤ Penggunaan GIS sepenuhnya dalam pemetaan diperkembangkan ke seluruh JP Negeri bagi penyediaan peta blok penghitungan.
- 2008 ➤ Keupayaan laman web Jabatan telah dipertingkatkan.
PDA digunakan untuk memungut harga.

National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems (NEWSS) mula dibangunkan untuk meningkatkan penyampaian perkhidmatan perangkaan melalui ICT.

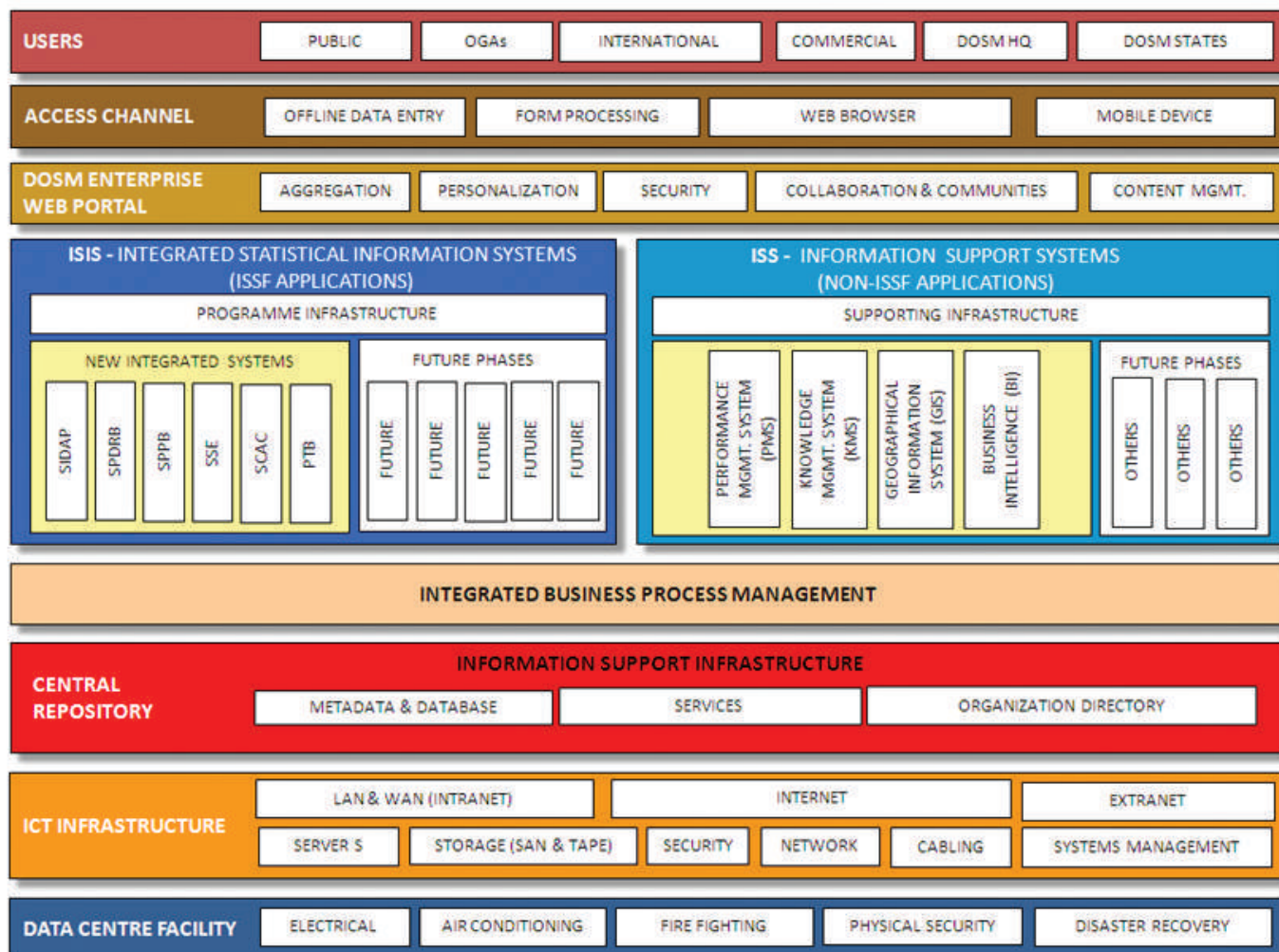
Penyiasatan kaedah web-based (e-Survey) diperkenalkan.
- 2009 ➤ mySMS diperkenalkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan mengorak langkah baru dalam mengintegrasikan keseluruhan sistem komputerisasi yang terdapat di Jabatan. Kajian menyeluruh yang bermula pada tahun 2006 telah melibatkan persepaduan semua proses kerja yang dilaksanakan dan ini telah menghasilkan satu sistem bersepadu yang dikenali sebagai *National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems* (NEWSS). Sistem yang berteraskan repositori berpusat ini bertujuan untuk:

- i) Menyeragam, menyatu dan menambahbaik sistem/aplikasi sedia ada bagi menyokong keperluan strategik dan operasi Jabatan Perangkaan;
- ii) Mempermudah, memperkemas dan mempercepatkan proses penyebaran data statistik;
- iii) Membentuk *integrated business process management* yang mematuhi piawai statistik bertaraf antarabangsa; dan
- iv) Mewujudkan pusat repositori yang membolehkan dan memudahkan perkongsian data di antara Jabatan Perangkaan dan agensi-agensi kerajaan lain.

Pelaksanaan fasa 1 NEWSS telah bermula dari tahun 2008 dan akan berakhir pada Mac 2010. Dengan terlaksananya NEWSS ini, Jabatan Perangkaan sekali lagi akan melakar sejarah baru dalam ICT sebagai pusat sehati maklumat perangkaan.

Phase 1 : National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems (NEWSS) - High Level Architecture



The Department has taken new initiatives to integrate the different system applications in the Department. In this context, a thorough study was conducted in 2006 with regards to the consolidation of all workflow processes. This resulted in the development of an integrated computerised system known as the National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems (NEWSS). The system, which uses a central database, serves the following purposes:

- i) To standardise, consolidate and improve the existing system/application to support the strategic requirement and the operation of Department of Statistics;
- ii) To simplify, improve and expedite the process of statistical data dissemination;
- iii) To develop an integrated business process management that adheres to international statistical standards; and
- iv) To build up a central repository to facilitate data sharing between the Department of Statistics and other government agencies.

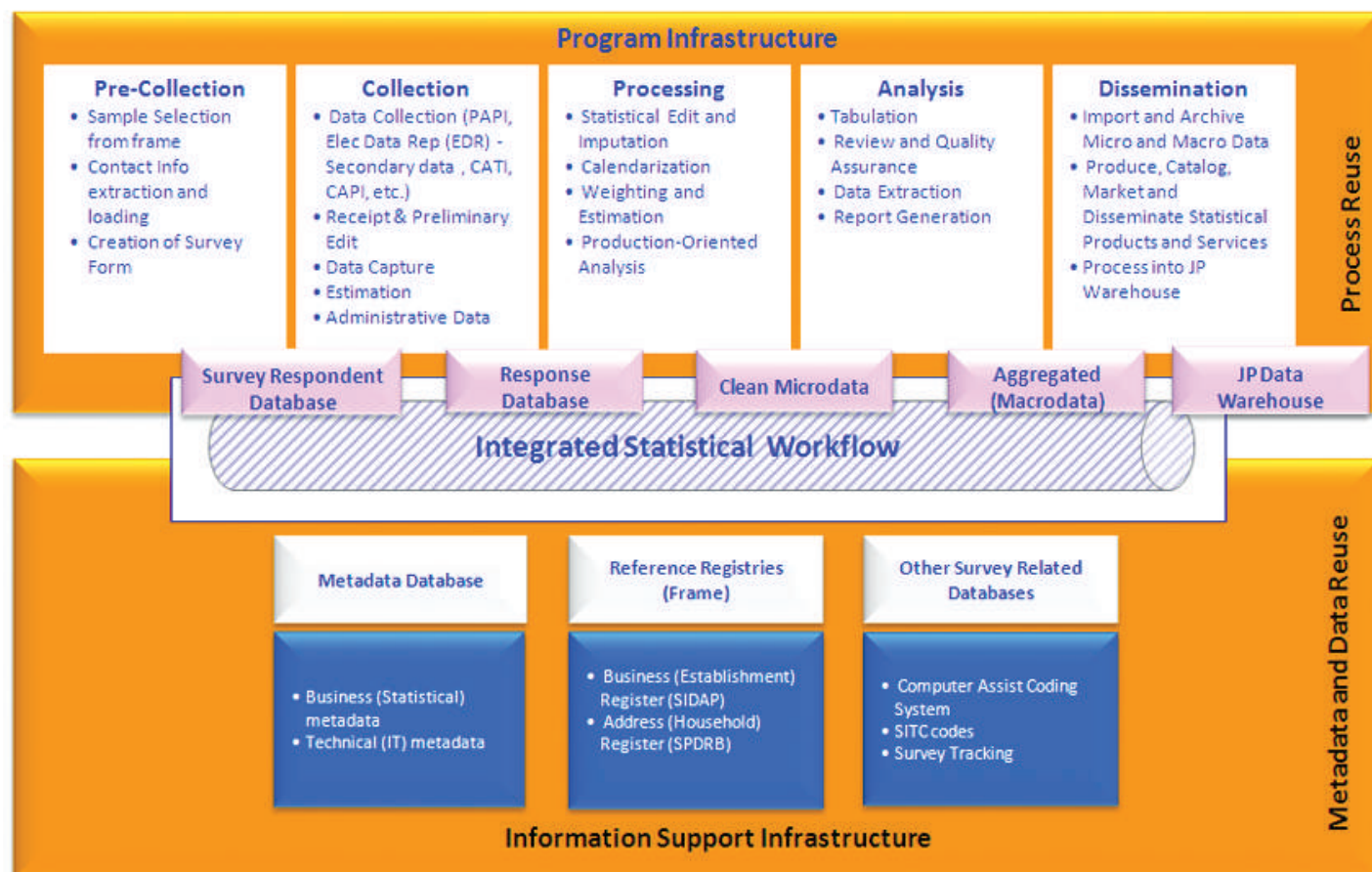
The implementation of the first phase of NEWSS began in 2008 and will end in March 2010. This completion, marks another milestone in the history of ICT in the Department of Statistics as a one stop centre for statistical information.

Chronology

History in ICT Development:

- 2006 • SME database was developed.
- 2007 • GIS was extensively used in all the State Offices for the preparation of enumeration block maps.
- 2008 • The Department's website was upgraded.
- PDA was used in the collection of prices.
- The National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems (NEWSS) was developed to enhance the statistical delivery system using ICT.
- Web-based survey (e-Survey) was first introduced.
- 2009 • mySMS was introduced.

Integrated Statistical Systems Framework (ISSF) - Systems Structure





Peneraju
The Leaders

BAB

2

CHAPTER



Peneraju

The Leaders

Pendaftar Statistik: **The Registrar of Statistics:**

1. D. Sturrock, DY.
2. H. L. Barnett

Ketua Perangkawan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu: **Chief Statistician, Federation of Malaya:**

1. H. Fell
2. C.H. Harvie

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia: **Chief Statistician, Malaysia:**

1. Datuk Ramesh Chander
(1 Januari 1966 - 31 Disember 1977)
2. Dato' Khoo Teik Huat
(18 Mei 1978 - 14 Disember 1992)
3. Khoo Soo Gim
(15 Disember 1992 - 15 September 1995)
4. Dato' Shaari b. Abdul Rahman
(16 September 1995 - 19 September 2004)
5. Hj. Aziz b. Othman
(20 September 2004 - 2 Disember 2005)
6. Dato' Hjh. Normah bt. Mohd Aris
(3 Disember 2005 - 2 Oktober 2007)
7. Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof
(3 Oktober 2007 -)



Datuk Ramesh Chander (1 Januari 1966 – 31 Disember 1977)

Datuk Ramesh Chander telah memulakan karier di Biro Statistik, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 3 November 1958. Beliau merupakan anak Malaysia yang pertama dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 1 Januari 1966.

Semasa pentadbiran beliau, Jabatan merupakan agensi yang paling ke hadapan dalam penggunaan teknologi maklumat memandangkan Jabatan adalah yang pertama menggunakan komputer.

Semasa beliau memegang jawatan Ketua Perangkawan, Jabatan telah berhadapan dengan permintaan pelbagai data baru dan segera bagi penyediaan Rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun serta kekurangan tenaga kerja profesional. Jabatan mendapatkan bantuan teknikal luaran sebagai pelan serampang dua mata iaitu untuk menimba pengalaman daripada pakar antarabangsa yang berpengalaman dalam melaksanakan program kerja utama dan pemindahan pengetahuan. Penggunaan strategi ini telah membawa kepada pembentukan program UNDP TA bersepadu yang bernilai sejuta ringgit untuk memperkukuhkan kapasiti statistik. Model kapasiti statistik yang dibangunkan merupakan usaha perintis dan mendapat penghargaan serta dijadikan model oleh Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (UN) kepada negara lain seperti Iran dan Indonesia.

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Pesuruhjaya Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan yang pertama pada tahun 1970. Banci ini menggunakan teknologi pengimbasan untuk tangkapan data menjadikan Malaysia antara negara membangun yang berjaya mengaplikasikan teknologi ini. Di bawah kepimpinan beliau juga, Penyiasatan Selepas Banci (PSB) yang memungut data mengenai pendapatan, kesuburan dan tenaga buruh melalui pepadanan rekod bancian individu telah dijalankan. Ini bukan sahaja usaha perintis tetapi juga pencapaian yang signifikan. PSB menjadi asas metodologi yang digunakan oleh *World Bank* dalam kajian mengukur standard kependudukan, kaedah penyiasatan yang diguna pakai masa kini secara global.

Sepanjang 12 tahun beliau sebagai Ketua Perangkawan, beliau telah berjaya menggerakkan Jabatan sebagai agensi pengumpul data yang utama. Jabatan telah berkembang dengan pesat daripada 10 orang anggota profesional pada tahun 1964 kepada 100 orang pada tahun 1977.

Beliau bersara sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 31 Disember 1977 dan kemudiannya menyertai *World Bank*.

Datuk Ramesh Chander began his career in the Bureau of Statistics, Federation of Malaya on 3 November 1958. He was the first Malaysian to be appointed as the Chief Statistician on 1 January 1966.

During his administration, the Department was in the forefront in the use of information technology as it was the first in the country to install a computer.

The Department, during his tenure, faced enormous new and urgent data demands for the preparation of a new Five-Year Development Plan as well as shortage of professional staff. The Department embarked on external technical assistance with a two pronged plan namely to seek experienced international experts to implement key work programmes and at the same time engage in knowledge transfer. The adoption of this strategy led to the design of a million dollar integrated UNDP TA program for strengthening statistical capacity. This model for developing statistical capacity was the pioneering effort and was commended and replicated by the United Nations (UN) in a number of other countries such as Iran and Indonesia.

He was made the first Commissioner of Population and Housing Census in 1970. This census utilised scanning technology for data capture, making Malaysia one of a few developing countries that successfully employed this technology. He also successfully conducted the first Post Enumeration Survey (PES) that collected data on income, fertility and labour with a link to individual census records. This was not only a pioneering effort but marked a significant achievement. The PES itself was the foundation upon which the World Bank based its methodology for its living standards measurement studies, a survey tool now used globally.

Throughout the 12 years of his tenure as Chief Statistician, he successfully spearheaded the Department to become the main data collection agency. The Department expanded significantly from 10 professional staff in 1964 to 100 in 1977.

He retired as Chief Statistician on 31 December 1977 and later joined the World Bank.



Dato' Khoo Teik Huat (18 Mei 1978 – 14 Disember 1992)

Dato' Khoo Teik Huat mula berkhidmat di Biro Statistik, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 5 April 1961 dan dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 18 Mei 1978. Beliau meneruskan kesinambungan tugas Ketua Perangkawan sebelumnya dalam mengukuhkan sistem pengumpulan dan prosesan data perangkaan melalui penubuhan Jawatankuasa Pengguna Utama dan Jawatankuasa Pemandu Statistik. Kedua-dua jawatankuasa ini berperanan untuk menetapkan garis panduan, dasar serta keutamaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perangkaan.

Sebagai Ketua Perangkawan, beliau telah memperkenalkan Program Pengurusan Strategik Jabatan di mana segala program dan aktiviti Jabatan telah digariskan dan disasarkan pencapaiannya dalam Rancangan Korporat Jabatan (RKJ) untuk tahun 1988 hingga 1992. Untuk mempercepatkan kerja-kerja prosesan data, beliau telah memperluaskan peranan Cawangan Negeri dalam kerja-kerja berkaitan prosesan data, yang mana sebelum ini hanya terlibat dari segi pungutan data sahaja. Pendekatan ini telah mempertingkatkan keupayaan dan keberkesanan pengeluaran data dari sesuatu banci/penyiasatan yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.

Dari aspek pembangunan sumber manusia, beliau sering menekankan keperluan meningkatkan keupayaan dan kecekapan anggota bagi mencapai objektif Jabatan. Justeru, beliau telah meletakkan batu asas dalam pelaksanaan program latihan dalaman di kalangan warga Jabatan. Program latihan dalaman ini telah dilaksanakan secara berterusan mulai pertengahan tahun 1988. Di samping itu, beliau telah juga memperkenalkan Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) di Jabatan pada tahun 1989. Tujuan GIS diwujudkan adalah untuk melaksanakan aktiviti Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan bagi memuatkan data-data geografi yang berkaitan dengan geostatistik dan data pentadbiran.

Beliau telah menerima gelaran Dato' daripada Yang Dipertua Negeri Pulau Pinang pada 16 Julai 1991 berdasarkan sumbangan yang cemerlang kepada negara dan bersara pada 14 Disember 1992.

Dato' Khoo Teik Huat joined the Bureau of Statistics, Federation of Malaya on 5 April 1961 and was appointed the Chief Statistician on 18 May 1978. He continued the task of his predecessor in consolidating and strengthening the collection and processing of statistical data through the establishment of the Main User Committee and the Statistics Steering Committee. These two committees played an important role in determining the guidelines, policies and priorities of statistical activities.

During his tenure as Chief Statistician, he introduced the Strategic Management Programme which outlined the activities, programmes and targets in the Corporate Plan for the period 1988 to 1992. The functions of the State Branches which were confined to data collection at that time were expanded to include data processing. This approach enhanced the capability and effectiveness of the production of surveys/censuses data undertaken by the Department.

In human resource development, he emphasised the need to upgrade the capabilities and competencies of the staff in achieving the Department's objectives. He succeeded in laying the foundation for the in-house training programmes beginning mid 1988. Meanwhile, the Geographical Information System (GIS) was introduced in 1989. The objective of GIS is to cater for the needs of the Population and Housing Census with regards to geographical data, in particular geo-statistics and administrative data.

Due to his remarkable contribution, he was awarded the title Dato' by the Yang Dipertua Negeri Pulau Pinang on 16 July 1991 and he retired on 14 December 1992.





Khoo Soo Gim

(15 Disember 1992 – 15 September 1995)

Khoo Soo Gim memulakan karier sebagai Perangkawan di Biro Statistik, Malaysia pada 1 Oktober 1963. Seterusnya beliau dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 15 Disember 1992.

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Penolong Pesuruhjaya Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan pada tahun 1980 dan 1991. Sebagai Ketua Perangkawan, Encik Khoo menyambung tanggungjawab beliau sebagai Pesuruhjaya Banci dan meneruskan penyediaan laporan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 1991.

Beliau telah menyambung Program Pengurusan Strategik melalui pengeluaran Rancangan Korporat Jabatan (RKJ) kedua untuk tempoh 1993 hingga 1997.

Di bawah pentadbiran beliau juga, Sistem Daftar Pusat (SIDAP) yang merupakan sistem bersepadu direktori berpusat telah dibangunkan untuk melengkapkan rangka pertubuhan dan enterpris. Pada masa yang sama, sistem prosesan data secara berkomputer telah diperkenalkan di Cawangan Negeri yang mana sebelum ini data diproses di Ibu Pejabat.

Encik Khoo bersara pada 15 September 1995 dan kemudian dilantik sebagai Ahli Lembaga Pengarah, Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam dari Januari 1996 sehingga Januari 2001.

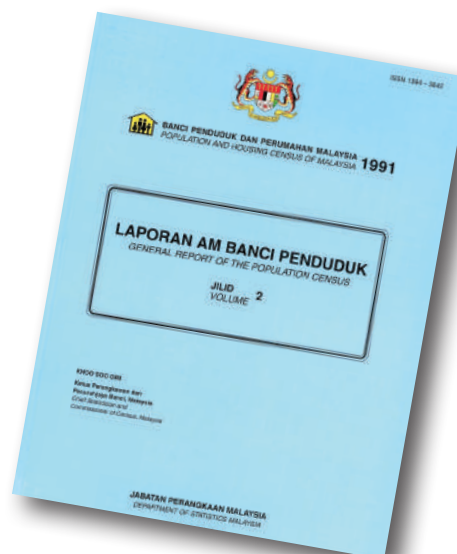
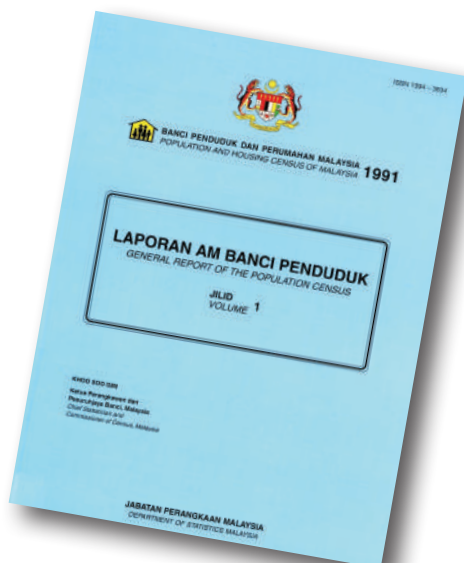
Khoo Soo Gim began his career as a Statistician in the Bureau of Statistics, Malaysia on 1 October 1963. On 15 December 1992, he was appointed as the Chief Statistician.

He was appointed as the Assistant Commissioner for the Population and Housing Censuses in 1980 and 1991 respectively. Being the Chief Statistician, Mr. Khoo assumed the responsibility of Commissioner of Census and continued the work on the report of the Population and Housing Census 1991.

He continued the Strategic Management Programme by introducing the second Corporate Plan for the period of 1993 to 1997.

Under his leadership, the Central Registry System (SIDAP) which is an integrated central directory system was developed to further enhance the frame of establishments and enterprises. At the same time, the computerised data processing system was introduced in the State Branches. Prior to this all data processing was carried out at the Headquarters.

Mr. Khoo retired on 15 September 1995 and was later appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Service Commission from January 1996 until January 2001.





Dato' Shaari b. Abdul Rahman (16 September 1995 – 19 September 2004)

Dato' Shaari b. Abdul Rahman memulakan karier sebagai Perangkawan pada 1 Mei 1971. Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan yang keempat mulai 16 September 1995.

Di antara daya usaha yang dipelopori beliau adalah memperkukuhkan perkhidmatan Jabatan melalui pengukuhan peranan Jabatan Negeri sebagai 'Barisan Hadapan' dalam pengumpulan data. Beliau juga memperkenalkan penggunaan ICT dalam prosesan dan penghantaran data secara *online* melalui *File Transfer Protocol* (FTP) daripada JP Negeri ke Ibu Pejabat. Pada tahun 1995, penggunaan SIDAP telah dipertingkatkan dan disesuaikan penggunaannya ke JP Negeri.

Di bawah pentadbiran beliau, selaras dengan perkembangan teknologi maklumat, Sistem Pangkalan Data Rangka Banci (SPDRB) telah dibangunkan. Hasil dorongan dan sokongan beliau, laman web Jabatan telah dibangunkan. Laman web Jabatan telah memenangi tempat pertama dalam Pertandingan Laman Web Terbaik sempena sambutan Hari Kualiti Jabatan Perdana Menteri 2001 dan merupakan salah satu pemenang dalam *Top 20 Best Government Websites* 2000 dan 2001. Jabatan juga telah disenaraikan sebagai salah satu daripada lima laman web terbaik dalam Anugerah Internet Malaysia.

Dalam tahun 2000, di bawah pimpinan beliau, Jabatan telah dianugerahkan MS ISO 9002:1994 bagi perkhidmatan berkualiti untuk pengumpulan, pemprosesan, pentafsiran dan penyebaran Indeks Harga Pengguna dan Statistik Harga Pengguna Lain.

Selepas persaraan beliau pada 19 September 2004, beliau meneruskan khidmat sebagai Penasihat kepada Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri berkaitan bidang statistik. Pada masa kini, beliau merupakan Ahli Lembaga Pengarah kepada empat anak syarikat FELCRA.

Beliau dikurniakan Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (D.P.M.P) yang membawa gelaran Dato' pada 19 April 2000.

Dato' Shaari b. Abdul Rahman assumed his career as a Statistician on 1 May 1971 and was appointed the fourth Chief Statistician effective 16 September 1995.

Among the initiatives undertaken by him was to strengthen the role of the State Branches as Front Liners in data collection. He also introduced the usage of ICT in the processing and online transfer of data via *File Transfer Protocol* (FTP) between the DOS State Offices and Headquarters. In 1995, SIDAP was upgraded and customised to the DOS State Offices.

In line with advancement in technology, during his tenure, the Census Frame Database System (SPDRB) was developed. He encouraged and supported the development of the Department's website. The website won the first place in the Best Website Competition in conjunction with the Prime Minister's Department Quality Day 2001 celebration and was also one of the winners in the *Top 20 Best Government Websites* 2000 and 2001 respectively. The Department also won the top five ranking in the Malaysia Internet Award.

In 2000, under his stewardship, the Department was awarded MS ISO 9002:1994 for its quality services in the collection, processing, interpretation and dissemination of Consumer Price Index and Other Consumer Price Statistics.

Upon his retirement on 19 September 2004, he continued to serve as an advisor of statistics to the Minister in the Prime Minister's Department. Currently, he sits on the Board of Directors of four subsidiaries of FELCRA.

He was bestowed the Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (D.P.M.P) which carried the title Dato' on 19 April 2000.



Hj. Aziz b. Othman

(20 September 2004 – 2 Disember 2005)

Hj. Aziz b. Othman telah memulakan perkhidmatan di Jabatan Perangkaan sebagai Perangkawan pada 1 April 1973. Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 20 September 2004.

Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991 bagi negeri Sabah dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Dalam tahun 2002, beliau telah mengetuai penyiasatan *Productivity Investment Climate Survey (PICS)* dengan kerjasama Bank Dunia dan Unit Perancang Ekonomi.

Pada tahun 2005, Jabatan telah dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menjalankan Banci Pertanian dan beliau telah dilantik sebagai Pesuruhjaya Banci Pertanian untuk memantau operasi banci tersebut. Pada tempoh yang sama, beliau telah diamanahkan untuk melaksanakan Banci Baseline Pertubuhan dan Enterpris.

Beliau telah memulakan usaha untuk penstrukturan semula Jabatan dengan kerjasama Bank Negara Malaysia yang kemudiannya dikenali sebagai PERKASA STATS. Semasa pentadbiran beliau, Rancangan Korporat ketiga meliputi tempoh 2004 hingga 2009 telah dihasilkan.

Selepas persaraan beliau pada 2 Disember 2005, beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Pakar Runding untuk Pasukan Petugas bagi mengkaji semula peranan dan fungsi Jabatan Perangkaan. Beliau telah memegang jawatan tersebut untuk tempoh dua tahun.

Hj. Aziz b. Othman began his career with the Department of Statistics on 1 April 1973 as a Statistician. He was promoted to the post of Chief Statistician on 20 September 2004.

He was appointed the Deputy Commissioner for the Population and Housing Census 1991 for the state of Sabah and the Federal Territory of Labuan. In 2002, he led the undertaking of the Productivity Investment Climate Survey (PICS) in collaboration with the World Bank and the Economic Planning Unit.

In 2005, the Department was tasked to carry out the Agriculture Census, and he was made the Commissioner to oversee the operations of the census. During the same period, he was also entrusted the responsibility to carry out the Baseline Census of Establishments and Enterprises.

He initiated the work on the restructuring of the Department in collaboration with the Central Bank of Malaysia which was later known as PERKASA STATS. During his tenure, the third Corporate Plan, covering the period 2004 to 2009, was materialised.

Upon his retirement on 2 December 2005, he was appointed the Chief Consultant of the Task Force to review the role and functions of the Department of Statistics. He held the post for a period of two years.





Dato' Hj. Normah bt. Mohd Aris **(3 Disember 2005 – 2 Oktober 2007)**

Dato' Hj. Normah bt. Mohd Aris mula berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan pada 14 November 1974. Beliau menjadi wanita pertama yang menjawat jawatan Ketua Perangkawan apabila dilantik ke jawatan berkenaan pada 3 Disember 2005.

Bersesuaian dengan perkembangan ICT, keupayaan dan kecekapan Jabatan dalam membekalkan data terus dipertingkatkan semasa kepimpinan beliau melalui pelancaran projek *ICT Strategic Planning (ISP)* Jabatan. Pada masa yang sama, lanjutan daripada Banci Baseline Pertubuhan dan Enterpris 2005, pangkalan data enterpris kecil dan sederhana telah dibangunkan.

Semasa menjadi peneraju Jabatan, beliau meneruskan pelaksanaan PERKASA STATS yang dimulakan oleh peneraju terdahulu.

Dalam merealisasikan misi Jabatan untuk melahirkan tenaga kerja yang kompeten dan terlatih, beliau menitikberatkan budaya pembelajaran berterusan di kalangan anggota. Semasa pentadbiran beliau, cadangan penubuhan Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia (ILSM) telah diluluskan di bawah Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan.

Pada tahun 2007, di bawah kepimpinan beliau, Jabatan telah berjaya mendapatkan kelulusan bagi penstrukturan semula Jabatan yang melibatkan pertambahan sebanyak 1,033 jawatan baru. Di samping pewujudan dua bahagian baru iaitu Bahagian Koordinasi Data dan Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Asas Tani, sebanyak 10 Pejabat Operasi telah ditambah di seluruh negara.

Beliau telah dikurniakan Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang (D.I.M.P) pada tahun 2006 yang membawa gelaran Dato'. Beliau telah menamatkan perkhidmatan sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 15 September 2006. Bagaimanapun, berdasarkan kepimpinan beliau yang cemerlang, perkhidmatan beliau dilanjutkan sehingga 2 Oktober 2007.

Dato' Hj. Normah bt. Mohd Aris joined the Department of Statistics on 14 November 1974. She was promoted to the post of Chief Statistician on 3 December 2005 and became the first woman to hold the post.

In line with the development in ICT and the Department's efforts to upgrade its efficiency in producing data, the Department's ICT Strategic Plan was launched during her tenure. At the same time, the interactive database on small and medium enterprises was developed ensuing the Baseline Census of Establishments and Enterprises in 2005.

Under her leadership, she continued to oversee the PERKASA STATS which was initiated by her predecessor.

In realising the Department's mission to have competent and skilled workforce, she embraced the culture of continuous learning among the staff. During her time, the proposal for a Statistical Training Institute (ILSM) was approved under the Ninth Malaysia Plan.

In 2007, under her stewardship, the restructuring of the Department was approved which saw an increase of 1,033 new posts. Besides the creation of two new divisions, namely the Data Coordination Division and the Agriculture and Agro-Based Statistics Division, there was an increase of 10 Operational Centres throughout the country.

She was bestowed the Darjah Indera Mahkota Pahang (D.I.M.P) in 2006, which carries the title Dato'. She retired on 15 September 2006. However, due to her remarkable leadership, her service was extended until 2 October 2007.



Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof (3 Oktober 2007 -)

Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof, Ketua Perangkawan masa kini, memulakan perkhidmatan di Jabatan Perangkaan pada 15 November 1976. Beliau telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Perangkawan pada 3 Oktober 2007.

Cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh beliau sebagai Ketua Perangkawan adalah membawa Jabatan ke tahap yang lebih tinggi bukan hanya untuk mencapai visi Jabatan tetapi mencapai harapan tertinggi di kalangan *stakeholders* di samping peningkatan permintaan daripada pengguna.

Hjh. Wan Ramlah selalu menekankan aspek kualiti bagi output dan produk Jabatan supaya menepati piawaian yang ditetapkan. Ini terbukti melalui penganugerahan sijil MS ISO 9001:2000 kepada Jabatan pada November 2008 bagi tiga proses utama. Selaras dengan usaha kerajaan untuk meningkatkan sistem penyampaian, beliau menekankan pentingnya pelaksanaan dan pemantauan melalui Petunjuk Prestasi Utama (KPI) Jabatan.

Dalam pemodenan sistem penyampaian, projek *ICT Strategic Plan* telah direalisasikan melalui pelaksanaan projek *National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems* (NEWSS). Beliau juga telah memperkenalkan penggunaan *Personal Digital Assistant* (PDA) dan e-Survey untuk pengumpulan data. Dalam usaha untuk meningkatkan sistem penyampaian, dua pangkalan data interaktif berkaitan SME dan pertanian telah dibangunkan manakala pangkalan data bagi alam sekitar masih dalam pembangunan.

Beliau percaya kejayaan Jabatan juga bergantung pada tenaga kerja yang kompeten dan mahir. Penubuhan Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia (ILSM) turut menyumbang kepada program pembangunan modal insan di Jabatan.

Beliau turut menggalakkan penyertaan pegawai dalam seminar, bengkel dan mesyuarat peringkat antarabangsa bukan hanya untuk meningkatkan imej Jabatan tetapi juga memperluaskan rangkaian jaringan di kalangan komuniti statistik antarabangsa. Di peringkat kebangsaan, Jabatan telah menyertai Anugerah Kualiti Perdana Menteri dan Konvensyen Kumpulan Meningkatkan Mutu Kerja. Jabatan juga telah memenangi pertandingan Pejabat Terbaik dan Keceriaan Pejabat yang dianjurkan oleh Jabatan Perdana Menteri.

Sebagai peneraju Jabatan, beliau komited dalam melaksanakan visi dan misi Jabatan untuk menjadi sebuah organisasi statistik yang terbilang di dunia dengan komitmen dan sokongan daripada anggota Jabatan.

Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof, the present Chief Statistician, started her career in the Department of Statistics on 15 November 1976. She was appointed Chief Statistician on 3 October 2007.

Her main challenge as the Chief Statistician is to bring the Department to greater heights not only in achieving the vision of the Department but to meet the greater expectations of the stakeholders as well as the increasing demand of the users.

Hjh. Wan Ramlah always emphasises on the quality aspects of the Department's output and products so as to meet the required standards. This was evidenced when the Department was awarded the MS ISO 9001:2000 certification in November 2008 for three core businesses. In line with the government's efforts to improve the delivery system, she focuses on the implementation and monitoring of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the Department.

In modernising the delivery system, the ICT Strategic Plan (ISP) project is realised through the implementation of the National Enterprise-Wide Statistical Systems (NEWSS). She also introduces the use of the Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) and the e-Survey for data collection. In the efforts to improve the delivery system, two interactive databases on SMEs and agriculture have been developed while the development of the environment database is in the pipeline.

She believes that the success of the Department hinges on its competent and skilled human capital. The setting up of the Statistical Training Institute (ILSM) further supports the capacity building programmes of the Department.

She encourages active participation of officers at international seminars, workshops and meetings not only to uplift the image of the Department at international level but also to establish networking channels among the international statistical community. In the local arena, the Department participates in the Prime Minister's Quality Award and The Quality Control Circle Convention. The Department also won in the competitions of Lively and Best Office organised by the Prime Minister's Department.

As a leader, she is committed to accomplish the vision and mission of the Department to be a leading statistical organisation internationally with the commitments and support of the staff.



Pengurusan Atasan
The Top Management

*Ke Arah
Kecemerlangan
Organisasi*

Towards Organisational Excellence

BAB

3

CHAPTER



Penetapan Matlamat

Selaku pengeluar statistik negara, Jabatan merealisasikan peranannya melalui visi dan misi bagi menghasilkan perkhidmatan statistik yang bertaraf antarabangsa.

Di awal penubuhannya, hala tuju Jabatan Perangkaan telah diperjelaskan melalui fungsinya yang termaktub di dalam *Statistics Ordinance* 1949. Pencapaian matlamat Jabatan pada ketika itu berasaskan kepada program jangka pendek melalui perancangan kerja tahunan. Selaras dengan perubahan semasa, cabaran globalisasi dan perkembangan teknologi serta keperluan pengguna yang mencabar telah mendorong Jabatan Perangkaan mewujudkan pelan strategi jangka panjang, seterusnya menghasilkan Rancangan Korporat Jabatan (RKJ) Lima Tahun yang bermula pada tahun 1988.

RKJ yang membentuk hala tuju Jabatan adalah selaras dengan Visi Nasional, Rancangan Malaysia Lima Tahun dan Rangka Rancangan Jangka Panjang Negara. Jabatan juga merangka pelan strategik yang boleh dicapai dengan mengambil kira maklum balas daripada pengguna dan *stakeholders*.

VISI

Menjadi Sebuah Organisasi Statistik Yang Terbilang Di Dunia

MISI

Kami komited untuk menyediakan maklumat statistik rasmi dan perkhidmatan statistik yang berfokuskan pelanggan dan bertaraf antarabangsa, untuk perancangan dan pembangunan nasional melalui:

- anggota yang terlatih dan kompeten
- penggunaan teknologi dan metodologi yang terbaik
- penggunaan amalan terbaik dalam semua aktiviti statistik
- peningkatan penyelidikan dan analisis statistik

OBJEKTIF

- Memenuhi keperluan pengguna dalam persekitaran yang dinamik dan mencabar
- Meningkatkan keupayaan penyelidikan dan analisis data
- Menggunakan metodologi statistik dan teknologi yang terbaik secara maksimum
- Memupuk budaya inovasi dalam penghasilan dan penyampaian produk dan perkhidmatan perangkaan
- Mempunyai sumber manusia yang kompeten dengan tahap profesionalisme yang tinggi
- Meningkatkan penggunaan statistik di kalangan pengguna dan orang awam
- Mempunyai reputasi yang tinggi sebagai organisasi statistik yang terbilang di dalam dan di luar negara



Mesyuarat Pengurusan Atasan
Top Management Meeting

VISION

To Become a Leading Statistical Organisation Internationally

MISSION

We are committed to provide customer-focused official statistical information and statistical services of international standard, for national planning and development through:

- well-trained and competent personnel
- use of superior technology and methodology
- adoption of best practices in all statistical activities
- enhanced research and statistical analysis

OBJECTIVE

- To be highly responsive to customer needs in a dynamic and challenging environment
- To have strong research and analytical capabilities
- To ensure maximum use of superior technology and statistical methodology
- To inculcate a culture of innovation in producing and delivering statistical products and services
- To have competent workforce with high level of professionalism
- To ensure increased use of statistics among users and the public
- To be highly reputed as a leading statistical organisation, locally and internationally

Defining Goals

As a producer of national statistics, DOS realises its role in providing statistical services of international standards through its vision and mission.

Since its inception, the direction of the Department is in accordance with its functions as stipulated in the Statistics Ordinance 1949. The Department's goals were then accomplished based on short-term programmes outlined in its annual work plans. The challenges in globalisation, advancement in technology and the increasing demand of statistical products by users have spurred DOS to formulate a Five-Year Corporate Plan commencing 1988.

The Corporate Plan which charts the direction of the Department is aligned to our National Vision, the Five-Year Malaysia Plans and Outline Perspective Plans. The plan also incorporated feedbacks from meetings and discussions with users and stakeholders.



Mesyuarat Pelan Strategik Jabatan, 2009
Meeting on Strategic Planning, 2009



Jabatan juga berhasrat untuk menjadi sebuah organisasi statistik yang terbilang di dunia. Untuk mencapai aspirasi ini, Jabatan sentiasa peka dengan evolusi dalam penyebaran data yang semakin mencabar dan juga memenuhi keperluan pengguna. Amalan terbaik dan piawaian yang ditetapkan oleh organisasi antarabangsa seperti *United Nations Statistics Division* (UNSD) dan *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) dijadikan sebagai penanda aras dalam mengukur prestasi Jabatan. Dalam mencapai taraf antarabangsa, Jabatan juga mematuhi *Special Data Dissemination Standards* (SDDS) yang menetapkan piawaian yang seragam dalam aspek liputan, bertepatan masa dan kekerapan dalam produk Jabatan.

Rujukan dan panduan yang diguna pakai dalam pengumpulan data juga berpandukan metodologi dan manual antarabangsa antaranya seperti *System of National Accounts* (SNA), *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) dan *International Standard Classification of Occupation* (ISCO). Amalan ini adalah bagi memastikan data yang dihasilkan menepati piawaian antarabangsa dan dipercayai serta boleh dibandingkan di peringkat antarabangsa.

Dalam merealisasikan visi, misi dan objektif Jabatan, inisiatif yang dilaksanakan ini juga berpaksi kepada etika kerja dan amalan terbaik.

KOD ETIKA

● Profesionalisme

Mengamalkan profesionalisme dalam melaksanakan tugas dengan mempunyai komitmen yang tinggi, bertanggungjawab dan gigih, memiliki ciri-ciri bijaksana, kreatif, inovatif, berdaya saing dan proaktif serta bertindak berdasarkan amalan statistik terbaik.

● Kecemerlangan

Mengutamakan kecemerlangan dengan sentiasa berusaha meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemahiran untuk mencapai kualiti kerja terbaik, mempelajari pelbagai kemahiran bagi membuat pelbagai tugas, peka terhadap perubahan semasa, berdisiplin dan berdedikasi terhadap kerja.

● Integriti dan Akauntabiliti

Melaksanakan tugas dengan penuh amanah, ikhlas dan jujur mengikut peraturan dan prosedur kerja tanpa kepentingan peribadi, memastikan kerahsiaan maklumat individu responden dan bertanggungjawab terhadap tugas yang dilaksanakan.

● Semangat Berpasukan

Bertindak ke arah merealisasikan visi, misi dan objektif Jabatan dengan penglibatan semua anggota sebagai satu pasukan.

● Berhemah dan Berwibawa

Mempamerkan sifat-sifat terpuji seperti adil dan saksama, bertimbang rasa, mesra, sabar termasuk tegas dan konsisten dalam membuat keputusan, dapat menyesuaikan diri dalam semua situasi, bersedia mendengar pandangan dan teguran, dan sentiasa berketrampilan dan berbudi bahasa.

● Kepuasan Pelanggan

Memberikan layanan yang mesra dan profesional kepada pengguna perangkaan. Sentiasa peka dan prihatin kepada keperluan pelanggan dalam persekitaran yang dinamik.



Semangat Berpasukan
Team Spirit



CODE OF ETHICS

● Professionalism

Embrace professionalism and highly committed and responsible as well as possessing intelligence, creativity, innovativeness, competitiveness and proactive in line with best practices in statistics.

● Excellence

Emphasise on excellence and work culture towards enhancing knowledge and skills in achieving the best quality, to acquire multi skills, aware of current changes, be discipline and dedicated towards work.

● Integrity and Accountability

To be accountable, sincere and trustworthy in carrying out duties according to set regulations and work procedures over personal interest, ensuring confidentiality of individual information and responsible towards work.

● Team Spirit

Working towards the realisation of vision, mission and objectives of the Department with full participation of the staff as a team.

● Good Conduct and Credibility

Portray good conduct and behavior such as fairness, considerate, friendliness, patience as well as firm and consistent in decision making. Be adaptable to all situations, able to accept comments and criticisms and have good personality and courteous.

● Customer Satisfaction

Professional and friendly services to the users. Be responsive to customer needs in a dynamic environment.



Berhemah dan Berwibawa
Good Conduct and Credibility

The Department aspires to be a leading statistical organisation internationally. To achieve this aspiration, the Department is always responsive to the challenges in data dissemination as well as delighting the customers. The best practices and standards set by international organisations such as the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are used as benchmarks in measuring the department's performance. In meeting international standards, the Department complies to the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) which stipulates the standards in terms of coverage, timeliness and periodicity of the Department's products.

References and guidelines used in the compilation of data are also based on the methodology and international manuals, among others, the System of National Accounts (SNA), International Standard of Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). These practices will ensure that the data produced comply with international standards and hence, they are reliable and internationally comparable.

In realising the vision, mission and objectives of the Department, initiatives are based on work ethics and best practices.



Pada tahun 1988, Jawatankuasa Pemandu Statistik dan Jawatankuasa Pengguna Utama telah ditubuhkan bagi menetapkan garis panduan, dasar serta keutamaan bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perangkaan.

Melalui mekanisme ini, Jabatan bukan sahaja akan dapat memenuhi keperluan negara dalam pengeluaran data yang berkualiti tinggi dan berintegriti malah akan juga dapat mencapai piawaian antarabangsa.

Slogan Kualiti:

"Maklumat Berkualiti Budaya Kami"



JAWATANKUASA PEMANDU STATISTIK

Syarat-syarat Rujukan

- Menetapkan garis panduan serta dasar bagi Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dalam melaksanakan tanggungjawabnya.
- Menyelaras kegiatan pengumpulan dan penyebaran perangkaan yang dijalankan oleh agensi-agensi Kerajaan.
- Memberi garis panduan ke arah satu sistem maklumat negara yang berkesan.

Keahlian

Pengerusi : Ketua Setiausaha Negara

Ahli-ahli : Ketua Pengarah Perkhidmatan Awam
Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan
Ketua Pengarah, Unit Perancang Ekonomi
Gabenor, Bank Negara Malaysia
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Urus setia : Unit Perancang Ekonomi

JAWATANKUASA PENGGUNA UTAMA

Syarat-syarat Rujukan

- Mengenalpasti dan menentukan keutamaan dan keperluan perangkaan selaras dengan keperluan perancangan semasa untuk tujuan melicinkan operasi Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.
- Menyelaras di peringkat teknikal, pungutan dan penyebaran perangkaan oleh agensi-agensi Kerajaan untuk memastikan antara lain:
 - (i) penggunaan sumber-sumber tersedia ada digunakan dengan cekap dan berkesan;
 - (ii) penggunaan konsep, definisi dan klasifikasi adalah seragam;
 - (iii) penggunaan kaedah atau teknik pungutan dan pengeluaran perangkaan adalah sesuai dan berkesan;
 - (iv) mengurangkan penggandaan; dan
 - (v) pengeluaran data yang bermutu dan bertepatan masa.
- Mewujudkan Kumpulan-kumpulan Kerja Teknikal bagi aktiviti-aktiviti perangkaan tertentu.

Keahlian

Pengerusi : Ketua Pengarah, Unit Perancang Ekonomi

Ahli-ahli : Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
Kementerian Kewangan
Bank Negara Malaysia
Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri
Kementerian Sumber Manusia
Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani
Kementerian Pendidikan
Kementerian Kesihatan
Unit Pemodenan Tadbiran dan Perancangan
Pengurusan Malaysia

Urus setia : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

STATISTICS STEERING COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference

- Determine guidelines and policy for the Department of Statistics, Malaysia in the implementation of its responsibilities.
- Coordinate activities related to the collection and dissemination of statistics carried out by Government agencies.
- Provide guidelines towards an effective national information system.

Membership

Chairman : Chief Secretary to the Government

Members : Director General of Public Services
Secretary General, Ministry of Finance
Director General, Economic Planning Unit
Governor, Central Bank of Malaysia
Chief Statistician, Malaysia

Secretariat : Economic Planning Unit

In 1988, the Statistics Steering Committee and the Main User Committee were established to determine guidelines, policies and priorities for statistical activities.

Through this mechanism, the Department is able to fulfill the nation's need in generating data of high quality and integrity as well as meeting international standards.

MAIN USER COMMITTEE

Terms of Reference

- Identify and define statistical priorities and requirements in line with the current planning needs, in order to enable the Department of Statistics to operate efficiently and smoothly.
- Coordinate, at the technical level, the collection and dissemination of statistics by Government agencies in order to ensure, among others:
 - (i) the efficient and effective utilisation of available resources;
 - (ii) the use of standard concepts, definitions and classifications;
 - (iii) the use of appropriate and effective methods in the collection and production of statistics;
 - (iv) the minimisation of duplication; and
 - (v) the production of quality and timely data.
- Set up Technical Working Groups for specific statistical activities.

Membership

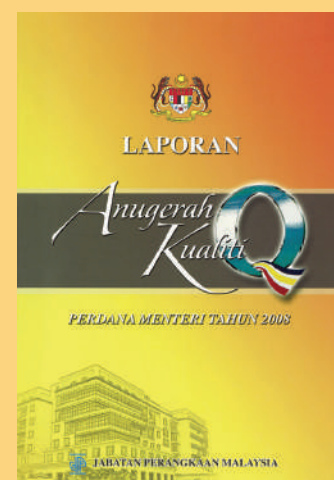
Chairman : Director General, Economic Planning Unit

Members : Chief Statistician, Malaysia
Ministry of Finance
Central Bank of Malaysia
Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Ministry of Human Resources
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
Malaysia Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit

Secretariat : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

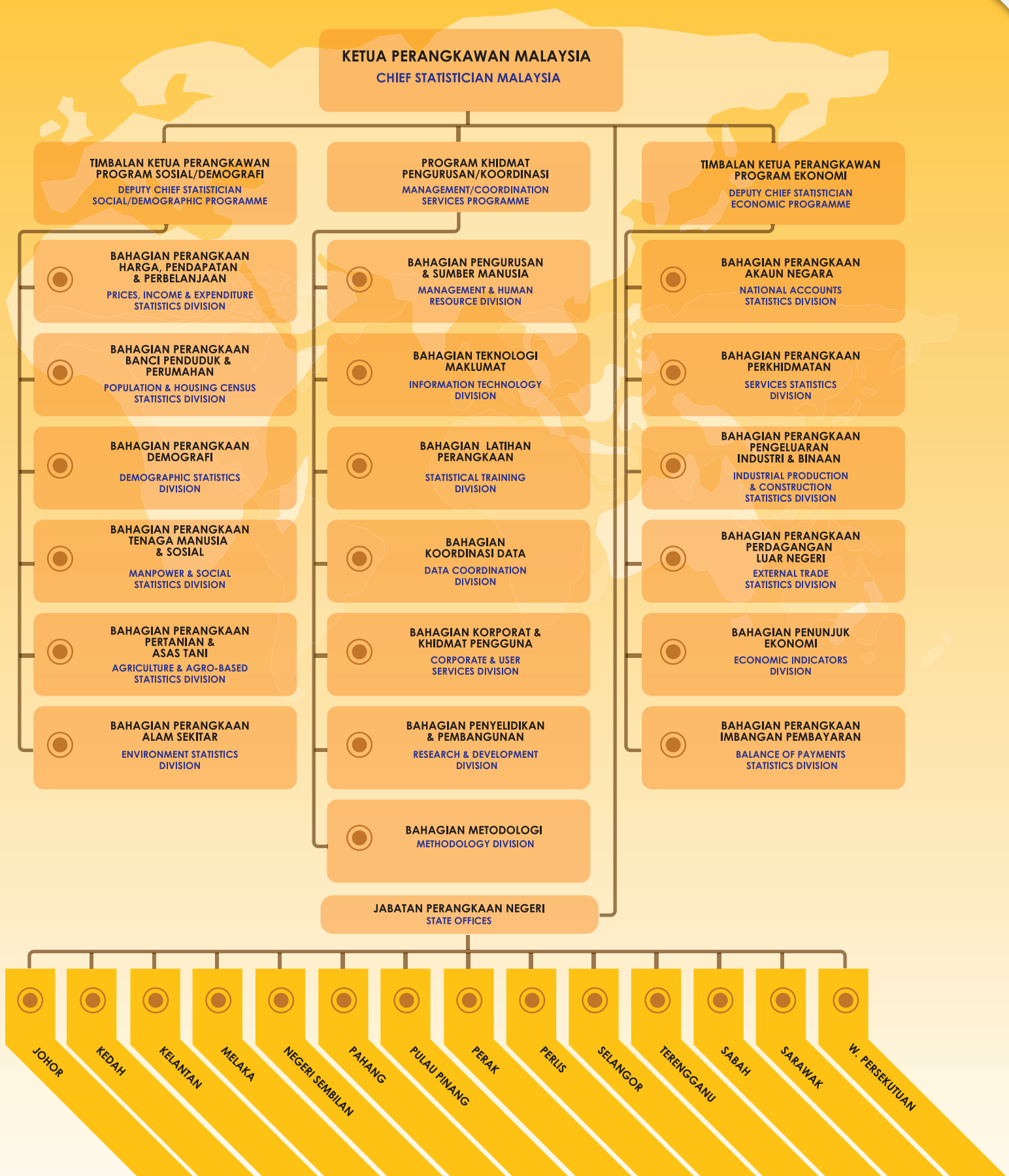
Quality Slogan:

"Quality Information, Our Culture"



CARTA ORGANISASI JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA





Pengurusan Atasan bersama Pengarah Bahagian
Top Management with Division Directors



Pengurusan Atasan bersama Pengarah Negeri
Top Management with State Directors



Modal Insan
The Human Capital

BAB

4

CHAPTER





Kursus Pembangunan Diri, 1995
Self Development Course, 1995



Program Ceramah Bulanan Penerapan Nilai-nilai Islam, 2007
Monthly Programme on Islamic Values, 2007

Modal Insan

Pada awal penubuhannya, peranan Jabatan hanya menjalankan tugas pungutan, pemprosesan dan penerbitan perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri dan pengeluaran tanaman sahaja. Bilangan anggota pada tahun 1952 hanyalah seramai 117 orang yang terdiri daripada empat tenaga profesional dan 113 anggota sokongan. Pada tahun 2009, bilangan anggota Jabatan telah meningkat kepada 3,314 orang dengan komposisi tenaga profesional seramai 392 orang dan anggota sokongan berjumlah 2,922. Daripada jumlah keseluruhan, 194 pegawai kader berada di pelbagai kementerian/jabatan. Peningkatan yang amat ketara dan kini disokong lebih daripada 2,000 anggota sambil pada satu-satu masa telah memberi impak kepada pengukuhan program pembangunan modal insan. Ia menjadi agenda penting dalam usaha berterusan untuk melahirkan anggota yang kompeten dan berkeupayaan untuk mencapai misi dan visi Jabatan.

Strategi

Keupayaan Jabatan melaksanakan fungsi dan tanggungjawabnya dalam menyediakan maklumat berasaskan data yang dikumpul amat bergantung kepada program pembangunan modal insan Jabatan. Dalam tempoh 60 tahun kewujudannya, banyak perubahan dilakukan dan pelbagai pendekatan dilaksanakan bagi membangun modal insan selaras dengan perkembangan teknologi, penemuan baru dalam penyelidikan dan keperluan pengguna yang semakin kompleks.

The Human Capital

In the early years of its formation, the role of the Department was confined to the collection, processing and publishing of statistics on external trade and crop production. In 1952, the number of employees was 117, of which four were professionals and 113 were supporting staff. This number increased to 3,314 persons in 2009, comprising 392 professionals and 2,922 supporting staff. Of the total number, 194 cadre officers are posted in various ministries/departments. The significant increase in the number of staff and the additional 2,000 temporary staff have an impact on the capacity building programmes. Continuous training and development of the staff is important in attaining the Department's vision and mission.

Strategy

The ability to carry out the functions and responsibilities of the Department in producing statistics lies heavily in its capacity building programmes. In its 60 years of existence, many changes were instituted and various approaches adopted in human capital development. This is in line with technological advancement, new findings in research and complex users' demands.



Seminar Penyelarasan Penyiataan Pelaburan Langsung, 2008
Coordinated Direct Investment Survey Seminar, 2008



Kursus Pengurusan Perubahan, 2009
Change Management Course, 2009

Melalui kepimpinan secara strategik dan komitmen berterusan penerajunya, usaha Jabatan telah memberi impak yang positif kepada proses pembangunan modal insan selaras dengan misi nasional dan teras kedua dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan.

Dalam menghadapi perubahan senario ekonomi masakini, kajian semula bidang statistik dan metodologi terus dijalankan. Justeru, aspek pembangunan modal insan yang seimbang dari segi sahsiah, rohani dan jasmani dilaksanakan.

Dasar latihan Jabatan adalah bertumpu kepada pembangunan sikap, kemahiran dan pengetahuan yang relevan melalui program latihan terancang berasaskan kepada kompetensi dan budaya pembelajaran sepanjang hayat. Objektif bagi dasar latihan adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Menyediakan anggota yang mahir, berkebolehan, kompeten dan berketerampilan bagi mencapai hasil kerja yang berkualiti mengikut standard yang ditetapkan;
- ii. Menyediakan pakar dalam bidang statistik, ICT, pengurusan kewangan, perkhidmatan dan pentadbiran;
- iii. Menyediakan jurulatih mahir dalam memberi kursus/latihan;
- iv. Membentuk nilai murni dan sikap positif; dan
- v. Mewujudkan nilai tambah kepada produk dan perkhidmatan Jabatan.

The strategic leadership and commitment of the top management have a positive impact on the human capital development. This is in line with the national mission and second strategic thrust as outlined in the Ninth Malaysia Plan.

In response to the changing economic scenario, current statistics and methodology need to be continuously reviewed. Therefore, a balanced approach in human capital development which encompasses personality and physical traits as well as spiritual values is adopted.

The training policy of the Department focuses on development of attitudes, relevant skills and knowledge through a structured, competency based training programme and a life-long learning culture. The objectives of the policy are as follows:

- i. To develop staff who are skilled, versatile and competent to produce quality products and services that meet the set standards;
- ii. To develop experts in statistics and ICT and well equipped staff in financial and administrative services management;
- iii. To develop skilled trainers;
- iv. To instill positive values and ethics; and
- v. To value add to the products and services of the Department.



Mesyuarat mengenai Pelaburan Langsung Asing, Kuala Lumpur, 2005
Meeting on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, 2005



Ucapan perasmian oleh mantan Ketua Perangkawan, 2006
Opening speech by the former Chief Statistician, 2006

Kerangka pembangunan modal insan yang komprehensif bertujuan untuk mengukuhkan fungsi dan aktiviti Jabatan. Program latihan pembangunan modal insan memberi penekanan kepada empat kategori utama iaitu *functional*, *ICT*, *generic* dan *behavioural*. Pengetahuan yang diperoleh daripada seminar, bengkel, mesyuarat dan persidangan dalam dan luar negara dikongsi dalam Sesi Perkongsian Ilmu. Konsep pusingan kerja pula dilaksanakan bagi tujuan pendedahan dan mempelbagaikan kemahiran dan pengetahuan di kalangan anggota Jabatan.

Cabaran globalisasi dan keperluan pengguna yang semakin meningkat telah mendorong Jabatan untuk menyediakan data yang dikeluarkan mencapai standard dan kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi. Demi merealisasikan perkara tersebut, program latihan dirancang secara komprehensif dari awal kemasukan anggota sehingga ke peringkat akhir perkhidmatan. Modul kursus dan latihan dibangunkan dalam tiga fasa berikut:

- **Fasa pertama (asas)** bagi perangkawan yang baru berkhidmat dalam tempoh satu hingga tiga tahun dengan memberi penumpuan kepada pembangunan kemahiran teknikal;
- **Fasa kedua (pertengahan)** difokuskan kepada perangkawan yang berkhidmat di antara empat hingga 10 tahun. Dalam fasa ini, anggota yang terlibat akan diberikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran dalam bidang-bidang yang khusus bersesuaian dengan kecenderungan dan kompetensi mereka serta pendedahan di peringkat antarabangsa; dan
- **Fasa ketiga (lanjutan)** tertumpu kepada pembangunan kumpulan pakar yang akan menjadi pemikir dalam Jabatan dan pakar runding kepada agensi lain dan antarabangsa. Perkara ini difokuskan kepada perangkawan yang telah berkhidmat selama 11 tahun dan ke atas.

DOS comprehensive framework on human capital development is aimed at enhancing its functions and activities. The human capital development training programmes emphasise on four core areas namely functional, ICT, generic and behavioural. Knowledge acquired through participation in local and international seminars, workshops, meetings and conferences are shared in Knowledge Sharing Sessions (KSS). In addition, the Department practices job rotation among the staff for the purpose of exposure and diversity of expertise and knowledge.

The challenges of globalisation and increasing users' expectations have driven the Department to produce data that are of high standards and reliable. In meeting the objectives, comprehensive training programmes are designed for the staff throughout their service. In this regard, the training modules are divided into three phases:

- **Phase one (basic)** focuses on the development of technical skills for statisticians who have served between one to three years;
- **Phase two (intermediate)** focuses on development in knowledge and skills in subject matter areas and also exposure at the international level. This is targeted for statisticians who have served between four to 10 years; and
- **Phase three (advance)** focuses on the development of a pool of experts who will serve as think-tanks in the Department and consultants to other agencies as well as international organisations. This is targeted for statisticians who have served 11 years and above.



Lawatan pegawai kanan daripada Tajikistan, 2009
Visit by senior officials from Tajikistan, 2009



Mesyuarat Asia and the Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS), 2008
Asia and the Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS) meeting, 2008

Modul kursus bagi anggota selain daripada perangkawan adalah bertumpu kepada kemahiran dan pembangunan diri dalam fasa-fasa tersebut, yang dilaksana secara berterusan.

Penganjuran Persidangan Statistik yang bermula pada tahun 2003 menyediakan *platform* kepada perangkawan untuk membentangkan kertas kerja dan mengeratkan hubungan kerjasama. Persidangan yang berikutnya melibatkan penyertaan daripada agensi kerajaan lain dan antarabangsa.

Jaringan Antarabangsa

Statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan adalah menepati piawaian antarabangsa. Anggota Jabatan dihantar ke luar negara untuk menghadiri kursus anjuran badan antarabangsa seperti *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*, *Asian Development Bank (ADB)*, *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*, *Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)* dan Bank Dunia. Anggota juga diberi peluang untuk menyertai program sangkutan di luar negara bagi mendalami pengetahuan dan pengalaman.

The training modules for staff other than statisticians which also follow the above three phases, focus on continuous training to enhance their skills and self development.

In 2003, DOS organised the first Statistics Conference which provides a platform for statisticians to present papers and interact with their fellow colleagues. Subsequent conferences included participation from other government agencies and international presenters.

International Networking

The statistics produced by DOS must adhere to international standards. The staff are sent to attend courses sponsored by international bodies such as the *United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)*, *Asian Development Bank (ADB)*, *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*, *Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)* and the World Bank. They are also given the opportunity to participate in attachment programmes overseas to broaden their knowledge and experience.



Kursus ICT, 2009
ICT Course, 2009



Bengkel ASEAN Statistical Classifications, Viet Nam, 2002
ASEAN Statistical Classifications Workshop, Viet Nam, 2002



Mesyuarat mengenai Pelaburan Langsung Asing, Lao PDR, 2005
Meeting on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics, Lao PDR, 2005

Di samping itu, Jabatan telah berjaya menganjurkan kursus-kursus bersama agensi statistik antarabangsa secara dalaman yang dihadiri oleh peserta dari dalam dan luar negara. Dalam hal ini, pegawai Jabatan dijemput untuk menjadi fasilitator dan pakar rujuk dalam butiran perkara.

Penyertaan anggota Jabatan dalam kursus, seminar dan mesyuarat antarabangsa menjadi semakin signifikan dan terus diiktiraf terutamanya dalam bidang *International Comparison Program*, pelaburan langsung asing, akaun negara dan statistik perindustrian.

Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia (ILSM)

Memandang ke hadapan, Jabatan menubuhkan Institut Latihan Statistik Malaysia (ILSM) yang telah diluluskan Kerajaan dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan. Fasa pertama ILSM dijangka siap pada penghujung tahun 2010 dan kewujudannya akan meningkatkan program pembangunan modal insan ke arah kemajuan kompetensi anggota. Pembangunan modal insan dibuat berpandukan falsafah latihan seperti berikut:

- i. Menyediakan peluang kepada anggota supaya berkemahiran dalam butiran perkara;
- ii. Mewujudkan anggota yang mahir dalam penggunaan ICT;

Besides, the Department has successfully organised joint courses with the international statistical agencies which were attended by both local and international participants. In some of the courses, officers of the Department were invited as facilitators and experts in specific subject matter areas.

The participation of the Department in international courses, seminars and meetings has increased significantly and is given recognition particularly in the area of *International Comparison Program*, foreign direct investment, national accounts and industrial statistics.

Statistical Training Institute (ILSM)

In moving forward, DOS will establish the Statistical Training Institute (ILSM) which was approved under the Ninth Malaysia Plan. The first phase of the ILSM is expected to be ready by the end of 2010. The ILSM will enhance the capacity building programmes towards increasing competency of the staff. Human capital will be developed based on the following guidelines:

- i. To provide opportunities to be subject matter experts;
- ii. To develop skills in ICT;



Persidangan Statistik pertama, 2003
The first Statistics Conference, 2003

- iii. Melahirkan individu yang berketerampilan secara menyeluruh iaitu dari segi minda, jasad dan rohani;
- iv. Mengambil kira aspek pengurusan kewangan, perkhidmatan dan pentadbiran;
- v. Mengambil kira aspek pelan pelapis;
- vi. Memberi pendedahan kepada dasar-dasar utama kerajaan; dan
- vii. Menghayati nilai-nilai murni melalui program seperti ceramah agama.

Jabatan sentiasa berusaha membentuk budaya pembelajaran sepanjang hayat untuk terus relevan. Pengukuhan program pembangunan modal insan akan menjadikan Jabatan sebagai sebuah organisasi statistik yang cemerlang. Perancangan dan pelaksanaannya yang strategik akan memastikan anggota menjadi kompeten, berkebolehan dan berkeupayaan dalam penyelidikan dan analisis. Dengan pendekatan yang seimbang dalam pembangunan modal insan juga, anggota Jabatan sentiasa bersedia untuk menghadapi apa jua cabaran di masa hadapan.

- iii. To develop all-rounded individuals in terms of mindset, physical and spiritual values;
- iv. To increase knowledge in finance and administration;
- v. To include the succession plan aspects;
- vi. To provide exposure on government policies; and
- vii. To promote work ethics and values through programmes such as religious talks.

In order to remain relevant, DOS instills the culture of life-long learning. The strengthening of capacity building programmes enables the Department to become an excellent statistical organisation. Strategic planning and implementation of such programmes will ensure that the staff are competent, versatile and have strong research and analytical capabilities. Hence, with a balanced approach in human capital development, staff of DOS will be in a position to face the challenges that lie ahead.



Kesepakatan
Oneness

BAB

5

CHAPTER



Aktiviti Jabatan Activities of the Department

Pelbagai aktiviti telah dianjurkan oleh persatuan dan kelab Jabatan. Anggota Jabatan digalakkan melibatkan diri dalam aktiviti-aktiviti sosial dan kerohanian yang bertujuan untuk menjalinkan hubungan mesra di antara anggota Jabatan di samping tugas harian yang semakin bertambah dan mencabar.

Various activities are organised by the associations and clubs of the Department. Staff are encouraged to participate in the social and religious activities to foster good relationship besides coping with the increasing and challenging workload.

Bil. No.	Persatuan dan Kelab Association and Club	Tahun Penubuhan Year of Formation
1.	Kelab Sukan Statistik (KSS)	1958
2.	Persatuan Kebajikan Kakitangan Islam Statistik (PERKISA)	1974
3.	Persatuan Suri & Anggota Wanita Perkhidmatan Awam Malaysia (PUSPANITA)	1984
4.	Persatuan Perangkawan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (PPJPM)	1985
5.	Kesatuan Pembantu Perangkaan (KPP)	1985
6.	Persatuan Penolong Pegawai Perangkaan	1991

Gambar-gambar menunjukkan aktiviti yang dianjurkan oleh persatuan/kelab serta kunjungan VIP dan Ketua Perangkawan.

Photos depicting activities hosted by associations/clubs and visits by VIP's and the Chief Statistician.



Aktiviti Kerohanian, Kemasyarakatan, Sukan dan Hari Keluarga Religious, Social, Sports and Family Day Activities



Senamrobik Hari Keluarga Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2008
Aerobic session, DOS Family Day, 2008



Johan Tilawah Al-Quran, 2008
The winner of the Al-Quran Recital Competition, 2008



Sukan Antara Zon di Melaka pada 2006 dirasmikan oleh
Y.A.B. Datuk Seri Hj. Mohd Ali b. Mohd Rustam
Y.A.B. Datuk Seri Hj. Mohd Ali b. Mohd Rustam officiated the
Inter-Zone Sports Carnival in Melaka, 2006



Lawatan ke Rumah Orang Tua, Rumah Seri Kenangan
Visit to Old Folks Home, Rumah Seri Kenangan



Hari Keluarga Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2008
DOS Family Day, 2008



Solat Tarawih selepas Majlis Berbuka Puasa, 2008
Breaking Fast and Solat Tarawih, 2008

Malam Perangkaan dan Sambutan Hari Raya Malam Perangkaan and Eid Celebration



Cenderahati kepada Ketua Perangkawan
di Malam Perangkaan, 2008
Token of appreciation to the Chief Statistician,
Malam Perangkaan, 2008



Sambutan Hari Raya, 2008
The Eid Celebration, 2008



Tarian Kebudayaan Negeri Sabah di Malam Perangkaan, 2008
Sabah Cultural Dance, Malam Perangkaan, 2008



Sebahagian tetamu jemputan di Majlis Sambutan Hari Raya, 2008
Some of the guests during Eid Celebration, 2008



Menjamu selera sempena Sambutan Hari Raya, 2007
Food served during Eid Celebration, 2007



Ketua Perangkawan berucap semasa Majlis Sambutan Hari Raya, 2007
Speech by the Chief Statistician during Eid Celebration, 2007

Kunjungan VIP dan Ketua Perangkawan Visits by VIP's and the Chief Statistician



Lawatan kerja oleh Ketua Perangkawan ke Kapit, 2008
The Chief Statistician on a field trip to Kapit, 2008



Lawatan Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sarawak semasa Mesyuarat APCAS, 2008
Visit by the Deputy Chief Minister, Sarawak during APCAS Meeting, 2008



Ketua Perangkawan di Pejabat Operasi Besut, 2008
The Chief Statistician at the Besut Operation Office, 2008



Lawatan Y.B. Dato' Mustapa Mohamed, 2006
Visit by Y.B. Dato' Mustapa Mohamed, 2006



Lawatan Y.B. Dato' Seri Dr. Mohd Effendi Norwawi, 2007
Visit by Y.B. Dato' Seri Dr. Mohd Effendi Norwawi, 2007



Sesi temu ramah dengan Ketua Perangkawan di Pejabat Operasi Besut, 2008
An interview session with the Chief Statistician at the Besut Operation Office, 2008

Aktiviti JP Negeri Activities of DOS State Offices



Lawatan ke rumah fakir miskin, JP Johor, 2008
Visiting the poor, DOS Johor, 2008



Pertandingan kopek kelapa, Hari Keluarga JP Kedah, 2009
Coconut husking competition, Family Day DOS Kedah, 2009



Pertunjukan Kebudayaan di Malam Perangkaan JP Kelantan, 2008
Cultural Show during Malam Perangkaan, DOS Kelantan, 2008



Aktiviti keagamaan, JP Melaka, 2008
Religious activity, DOS Melaka, 2008



Pertunjukan Kebudayaan di Malam Perangkaan JP Negeri Sembilan, 2008
Cultural Show during Malam Perangkaan, DOS Negeri Sembilan, 2008



Pertunjukan Kebudayaan di Malam Perangkaan JP Pahang, 2008
Cultural Show during Malam Perangkaan, DOS Pahang, 2008



Aktiviti Hari Keluarga, JP Pulau Pinang, 2008
Family Day activity, DOS Pulau Pinang, 2008



Pertandingan Bola Tampar, JP Perak, 2008
Volley Ball Competition, DOS Perak, 2008

Aktiviti JP Negeri Activities of DOS State Offices



Hari Kemerdekaan 2008, JP Perlis
Merdeka Day 2008, DOS Perlis



Hari Keluarga JP Selangor, 2008
Family Day, DOS Selangor, 2008



Pertandingan tarik tali, Hari Keluarga JP Terengganu, 2008
Tug-of-war competition, Family Day, DOS Terengganu, 2008



Aktiviti gotong-royong, JP Sabah, 2008
Communal activity, DOS Sabah, 2008



Pertunjukan Kebudayaan di Malam Perangkaan Sarawak, 2008
Cultural Show during Malam Perangkaan DOS Sarawak, 2008



Pertandingan tarik tali, Hari Keluarga JP WPKL, 2008
Tug-of-war competition, Family Day, DOS WPKL, 2008



Sukan Antara Zon, 2008
Inter-Zone Sports, 2008



Sukan Antara Zon, 2008
Inter-Zone Sports, 2008



CERTIFICATE

IQNet and SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd.
hereby certify that

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BLOK C6, KOMPLEKS C
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN
62514 PUTRAJAYA
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
MALAYSIA

has implemented and maintains a

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

which fulfills the requirements of the following standard

ISO 9001 : 2000

for the following field of activities

COLLECTION, PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION OF
PRIMARY STATISTICS (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MONTHLY
STATISTICS RELATED TO CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MONTHLY
MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX
INCLUDING OTHER MONTHLY MANUFACTURING STATISTICS AND
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STATISTICS)

Issue:
Validity:
Certificate:

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SISTEM KUALITI MS ISO 9000
PERKHIDMATAN AWAM MALAYSIA**
Malaysian Public Service MS ISO 9000
Quality System Registration Certificate

DISAHKAN BAHAWA

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

TELAH MELAKSANAKAN SISTEM KUALITI YANG MENYERAP
MS ISO 9002 : 1994

SKOP PENDAFTARAN

Pengumpulan, pemrosesan, pengedaran dan
penyedaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) serta
Statistik Harga Pengguna Lain (SHPL) di Ibu
Pejabat dan semua Cawangan Negeri.



(Tan Sri Abdul Halim bin Ali)
Ketua Setiausaha Mesraka
Chief Secretary to the Government

SANJ LSH/MDN
20 Mar 2001

NO. SIJIL: 9252



SIJIL

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MALAYSIA

telah melaksanakan Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti yang menepati

ISO 9001 : 2000

Quality Management Systems - Requirements

Skop Pernisilan

PERKHIDMATAN PENGUMPULAN, PEMROSESAN, PENTAFSIRAN DAN
PENYEBARAN STATISTIK PRIMER (INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP)
SERTA STATISTIK HARGA PENGGUNA LAIN (SHPL), STATISTIK
PENGUMPULAN BULANAN (SPB), INDEKS PENGUMPULAN
PERINDUSTRIAN (PP) SERTA STATISTIK PENGUMPULAN BULANAN LAIN
(SPBL) DAN STATISTIK PENYABATAN TENAGA BUHUN (SPTE)

Tarikh Mula Pernisilan

Tarikh Tamat Pernisilan

No. Pernisilan

NO. PENDAFTARAN

PA 0049



Pencapaian
The Milestones

BAB

6

CHAPTER



Pencapaian

Dalam menuju kecemerlangan, peranan Jabatan yang pada awalnya hanya sebagai pembekal data perdagangan dan pertanian telah berkembang kepada sebuah agensi kerajaan utama yang membekalkan perangkaan rasmi negara. Operasi dan pengurusan Jabatan dijalankan mengikut garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh *United Nations Handbook of Statistical Organisation*.

Maklumat perangkaan yang dibekalkan oleh Jabatan adalah mengikut garis panduan dan piawaian antarabangsa. Antara garis panduan, definisi dan konsep yang diguna adalah dari Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF) dalam mengeluarkan data pelaburan, *Food and Agriculture Organisation* (FAO) untuk pengumpulan perangkaan pertanian, *Pertubuhan Buruh Antarabangsa* (ILO) bagi pengumpulan data berkaitan guna tenaga dan *United Nations Statistics Division* (UNSD) untuk data perangkaan lain seperti perangkaan ekonomi dan alam sekitar.

The Milestones

In the quest for excellence, DOS has evolved from its original role as a trade and agriculture data provider to become the main government agency that provides official statistics. The operation and organisation of DOS follows the guidelines laid out in the *United Nations Handbook of Statistical Organisation*.

Statistical information produced by the Department conforms to international standards and guidelines. Among the guidelines, definitions and concepts adopted are from the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) for investment data, *Food and Agriculture Organisation* (FAO) for agriculture statistics, *International Labour Office* (ILO) for labour force statistics and *United Nations Statistics Division* (UNSD) for other statistical data such as economic and environment statistics.

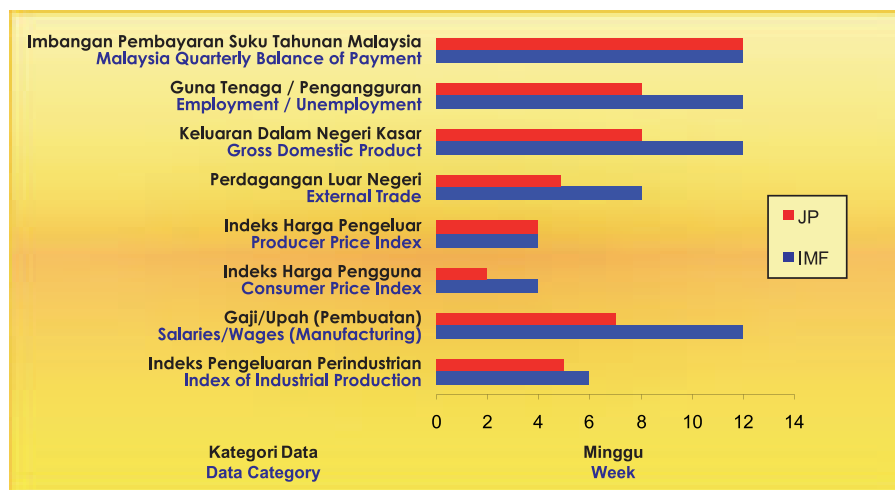


"Malaysia subscribed to the SDDS on August 21, 1996 and met all SDDS requirements at the time of subscription September 1, 2000."

Petikan dari Annual Observance Report of SDDS 2007, IMF
Extract from the Annual Observance Report of SDDS 2007, IMF

Malaysia merupakan negara yang subscribe kepada Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) di bawah IMF sejak Ogos 1996 dan memenuhi semua keperluannya pada September 2000. Laman Web dan Observance Report 2007 oleh IMF juga memperakui Malaysia memenuhi piawaian SDDS dari segi liputan, ketepatan masa dan tempoh seperti yang digambarkan dalam carta berikut:

Malaysia has been a subscriber to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) since August 1996 and met all its requirements as of September 2000. Both the IMF's SDDS website and the Observance Report 2007 also noted that Malaysia meets or exceeds SDDS standards of coverage, timeliness and periodicity, as illustrated in the chart below:



Pencapaian Jabatan dalam memenuhi keperluan SDDS
DOS achievements in meeting SDDS requirements

NEWSS

NEWSS merupakan satu sistem untuk meningkatkan penggunaan ICT di Jabatan. Ciri utama NEWSS ialah ISSF, iaitu satu sistem ICT yang lengkap bagi pengurusan penyiasatan serta banci yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan. Ia merupakan satu sistem yang komprehensif dan bersepadu yang meliputi aktiviti pra-pengumpulan, pengumpulan data, prosesan, analisis dan penyebaran. Oleh itu, sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan Jabatan dapat dipertingkatkan selaras dengan visi Jabatan untuk menjadi organisasi statistik terbilang di peringkat antarabangsa.

NEWSS

NEWSS is the solution to upgrade ICT usage in DOS. The main feature in NEWSS which is the ISSF, is an end to end ICT system for developing and processing the statistical surveys and censuses. It is a comprehensive and integrated system encompassing pre-collection, data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination activities. Thus, it will help DOS in enhancing the service delivery system and is in line with DOS vision to become a leading statistical organisation internationally.

Pengangguran turun 3.1 peratus

Jumlah penduduk bekerja meningkat 44,100

Oleh Mohamed Farid Noh
mfn@poh.com.my

KUALA LUMPUR: Kadar pengangguran negara menurun kepada 3.1 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2008 berbanding jumlah 3.5 peratus yang dicatatkan pada suku tahun kedua 2008 berikutan peningkatan bilangan penduduk yang bekerja menjelang akhir tahun lalu.

Perangkaan terbaru itu dikeluarkan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menerusi Laporan Suku Tahunan Penyelidikan Tenaga Buruh Malaysia bagi Suku Tahun Ketiga 2008 yang dikeluarkan laman web jabatan itu.

Ketika ini, kadar pengangguran membaikkan \$43,000 berbanding 388,800 pada pertengahan tahun lalu dengan penduduk negara yang bekerja bertambah kepada 4,144,100 menjelang akhir tahun.

Menurut laman web terbitan, penurunan kadar pengangguran negara ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan bilangan penduduk bekerja sebanyak 44,100 orang atau 0.4 peratus sehingga menyebabkan penurunan kadar bilangan pengangguran sebanyak 44,400 orang atau 11.4 peratus.

"Golongan berpendidikan tinggi kekal penyumbang kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) tertinggi dalam negara dibandingkan kategori pendidikan lain memabihkan rendah, menengah serta tiada pendidikan rasmi. Ia menunjukkan lebih ramai golongan berpendidikan tinggi memasuki pasaran buruh menjelang akhir tahun lalu."

"57.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan penduduk negara ini yang bekerja pada suku tahun ketiga 2008 adalah ter-

diri daripada mereka yang berumur di antara 25 dan 44 tahun. Golongan lelaki berumur antara 35 hingga 44 tahun didapati adalah penyumbang aktif tenaga buruh negara ini manakala wanita aktif bekerja pada peringkat umur 25 hingga 34 tahun.

Sebelum ini, Timbalan Presiden MCA, Datuk Seri Dr Chua Soi Lek dilaporkan berkata, kadar pengangguran dikalangan rakyat tempatan dijangka meningkat berikutan golongan majikan mengambil langkah mengurangkan pekerja berikutan kelemahan ekonomi dunia.

Menteri Kewangan Kedua, Tan Sri Nor Mohamed Yakcop pula dilaporkan berkata kadar pengangguran negara akan berada pada kadar empat peratus atau lebih rendah pada tahun ini, walaupun permintaan kian mengeras akibat krisis ekonomi global.

Manufacturing sales up 17.9pc

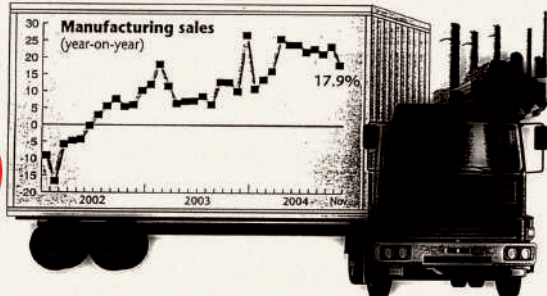
By RUPA DAMODARAN

MANUFACTURING sales rose 17.9 per cent to RM33.6 billion last November year on year, but came in slightly lower than the RM37.3 billion recorded in October.

The Statistics Department said that for the first 11 months of 2004, the cumulative sales value increased by 20.1 per cent to RM370.7 billion against the RM308.6 billion transacted during the same period in 2003.

The department derives its monthly data through its monthly manufacturing survey which covers 73 out of a total of 137 manufacturing industries.

Employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 0.8 per cent to 1.01 million persons compared with 1,003,535 employed in November 2003.



0.7 per cent compared with the October 2004 figure of 1.02 million persons.

The department said total salaries and wages paid in November 2004 was RM1.68 billion compared with RM1.63 billion in October 2003.

The amount was 1.3 per cent higher than the RM1.68 billion paid in October 2003.

The amount was 1.3 per cent higher than the RM1.68 billion paid in October 2003.

total salaries and wages paid between January and November rose by 5.7 per cent to RM18.4 billion compared with the RM17.4 billion in the previous corresponding period.

Statistik untuk Pembangunan Negara

Statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan digunakan secara meluas dalam pembentukan dan pemantauan polisi serta program pembangunan kerajaan.

Statistics for National Development

The statistics produced by DOS is widely used in the formulation and monitoring of government's policies and development programmes.

Numbers that matter the most

Figures measure the performance of our economy and social development



Wan Ramiah with some of the latest statistics reports

Some essential figures

By CELILIA KIM and KALATHA HUNT
on various aspects of the economy and society

GDP: Mother of all indicators

WHILE regarded as the mother of all economic indicators, gross domestic product (GDP) figures are perhaps the most directly scrutinised numbers of the world. It is a measure of a country's national income or aggregate output, which is commonly quantified by summing up the key components of an economy: the consumption of goods and services by private individuals and households; gross investment by the private sector; government expenditure; and net exports.

GDP figures have limitations because they only reflect certain types of economic activities, such as those in the formal sector and those that involve transactions. Nevertheless, the GDP is still regarded as the best available indicator of the overall health of an economy.

People are usually more obsessed with how the GDP figures are changing, because this shows whether the economy is growing or contracting. Knowing the direction of the GDP might also help them decide about economic matters.

When a country's GDP slows, or contracts, the country is at the risk of entering a phase of recession. Recession is said to have occurred when a country's GDP has contracted for two consecutive quarters.

The International Monetary Fund has forecast world GDP to shrink 0.5 to 1.5 this year, while World Bank expects a 0.7 contraction.

Officially, Malaysia is not in recession yet, but we have seen a sharp decline in GDP growth rate in the first half of this year.

OVERALL CPI, FOOD AND TRANSPORT PRICES

inflation easing



Source: Department of Statistics

For that period was only 0.1 per cent on year (y-o-y). Malaysia's real GDP for the first year however grew 4.0 per cent to RM520.8 billion.

Comments have predicted that Malaysia's economy would feel the pinch in the first half of this year, but recovery is possible in the second half. Bank Negara earlier projected the country's real GDP to grow between 3.5 and 4.5 per cent in 2005. This means real GDP this year could range from RM523.8 to RM528.8 billion.

CPI: Most misunderstood index

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of increase in general prices. It is generally used as a proxy to reflect a country's inflation level. This index receives a lot of attention because changes in the prices of goods and services directly impact our lives.

Nevertheless, the CPI is perhaps the most misunderstood economic statistic. The public persistently believes that the index represents the increase in the prices of specific goods and services.

In reality, the CPI is a composite index of the prices of a basket of goods and services. It is not the price of a single item, but the average price of a basket of goods and services.

Malaysia's CPI for 2004 stood at 5.45 y-o-y. Dissect the index, and we will find food, beverages, tobacco and transport were the main culprits behind the inflationary pressure faced by the country.

Average prices of these items rose more than 8.5 y-o-y in 2004. Nevertheless, Malaysia's monthly CPI has been on a moderating trend following the fall in commodity prices, especially that of crude oil, since the fourth quarter of 2004.

May exports surge 13.2pc year-on-year

By Rupa Damodaran

rupa@poh.com.my

Malaysian exports accelerated in May at 13.2 per cent year-on-year to RM165.25 billion, the second highest monthly exports recorded for the year.

Economists, cheered by the May export numbers, said that if the momentum continued, it could translate into a stronger second-quarter gross domestic product growth figure.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) also noted that imports expanded in May by 11.6 per cent to RM240.25 billion.

It attributed the expansion to exports of more product sectors, particularly, iron and steel products, chemicals and chemical products, wood products, liquefied natural gas and crude petroleum, and electrical and electronic products.

Malaysia which registered strong increase over India (3.1 per cent), Hong Kong (21.7 per cent), Taiwan (11.6 per cent) and South Korea (10.1 per cent).

A Reuters Times poll of 11 economists expects exports to grow at 10.9 per cent and imports at 7.43 per cent.

MITI Stern Reuters equity economist, Iwanis Noragilang Ibrahim said exports rebounded due to higher value of electrical products and oil-related products.



	TOTAL EXPORTS	TOTAL IMPORTS	TRADE BALANCE
2005			
Jan	39,039.40	31,430.84	7,608.56
Feb	36,722.37	29,556.26	7,166.11
Mar	46,674.28	36,578.10	10,096.18
Apr	43,541.85	35,085.94	8,455.91
May	42,602.30	35,992.66	8,609.64
Jun	44,528.86	36,711.45	7,817.41
Jul	43,592.81	37,653.77	5,939.04
Aug	46,591.13	34,841.12	11,750.01
Sep	47,679.76	40,009.82	7,669.94
Oct	59,722.99	39,301.45	20,421.54
Nov	41,424.36	34,791.86	6,632.50
Dec	49,467.72	40,037.39	9,430.33
2005 (Jan-May)	233,699.78	182,240.18	51,459.60
2004 (Jan-May)	165,767.81	131,009.91	34,757.90
2006			
Jan	43,160.77	34,344.84	8,815.93
Feb	42,269.38	34,884.31	7,385.07
Mar	31,275.35	41,695.35	-10,420.00
Apr	45,711.36	39,083.24	6,628.12
May	48,282.92	40,232.64	8,050.28
2005 (Jan-May)	206,780.18	166,647.95	40,132.23
2004 (Jan-May)	233,699.78	182,240.18	51,459.60

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

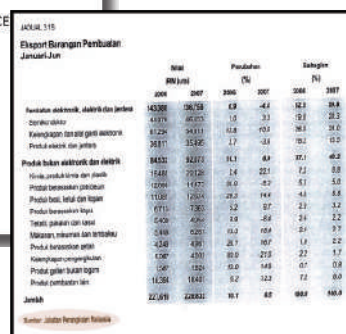
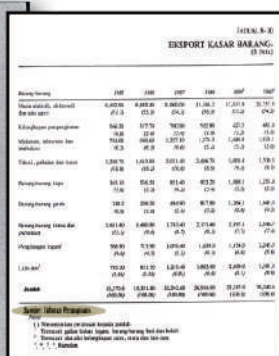
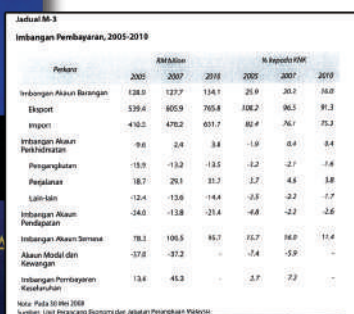
"Although export growth is expected to continue, the pace may have been reduced by a moderate slowdown in electronics demand and the softening of the US economy."

Deutsche Bank, in a report, said the trend to export growth remains downward, and that it expects the growth to ease further in the second half of the year and a slowdown in the US economy.

MITI noted electrical and electronic products as a major export contributor at 47.1 per cent of total exports, followed by crude petroleum (3.8 per cent), chemicals and chemical products (3.1 per cent) and palm oil (2.1 per cent).

Imports of intermediate goods totalling RM27.7 billion, or 15.1 per cent, contributed to the higher import figure in May.

The data are used as the main inputs for the Five-Year Malaysia Plans, Outline Perspective Plans, Industrial Master Plans, National Agriculture Policy, National Economic Recovery Plan, Economic Report and Annual Report of the Central Bank of Malaysia.



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Khidmat Kepakaran Statistik

Selain daripada peranan dalam mengumpul maklumat perangkaan, Jabatan juga menyediakan perkhidmatan rundingan dalam bidang statistik kepada kementerian dan agensi kerajaan lain. Sehubungan ini, perkhidmatan kader telah diwujudkan pada tahun 1975. Perkhidmatan kader selaku "duta teknikal" adalah bagi membantu kementerian dan agensi berkenaan dalam menjalankan kerja berkaitan statistik. Perkhidmatan rundingan juga diberikan kepada sektor swasta dan penyelidik khususnya dalam bidang pensampelan, metodologi penyiasatan dan bidang tertentu.

Jabatan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam memberikan khidmat rundingan berkaitan statistik kepada pelbagai Jawatankuasa Khas seperti *Expert Groups*, *Focus Groups* dan Jawatankuasa Kerja Teknikal. Jabatan mengetuai Jawatankuasa Teknikal Antara Agensi (IATC) bagi penetapan dan penyelarasan kod dan klasifikasi yang mana ianya akan digunakan oleh kementerian dan agensi kerajaan yang lain.

Selain daripada menjalankan penyiasatan dan banci rutin, Jabatan juga telah diberi kepercayaan untuk menjalankan penyiasatan dan banci *ad hoc* yang penting untuk perancangan negara. Antaranya ialah Banci Baseline Pertubuhan dan Enterpris 2005, Banci Pertanian 2005, PICS, MyKe, Kajian Lebuhraya Bertol di Malaysia, Penyiasatan Integriti Nasional dan Banci Isi Rumah Miskin.

Dapatan daripada penyiasatan dan banci ini telah membekalkan statistik kepada kerajaan bagi menggubal polisi dan membuat keputusan tertentu. Sebagai contoh, hasil penemuan Banci Baseline Enterpris Kecil dan Sederhana 2005 digunakan untuk pembangunan pangkalan data EKS. Manakala output daripada Penyiasatan Integriti Nasional digunakan dalam pembentukan Indeks Integriti Nasional.

Statistical Expertise

Apart from actively engaged in its primary role, DOS also provides expert services in the field of statistics to other government ministries and agencies. In this regard, cadre services was introduced by DOS as early as 1975. The attachment of cadre officers as "technical ambassadors" is to serve the respective ministries and agencies in their statistical work. This consultancy services is also extended to the private sector and researchers particularly in the area of sampling, survey methodology and specific subject matters.

The Department plays an important role in the various Special Committees of Expert Groups, Focus Groups and Technical Working Committees by providing statistical consultations. DOS leads in the standardisation and coordination of codes and classifications through the Inter Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The codes and classifications are to be used by ministries and other government agencies.

Besides conducting the routine censuses and surveys, DOS is also entrusted to undertake *ad hoc* censuses and surveys that are important to the planning of the country. In this respect, DOS has conducted among others the Baseline Census of Establishments and Enterprises 2005, Agriculture Census 2005, PICS, MyKe, Toll Highway Surveys, National Integrity Survey and Census of Poor Households.

The findings from these surveys and censuses have provided data to the government for the formulation of specific policies and decision making. For instance, the results of the Baseline Census of Establishments and Enterprises 2005 are used for the development of a database on SMEs. As for the National Integrity Survey, the output is used for the compilation of the National Integrity Index.

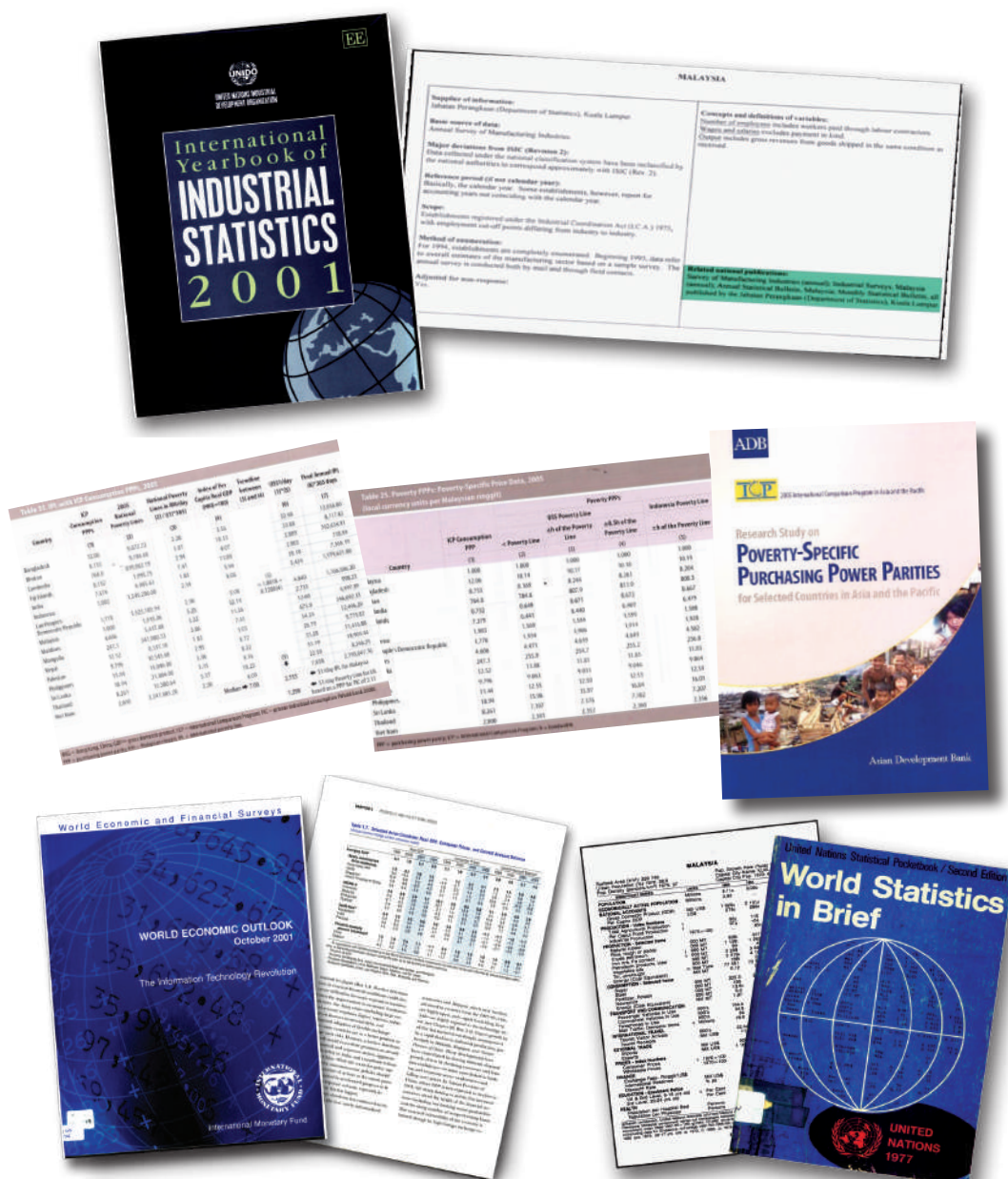


Statistik bagi Perbandingan Antarabangsa

Pelbagai data yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan juga digunakan oleh agensi antarabangsa seperti *United Nations*, *IMF*, *World Bank*, *ADB* dan *FAO* untuk perbandingan antarabangsa. Data ini juga merupakan input kepada penerbitan dan buletin agensi tersebut, antaranya *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, *Research Study on Poverty-Specific Purchasing Power Parities*, *World Economic Outlook* dan *World Statistics in Brief*.

Statistics for International Comparability

The varieties of data produced by DOS are also used by international agencies, such as *United Nations*, *IMF*, *World Bank*, *ADB* and *FAO* for international comparability. Data from DOS serve as inputs in the international bulletins and publications of these agencies, among others are *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, *Research Study on Poverty-Specific Purchasing Power Parities*, *World Economic Outlook* and *World Statistics in Brief*.



Antara data yang dibekalkan oleh Jabatan dalam penerbitan agensi antarabangsa
Among the data provided by DOS in the international agencies' reports

Pengiktirafan Antarabangsa

Organisasi statistik antarabangsa mengiktiraf kepakaran Jabatan dalam pelbagai bidang. Jabatan menerima jemputan untuk menyertai seminar, bengkel, mesyuarat dan kursus sebagai pembentang kertas kerja. Antaranya ialah *Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group)*, *Advisory Expert Group-Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts*, *Expert Group on International Merchandise Trade Statistics*, *Expert Group on Agricultural Statistics*, *Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics*, *Expert Group on Income Statistics (Canberra Group)* dan *Voorburg Group Meeting on Service Statistics*. Semasa sesi tersebut, Jabatan berkongsi amalan terbaik yang digunakan dalam penyediaan perangkaan dengan peserta daripada negara lain. Jabatan juga telah mempengerusikan beberapa sesi tertentu.

International Recognition

The international statistical community recognises the expertise of DOS in various subject matter areas. The Department receives invitations to participate as presenters in seminars, workshops, meetings and courses. Amongst them are *Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group)*, *Advisory Expert Group-Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts*, *Expert Group on International Merchandise Trade Statistics*, *Expert Group on Agricultural Statistics*, *Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics*, *Expert Group on Income Statistics (Canberra Group)* and *Voorburg Group Meeting on Service Statistics*. During the sessions, best practices of the Department are being shared with participants of other countries. DOS has also been appointed as the Chair of specific sessions.



Kumpulan Pakar Statistik Pendapatan (*Canberra Group*), 1996
Expert Group on Income Statistics (Canberra Group), 1996



Kumpulan Kerja Statistik FDI, 2001
Working Group on FDI Statistics, 2001



Ucapan Ketua Perangkawan semasa APCAS, 2008
Speech by the Chief Statistician during APCAS, 2008



Kumpulan Pakar Statistik Pembuatan, 2007
Expert Group on Manufacturing Statistics, 2007



Penglibatan pegawai Jabatan dalam ICP, 2006 dan 2007
Involvement of DOS officers in ICP, 2006 and 2007

Jabatan meneruskan penglibatannya sebagai pakar rujuk dan penasihat dalam *International Comparison Program* (ICP) di rantau Asia & Pasifik dan telah dilantik sebagai penyelararas bagi negara untuk program ini. Pada tahun 2008, *World Bank* telah menjemput Malaysia untuk menganggotai *CPI Tool Pack Expert Group*.

Pensijilan ISO

Jabatan telah dianugerahkan MS ISO 9002:1994 kerana kejayaannya memenuhi piawaian yang ditetapkan bagi skop pengumpulan, pemprosesan, pentafsiran dan penyebaran Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) serta Statistik Harga Pengguna Lain (SHPL) pada tahun 2000. Pada tahun 2008, Jabatan telah menerima MS ISO 9001:2000 dan *International Certification Network* (IQNet) bagi tiga aktiviti utama iaitu IHP, Statistik Pembuatan Bulanan dan Statistik Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh.

The Department continues its involvement as an expert and advisor in the *International Comparison Program* (ICP) for Asia & the Pacific region and was also appointed as a national coordinator. In 2008, the *World Bank* invited Malaysia to be a member of the *CPI Tool Pack Expert Group*.

ISO Certification

DOS was awarded MS ISO 9002:1994 in the scope of collection, processing, interpretation and dissemination of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Other Consumer Price Statistics in 2000 due to its ability to sustain the required standards. In 2008, the Department was certified for MS ISO 9001:2000 and *International Certification Network* (IQNet) in three core businesses namely CPI, Monthly Manufacturing Statistics and Labour Force Survey Statistics.



Penglibatan pegawai Jabatan dalam ICP, 2008
Involvement of DOS officers in ICP, 2008



Jaringan dengan Agensi Statistik Luar Negara

Jabatan telah diiktiraf kerana mempunyai amalan dan sistem statistik yang baik. Justeru itu, kunjungan diterima daripada agensi statistik luar negara untuk mendapatkan khidmat nasihat dan latihan berkaitan perangkaan akaun negara, banci penduduk, demografi dan lain-lain. Antaranya Iran, Bosnia, Arab Saudi, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Tajikistan, Viet Nam dan Sri Lanka.





Networking with National Statistical Offices

The Department has been recognised as having good practices and statistical system. As such, other national statistical offices visited the Department to seek advisory services and training with regards to national accounts, population census, demography and others. Among the visitors are from Iran, Bosnia, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Tajikistan, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka.





Mesyuarat Ketua Agensi Statistik ASEAN Ketiga, 2001
Third Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices, 2001



Bengkel Pengurusan Laman Web UNSD/ASEAN, 2002
UNSD/ASEAN Workshop on Website Management, 2002



Bengkel Sistem Akaun Negara, 2009
Workshop on System of National Accounts, 2009



APCAS, 2008



Seminar Penyelarasan Penyiasatan
Pelaburan Langsung, 2008
Coordinated Direct
Investment Survey Seminar, 2008



Seminar Statistik Perindustrian, 2008
Industrial Statistics Seminar, 2008

Penganjuran Antarabangsa

Jabatan telah diberi pengiktirafan melalui penganjuran mesyuarat, bengkel, seminar, persidangan dengan kerjasama agensi antarabangsa dan serantau termasuk UNSD, IMF, FAO, ADB dan SIAP. Pengiktirafan ini diberi berdasarkan kepercayaan, kepakaran dan kebolehan serta kemudahan dan infrastruktur yang baik.



Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pemandu UNSD dan
Seminar Penyebaran Data, 2007
UNSD Steering Committee Meeting and Seminar
on Data Dissemination, 2007



Kursus Statistik bagi Laporan *National Human Development* SIAP/UNDP, 2002
SIAP/UNDP Country Course on Statistics for National Human Development Reports, 2002



Bengkel Rekabentuk Pensampelan, 2003
Workshop on Sample Design, 2003



Bengkel ICP, 2004
ICP Workshop, 2004

International Events

The Department has been entrusted to organise meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences in collaboration with international and regional agencies including UNSD, IMF, FAO, ADB and SIAP. This recognition is based on trust, expertise and capability as well as availability of facilities and good infrastructure.



Seminar Pengurusan Heads of National Statistical Offices, 2005
Management Seminar for the Heads of National Statistical Offices, 2005



Bengkel Statistik Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa, 2006
Workshop on Statistics of International Trade in Services, 2006



Kursus Statistik Harga dan ICP, 2007
Course on Price Statistics and ICP, 2007



Kursus Pengurusan Statistik Berkualiti dan Prinsip Asas Statistik Rasmi (UNSIAP), 2006
Course on Statistical Quality Management and Fundamental Principle of Official Statistics (UNSIAP), 2006



Johan Pertandingan Laman Web Hari Kualiti
Jabatan Perdana Menteri, 2001
Winner of Website Competition, Prime
Minister's Department Quality Day, 2001



Anugerah Laman Web Terbaik Hari Kualiti Jabatan Perdana Menteri, 2002-2006
Best Websites Awards, Prime Minister's Department Quality Day, 2002-2006



5 Terbaik CARI, 1999
Top 5 of CARI, 1999



5 Terbaik CARI, 2002
Top 5 of CARI, 2002



5 Finalis Terbaik Anugerah Internet
Malaysia, 2000
Top Five Finalist Malaysia Internet
Award, 2000



Penerbitan
Publications



Kaunter Khidmat Pelanggan
Customer Service Counter



20 Laman Web Kerajaan Terbaik, 2000 dan 2001
Top 20 Best Government Websites, 2000 and 2001



Pemenang Laman Web Terbaik
Perkhidmatan Awam, 2001
Winner of the Best Public Service
Website Competition, 2001



Pemenang Golden Web
Awards, 2002
Winner of the Golden Web
Award, 2002

Sistem Penyampaian dan Anugerah

Jabatan sentiasa mengutamakan kepuasan pelanggan terhadap perkhidmatan yang diberikan di mana sistem penyampaian sentiasa dipertingkatkan. Perkhidmatan kaunter yang merupakan barisan hadapan Jabatan memberikan perkhidmatan yang mesra pelanggan. Jabatan juga telah mewujudkan perkhidmatan kaunter di Ibu Pejabat Putrajaya dan semua Pejabat Negeri. Komunikasi maklumat juga telah dipertingkatkan dari hanya dalam bentuk penerbitan kepada bentuk digital dan laman web. Jabatan telah memenangi pelbagai anugerah dan pengiktirafan selaras dengan penambahbaikan sistem penyampaian dan perkhidmatan kaunter yang dilaksanakan.



Sijil Penghargaan Pengurusan Bil/Tuntutan, 2007
Certificate of Acknowledgement, 2007



Sijil Penghargaan daripada SPA, 2008
Certificate of Acknowledgement by SPA, 2008

Delivery System and Awards

Customer satisfaction is paramount to the Department and as such, DOS continuously improves its delivery system. The counter services, being the frontline of the Department, provide customer friendly services. DOS has set up counter services at the Headquarters in Putrajaya and all the State Offices. Data communication is also improved by expanding to digitized formats and web-based dissemination from printed publications. The Department has won various awards and recognitions as a result of improved information delivery system and counter services.



Sijil MS ISO dan IQNet
MS ISO and IQNet
Certificates



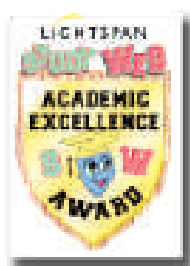
Laman Web Jabatan
Department's Website



Cakera Padat
Compact Discs



Sijil dan Piala bagi Pertandingan Keceriaan dan Pejabat
Terbaik Hari Kualiti Jabatan Perdana Menteri, 2007
Certificate and Trophy for Lively and Best Office Competition,
Prime Minister's Department Quality Day, 2007



Sumber Pendidikan Terbaik
dalam Web
Best Educational Resources
on the Web



Sijil dan Plak bagi Pertandingan Keceriaan dan Pejabat Terbaik Hari Kualiti
Jabatan Perdana Menteri, 2008
Certificate and Plaque for Lively and Best Office Competition,
Prime Minister's Department Quality Day, 2008



Melangkah Ke Hadapan
The Way Forward

BAB

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CHAPTER



Melangkah ke Hadapan

Sepanjang 60 tahun penubuhannya, Jabatan telah melalui pelbagai cabaran dalam mengeluarkan statistik negara. Perubahan persekitaran disebabkan globalisasi, liberalisasi perdagangan dan perkhidmatan serta kemajuan teknologi yang pesat telah membawa kepada dimensi baru dalam keperluan data. Jabatan hendaklah sentiasa responsif dan proaktif dalam menetapkan hala tuju untuk terus relevan dalam memberikan perkhidmatan statistik negara.

Memperkayakan Sumber Data

Penyiasatan dan banci yang dijalankan merupakan sumber utama dalam pengumpulan data sosial dan ekonomi. Di samping itu, data sekunder digunakan dalam penyusunan data tertentu seperti data perdagangan luar negeri dan perangkaan akaun negara. Penggunaan data pentadbiran akan dipertingkatkan dalam usaha untuk memenuhi peningkatan dan perluasan keperluan data serta mengurangkan beban responden. Perundingan dan perhubungan dengan agensi berkaitan diwujudkan secara aktif dalam mengenalpasti jenis data yang digunakan dalam penyusunan statistik.

The Way Forward

Throughout its 60 years of existence, DOS encounters challenges in generating national statistics for the nation. A changing environment interlinked with globalisation, liberalisation of trade and services and continuous technological progress have brought about new dimensions in data requirements. DOS has to be responsive and proactive in setting up the future direction in order to remain relevant to the statistical services of the country.

Enrichment of Data Sources

Social and economic data are primarily sourced through regular surveys and censuses. In addition, secondary data are used in specific data compilation such as external trade and national accounts statistics. In response to the increasing and widening data requirements as well as to reduce respondent burden, the way forward is to tap data through administrative records. Consultations and interactions are actively pursued with the respective agencies in identifying the type of data that are of use for statistical compilation.



Majlis memeterai MoU dengan agensi kerajaan lain
Signing of MoU with other government agencies



Sesi temu bual Ketua Perangkawan dalam rancangan Selamat Pagi Malaysia
The Chief Statistician's interview session in "Selamat Pagi Malaysia" programme



Ekspektasi Pengguna

Perubahan senario ekonomi global menuntut Jabatan untuk bertindak secara inovatif dalam mengeluarkan statistik yang relevan untuk memenuhi keperluan pengguna. Justeru, keupayaan Jabatan menerokai industri baru yang memberi sumbangan kepada ekonomi negara adalah penting. Dalam konteks ini, penggunaan metodologi penyelidikan dan ICT terkini hendaklah dipertingkatkan. Cabaran utama yang perlu dihadapi oleh Jabatan adalah memenuhi permintaan dan ekspektasi stakeholders dan pengguna terhadap data di peringkat mikro dan lain-lain indikator yang berkaitan. Sistem penyebaran maklumat perangkaan juga akan dipertingkatkan bagi membolehkan data dicapai dengan mudah dan pantas.

Users Expectation

The changing global economic scenarios require DOS to respond innovatively in producing statistics relevant to users' requirements. Hence, the need to explore new fields such as emerging industries that contribute to the country's economic well being is crucial. Thus, the usage of research methodology and ICT needs to be enhanced. The main challenge of DOS is to ensure that data produced fulfill the demands and expectations of its stakeholders and users particularly micro level data and relevant indicators. The efficiency of the statistical data dissemination system is to be enhanced to enable data to be retrieved in real time.



PUBLISITI DAN PENYERTAAN AWAM

Setaras dengan pertunjukan Akta Perancangan Bandar dan Desa 1976 (Akta 172), Laporan Rancangan Kawasan Khas Lembah Bio 2008-2015, Jelebu Negeri Sembilan dipamerkan kepada orang awam untuk dipenksa bagi mendapat pandangan dan maklumbalas bermula 10hb. November 2008 hingga 12hb. Disember 2008 dan pukul 8.30 pagi hingga 4.30 petang pada hari bekerja di Dewan Besar Majlis Daerah Jelebu, Ruang Legar Pejabat Daerah Jelebu dari Ruang Legar JPBD Negeri Sembilan.

Faedah - faedah pusat pertumbuhan Lembah Bio :-

- Membantu petani meningkatkan hasil pertanian menerusi pendekatan bioteknologi.
- Membangunkan tanah-tanah terbiar
- Menjana pendapatan yang lebih baik kepada petani dan peladang.
- Mewujudkan peluang-peluang pekerjaan menerusi sektor pertanian dan industri hiliran.
- Mengeratkan hubungan di antara agensi golongan petani.
- Mewujudkan pengusaha-pengusaha IKS.
- Mewujudkan zon-zon pertanian yang terancang dilengkapi dengan kemudahan asas.



CANGCHI: Pusat Bioteknologi Felda di Bandar Enstek, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan.

Keratan akhbar berkaitan industri baru
Newspaper cutting on new emerging industries

PBF manifestasi kejayaan Felda

Makmal di Bandar Enstek, Nilai perbaiki mutu klon benih sawit



Oleh Ahmad Naam Tahir

Nilai, Jka Tun Abdul Razak Hassan mahu berambisi kita hari ini, bekas Perdana Menteri itu pun berambisi dengan kejayaan Felda, agensi yang diwujudkan belia serendah abad lalu untuk menegakkan tanah-tanah terbiar di luar bandar, terutama Melayu yang dibenarkan kemaslah.

Bermula sebagai agensi untuk memulaukan pembaikan dan pembangunan tanah-tanah terbiar sehingga menjadi tanah-tanah subur, Felda kini telah menjadi agensi perubatan perubatan bioteknologi yang mempunyai makmal bioteknologi di Bandar Enstek, Nilai.

Razak, selaku guru mengaji, berkata, dia mahu (jika) bisa berambisi dengan agensi pembangunan tanah-tanah terbiar ini, agensi yang diwujudkan belia serendah abad lalu untuk menegakkan tanah-tanah terbiar di luar bandar, terutama Melayu yang dibenarkan kemaslah.

Prospects in biotechnology

Speakers to show job opportunities



Star Education Fair 2005	
Career Talks	
10.00am - 11.00am	UPM (Universiti Pertanian Malaysia)
11.00am - 12.00pm	Engineering
12.00pm - 1.00pm	Business
1.00pm - 2.00pm	Funding Higher Education
2.00pm - 3.00pm	Accounting

Star Education Fair 2005
10.00am - 11.00am: UPM (Universiti Pertanian Malaysia)
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"Malaysia perlu berusaha mengukuhkan industri bioteknologi bukan saja sebagai sektor ekonomi, malah ekosistem yang mampan dengan memajukan hasil penemuan institusi penyelidikan tempatan atau asing untuk manfaat orang ramai"

Y.A.B. Datuk Seri Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi
Berita Harian, Rabu 8hb. Oktober 2008



Prof Dr Mohamed Omar, Monash University Malaysia is trying to initiate research that involves biotechnology, knowledge management and ICT for core sectors of the economy like agriculture.

ag such as marketing, business and information technology. The Star Education Fair Career Talks will feature other career possibilities from engineering and advertising to medical sciences.

In addition to the academic path towards specific careers, parents and students can obtain information on the current trends in the working world and the opportunities available. They can also visit the 2005 booth on the last to

tests of higher learning in their career.

The Star Education Fair 2005 will be held on Jan 8 and 9 at the Putra World Trade Centre (PWTC) in Kuala Lumpur. It will be open to the public from 10am to 5pm on Jan 8 and 9.

The fair will then travel to Penang for another exposition on Feb 25 and 27 at the Pusat International Sports Arena 2. For more about the booking, call the Penang, Tel. call 04-64

Pangkalan Data Interaktif

Pangkalan data interaktif dibangunkan oleh Jabatan untuk mewujudkan satu repositori data yang sistematik dan komprehensif. Pangkalan data ini merupakan satu sistem berpusat yang berasaskan laman web. Segala maklumat daripada Jabatan dan agensi kerajaan lain dapat dikongsi bersama dalam satu pangkalan data yang memudahkan proses pengumpulan dan penyebaran maklumat.

Sistem ini membolehkan pengguna mencapai data dengan mudah melalui pangkalan data interaktif. Data mikro, agregat dan siri masa boleh dicapai oleh pengguna mengikut tahap capaian yang dibenarkan.

Interactive Database

Interactive database is developed by the Department to establish a systematic and comprehensive data repository. This database is a centralised web-based system. All information gathered from the Department and other government agencies can be shared through a single database to facilitate the compilation and dissemination of information.

The system allows the users to have easy access to the interactive database. Micro data, aggregate and time series data can be generated by the users according to the level of accessibility.



Lawatan teknikal ke agensi antarabangsa berkaitan pangkalan data interaktif



Technical visits to international agencies on interactive database

Bertaraf Dunia

Jabatan sedang merangka hala tuju yang strategik ke arah menjadi sebuah organisasi statistik yang bertaraf dunia menjelang 2020. Perkhidmatan dan produk statistik yang dikeluarkan mestilah boleh dibuat perbandingan dengan *National Statistical Office* (NSO) di negara maju. Jabatan telah memberi sumbangan dalam pembangunan modal insan kepada NSO dalam rantau ini seperti Cambodia, Nepal, Tajikistan dan Bhutan. Kepakaran Jabatan turut diiktiraf melalui penyertaan dalam mesyuarat kumpulan pakar dan juga sebagai pakar runding dan penasihat.

Segala cabaran yang dihadapi perlu diatasi bagi membolehkan Jabatan sentiasa relevan dan seterusnya dapat merealisasikan visi, misi dan objektifnya di samping peningkatan ekspektasi dan keperluan *stakeholders* serta pengguna Jabatan.

World Class

The Department has to realign its strategic direction towards being a world class statistical organisation by 2020. Its statistical services and products must be comparable with other National Statistical Offices (NSO) in developed countries. DOS has contributed in the statistical capacity building of other NSOs in the region such as Cambodia, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Bhutan. The expertise of DOS is also recognised through the participation in expert group meetings and also in the capacity as consultants and advisors.

The Department must overcome all challenges encountered to remain relevant and to realise its vision, mission, and objectives as well as fulfilling the expectations and increasing needs of its stakeholders and users.



Mantan Ketua Perangkawan, Dato' Shaari b. Abdul Rahman semasa lawatan ke Syria
Former Chief Statistician, Dato' Shaari b. Abd. Rahman during the visit to Syria



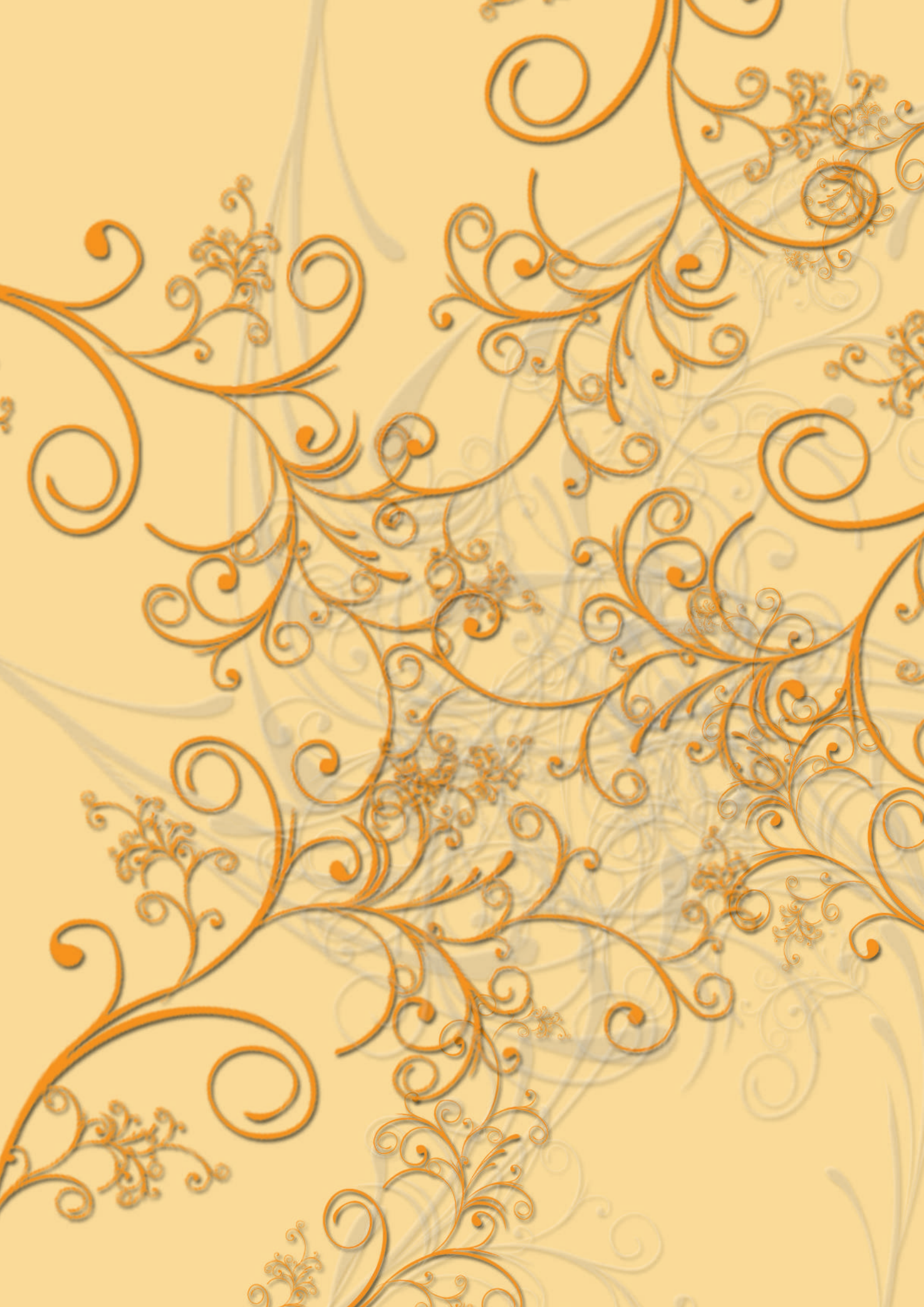
Mantan Ketua Perangkawan, Hj. Aziz b. Othman semasa ASEAN Training and Workshop on Statistics of International Trade in Services
Former Chief Statistician, Hj. Aziz b. Othman during the ASEAN Training and Workshop on Statistics of International Trade in Services



Mantan Ketua Perangkawan, Dato' Normah bt. Mohd. Aris bersama delegasi lain di Thailand
Former Chief Statistician, Dato' Normah bt. Mohd Aris with other delegates in Thailand



Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof bersama delegasi dari Australia
Chief Statistician, Hjh. Wan Ramlah bt. Wan Abd. Raof with Australian delegates



Ucapan Tahniah
Congratulatory Messages

BAB

8

CHAPTER





UNITED NATION STATISTICS DIVISION

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the United Nations, to convey our warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Statistics of Malaysia. On this day, we celebrate the achievements that the Department has made over the past six decades. We fully recognize the hard work of the staff of the Department, under the leadership of the Chief Statistician Malaysia, in building a national statistical system of distinction and quality. We now look forward to the future with confidence that Malaysia's national statistical system will grow from strength to strength, continuing its vital role in contributing to the country's economic and social development.

In 2007, the United Nations Statistical Commission, the apex entity of the global statistical system, celebrated its 60th anniversary. In ways similar to many country experiences, the global statistical system under the leadership of the Statistical Commission has matured over time. There is now consensus on the need for greater international cooperation in measuring global phenomena and reaching common global statistical standards for greater comparability. Strengthening statistical capacity around the world has become a widely recognized imperative for the global system.

We have witnessed in the past decades a trend towards the globalization of economic and social activities. Associated with this process is rising global demand for official statistics at national, regional, and global level. As evidence by the current economic crisis and the debates on climate change, the global economy and development challenges do not recognize borders and are common concerns for all. Governments, the private sector, researchers and the public at large demand comparable and reliable data not only for their own country, but also for other countries and for regional and global aggregates.

Our response to the challenge of the globalization of the demand for official statistics is to strengthen the global statistical system and to improve its response to user demands. The key elements of the system are the national statistical systems and the international agencies. These elements are linked with each other in a complex network of bilateral and multilateral data exchanges and cooperation. Despite all the cultural and political differences and the amazing variety of backgrounds, one of the cornerstones of the global statistical system is a strong sense of community, which is based on shared professional ethics and common methodology. This professional vision has been enshrined in the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, which were adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1994.

Over the past decades, the Department of Statistics of Malaysia has played a leadership role in regional statistical development and actively contributed to global statistical activities. I hope this forward looking vision will continue to bring about achievements in building a sound and effective national statistical system and in facilitating the development of the global statistical system. I wish you success in your future endeavour.

Paul Cheung
Director
United Nations Statistics Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (SIAP)

It is with great pleasure that I join many well wishers of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in extending heartfelt congratulations of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) on the 60th anniversary.

DOSM with its six decades of experience remains to be one of the pillars of strength of Malaysia's remarkable achievement during the past decades through its contribution to informed decision making process in the country. It was undoubtedly a vital factor of success in achieving the development goals of the country.

DOSM has earned trust and recognition not only within Malaysia but also at international arena. It has made significant contribution to the statistical development in the Asia and Pacific region through various collaborative works with international organizations, including SIAP.

The Institute conducted a number of training programmes in collaboration with DOSM and many government officials/statisticians at various levels of statistical undertakings have benefited from these programmes. I am happy to say that the great success of these training programmes was due to the valuable contribution and immense support provided by DOSM. In addition, DOSM, as a fully elected member of the Governing Council of SIAP, together with other members plays an important role in guiding and providing invaluable advice to the Institute in its statistical capacity building training programmes in the region. I hope that our collaborative partnership will be further strengthened in the future and DOSM will play a vital role as a country partner institute to enable SIAP to expand its support and efficiently address the growing training needs of developing countries in the region and beyond it.

I am happy to note that DOSM has transformed into an agency, which has taken the full advantage of the innovation of technology to improve its services. Yet, all the challenges cannot be overcome in isolation.

Globalization definitely requires an intensification of cooperation between statistical agencies. In order to face many challenges ahead of all of us I sincerely hope that all elected members of SIAP Governing Council will join me to cooperate and assist the countries in the developing nations and countries in transition in establishing and strengthening their statistical training capabilities.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and commend DOSM's significant contribution to the nation and the leading role playing in improving statistical capabilities of the countries in the region.

I wish success for all your future endeavours towards prosperity.

Thank you.

Davaasuren Chultemjamts
Director
Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific



ASEANstats

We would like to congratulate the Department of Statistics Malaysia on its 60th anniversary of excellent national statistical service—a milestone not only for Malaysia but also for the wider ASEAN Community.

Since the founding of ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting (AHSOM) in October 1997, Malaysia has always been a passionate and compassionate member supporting many initiatives for the development and harmonisation of statistics in the ASEAN region. DOS Malaysia has been unwavering in its commitment to broaden and deepen statistical cooperation in the region towards the development and sharing of more timely and comparable data across the ASEAN Member States. DOS Malaysia has also been a strong advocate of promoting the highest standards in statistical data collection and dissemination and improving capacities of national statistical systems for more quality and relevant ASEAN statistics.

We would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to DOS Malaysia for its support to all ASEAN statistical initiatives and in particular to make special note of and acknowledge its willingness to take on the leadership of the ASEAN Working Group on Data Sharing, Analysis, Dissemination, and Communication, which is going to be a vital mechanism in making ASEAN statistics more readily available, accessible, and relevant.

As we face the challenges and prospects of ASEAN Community Building, we are confident that DOS Malaysia will continue to propagate and share its renowned expertise, learned experiences, and spirit of excellence and professionalism towards realizing the shared vision and goals of a stronger and more unified ASEAN Statistical Community.

We are one with DOS Malaysia in wishing for many more years of excellent statistical service to the ASEAN Community.

Dr. Agus Sutanto
The ASEAN Secretariat
ASEANstats



ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT (EPU)

The 60-year celebration of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is much more than an anniversary. It is a celebration of a time-honoured commitment to produce and publish Malaysia's statistics in various socio-economic dimensions. On behalf of the Economic Planning Unit (EPU), I would like to offer our heartiest congratulations to DOSM.

It is also a celebration of co-operation of a truly remarkable and 38 year-long standing partnership between the DOSM and the EPU. EPU has reaped many benefits in terms of getting data for formulating development policies and strategies.

Today as we honour this anniversary, it serves us well to remember that DOSM's effort and contributions should not be easily be taken for granted. DOSM is stronger than before and in fact has matured to face many complex challenges.

In the efforts to make Malaysia a fully-developed country, the Government needs more diversified data and information to assist national development planning. In this regard, DOSM must play its pivotal role in reviewing previous and present directions, policies and approaches to enhance efficiency and effectiveness so that stakeholders' expectations are met. DOSM should also play a dynamic and proactive role in enhancing its human capital and expertise.

In delivering data and information to more people, the staffs have to be trained on the fundamentals of research in various critical areas. By providing more opportunities and optimising existing resources - the goldmine of statistics in various socio-economic dimensions for Masters and PhD programs, DOSM helps more in-house k-workers to be trained.

EPU is confident that the next 60 years of progress in the statistical services will present countless challenges to DOSM and its stakeholders. If DOSM addresses these challenges and opportunities with strategic collaboration, EPU strongly believes that DOSM will continue to be a major driver of the nation's statistical capability and data depository of all types of statistics relating to the nation's development and economic growth.

Let me again congratulate DOSM for your 60 successful years.

Tan Sri Dr. Sulaiman Mahbob
Director General
Economic Planning Unit



BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has come a long way since its inception in 1949. The Malaysian economy has, over this period, transformed significantly. DOSM has kept up with the changes and has expanded the scope of its statistical coverage, improved the timeline of the data production and broaden the data dissemination. This has provided reliable indicators for analysis and assessment of the state of the economy with greater accuracy and has facilitated national economic planning as well as for the private sector economic activity. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate DOSM on its significant achievements which has met the best practices and international standards.

Over the years, DOSM and Bank Negara Malaysia have worked collaboratively in pursuit of a common economic development agenda. The major national macroeconomic statistics and indicators, including the gross domestic product, consumer price index, and trade data are key inputs for the formulation of economic and financial policies. The Bank also provides financial data to DOSM for its compilation of financial statistics. This collaboration between the Bank and DOSM has strengthened in this recent ten years. More recently, Bank Negara Malaysia led a review team to assist in the transformation of DOSM to become an even more effective national statistical agency for the country. Bank Negara Malaysia has also signed an MoU with DOSM last year on data sharing.

While much has been achieved by DOSM, the rapidly changing global economic and financial environment will present a more challenging role for DOSM. With changes in the global environment and in our own domestic economic structure, the need for prompt responses has become greater. There is, therefore, heightened expectations for broader coverage, timeliness and reliable range of statistical services. The global financial and economic crisis has highlighted the criticality of the coverage of statistics to enable accurate diagnosis of the developments and for timely formulation of sound policies. Moving forward, enhancing the services continuously through the adoption of advanced statistical techniques and methodologies, as well as having the agility to continuously evolve are equally important.

With its enhanced professional staff, the high level of expertise, as well as the supporting new ICT infrastructure, I am confident that DOSM will move into the rank as a premier statistical agency that will be able to meet the increasingly demanding needs for statistical services of the public and private sectors.

Thank you.

Tan Sri Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz
Governor
Bank Negara Malaysia

I feel greatly honoured to be given the opportunity to be a part of this glorious event. I would like to offer my warmest congratulations to the Department of Statistics (DOS) Malaysia on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

Over the past 60 years, DOS has developed rapidly from a small agency to an established organisation functions as the sole data provider to the nation. It is the central statistical authority responsible for official statistics on the Malaysia economy and population. Economic statistics play a significant role in enabling policy planners to draw up plans to chart the country's development process while at the same time such statistics are capable of monitoring and evaluating the targets outlined.

The issues to be considered in terms of the direction of the service of statisticians include the relevancy of the service and strategies in making the service more relevant in the public service as well as the effectiveness in delivering excellent services. The main task of statisticians is to provide statistical information for effective planning and administration of the country. Planning can be viewed as a creative process in building connection between the unpredictable future with the present and the process requires statistical information. The role of statisticians are to narrow the gap of uncertainty in planning by providing the relevant information.

With globalisation, economic, commerce and management activities cut across political boundaries, meeting the challenges of globalisation requires wider and closer relationship among statistical agencies; hence the importance of enhancing relationship and collaboration with other agencies at the global level. Advances in technology have also accelerated the growth in communication and economic activities inter and intra country. This means that information must be made available quickly and transmitted to where it is required almost instantaneously, since, for example, in highly competitive commercial and financial sectors, delay means additional costs and missed opportunities.

DOS Malaysia has indeed come a long way to be at where it is today. I take this opportunity to congratulate the current and previous Chief Statisticians for their commitment and leadership that has made DOS standing tall for the past 60 years. I wish you success in the many years to come.

Thank you.

Tan Sri Dr. Wan Abdul Aziz Wan Abdullah
Secretary General of Treasury, Malaysia

MANTAN PEGAWAI JABATAN

Puan S. Paranjothy

(1 Februari 1967 – 1 Februari 1992)

Banyak pengalaman serta kenangan yang saya lalui selama 25 tahun berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Kesemuanya saya jadikan dorongan untuk memajukan diri ke tahap yang lebih tinggi. Saya percaya bahawa setiap individu berhak untuk membuat pilihan mereka sendiri.



Saya mengambil kesempatan ini untuk merakamkan ucapan syabas kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia kerana telah berusaha untuk menyambut 60 tahun Jabatan. Saya juga berharap agar usaha seperti ini membolehkan masyarakat lebih mengenali Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Puan Dr. Hjh. Rabieyah Mat

(19 Ogos 1971 – 25 Januari 2004)



Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia selama 60 tahun kian meningkat kemampuannya mengeluarkan produk dan perkhidmatan yang relevan dan selari dengan kehendak pengguna.

Syabas kepada anggota Jabatan yang komited dalam merealisasikan wawasan ini. Saya sangat berharap agar usaha yang ditunjukkan oleh anggota Jabatan akan dapat diteruskan bagi memperkasakan Jabatan Perangkaan. Tahniah!

Tuan Hj. Othman Tai

(21 Jun 1971 – 11 April 2004)

Pengalaman semasa berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri merupakan cabaran yang sangat bermakna kepada saya. Ini adalah kerana sebagai seorang wakil Jabatan Perangkaan, mestilah berpengetahuan tinggi untuk memberikan penerangan mengenai statistik serta penggunaannya.



Di kesempatan ini, saya ingin mengucapkan Selamat Menyambut Ulang Tahun ke-60 Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Kepada semua warga Jabatan, saya doakan semoga akan terus maju dan menjadi sebuah organisasi yang terunggul di bawah pimpinan Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia dan sokongan padu dari semua warga perangkaan. Berkhidmat kerana Allah untuk negara.

Puan Jean Leela Pala

(23 Jun 1971 – 17 Mei 2004)



Sebagai seorang pegawai yang telah berkhidmat selama 33 tahun di Jabatan Perangkaan, saya merasa bangga kerana dapat menyaksikan perkembangan dan kemajuan dalam pelbagai bidang yang telah dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan. Jabatan bukan sahaja telah meluaskan pengeluaran data bagi pelbagai bidang statistik dan juga meningkatkan kualiti data, tetapi juga mempunyai komitmen yang tinggi dalam memberikan perkhidmatan dengan cekap dan profesional kepada pihak awam dan swasta.

Oleh itu, saya mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan tahniah di atas sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan dan segala pencapaian Jabatan setakat ini. Seterusnya, saya yakin bahawa cabaran pada masa hadapan akan dihadapi dengan komitmen tinggi supaya Jabatan ini akan terus diiktiraf sebagai agensi utama dalam mengeluarkan statistik di Malaysia.

MANTAN PEGAWAI JABATAN

Tuan Hj. Mat Noh Hussin

(30 Julai 1979 – 1 Ogos 2004)

Selaras dengan peranan Jabatan sebagai pengeluar utama perangkaan di negara ini, maka anggota Jabatan perlu mempunyai pengetahuan bukan sahaja hanya dalam sesuatu bidang butiran perkara tetapi juga perlu mengetahui secara menyeluruh tentang aktiviti yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan. Selain itu, perlu juga peka terhadap keperluan data oleh pengguna.



Tahniah di atas sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Saya berharap semoga Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menjadi salah sebuah organisasi yang tersohor di dalam dan di luar negara, Insya Allah.

Y.B. Senator Datuk Akbar Ali

(30 Jun 1973 - 18 Mac 2005)



Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merupakan sebuah agensi utama dalam mengeluarkan data. Justeru, Jabatan perlu terus bersedia dalam memenuhi keperluan pengguna bagi data bukan hanya di peringkat negeri malah juga ke peringkat daerah.

Sempena sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan, saya menghargai usaha yang diambil, antaranya adalah menjejaki dan menghubungi anggota yang telah bersara. Walaupun ini merupakan suatu tugas yang baru namun dengan komitmen dan usaha yang tinggi dalam menjalankan tugas tersebut, pasti ia akan dapat dilaksanakan.

Tahniah dan terima kasih kepada pihak Jabatan dan saya berharap agar usaha tersebut berjaya dan dapat membuahkan hasil yang baik.

Puan Nab Sabariah Hassan

(23 Mei 1980 – 9 Februari 2006)

Setelah merentasi zaman 60 tahun, Jabatan Perangkaan sentiasa berusaha untuk menghasilkan pelbagai produk dan perkhidmatan mengikut kehendak dan keperluan pelanggan mengatasi batasan masa dan sempadan. Ini menjadikan Jabatan Perangkaan sebagai agensi perangkaan nasional terunggul yang sentiasa relevan hingga kini.



Saya mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan tahniah dan syabas kepada semua pimpinan dan warga Jabatan Perangkaan di atas segala usaha yang telah dijalankan.

Tuan Hj. Mohamad Noor Salleh

(1 Ogos 1980 – 18 April 2006)



Pengalaman saya sepanjang berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri yang merupakan 'barisan hadapan' Jabatan telah dapat menyumbangkan tenaga dalam mengumpul pelbagai jenis data yang diperlukan oleh Jabatan.

Justeru, saya berasa amat gembira dapat berkhidmat di Jabatan ini dan sempena sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan, saya ingin merakamkan ucapan syabas dan terus maju jaya kepada semua anggota Jabatan Perangkaan dan kepimpinannya. Saya juga berharap agar Jabatan akan terus berperanan sebagai agensi pembekal data yang terulung bukan sahaja di negara ini tetapi juga di peringkat global.

MANTAN PEGAWAI JABATAN

Encik Sarjeet Singh

(16 Mac 1973 – 21 Julai 2006)

Saya berasa amat berbangga kerana telah berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan selama 33 tahun dan pengalaman yang telah saya peroleh sentiasa digunakan walaupun selepas bersara. Saya sentiasa mengikuti perkembangan dan kemajuan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.



Semasa saya mula berkhidmat, semua tugas dibuat secara manual tetapi sekarang semuanya secara berkomputer. Saya rasa berbangga kerana dapat sedikit sebanyak mengambil bahagian dalam kemajuan Jabatan semasa berkhidmat di Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

Saya ingin ucapkan tahniah kepada semua anggota Jabatan di atas sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan dan berharap semua anggota memastikan visi dan misi Jabatan sebagai agensi utama dalam bidang perangkaan dapat dicapai.

Puan Siti Nor Azimah Abd Aziz

(5 Jun 1980 – 4 September 2006)



Selama 26 tahun berkhidmat dengan Jabatan Perangkaan, membuatkan segala pengalaman yang diperoleh ternyata berjaya meningkatkan jati diri saya dengan kehidupan yang berinformasi terkini. Saya berasa amat berbangga dapat memberikan perkhidmatan di Jabatan ini.

Di sini saya mengambil kesempatan mengucapkan syabas dan tahniah kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia di atas sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan dan saya amat berharap agar Jabatan dapat mempertingkatkan lagi mutu perkhidmatan supaya menjadi sebuah agensi pengeluar data yang terunggul dan dihormati di negara ini.

Encik Kuan Boon Wah

(12 November 1975 – 1 Oktober 2006)

Saya gembira kerana dalam masa 60 tahun Jabatan Perangkaan telah membangun sebagai sebuah organisasi yang dinamik dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan statistik yang meliputi pelbagai bidang kepada Kerajaan, pihak awam dan agensi antarabangsa.



Saya merasa bangga dan istimewa kerana dapat berkhidmat dan menimba pengalaman di Jabatan ini. Saya yakin bahawa Jabatan yang diterajui oleh anggota yang profesional dan dedikasi akan terus membawa pembangunan dan kejayaan ke tahap yang lebih tinggi untuk menjadi sebuah organisasi bertaraf dunia.

Encik Foo Suan Tow

(2 Januari 1980 – 11 Januari 2008)



Tahniah diucapkan kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia yang meraikan ulang tahun ke-60. Syabas di atas komitmen Jabatan dalam mengeluarkan data yang berkualiti dan bertepatan masa. Semoga hasrat Jabatan bagi memenuhi keperluan pengguna dan negara diteruskan dan menjadi pembekal data terunggul dalam negara.

Saya berharap agar Jabatan terus meningkatkan peranan selari dengan moto Jabatan "Maklumat Berkualiti Budaya Kami". Selamat maju jaya kepada kepimpinan dan anggota Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

MANTAN PEGAWAI JABATAN

Encik Ho Siow Keng

(30 Oktober 1976 – 2 April 2008)

Saya ingin mengucapkan Selamat Menyambut Ulang Tahun ke-60 kepada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia serta tahniah dan syabas kepada warga Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia atas kecemerlangan yang telah dicapai dalam tempoh 60 tahun.



Saya amat yakin bahawa warga Jabatan yang sentiasa penuh dedikasi akan membawa Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia ke tahap kejayaan yang lebih tinggi lagi pada masa akan datang.

Puan Eisah Husin

(15 Ogos 1980 – 4 Mei 2008)



Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia dalam menjangkau usia 60 tahun dan di era globalisasi menjadikannya semakin penting menyahut cabaran dalam mengeluarkan pelbagai maklumat selaras dengan keperluan pengguna juga menepati piagam pelanggan yang telah ditetapkan.

Kepentingan maklumat yang terkumpul patut diarkibkan sebagai simpanan untuk kegunaan bagi keperluan perbandingan dan penilaian kemajuan negara dari sudut pembangunan sosial, ekonomi dan politik lebih-lebih lagi untuk perancangan di masa akan datang. Syabas di atas kejayaan Jabatan dengan hasil usaha gigih semua peringkat warga Jabatan yang telah menyumbang khidmat dengan komitmen yang tinggi telah menjadi agenda bertindak demi merealisasikan hala tuju negara.

Tuan Hj. Shamsudin Abd. Aziz

(1 November 1976 – 25 Jun 2008)

Sepanjang tempoh perkhidmatan saya di Bahagian, Jabatan Perangkaan Negeri dan agensi-agensi luar Jabatan telah memberikan pengalaman yang berbeza, meninggalkan banyak kenangan dan kejayaan kepada saya, di samping memperoleh pengiktirafan dalam perkhidmatan.



Sempena sambutan 60 tahun Jabatan, saya ingin mengucapkan syabas dan tahniah di atas segala pencapaian Jabatan. Semoga semua anggota Jabatan akan terus menimba serta mengamalkan ilmu yang terbukti berkesan dalam kerja teknikal dan pengurusan. Hanya dengan itu dapat menentukan pencapaian Jabatan secara berkekalan.

Tuan Hj. Zainol Othman

(1 Ogos 1979 – 4 Februari 2009)



Menyinkap 60 tahun, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah berjaya menghasilkan data bagi memenuhi keperluan pengguna khususnya pengguna utama bagi tujuan perancangan dan pembangunan negara. Sebagai agensi utama dalam mengeluarkan statistik, Jabatan sentiasa melihat ke hadapan dan

terus memberikan komitmen yang tinggi dalam sistem penyampaian selari dengan permintaan pengguna masa kini.

Syabas dan tahniah kepada warga Jabatan dalam usaha untuk menyambut 60 tahun Jabatan. Diharap usaha ini akan diteruskan dari semasa ke semasa bagi meningkatkan lagi kredibiliti Jabatan.



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