



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

B//23

BANCI EKONOMI *ECONOMIC CENSUS* **2023**



PEMBINAAN
CONSTRUCTION

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
Department of Statistics Malaysia



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI
ECONOMIC CENSUS
2023

PEMBINAAN
CONSTRUCTION

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian".

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan". DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development".

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Faks : 03-8888 9248
Portal : <https://www.dosm.gov.my>
Facebook / X / Instagram / Youtube : StatsMalaysia
E-mel / *E-mail* : info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / *general enquiries*)
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Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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Penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023 sektor Pembinaan membentangkan statistik yang diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Banci ini meliputi semua pertubuhan berdaftar yang terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi termasuk di dalam sektor Pembinaan. Pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0, berdasarkan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)*, Revision 4, 2008. Banci terdahulu telah dijalankan pada tahun 2016, bagi tahun rujukan 2015.

Statistik utama berkaitan dengan output kasar, input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, pekerja, gaji & upah dan harta tetap dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini di peringkat nasional dan negeri. Selain itu, statistik mengenai pemilikan wanita turut dipaparkan. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sorotan utama statistik untuk sektor Pembinaan, diikuti ringkasan penemuan dalam bahagian kedua. Seterusnya, bahagian ketiga memaparkan jadual statistik terperinci, manakala bahagian keempat merangkumi aspek teknikal, termasuk skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi, serta pembolehubah utama.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang telah menyediakan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah menambah baik laporan pada masa hadapan adalah amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

JULAI 2024

The Economic Census 2023 Construction sector publication presents the statistics obtained from the Economic Census 2023 for the reference year 2022. The census covered all registered establishments engaged in economic activities including Construction sector. The establishments are classified according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, following the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The previous census was conducted in 2016, for the reference year of 2015.

Key statistics pertaining to gross output, intermediate input, value added, persons engaged, salaries & wages and fixed assets are reported in this publication at national and state level. Additionally, statistics women ownership are also presented. These statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and formulating policies, economic analysis, projections and assisting in business development planning.

The publication is divided into four parts. The first part displays the main highlights of statistics for the Construction sector, followed by a summary of findings in the second part. Meanwhile, the third part provides detailed statistical tables, while the fourth covers technical aspects, including scope and coverage, concepts and definitions, and explanations of key variables.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

JULY 2024

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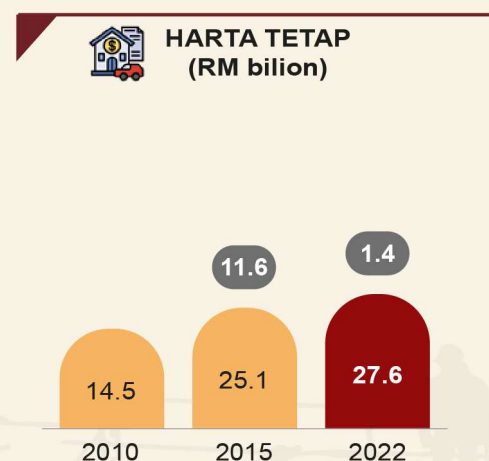
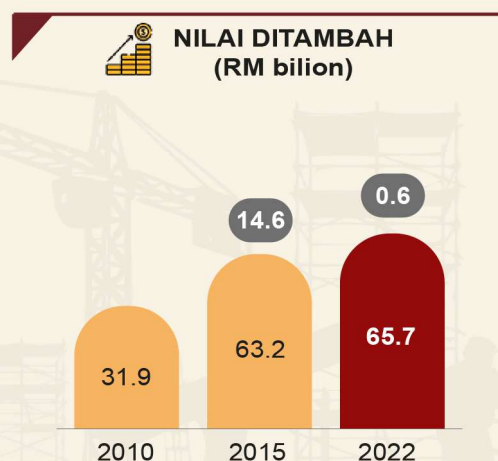
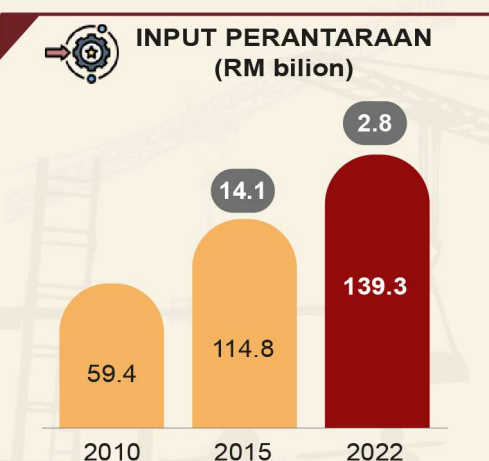
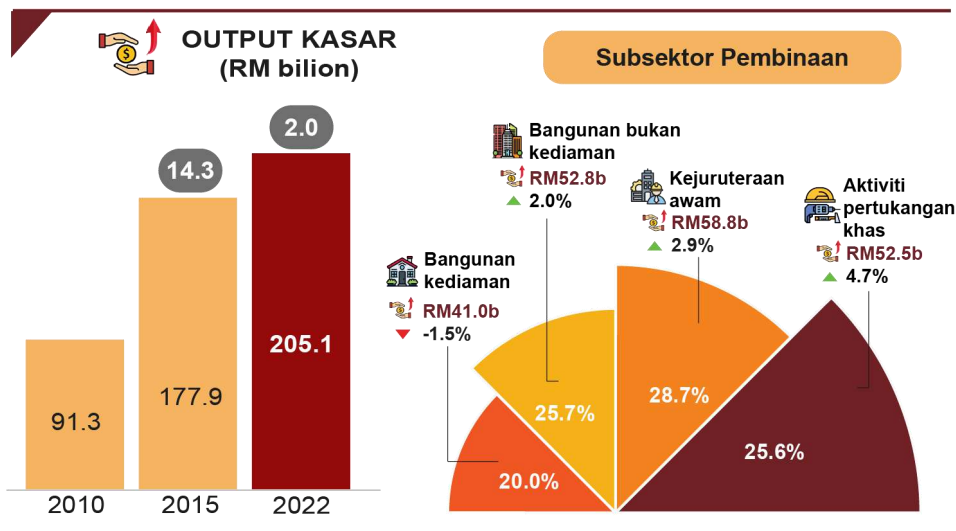
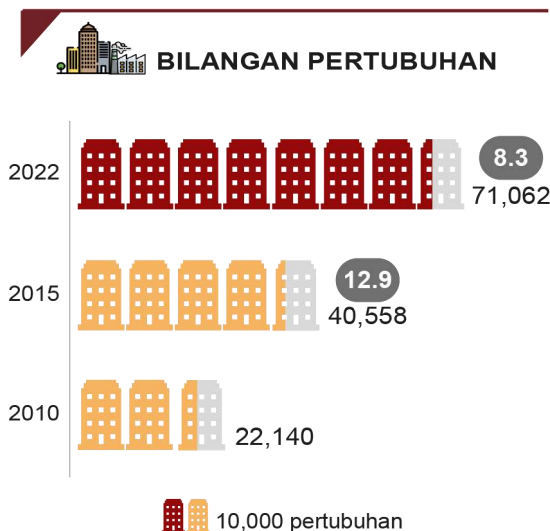


BAHAGIAN 1
PART

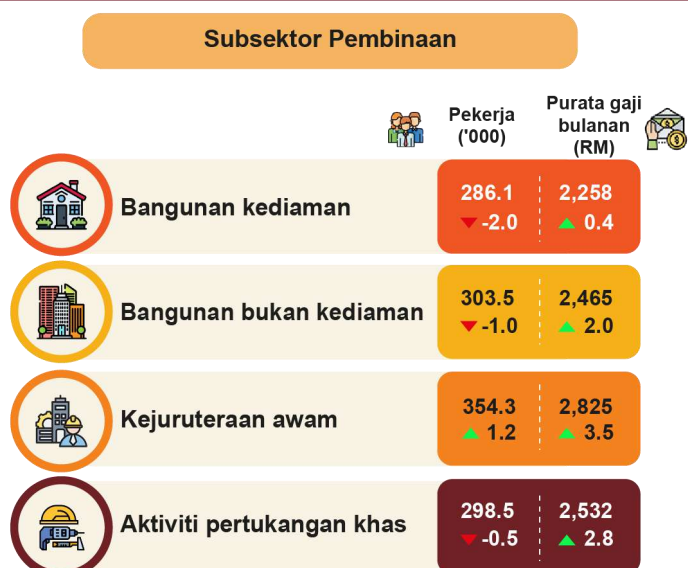
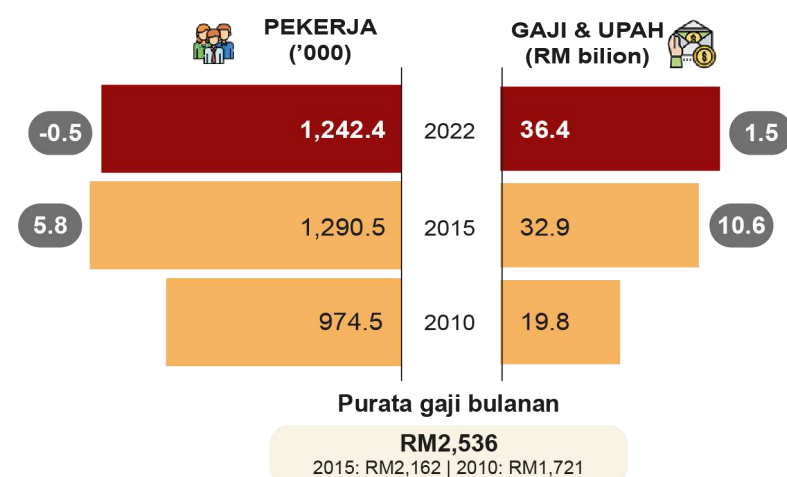
BANCI EKONOMI 2023 SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

STATISTIK UTAMA

Sektor Pembinaan merekodkan nilai output kasar RM205.1 bilion pada tahun 2022 dengan pertumbuhan tahunan 2.0 peratus berbanding tahun 2015



PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH



▲ Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan (CAGR)

BANCI EKONOMI 2023 SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

STATISTIK UTAMA NEGERI

		OUTPUT KASAR 	INPUT PERANTARAAN 	NILAI DITAMBAH 	PEKERJA 	GAJI & UPAH 	HARTA TETAP 
Johor		RM23.7b	RM16.7b	RM7.0b	160,253	RM4.5b	RM3.5b
Kedah		RM6.5b	RM4.4b	RM2.1b	31,534	RM0.8b	RM0.7b
Kelantan		RM3.9b	RM2.6b	RM1.2b	17,350	RM0.5b	RM0.6b
Melaka		RM3.0b	RM2.0b	RM1.0b	23,564	RM0.6b	RM0.4b
Negeri Sembilan		RM6.0b	RM4.1b	RM1.9b	48,528	RM1.2b	RM0.7b
Pahang		RM7.0b	RM4.7b	RM2.3b	45,697	RM1.3b	RM1.0b
Pulau Pinang		RM12.8b	RM8.6b	RM4.2b	81,304	RM2.2b	RM1.7b
Perak		RM8.9b	RM6.0b	RM3.0b	66,714	RM1.8b	RM1.7b
Perlis		RM0.4b	RM0.3b	RM0.1b	4,188	RM0.1b	RM0.04b
Selangor		RM64.2b	RM43.9b	RM20.2b	316,100	RM10.3b	RM9.9b
Terengganu		RM5.5b	RM3.5b	RM2.0b	32,816	RM1.0b	RM0.5b
Sabah		RM11.1b	RM7.7b	RM3.4b	66,705	RM1.8b	RM1.3b
Sarawak		RM17.6b	RM11.6b	RM6.0b	99,399	RM2.9b	RM2.2b
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		RM33.2b	RM22.4b	RM10.8b	235,655	RM7.1b	RM3.1b
W.P. Labuan		RM0.4b	RM0.3b	RM0.1b	2,696	RM0.1b	RM0.1b
W.P. Putrajaya		RM1.1b	RM0.7b	RM0.4b	9,909	RM0.3b	RM0.2b

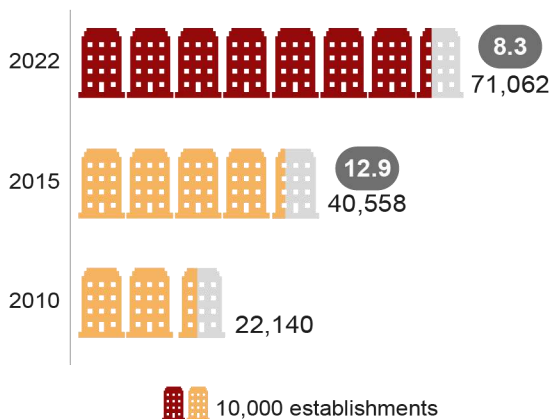
Nota: b:billion

ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023 CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

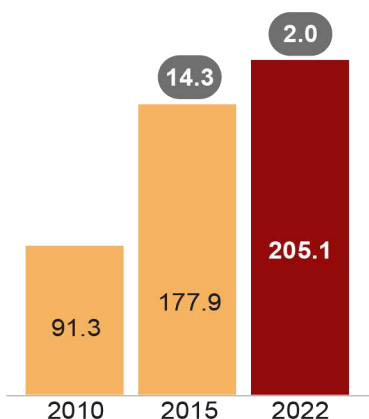
KEY STATISTICS

The Construction sector recorded gross output value of RM205.1 billion in 2022 with an annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent as compared to 2015

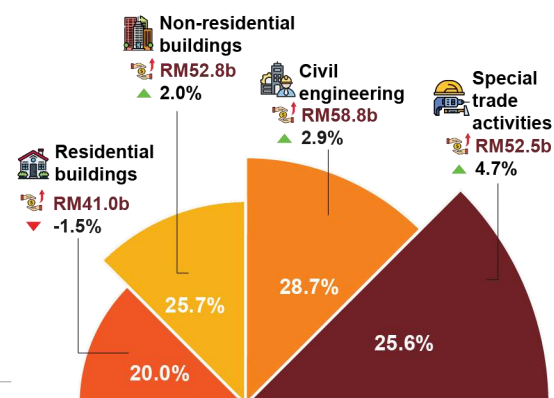
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS



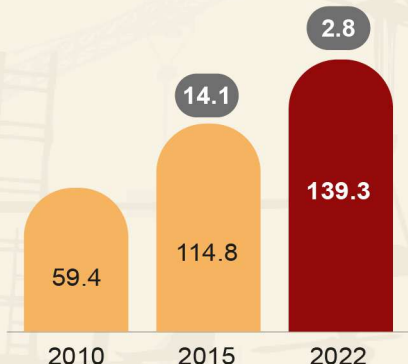
GROSS OUTPUT (RM billion)



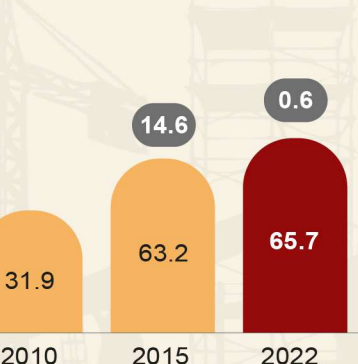
Construction Sub-sector



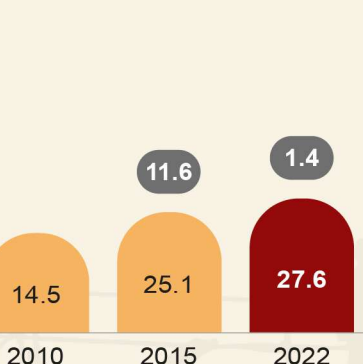
INTERMEDIATE INPUT (RM billion)



VALUE ADDED (RM billion)

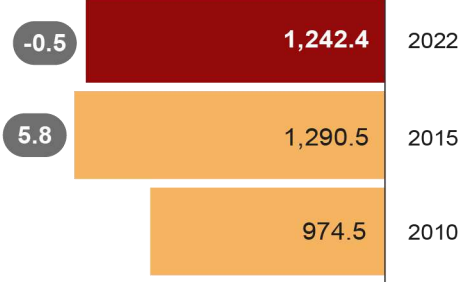


FIXED ASSETS (RM billion)

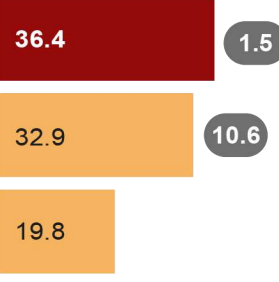


PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES

PERSONS ENGAGED ('000)



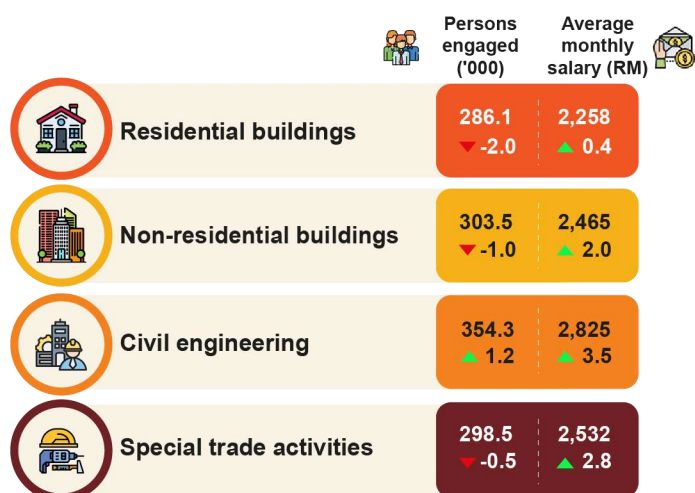
SALARIES & WAGES (RM billion)



Average monthly salary

RM2,536
2015: RM2,162 | 2010: RM1,721

Construction Sub-sector



Compound annual growth rate (CAGR)

ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023 CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

STATES KEY STATISTICS

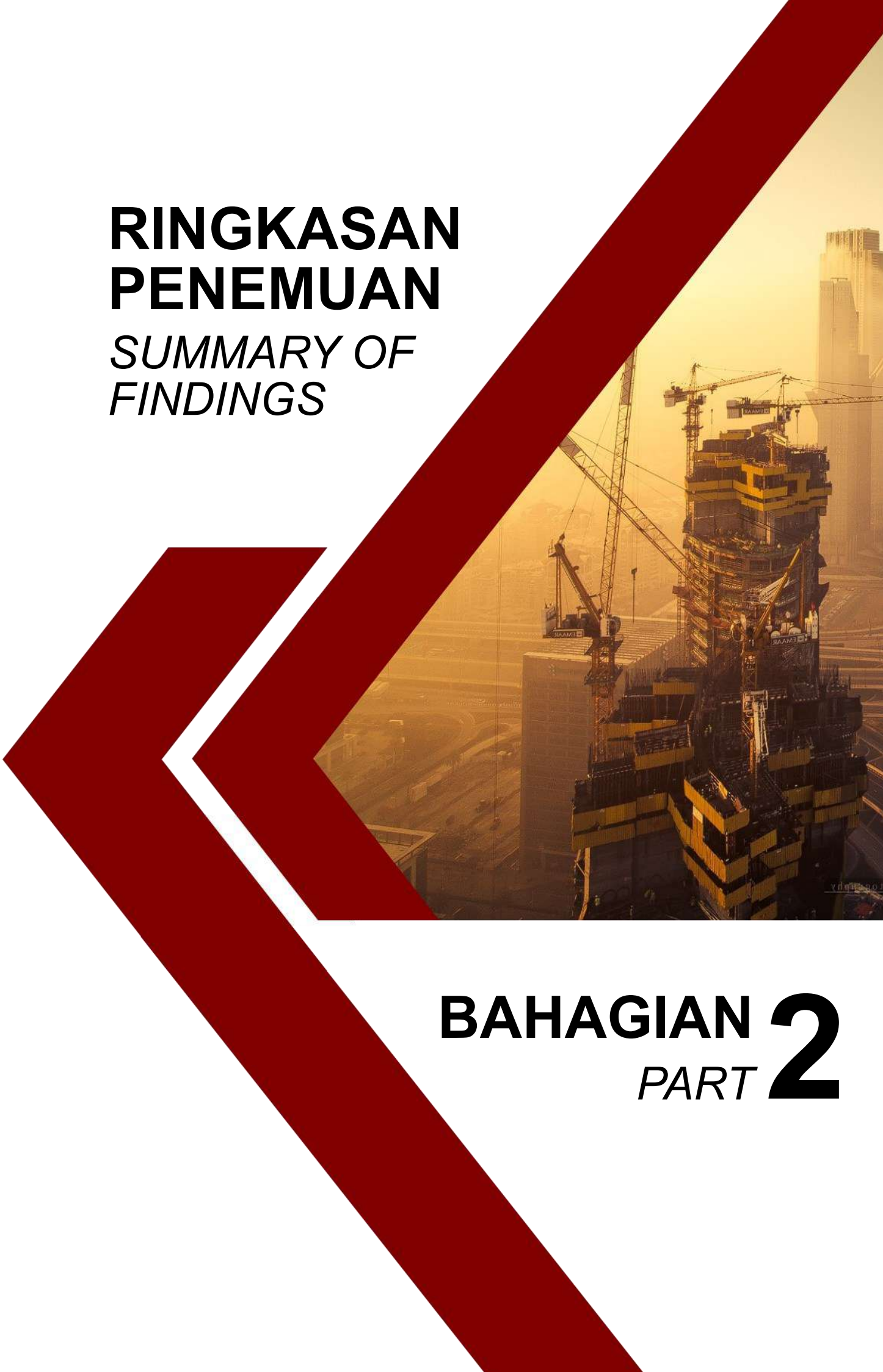
		GROSS OUTPUT 	INTERMEDIATE INPUT 	VALUE ADDED 	PERSONS ENGAGED 	SALARIES & WAGES 	FIXED ASSETS 
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Note: b: billion

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

*SUMMARY OF
FINDINGS*



BAHAGIAN **2**
PART

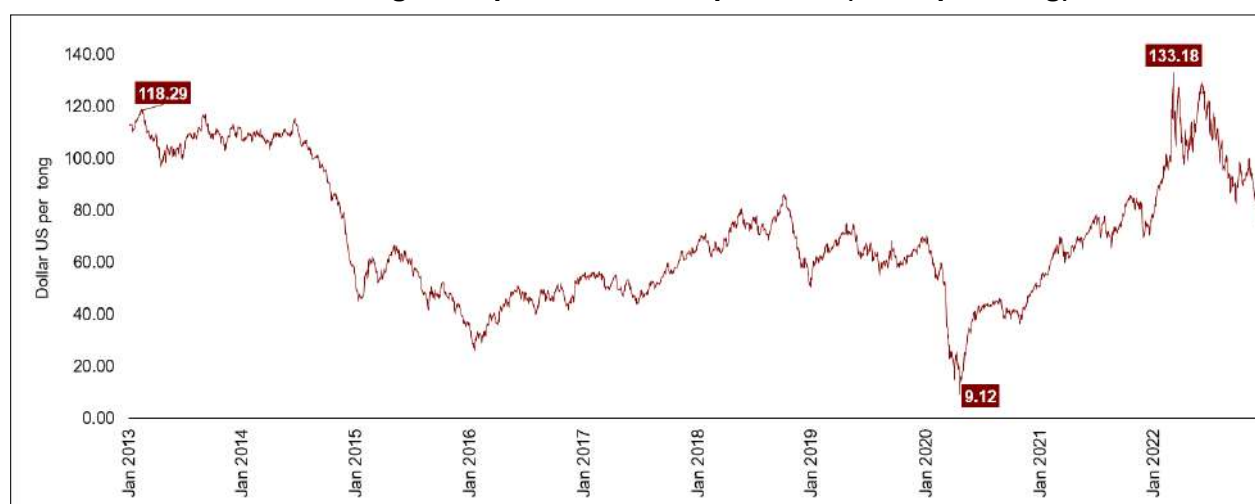
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1. Pengenalan

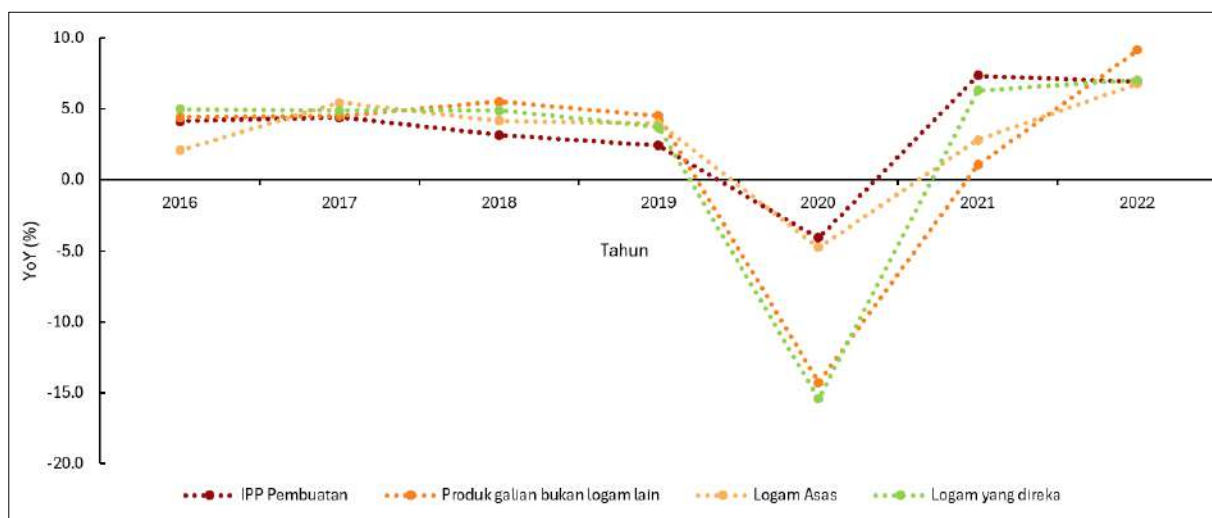
Ekonomi dunia berdepan pelbagai cabaran dan peluang pada tahun 2022. Sebahagian besar dunia sedang mengalami pemulihan daripada COVID-19, ianya tidak sekata yang mana terdapat rantau yang mengalami pertumbuhan pesat manakala yang selainnya berdepan dengan kemelesetan. Selain itu, dunia turut berdepan dengan kemelut pergolakan ini geopolitik, terutamanya pencerobohan Rusia ke atas Ukraine pada Februari 2022. Pergolakan ni menyebabkan krisis kemanusiaan yang semakin membimbangkan serta menjejaskan rantaian bekalan pelbagai komoditi penting, terutamanya yang telah memberi kesan kepada harga minyak mentah Brent. Harga minyak telah melonjak daripada harga terendah USD9.12 per tong pada April 2020 kepada harga tertinggi pada USD133.18 per tong pada Mac 2022 (**Carta 1**). Oleh itu, kos pengeluaran telah meningkat merentasi pelbagai sektor ekonomi yang telah memberi kesan kepada kebanyakan negara, termasuk Malaysia.

Carta 1 : Harga Tempatan Brent Eropah FOB (Dolar per Tong)



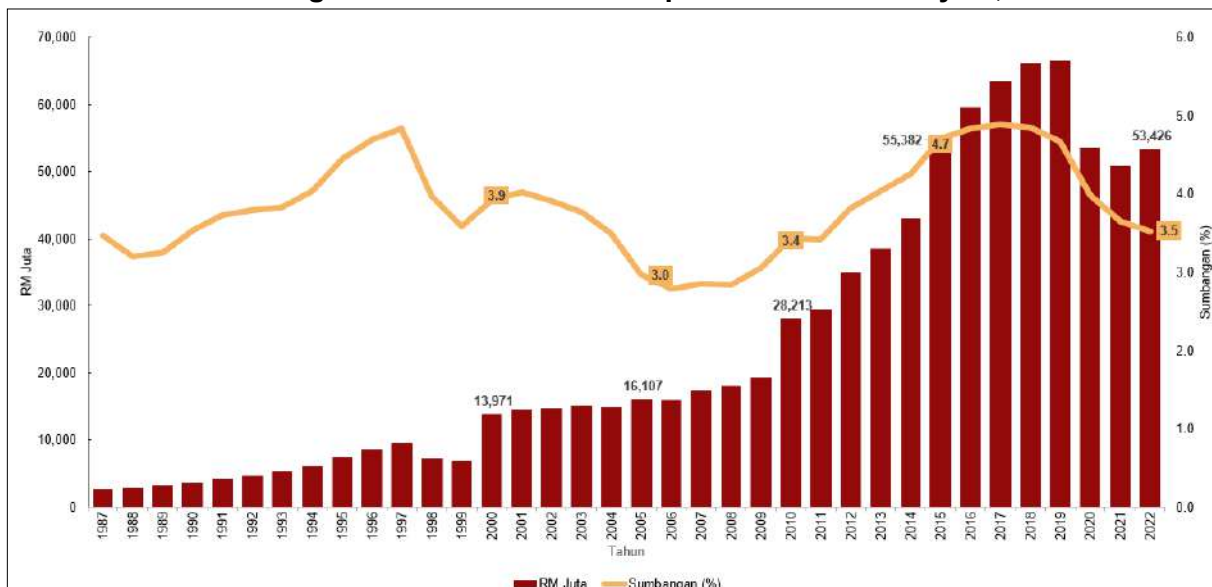
Sumber: U.S Energy Information Administration

Di Malaysia, di sebalik pelbagai cabaran, ekonomi mencatatkan peningkatan ketara sebanyak 8.9 peratus pada 2022, berbanding tahun sebelumnya (3.3%). Bagi sektor Pembinaan, peningkatan lebih tinggi kepada 5.1 peratus pada 2022 selepas pulih daripada trend penurunan sejak 2020 akibat pandemik COVID-19. Ini selaras dengan peningkatan Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian untuk bahan berkaitan Pembinaan (**Carta 2**).

Carta 2 : Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian Pembuatan, 2016-2022


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Merujuk Statistik Pembinaan Suku Tahunan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM), pemulihan dapat dilihat dalam semua subsektor Pembinaan yang sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh Pembinaan bangunan dan Pembinaan projek utiliti. Sementara itu, aktiviti Pembinaan jalan dan landasan kereta api menyumbang satu per lima daripada nilai kerja pembinaan, kekal menurun dengan kadar negatif yang lebih kecil. Pada masa yang sama, melihat kepada sumbangan sektor Pembinaan kepada ekonomi sejak 1987, walaupun nilai telah meningkat dari tahun ke tahun, sumbangannya di antara 2.8 peratus hingga 4.9 peratus (Carta 3).

Carta 3 : Sumbangan Sektor Pembinaan kepada Ekonomi Malaysia, 1987-2022


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

Bagi mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih mengenai struktur ekonomi bagi tahun 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menjalankan Banci Ekonomi 2023. Inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh pandangan yang lebih mendalam mengenai pertumbuhan ekonomi dan mengenal pasti sebarang ketidakseimbangan yang memerlukan perhatian, memberikan gambaran yang lebih jelas mengenai keadaan ekonomi negara. Data yang dikumpulkan daripada banci ini berfungsi sebagai asas penting untuk Kerajaan, pelabur, dan penyelidik untuk membuat keputusan yang tepat serta membangunkan strategi dan dasar yang berkesan untuk memajukan ekonomi negara.

Sehubungan itu, laporan ini memaparkan statistik utama mengenai sektor Pembinaan iaitu output kasar, input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji dan upah serta aset tetap. Liputan Banci Ekonomi 2023 untuk sektor Pembinaan adalah sebanyak 72 industri mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0. Seterusnya, industri-industri tersebut digabungkan kepada empat subsektor, iaitu Bangunan kediaman, Bangunan bukan kediaman, Kejuruteraan awam dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas.

2. Prestasi Sektor Pembinaan

Banci Ekonomi julung kali dilaksanakan oleh DOSM adalah pada 2001 bagi tahun rujukan 2000. Banci tersebut telah mengenalpasti 5,068 pertubuhan beroperasi di dalam sektor Pembinaan. Dalam tempoh tersebut, output kasar bagi sektor ini bernilai RM39.9 bilion, menghasilkan nilai ditambah RM13.2 bilion. Sektor ini mempunyai 458,580 pekerja dengan jumlah gaji sebanyak RM8.7 bilion. Secara purata, gaji & upah bulanan bagi sektor Pembinaan adalah RM1,585 pada tahun 2000.

Sejak tahun 2000, sektor Pembinaan telah mengalami peningkatan berterusan, dengan nilai output kasar meningkat lima kali ganda kepada RM212.5 bilion pada 2019. Sejajar dengan itu, bilangan pekerja dalam sektor ini meningkat kepada 1.30 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, berikutan pandemik COVID-19, nilai output kasar bagi sektor ini menyusut kepada RM173.3 bilion pada 2020 dan terus menurun kepada RM170.8 bilion pada 2021. Keadaan ini menyebabkan bilangan pekerja menurun kepada 1.24 juta orang pada 2020 dan berkurang kepada 1.19 juta orang pada tahun berikutnya.

Sepanjang dua dekad yang lalu, sektor Pembinaan dipacu terutamanya oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, merangkumi pembangunan infrastruktur seperti jalan raya, landasan keretapi, jambatan dan projek utiliti. Walau bagaimanapun, kesan pandemik yang berpanjangan sejak 2020 telah memberi impak teruk kepada subsektor Kejuruteraan awam disebabkan oleh sekatan pergerakan yang ketat, di mana ia mengganggu aktiviti pembinaan dan melambatkan pelaksanaan projek, di samping kekurangan tenaga buruh. Hanya projek-projek berskala kecil sahaja dibenarkan beroperasi dalam tempoh masa tersebut, justeru, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas berkembang pesat pada tahun 2021, menjadi penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan.

Merujuk Banci Ekonomi 2023, sektor Pembinaan menghasilkan output kasar bernilai RM205.1 bilion pada 2022, meningkat kepada 2.0 peratus setahun daripada RM177.9 bilion pada 2015. Selaras dengan pertumbuhan dalam output kasar, nilai input perantaraan juga meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus setahun kepada RM139.3 bilion (2015: RM114.8 bilion). Ini menghasilkan nilai ditambah RM65.7 bilion, peningkatan sebanyak 0.6 peratus dari 2015.

Tambahan lagi, terdapat 1,242,412 orang pekerja terlibat dalam sektor ini, di mana lebih rendah dari 2015 (1,290,474 orang), merekodkan penurunan 0.5 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, jumlah gaji & upah menunjukkan pola yang berbeza, iaitu meningkat 1.5 peratus setahun kepada RM36.4 bilion (2022) daripada RM32.9 bilion (2015). Manakala bagi harta tetap pula, nilai yang dilaporkan pada tahun 2022 ialah RM27.6 bilion dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 1.4 peratus berbanding 2015 (RM25.1 bilion) seperti yang dipaparkan di **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama Sektor Pembinaan, 2015 dan 2022

	2015	2022	CAGR 2022/2015
 Bilangan Pertubuhan	40,558	71,062	8.3%
 Output Kasar	RM177.9 bilion	RM205.1 bilion	2.0%
 Input Perantaraan	RM114.8 bilion	RM139.3 bilion	2.8%
 Nilai Ditambah	RM63.2 bilion	RM65.7 bilion	0.6%
 Pekerja	1,290,474	1,242,412	-0.5%
 Gaji & Upah	RM32.9 bilion	RM36.4 bilion	1.5%
 Harta Tetap	RM25.1 bilion	RM27.6 bilion	1.4%

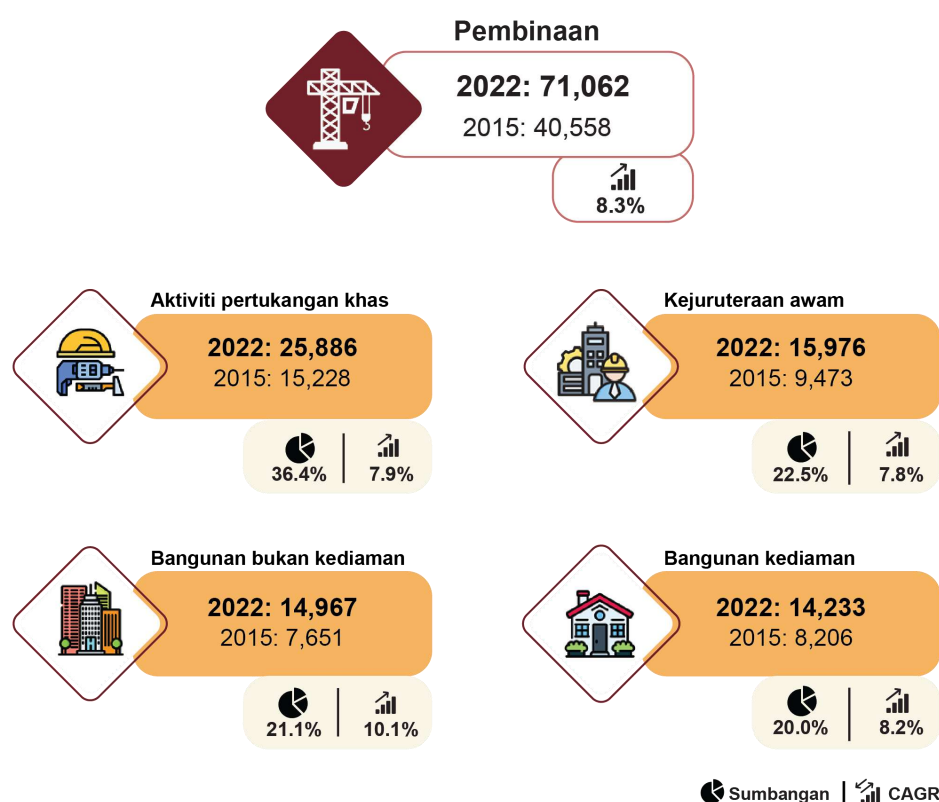
3. Bilangan Pertubuhan

3.1. Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Subsektor

Sektor Pembinaan menunjukkan 8.3 peratus kenaikan tahunan dalam bilangan pertubuhan, mencapai 71,062 pertubuhan (2022) berbanding dengan 40,558 pertubuhan (2015). Subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada bilangan pertubuhan pada 2022, merangkumi 25,886 pertubuhan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 36.4 peratus berbanding 2015 (sumbangan: 37.5%). Seterusnya, diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dengan sumbangan 22.5 peratus atau bersamaan dengan 15,976 pertubuhan. Manakala, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 21.1 peratus dan 20.0 peratus, seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 2**.

Malaysia semakin memberi tumpuan kepada industri berteknologi tinggi yang baharu untuk memacu pertumbuhan pembinaan. Industri-industri seumpama pembinaan bangunan bukan kediaman seperti pusat data, pendawaian dan pemasangan elektrik dan pemasangan pengumpul tenaga solar bukan elektrik seperti panel solar, telah menarik minat yang ketara di Malaysia. Sementara itu, industri-industri seperti pendalaman laluan air dan penyediaan tapak untuk perlombongan mengalami penurunan permintaan, menjadikan industri-industri ini sebagai industri bertumbuh perlahan.

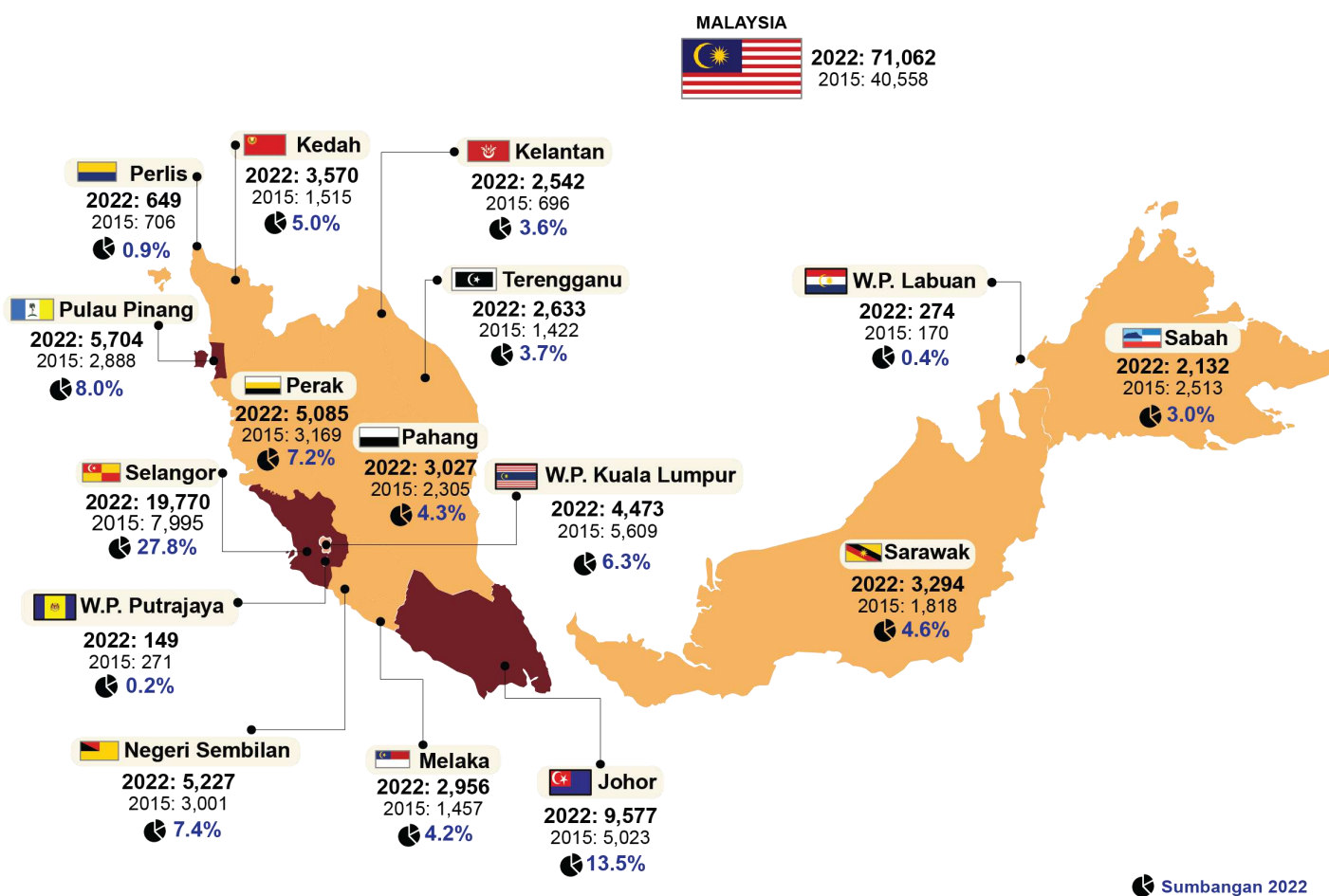
Paparan 2: Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022



3.2. Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Negeri

Selangor kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada bilangan pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan pada 2022, menyumbang sebanyak 27.8 peratus (19,770 pertubuhan) daripada jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan. Diikuti oleh Johor dengan 9,577 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 13.5%) dan Pulau Pinang (5,704 pertubuhan; 8.0%). Sementara itu, Negeri Sembilan berada di tempat keempat dengan bilangan pertubuhan berjumlah 5,227 (sumbangan: 7.4%). Sumbangan keempat-empat negeri ini merangkumi 56.7 peratus daripada jumlah pertubuhan dalam sektor Pembinaan (**Paparan 3**).

Paparan 3: Bilangan Pertubuhan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



Sumbangan 2022

4. Output Kasar

4.1. Output Kasar mengikut Subsektor

Output kasar sektor Pembinaan pada 2022 mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 2.0 peratus, berjumlah RM205.1 bilion berbanding RM177.9 bilion pada 2015. Peningkatan ini disokong terutamanya oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang menyumbang 28.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan, bernilai RM58.8 bilion pada 2022. Diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, dengan RM52.8 bilion (2015: RM46.1 bilion) atau 25.7 peratus daripada jumlah sumbangan. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 25.6 peratus atau RM52.5 bilion (2015: RM38.1 bilion) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman dengan sumbangan 20.0 peratus, mencatatkan nilai RM41.0 bilion (2015: RM45.7 bilion) seperti ditunjukkan pada **Paparan 4**.

Paparan 4: Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022

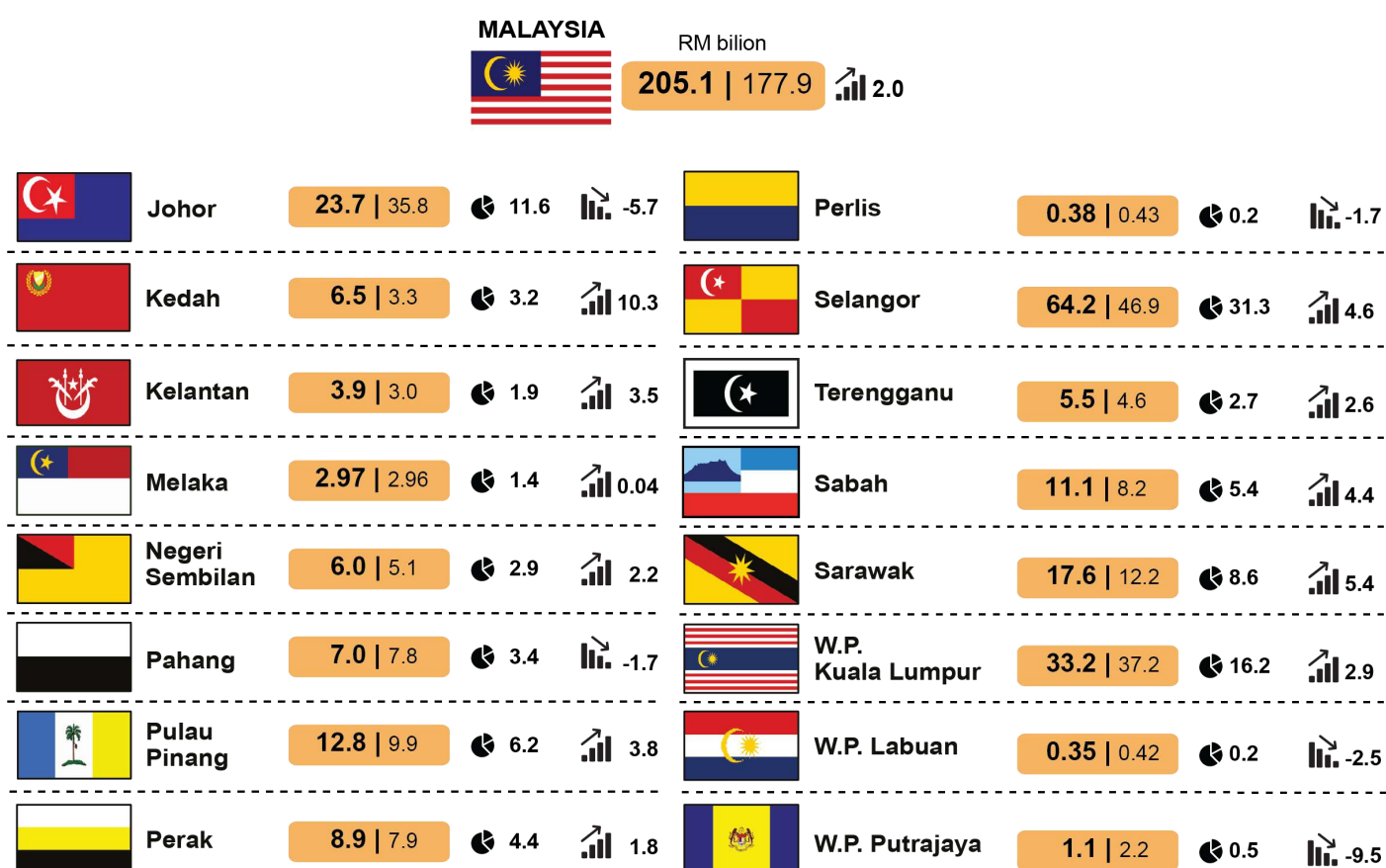
	Output Kasar (RM bilion)		Sumbangan (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Pembinaan	177.9	205.1			2.0
 Kejuruteraan awam	48.1	58.8	27.0	28.7	2.9
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	46.1	52.8	25.9	25.7	2.0
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	38.1	52.5	21.4	25.6	4.7
 Bangunan kediaman	45.7	41.0	25.7	20.0	-1.5

4.2. Output Kasar mengikut Negeri

Selangor kekal mendominasi sektor Pembinaan bagi tahun 2022 dengan nilai output kasar berjumlah RM64.2 bilion (sumbangan: 31.3%), dengan peningkatan 4.6 peratus secara tahunan daripada RM46.9 bilion yang direkodkan pada 2015. Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dan Johor dengan nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM33.2 bilion (sumbangan: 16.2%) dan RM23.7 bilion (sumbangan: 11.6%). Sumbangan nilai output kasar bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini berjumlah RM121.1 bilion (59.1%).

Sementara itu, output kasar bagi lima negeri mencatatkan penurunan iaitu negeri Johor, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya (**Paparan 5**).

Paparan 5: Nilai Output Kasar mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



2022 | 2015 RM bilion

 Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan (%)
 Sumbangan (%)

5. Input Perantaraan

5.1. Input Perantaraan mengikut Subsektor

Input perantaraan sektor Pembinaan meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus, mencapai RM139.3 bilion pada 2022 (2015: RM114.8 juta). Pertumbuhan ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyaksikan peningkatan sebanyak 4.1 peratus kepada RM40.9 bilion, berbanding RM30.8 bilion pada 2015. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas juga menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif masing-masing 2.4 peratus (RM35.4 bilion) dan 5.4 peratus (RM35.3 bilion) pada 2022. Manakala, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menurun 0.9 peratus dengan nilai RM27.7 bilion pada 2022 seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 6**.

Paparan 6: Input Perantaraan mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022

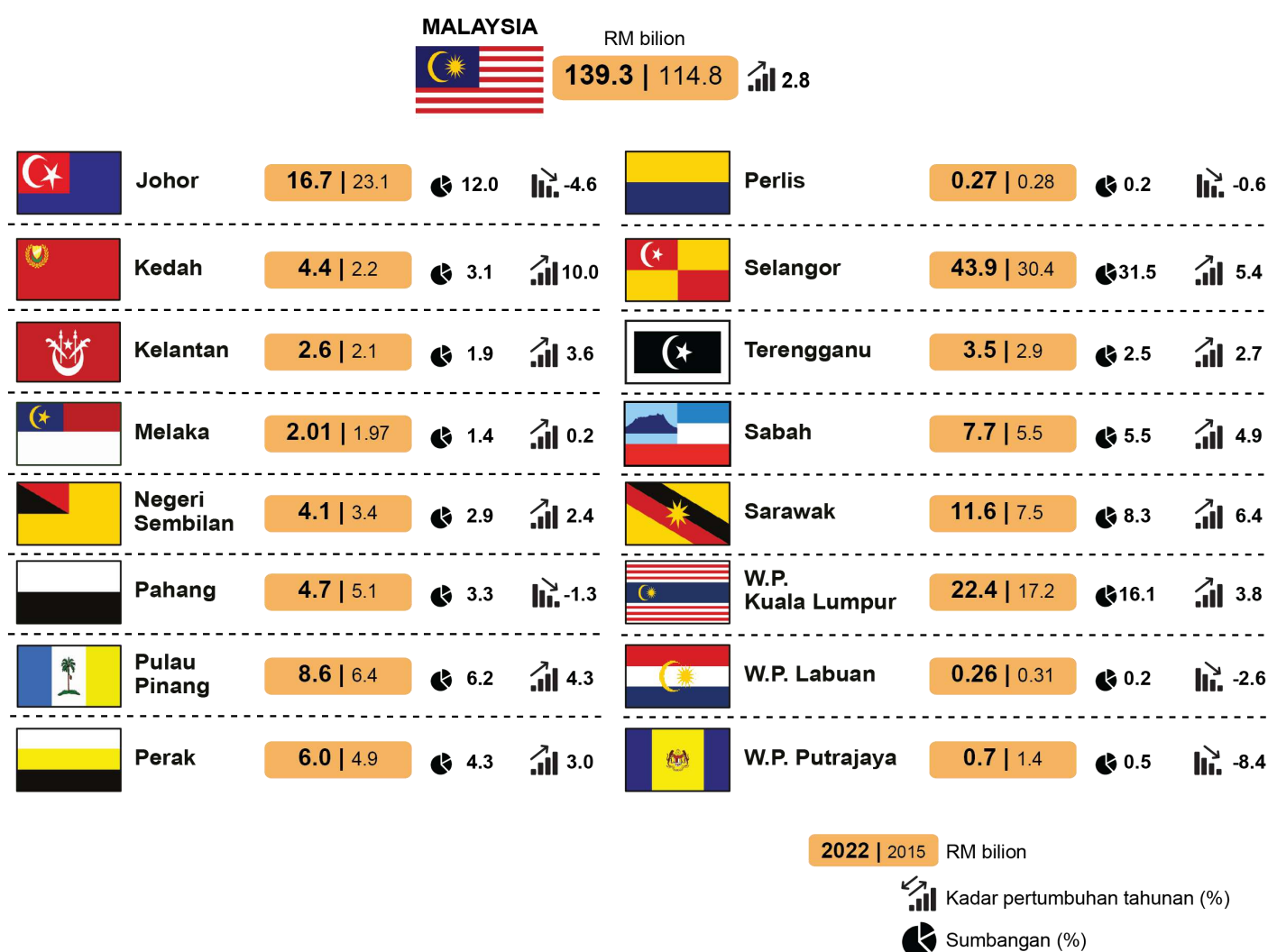
	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)		Sumbangan (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Pembinaan	114.8	139.3			2.8
 Kejuruteraan awam	30.8	40.9	26.9	29.4	4.1
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	30.0	35.4	26.1	25.4	2.4
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	24.4	35.3	21.2	25.3	5.4
 Bangunan kediaman	29.6	27.7	25.8	19.9	-0.9

5.2. Input Perantaraan mengikut Negeri

Selangor merupakan penyumbang terbesar dalam input perantaraan, merangkumi 31.5 peratus (RM43.9 bilion), mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 5.4 peratus berbanding banci sebelum (2015: RM30.4 bilion). Ini diikuti oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur, dengan sumbangan 16.1 peratus (RM22.4 bilion), menunjukkan peningkatan positif sebanyak 3.8 peratus. Seterusnya, Johor dengan sumbangan 12.0 peratus, mencatatkan RM16.7 bilion pada 2022. Jumlah ketiga-tiga negeri ini menyumbang hampir 60 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan input perantaraan sektor Pembinaan.

Kedah mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi sebanyak 10.0 peratus, mencapai RM4.4 bilion pada 2022 (2015: RM2.2 bilion). Sementara itu, nilai input perantaraan bagi lima negeri merekodkan kejatuhan iaitu Johor, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

Paparan 7: Input Perantaraan mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



6. Nilai Ditambah

6.1. Nilai Ditambah mengikut Subsektor

Di sebalik peningkatan sektor Pembinaan, nilai ditambah kekal positif dengan peningkatan tahunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus untuk mencapai RM65.7 bilion pada 2022 (2015: RM63.2 bilion). Peningkatan ini disokong terutamanya oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi sebanyak RM17.8 bilion (2015: RM17.3 bilion), meningkat sebanyak 0.4 peratus tahunan.

Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman merekodkan RM17.4 bilion (2015: RM16.1 bilion), peningkatan 1.1 peratus setahun dari tahun 2015. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan 3.3 peratus berbanding 2015 (RM13.7 bilion) kepada RM17.3 bilion (sumbangan: 26.2%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang menurun sebanyak 2.7 peratus kepada RM13.3 bilion (2015: RM16.1 bilion) dan menyumbang 20.2 peratus daripada jumlah nilai ditambah seperti di **Paparan 8**.

Paparan 8: Nilai Ditambah mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022

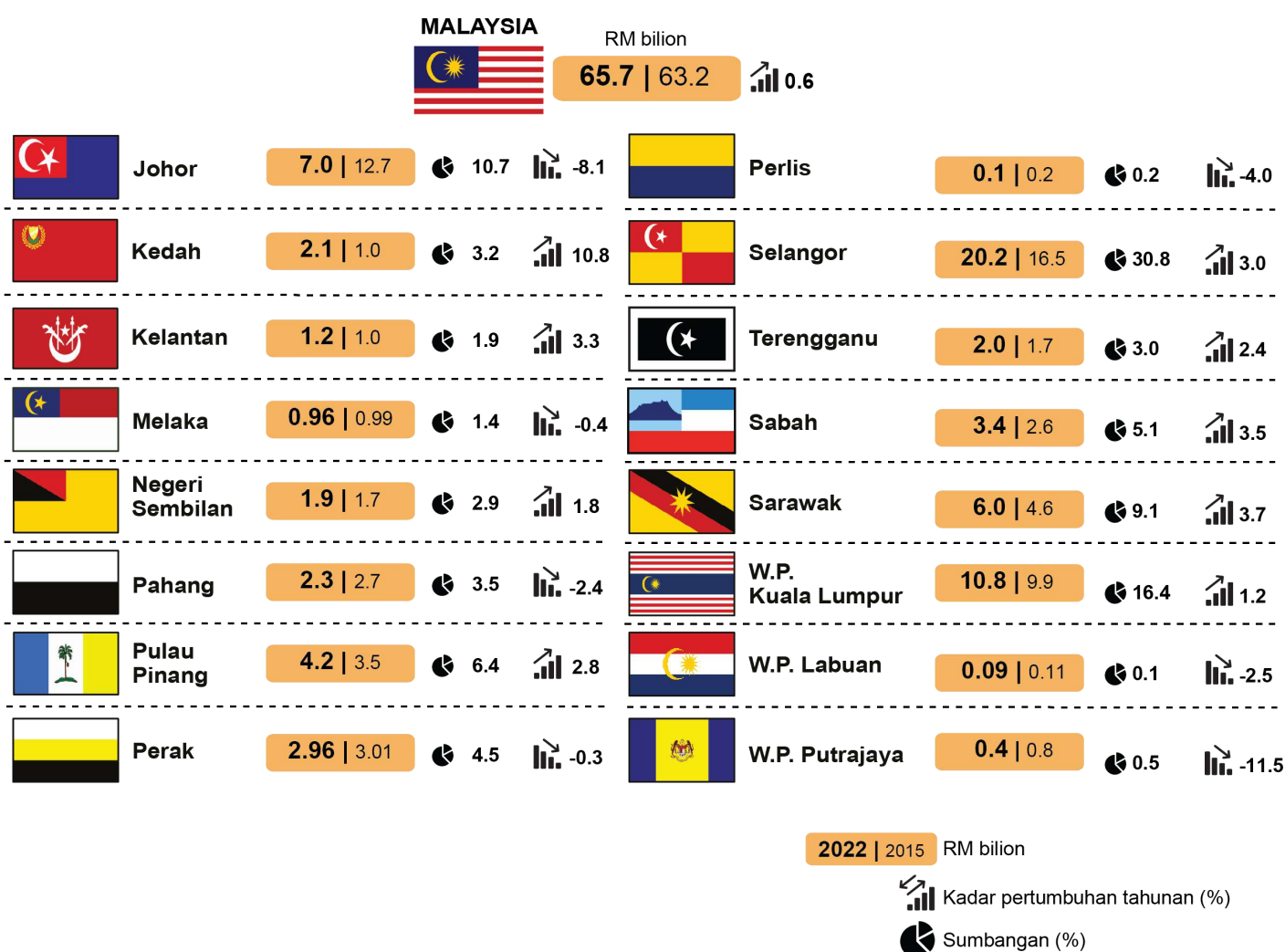
	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)		Sumbangan (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Pembinaan	63.2	65.7			0.6
 Kejuruteraan awam	17.3	17.8	27.3	27.1	0.4
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	16.1	17.4	25.5	26.5	1.1
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	13.7	17.3	21.7	26.2	3.3
 Bangunan kediaman	16.1	13.3	25.4	20.2	-2.7

6.2. Nilai Ditambah mengikut Negeri

Selari dengan prestasi output kasar, nilai ditambah bagi sektor Pembinaan pada 2022 diterajui oleh Selangor dengan mencatatkan RM20.2 bilion (sumbangan: 30.8%). Seterusnya, W.P. Kuala Lumpur menyumbang nilai ditambah sebanyak RM10.8 bilion (sumbangan: 16.4%), diikuti oleh Johor dengan RM7.0 bilion (sumbangan: 10.7%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri bagi sektor Pembinaan adalah RM38.0 bilion (sumbangan: 57.9%).

Sementara itu, nilai tambah bagi tujuh negeri mencatatkan penurunan iaitu Johor, Melaka, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya.

Paparan 9: Nilai Ditambah mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022



7. Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah

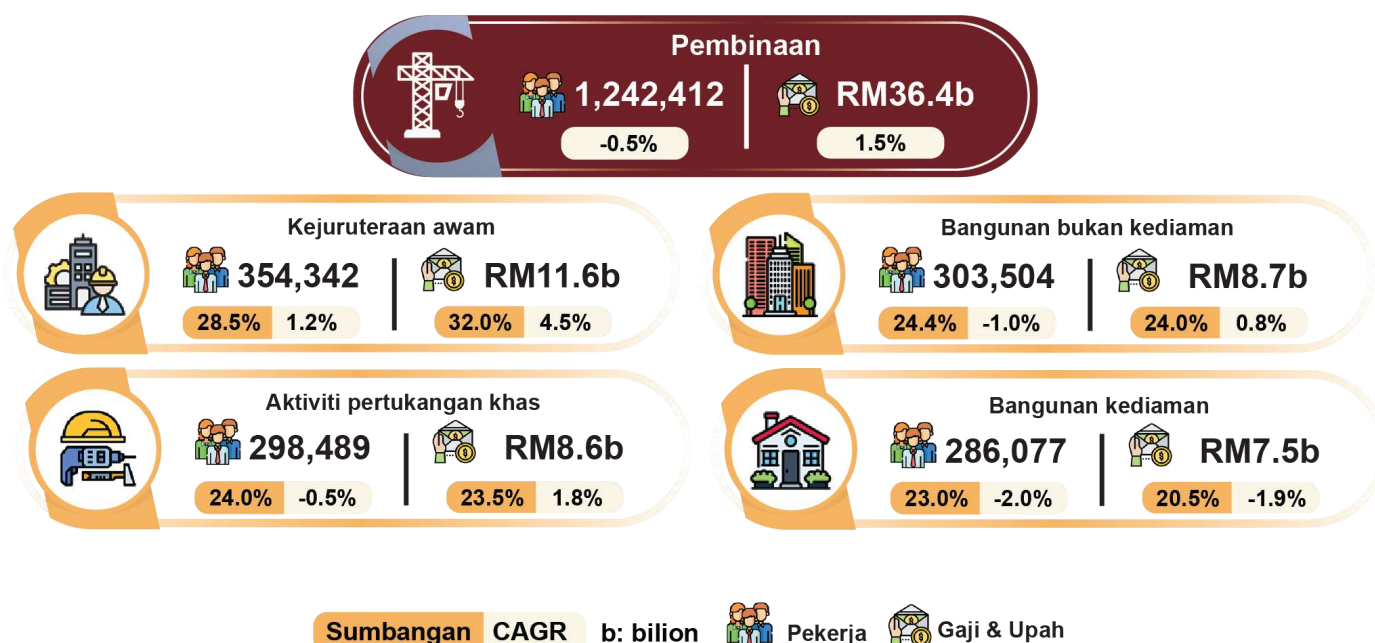
7.1. Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Subsektor

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan menurun 0.5 peratus setahun mencapai 1,242,412 orang pada tahun 2022 (2015: 1,290,474 orang). Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang bilangan pekerja tertinggi dengan 354,342 orang (2015: 325,741) atau 28.5 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan. Seterusnya ialah subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan 303,504 orang (2015: 325,473) dengan sumbangan 24.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas berjumlah 298,489 orang (2015: 310,172) atau 24.0 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman menggaji 286,077 orang dengan sumbangan 23.0 peratus.

Walaupun terdapat penurunan pada bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah untuk pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa dalam sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan positif iaitu 1.5 peratus, berjumlah RM36.4 bilion pada 2022 (2015: RM32.9 bilion). Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mencatatkan jumlah gaji & upah tertinggi bagi pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa berjumlah RM11.6 bilion dengan sumbangan 32.0 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 10**.

Selaras dengan peningkatan jumlah gaji & upah, purata gaji bulanan turut meningkat kepada RM2,536 sebulan pada 2022 (2015: RM2,162).

Paparan 10: Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Subsektor, 2022



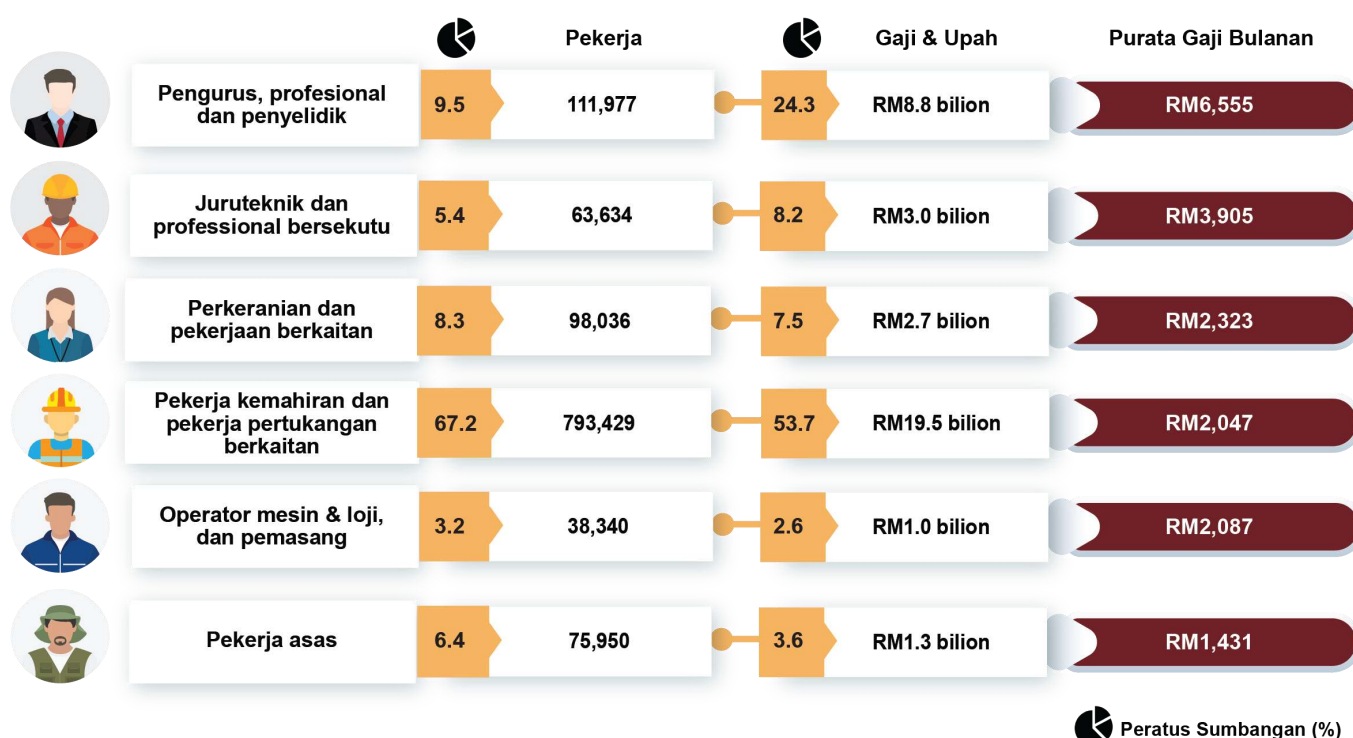
7.2. Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Kategori Pekerja

Sektor Pembinaan terdiri terutamanya daripada pekerja bergaji penuh berjumlah 1,181,366 orang (sumbangan: 95.1%), manakala baki 4.9 peratus terdiri daripada Pemilik bekerja, Rakan kongsi perniagaan aktif dan Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji, berjumlah 45,537 orang pada 2022. Pekerja kemahiran dan pertukangan yang berkaitan merupakan segmen tenaga kerja terbesar dengan sumbangan 67.2 peratus, berjumlah 793,429 orang. Ini diikuti oleh kategori Pengurus, profesional, dan penyelidik dengan sumbangan 9.5 peratus (111,977 orang), Perkeranian dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan dengan sumbangan 8.3 peratus (98,036 orang) dan kategori selebihnya menyumbang kepada 9.7 peratus (177,924 orang).

Jumlah gaji & upah tertinggi dibayar kepada Pekerja kemahiran dan pertukangan bernilai RM19.5 bilion (sumbangan: 53.7%). Tambahan pula, sejumlah RM8.8 bilion atau 24.3 peratus dibayar kepada Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik. Manakala 8.2 peratus atau RM3.0 bilion gaji & upah diterima oleh juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu.

Kategori Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik menerima purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi dengan nilai RM6,555. Ini diikuti oleh Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu dengan nilai RM3,905 sebulan.

Paparan 11: Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022



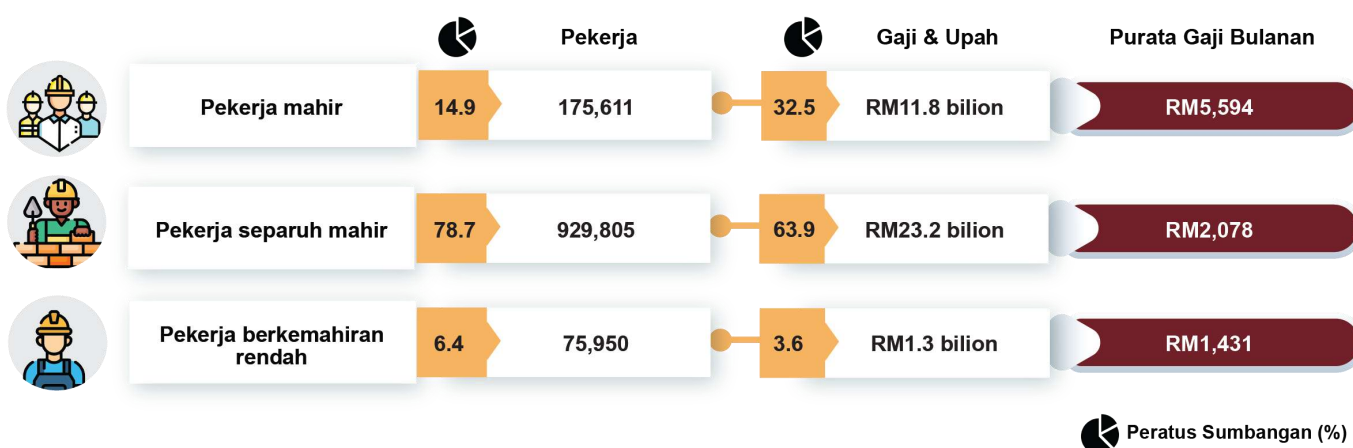
7.3. Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa mengikut Kategori Kemahiran

Dari segi pekerja mengikut tahap kemahiran, pekerja separuh mahir merekodkan jumlah tertinggi iaitu 929,805 orang (sumbangan: 78.7%), diikuti pekerja mahir sebanyak 175,611 orang (sumbangan: 14.9%) dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah dengan 75,950 orang (sumbangan: 6.4%).

Lebih daripada separuh jumlah gaji & upah (RM23.2 bilion, sumbangan: 63.9%) dibayar kepada pekerja separuh mahir pada tahun 2022, manakala baki RM13.1 bilion dibayar kepada pekerja kategori mahir dan berkemahiran rendah.

Purata gaji & upah bulanan tertinggi yang diterima oleh pekerja mahir merekodkan nilai RM5,594 sebulan. Ini diikuti oleh pekerja berkemahiran separuh mahir dengan nilai RM2,078 sebulan dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah pada RM1,431 sebulan.

Paparan 12: Pekerja Bergaji Sepenuh Masa dan Gaji & Upah mengikut Kategori Kemahiran, 2022

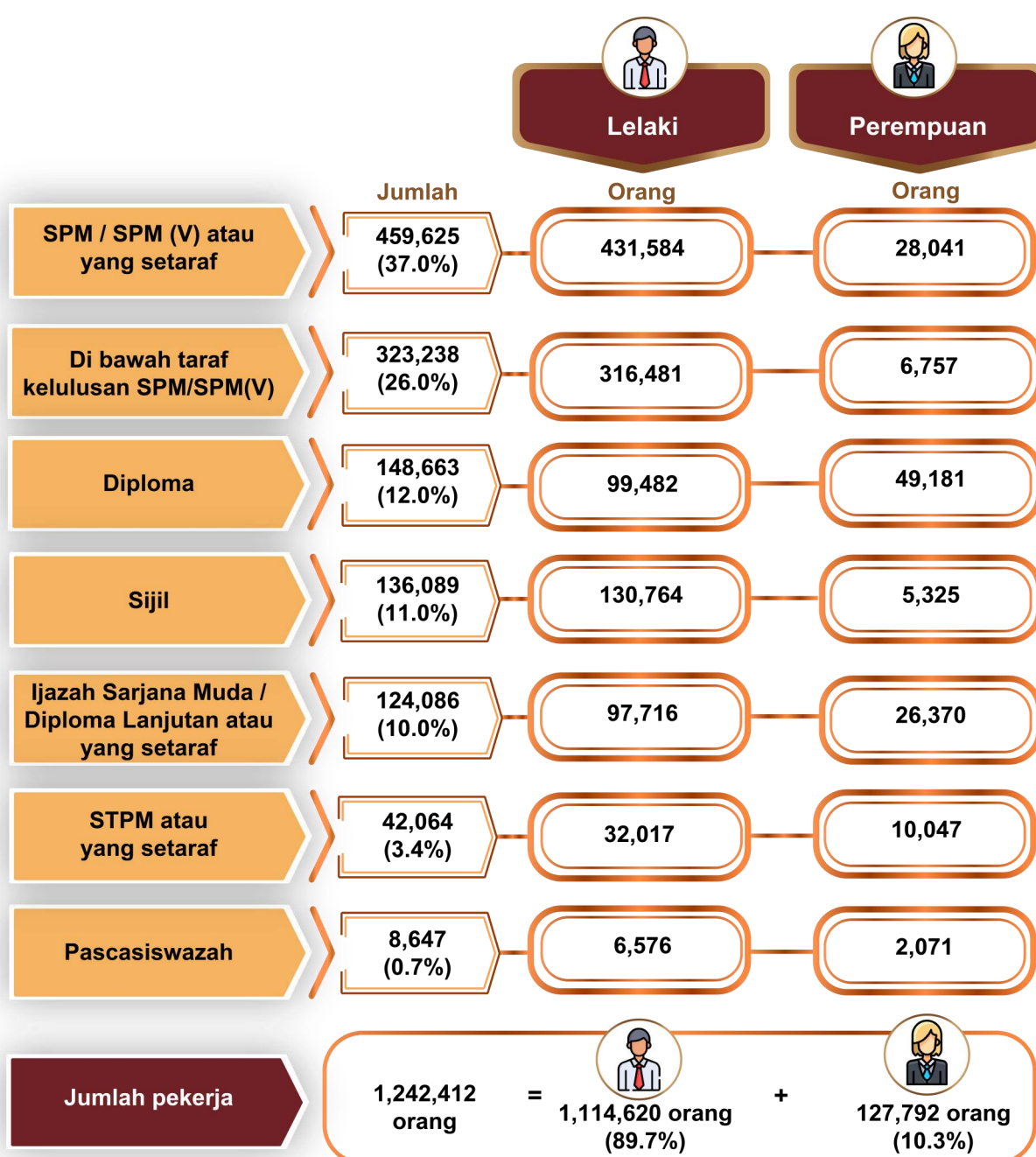


7.4. Pekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh

Tenaga kerja sektor Pembinaan didominasi oleh pekerja lelaki dengan sumbangan 89.7 peratus (1,114,620 orang). Sementara itu, pekerja wanita berjumlah 127,792 orang (sumbangan: 10.3%).

Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa pada tahun 2022 dengan sijil tertinggi SPM/SPM(V) atau yang setaraf mencatatkan bilangan pekerja adalah yang tertinggi dengan 459,625 orang dengan sumbangan sebanyak 37.0 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh pekerja dengan kelulusan di bawah SPM/SPM(V) atau yang setaraf berjumlah 323,238 orang (sumbangan: 26.0%). Sementara itu, pemegang Diploma merekodkan 148,663 orang dengan sumbangan 12.0 peratus seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 13**.

Paparan 13: Pekerja mengikut Sijil Tertinggi Diperoleh, 2022



8. Harta Tetap mengikut Subsektor

Nilai harta tetap bagi sektor Pembinaan meningkat kepada RM27.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 dibandingkan dengan banci sebelum (2015: RM25.1 bilion), dengan pertumbuhan tahunan 1.4 peratus. Peningkatan ini disokong terutamanya oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang memperoleh harta tetap bernilai RM7.6 bilion, naik dari tahun 2015 (RM5.9 bilion), mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 3.7 peratus.

Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang RM6.4 bilion berbanding RM5.8 bilion pada tahun 2015, menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 1.2 peratus. Seterusnya diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang RM9.3 bilion berbanding RM8.6 bilion pada tahun 2015, dengan pertumbuhan tahunan adalah 1.0 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman mencatatkan penurunan nilai harta tetap sebanyak RM0.4 bilion, dengan memperolehi RM4.4 bilion berbanding RM4.8 bilion pada tahun 2015, menurun sebanyak 1.2 peratus seperti di **Paparan 14**.

Paparan 14: Harta Tetap mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022

	Harta Tetap (RM bilion)		Sumbangan (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Pembinaan	25.1	27.6			1.4
 Kejuruteraan awam	8.6	9.3	34.3	33.6	1.0
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	5.9	7.6	23.4	27.6	3.7
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	5.8	6.4	23.2	23.0	1.2
 Bangunan kediaman	4.8	4.4	19.0	15.8	-1.2

9. Pembinaan mengikut Pemilik Projek

Projek Pembinaan milikan swasta (PPMS) kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada nilai kerja pembinaan, menyumbang 78.6 peratus (RM159.7 bilion) pada tahun 2022 (2015: RM143.4 bilion). Peningkatan ini didorong oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan peningkatan tahunan 5.3 peratus, bernilai RM48.6 bilion (sumbangan: 30.4%) dari RM33.8 bilion (2015).

Dalam masa yang sama, projek pembinaan milikan kerajaan (PPMK) menyumbang 21.4 peratus (RM43.5 bilion). Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mendominasi projek milikan kerajaan dengan sumbangan melebihi separuh (57.1%). Nilai kerja pembinaan oleh pemilik projek dan subsektor bagi tahun 2022 seperti di **Paparan 15**.

Paparan 15: Nilai Kerja Pembinaan mengikut Pemilik Projek dan Subsektor, 2022

	Swasta	Kerajaan	Jumlah
PEMBINAAN 	RM159.7b (78.6%) CAGR: 1.5% 2015: RM143.4b	RM43.5b (21.4%) CAGR: 4.7% 2015: RM31.5b	RM203.2b CAGR: 2.2% 2015: RM174.9b
Bangunan kediaman 	RM41.0b (25.7%) CAGR: 0.3% 2015: RM40.1b	RM3.6b (8.4%) CAGR: -1.3% 2015: RM4.0b	RM44.6b (22.0%) CAGR: 0.2% 2015: RM44.1b
Bangunan bukan kediaman 	RM40.6 (25.4%) CAGR: 0.5% 2015: RM39.2b	RM9.3b (21.5%) CAGR: 5.3% 2015: RM6.5b	RM49.9b (24.6%) CAGR: 1.3% 2015: RM45.7b
Kejuruteraan awam 	RM29.5b (18.5%) CAGR: -0.4% 2015: RM30.3b	RM24.8b (57.1%) CAGR: 5.4% 2015: RM17.2b	RM54.3b (26.7%) CAGR: 1.9% 2015: RM47.5b
Aktiviti pertukangan khas 	RM48.6b (30.4%) CAGR: 5.3% 2015: RM33.8b	RM5.7b (13.1%) CAGR: 5.8% 2015: RM3.8b	RM54.3b (26.7%) CAGR: 5.4% 2015: RM37.7b

10. Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita

10.1. Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Subsektor, 2022

Pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor Pembinaan sebanyak 3,869 pertubuhan dengan sumbangan 5.4 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan pada tahun 2022. Pertubuhan ini menjana output kasar sebanyak RM4.7 bilion, dengan nilai ditambah RM1.6 bilion dan pekerja berjumlah 35,077 orang.

Pertubuhan milikan wanita ini disokong oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang merangkumi 1,268 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 32.8%), menjana output kasar RM1.9 bilion dan menggaji 12,305 orang. Seterusnya, sub-sektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan 671 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 17.3%) menghasilkan RM1.1 bilion output kasar dan melibatkan seramai 7,416 orang. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman dengan 887 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 22.9%), menjana RM0.89 bilion output kasar dan menggaji 8,197 pekerja. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas terdiri daripada 1,043 pertubuhan (sumbangan: 27.0%) menghasilkan output kasar RM0.88 bilion dan melibatkan 7,159 pekerja seperti di **Paparan 16**.

Paparan 16: Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Subsektor, 2022

	Peratus Sumbangan Output Kasar (%)	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja
 Pembinaan		3,869	4.7	1.6	35,077
 Kejuruteraan awam	39.3	1,268	1.9	0.6	12,305
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	23.3	671	1.1	0.340	7,416
 Bangunan kediaman	18.8	887	0.89	0.343	8,197
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	18.6	1,043	0.88	0.291	7,159

10.2. Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Taraf Sah

Pertubuhan milikan wanita berstatus Hak milik perseorangan merekodkan 2,667 pertubuhan, menjana output kasar RM741.9 juta, dengan nilai ditambah RM301.3 juta dan memiliki 13,007 pekerja. Pertubuhan dengan taraf sah Lain-lain terdiri daripada Syarikat Sendirian Berhad dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad mencatatkan 691 pertubuhan dengan nilai output kasar dan bilangan pekerja tertinggi masing-masing merekodkan RM3,784.7 juta dan 18,836 orang.

Manakala, bagi kategori Perkongsian dengan 511 pertubuhan menghasilkan output kasar RM189.0 juta, melibatkan 3,234 orang pekerja.

Paparan 17: Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita mengikut Taraf Sah, 2022

	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja
 Pembinaan	3,869	4,715.6	1,579.6	35,077
 Hak milik perseorangan	2,667	741.9	301.3	13,007
 Perkongsian	511	189.0	73.8	3,234
 *Lain-lain	691	3,784.7	1,204.5	18,836

**termasuk Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad dan Syarikat Sendirian Berhad*

11. Prestasi Sektor Pembinaan Mengikut Negeri

11.1. Johor

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan negeri Johor menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 9.7 peratus bagi bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 9,577 pertubuhan daripada 5,023 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas yang menyumbang 36.2 peratus dan meningkat 9.9 peratus setahun. Tambahan pula, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang 23.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan bilangan pertubuhan Johor dengan peningkatan 9.4 peratus daripada banci sebelumnya. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Bangunan kediaman, masing-masing mencatatkan 22.5 peratus dan 18.0 peratus.

Nilai output kasar di Johor menguncup 5.7 peratus setahun kepada RM23.7 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan ialah subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang merekodkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM7.5 bilion (sumbangan: 31.8%). Ini diikuti dengan subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman yang menyumbang 24.9 peratus (RM5.9 bilion) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 22.2 peratus (RM5.3 bilion). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 21.1 peratus berjumlah RM5.0 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan Johor menurun sebanyak 5.6 peratus setahun, berjumlah 160,253 orang berbanding 240,493 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mencatatkan 47,825 orang, menyumbang 29.8 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman sebanyak 26.6 peratus. Selain itu, Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 23.1 peratus dan 20.5 peratus.

Paparan 18: Statistik Utama Johor mengikut Subsektor

 Johor	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM bilion)	Harta Tetap (RM bilion)
Pembinaan	9,577 5,023	23.7 35.8	16.7 23.1	7.0 12.7	160,253 240,493	4.5 6.0	3.5 5.2
Bangunan kediaman	1,721 1,109  18.0	5.3 11.2  22.2	3.8 7.4  22.6	1.5 3.8  21.2	42,599 74,395  26.6	1.1 1.9  24.1	0.7 1.2  20.5
Bangunan bukan kediaman	2,154 932  22.5	5.9 9.0  24.9	4.2 5.7  25.4	1.7 3.3  23.6	32,753 57,745  20.5	0.9 1.5  19.9	0.8 0.9  23.2
Kejuruteraan awam	2,236 1,189  23.3	7.5 9.2  31.8	5.4 5.7  32.2	2.2 3.5  30.7	47,825 56,480  29.8	1.4 1.4  31.8	1.3 2.2  37.1
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	3,466 1,793  36.2	5.0 6.4  21.1	3.3 4.2  19.8	1.7 2.2  24.5	37,076 51,873  23.1	1.1 1.2  24.2	0.7 0.9  19.2

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.2. Kedah

Sektor Pembinaan Kedah menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan bilangan pertubuhan sebanyak 13.0 peratus, meningkat kepada 3,570 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 daripada 1,515 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang meliputi sebanyak 35.3 peratus dan meningkat secara tahunan sebanyak 11.5 peratus sejak tahun 2015. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 28.3 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan di Kedah, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 15.1 peratus daripada banci sebelumnya. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 24.5 peratus dan 11.9 peratus.

Nilai output kasar di Kedah meningkat sebanyak 10.3 peratus setahun kepada RM6.5 bilion pada tahun 2022 daripada RM3.3 bilion (2015). Penyumbang utama adalah subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang merekodkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM2.8 bilion, menyumbang 42.8 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang menyumbang 23.1 peratus (RM1.5 bilion) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman (20.0%; RM1.3 bilion). Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang 14.1 peratus, bernilai RM0.9 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan Kedah meningkat sebanyak 2.3 peratus setahun, berjumlah 31,534 orang berbanding 26,895 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas mencatatkan 10,290 orang (32.6%), diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman sebanyak 9,293 orang (29.5%). Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Kejuruteraan awam masing-masing menyumbang 26.7 peratus dan 11.2 peratus.

Paparan 19: Statistik Utama Kedah mengikut Subsektor

 Kedah	 Bilangan Pertubuhan	 Output Kasar (RM bilion)	 Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	 Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	 Pekerja	 Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	 Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Pembinaan	3,570 1,515	6.5 3.3	4.4 2.2	2.1 1.0	31,534 26,895	841.6 603.6	651.1 368.9
 Bangunan kediaman	1,011 377  28.3	1.3 1.2  20.0	0.9 0.8  20.5	0.4 0.4  19.0	9,293 8,829  29.5	186.6 205.4  22.2	93.5 65.4  14.4
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	423 231  11.9	2.8 1.0  42.8	1.8 0.7  40.4	1.0 0.3  47.8	8,412 8,289  26.7	230.1 197.2  27.3	173.8 117.7  26.7
 Kejuruteraan awam	875 317  24.5	0.9 0.5  14.1	0.7 0.3  15.4	0.2 0.2  11.4	3,539 4,445  11.2	112.6 95.4  13.4	119.9 58.4  18.4
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	1,261 590  35.3	1.5 0.6  23.1	1.0 0.4  23.7	0.5 0.2  21.8	10,290 5,332  32.6	312.3 105.6  37.1	263.9 127.3  40.5

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.3. Kelantan

Kelantan mencatatkan 2,542 pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan untuk tahun 2022, meningkat sebanyak 20.3 peratus setahun berbanding 696 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman (sumbangan: 41.0%), yang berkembang sebanyak 26.1 peratus setahun kepada 1,042 (2015: 205 pertubuhan). Selain itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 22.8 peratus manakala subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 22.1 peratus dan 14.1 peratus.

Sektor Pembinaan di Kelantan menghasilkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM3,872.5 juta, yang meningkat sebanyak 3.5 peratus setahun berbanding 2015 (RM3,036.7 juta). Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang lebih separuh (59.2%) daripada keseluruhan, berjumlah RM2,292.5 juta dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 2.6 peratus sejak 2015. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan nilai output kasar RM745.2 juta (sumbangan: 19.2%) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman yang menyumbang 16.0 peratus, berjumlah RM617.9 juta. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM216.9 juta dengan menyumbang 5.6 peratus.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan Kelantan meningkat sebanyak 0.6 peratus setahun, berjumlah 17,350 orang berbanding 16,678 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman mencatatkan 6,210 orang pekerja yang terlibat, menyumbang 35.8 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dengan 5,564 orang (sumbangan: 32.1%). Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang 23.3 peratus dan 8.8 peratus.

Paparan 20: Statistik Utama Kelantan mengikut Subsektor

 Kelantan	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Pembinaan	2,542 696	3,872.5 3,036.7	2,642.9 2,056.9	1,229.6 979.8	17,350 16,678	457.8 433.7	598.2 649.8
 Bangunan kediaman	1,042 205 	617.9 348.8 	412.6 236.5 	205.4 112.3 	4,039 3,009 	90.7 59.0 	105.4 40.4 
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	358 94 	745.2 351.0 	427.5 251.4 	317.7 99.6 	6,210 2,616 	141.4 63.5 	94.7 25.6 
 Kejuruteraan awam	562 274 	2,292.5 1,909.1 	1,652.3 1,324.7 	640.2 584.4 	5,564 7,367 	195.7 211.9 	331.3 515.4 
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	580 123 	216.9 427.7 	150.5 244.3 	66.4 183.4 	1,537 3,686 	30.0 99.3 	66.8 68.5 

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.4. Melaka

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan Melaka menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 10.6 peratus bagi bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 2,956 pertubuhan daripada 1,457 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (sumbangan: 34.0%) yang meningkat sebanyak 10.7 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang 25.4 peratus dengan peningkatan sebanyak 19.8 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Kejuruteraan awam masing-masing menyumbang 21.6 peratus dan 19.0 peratus.

Nilai output kasar di Melaka meningkat sedikit, 0.04 peratus setahun daripada RM2,959.2 juta (2015) kepada RM2,968.7 juta pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM1,123.8 juta, menyumbang 37.9 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang menyumbang 23.0 peratus (RM682.7 juta) dan subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman yang menyumbang 20.7 peratus (RM615.9 juta). Selebihnya sebanyak 18.4 peratus adalah subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan nilai RM546.3 juta.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan Melaka meningkat sebanyak 1.1 peratus setahun, berjumlah 23,564 pekerja berbanding 21,763 pekerja pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman mencatatkan 7,721 orang pekerja, diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dengan 25.9 peratus (6,104 orang). Tambahan pula, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 22.9 peratus dan 18.4 peratus.

Paparan 21: Statistik Utama Melaka mengikut Subsektor

Melaka	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantara (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	2,956 1,457	2,968.7 2,959.9	2,006.2 1,973.4	962.5 986.5	23,564 21,763	570.3 477.8	407.7 431.0
Bangunan kediaman	637 414	1,123.8 1,053.4	770.0 718.4	353.8 334.9	7,721 6,910	180.9 142.4	105.9 110.9
Bangunan bukan kediaman	750 212	615.9 504.9	430.2 328.5	185.8 176.3	4,338 3,739	109.7 85.2	103.2 106.7
Kejuruteraan awam	563 338	682.7 522.5	448.3 338.7	234.4 183.8	6,104 4,570	156.6 103.7	111.3 84.0
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	1,006 493	546.3 879.1	357.8 587.7	188.5 291.4	5,401 6,544	123.1 146.5	87.3 129.3

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.5. Negeri Sembilan

Bilangan pertubuhan sektor Pembinaan di Negeri Sembilan meningkat sebanyak 8.2 peratus setahun kepada 5,227 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 daripada 3,001 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini terutamanya disokong oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang meliputi sebanyak 32.1 peratus, meningkat sebanyak 9.6 peratus setahun. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang 29.2 peratus dengan peningkatan sebanyak 6.1 peratus setahun. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 20.8 peratus dan 17.9 peratus.

Nilai output kasar di Negeri Sembilan meningkat sebanyak 2.2 peratus setahun kepada RM5,995.7 juta pada tahun 2022 daripada RM5,148.0 juta (2015). Penyumbang utama ialah subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM2,548.8 juta, menyumbang 42.5 peratus. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang 22.5 peratus (RM1,346.5 juta) kepada jumlah keseluruhan, diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan jumlah RM1,146.0 juta (sumbangan: 19.1%) dan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang menyumbang 15.9 peratus dengan nilai RM954.4 juta.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan Negeri Sembilan meningkat marginal 0.1 peratus, berjumlah 48,528 orang (2022) berbanding 48,288 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman mencatatkan 18,340 orang pekerja, menyumbang 37.8 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan, diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dengan bahagian 28.4 peratus (13,796 pekerja). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menggaji 9,680 pekerja (sumbangan: 20.0%) dan 6,712 pekerja (sumbangan: 13.8%).

Paparan 22: Statistik Utama Negeri Sembilan mengikut Subsektor

 Negeri Sembilan	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	5,227 3,001	5,995.7 5,148.0	4,058.4 3,433.1	1,937.3 1,714.8	48,528 48,288	1,193.6 1,022.5	743.5 591.2
 Bangunan kediaman	937 650	2,548.8 1,650.1	1,716.7 1,083.8	832.0 566.2	18,340 15,297	458.6 342.7	232.8 119.0
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	1,087 460	1,346.5 989.6	917.2 676.3	429.3 313.3	6,712 8,550	172.5 186.0	165.1 176.1
 Kejuruteraan awam	1,525 1,009	954.4 1,672.8	603.1 1,140.0	351.3 532.8	13,796 15,383	295.2 319.7	137.5 158.2
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	1,678 882	1,146.0 835.5	821.4 533.0	324.6 302.5	9,680 9,058	267.3 174.0	208.1 137.9

Nota: 2022
2015  Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.6. Pahang

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan di Pahang menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 4.0 peratus, meningkat kepada 3,027 pertubuhan daripada 2,305 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman (sumbangan: 32.0%) yang meningkat 8.7 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 30.1 peratus dan 22.8 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menurun sebanyak 1.4 peratus setahun kepada 457 pertubuhan pada tahun 2022 (2015: 504 pertubuhan).

Output kasar di Pahang menyusut sebanyak 1.7 peratus setahun kepada RM6,966.1 juta pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan ialah subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM2,578.2 juta (sumbangan: 37.0%). Ini diikuti dengan subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang menyumbang sebanyak 26.6 peratus (RM1,854.5 juta) dan subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan sumbangan 22.7 peratus (RM1,576.8 juta). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 13.7 peratus dengan nilai RM956.6 juta.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan di Pahang menurun sebanyak 3.7 peratus setahun, berjumlah 45,697 orang berbanding 59,471 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman menggunakan tenaga kerja tertinggi dengan sumbangan sebanyak 31.3 peratus (14,285 orang), diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan 13,903 orang (sumbangan: 30.4%). Selain itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 21.3 peratus dan 17.0 peratus.

Paparan 23: Statistik Utama Pahang mengikut Subsektor

Pahang	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	3,027 2,305	6,966.1 7,836.1	4,656.6 5,098.1	2,309.5 2,738.0	45,697 59,471	1,269.5 1,593.2	1,007.5 1,190.6
Bangunan kediaman	970 541	1,854.5 2,084.1	1,289.4 1,328.9	565.0 755.2	14,285 16,848	385.0 468.7	180.3 251.7
Bangunan bukan kediaman	457 504	1,576.8 2,455.3	1,111.7 1,610.9	465.2 844.4	13,903 17,543	318.8 474.6	247.1 504.5
Kejuruteraan awam	690 558	2,578.2 1,959.2	1,736.4 1,302.9	841.7 656.3	9,752 14,386	364.0 388.6	438.2 221.2
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	910 702	956.6 1,337.6	519.1 855.5	437.6 482.1	7,757 10,694	201.7 261.2	141.9 213.1

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.7. Pulau Pinang

Pulau Pinang mencatatkan 5,704 bilangan pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan meningkat sebanyak 10.2 peratus setahun pada tahun 2022, berbanding dengan 2,888 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini disokong terutamanya oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (43.2%), yang berkembang sebanyak 8.5 peratus setahun kepada 2,464 pertubuhan (2015: 1,389 pertubuhan). Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang sebanyak 25.6 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Kejuruteraan awam masing-masing berjumlah sebanyak 18.6 peratus dan 12.6 peratus.

Sektor Pembinaan di Pulau Pinang menghasilkan output kasar sebanyak RM12.8 bilion, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 3.8 peratus setahun, berbanding tahun 2015 (RM9.9 bilion). Penyumbang utama sektor Pembinaan adalah subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman yang mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM5.3 bilion, menyumbang 41.1 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan nilai output kasar RM3.1 bilion (sumbangan: 24.6%) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman yang menyumbang 21.2 peratus, dengan jumlah RM2.7 bilion. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mencatatkan output kasar sebanyak RM1.7 bilion dengan sumbangan sebanyak 13.1 peratus.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan di Pulau Pinang meningkat sebanyak 1.9 peratus setahun, mencatatkan berjumlah 81,304 orang berbanding 71,403 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman mencatatkan 32,102 orang, menyumbang 39.5 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman dengan 18,670 orang (sumbangan: 23.0%). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang masing-masing sebanyak 20.4 peratus dan 17.1 peratus.

Paparan 24: Statistik Utama Pulau Pinang mengikut Subsektor

 Pulau Pinang	 Bilangan Pertubuhan	 Output Kasar (RM bilion)	 Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	 Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	 Pekerja	 Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	 Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Pembinaan	5,704 2,888	12.8 9.9	8.6 6.4	4.2 3.5	81,304 71,403	2,223.2 1,942.6	1,687.1 1,320.7
 Bangunan kediaman	1,062 687  18.6	2.7 3.6  21.2	1.9 2.3  21.9	0.8 1.3  19.5	18,670 24,854  23.0	495.3 701.2  22.3	341.3 424.5  20.2
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	1,459 472  25.6	5.3 2.6  41.1	3.5 1.7  40.8	1.8 0.9  41.8	32,102 17,932  39.5	901.5 506.5  40.5	601.2 283.1  35.6
 Kejuruteraan awam	719 340  12.6	1.7 1.4  13.1	1.1 0.9  12.5	0.6 0.5  14.5	13,924 9,830  17.1	399.4 267.2  18.0	244.6 257.5  14.5
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	2,464 1,389  43.2	3.1 2.3  24.6	2.1 1.4  24.8	1.0 0.8  24.3	16,608 18,787  20.4	427.0 467.6  19.2	500.1 355.7  29.7

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.8. Perak

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan di Perak menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 7.0 peratus dalam bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 5,085 pertubuhan daripada 3,169 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (37.6%) yang meningkat sebanyak 6.0 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang sebanyak 22.0 peratus, dengan peningkatan 4.0 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 21.3 peratus dan 19.1 peratus.

Output kasar di Perak meningkat sebanyak 1.8 peratus setahun daripada RM7.9 bilion (2015) kepada RM8.9 bilion pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Bangunan kediaman mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM2.9 bilion, menyumbang 33.0 peratus kepada jumlah keseluruhan, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang menyumbang sebanyak 27.5 peratus (RM2.5 bilion) dan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang 21.4 peratus (RM1.9 bilion). Selebihnya iaitu 18.1 peratus adalah dari subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan nilai RM1.6 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan di Perak menyusut sebanyak 0.1 peratus setahun, berjumlah 66,714 orang berbanding 67,223 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mencatatkan 19,188 orang, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman yang menyumbang 27.7 peratus (18,476 orang). Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 24.2 peratus dan 19.3 peratus.

Paparan 25: Statistik Utama Perak mengikut Subsektor

 Perak	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	5,085 3,169	8.9 7.9	6.0 4.9	3.0 3.0	66,714 67,223	1,838.2 1,641.0	1,657.8 1,848.2
 Bangunan kediaman	1,121 852	2.9 1.7	2.1 1.1	0.9 0.6	18,476 16,044	507.5 384.1	410.6 197.4
 Bangunan bukan kediaman	969 388	2.5 1.7	1.7 1.1	0.8 0.6	16,128 13,667	461.0 330.8	426.8 236.8
 Kejuruteraan awam	1,081 653	1.9 3.4	1.3 2.0	0.7 1.3	19,188 25,102	515.9 668.0	409.4 1,239.8
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas	1,914 1,276	1.6 1.1	1.0 0.7	0.6 0.4	12,922 12,410	353.9 258.1	411.0 174.2

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.9. Perlis

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan sektor Pembinaan di Perlis menurun sebanyak 1.2 peratus setahun, berkurang kepada 649 pertubuhan daripada 706 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang merupakan penyumbang utama (33.6%), mengalami penurunan sebanyak 4.5 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang sebanyak 30.3 peratus dengan peningkatan sebanyak 2.0 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 20.2 peratus dan 15.9 peratus.

Output kasar di Perlis menguncup sebanyak 1.7 peratus setahun kepada RM384.8 juta pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada output kasar sektor Pembinaan adalah subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM151.0 juta, menyumbang 39.2 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang 29.3 peratus (RM112.6 juta) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang menyumbang 16.8 peratus (RM64.8 juta). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 14.7 peratus dengan nilai RM56.5 juta.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan di Perlis menurun sebanyak 5.5 peratus setahun, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 4,188 orang berbanding 6,200 orang pada tahun 2015. Tenaga kerja sektor ini didominasi oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang mencatatkan 1,377 orang, menyumbang 32.9 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan 32.2 peratus. Selain itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang 20.8 peratus dan 14.1 peratus.

Paparan 26: Statistik Utama Perlis mengikut Subsektor

Perlis	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	649 706	384.8 434.6	269.2 280.4	115.7 154.2	4,188 6,200	74.1 82.9	37.7 43.0
Bangunan kediaman	197 171	64.8 100.2	46.6 62.5	18.2 37.7	1,377 1,554	16.5 21.4	5.0 8.2
Bangunan bukan kediaman	103 136	151.0 66.7	101.1 39.3	49.8 27.4	1,350 1,181	28.7 15.2	16.9 9.1
Kejuruteraan awam	218 302	112.6 212.2	85.0 145.3	27.6 66.8	870 2,687	16.6 34.2	6.3 15.3
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	131 97	56.5 55.5	36.5 33.3	20.0 22.2	591 778	12.2 12.1	9.5 10.3

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.10. Selangor

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan di Selangor menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 13.8 peratus bagi bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 19,770 pertubuhan daripada 7,995 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang menyumbang sebanyak 42.2 peratus dan meningkat sebanyak 12.1 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang sebanyak 22.9 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan di Selangor, dengan peningkatan sebanyak 16.8 peratus dari tahun 2015. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak 21.0 peratus dan 13.9 peratus.

Output kasar di Selangor meningkat sebanyak 4.6 peratus setahun kepada RM64.2 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan adalah subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM23.4 bilion, menyumbang kepada 36.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dengan sumbangan sebanyak 25.8 peratus, berjumlah RM16.6 bilion dan subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang merangkumi 21.6 peratus, sebanyak RM13.8 bilion. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 16.2 peratus yang bernilai RM10.4 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan di Selangor menurun 0.03 peratus setahun, berjumlah 316,100 orang berbanding 316,873 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam mencatatkan 108,915 orang dan menyumbang sebanyak 34.5 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan 29.1 peratus. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 20.9 peratus dan 15.5 peratus.

Paparan 27: Statistik Utama Selangor mengikut Subsektor

 Selangor		Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM bilion)	Harta Tetap (RM bilion)
Pembinaan		19,770 7,995	64.2 46.9	43.9 30.4	20.2 16.5	316,100 316,873	10.3 8.6	9.9 7.3
 Bangunan kediaman		2,751 1,247  13.9	10.4 12.0  16.2	6.7 8.0  15.3	3.7 4.0  18.1	66,083 80,268  20.9	1.9 2.3  18.1	1.1 1.3  11.1
 Bangunan bukan kediaman		4,517 1,527  22.9	13.8 12.8  21.6	9.3 8.3  21.3	4.5 4.5  22.3	49,084 86,159  15.5	1.7 2.3  16.6	1.9 2.0  19.4
 Kejuruteraan awam		4,157 1,466  21.0	16.6 10.2  25.8	11.8 6.4  26.8	4.8 3.8  23.6	108,915 63,424  34.5	3.9 1.8  38.3	3.3 2.0  33.3
 Aktiviti pertukangan khas		8,345 3,755  42.2	23.4 12.0  36.4	16.1 7.7  36.6	7.3 4.2  36.0	92,018 87,022  29.1	2.8 2.3  27.0	3.6 2.0  36.2

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.11. Terengganu

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan Terengganu menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 9.2 peratus dalam bilangan pertumbuhan, meningkat kepada 2,633 pertumbuhan daripada 1,422 pertumbuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman (sumbangan: 36.9%), dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 13.7 peratus. Tambahan pula, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang sebanyak 29.4 peratus dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 8.0 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang masing-masing 21.9 peratus dan 11.8 peratus.

Nilai output kasar di Terengganu meningkat sebanyak 2.6 peratus setahun, bernilai RM5.5 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan adalah subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang merekodkan nilai output hampir separuh daripada keseluruhan, iaitu RM2.7 bilion atau 49.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang menyumbang 20.7 peratus (RM1.1 bilion) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang menyumbang 16.1 peratus (RM0.9 bilion). Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang 13.8 peratus bernilai RM0.8 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan Terengganu menurun sebanyak 0.8 peratus setahun, berjumlah keseluruhan 32,816 orang berbanding 34,721 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam merekodkan 9,695 orang, menyumbang 29.6 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman sebanyak 25.1 peratus. Tambahan pula, subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang 23.0 peratus dan 22.3 peratus.

Paparan 28: Statistik Utama Terengganu mengikut Subsektor

 Terengganu	Bilangan Pertumbuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	2,633 1,422	5.5 4.6	3.5 2.9	2.0 1.7	32,816 34,721	1,009.1 955.0	541.6 459.2
Bangunan kediaman	971 395 36.9	0.9 0.5 16.1	0.6 0.3 17.6	0.3 0.2 13.4	7,554 5,328 23.0	198.6 105.1 19.7	109.7 44.4 20.3
Bangunan bukan kediaman	311 319 11.8	0.8 0.7 13.8	0.5 0.4 14.7	0.2 0.3 12.0	8,237 5,509 25.1	177.6 134.1 17.6	102.2 53.9 18.9
Kejuruteraan awam	775 452 29.4	2.7 2.7 49.4	1.7 1.7 49.1	1.0 1.0 50.2	9,695 18,250 29.6	399.4 567.5 39.6	229.3 263.4 42.3
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	576 256 21.9	1.1 0.7 20.7	0.7 0.5 18.6	0.5 0.2 24.4	7,330 5,634 22.3	233.4 148.3 23.1	100.3 97.5 18.5

Nota: 2022  Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.12. Sabah

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan sektor Pembinaan Sabah menurun sebanyak 2.3 peratus setahun kepada 2,132 pertubuhan daripada 2,513 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Penurunan ini disebabkan terutamanya oleh kejatuhan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam kepada 4.3 peratus setahun (sumbangan: 34.6%). Tambahan pula, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman yang menyumbang 24.3 peratus kepada jumlah pertubuhan keseluruhan di Sabah, menurun sebanyak 1.5 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 24.2 peratus dan 16.9 peratus.

Output kasar di Sabah meningkat sebanyak 4.4 peratus setahun, berjumlah RM11.1 bilion pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam yang merekodkan nilai output sebanyak RM5.3 bilion (sumbangan: 47.7%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang menyumbang 21.9 peratus (RM2.4 bilion) dan subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang menyumbang 16.7 peratus (RM1.8 bilion). Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 13.7 peratus dengan nilai RM1.5 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan Sabah mengalami kenaikan sebanyak 0.4 peratus, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 66,705 orang berbanding 64,860 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman mendominasi dengan mencatatkan 23,575 orang (sumbangan: 35.3%), diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam sebanyak 32.9 peratus. Tambahan pula, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 19.7 peratus dan 12.1 peratus.

Paparan 29: Statistik Utama Sabah mengikut Subsektor

Sabah	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	2,132 2,513	11.1 8.2	7.7 5.5	3.4 2.6	66,705 64,860	1,764.7 1,356.0	1,310.6 968.2
Bangunan kediaman	360 392 16.9	1.5 1.4 13.7	1.0 0.9 12.4	0.6 0.5 16.6	8,037 12,698 12.1	184.0 252.4 10.4	176.3 185.9 13.4
Bangunan bukan kediaman	517 573 24.3	2.4 2.3 21.9	1.6 1.6 21.1	0.8 0.7 23.8	23,575 16,465 35.3	507.6 359.7 28.8	295.7 269.9 22.6
Kejuruteraan awam	738 1,002 34.6	5.3 3.3 47.7	3.9 2.3 50.3	1.4 1.1 41.8	21,953 24,172 32.9	782.7 496.5 44.4	577.8 314.4 44.1
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	517 546 24.2	1.8 1.2 16.7	1.2 0.7 16.2	0.6 0.4 17.8	13,140 11,525 19.7	290.3 247.5 16.4	260.8 197.9 19.9

Nota: 2022 Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.13.Sarawak

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan Sarawak menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 8.9 peratus bagi bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 3,294 pertubuhan daripada 1,818 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Peningkatan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (sumbangan: 28.0%) dengan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 9.4 peratus. Tambahan pula, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 25.9 peratus dengan peningkatan sebanyak 8.1 peratus. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan bukan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 25.7 peratus dan 20.4 peratus.

Output kasar di Sarawak meningkat sebanyak 5.4 peratus, berjumlah RM17.6 bilion pada tahun 2022. Penyumbang utama kepada sektor Pembinaan adalah subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang merekodkan nilai output sebanyak RM7.2 bilion (sumbangan: 40.7%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman bernilai RM4.6 bilion (sumbangan: 26.4%) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman berjumlah RM3.6 bilion (sumbangan: 20.3%). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 12.6 peratus bernilai RM2.2 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan Sarawak meningkat sebanyak 1.5 peratus setahun, berjumlah keseluruhan 99,399 orang berbanding 89,289 orang pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Kejuruteraan awam merekodkan 34,059 orang, menyumbang 34.3 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman pada 28.4 peratus. Tambahan pula, subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang 21.8 peratus dan 15.5 peratus.

Paparan 30: Statistik Utama Sarawak mengikut Subsektor

Sarawak		Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan		3,294 1,818	17.6 12.2	11.6 7.5	6.0 4.6	99,399 89,289	2,940.3 2,379.4	2,221.7 1,546.4
Bangunan kediaman		853 494 25.9	3.6 2.9 20.3	2.3 1.6 19.5	1.3 1.3 21.7	21,729 17,209 21.8	546.1 441.3 18.6	329.5 236.7 14.8
Bangunan bukan kediaman		672 386 20.4	4.6 3.2 26.4	3.2 2.1 28.0	1.4 1.2 23.4	28,228 23,782 28.4	850.5 650.3 28.9	511.4 378.3 23.1
Kejuruteraan awam		845 445 25.7	7.2 4.1 40.7	4.7 2.6 40.4	2.5 1.5 41.3	34,059 31,754 34.3	1,180.4 873.6 40.1	1,062.4 533.3 47.8
Aktiviti pertukangan khas		924 493 28.0	2.2 1.9 12.6	1.4 1.2 12.1	0.8 0.7 13.6	15,383 16,544 15.5	363.3 414.3 12.4	318.4 398.1 14.3

Nota: 2022 Sumbangan 2022 (%)
2015

11.14. Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan sektor Pembinaan W.P. Kuala Lumpur mengalami penurunan sebanyak 3.2 peratus setahun, berkurang kepada 4,473 pertubuhan berbanding 5,609 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (sumbangan: 43.7%) menurun sebanyak 4.3 peratus setahun. Tambahan pula, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang 24.1 peratus dengan penurunan 2.6 peratus manakala subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 20.3 peratus dan 11.9 peratus.

Output kasar di W.P. Kuala Lumpur meningkat sebanyak 2.9 peratus setahun kepada RM33.2 bilion pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM9.8 bilion, menyumbang 29.6 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang menyumbang 28.4 peratus (RM9.4 bilion) dan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang 24.1 peratus (RM8.0 bilion). Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 17.9 peratus bernilai RM5.9 bilion.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan W.P. Kuala Lumpur meningkat sebanyak 1.8 peratus setahun, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 235,655 orang berbanding 208,239 orang pada tahun 2015. Tenaga kerja sektor ini didominasi oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang mencatatkan 67,914 orang, menyumbang 28.8 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas dengan 66,109 orang. Selain itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 24.0 peratus dan 19.2 peratus.

Paparan 31: Statistik Utama W.P. Kuala Lumpur mengikut Subsektor

W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM bilion)	Input Perantaraan (RM bilion)	Nilai Ditambah (RM bilion)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM bilion)	Harta Tetap (RM bilion)
Pembinaan	4,473 5,609	33.2 27.2	22.4 17.2	10.8 9.9	235,655 208,239	7.1 5.3	3.1 2.7
Bangunan kediaman	534 608 11.9	5.9 5.1 17.9	4.2 3.2 18.7	1.8 1.9 16.4	45,181 38,383 19.2	1.2 1.0 17.1	0.4 0.5 14.0
Bangunan bukan kediaman	1,079 1,300 24.1	9.8 7.7 29.6	6.2 4.9 27.6	3.6 2.8 33.7	67,914 58,878 28.8	2.1 1.5 29.6	0.8 0.7 26.7
Kejuruteraan awam	906 1,035 20.3	8.0 6.6 24.1	5.7 4.2 25.6	2.3 2.4 20.9	56,451 44,813 24.0	1.8 1.2 24.9	0.9 0.6 29.0
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	1,954 2,666 43.7	9.4 7.8 28.4	6.3 4.8 28.1	3.1 2.9 29.0	66,109 66,165 28.0	2.0 1.6 28.4	1.0 1.0 30.3

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.15. Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Pada tahun 2022, sektor Pembinaan W.P. Labuan menunjukkan pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 7.1 peratus bagi bilangan pertubuhan, meningkat kepada 274 pertubuhan daripada 170 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (sumbangan: 31.8%) meningkat sebanyak 10.2 peratus setahun. Selain itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman menyumbang 31.7 peratus dengan peningkatan sebanyak 6.8 peratus dari tahun 2015. Sementara itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 18.6 peratus dan 17.9 peratus.

Output kasar di sektor Pembinaan W.P. Labuan mengalami penurunan sebanyak 2.5 peratus setahun (RM351.8 juta) pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM163.2 juta, menyumbang 46.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang menyumbang 27.4 peratus (RM96.4 juta) dan subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang 13.6 peratus (RM47.9 juta). Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang 12.6 peratus bernilai RM44.2 juta.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan W.P. Labuan mengalami penurunan sebanyak 0.9 peratus setahun, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 2,696 orang berbanding 2,865 orang pada tahun 2015. Tenaga kerja sektor ini didominasi oleh subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, yang mencatatkan 957 orang, menyumbang 35.5 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dengan 30.0 peratus. Selain itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 19.8 peratus dan 14.7 peratus.

Paparan 32: Statistik Utama W.P. Labuan mengikut Subsektor

W.P. Labuan	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	274 170	351.8 421.4	258.3 309.8	93.5 111.6	2,696 2,865	67.5 63.4	64.3 57.0
Bangunan kediaman	49 30	44.2 22.4	28.1 12.1	16.1 10.3	395 323	7.6 5.9	6.8 2.2
Bangunan bukan kediaman	87 55	96.4 84.9	67.0 59.1	29.4 25.8	809 782	22.7 13.4	15.7 8.4
Kejuruteraan awam	51 41	47.9 202.6	29.0 160.5	18.9 42.2	535 1,063	13.6 26.0	10.1 23.7
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	87 44	163.2 111.5	134.2 78.2	29.1 33.3	957 697	23.7 18.1	31.7 22.8

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

11.16. Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan sektor Pembinaan W.P. Putrajaya menurun sebanyak 8.2 peratus setahun, berkurang kepada 149 pertubuhan berbanding 271 pertubuhan pada tahun 2015. Subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas (sumbangan: 49.0%) menurun sebanyak 7.2 peratus setahun. Tambahan pula, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam menyumbang 23.5 peratus dengan penurunan sebanyak 5.5 peratus dari tahun 2015. Sementara itu, subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Bangunan kediaman masing-masing menyumbang 16.1 peratus dan 11.4 peratus.

Output kasar di W.P. Putrajaya turun sebanyak 9.5 peratus setahun (RM1,098.0 juta) pada tahun 2022. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman mencatatkan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM404.1 juta (sumbangan: 36.8%). Tenaga kerja sektor ini diikuti oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, yang menyumbang 27.9 peratus (RM306.0 juta) dan subsektor Bangunan kediaman, yang menyumbang 19.5 peratus (RM213.9 juta). Sementara itu, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas menyumbang 15.8 peratus bernilai RM174.0 juta.

Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan W.P. Putrajaya mengalami penurunan sebanyak 5.9 peratus setahun, dengan jumlah keseluruhan 9,909 orang berbanding 15,213 orang pada tahun 2015. Ini didominasi oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, yang mencatatkan 3,749 orang, menyumbang 37.8 peratus, diikuti oleh subsektor Bangunan kediaman dengan 2,298 peratus. Selain itu, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam dan Aktiviti pertukangan khas masing-masing menyumbang 21.9 peratus dan 17.1 peratus.

Paparan 33: Statistik Utama W.P. Putrajaya mengikut Subsektor

W.P. Putrajaya	Bilangan Pertubuhan	Output Kasar (RM juta)	Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	Pekerja	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	Harta Tetap (RM juta)
Pembinaan	149 271	1,098.0 2,208.1	738.8 1,364.4	359.2 843.6	9,909 15,213	309.6 452.2	229.4 336.4
Bangunan kediaman	17 34	213.9 852.9	133.3 474.5	80.6 378.4	2,298 7,139	73.1 226.9	33.1 95.9
Bangunan bukan kediaman	24 62	404.1 566.7	277.0 375.4	127.2 191.3	3,749 2,636	108.6 75.3	46.8 20.5
Kejuruteraan awam	35 52	306.0 293.2	214.5 205.1	91.5 88.2	2,172 2,015	77.5 54.3	117.1 160.7
Aktiviti pertukangan khas	73 123	174.0 495.2	114.0 309.4	60.0 185.8	1,690 3,423	50.3 95.7	32.4 59.2

Nota: 2022
2015 Sumbangan 2022 (%)

PEMULIHAN PASCA PANDEMIK DALAM SEKTOR PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA

Nur Atikah Abdul Aziz¹; Noraliza Mohamad Ali²

^{1,2} Bahagian Perangkaan Pengeluaran Industri dan Binaan, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

PENGENALAN

Mengimbas tahun 2020, sebagai tindak balas dengan kenaikan kes jangkitan COVID-19, kerajaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan sekatan pergerakan atau dikenali sebagai Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), yang mula berkuat kuasa pada 18 Mac 2020, menyebabkan banyak tapak pembinaan terpaksa menghentikan operasi. Tempoh PKP telah dilanjutkan beberapa kali, mendorong sektor Pembinaan tidak aktif dalam tempoh yang berpanjangan. Pada April 2020, kerajaan telah membenarkan aktiviti pembinaan yang kritikal melibatkan kemudahan awam, seperti lebuh raya dan hospital untuk menyambung semula operasi dengan protokol kesihatan dan keselamatan yang ketat. Pada Mei 2020, semua kerja pembinaan dibenarkan disambung semula, tertakluk kepada Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOPs) yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Pembangunan Industri Pembinaan (CIDB). Apabila keadaan COVID-19 di Malaysia bertambah baik, kerajaan melonggarkan sekatan dan membenarkan sektor Pembinaan untuk meneruskan operasi secara berperingkat. Pada tempoh Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan Pemulihan (PKPP), yang bermula pada 10 Jun 2020 dan berlanjutan sehingga 31 Mac 2021, sektor Pembinaan dibenarkan terus beroperasi di bawah pematuhan SOP yang ketat.

Pada Oktober 2020, kerajaan Malaysia mengumumkan pembukaan semula sempadannya kepada beberapa kategori warga asing, termasuk pekerja asing dalam sektor Pembinaan, Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan. Walau bagaimanapun, apabila kes COVID-19 mula meningkat semula pada awal 2021, kerajaan Malaysia telah mengumumkan darurat di seluruh negara pada 12 Januari 2021. Dalam keadaan darurat, beberapa siri sekatan pergerakan dan penutupan perniagaan telah dilaksanakan, termasuk untuk sektor Pembinaan. Kemudian, pada September 2021, sektor Pembinaan telah dibenarkan beroperasi semula. Negara telah membuka semula sempadannya pada April 2022 sejajar dengan peralihan kepada fasa endemik, dan semua sekatan ke atas waktu operasi perniagaan telah dimansuhkan.

Pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi kesan yang signifikan kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia, termasuk sektor Pembinaan. Ekonomi Malaysia menguncup 5.5 peratus pada 2020, yang merupakan prestasi terburuk sejak Krisis Kewangan Asia pada 1998. KDNK Malaysia menunjukkan tanda-tanda pemulihan pada 2021, dengan ekonomi negara meningkat sebanyak 16.3 peratus pada suku kedua 2021, didorong oleh pemulihan dalam kebanyakan sektor ekonomi, termasuk sektor Pembinaan. Pada tahun 2022, ekonomi Malaysia meningkat sebanyak 8.9 peratus, salah satu kadar pertumbuhan tertinggi yang pernah dicatatkan.

Menelusuri kembali prestasi sektor Pembinaan pada 2019, sektor ini menyumbang RM66.5 bilion atau 4.7 peratus kepada KDNK. Sektor ini menunjukkan penurunan berbanding 2019, kerana aktiviti pembinaan dihentikan semasa PKP. Pada tahun 2020, sumbangan sektor Pembinaan kepada KDNK menurun kepada 4.0 peratus, berjumlah RM53.6 bilion. Pada 2021, apabila kerajaan melonggarkan sekatan secara beransur-ansur dan membenarkan aktiviti pembinaan disambung semula, sektor tersebut kekal dalam aliran menurun tetapi dengan negatif yang lebih kecil iaitu 5.2 peratus. Bagi keseluruhan tahun 2021, sektor ini menyumbang 3.7 peratus kepada KDNK. Namun begitu, pada 2022, sektor ini mencatatkan pemulihan kepada 5.1 peratus, dengan menyumbang 3.5 peratus kepada KDNK atau RM53.4 bilion, berikutan aktiviti ekonomi disambung semula. Momentum positif ini berterusan pada 2023, dengan sektor ini mengalami pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 6.1 peratus dengan nilai RM56.7 bilion.

Walaupun terdapat tanda-tanda pemulihan, sektor Pembinaan terus menghadapi cabaran termasuk kebergantungan yang tinggi terhadap buruh asing untuk memenuhi permintaan tinggi pekerja Pembinaan dan gangguan rantai bekalan yang membawa kepada kenaikan harga bahan binaan. Artikel ini memperihalkan aliran pemulihan dalam sektor Pembinaan di Malaysia selepas tempoh pandemik. Ia juga membincangkan isu-isu, cabaran dan peluang yang muncul dalam tempoh ini, memberikan gambaran keseluruhan perjalanan sektor Pembinaan ke arah penstabilan dan pertumbuhan dalam era pasca pandemik.

KAJIAN LITERATUR

Nguyen et al. (2021) menerangkan bahawa kesan pandemik terhadap industri pembinaan adalah termasuk gangguan rantai bekalan, kekurangan buruh, dan kelewatan dalam penyiapan projek. Sektor ini juga menghadapi cabaran dengan ketersediaan dan harga bahan binaan akibat gangguan dalam rantai bekalan global (Mohamad et al, 2021). Sementara itu, Chai et al. (2021) menekankan bahawa sektor Pembinaan masih menghadapi cabaran; seperti kekurangan buruh dan gangguan rantai bekalan, walaupun terdapat pemulihan. Kajian lain oleh Tan et al. (2021) juga memperihalkan bahawa kepentingan sokongan kerajaan dalam membantu industri pembinaan pulih daripada kesan pandemik.

Tambahan pula, wabak ini telah mempercepatkan penggunaan teknologi dalam industri pembinaan. Seperti yang dinyatakan oleh Ismail et al. (2021), Pemodelan Maklumat Bangunan (BIM) dan teknologi canggih lain semakin digunakan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dan kecekapan dalam sektor Pembinaan. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat juga cabaran yang berkaitan dengan peningkatan penggunaan teknologi, terutamanya dari segi ketersediaan tenaga kerja. Kajian oleh Kamar et al. (2020) mengenal pasti kekurangan kemahiran dan pengetahuan dalam kalangan pekerja binaan sebagai penghalang utama kepada penggunaan teknologi dalam industri pembinaan Malaysia.

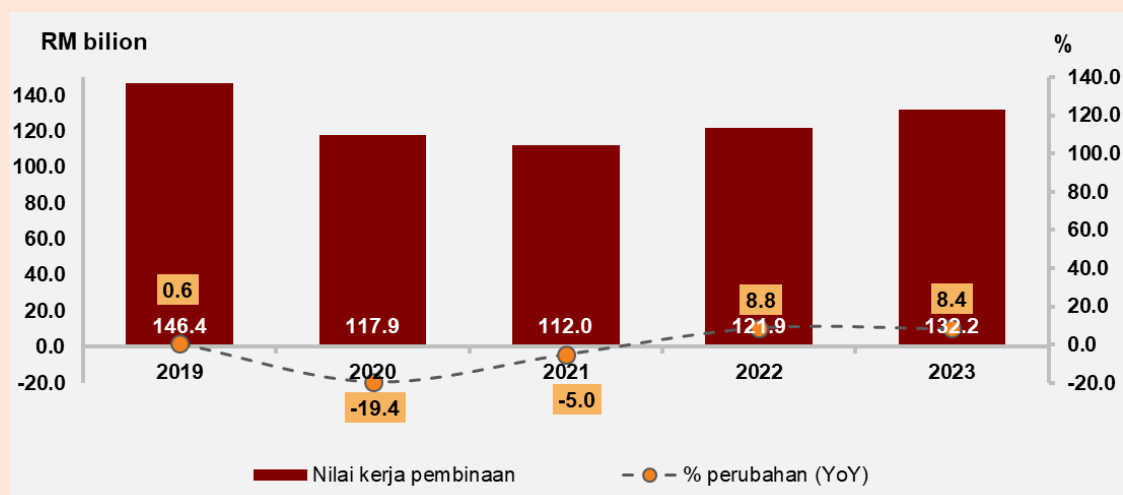
SUMBER DATA

Kajian ini menggunakan statistik rasmi daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia iaitu siri masa statistik Pembinaan Suku Tahunan, Statistik Guna Tenaga, Statistik Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Akaun Negara Tahunan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian dan Indeks Kos Bangunan.

TREND PEMULIHAN DALAM SEKTOR PEMBINAAN MALAYSIA PASCA-PANDEMIK

Berdasarkan Statistik Pembinaan Suku Tahunan, nilai kerja pembinaan mencapai RM146.4 bilion pada 2019. Walau bagaimanapun, berikutan pandemik COVID-19 pada tahun 2020, sektor ini menguncup 19.4 peratus kepada RM117.9 bilion. Pada tahun 2021, ia turut mengalami prestasi yang lembap pada negatif 5.0 peratus kepada RM112.0 bilion. Merumuskan prestasi sektor Pembinaan pada 2022, sektor ini mencatatkan pemulihan sebanyak 8.8 peratus selepas dua tahun dalam aliran menurun. Pada tahun tersebut, pemulihan disokong oleh beberapa projek mega, seperti Laluan Rel Pantai Timur, Transit Aliran Massa (MRT) Lembah Klang dan Laluan Transit Aliran Ringan Fasa 3 (LRT3). Trend pemulihan berterusan sehingga 2023, dengan sektor ini mencapai pertumbuhan tahunan yang kukuh sebanyak 8.4 peratus dengan nilai RM132.2 bilion. Namun begitu, ia masih kekal rendah daripada nilai kerja pembinaan semasa pra pandemik pada tahun 2019.

Carta 1a: Nilai Kerja Pembinaan dan Perubahan Peratus Tahunan, 2019 - 2023



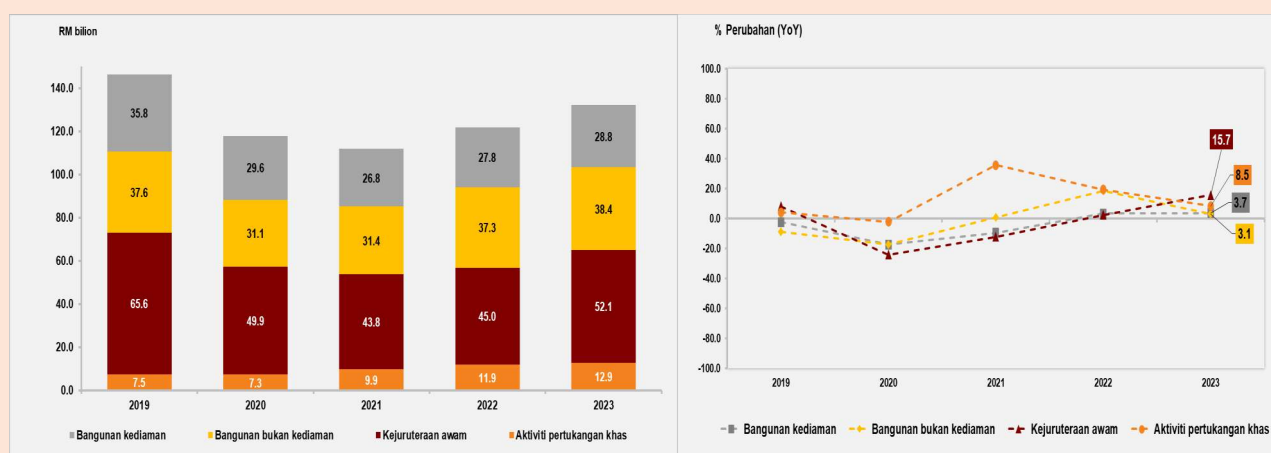
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Analisis lanjut menunjukkan bahawa subsektor Kejuruteraan awam merupakan pemacu utama, merangkumi projek infrastruktur seperti pembinaan jalan raya, landasan kereta api, jambatan dan projek utiliti. Pandemik yang berterusan memberi impak besar kepada subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, menurun daripada RM65.6 bilion pada tahun 2019 kepada RM49.9 bilion pada tahun 2020, menyebabkan sumbangannya menurun kepada 42.3 peratus. Nilai kerja Kejuruteraan awam terus menyusut kepada RM43.8 bilion pada 2021 dengan sumbangan 39.1 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor Kejuruteraan awam memulih secara berperingkat pada tahun 2022 dan terus memacu pertumbuhan sektor Pembinaan di Malaysia pada tahun 2023, dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit yang ketara sebanyak 15.7 peratus. Industri ini disokong oleh rangkaian projek infrastruktur besar, seperti Laluan Rel Pantai Timur, Transit Aliran Massa (MRT) Lembah Klang dan Aliran Transit Aliran Ringan 3 (LRT3), yang menjana secara signifikan kepada aktiviti ekonomi dan peluang pekerjaan.

Sebaliknya, subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas meningkat dengan ketara sebanyak 35.8 peratus pada tahun 2021 kerana banyak projek berskala kecil dapat diteruskan sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Subsektor ini terus mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit sebanyak 19.6 peratus pada tahun 2022, dan kekal meningkat pada tahun 2023 dengan kadar pertumbuhan sebanyak 8.5 peratus.

Sementara itu, nilai kerja dalam subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Bangunan bukan kediaman pada tahun 2023 mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif, dengan peningkatan sederhana masing-masing sebanyak 3.7 peratus dan 3.1 peratus.

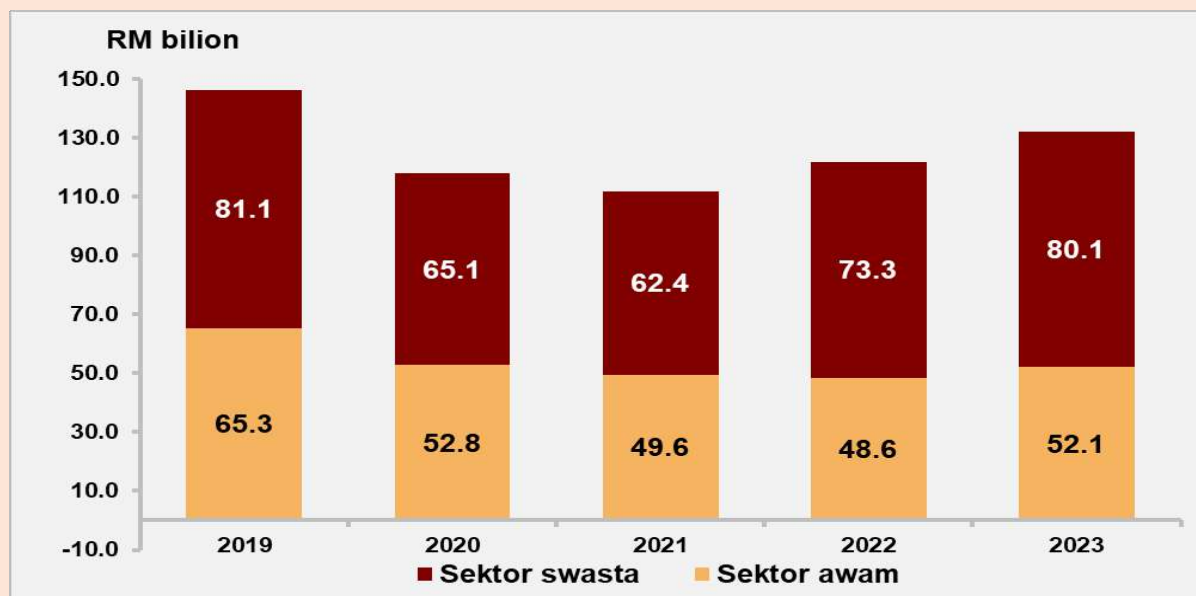
Carta 1b: Nilai Kerja Pembinaan dan Perubahan Peratus Tahunan mengikut subsektor, 2019 - 2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Menganalisis prestasi mengikut pemilik projek, sektor swasta terus mendominasi sektor Pembinaan selama ini, dengan menyumbang lebih 50.0 peratus daripada jumlah nilai kerja. Syarikat swasta terus mendominasi pada tahun 2023, dengan menyumbang 60.6 peratus (RM80.1 bilion) berbanding 60.2 peratus (RM73.3 bilion) pada tahun 2022. Ini didorong terutamanya oleh pertumbuhan yang kukuh oleh subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman (sumbangan: 38.4%) dan Bangunan kediaman (sumbangan: 33.6%). Manakala, projek pembinaan yang dimiliki oleh awam menyumbang sebanyak 39.4 peratus (RM52.1 bilion) kepada nilai kerja pembinaan pada tahun 2023. Syarikat pembinaan milikan awam terus memainkan peranan penting dalam pembangunan infrastruktur dengan penglibatan projek-projek besar, seperti Projek Lebuhraya Pan-Borneo dan ECRL.

Carta 1c: Nilai Kerja Pembinaan mengikut Pemilik Projek, 2019 - 2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Kebanyakan aktiviti pembinaan tertumpu di Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan (Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya dan Labuan), Johor dan Sarawak. Kawasan di Selangor menunjukkan peningkatan dalam aktiviti pembinaan, didorong oleh pertumbuhan pesat dalam projek infrastruktur bagi subsektor Kejuruteraan awam di Lembah Klang, terutamanya dalam pembinaan jalan raya dan landasan kereta api. Nilai kerja pembinaan di Selangor berjumlah RM32.3 bilion atau 24.4 peratus pada tahun 2023, yang disumbangkan oleh subsektor Kejuruteraan awam terutamanya dalam pembinaan jalan raya, rel dan projek utiliti. Sementara itu, Wilayah Persekutuan menduduki tempat kedua dengan berjumlah RM16.1 bilion (sumbangan: 12.2%) terutamanya dalam subsektor Bangunan kediaman. Tambahan pula, nilai kerja di Johor ialah RM14.8 bilion (sumbangan: 11.2%) manakala Sarawak mencatatkan RM14.6 bilion (sumbangan: 11.1%).

Jadual 1a: Nilai Kerja Pembinaan mengikut Negeri, 2019 - 2023

Negeri	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Nilai kerja pembinaan (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)	Nilai kerja pembinaan (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)	Nilai kerja pembinaan (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)	Nilai kerja pembinaan (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)	Nilai kerja pembinaan (RM bilion)	Sumbangan (%)
Malaysia	146.4	100.0	117.9	100.0	112.0	100.0	121.9	100.0	132.2	100.0
Johor	20.5	14.0	12.1	10.3	9.6	8.6	12.3	10.1	14.8	11.2
Kedah	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	5.4	4.4	8.4	6.3
Kelantan	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.6
Melaka	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.3
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.4
Pahang	4.1	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.0	8.2	6.2
Perak	5.8	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.9	3.7
Perlis	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Pulau Pinang	6.5	4.5	5.7	4.8	7.5	6.7	8.3	6.8	9.6	7.3
Sabah	7.3	5.0	5.7	4.8	6.8	6.0	7.6	6.2	7.3	5.5
Sarawak	13.5	9.2	12.7	10.8	14.0	12.5	14.1	11.6	14.6	11.1
Selangor	36.8	25.1	31.1	26.4	27.8	24.8	28.4	23.3	32.3	24.4
Terengganu	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.3	4.4	3.4
Wilayah Persekutuan*	33.7	23.0	27.2	23.0	22.0	19.7	21.0	17.2	16.1	12.2

Nota: * termasuk Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya dan Labuan

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

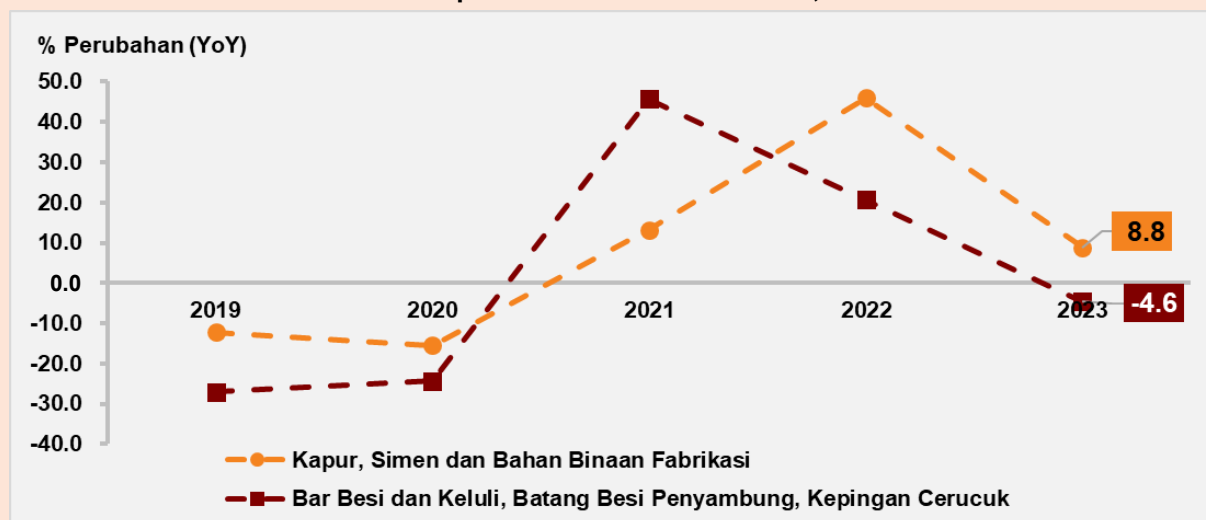
ISU, CABARAN DAN PELUANG

Kenaikan harga bahan binaan

Walaupun momentum pertumbuhan semakin pulih, sektor Pembinaan telah terkesan oleh kenaikan kos bahan binaan seperti simen dan bar keluli. Sehubungan itu, Indeks Kos Bangunan (BCI) untuk simen dan bar keluli menunjukkan peningkatan berterusan di Semenanjung Malaysia dari 2020 hingga 2022. Indeks harga per unit simen meningkat sebanyak 0.4 peratus pada 2021 manakala bar keluli meningkat sebanyak 11.1 peratus. Pada tahun 2022, BCI untuk simen dan bar keluli meningkat, masing-masing sebanyak 6.1 peratus dan 12.6 peratus.

Selain itu, nilai import bahan binaan seperti kapur, simen, dan bahan binaan fabrikasi menurun 13.1 peratus pada 2021 selepas merosot pada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, aliran pertumbuhan ini semakin meningkat pada tahun 2022, apabila sektor Pembinaan mula pulih, dengan nilai import meningkat dengan ketara sebanyak 46.0 peratus. Trend yang sama diperhatikan untuk bar besi dan keluli, batang besi dan cerucuk kepingan. Perubahan ini mencerminkan usaha sektor tersebut untuk mengatasi gangguan rantaian bekalan bagi memenuhi permintaan yang meningkat.

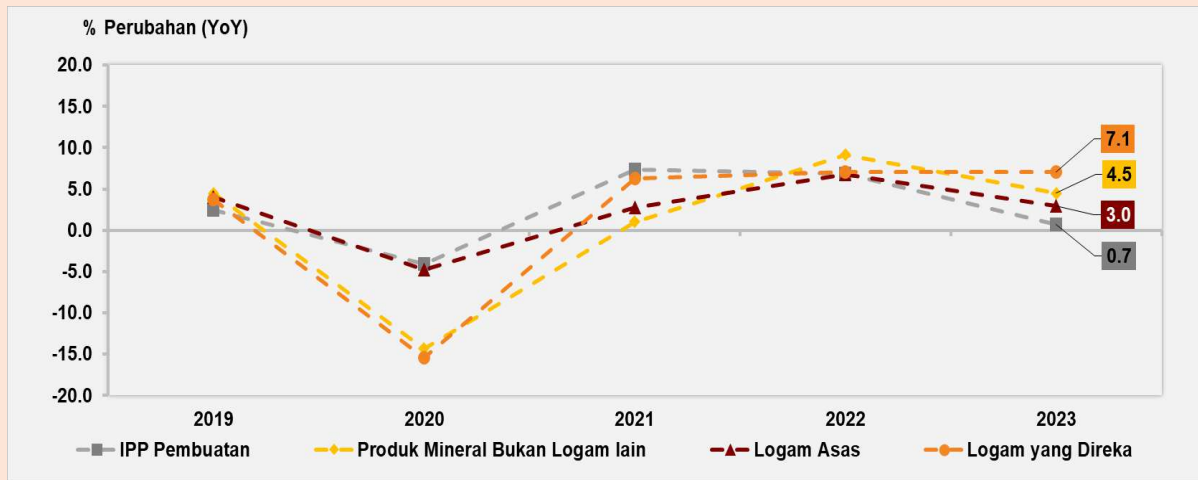
Carta 1d: Nilai import berkaitan bahan binaan, 2019 - 2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) bagi Pembuatan menunjukkan pemulihan yang kukuh dalam bahan berkaitan pembinaan pasca pandemik. Pada tahun 2019, sektor ini mengalami penurunan yang ketara, dengan semua bahan menunjukkan pertumbuhan negatif akibat gangguan rantaian bekalan dan cabaran lain. IPP melonjak kembali pada tahun 2021, dengan trend yang meningkat dan berterusan pada 2022 dan 2023. Peningkatan ini mencerminkan daya tahan sektor ini dalam menguruskan bekalan bahan binaan.

Carta 1e: Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian Pembuatan, 2019 - 2023

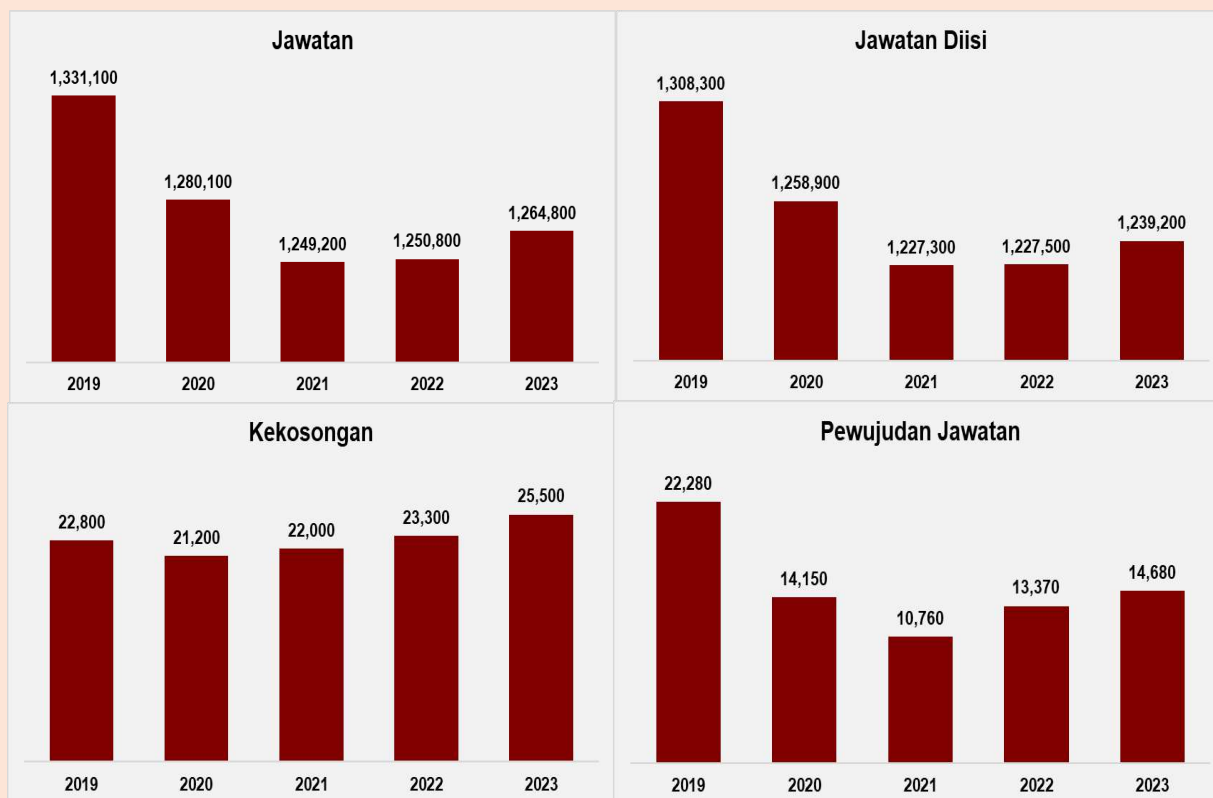


Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Kekurangan tenaga buruh dan kebergantungan tinggi terhadap pekerja asing

Menganalisis tenaga kerja sektor Pembinaan berdasarkan Statistik Guna Tenaga (DOSM), menyumbang 1.31 juta orang pada 2019, namun menurun kepada 1.26 juta orang pada 2020 dan 1.23 juta pada 2021 akibat kesan pandemik COVID-19 serta penutupan sempadan antarabangsa yang berpanjangan. Jumlah ini meningkat sedikit pada tahun 2022 dan terus meningkat pada tahun 2023 dengan mencatatkan 1.24 juta orang. Walau bagaimanapun, jumlah tenaga buruh adalah lebih rendah dari tahun 2019, iaitu pada tempoh pra pandemik. Ini menunjukkan kekurangan tenaga buruh dalam sektor ini. Statistik kekosongan jawatan juga menunjukkan trend peningkatan pada tahun 2022 dan 2023, melebihi jumlah kekosongan pada tahun 2019, mencerminkan kekurangan tenaga buruh memandangkan industri ini memerlukan lebih banyak pekerja untuk menyokong aktiviti pembinaan.

Carta 1f: Statistik Guna Tenaga Tahunan mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2019 – 2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Berdasarkan Banci Ekonomi 2023, bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembinaan menurun sebanyak 0.5 peratus, berjumlah 1.24 juta orang pada tahun 2022 (2015: 1.29 juta orang). Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penutupan sempadan yang berpanjangan sejak tahun 2020 hingga awal 2022, yang menyekat kemasukan pekerja asing ke dalam negara. Akibatnya, sumbangan pekerja bukan warganegara Malaysia yang bekerja dalam sektor Pembinaan pada tahun 2022 berkurang kepada 23.6 peratus (293.6 ribu orang) daripada 35.8 peratus (462.6 ribu orang) pada tahun 2015. Majoriti atau 56.3 peratus daripada pekerja bukan warganegara Malaysia bekerja dalam subsektor Bangunan kediaman dan Kejuruteraan awam.

Kekurangan tenaga kerja terus menjadi cabaran dalam industri pembinaan sepanjang tempoh pasca pandemik. Bagi mengatasi isu tersebut, sektor ini harus mempertimbangkan untuk meningkatkan automasi, menambah baik latihan kepada tenaga kerja dan menarik lebih ramai pekerja tempatan. Langkah-langkah ini adalah penting untuk pertumbuhan yang mampan dan mengurangkan kerentanan terhadap kejutan luaran.

KESIMPULAN DAN CADANGAN

Sektor Pembinaan menghadapi cabaran yang ketara pada tahun 2021 disebabkan oleh gangguan rantaian bekalan, kenaikan harga dan kekurangan tenaga buruh. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor ini kembali pulih pada tahun 2022 dan pemulihannya berterusan pada tahun 2023 dengan semua subsektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif, meskipun berhadapan dengan cabaran tersebut.

Penyediaan program latihan dan pensijilan kepada pekerja pembinaan juga merupakan inisiatif yang sangat baik untuk mengatasi isu kekurangan tenaga kerja. Program ini akan membantu meningkatkan kemahiran dan produktiviti pekerja, yang seterusnya menghasilkan penggunaan bahan pembinaan yang lebih berkesan, mengurangkan pembaziran dan meminimumkan kos.

Akhirnya, sektor Pembinaan juga dilihat akan mengalami peningkatan permintaan untuk amalan pembinaan yang mampan dan berteknologi tinggi. Dasar Pembinaan Negara (NCP) 2030 adalah inisiatif utama Kerajaan yang bertujuan untuk mentransformasikan sektor Pembinaan ke arah era pendigitalan. Selari industri ini bergerak ke arah digitalisasi dan automasi, termasuk penggunaan robotik menjelang tahun 2030, kemajuan ini dijangka dapat mengurangkan kos, meningkatkan kualiti dan meningkatkan daya saing global. Pendekatan proaktif ini menjanjikan masa depan yang berdaya tahan untuk sektor Pembinaan Malaysia, menarik pelaburan dan kolaborasi antarabangsa.

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Pandangan yang diutarakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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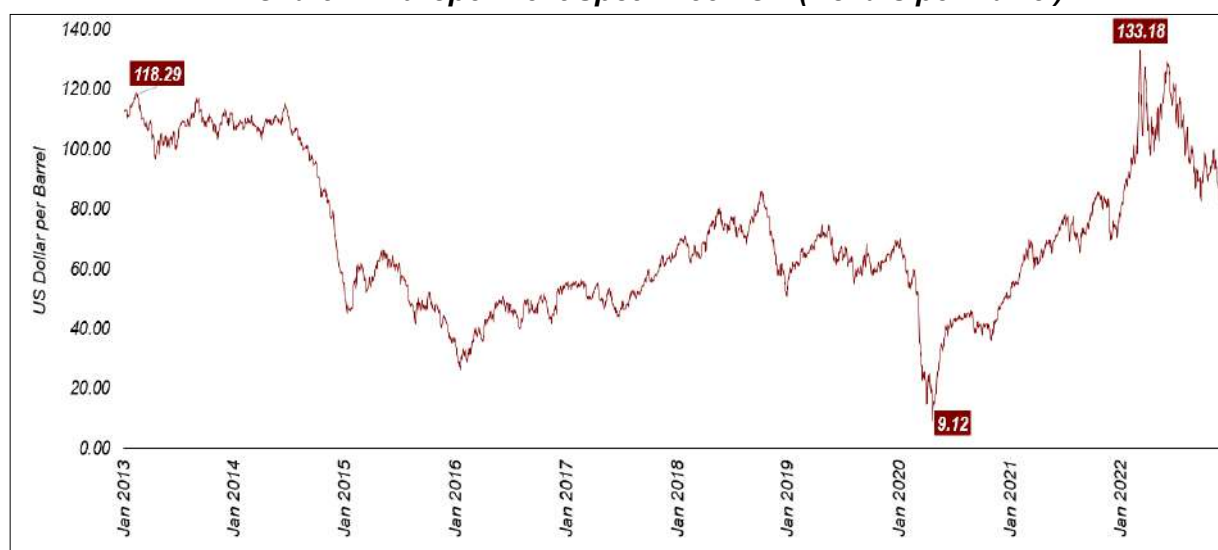
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1. Introduction

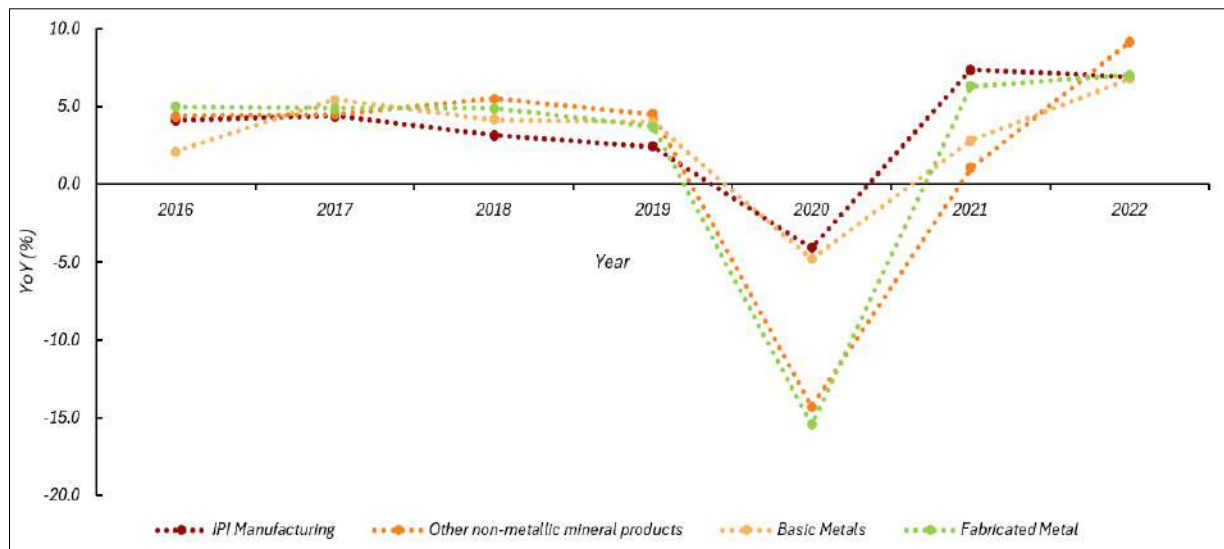
The world economy was marked by challenges and opportunities in 2022. While recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic continued in many parts of the globe, it was unevenly distributed, with some regions experiencing rapid growth while others faced setbacks. Moreover, the world grappled with geopolitical turmoil, particularly with Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The tension escalated into a costly humanitarian crisis and disrupted the supply chain of numerous essential commodities, particularly impacting Brent crude oil prices. The price surged from its lowest price of USD9.12 per barrel in April 2020 to its peak of USD133.18 per barrel in March 2022 (**Chart 1**). As such, production costs surged across various economic sectors, affecting many countries, including Malaysia.

Chart 1 : Europe Brent Spot Price FOB (Dollars per Barrel)



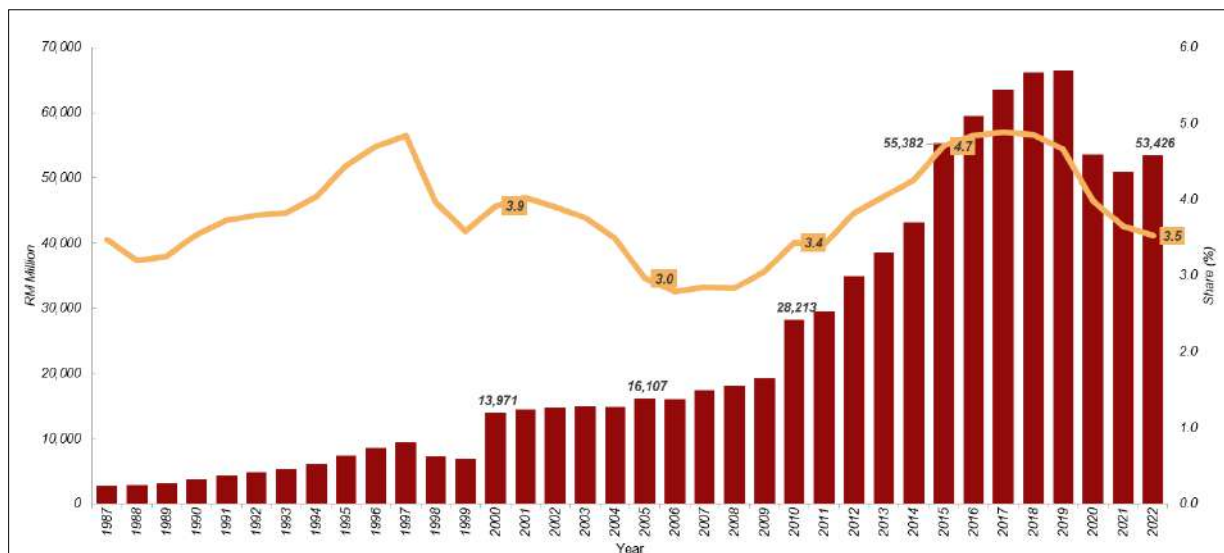
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

In Malaysia, despite various challenges, the economy experienced a notable improvement of 8.9 per cent in 2022, compared to the previous year (3.3%). As for the Construction sector, improved further to 5.1 per cent in 2022 after recovering from a declining trend since 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was in line with the improvement in 3Industrial Production Index for Construction related materials (**Chart 2**).

Chart 2 : Industrial Production Index for Manufacturing, 2016-2022

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Based on the Quarterly Construction Statistics by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), the recovery was observed in all Construction sub-sectors which largely contributed by the Construction of buildings and Construction of utility projects. Meanwhile, the Construction of roads and railways activity which contributed one-fifth of the work done value remained decline with a smaller negative. In the meantime, looking at the contribution of Construction sector to the economy since 1987, although the value has increased over the years, the share hovering between 2.8 per cent to 4.9 per cent (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3 : Share of Construction Sector to Malaysia Economy, 1987-2022

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

In order to gain a better understanding of the economic structure for the year of 2022, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has conducted the Economic Census 2023. This initiative aims to gain deeper insights into economic growth and identify any imbalances that require attention, providing a clearer picture of the country's economic conditions. The data collected from this census serves as a crucial foundation for the Government, investors, and researchers to make informed decisions as well as develop effective strategies and policies to drive the country's economy forward.

Hence, this report presents key statistics on the Construction sector namely gross output, intermediate input, value added, persons engaged, salaries and wages as well as fixed assets. Coverage of Economic Census 2023 for Construction sector was 72 industries according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Subsequently, the industries were aggregated into four sub-sectors, namely Residential buildings, Non-residential buildings, Civil engineering and Special trade activities.

2. Performance of Construction Sector

The first Economic Census conducted by DOSM in 2001 for the reference year 2000. The census identified 5,068 establishments operating in the Construction sector. During the period, the sector's gross output value amounted to RM39.9 billion, generating a value added of RM13.2 billion. The sector employed 458,580 persons amounting to RM8.7 billion. On average, monthly salaries and wages in the Construction sector were RM1,585 in 2000.

Since 2000, the Construction sector has experienced continuous expansion, with the gross output value increasing five-fold to RM212.5 billion by 2019. Correspondingly, the number of employment in the sector rose to 1.30 million persons. Nonetheless, following the COVID-19 pandemic, value of gross output for this sector decreased to RM173.3 billion in 2020 and declined further to RM170.8 billion in 2021. Consequently, the number of employment dropped to 1.24 million persons in 2020 and reduced to 1.19 million persons in subsequent year.

Over the past two decades, Construction sector has been primarily driven by the Civil engineering sub-sector, encompassing infrastructure developments such as roads, railways, bridges and utility projects. However, the prolonged pandemic since 2020 severely impacted the Civil engineering sub-sector due to strict movement restrictions, which disrupted construction activities, and delayed project timelines, coupled with labour shortages. Only small-scale projects were operated during the period and thus, the Special trade activities sub-sector expanded strongly in 2021, becoming the main contributor to the Construction sector.

Based on the Economic Census 2023, the Construction sector generated gross output amounted to RM205.1 billion in 2022, grew by 2.0 per cent annually from RM177.9 billion in 2015. In line with the increase in gross output, the value of intermediate input rose by 2.8 per cent annually to RM139.3 billion (2015: RM114.8 billion). This resulted in a value added of RM65.7 billion in 2022, an increase of 0.6 per cent from 2015.

Additionally, there were 1,242,412 persons engaged in this sector, which was lower than 2015 (1,290,474 persons), recording a decrease of 0.5 per cent. However, salaries & wages showing a different trend, which grew 1.5 per cent annually to RM36.4 billion (2022) from RM32.9 billion (2015). Meanwhile, for fixed assets, the value reported in 2022 was RM27.6 billion, with an annual growth of 1.4 per cent, compared to 2015 (RM25.1 billion) as illustrated in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 1 : Principal Statistics of Construction Sector, 2015 and 2022

	2015	2022	CAGR 2022/2015
 Number of Establishments	40,558	71,062	8.3%
 Gross Output	RM177.9 billion	RM205.1 billion	2.0%
 Intermediate Input	RM114.8 billion	RM139.3 billion	2.8%
 Value Added	RM63.2 billion	RM65.7 billion	0.6%
 Persons Engaged	1,290,474	1,242,412	-0.5%
 Salaries & Wages	RM32.9 billion	RM36.4 billion	1.5%
 Fixed Assets	RM25.1 billion	RM27.6 billion	1.4%

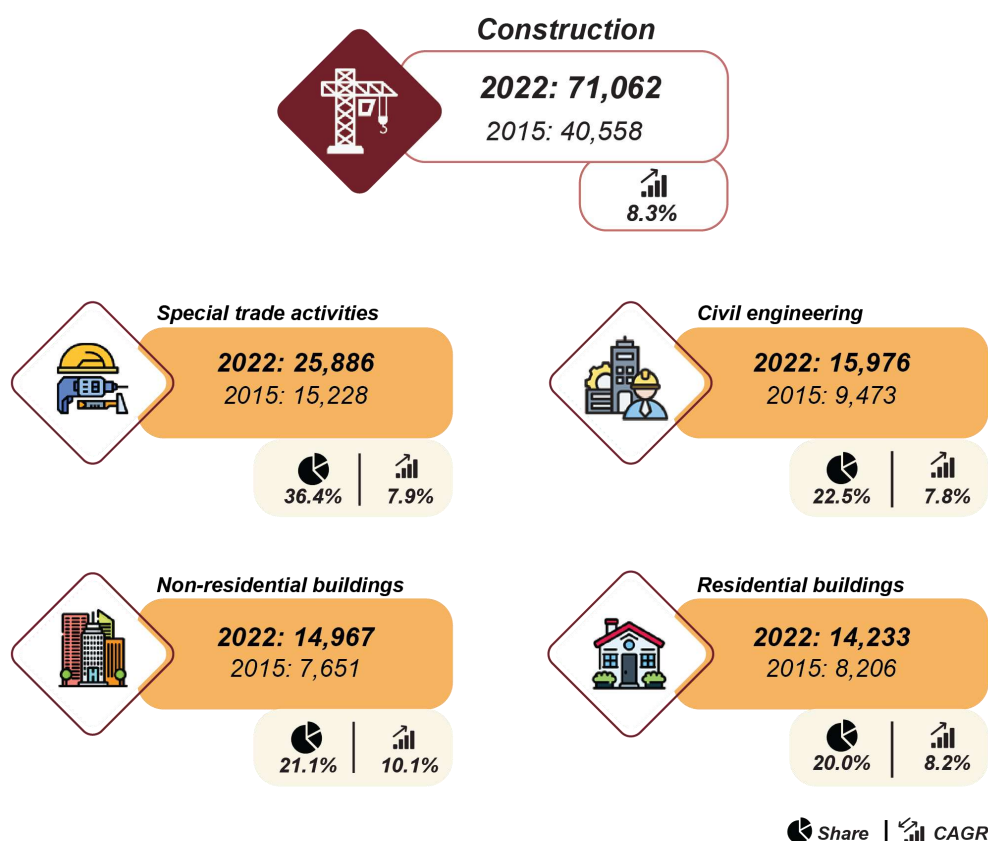
3. Number of Establishments

3.1. Number of Establishments by Sub-sector

The Construction sector showed a 8.3 per cent annual growth in the number of establishment reaching 71,062 establishments (2022) compared to 40,558 (2015). The Special trade activities sub-sector remained as the main contributor to the number of establishments in 2022, accounting for 25,886 establishments with a share of 36.4 per cent compared to 2015 (share: 37.5%). Next, followed by Civil engineering sub-sector with the contribution of 22.5 per cent or 15,976 establishments. Meanwhile, Non-residential buildings and Residential buildings sub-sectors contributed 21.1 per cent and 20.0 per cent respectively, as depicted in **Exhibit 2**.

Malaysia is increasingly focusing on new, high-tech industries drive its construction growth. Industries such as the construction of Non-residential buildings like data centre, electrical wiring and fittings and installation for non-electric solar energy collectors like solar panels, garnered significant interest in Malaysia. Meanwhile, industries such as the dredging of waterways and site preparations for mining are experiencing declining demand resulting in these industry as slower growing industries.

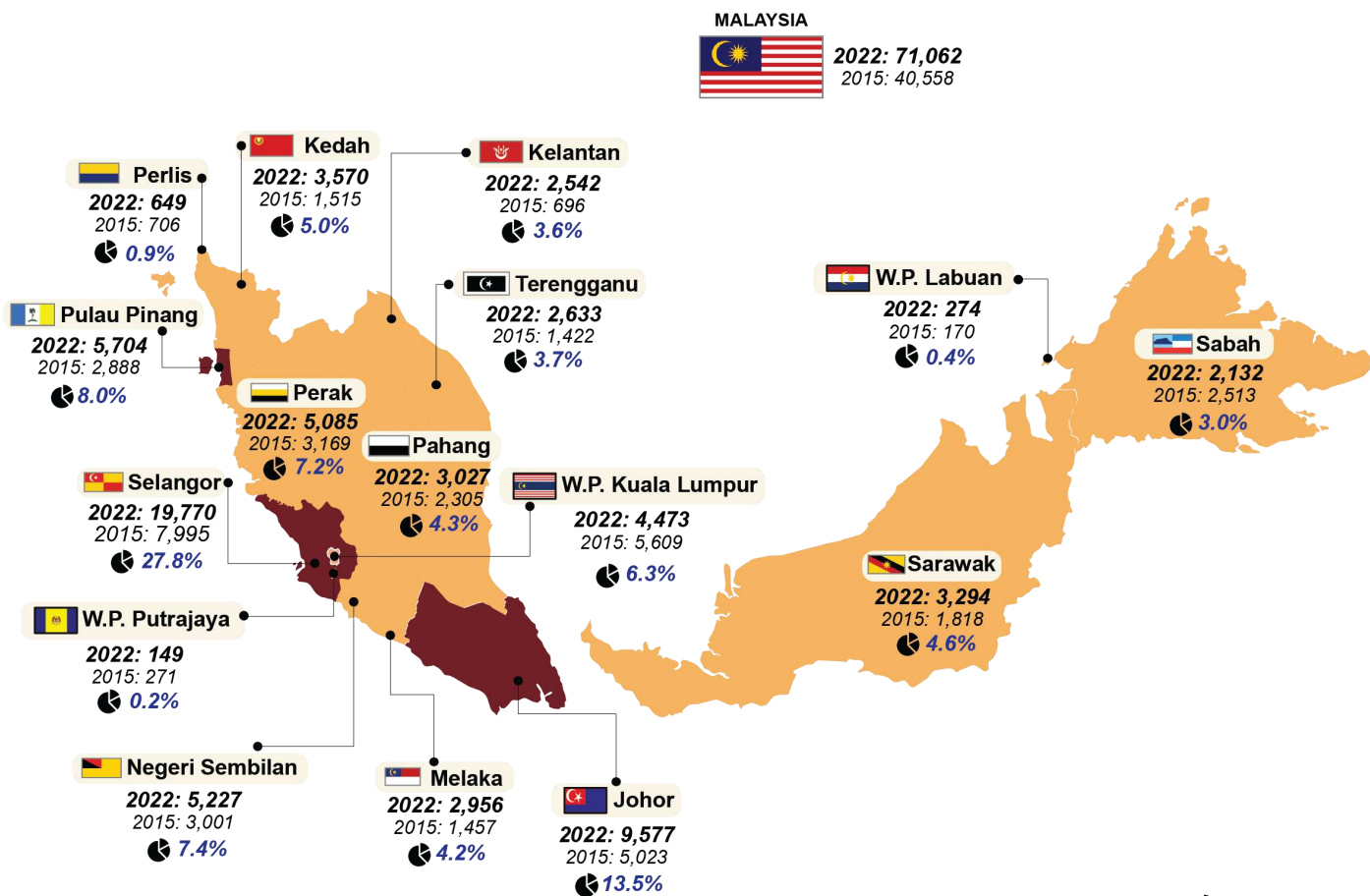
Exhibit 2 : Number of Establishments by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022



3.2. Number of Establishments by State

Selangor remained as the main contributor to the number of establishments engaged in Construction sector in 2022, accounting for 27.8 per cent (19,770 establishments) of the total establishments. This was followed by Johor with 9,577 establishments (share: 13.5%) and Pulau Pinang (5,704 establishments; 8.0%). Meanwhile, Negeri Sembilan ranked fourth with the number of establishments of 5,227 (share: 7.4%). The contribution of these four states encompassing 56.7 per cent of total establishments in the Construction sector (**Exhibit 3**).

Exhibit 3 : Number of Establishments by States, 2015 and 2022



Share 2022

4. Gross Output

4.1. Gross Output by Sub-sector

The gross output of the Construction sector in 2022 recorded a growth of 2.0 per cent, amounting to RM205.1 billion compared to RM177.9 billion in 2015. The increase was mainly supported by the Civil engineering sub-sector which contributed 28.7 per cent of the total, amounted to RM58.8 billion in 2022. Followed by Non-residential buildings sub-sector, with RM52.8 billion (2015: RM46.1 billion) or 25.7 per cent of the total contribution. Meanwhile, Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 25.6 per cent or RM52.5 billion (2015: RM38.1 billion) and Residential building sub-sector with the 20.0 per cent of the contribution, illustrating a value of RM41.0 billion (2015: RM45.7 billion) as shown in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4 : Value of Gross Output by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022

	Gross Output (RM billion)		Share (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Construction	177.9	205.1			2.0
 Civil engineering	48.1	58.8	27.0	28.7	2.9
 Non-residential buildings	46.1	52.8	25.9	25.7	2.0
 Special trade activities	38.1	52.5	21.4	25.6	4.7
 Residential buildings	45.7	41.0	25.7	20.0	-1.5

4.2. Gross Output by State

Selangor continued to dominate the Construction sector in 2022 with a gross output value totalling RM64.2 billion (share: 31.3%), which marked an increase of 4.6 per cent annually from RM46.9 billion recorded in 2015. This was followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Johor with the value of gross output RM33.2 billion (share: 16.2%) and RM23.7 billion (share: 11.6%) respectively. The contribution of the value of gross output from these three states amounted to RM121.1 billion (59.1%).

Meanwhile, the gross output in five states recorded a decline namely Johor, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya. The contribution for all states are shown in **Exhibit 5**.

Exhibit 5: Value of Gross Output by State, 2015 and 2022



5. Intermediate Input

5.1. Intermediate Input by Sub-sector

The intermediate input of the Construction sector increased by 2.8 per cent, reaching RM139.3 billion in 2022 (2015: RM114.8 billion). This growth was mainly contributed by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which saw an increase of 4.1 per cent to RM40.9 billion, compared to RM30.8 billion in 2015. The Non-residential buildings and Special trade activities sub-sectors also posted positive growth of 2.4 per cent and 5.4 per cent, amounting to RM35.4 billion and RM35.3 billion respectively in 2022. Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector declined by 0.9 per cent, with a value of RM27.7 billion in 2022 as shown in Exhibit 6.

Exhibit 6 : Intermediate Input by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022

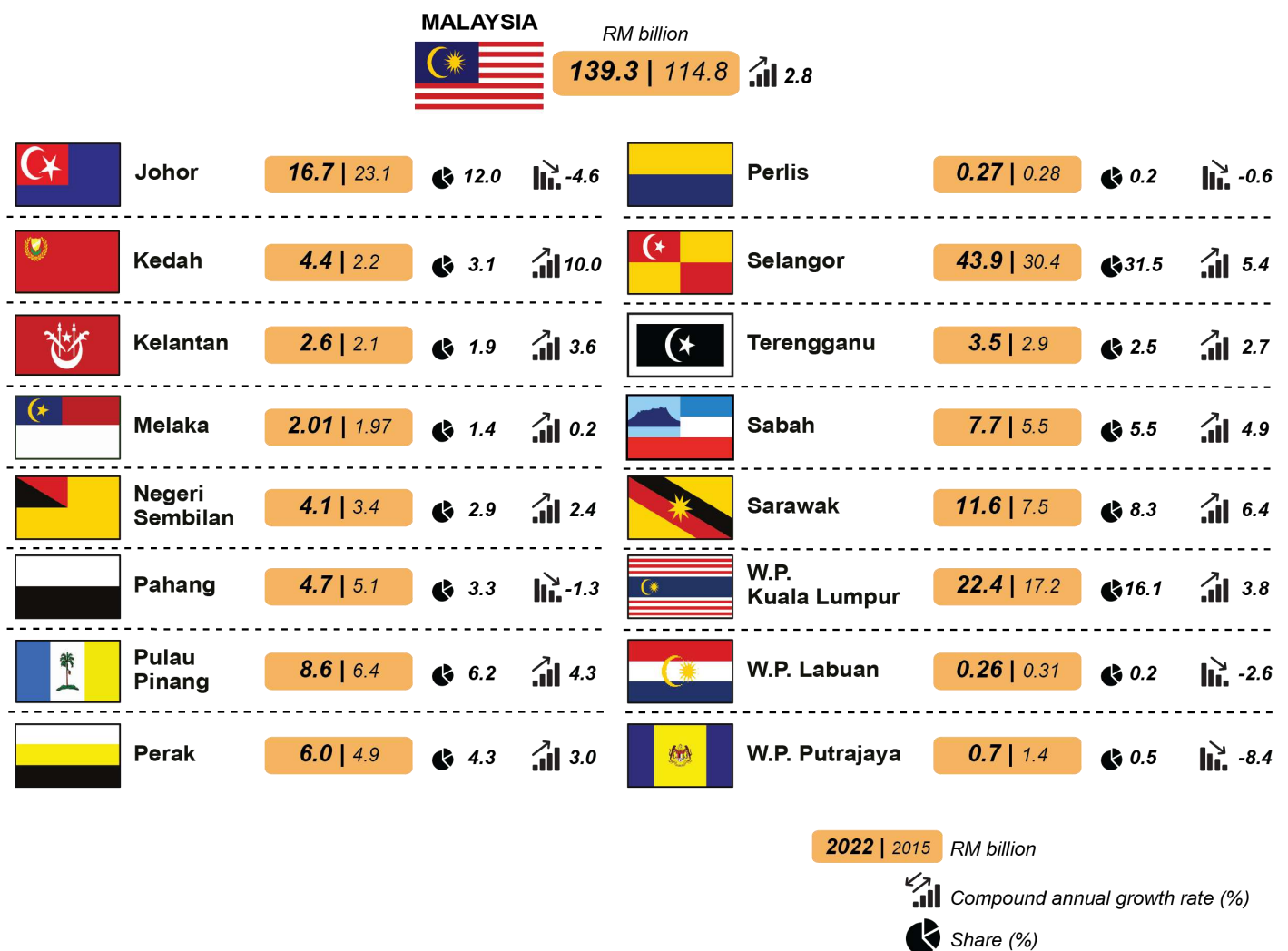
	Intermediate Input (RM billion)		Share (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Construction	114.8	139.3			2.8
 Civil engineering	30.8	40.9	26.9	29.4	4.1
 Non-residential buildings	30.0	35.4	26.1	25.4	2.4
 Special trade activities	24.4	35.3	21.2	25.3	5.4
 Residential buildings	29.6	27.7	25.8	19.9	-0.9

5.2. Intermediate Input by State

Selangor accounted for the largest share of intermediate input, comprising 31.5 per cent (RM43.9 billion), posted an annual growth of 5.4 per cent (2015: RM30.4 billion). This was followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur, with a 16.1 per cent share (RM22.4 billion), showing a positive growth of 3.8 per cent. Next, was Johor with a 12.0 per cent share, registered RM16.7 billion in 2022. Together, these three states contributed almost 60 per cent of the total Construction sector intermediate input.

Kedah recorded the highest annual growth of 10.0 per cent, reaching RM4.4 billion in 2022 (2015: RM2.2 billion). Meanwhile, the value of intermediate input in five states recorded a decline namely Johor, Pahang, Perlis, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

Exhibit 7 : Intermediate Input by State, 2015 and 2022



6. Value Added

6.1. Value Added by Sub-sector

Despite an increase in the intermediate input of the Construction sector, the value added remained positive, with an annual growth of 0.6 per cent to reach RM65.7 billion in 2022 (2015: RM63.2 billion). The increment was primarily supported by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which recorded the highest value added, amounting RM17.8 billion (2015: RM17.3 billion), grew by 0.4 per cent annually.

Additionally, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector recorded RM17.4 billion (2015: RM16.1 billion), an increase of 1.1 per cent annually from 2015. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector registering 3.3 per cent annual growth from 2015 (RM13.7 billion) to RM17.3 billion (share: 26.2%). This was followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector, which decreased by 2.7 per cent to RM13.3 billion (2015: RM16.1 billion), contributing 20.2 per cent of the total value added as depicted in Exhibit 8.

Exhibit 8 : Value Added by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022

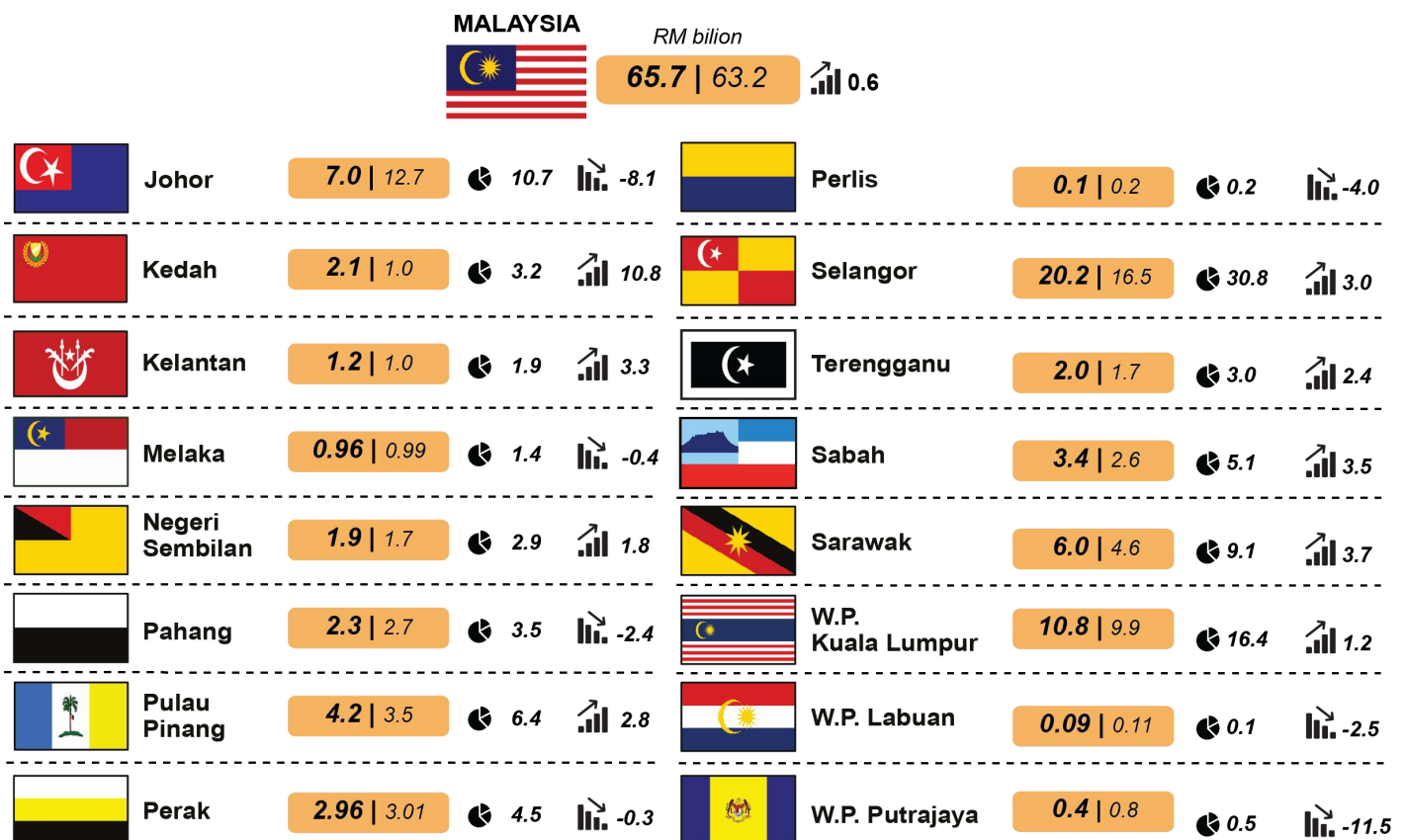
	Value Added (RM billion)		Share (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Construction	63.2	65.7			0.6
 Civil engineering	17.3	17.8	27.3	27.1	0.4
 Non-residential buildings	16.1	17.4	25.5	26.5	1.1
 Special trade activities	13.7	17.3	21.7	26.2	3.3
 Residential buildings	16.1	13.3	25.4	20.2	-2.7

6.2. Value Added by State

Align with the performance of gross output, the value added for Construction sector in 2022 spearheaded by Selangor which registered RM20.2 billion (share: 30.8%). Subsequently, W.P. Kuala Lumpur contributed a value added of RM10.8 billion (share: 16.4%), followed by Johor with RM7.0 billion (share: 10.7%). The contribution of the value added to the Construction sector for these three states were RM38.0 billion (share: 57.9%).

Meanwhile, the value added in seven states recorded a decline namely Johor, Melaka, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya.

Exhibit 9 : Value Added by State, 2015 and 2022



2022 | 2015 RM billion

 Compound annual growth rate (%)

 Share (%)

7. Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages

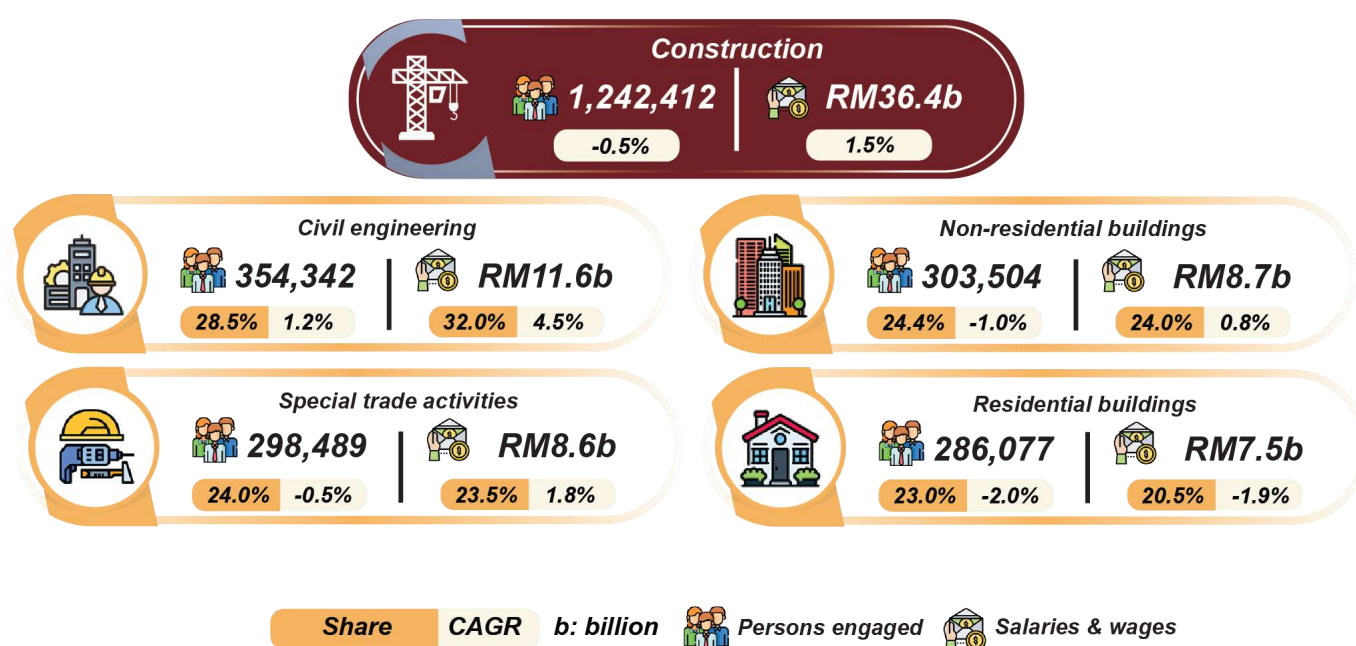
7.1. Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by Sub-sector

The number of persons engaged in Construction sector declined by 0.5 per cent annually to reach 1,242,412 persons in 2022 (2015: 1,290,474 persons). The Civil engineering sub-sector contributed the highest number of persons engaged with 354,342 persons (2015: 325,741 persons) or 28.5 per cent of the total. Following closely was Non-residential buildings sub-sector with 303,504 persons (2015: 325,473 persons) at a share of 24.4 per cent. This was followed by Special trades activities sub-sector amounted to 298,489 persons (2015: 310,172 persons) or 24.0 per cent of total. Residential buildings sub-sector employed 286,077 persons (2015: 329,088 persons) with a share of 23.0 per cent.

Regardless of the declining in employment numbers, salaries & wages for full-time paid employees in Construction sector registered a positive annual growth of 1.5 per cent, amounted to RM36.4 billion in 2022 (2015: RM32.9 billion). The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded the highest total salaries & wages for full-time paid employees amounted to RM11.6 billion with the contribution of 32.0 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 10**.

In tandem with the expansion of total salaries & wages, the average monthly salary increased to RM2,536 per month in 2022 (2015: RM2,162).

Exhibit 10 : Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages by Sub-sector, 2022



7.2. Full-Time Paid Employees by Category of Workers

The Construction sector primarily comprises of full-time paid workers, totalling 1,181,366 persons (share: 95.1%), while the remaining 4.9 per cent consists of working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid family workers and part-time employees totalling 45,537 persons in 2022. Craft and related trades workers constituted the largest segment of workforce with a 67.2 per cent share, amounting to 793,429 persons. This was followed by the category of managers, professionals, and researchers with a share of 9.5 per cent (111,977 persons), clerical and related occupation at a share of 8.3 per cent (98,036 persons) and the remaining category accounted for 9.7 per cent (177,924 persons).

The total salaries & wages paid for craft and related trades workers amounted to RM19.5 billion (share: 53.7%). Furthermore, a total of RM8.8 billion or 24.3 per cent was paid to the managers, while 8.2 per cent or RM3.0 billion of salaries & wages was received by technicians and associate professional.

Managers, professionals and researchers category received the highest average monthly salaries & wages per worker with a value of RM6,555. This was followed by technicians and associate professionals with a value of RM3,905 per month.

Exhibit 11 : Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages by Category of Workers, 2022



 Percentage share (%)

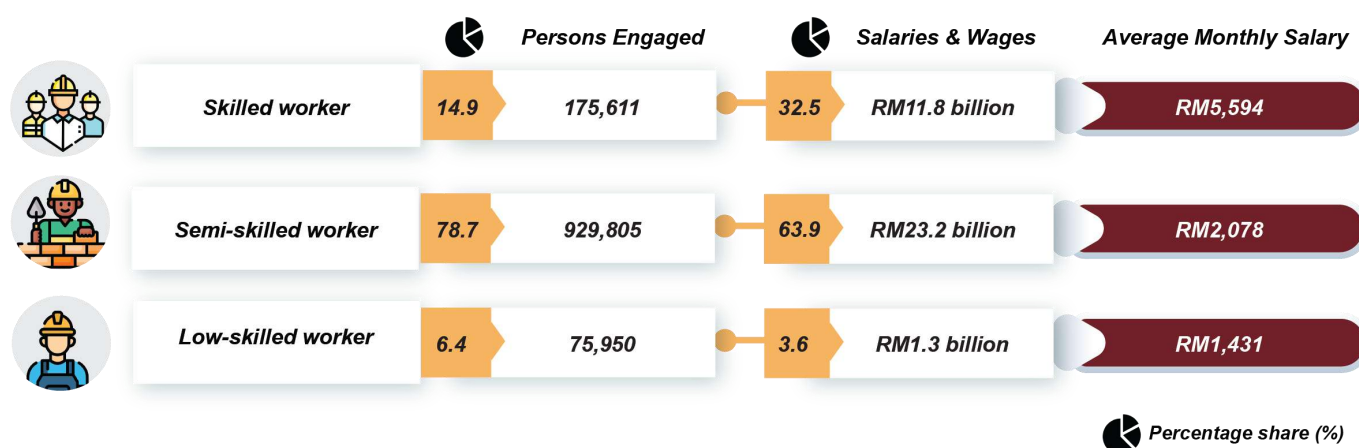
7.3. Full-Time Paid Employees by Category of Skills

Concerning the persons engaged by skill level, the semi-skilled workers recorded the highest number at 929,805 persons (share: 78.7%), followed by skilled workers with 175,611 persons (share: 14.9%) and low-skilled workers with 75,950 persons (share: 6.4%).

More than half of the total salaries & wages (RM23.2 billion, share: 63.9%) were paid to semi-skilled workers in 2022, while the remaining RM13.1 billion was paid to the skilled and low-skilled employee categories.

The highest average monthly salaries & wages received by skilled workers recorded a value of RM5,594 per month. This was followed by semi-skilled workers with a value of RM2,078 per month and low-skilled workers registered at RM1,431 per month.

Exhibit 12 : Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages by Category of Skills, 2022

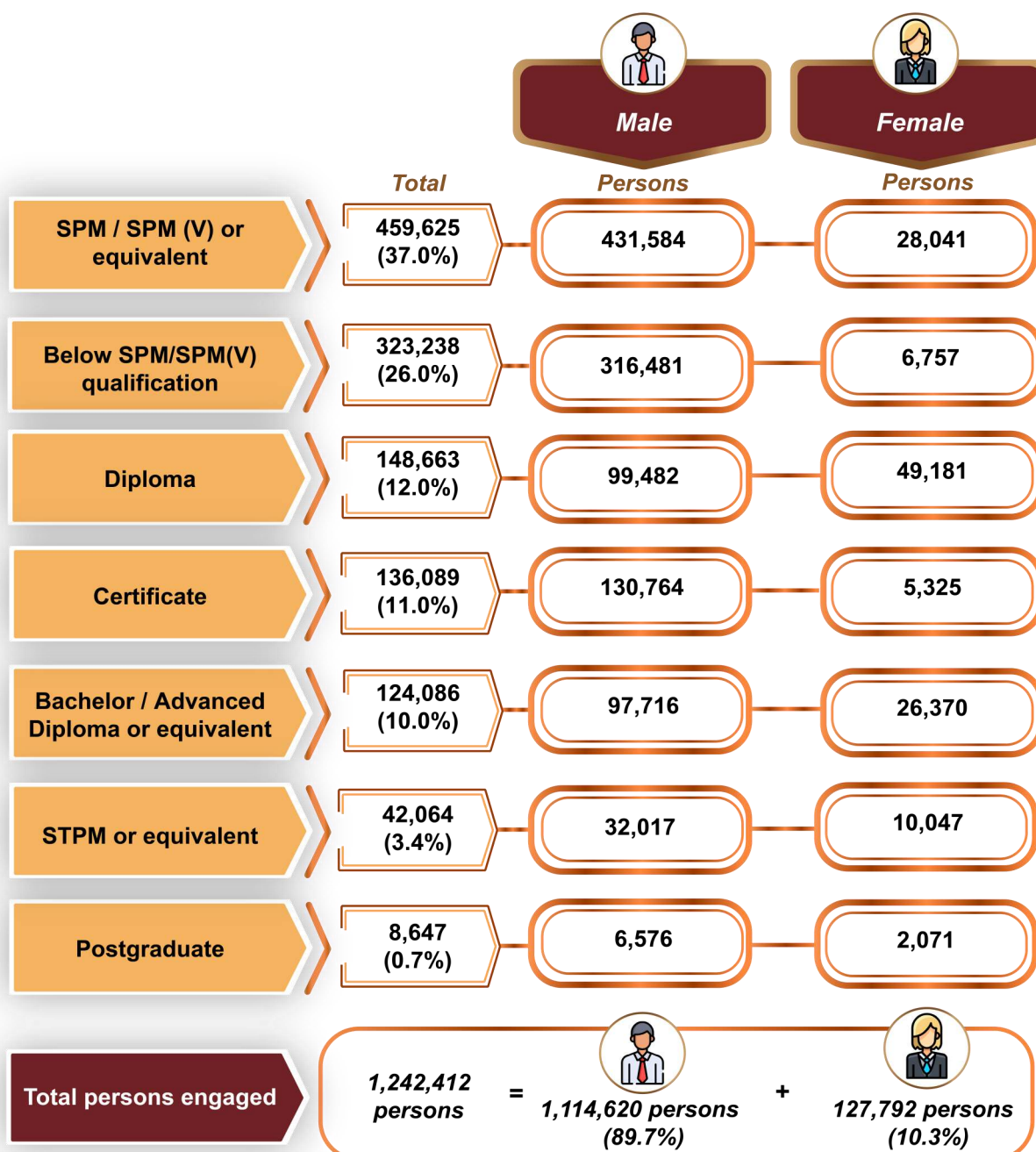


7.4. Persons Engaged by Highest Certificate Obtained and Sex

The Construction sector workforce was dominated by male workers with a share of 89.7 per cent (1,114,620 persons). Meanwhile, female workers accounted to 127,792 persons (share: 10.3%).

Full-time salaried employees in 2022 with SPM/SPM(V) or equivalent was the highest with 459,625 persons with contribution of 37.0 per cent. This was followed by the employees with below SPM/SPM(V) qualification totalling 323,238 persons (share: 26.0%). Meanwhile, Diploma holder recorded 148,663 persons with a share of 12.0 per cent as shown in Exhibit 13.

Exhibit 13 : Persons Engaged by Highest Certificate Obtained, 2022



8. Fixed Assets by Sub-sector

The value of fixed assets in the Construction sector increased to RM27.6 billion in 2022 compared to the previous census (2015: RM25.1 billion), with an annual growth of 1.4 per cent. This increase is primarily supported by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which acquired fixed assets worth RM7.6 billion, up from RM5.9 billion in 2015, recording an annual growth of 3.7 per cent.

The Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed a value RM6.4 billion compared to RM5.8 billion in 2015, showing an annual growth of 1.2 per cent. This was followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which accounted for RM9.3 billion compared to RM8.6 billion in 2015, with an annual growth of 1.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector recorded a decrease in fixed asset value by RM0.4 billion, with RM4.4 billion as against RM4.8 billion in 2015, declined by 1.2 per cent as shown in **Exhibit 14**.

Exhibit 14 : Fixed Assets by Sub-sector, 2015 and 2022

	Fixed Assets (RM billion)		Share (%)		CAGR (%)
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2022/2015
 Construction	25.1	27.6			1.4
 Civil engineering	8.6	9.3	34.3	33.6	1.0
 Special trade activities	5.9	7.6	23.4	27.6	3.7
 Non-residential buildings	5.8	6.4	23.2	23.0	1.2
 Residential buildings	4.8	4.4	19.0	15.8	-1.2

9. Construction by Project Owner

The private owned Construction projects (POCP) remained dominant with a value of Construction work done, contributing 78.6 per cent (RM159.7 billion) in 2022 (2015: RM143.4 billion). This was mainly driven by Special trade activities sub-sector, which grew annually 5.3 per cent, worth RM48.6 billion (share: 30.4%) from RM33.8 billion (2015).

In the meantime, the government owned Construction projects (GOCP) contributed 21.4 per cent (RM43.5 billion). The Civil engineering sub-sector dominate government owned project with more than half of the contribution (57.1%). The value of construction work done by project owners and sub-sectors for the year 2022 are shown in **Exhibit 15**.

Exhibit 15 : Value of Construction Work Done by Project Owners and Construction Sub-sectors, 2022

	Private	Government	Total
CONSTRUCTION 	RM159.7b (78.6%) CAGR: 1.5% 2015: RM143.4b	RM43.5b (21.4%) CAGR: 4.7% 2015: RM31.5b	RM203.2b CAGR: 2.2% 2015: RM174.9b
Residential building 	RM41.0b (25.7%) CAGR: 0.3% 2015: RM40.1b	RM3.6b (8.4%) CAGR: -1.3% 2015: RM4.0b	RM44.6b (22.0%) CAGR: 0.2% 2015: RM44.1b
Non-residential building 	RM40.6 (25.4%) CAGR: 0.5% 2015: RM39.2b	RM9.3b (21.5%) CAGR: 5.3% 2015: RM6.5b	RM49.9b (24.6%) CAGR: 1.3% 2015: RM45.7b
Civil engineering 	RM29.5b (18.5%) CAGR: -0.4% 2015: RM30.3b	RM24.8b (57.1%) CAGR: 5.4% 2015: RM17.2b	RM54.3b (26.7%) CAGR: 1.9% 2015: RM47.5b
Special trade activities 	RM48.6b (30.4%) CAGR: 5.3% 2015: RM33.8b	RM5.7b (13.1%) CAGR: 5.8% 2015: RM3.8b	RM54.3b (26.7%) CAGR: 5.4% 2015: RM37.7b

10. Women-Owned Establishments

10.1. Women-Owned Establishments by Sub-sector, 2022

Women-owned establishments in the Construction was 3,869 establishments, accounting for 5.4 per cent of the total number of establishments in 2022. These establishments generated a gross output of RM4.7 billion with value added of RM1.6 billion and employed a total of 35,077 persons.

The women-owned establishments were underpinned by the Civil Engineering sub-sector consist of 1,268 establishments (share: 32.8%), producing a gross output of RM1.9 billion and employed a total of 12,305 workers. Next, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector with 671 establishments (share: 17.3%), yielding RM1.1 billion in gross output and engaging a total of 7,416 persons. This was followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector with 887 establishments (share: 22.9%), generating RM0.89 billion in gross output and employed 8,197 employed. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector comprises 1,043 establishments (share: 27.0%), producing a gross output of RM0.88 billion and engaged 7,159 persons as depicted in **Exhibit 16**.

Exhibit 16 : Women-owned Establishments by Sub-sector, 2022

	Percentage Share of Gross Output (%)	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged
 Construction		3,869	4.7	1.6	35,077
 Civil engineering	39.3	1,268	1.9	0.6	12,305
 Non-residential buildings	23.3	671	1.1	0.340	7,416
 Residential buildings	18.8	887	0.89	0.343	8,197
 Special trade activities	18.6	1,043	0.88	0.291	7,159

10.2. Women-owned Establishments by Legal Status

Women-owned establishments under Individual proprietorship accounted for 2,667 establishments, generated gross output of RM741.9 million, with value added of RM301.3 million and employed 13,007 persons. Women-owned establishments with legal status of Others which consist of Limited Liabilities Partnership and Private Limited company encompassed 691 establishments with the value of gross output and number of person engaged was the highest, which was RM3,784.7 million and 18,836 persons respectively.

Meanwhile, the category of Partnership with 511 establishments, yielding the gross output of RM189.0 billion, engaging 3,234 persons.

Exhibit 17 : Women-owned Establishments by Legal Status, 2022

	Number of Establishments 	Gross Output (RM million) 	Value Added (RM million) 	Persons Engaged 
 Construction	3,869	4,715.6	1,579.6	35,077
 Individual proprietorship	2,667	741.9	301.3	13,007
 Partnership	511	189.0	73.8	3,234
 *Others	691	3,784.7	1,204.5	18,836

*includes Limited Liabilities Partnership and Private Limited Company

11. Performance of Construction Sector by State

11.1. Johor

In 2022, Johor's Construction sector exhibited a 9.7 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 9,577 establishments from 5,023 establishments in 2015. This growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector with a 36.2 per cent share and grew annually by 9.9 per cent. Additionally, the Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 23.3 per cent to the total number of establishments in Johor, with a 9.4 per cent increase from the previous census. Meanwhile, the Non-residential buildings and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 22.5 per cent and 18.0 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Johor contracted by 5.7 per cent annually to RM23.7 billion in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Civil engineering sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM7.5 billion (share: 31.8%). This was followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, with a share of 24.9 per cent (RM5.9 billion) and the Residential buildings sub-sector, comprised 22.2 per cent (RM5.3 billion). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 21.1 per cent worth RM5.0 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Johor's Construction sector declined by 5.6 per cent annually, totalling 160,253 persons compared to 240,493 persons in 2015. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded 47,825 persons, contributing 29.8 per cent, followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector at 26.6 per cent. Additionally, the Special trade activities and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors contributed 23.1 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 18: Principal Statistics of Johor by Sub-sector

Johor		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM billion)	Fixed Assets (RM billion)
								
Construction		9,577 5,023	23.7 35.8	16.7 23.1	7.0 12.7	160,253 240,493	4.5 6.0	3.5 5.2
 Residential buildings		1,721 1,109  18.0	5.3 11.2  22.2	3.8 7.4  22.6	1.5 3.8  21.2	42,599 74,395  26.6	1.1 1.9  24.1	0.7 1.2  20.5
 Non-residential buildings		2,154 932  22.5	5.9 9.0  24.9	4.2 5.7  25.4	1.7 3.3  23.6	32,753 57,745  20.5	0.9 1.5  19.9	0.8 0.9  23.2
 Civil engineering		2,236 1,189  23.3	7.5 9.2  31.8	5.4 5.7  32.2	2.2 3.5  30.7	47,825 56,480  29.8	1.4 1.4  31.8	1.3 2.2  37.1
 Special trade activities		3,466 1,793  36.2	5.0 6.4  21.1	3.3 4.2  19.8	1.7 2.2  24.5	37,076 51,873  23.1	1.1 1.2  24.2	0.7 0.9  19.2

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

11.2. Kedah

Kedah's Construction sector exhibited a 13.0 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 3,570 establishments in 2022 from 1,515 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which held a 35.3 per cent share and grew annually at 11.5 per cent from 2015. Additionally, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 28.3 per cent to the total number of establishments in Kedah, with 15.1 per cent increase from the previous census. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 24.5 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Kedah grew 10.3 per cent annually to RM6.5 billion in 2022 from RM3.3 billion (2015). The main contributor was the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM2.8 billion, contributing 42.8 per cent. This was followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which contributed 23.1 per cent (RM1.5 billion) and the Residential buildings sub-sector, (20.0%; RM1.3 billion). Meanwhile, the Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 14.1 per cent, worth RM0.9 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Kedah's Construction sector increased by 2.3 per cent annually, totalling 31,534 persons compared to 26,895 persons in 2015. The Special trade activities sub-sector recorded 10,290 persons (share: 32.6%), followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector at 29.5 per cent (9,293 persons). Additionally, the Non-residential buildings and Civil engineering sub-sectors contributed 26.7 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 19: Principal Statistics of Kedah by Sub-sector

 Kedah	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Construction	3,570 1,515	6.5 3.3	4.4 2.2	2.1 1.0	31,534 26,895	841.6 603.6	651.1 368.9
 Residential buildings	1,011 377  28.3	1.3 1.2  20.0	0.9 0.8  20.5	0.4 0.4  19.0	9,293 8,829  29.5	186.6 205.4  22.2	93.5 65.4  14.4
 Non-residential buildings	423 231  11.9	2.8 1.0  42.8	1.8 0.7  40.4	1.0 0.3  47.8	8,412 8,289  26.7	230.1 197.2  27.3	173.8 117.7  26.7
 Civil engineering	875 317  24.5	0.9 0.5  14.1	0.7 0.3  15.4	0.2 0.2  11.4	3,539 4,445  11.2	112.6 95.4  13.4	119.9 58.4  18.4
 Special trade activities	1,261 590  35.3	1.5 0.6  23.1	1.0 0.4  23.7	0.5 0.2  21.8	10,290 5,332  32.6	312.3 105.6  37.1	263.9 127.3  40.5

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

11.3. Kelantan

Kelantan recorded 2,542 number of establishments involved in the Construction sector for 2022, surged 20.3 per cent annually in 2022, compared to 696 establishments in 2015. This was mainly supported by the Residential buildings sub-sector (share: 41.0%), which grew annually by 26.1 per cent to 1042 (2015: 205 establishment). Additionally, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 22.8 per cent while the Civil engineering and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors contributed for 22.1 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively.

The Construction sector in Kelantan generated gross output of RM3,872.5 million, which grew 3.5 per cent annually, compared to 2015 (RM3,036.7 million). The Civil engineering sub-sectors contributed more than half (share: 59.2%) of the total, amounting RM2,292.5 million, with an annual growth of 2.6 per cent from 2015. This was followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector with the value of gross output RM745.2 million (share: 19.2%) and Residential buildings sub-sector which contributed 16.0 per cent, totalling RM617.9 million. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector recorded gross output RM216.9 million with a share of 5.6 per cent.

The number of persons engaged in Kelantan's Construction sector increased by 0.6 per cent annually, totalling 17,350 persons compared to 16,678 persons in 2015. The Non-residential buildings sub-sector recorded 6,210 number of persons engaged, contributing 35.8 per cent, followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector with 5,564 persons (share: 32.1%). Meanwhile, the Residential buildings and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 23.3 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 20: Principal Statistics of Kelantan by Sub-sector

Kelantan		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		2,542 696	3,872.5 3,036.7	2,642.9 2,056.9	1,229.6 979.8	17,350 16,678	457.8 433.7	598.2 649.8
	Residential buildings	1,042 205  41.0	617.9 348.8  16.0	412.6 236.5  15.6	205.4 112.3  16.7	4,039 3,009  23.3	90.7 59.0  19.8	105.4 40.4  17.6
	Non-residential buildings	358 94  14.1	745.2 351.0  19.2	427.5 251.4  16.2	317.7 99.6  25.8	6,210 2,616  35.8	141.4 63.5  30.9	94.7 25.6  15.8
	Civil engineering	562 274  22.1	2,292.5 1,909.1  59.2	1,652.3 1,324.7  62.5	640.2 584.4  52.1	5,564 7,367  32.1	195.7 211.9  42.8	331.3 515.4  55.4
	Special trade activities	580 123  22.8	216.9 427.7  5.6	150.5 244.3  5.7	66.4 183.4  5.4	1,537 3,686  8.8	30.0 99.3  6.5	66.8 68.5  11.2

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

11.4. Melaka

In 2022, Melaka's Construction sector exhibited a 10.6 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 2,956 establishments from 1,457 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector, (share: 34.0%) grew annually by 10.7 per cent. Additionally, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 25.4 per cent with a 19.8 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Residential buildings and Civil engineering sub-sectors accounted for 21.6 per cent and 19.0 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Melaka slightly increased by 0.04 per cent annually from RM2,959.9 million (2015) to RM2,968.7 million in 2022. The Residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM1,123.8 million, contributing 37.9 per cent, followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which contributed 23.0 per cent, (RM682.7 million) and the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 20.7 per cent (RM615.9 million). The remaining 18.4 per cent share came from the Special trade activities sub-sector with a value of RM546.3 million.

The number of persons engaged in Melaka's Construction sector grew by 1.1 per cent annually, totalling 23,564 persons compared to 21,763 persons in 2015. The Residential buildings sub-sector, recorded 7,721 persons, followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector at 6,104 persons (25.9 per cent). Additionally, the Special trade activities and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors contributed 22.9 per cent and 18.4 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 21: Principal Statistics of Melaka by Sub-sector

 Melaka		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Construction		2,956 1,457	2,968.7 2,959.9	2,006.2 1,973.4	962.5 986.5	23,564 21,763	570.3 477.8	407.7 431.0
 Residential buildings		637 414 	1,123.8 1,053.4 	770.0 718.4 	353.8 334.9 	7,721 6,910 	180.9 142.4 	105.9 110.9 
 Non-residential buildings		750 212 	615.9 504.9 	430.2 328.5 	185.8 176.3 	4,338 3,739 	109.7 85.2 	103.2 106.7 
 Civil engineering		563 338 	682.7 522.5 	448.3 338.7 	234.4 183.8 	6,104 4,570 	156.6 103.7 	111.3 84.0 
 Special trade activities		1,006 493 	546.3 879.1 	357.8 587.7 	188.5 291.4 	5,401 6,544 	123.1 146.5 	87.3 129.3 

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

11.5. Negeri Sembilan

Number of establishment of Construction sector in Negeri Sembilan's grew 8.2 per cent annually to 5,227 establishments in 2022 from 3,001 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which held a 32.1 per cent share, increased 9.6 per cent annually. The Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 29.2 per cent with an increase of 6.1 per cent annually. Meanwhile, the Non-residential buildings and Residential buildings sub-sectors contributed for 20.8 per cent and 17.9 per cent of the total establishments respectively.

The gross output in Negeri Sembilan grew 2.2 per cent annually to RM5,995.7 million in 2022 from RM5,148.0 million (2015). The main contributor was the Residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM2,548.8 million, contributing 42.5 per cent. Additionally, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 22.5 per cent (RM1,346.5 million) to the total, followed by the Special trade activities sub-sectors amounting RM1,146.0 million (share: 19.1%) and the Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 15.9 per cent worth RM954.4 million.

The number of persons engaged in Negeri Sembilan's Construction sector increased marginally by 0.1 per cent, totalling 48,528 persons (2022) compared to 48,288 persons in 2015. The Residential buildings sub-sector recorded 18,340 persons, contributing 37.8 per cent of the total, followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector with a share of 28.4 per cent (13,796 persons). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors employed 9,680 workers (share: 20.0%) and 6,712 workers (share: 13.8%) respectively.

Exhibit 22: Principal Statistics of Negeri Sembilan by Sub-sector

 Negeri Sembilan		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		5,227 3,001	5,995.7 5,148.0	4,058.4 3,433.1	1,937.3 1,714.8	48,528 48,288	1,193.6 1,022.5	743.5 591.2
 Residential buildings		937 650 17.9	2,548.8 1,650.1 42.5	1,716.7 1,083.8 42.3	832.0 566.2 42.9	18,340 15,297 37.8	458.6 342.7 38.4	232.8 119.0 31.3
 Non-residential buildings		1,087 460 20.8	1,346.5 989.6 22.5	917.2 676.3 22.6	429.3 313.3 22.2	6,712 8,550 13.8	172.5 186.0 14.5	165.1 176.1 22.2
 Civil engineering		1,525 1,009 29.2	954.4 1,672.8 15.9	603.1 1,140.0 14.9	351.3 532.8 18.1	13,796 15,383 28.4	295.2 319.7 24.7	137.5 158.2 18.5
 Special trade activities		1,678 882 32.1	1,146.0 835.5 19.1	821.4 533.0 20.2	324.6 302.5 16.8	9,680 9,058 20.0	267.3 174.0 22.4	208.1 137.9 28.0

Note: 2022
2015 Share 2022 (%)

11.6. Pahang

In 2022, Pahang's Construction sector exhibited a 4.0 per cent annual growth, rising to 3,027 establishments from 2,305 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Residential buildings sub-sector (share: 32.0%) grew annually by 8.7 per cent. Additionally, the Special trade activities and the Civil engineering sub-sectors contributed 30.1 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector decline by 1.4 per cent annually to 457 establishments in 2022 (2015: 504 establishments).

The gross output in Pahang contracted by 1.7 per cent annually to RM6,966.1 million in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Civil engineering sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM2,578.2 million (share: 37.0%). This was followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 26.6 per cent (RM1,854.5 million) and the Non-residential buildings sub-sector with a share of 22.7 per cent (RM1,576.8 million). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 13.7 per cent worth RM956.6 million.

The number of persons engaged in Pahang's Construction sector declined by 3.7 per cent annually, totalling 45,697 persons compared to 59,471 persons in 2015. The Residential buildings sub-sector employed the highest workforce with a share of 31.3 per cent (14,285 persons), followed closely by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector with 13,903 persons (share: 30.4%). Additionally, the Civil engineering and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 21.3 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 23: Principal Statistics of Pahang by Sub-sector

Pahang		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		3,027 2,305	6,966.1 7,836.1	4,656.6 5,098.1	2,309.5 2,738.0	45,697 59,471	1,269.5 1,593.2	1,007.5 1,190.6
Residential buildings		970 541  32.0	1,854.5 2,084.1  26.6	1,289.4 1,328.9  27.7	565.0 755.2  24.5	14,285 16,848  31.3	385.0 468.7  30.3	180.3 251.7  17.9
Non-residential buildings		457 504  15.1	1,576.8 2,455.3  22.7	1,111.7 1,610.9  23.9	465.2 844.4  20.1	13,903 17,543  30.4	318.8 474.6  25.1	247.1 504.5  24.5
Civil engineering		690 558  22.8	2,578.2 1,959.2  37.0	1,736.4 1,302.9  37.3	841.7 656.3  36.4	9,752 14,386  21.3	364.0 388.6  28.7	438.2 221.2  43.5
Special trade activities		910 702  30.1	956.6 1,337.6  13.7	519.1 855.5  11.1	437.6 482.1  19.0	7,757 10,694  17.0	201.7 261.2  15.9	141.9 213.1  14.1

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

11.7. Pulau Pinang

Pulau Pinang recorded 5,704 number of establishments involved in the Construction sector grew 10.2 per cent annually in 2022, compared to 2,888 establishments in 2015. The growth was mainly supported by the Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 43.2%), which grew annually by 8.5 per cent to 2,464 establishments (2015: 1,389 establishments). Additionally, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 25.6 per cent. Followed by, the Residential buildings and Civil engineering sub-sectors contributed for 18.6 per cent and 12.6 per cent of the total establishments respectively.

The Construction sector in Pulau Pinang generated gross output of RM12.8 billion, which grew 3.8 per cent annually, compared to 2015 (RM9.9 billion). The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Non-residential buildings sub-sector which recorded a gross output value of RM5.3 billion, contributing 41.1 per cent. This was followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector with the value of gross output RM3.1 billion (share: 24.6%) and Residential buildings sub-sector which contributed 21.2 per cent, totalling RM2.7 billion. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering sub-sector recorded gross output RM1.7 billion with a share of 13.1 per cent.

The number of persons engaged in Pulau Pinang's Construction sector increased by 1.9 per cent annually, totalling 81,304 persons compared to 71,403 persons in 2015. The Non-residential buildings sub-sector recorded 32,102 number of persons engaged, contributing 39.5 per cent, followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector with 18,670 persons (share: 23.0%). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities and the Civil engineering sub-sectors contributed 20.4 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 24: Principal Statistics of Pulau Pinang by Sub-sector

 Pulau Pinang		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		5,704 2,888	12.8 9.9	8.6 6.4	4.2 3.5	81,304 71,403	2,223.2 1,942.6	1,687.1 1,320.7
 Residential buildings		1,062 687 	2.7 3.6 	1.9 2.3 	0.8 1.3 	18,670 24,854 	495.3 701.2 	341.3 424.5 
 Non-residential buildings		1,459 472 	5.3 2.6 	3.5 1.7 	1.8 0.9 	32,102 17,932 	901.5 506.5 	601.2 283.1 
 Civil engineering		719 340 	1.7 1.4 	1.1 0.9 	0.6 0.5 	13,924 9,830 	399.4 267.2 	244.6 257.5 
 Special trade activities		2,464 1,389 	3.1 2.3 	2.1 1.4 	1.0 0.8 	16,608 18,787 	427.0 467.6 	500.1 355.7 

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

11.8. Perak

In 2022, Perak's Construction sector exhibited a 7.0 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 5,085 establishments from 3,169 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 37.6%) grew annually by 6.0 per cent. Additionally, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 22.0 per cent, with a 4.0 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering and the Non-residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 21.3 per cent and 19.1 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Perak increased by 1.8 per cent annually from RM7.9 billion (2015) to RM8.9 billion in 2022. The Residential buildings sub-sector recorded a gross output value of RM2.9 billion, contributing 33.0 per cent to the total, followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 27.5 per cent (RM2.5 billion) and the Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 21.4 per cent (RM1.9 billion). The remaining 18.1 per cent share came from the Special trade activities sub-sector with a value of RM1.6 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Perak's Construction sector contracted by 0.1 per cent annually, totalling 66,714 persons compared to 67,223 persons in 2015. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded 19,188 persons, followed by Residential buildings sub-sector, contributed 27.7 per cent (18,476 persons). Additionally, the Non-residential buildings and the Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 24.2 per cent and 19.3 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 25: Principal Statistics of Perak by Sub-sector

 Perak	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Construction	5,085 3,169	8.9 7.9	6.0 4.9	3.0 3.0	66,714 67,223	1,838.2 1,641.0	1,657.8 1,848.2
 Residential buildings	1,121 852 22.0	2.9 1.7 33.0	2.1 1.1 34.4	0.9 0.6 30.2	18,476 16,044 27.7	507.5 384.1 27.6	410.6 197.4 24.8
 Non-residential buildings	969 388 19.1	2.5 1.7 27.5	1.7 1.1 27.7	0.8 0.6 26.9	16,128 13,667 24.2	461.0 330.8 25.1	426.8 236.8 25.7
 Civil engineering	1,081 653 21.3	1.9 3.4 21.4	1.3 2.0 21.0	0.7 1.3 22.3	19,188 25,102 28.8	515.9 668.0 28.1	409.4 1,239.8 24.7
 Special trade activities	1,914 1,276 37.6	1.6 1.1 18.1	1.0 0.7 16.9	0.6 0.4 20.6	12,922 12,410 19.3	353.9 258.1 19.2	411.0 174.2 24.8

Note: 2022
2015 Share 2022 (%)

11.9. Perlis

In 2022, Perlis's Construction sector declined by 1.2 per cent annually in the number of establishments, dropped to 649 establishments from 706 establishments in 2015. This state contribution primarily driven by the Civil engineering sub-sector (share: 33.6%) despite the declining in annual growth by 4.5 per cent in 2022 from 2015. Additionally, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 30.3 per cent with a 2.0 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 20.2 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Perlis contracted by 1.7 per cent annually to RM384.8 million in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's gross output was the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM151.0 million, contributing 39.2 per cent. This was followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which contributed 29.2 per cent (RM112.6 million) and the Residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 16.8 per cent (RM64.8 million). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 14.7 per cent worth RM56.5 million.

The number of persons engaged in Perlis's Construction sector declined by 5.5 per cent annually, totalling 4,188 persons compared to 6,200 persons in 2015. The workforce dominated by the Residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded 1,377 persons, contributing 32.9 per cent, followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector at 32.2 per cent. Additionally, the Civil engineering and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 20.8 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 26: Principal Statistics of Perlis by Sub-sector

 Perlis	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction	649 706	384.8 434.6	269.2 280.4	115.7 154.2	4,188 6,200	74.1 82.9	37.7 43.0
Residential buildings	197 171  30.3	64.8 100.2  16.8	46.6 62.5  17.3	18.2 37.7  15.7	1,377 1,554  32.9	16.5 21.4  22.3	5.0 8.2  13.3
Non-residential buildings	103 136  15.9	151.0 66.7  39.2	101.1 39.3  37.6	49.8 27.4  43.1	1,350 1,181  32.2	28.7 15.2  38.8	16.9 9.1  44.8
Civil engineering	218 302  33.6	112.6 212.2  29.3	85.0 145.3  31.6	27.6 66.8  23.9	870 2,687  20.8	16.6 34.2  22.4	6.3 15.3  16.8
Special trade activities	131 97  20.2	56.5 55.5  14.7	36.5 33.3  13.5	20.0 22.2  17.3	591 778  14.1	12.2 12.1  16.5	9.5 10.3  25.1

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

11.10. Selangor

In 2022, Selangor's Construction sector exhibited a 13.8 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 19,770 establishments from 7,995 establishments in 2015. This growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which held a 42.2 per cent share and grew annually at 12.1 per cent. Additionally, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 22.9 per cent to the total number of establishments in Selangor, with a 16.8 per cent increase from the 2015. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 21.0 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Selangor grew by 4.6 per cent annually to RM64.2 billion in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Special trade activities sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM23.4 billion, contributing 36.4 per cent. This was followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector a share of 25.8 per cent, totalling RM16.6 billion and the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, comprise 21.6 per cent, amounting to RM13.8 billion. Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 16.2 per cent (RM10.4 billion).

The number of persons engaged in Selangor's Construction sector declined by 0.03 per cent annually, totalling 316,100 persons compared to 316,873 persons in 2015. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded 108,915 persons, contributing 34.5 per cent, followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector at 29.1 per cent. Additionally, the Residential buildings and Non-residential building sub-sectors contributed 20.9 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 27: Principal Statistics of Selangor by Sub-sector

 Selangor		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM billion)	Fixed Assets (RM billion)
Construction		19,770 7,995	64.2 46.9	43.9 30.4	20.2 16.5	316,100 316,873	10.3 8.6	9.9 7.3
Residential buildings		2,751 13.9 1,247	10.4 16.2 12.0	6.7 15.3 8.0	3.7 18.1 4.0	66,083 20.9 80,268	1.9 18.1 2.3	1.1 11.1 1.3
Non-residential buildings		4,517 22.9 1,527	13.8 21.6 12.8	9.3 21.3 8.3	4.5 22.3 4.5	49,084 15.5 86,159	1.7 16.6 2.3	1.9 19.4 2.0
Civil engineering		4,157 21.0 1,466	16.6 25.8 10.2	11.8 26.8 6.4	4.8 23.6 3.8	108,915 34.5 63,424	3.9 38.3 1.8	3.3 33.3 2.0
Special trade activities		8,345 42.2 3,755	23.4 36.4 12.0	16.1 36.6 7.7	7.3 36.0 4.2	92,018 29.1 87,022	2.8 27.0 2.3	3.6 36.2 2.0

Note: 2022 Share 2022 (%)
2015

11.11. Terengganu

In 2022, Terengganu's Construction sector exhibited a 9.2 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, rising to 2,633 establishments from 1,422 establishments in 2015. This growth was primarily driven by the Residential buildings sub-sector (share: 36.9%), grew annually by 13.7 per cent from 2015 to 2022. Additionally, Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 29.4 per cent with a 8.0 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 21.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Terengganu grew by 2.6 per cent annually to RM5.5 billion in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Civil engineering sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value almost half of the total contribution, which is RM2.7 billion or 49.4 per cent. This was followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which contributed 20.7 per cent (RM1.1 billion) and the Residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 16.1 per cent (RM0.9 billion). Meanwhile, the Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 13.8 per cent worth RM0.8 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Terengganu's Construction sector declined by 0.8 per cent annually, totalling 32,816 persons compared to 34,721 persons in 2015. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded 9,695 persons, contributing 29.6 per cent, followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector at 25.1 per cent. Additionally, the Residential buildings and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 23.0 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 28: Principal Statistics of Terengganu by Sub-sector

 Terengganu		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		2,633 1,422	5.5 4.6	3.5 2.9	2.0 1.7	32,816 34,721	1,009.1 955.0	541.6 459.2
Residential buildings		971 395	0.9 0.5	0.6 0.3	0.3 0.2	7,554 5,328	198.6 105.1	109.7 44.4
Non-residential buildings		311 319	0.8 0.7	0.5 0.4	0.2 0.3	8,237 5,509	177.6 134.1	102.2 53.9
Civil engineering		775 452	2.7 2.7	1.7 1.7	1.0 1.0	9,695 18,250	399.4 567.5	229.3 263.4
Special trade activities		576 256	1.1 0.7	0.7 0.5	0.5 0.2	7,330 5,634	233.4 148.3	100.3 97.5

Note: 2022
2015

Share 2022 (%)

11.12. Sabah

In 2022, the number of establishments for Sabah's Construction sector declined by 2.3 per cent annually to 2,132 establishments from 2,513 establishments in 2015. The decline was primarily due to a decrease in Civil engineering sub-sector to 4.3 per cent annually (share: 34.6%). Additionally, Non-residential buildings sub-sector which contributed 24.3 per cent to the total number of establishments in Sabah, decreased by 1.5 per cent. Meanwhile, the Special trade activities and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 24.2 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Sabah grew by 4.4 per cent annually to RM11.1 billion in 2022. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded a gross output value of RM5.3 billion (share: 47.7%). This was followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 21.9 per cent (RM2.4 billion) and the Special trade activities sub-sector, which contributed 16.7 per cent (RM1.8 billion). Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 13.7 per cent worth RM1.5 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Sabah's Construction sector slowly grew by 0.4 per cent annually, totalling 66,705 persons compared to 64,860 persons in 2015. This was dominated by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded 23,575 persons (share: 35.3%), followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector at 32.9 per cent. Additionally, the Special trade activities and Residential building sub-sectors contributed 19.7 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 29: Principal Statistics of Sabah by Sub-sector

Sabah		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		2,132 2,513	11.1 8.2	7.7 5.5	3.4 2.6	66,705 64,860	1,764.7 1,356.0	1,310.6 968.2
Residential buildings		360 392	1.5 1.4	1.0 0.9	0.6 0.5	8,037 12,698	184.0 252.4	176.3 185.9
Non-residential buildings		517 573	2.4 2.3	1.6 1.6	0.8 0.7	23,575 16,465	507.6 359.7	295.7 269.9
Civil engineering		738 1,002	5.3 3.3	3.9 2.3	1.4 1.1	21,953 24,172	782.7 496.5	577.8 314.4
Special trade activities		517 546	1.8 1.2	1.2 0.7	0.6 0.4	13,140 11,525	290.3 247.5	260.8 197.9

Note: 2022
2015

Share 2022 (%)

11.13. Sarawak

In 2022, Sarawak's Construction sector exhibited a 8.9 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, spearheaded to 3,294 establishments from 1,818 establishments in 2015. This increase was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 28.0%) grew annually at 9.4 per cent. Additionally, Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 25.9 per cent with a 8.1 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 25.7 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively.

The gross output in Sarawak grew by 5.4 per cent annually to RM17.6 billion in 2022. The main contributor to the Construction sector's was the Civil engineering sub-sector, which recorded a gross output value of RM7.2 billion (share: 40.7%). This was followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which amounted RM4.6 billion (share: 26.4%) per cent and the Residential buildings sub-sector, which accounted RM3.6 billion (share: 20.3%). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 12.6 per cent worth RM2.2 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Sarawak's Construction sector increased by 1.5 per cent annually, totalling 99,399 persons compared to 89,289 persons in 2015. The Civil engineering sub-sector recorded 34,059 persons, contributing 34.3 per cent, followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector at 28.4 per cent. Additionally, the Residential building and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 21.8 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 30: Principal Statistics of Sarawak by Sub-sector

Sarawak		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
								
Construction		3,294 1,818	17.6 12.2	11.6 7.5	6.0 4.6	99,399 89,289	2,940.3 2,379.4	2,221.7 1,546.4
 Residential buildings		853 494	3.6 2.9	2.3 1.6	1.3 1.3	21,729 17,209	546.1 441.3	329.5 236.7
 Non-residential buildings		672 386	4.6 3.2	3.2 2.1	1.4 1.2	28,228 23,782	850.5 650.3	511.4 378.3
 Civil engineering		845 445	7.2 4.1	4.7 2.6	2.5 1.5	34,059 31,754	1,180.4 873.6	1,062.4 533.3
 Special trade activities		924 493	2.2 1.9	1.4 1.2	0.8 0.7	15,383 16,544	363.3 414.3	318.4 398.1

Note: 2022
2015

Share 2022 (%)

11.14. Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

In 2022, the number of establishments for W.P. Kuala Lumpur's Construction sector declined by 3.2 per cent annually, decreased to 4,473 establishments from 5,609 establishments in 2015. The Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 43.7%) decreased by 4.3 per cent annually. Additionally, Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 24.1 per cent with a 2.6 per cent decrease while the Civil engineering and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 20.3 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in W.P. Kuala Lumpur grew by 2.9 per cent annually to RM33.2 billion in 2022. The Non-residential buildings sub-sector recorded a gross output value of RM9.8 billion, contributing 29.6 per cent. This was followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which contributed 28.4 per cent (RM9.4 billion) and the Civil engineering sub-sector, which contributed 24.1 per cent (RM8.0 billion). Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 17.9 per cent worth RM5.9 billion.

The number of persons engaged in W.P. Kuala Lumpur's Construction sector increased by 1.8 per cent annually, totalling 235,655 persons compared to 208,239 persons in 2015. The workforce for this sector dominated by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded 67,914 persons, contributing 28.8 per cent, followed by the Special trade activities sub-sector at 66,109 persons. Additionally, the Civil engineering and Residential building sub-sectors contributed 24.0 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 31: Principal Statistics W.P. Kuala Lumpur by Sub-sector

W.P. Kuala Lumpur		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM billion)	Intermediate Input (RM billion)	Value Added (RM billion)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM billion)	Fixed Assets (RM billion)
 Construction		4,473 5,609	33.2 27.2	22.4 17.2	10.8 9.9	235,655 208,239	7.1 5.3	3.1 2.7
 Residential buildings		534 608  11.9	5.9 5.1  17.9	4.2 3.2  18.7	1.8 1.9  16.4	45,181 38,383  19.2	1.2 1.0  17.1	0.4 0.5  14.0
 Non-residential buildings		1,079 1,300  24.1	9.8 7.7  29.6	6.2 4.9  27.6	3.6 2.8  33.7	67,914 58,878  28.8	2.1 1.5  29.6	0.8 0.7  26.7
 Civil engineering		906 1,035  20.3	8.0 6.6  24.1	5.7 4.2  25.6	2.3 2.4  20.9	56,451 44,813  24.0	1.8 1.2  24.9	0.9 0.6  29.0
 Special trade activities		1,954 2,666  43.7	9.4 7.8  28.4	6.3 4.8  28.1	3.1 2.9  29.0	66,109 66,165  28.0	2.0 1.6  28.4	1.0 1.0  30.3

Note: 2022  Share 2022 (%)
2015

11.15. Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

In 2022, W.P. Labuan's Construction sector exhibited a 7.1 per cent annual growth in the number of establishments, increased to 274 establishments from 170 establishments in 2015. The growth was primarily driven by the Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 31.8%) grew annually by 10.2 per cent. Additionally, Non-residential buildings sub-sector contributed 31.7 per cent with a 6.8 per cent increased from the 2015. Meanwhile, the Civil engineering and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 18.6 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively.

The gross output in W.P. Labuan diminished annually by 2.5 per cent (RM351.8 million) in 2022. The Special trade activities sub-sector recorded a gross output value of RM163.2 million, contributing 46.4 per cent. This was followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 27.4 per cent (RM96.4 million) and the Civil engineering sub-sector, which contributed 13.6 per cent (RM47.9 million). Meanwhile, the Residential buildings sub-sector contributed 12.6 per cent worth RM44.2 million.

The number of persons engaged in W.P. Labuan's Construction sector decreased by 0.9 per cent annually, totalling 2,696 persons compared to 2,865 persons in 2015. The workforce for this sector dominated by the Special trade activities sub-sector, which recorded 957 persons, contributing 35.5 per cent, followed by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector at 30.0 per cent. Additionally, the Civil engineering and Residential buildings sub-sectors contributed 19.8 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 32: Principal Statistics of W.P. Labuan by Sub-sector

 W.P. Labuan		Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction		274 170	351.8 421.4	258.3 309.8	93.5 111.6	2,696 2,865	67.5 63.4	64.3 57.0
 Residential buildings		49 30	17.9 44.2 22.4	10.9 28.1 12.1	17.2 16.1 10.3	14.7 395 323	11.3 7.6 5.9	10.6 6.8 2.2
 Non-residential buildings		87 55	31.7 96.4 84.9	25.9 67.0 59.1	31.4 29.4 25.8	30.0 809 782	33.6 22.7 13.4	24.5 15.7 8.4
 Civil engineering		51 41	18.6 47.9 202.6	11.2 29.0 160.5	20.3 18.9 42.2	19.8 535 1,063	20.1 13.6 26.0	15.6 10.1 23.7
 Special trade activities		87 44	31.8 163.2 111.5	52.0 134.2 78.2	31.1 29.1 33.3	35.5 957 697	35.0 23.7 18.1	49.3 31.7 22.8

Note: 2022
2015  Share 2022 (%)

11.16. Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya

In 2022, the number of establishments for W.P. Putrajaya's Construction sector declined by 8.2 per cent annually, decreased to 149 establishments from 271 establishments in 2015. The Special trade activities sub-sector (share: 49.0%) decreased by 7.2 per cent annually. Additionally, Civil engineering sub-sector contributed 23.5 per cent with a 5.5 per cent decreased from the 2015. Meanwhile, the Non-residential buildings and Residential buildings sub-sectors accounted for 16.1 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively.

The gross output in W.P. Putrajaya dropped annually by 9.5 per cent (RM1,098.0 million) in 2022. The Non-residential buildings sub-sector recorded a gross output value of RM404.1 million (share: 36.8%). This was followed by the Civil engineering sub-sector, which contributed 27.9 per cent (RM306.0 million) and the Residential buildings sub-sector, which contributed 19.5 per cent (RM213.9 million). Meanwhile, the Special trade activities sub-sector contributed 15.8 per cent worth RM174.0 million.

The number of persons engaged in W.P. Putrajaya's Construction sector decreased by 5.9 per cent annually, totalling 9,909 persons compared to 15,213 persons in 2015. The workforce for this sector dominated by the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, which recorded 3,749 persons, contributing 37.8 per cent, followed by the Residential buildings sub-sector at 23.2 per cent. Additionally, the Civil engineering and Special trade activities sub-sectors contributed 21.9 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 33: Principal Statistics of W.P. Putrajaya by Sub-sector

W.P. Putrajaya	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (RM million)	Intermediate Input (RM million)	Value Added (RM million)	Persons Engaged	Salaries & Wages (RM million)	Fixed Assets (RM million)
Construction	149 271	1,098.0 2,208.1	738.8 1,364.4	359.2 843.6	9,909 15,213	309.6 452.2	229.4 336.4
Residential buildings	17 34 11.4	213.9 852.9 19.5	133.3 474.5 18.1	80.6 378.4 22.4	2,298 7,139 23.2	73.1 226.9 23.6	33.1 95.9 14.4
Non-residential buildings	24 62 16.1	404.1 566.7 36.8	277.0 375.4 37.5	127.2 191.3 35.4	3,749 2,636 37.8	108.6 75.3 35.1	46.8 20.5 20.4
Civil engineering	35 52 23.5	306.0 293.2 27.9	214.5 205.1 29.0	91.5 88.2 25.5	2,172 2,015 21.9	77.5 54.3 25.0	117.1 160.7 51.1
Special trade activities	73 123 49.0	174.0 495.2 15.8	114.0 309.4 15.4	60.0 185.8 16.7	1,690 3,423 17.1	50.3 95.7 16.3	32.4 59.2 14.1

Note: 2022
2015 Share 2022 (%)

POST-PANDEMIC: RECOVERY IN MALAYSIA'S CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Nur Atikah Abdul Aziz¹; Noraliza Mohamad Ali²

^{1 2} Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

Back in 2020, in response to the surge in the cases of COVID-19 infection, the Malaysian government had imposed a nationwide lockdown known as the Movement Control Order (MCO), which came into effect on 18 March 2020, forcing many construction sites to halt operations. The MCO was extended several times, leading to a prolonged period of inactivity for the Construction sector. In April 2020, the government permitted critical construction works related to public infrastructure, such as highways and hospitals, to resume operations with strict health and safety protocols in place. In May 2020, all construction works were allowed to resume, subject to compliance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) issued by the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB). As Malaysia's COVID-19 situation improved, the government eased restrictions and allowed the Construction sector to resume operations in a staggered manner. During the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) period, which began on 10 June 2020 and lasted until 31 March 2021, the Construction sector was allowed to continue operating under strict adherence to the SOPs issued.

In October 2020, the Malaysian government announced reopening of its borders to certain categories of foreigners, including foreign workers in the Construction, Manufacturing, and Services sectors. However, as COVID-19 cases resurged in early 2021, a nationwide state of emergency was announced on 12 January 2021. Under the state of emergency, a series of movement restrictions and business closures were implemented, including the Construction sector. Later, in September 2021, the Construction sector was again allowed to resume operations. The country reopened borders in April 2022 in line with the transition to the endemic phase, and all restrictions on business operating hours were removed.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on Malaysia's Gross Domestic Products (GDP), including the Construction sector. The Malaysian economy contracted by 5.5 per cent in 2020, its worst performance since the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998. Malaysia's GDP showed signs of recovery in 2021, with the country's economy grew by 16.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2021 driven by the recovery in most economic sectors including the Construction sector. In 2022, the Malaysia's economy increased by 8.9 per cent, one of the highest growth rates ever.

Looking back at the performance of the Construction sector in 2019, contributing RM66.5 billion or 4.7 per cent to GDP. The sector turned sluggish compared to 2019, as construction activities were halted during the MCO. For the full year of 2020, the Construction sector's contribution to GDP reduced to 4.0 per cent, amounting to RM53.6 billion. In 2021, although the government gradually eased restrictions and allowed construction activities to resume, the sector remained on the declining trend but with a smaller negative of 5.2 per cent. For the whole of 2021, this sector contributed 3.7 per cent to the GDP.

Nonetheless, in 2022, the sector posted a rebound of 5.1 per cent, contributing a share of 3.5 per cent to GDP or RM53.4 billion, as economic activities resumed. This positive momentum continued in 2023, with the sector experiencing an annual growth of 6.1 per cent with a value of RM56.7 billion.

Despite these signs of recovery, the Construction sector continued to face challenges including high reliance of foreign labour to response to the high demand of Construction workers and the disruption of supply chain which led to the rise of construction materials prices. This article delves into the trends of recovery in Malaysia's Construction sector post-pandemic. It also discusses issues, challenges and opportunities that have emerged during this period, providing an overview of the Construction sector's journey toward stabilization and growth in the post-pandemic era.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nguyen et al. (2021) highlighted the impacts of the pandemic on the construction industry, including supply chain disruptions, shortage of labour, and delays in project completion. The sector also faces challenges with the availability and price of construction materials due to disruptions in the global supply chain (Mohamad et al., 2021). Meanwhile, Chai et al. (2021) highlighted that the Construction sector still faces challenges, such as labour shortages and supply chain disruptions, despite the rebound. Another study by Tan et al. (2021) highlighted the importance of government support in helping the construction industry recover from the pandemic.

Furthermore, the pandemic has accelerated the adoption of technology in the construction industry. As noted by Ismail et al. (2021), Building Information Modeling (BIM) and other advanced technologies are increasingly being utilised to improve productivity and efficiency in the Construction sector. However, there are also challenges associated with the increased adoption of technology, particularly in terms of the availability of labour. A study by Kamar et al. (2020) identified a lack of skills and knowledge among construction workers as a key barrier to technology adoption in the Malaysian construction industry.

DATA SOURCES

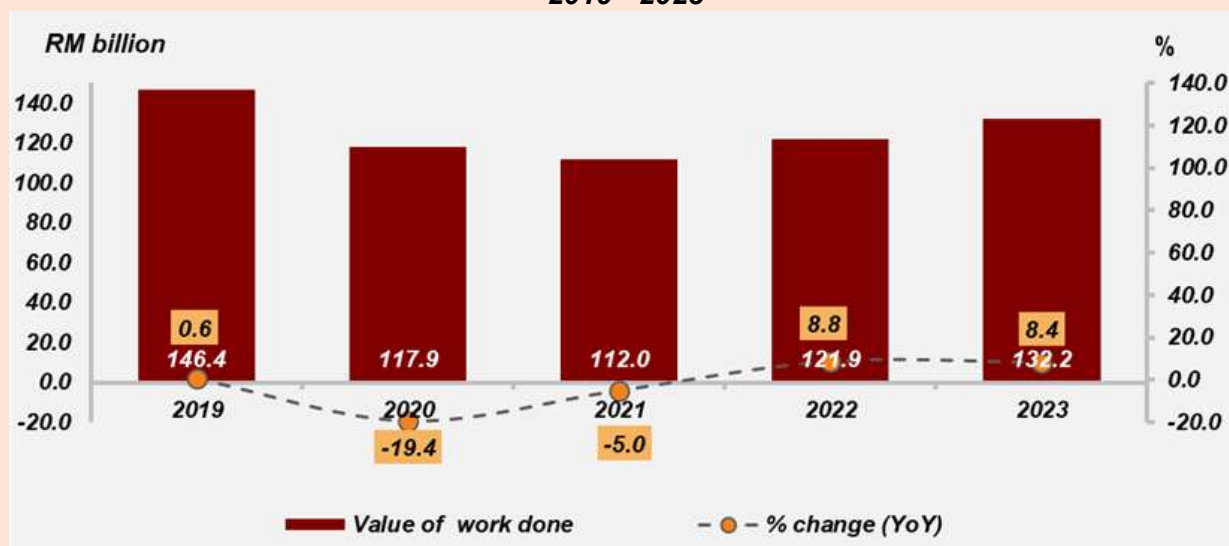
Official statistics have been utilised for this study: time series of Quarterly Construction Statistics, Employment Statistics, Malaysia's External Trade Statistics, Annual National Accounts Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Industrial Production Index and the Building Costs Index from the Department of Statistics Malaysia.

TRENDS OF RECOVERY IN MALAYSIA'S CONSTRUCTION SECTOR POST-PANDEMIC

Based on Quarterly Construction Statistics, the work done value reached RM146.4 billion in 2019. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in 2020, contracted by 19.4 per cent to RM117.9 billion. In 2021, it had experienced sluggish performance at negative 5.0 per cent to RM112.0 billion. Summarising the performance of the Construction sector for 2022, recorded a recovery of 8.8 per cent after two years in a downward trend. During the year, it was supported by multiple mega projects, such as the East Coast Rail Link, The Klang Valley Mass.

Rapid Transit (MRT) and the Light Rail Transit Line 3 (LRT3). The trend of recovery continued in 2023, achieving solid annual growth of 8.4 per cent with a value of RM132.2 billion. Nevertheless, it remained lower than the work done value during pre-pandemic in 2019.

Chart 1a: Value of Construction Work Done and Annual Percentage Change, 2019 - 2023



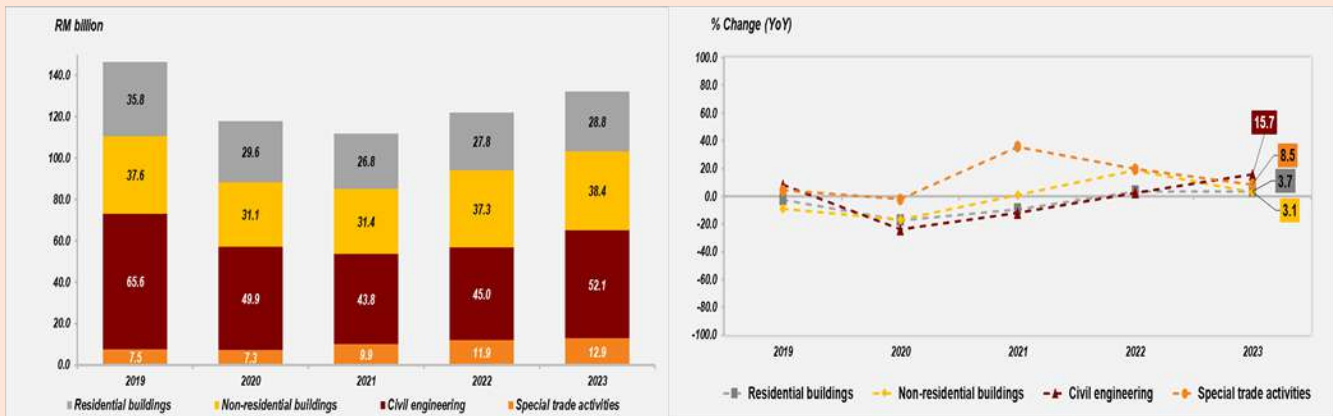
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Further analysis noted that the Civil engineering sub-sector was the main catalyst, encompassing infrastructure projects namely construction of roads, railways, bridges and utility projects. The prolonged pandemic severely impacted this sub-sector as it dropped from RM65.6 billion in 2019 to RM49.9 billion in 2020, thus its share shrank to 42.3 per cent. The value of Civil engineering work done continued to shrink to record RM43.8 billion in 2021 with a share of 39.1 per cent. However, the Civil engineering sub-sector slowly bounced back in 2022 and continued driving the growth of the Construction industry in Malaysia in 2023, marking a notable double-digit growth at 15.7 per cent. The industry was supported by a pipeline of large infrastructure projects, such as the East Coast Rail Link, Klang Valley Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and the Light Rail Transit Line 3 (LRT3), which generated significant economic activity and job opportunities.

On the contrary, the Special trade activities sub-sector expanded significantly by 35.8 per cent in 2021 as many small-scale projects could continue during the period. The sub-sector continued its double-digit growth of 19.6 per cent in 2022, and remained its increasing trend in 2023 with growth rates of 8.5 per cent.

Meanwhile, the work done value in Residential buildings and Non-residential buildings sub-sectors in 2023 recorded positive growth, with a modest increase of 3.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

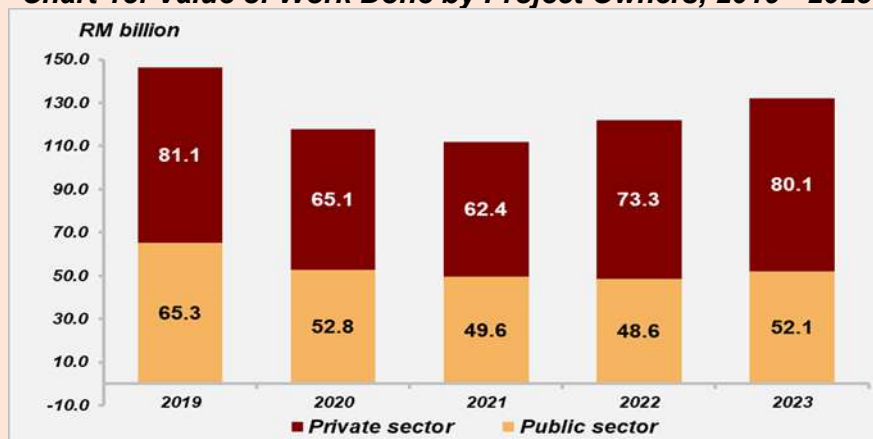
Chart 1b: Value of Construction Work Done and Annual Percentage Change by Sub-sector, 2019 - 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance by project owners, the private sector has consistently dominated the Construction sector over the years, accounting for more than 50.0 per cent of the total work done. The private-owned continued to dominate in 2023, contributing 60.6 per cent (RM80.1 billion) as compared to 60.2 per cent (RM73.3 billion) in 2022. This was mainly driven by a strong growth registered by Non-residential buildings (share: 38.4%) and Residential buildings (share: 33.6%) sub-sectors. On the other hand, the public-owned construction projects contributed 39.4 per cent (RM52.1 billion) to the value of construction work done in 2023. Public-owned was dominated by the Civil engineering (share: 73.8%) sub-sector. The public-owned construction companies continued to play a vital role in infrastructure development with involvement in mega projects, such as the Pan-Borneo Highway and ECRL.

Chart 1c: Value of Work Done by Project Owners, 2019 - 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The construction activities were mainly concentrated in Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan (Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Labuan), Johor and Sarawak. Selangor area has seen a surge in construction, driven primarily by the rapid growth of infrastructure projects in the Civil engineering sub-sector in the Klang Valley, particularly on the construction of roads and railways. The work done value in Selangor amounted to RM32.3 billion or 24.4 per cent share in 2023, attributed to the Civil engineering sub-sector mainly in construction of roads and railways and utility projects. Meanwhile, Wilayah Persekutuan ranked second with a value of RM16.1 billion (share: 12.2%) primarily in the Residential buildings sub-sector. In addition, the work done value in Johor was RM14.8 billion (share: 11.2%) while Sarawak recorded RM14.6 billion (share: 11.1%).

Table 1a: Value of Work Done by State, 2019 - 2023

State	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Value of work done (RM billion)	Share (%)	Value of work done (RM billion)	Share (%)	Value of work done (RM billion)	Share (%)	Value of work done (RM billion)	Share (%)	Value of work done (RM billion)	Share (%)
Malaysia	146.4	100.0	117.9	100.0	112.0	100.0	121.9	100.0	132.2	100.0
Johor	20.5	14.0	12.1	10.3	9.6	8.6	12.3	10.1	14.8	11.2
Kedah	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	5.4	4.4	8.4	6.3
Kelantan	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.6
Melaka	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.3
Negeri Sembilan	6.4	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.5	3.4
Pahang	4.1	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.0	8.2	6.2
Perak	5.8	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.9	3.7
Perlis	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Pulau Pinang	6.5	4.5	5.7	4.8	7.5	6.7	8.3	6.8	9.6	7.3
Sabah	7.3	5.0	5.7	4.8	6.8	6.0	7.6	6.2	7.3	5.5
Sarawak	13.5	9.2	12.7	10.8	14.0	12.5	14.1	11.6	14.6	11.1
Selangor	36.8	25.1	31.1	26.4	27.8	24.8	28.4	23.3	32.3	24.4
Terengganu	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.3	4.4	3.4
Wilayah Persekutuan*	33.7	23.0	27.2	23.0	22.0	19.7	21.0	17.2	16.1	12.2

Note : *includes Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya dan Labuan

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Rising of construction's material prices

Despite regaining growth momentum, the Construction sector has been affected by the rising costs of construction materials, such as cement and steel bar. Accordingly, Building Cost Index (BCI) for cement and steel bars showed continuous increases in Peninsular Malaysia from 2020 till 2022. The price index per unit of cement increased by 0.4 per cent in 2021 whereas for steel bar inflated by 11.1 per cent. In 2022, BCI of the cement and the steel bar increased further by 6.1 per cent and 12.6 per cent, respectively.

In addition, the import value of construction materials, namely lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials dropped by 13.1 per cent in 2021 after declining in the previous year. However, this growth intensified in 2022 as the Construction sector began to recover, with import values rising significantly by 46.0 per cent. A similar trend was observed for iron and steel bars, rods and sheet piling. The turnaround reflected the sector's efforts to overcome supply chain disruptions to meet the increased demand.

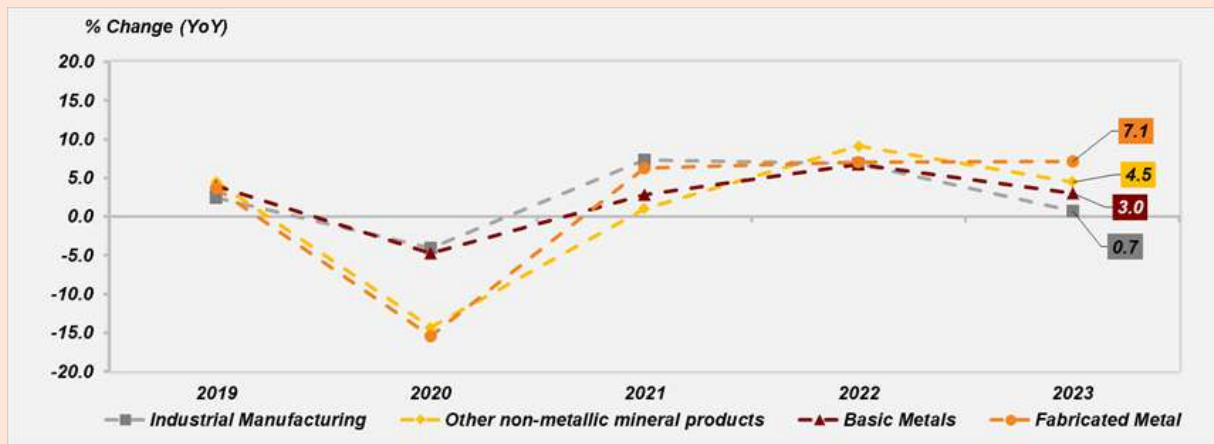
Chart 1d: Value of Import Related to Construction Materials, 2019 - 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) for Manufacturing reveals a strong recovery in construction related materials post-pandemic. In 2019, the sector faced significant declines, with all materials showing negative growth due to supply chain disruptions and other challenges. The IPI rebounded in 2021, increasing trend and continued in 2022 and 2023. This improvement highlights the sector's resilience in managing the supply of construction materials.

Chart 1e: Industrial Production Index for Manufacturing, 2019 - 2023

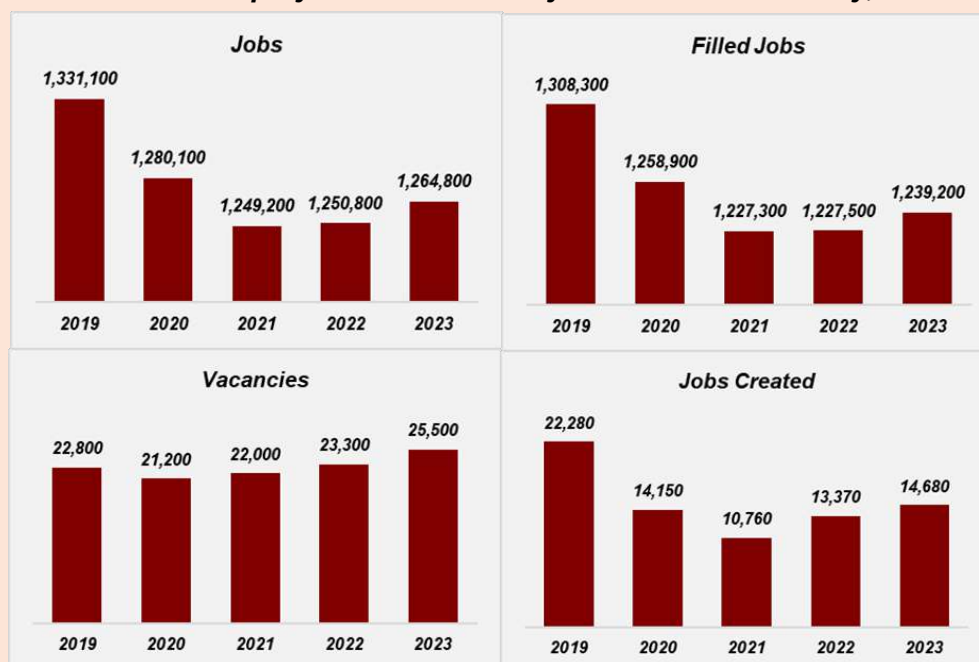


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Shortage of labour and high reliance on foreign worker

Analysing the workforce of the Construction sector based on Employment Statistics (DOSM), accounting for 1.31 million persons in 2019, but decreased to 1.26 million persons in 2020 and 1.23 million in 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as prolonged closure of international borders. The number increased slightly in 2022 and continued to rise in 2023 to record 1.24 million persons. However, the number of workforce was lower than in 2019, which was the pre-pandemic period. Hence, indicating shortage of labour in this sector. Statistics on job vacancies also showed an increasing trend in 2022 and 2023, surpassing the vacancies number in 2019, reflecting a shortage as the industry required more workers to support the construction activities.

Chart 1f: Annual Employment Statistics by Construction Activity, 2019 - 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Economic Census 2023, the number of persons engaged in the Construction sector decreased by 0.5 per cent, accounted for 1.24 million persons in 2022 (2015: 1.29 million persons). The decline was attributable to the prolonged borders closure since 2020 until early 2022 which restricted the movements of foreign workers into the country. Consequently, the share of non-Malaysian citizens employed in the Construction sector in 2022 reduced to 23.6 per cent (293.6 thousand persons) from 35.8 per cent (462.6 thousand persons) in 2015. The majority or 56.3 per cent of non-Malaysian citizens were employed in the Residential buildings and Civil engineering sub-sectors.

The shortage of labour remained challenging in the construction industry during the post-pandemic period. To mitigate these issues, the sector should consider increasing automation, improving workforce training and attracting more local workers. These steps are essential for sustainable growth and reducing vulnerability to external shocks.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Construction sector faced significant challenges in 2021 due to supply chain disruptions, price increases and shortage of labour. Nevertheless, this sector rebounded in 2022 and its recovery continued in 2023 with all sub-sectors posting positive growth, despite the existence of the challenges.

Providing training and certification programs to construction workers is also an excellent initiative to overcome the labour shortages issue. These programs will help to improve the skills and productivity of workers, which will result in a more efficient use of construction materials, reducing wastage and minimising costs.

Finally, the construction sector may also see increasing demand for sustainable and technologically advanced in construction practices. The National Construction Policy (NCP) 2030 is the key initiative by the Government aimed at transforming the Construction sector towards the digitalisation era. As the industry moves towards digitalization and automation, including the use of robotics by 2030, these advancements are expected to reduce costs, improve quality and enhance global competitiveness. This proactive approach promises a resilient future for Malaysia's Construction sector, attracting international investments and collaborations.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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JADUAL *TABLES*



BAHAGIAN 3 *PART* **3**

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Jadual 1: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 1: Principal statistics of Construction sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
2022	71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
2015	40,558	177,938,694	114,754,354	63,184,340	1,290,474	32,899,322	25,105,605
2010	22,140	91,341,685	59,400,380	31,941,305	974,488	19,841,387	14,476,140

Jadual 1.1: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 1.1: Principal statistics of Construction sector by sub-sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	2022	71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
	2015	40,558	177,938,694	114,754,354	63,184,340	1,290,474	32,899,322	25,105,605
	2010	22,140	91,341,685	59,400,380	31,941,305	974,488	19,841,387	14,476,140
Bangunan kediaman Residential buildings	2022	14,233	40,986,235	27,728,795	13,257,440	286,077	7,482,238	4,372,238
	2015	8,206	45,652,183	29,600,385	16,051,798	329,088	8,544,051	4,765,664
	2010	3,989	20,362,175	13,213,132	7,149,043	223,163	4,565,132	2,855,820
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non-residential buildings	2022	14,967	52,795,040	35,366,625	17,428,415	303,504	8,732,132	6,360,265
	2015	7,651	46,097,629	29,961,846	16,135,783	325,473	8,280,554	5,831,200
	2010	4,970	27,046,849	17,611,228	9,435,621	285,695	5,890,530	3,747,716
Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering	2022	15,976	58,750,061	40,947,894	17,802,167	354,342	11,640,993	9,273,290
	2015	9,473	48,088,145	30,815,295	17,272,850	325,741	8,532,238	8,621,750
	2010	4,740	24,852,448	16,346,300	8,506,148	251,793	5,228,907	3,861,250
Aktiviti pertukangan khas Special trade activities	2022	25,886	52,521,730	35,270,208	17,251,522	298,489	8,570,700	7,613,086
	2015	15,228	38,100,736	24,376,828	13,723,909	310,172	7,542,479	5,886,991
	2010	8,441	19,080,213	12,229,720	6,850,493	213,837	4,156,818	4,011,354

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of Construction sector by industry, 2022

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri <i>Group and industry description</i>	Kod industri <i>Industry code</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah/Total		71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
Pembinaan bangunan kediaman <i>Residential buildings</i>	41001	14,233	40,986,235	27,728,795	13,257,440	286,077	7,482,238	4,372,238
Pembinaan bangunan bukan kediaman <i>Non-residential buildings</i>		14,967	52,795,040	35,366,625	17,428,415	303,504	8,732,132	6,360,265
Bangunan bukan kediaman <i>Non-residential buildings</i>	41002	10,459	48,675,311	32,915,690	15,759,621	269,972	7,959,592	5,791,274
Pemasangan dan pendirian bangunan pasang siap di tapak pembinaan <i>Assembly and erection of prefabricated constructions on the site</i>	41003	358	315,098	190,529	124,569	2,428	54,418	40,420
Pembinaan bangunan t.t.t.l. <i>Construction of buildings n.e.c.</i>	41009	4,150	3,804,631	2,260,405	1,544,225	31,104	718,122	528,571
Kejuruteraan awam <i>Civil engineering</i>		15,976	58,750,061	40,947,894	17,802,167	354,342	11,640,993	9,273,290
Pembinaan laluan kenderaan bermotor, lorong, jalan, laluan pejalan kaki dan kenderaan lain <i>Construction of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways</i>	42101	1,610	6,329,109	4,157,697	2,171,412	37,152	1,189,585	757,085
Kerja penurapan jalan, jalan raya, lebuh raya, jambatan atau terowong <i>Surface work on streets, roads, highways, bridges or tunnels</i>	42102	3,833	8,787,895	6,062,497	2,725,397	53,369	1,483,052	2,337,477
Pembinaan jambatan termasuk untuk lebuh raya bertingkat <i>Construction of bridges, including those for elevated highways</i>	42103	272	1,139,481	758,808	380,672	7,219	225,852	350,805
Pembinaan terowong <i>Construction of tunnels</i>	42104	12	164,633	106,681	57,952	1,332	45,454	17,105
Pembinaan landasan kereta api dan laluan bawah tanah <i>Construction of railways and subways</i>	42105	59	10,131,112	7,717,021	2,414,091	42,135	1,811,343	429,856

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri <i>Group and industry description</i>	Kod industri <i>Industry code</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Pembinaan landasan lapangan terbang <i>Construction of airfield/airports runways</i>	42106	4	10,813	7,100	3,713	60	2,232	1,263
Pembinaan jalan raya dan landasan kereta api t.t.t.l. <i>Construction of roads and railways n.e.c.</i>	42109	574	1,729,475	1,103,027	626,448	13,595	400,085	215,686
Saluran paip jarak jauh, talian komunikasi dan kuasa <i>Long-distance pipelines, communication</i>	42201	307	3,133,647	2,206,745	926,901	14,983	664,974	400,534
Saluran paip dalam bandar, talian komunikasi dan kuasa dalam bandar; kerja-kerja berkaitan dalam bandar <i>Urban pipelines, urban communication and power lines; ancillary urban works</i>	42202	433	2,701,438	1,864,413	837,025	16,099	564,761	729,414
Pembinaan punca dan saluran air <i>Water main and line construction</i>	42203	468	1,146,767	818,532	328,234	7,535	218,448	146,770
Loji takungan <i>Reservoirs</i>	42204	69	247,380	185,519	61,861	1,476	41,661	27,569
Pembinaan sistem pengairan (terusan) <i>Construction of irrigation systems (canals)</i>	42205	922	580,303	385,054	195,249	6,351	109,766	95,556
Pembinaan sistem pembetulan (termasuk pembaikan) dan loji pelupusan sisa <i>Construction of sewer systems (including repair) and sewage disposal plants</i>	42206	465	2,302,198	1,638,446	663,752	13,991	484,912	292,174
Pembinaan janakuasa <i>Construction of power plants</i>	42207	100	1,328,971	943,500	385,471	6,619	249,383	217,914
Pembinaan projek utiliti t.t.t.l. <i>Construction of utility projects n.e.c.</i>	42209	474	704,309	492,785	211,523	5,833	139,593	148,520
Pembinaan loji penapisan <i>Construction of refineries</i>	42901	67	1,268,007	1,033,277	234,729	5,189	165,055	136,974
Pembinaan laluan air, kerja pelabuhan dan sungai, pleasure ports (marinas), kunci air <i>Construction of waterways, harbour and river works, pleasure ports (marinas), locks</i>	42902	289	1,865,090	1,292,562	572,528	10,886	412,648	378,512
Pembinaan empangan dan daik <i>Construction of dams and dykes</i>	42903	54	284,009	192,670	91,339	1,417	47,691	21,913

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri	Kod industri	Bilangan pertubuhan	Nilai output kasar	Nilai input perantara	Nilai ditambah	Bilangan pekerja	Gaji & upah	Nilai harta tetap
Group and industry description	Industry code	Number of establishments	Value of gross output	Value of intermediate input	Value added	Number of persons engaged	Salaries & wages	Value of fixed assets
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Penggalan laluan air <i>Dredging of waterways</i>	42904	102	187,008	123,768	63,240	1,496	44,161	38,976
Kemudahan sukan luar dewan <i>Outdoor sports facilities</i>	42905	261	657,834	423,161	234,673	5,183	156,232	158,366
Pembahagian tanah berserta dengan penambahbaikan tanah <i>Land subdivision with land improvement</i>	42906	190	792,404	516,438	275,966	5,808	187,223	86,706
Pembinaan projek kejuruteraan awam lain t.t.t.l. <i>Construction of other engineering projects n.e.c.</i>	42909	5,411	13,258,179	8,918,191	4,339,988	96,614	2,996,883	2,284,115
Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas <i>Specialized construction activities</i>		25,886	52,521,730	35,270,208	17,251,522	298,489	8,570,700	7,613,086
Perobohan atau perancangan bangunan dan struktur lain <i>Demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures</i>	43110	94	336,511	226,109	110,401	1,259	38,049	37,599
Pembersihan tapak bangunan <i>Clearing of building sites</i>	43121	314	347,304	234,168	113,137	2,296	58,804	62,112
Pengalihan tanah <i>Earth moving</i>	43122	782	1,836,747	1,259,213	577,534	10,666	287,390	335,085
Pengujian tanah, penggerudian dan penggalan tanah untuk tujuan pembinaan, geofizikal, geologikal atau tujuan seumpamanya <i>Drilling, boring and core sampling for construction, geophysical, geological or similar purposes</i>	43123	136	346,424	200,065	146,359	2,014	95,428	41,195
Penyediaan tapak bagi perlombongan <i>Site preparation for mining</i>	43124	9	44,752	24,944	19,808	177	5,104	2,137
Perparitan bagi tanah pertanian atau perhutanan <i>Drainage of agricultural or forestry land</i>	43125	98	122,376	81,554	40,821	740	12,167	20,114
Kerja penebusgunaan tanah <i>Land reclamation work</i>	43126	47	126,412	79,399	47,013	647	20,022	16,133

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri	Kod industri	Bilangan pertubuhan	Nilai output kasar	Nilai input perantara	Nilai ditambah	Bilangan pekerja	Gaji & upah	Nilai harta tetap
Group and industry description	Industry code	Number of establishments	Value of gross output	Value of intermediate input	Value added	Number of persons engaged	Salaries & wages	Value of fixed assets
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Aktiviti penyediaan tapak lain t.t.t.l. <i>Other site preparation activities n.e.c.</i>	43129	63	176,330	127,641	48,689	728	22,503	22,389
Pendawaian dan pemasangan elektrik <i>Electrical wiring and fittings</i>	43211	6,131	10,187,116	6,829,842	3,357,275	61,120	1,677,470	1,265,066
Pendawaian telekomunikasi <i>Telecommunications wiring</i>	43212	384	1,785,075	1,202,494	582,581	9,222	270,604	250,873
Pendawaian rangkaian komputer dan kabel televisyen <i>Computer network and cable television wiring</i>	43213	187	1,179,335	840,836	338,499	5,553	197,898	177,024
Piring Satelit <i>Satellite dishes</i>	43214	8	2,913	1,686	1,227	31	456	286
Sistem pencahayaan <i>Lighting systems</i>	43215	190	491,408	324,048	167,360	2,267	70,600	105,069
Sistem keselamatan <i>Security systems</i>	43216	630	1,341,812	862,353	479,460	7,799	219,686	166,507
Pemasangan elektrik t.t.t.l. <i>Electrical installation n.e.c.</i>	43219	1,134	2,046,866	1,323,158	723,708	12,199	344,651	299,141
Pemasangan sistem pemanasan (elektrik, gas dan minyak) <i>Installation of heating systems (electric, gas and oil)</i>	43221	73	322,602	241,785	80,817	1,290	38,721	47,680
Pemasangan relau, menara pendinginan <i>Installation of furnaces, cooling towers</i>	43222	21	71,889	48,409	23,480	408	10,529	14,496
Pemasangan pengumpul tenaga solar bukan elektrik <i>Installation of non-electric solar energy collectors</i>	43223	297	2,993,903	2,145,582	848,321	10,777	406,138	356,812
Pemasangan sistem paip dan peralatan sanitasi <i>Installation of plumbing and sanitary equipment</i>	43224	1,367	1,995,902	1,295,405	700,497	14,551	365,930	240,640
Pemasangan peralatan dan saluran pengudaraan, penyejukan dan pendinginan udara <i>Installation of ventilation, refrigeration or air-conditioning equipment and ducts</i>	43225	1,712	3,825,512	2,618,364	1,207,148	19,615	568,382	438,897

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri <i>Group and industry description</i>	Kod industri <i>Industry code</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Pemasangan kelengkapan gas <i>Installation of gas fittings</i>	43226	72	618,353	442,738	175,615	2,665	132,769	333,279
Pemasangan sistem perenjis air untuk kebakaran dan padang <i>Installation of fire and lawn sprinkler systems</i>	43227	133	323,575	227,384	96,191	1,800	50,398	41,046
Pemasangan paip untuk wap <i>Steam piping</i>	43228	44	41,111	26,556	14,555	307	7,412	8,756
Pemasangan sistem paip, pemanasan dan pendinginan udara t.t.t.l. <i>Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation n.e.c.</i>	43229	229	617,461	418,704	198,757	3,337	96,391	58,428
Pemasangan lif, eskalator dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain <i>Installation of elevators, escalators in buildings or other construction projects</i>	43291	244	1,252,043	819,395	432,649	6,403	202,570	103,098
Pemasangan pintu automatik dan berputar dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain <i>Installation of automated and revolving doors in buildings or other construction projects</i>	43292	95	140,960	91,150	49,809	948	24,265	12,475
Pemasangan konduktor kilat dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain <i>Installation of lightning conductors in buildings or other construction projects</i>	43293	46	80,607	44,806	35,801	390	11,942	19,839
Pemasangan sistem pembersihan vakum dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain <i>Vacuum cleaning installation in buildings or other construction projects</i>	43294	40	104,951	75,322	29,629	423	11,183	7,112
Pemasangan sistem penebatan haba, bunyi atau gegaran dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain <i>Installation thermal, sound or vibration insulation in buildings or other construction projects</i>	43295	57	268,513	187,407	81,106	1,407	39,072	15,543
Pemasangan pembinaan lain t.t.t.l <i>Other construction installation n.e.c</i>	43299	632	1,203,847	821,597	382,249	5,577	172,258	205,698

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri	Kod industri	Bilangan pertubuhan	Nilai output kasar	Nilai input perantara	Nilai ditambah	Bilangan pekerja	Gaji & upah	Nilai harta tetap
Group and industry description	Industry code	Number of establishments	Value of gross output	Value of intermediate input	Value added	Number of persons engaged	Salaries & wages	Value of fixed assets
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Pemasangan rangka pintu, tingkap, rangkai bingkai pintu dan tingkap daripada kayu atau bahan lain, dapur pasang siap, tangga kelengkapan kedai dan perabot <i>Installation of doors, windows, door and window frames of wood or other materials, fitted kitchens, staircases, shop fittings and furniture</i>	43301	1,041	1,172,240	767,475	404,765	8,245	217,016	178,244
Melapis, memasang jubin, menggantung atau memasang kelengkapan bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain daripada pelbagai bahan <i>Laying, tiling, hanging or fitting in buildings or other construction projects of various types of materials</i>	43302	1,058	1,193,593	800,953	392,641	8,244	196,066	141,629
Mengecat dalam dan luar bangunan <i>Interior and exterior painting of buildings</i>	43303	948	666,978	433,843	233,135	5,865	121,069	72,151
Mengecat struktur kejuruteraan awam <i>Painting of civil engineering structures</i>	43304	150	135,454	76,332	59,121	1,319	28,782	10,510
Pemasangan kaca, cermin <i>Installation of glass, mirrors</i>	43305	361	406,577	261,875	144,702	2,944	74,106	69,066
Penyiapan dalaman bangunan <i>Interior completion</i>	43306	2,275	4,629,168	3,066,628	1,562,540	28,220	809,694	519,579
Pembersihan bangunan baru selepas kerja pembinaan <i>Cleaning of new buildings after construction</i>	43307	259	218,074	140,961	77,113	1,668	37,409	36,264
Penyiapan dan kemasan bangunan lain t.t.t.l. <i>Other building completion and finishing work n.e.c.</i>	43309	663	799,428	526,165	273,263	5,276	130,981	111,337
Pembinaan tapak, termasuk memantak cerucuk <i>Construction of foundations, including pile driving</i>	43901	422	1,894,946	1,361,011	533,935	9,257	281,528	336,209
Pembinaan elemen keluli yang bukan dibuat sendiri <i>Erection of non-self-manufactured steel elements</i>	43902	109	262,430	173,268	89,161	1,478	46,788	49,707

Jadual 1.2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut industri, 2022 (samb.)
Table 1.2: Principal statistics of construction sector by industry, 2022 (cont'd.)

Keterangan kumpulan dan industri <i>Group and industry description</i>	Kod industri <i>Industry code</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Memasang dan membuka semula perancah dan platform kerja <i>Scaffolds and work platform erecting and dismantling</i>	43903	72	246,725	151,621	95,104	1,803	51,608	34,330
Kerja mengikat dan menyusun bata <i>Bricklaying and stone setting</i>	43904	57	30,554	17,835	12,719	370	7,028	7,328
Pembinaan kolam renang luar bangunan <i>Construction of outdoor swimming pools</i>	43905	76	87,026	53,020	34,006	608	16,251	12,706
Pembersihan menggunakan stim, pancutan air deras berpasir dan aktiviti seumpamanya untuk luar bangunan <i>Steam cleaning, sand blasting and similar activities for building exteriors</i>	43906	71	93,612	55,235	38,377	691	18,162	25,261
Penyewaan jentera dan peralatan pembinaan dengan operator (cth. kren) <i>Renting of construction machinery and equipment with operator (e.g. cranes)</i>	43907	920	1,497,137	878,222	618,915	9,476	281,702	588,405
Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas lain t.t.t.l <i>Other specialized construction activities, n.e.c.</i>	43909	2,135	4,955,181	3,383,650	1,571,532	26,409	793,717	715,831

Nota : Industri merujuk kepada industri utama semasa tahun banci di mana nilai kerja pembinaan adalah yang tertinggi
Note : The industry refers to main activities during the census year where the value of construction work done is the highest

Jadual 2: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut negeri, 2022
Table 2: Principal statistics of Construction sector by state, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
Johor	9,577	23,703,038	16,660,304	7,042,734	160,253	4,468,329	3,466,988
Kedah	3,570	6,498,098	4,372,118	2,125,980	31,534	841,613	651,132
Kelantan	2,542	3,872,503	2,642,867	1,229,636	17,350	457,804	598,188
Melaka	2,956	2,968,672	2,006,215	962,457	23,564	570,300	407,652
Negeri Sembilan	5,227	5,995,725	4,058,399	1,937,326	48,528	1,193,628	743,478
Pahang	3,027	6,966,142	4,656,634	2,309,508	45,697	1,269,451	1,007,452
Pulau Pinang	5,704	12,792,761	8,568,269	4,224,492	81,304	2,223,182	1,687,085
Perak	5,085	8,933,903	5,974,704	2,959,199	66,714	1,838,232	1,657,802
Perlis	649	384,834	269,164	115,670	4,188	74,075	37,667
Selangor	19,770	64,172,202	43,940,569	20,231,634	316,100	10,289,706	9,851,335
Terengganu	2,633	5,512,701	3,543,840	1,968,861	32,816	1,009,092	541,565
Sabah	2,132	11,060,164	7,683,063	3,377,102	66,705	1,764,680	1,310,646
Sarawak	3,294	17,583,245	11,576,608	6,006,637	99,399	2,940,258	2,221,718
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,473	33,159,318	22,363,686	10,795,631	235,655	7,108,617	3,142,473
W.P. Labuan	274	351,774	258,288	93,486	2,696	67,516	64,285
W.P. Putrajaya	149	1,097,987	738,794	359,193	9,909	309,580	229,412

Jadual 2.1: Nilai kerja pembinaan mengikut negeri lokasi projek, 2022
Table 2.1: Value of construction work done by state of project location, 2022

Negeri	Bilangan pertubuhan	Nilai kerja pembinaan mengikut negeri lokasi projek Value of construction work done by state of project location																
State	Number of establishments	JUMLAH TOTAL	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
MALAYSIA	71,062	203,190,144	23,187,140	5,879,863	3,813,007	3,084,783	5,955,611	7,118,855	13,467,042	8,976,757	445,520	64,529,506	5,699,131	10,792,524	17,184,739	31,451,490	360,757	1,243,419
Johor	9,470	19,262,742	18,159,647	60,315	7,844	74,792	28,105	201,075	5,326	143,313	14,979	293,162	22,181	25,524	83,861	130,019	1,282	11,316
Kedah	3,533	5,288,587	265,424	3,861,462	46,022	41,506	1,292	51,846	376,600	60,967	168,002	265,825	6,357	16,164	201	126,918	-	-
Kelantan	2,583	2,418,156	9,184	18,791	1,960,207	3,073	80,415	56,258	45,142	24,611	437	38,738	83,224	7,822	11,740	69,064	-	9,449
Melaka	2,978	3,202,162	192,980	216	-	2,472,460	147,359	145,500	6,081	20,918	-	89,044	42,421	64,844	-	12,287	1,120	6,931
Negeri Sembilan	5,179	5,613,927	192,416	48,906	2,886	30,552	4,544,787	31,251	45,998	4,184	2,550	209,136	17,333	418,085	13,854	51,986	-	-
Pahang	2,921	4,086,917	11,757	1,766	31,036	4,119	14,128	3,824,308	39,686	7,214	2,949	12,649	41,809	125	77,909	17,288	-	172
Pulau Pinang	5,709	11,887,529	27,867	486,167	3,498	1,670	7,672	5,008	10,987,345	80,428	25,002	172,410	-	45,975	328	42,075	2,083	-
Perak	4,993	6,461,664	11,164	60,631	3,358	3,733	19,818	46,915	21,577	6,144,884	2,238	101,172	14,082	42	412	17,764	-	13,875
Perlis	617	204,752	-	2,443	-	39	4,025	-	-	675	168,522	189	3,558	-	-	-	-	25,302
Selangor	20,169	72,441,701	1,455,392	776,319	225,600	172,053	370,524	477,508	842,230	2,056,912	40,157	54,567,659	439,488	843,591	566,049	9,213,905	3,702	390,614
Terengganu	2,634	3,481,946	57,782	7,006	96,233	29,183	6,984	98,586	2,699	6,474	448	16,966	3,071,862	495	-	59,488	14	27,727
Sabah	2,134	9,384,792	4,168	-	-	3,053	5,458	219	1,332	3,701	-	77,286	16,397	9,119,360	73,917	8,323	61,271	10,308
Sarawak	3,269	16,517,865	44,017	4,848	-	-	6,000	141,453	-	3,481	-	37,406	5,293	59,789	15,996,482	187,260	24,925	6,912
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4,536	42,197,855	2,753,729	517,649	1,436,324	248,550	719,044	2,038,926	1,092,904	418,996	20,235	8,497,496	1,935,124	190,707	359,416	21,367,604	26,504	574,647
W.P. Labuan	247	278,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,676	-	-	569	-	239,856	-
W.P. Putrajaya	90	461,448	1,614	33,343	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	112,692	-	-	-	147,508	-	166,167

Nota/Notes :
Melintang/Horizontal : Pertubuhan yang beralamat di negeri berkenaan tetapi menyumbang nilai kerja pembinaan kepada negeri lain / Establishments located in the state but contributed to construction work done to other states
Ke bawah/Vertical : Nilai kerja pembinaan bagi negeri yang disumbang oleh pertubuhan yang beralamat di luar negeri berkenaan / Value of construction work done for the state has been contributed by the other states

Jadual 3: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut taraf sah, 2022
Table 3: Principal statistics of Construction sector by legal status, 2022

Taraf sah Legal status	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap Value of fixed assets (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
Hak milik perseorangan Individual proprietorship	32,563	13,137,040	7,860,417	5,276,623	173,434	2,513,331	1,551,084
Perkongsian Partnership	4,241	2,939,510	1,852,414	1,087,096	35,242	549,347	340,145
Perkongsian liabiliti terhad Limited liabilities partnership	140	98,952	60,640	38,312	864	17,384	20,335
Syarikat sendirian berhad Private limited company	33,844	187,141,770	128,490,614	58,651,155	1,020,822	32,895,686	24,782,493
Syarikat awam berhad Public limited company	133	1,580,961	944,318	636,643	10,634	417,136	880,360
Syarikat koperasi Co-operative	131	102,754	69,466	33,288	976	16,416	25,463
Perbadanan awam Public corporation	10	52,079	35,653	16,427	440	16,763	18,997

Jadual 4: Statistik utama sektor Pembinaan mengikut hak milik, 2022
Table 4: Principal statistics of Construction sector by ownership, 2022

Hak milik	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	71,062	205,053,067	139,313,522	65,739,544	1,242,412	36,426,063	27,618,878
Residen Malaysia <i>Malaysian residents</i>	70,955	200,598,741	136,094,677	64,504,064	1,219,363	35,577,400	27,190,167
Bukan residen Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian residents</i>	102	4,369,850	3,161,096	1,208,755	22,670	832,709	420,663
Hak milik bersama <i>Joint ownership</i>	5	84,476	57,750	26,726	379	15,953	8,048

Jadual 5: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja, 2022
Table 5: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers, 2022

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i> (RM'000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah (A+B+C) <i>Total (A+B+C)</i>	1,242,412	1,114,620	127,792	36,426,063
A. Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	45,537	40,813	4,724	..
Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif <i>Working proprietors and active business partners</i>	42,130	38,131	3,999	..
Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap) <i>Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)</i>	3,407	2,682	725	..
B. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	1,181,366	1,058,607	122,759	36,274,974
Pengurus <i>Manager</i>	77,091	65,121	11,970	6,399,877
Profesional <i>Professional</i>	34,006	24,179	9,827	2,360,818
Penyelidik <i>Researcher</i>	880	689	191	46,800
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu <i>Technicians and Associate Professional</i>	63,634	57,295	6,339	2,981,552
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian <i>Clerical Support Workers</i>	86,828	12,815	74,013	2,398,827
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan <i>Service and Sales Worker</i>	11,208	5,936	5,272	333,950
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan khas yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related Trades Workers</i>	793,429	787,388	6,041	19,488,925
(i) Mahir/Skilled				
(ii) Separuh mahir/Semi skilled	440,065	436,394	3,671	11,237,125
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang <i>Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers</i>	353,364	350,994	2,370	8,251,800
Pekerja Asas <i>Elementary Occupations</i>	38,340	36,944	1,396	960,050
C. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	75,950	68,240	7,710	1,304,174
Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	15,509	15,200	309	151,088

Jadual 5.1: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja bagi subsektor Bangunan kediaman, 2022
Table 5.1: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers in the Residential buildings sub-sector, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Jumlah (A+B+C) Total (A+B+C)	286,077	257,589	28,488	7,482,238
A. Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers	9,890	8,758	1,132	..
Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif Working proprietors and active business partners	9,023	8,082	941	..
Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap) Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)	867	676	191	..
B. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Total paid employees (full-time)	271,770	244,494	27,276	7,440,689
Pengurus Manager	16,527	13,902	2,625	1,312,008
Profesional Professional	6,181	4,358	1,823	345,013
Penyelidik Researcher	107	74	33	4,488
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professional	12,438	11,182	1,256	535,729
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	19,563	2,709	16,854	510,444
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Worker	2,882	1,499	1,383	86,406
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan khas yang berkaitan Craft and related Trades Workers	190,056	188,549	1,507	4,201,942
(i) Mahir/Skilled	108,562	107,617	945	2,460,191
(ii) Separuh mahir/Semi skilled	81,494	80,932	562	1,741,750
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	7,442	7,221	221	175,051
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	16,574	15,000	1,574	269,609
C. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	4,417	4,337	80	41,549

Jadual 5.2: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja bagi subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman, 2022
Table 5.2: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers in the Non-residential buildings sub-sector, 2022

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of workers</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i> (RM'000)
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	
Jumlah (A+B+C) <i>Total (A+B+C)</i>	303,504	273,347	30,157	8,732,132
A. Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers</i>	8,304	7,507	797	..
Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif <i>Working proprietors and active business partners</i>	7,662	7,001	661	..
Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap) <i>Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)</i>	642	506	136	..
B. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) <i>Total paid employees (full-time)</i>	291,866	262,560	29,306	8,700,602
Pengurus <i>Manager</i>	18,411	15,410	3,001	1,530,027
Profesional <i>Professional</i>	8,856	6,218	2,638	631,940
Penyelidik <i>Researcher</i>	135	108	27	6,857
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu <i>Technicians and Associate Professional</i>	14,771	13,173	1,598	662,383
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian <i>Clerical Support Workers</i>	20,949	2,842	18,107	560,869
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan <i>Service and Sales Worker</i>	2,015	1,017	998	58,588
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan khas yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related Trades Workers</i>	201,885	200,958	927	4,792,959
(i) Mahir/Skilled	108,169	107,563	606	2,692,967
(ii) Separuh mahir/Semi skilled	93,716	93,395	321	2,099,992
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang <i>Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers</i>	6,271	6,142	129	151,875
Pekerja Asas <i>Elementary Occupations</i>	18,573	16,692	1,881	305,106
C. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	3,334	3,280	54	31,530

Jadual 5.3: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja bagi subsektor Kejuruteraan awam, 2022
Table 5.3: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers in the Civil engineering sub-sector, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Jumlah (A+B+C) Total (A+B+C)	354,342	319,694	34,648	11,640,993
A. Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers	10,975	9,547	1,428	..
Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif Working proprietors and active business partners	10,138	8,863	1,275	..
Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap) Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)	837	684	153	..
B. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Total paid employees (full-time)	339,413	306,232	33,181	11,604,265
Pengurus Manager	18,924	15,516	3,408	1,900,687
Profesional Professional	11,373	7,986	3,387	916,136
Penyelidik Researcher	280	220	60	15,525
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professional	18,704	16,581	2,123	1,037,598
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	21,824	3,541	18,283	661,946
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Worker	2,559	1,314	1,245	77,707
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan khas yang berkaitan Craft and related Trades Workers	229,304	227,486	1,818	6,195,265
(i) Mahir/Skilled	125,296	124,335	961	3,503,847
(ii) Separuh mahir/Semi skilled	104,008	103,151	857	2,691,417
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	12,688	12,179	509	352,479
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	23,757	21,409	2,348	446,921
C. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	3,954	3,915	39	36,729

Jadual 5.4: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kategori pekerja bagi subsektor Aktiviti pertukangan khas, 2022
Table 5.4: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of workers in the Special trade activities sub-sector, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Jumlah (A+B+C) Total (A+B+C)	298,489	263,990	34,499	8,570,700
A. Jumlah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Total working proprietors and unpaid family workers	16,368	15,001	1,367	..
Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif Working proprietors and active business partners	15,307	14,185	1,122	..
Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji (semua ahli keluarga yang tidak menerima upah yang tetap) Unpaid family workers (all members of family and friends not receiving regular wages)	1,061	816	245	..
B. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Total paid employees (full-time)	278,317	245,321	32,996	8,529,418
Pengurus Manager	23,229	20,293	2,936	1,657,155
Profesional Professional	7,596	5,617	1,979	467,730
Penyelidik Researcher	358	287	71	19,931
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professional	17,721	16,359	1,362	745,842
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	24,492	3,723	20,769	665,568
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Worker	3,752	2,106	1,646	111,249
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan khas yang berkaitan Craft and related Trades Workers	172,184	170,395	1,789	4,298,760
(i) Mahir/Skilled	98,038	96,879	1,159	2,580,120
(ii) Separuh mahir/Semi skilled	74,146	73,516	630	1,718,640
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine operators and Assemblers	11,939	11,402	537	280,646
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	17,046	15,139	1,907	282,538
C. Jumlah pekerja bergaji (sambilan)/Total paid employees (part-time)	3,804	3,668	136	41,281

Jadual 6: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kemahiran dan jantina, 2022
Table 6: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of skills and sex, 2022

Kategori kemahiran Category of skills	Bilangan pekerja* Number of persons engaged*			Gaji & upah Salaries & wages
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	
Jumlah Total	1,181,366	1,058,607	122,759	36,274,974
Mahir Skilled	175,611	147,284	28,327	11,789,048
Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	929,805	843,083	86,722	23,181,753
Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	75,950	68,240	7,710	1,304,174

Nota/Notes :

* Merujuk kepada pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa

* Refers to total full-time paid employees

Jadual 6.1: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kemahiran dan subsektor, 2022
Table 6.1: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by category of skills and sub-sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pekerja* Number of persons engaged*				Gaji & upah Salaries & wages (RM'000)
	Jumlah Total	Mahir Skilled	Separuh mahir Semi-skilled	Berkemahiran rendah Low-skilled	
Jumlah Total	1,181,366	175,611	929,805	75,950	36,274,974
Bangunan kediaman Residential buildings	271,770	35,253	219,943	16,574	7,440,689
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non-residential buildings	291,866	42,173	231,120	18,573	8,700,602
Kejuruteraan Awam Civil engineering	339,413	49,281	266,375	23,757	11,604,265
Pertukangan khas Special trades	278,317	48,904	212,367	17,046	8,529,418

Nota/Notes :

* Merujuk kepada pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa

* Refers to total full-time paid employees

Jadual 7: Bilangan pekerja mengikut sijil tertinggi diperolehi dan jantina, 2022
Table 7: Number of persons engaged by highest certificate obtained and sex, 2022

Kategori Sijil Category of Certificate	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	1,242,412	1,114,620	127,792
Pacsiswazah Postgraduate	8,647	6,576	2,071
Ijazah Sarjana Muda / Diploma lanjutan atau yang setaraf Bachelor / Advanced Diploma or equivalent	124,086	97,716	26,370
Diploma Diploma	148,663	99,482	49,181
STPM atau yang setaraf STPM or equivalent	42,064	32,017	10,047
Sijil Certificate	136,089	130,764	5,325
SPM / SPM (V) atau yang setaraf SPM / SPM (V) or equivalent	459,625	431,584	28,041
Di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM / SPM (V) Below SPM / SPM (V) qualification	323,238	316,481	6,757

Jadual 8: Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah mengikut kewarganegaraan, jantina dan subsektor, 2022
Table 8: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages by citizenship, sex and sub-sector, 2022

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged				Gaji & upah Salaries & wages	
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male		Perempuan Female		
		Bukan warganegara Non-Malaysian				
		Warganegara Malaysian	Bukan warganegara Non-Malaysian			
					(RM'000)	
Jumlah Total	1,242,412	823,797	290,823	124,994	2,798	36,426,063
Bangunan kediaman Residential buildings	286,077	175,552	82,037	27,784	704	7,482,238
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non-residential buildings	303,504	194,883	78,464	29,469	688	8,732,132
Kejuruteraan Awam Civil engineering	354,342	238,198	81,496	33,691	957	11,640,993
Pertukangan khas Special trades	298,489	215,164	48,826	34,050	449	8,570,700

Jadual 9: Nilai harta tetap dalam sektor Pembinaan mengikut jenis harta, 2022

Table 9: Value of fixed assets in Construction sector by type of assets, 2022

Jenis harta Type of assets	Nilai buku bersih pada 01.01.2022 Net book value as at 01.01.2022 (RM'000)	Perbelanjaan modal Capital expenditure (RM'000)	Pelupusan Disposal (RM'000)	Susut nilai Depreciation (RM'000)	Nilai buku bersih pada 31.12.2022 Net book value as at 31.12.2022 (RM'000)	Sewa yang dibayar dalam tahun 2022 Rent paid during 2022 (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	33,224,737	1,091,654	4,263,907	2,463,346	27,618,878	1,861,002
Harta Tetap Fixed Assets	32,885,270	1,038,882	4,262,853	2,442,644	27,249,039	1,858,787
Tanah Land	3,557,866	160,671	6,851	27,752	3,689,504	112,558
Bangunan dan binaan lain Buildings and other construction	8,080,191	159,058	16,910	235,754	8,001,514	1,086,825
Tempat kediaman Residential	491,174	31,388	5,255	13,986	505,161	38,823
Bukan tempat kediaman Non-residential	7,501,489	116,754	11,225	217,608	7,402,432	1,026,002
Binaan lain kecuali pembangunan tanah Other construction except land improvement	87,528	10,916	430	4,160	93,921	21,999
Pembangunan tanah Land improvement	91,216	1,872	-	1,408	91,680	-
Alat pengangkutan Transport equipment	6,573,353	201,675	1,088,478	720,714	4,972,871	90,305
Kereta penumpang Passenger cars	614,967	29,101	6,291	81,770	558,233	2,424
Kenderaan perdagangan Commercial vehicles	5,796,589	167,306	1,079,709	617,877	4,269,584	70,453
Lain-lain Others	161,798	5,268	2,477	21,067	145,054	17,428
Teknologi maklumat dan telekomunikasi Information and communications technology	1,353,800	10,544	63,486	143,221	1,158,487	5,929
Perkakasan komputer Computer hardware	910,795	7,609	12,110	107,793	798,460	2,643
Perisian komputer Computer software	223,933	887	50,788	13,471	160,564	340
Peralatan telekomunikasi Telecommunications equipment	219,073	2,048	588	21,958	199,464	2,946
Jentera dan kelengkapan Machinery and equipment	11,248,034	453,626	3,052,761	1,063,769	7,586,985	557,116
Perabot dan pemasangan Furniture and fittings	1,980,809	51,436	34,367	250,026	1,747,997	6,055
Harta lain Other assets	339,467	52,772	1,053	20,703	369,839	2,215

Jadual 10: Statistik utama pertubuhan miilkan wanita dalam sektor Pembinaan mengikut subsektor, 2022
Table 10: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in Construction sector by sub-sector, 2022

Subsektor <i>Sub-sector</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,869	4,715,566	3,135,941	1,579,625	35,077	792,979	579,785
Bangunan kediaman <i>Residential buildings</i>	887	887,802	544,889	342,913	8,197	154,318	103,359
Bangunan bukan kediaman <i>Non-residential buildings</i>	671	1,097,122	756,878	340,244	7,416	154,250	93,868
Kejuruteraan awam <i>Civil engineering</i>	1,268	1,852,022	1,247,401	604,621	12,305	329,924	260,084
Aktiviti pertukangan khas <i>Special trade activities</i>	1,043	878,620	586,772	291,848	7,159	154,487	122,474

Jadual 10.1: Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan wanita dalam sektor Pembinaan mengikut taraf sah, 2022
Table 10.1: Principal statistics of women-owned establishments in Construction sector by legal status, 2022

Taraf sah <i>Legal status</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan <i>Number of establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantara <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>	Gaji & upah <i>Salaries & wages</i>	Nilai harta tetap <i>Value of fixed assets</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	3,869	4,715,566	3,135,941	1,579,625	35,077	792,979	579,785
Hak milik perseorangan Individual proprietorship	2,667	741,935	440,597	301,338	13,007	147,213	85,550
Perkongsian Partnership	511	188,978	115,197	73,781	3,234	31,163	15,782
Perkongsian liabiliti terhad Limited liabilities partnership							
Syarikat sendirian berhad Private limited company	691	3,784,653	2,580,148	1,204,505	18,836	614,603	478,452

Jadual 11: Jumlah kos bahan binaan yang digunakan mengikut subsektor dan jenis bahan, 2022
Table 11: Total cost of building materials used by sub-sector and type of materials, 2022

Jenis bahan digunakan Type of materials used	Subsektor Sub-sector					
	Jumlah Total (RM'000)	%	Kediaman Residential (RM'000)	%	Bukan kediaman Non-residential (RM'000)	%
					Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering (RM'000)	Pertukangan khas Special trades (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	115,228,895		22,802,438		34,250,339	28,771,651
Batang besi dan keluli Iron and steel rod	11,659,807	10.1	2,998,414	13.1	3,575,944	10.7
					3,672,562	1,412,887
Bahan keluli/ besif aluminium/ tembaga dsbnya Iron / steel / aluminium / copper materials etc	9,717,434	8.4	2,118,102	9.3	2,973,476	7.8
					2,680,887	1,944,970
Simen Cement	11,312,742	9.8	3,298,594	14.5	4,054,515	7.3
					2,510,591	1,449,042
Konkrit siap bancuh Ready mixed concrete	7,850,189	6.8	2,088,697	9.2	2,609,555	6.9
					2,378,107	773,829
Agregat (batu baur) Aggregat	4,074,855	3.5	556,744	2.4	672,263	7.6
					2,591,469	254,379
Pasir Sand	7,340,040	6.4	2,062,348	9.0	2,322,220	6.3
					2,144,047	811,424
Bitumen mentah, tar dan premix Raw bitumen, tar and premix	5,627,116	4.9	149,699	0.7	423,600	14.2
					4,878,171	175,646
Bahan batu bata/ blok Brickwork / block materials	7,971,381	6.9	2,531,488	11.1	2,822,101	4.8
					1,657,401	960,391
Kayu/ Papan lapis dan keluaran kayu Timber / Plywood and timber products	4,266,056	3.7	1,273,651	5.6	1,442,170	2.2
					767,563	782,672
Bahan bumbung Roofing materials	2,819,190	2.4	1,071,512	4.7	1,238,971	0.7
					242,133	266,574
Jubin lantai & dinding Floor & wall tiles	3,288,009	2.9	1,164,649	5.1	1,196,555	0.8
					285,799	641,007
Peralatan elektrik dan aksesori Electical materials and accessories	8,578,630	7.4	441,076	1.9	1,415,180	4.2
					1,424,506	5,297,868
Kabel Cable	3,183,424	2.8	122,905	0.5	265,754	2.6
					873,658	1,921,108
Loji penyaman/ pendingin udara Air conditioning / refrigerating plants	1,997,957	1.7	91,196	0.4	173,759	0.3
					114,913	1,618,089

Jadual 11: Jumlah kos bahan binaan yang digunakan mengikut subsektor dan jenis bahan, 2022 (samb.)
Table 11: Total cost of building materials used by sub-sector and type of materials, 2022 (cont'd.)

Jenis bahan digunakan Type of materials used	Subsektor Sub-sector					
	Jumlah Total (RM'000)	%	Kediaman Residential (RM'000)	%	Bukan kediaman Non-residential (RM'000)	%
Alat pemanasan Heating equipment	718,978	0.6	3,974	0.0	15,472	0.1
Lif/ eskalator/ travelator Lift / escalator / travelator	746,577	0.6	58,887	0.3	112,576	0.4
Jentera dan mesin Machine and machineries (ventilators / pumping machine)	4,319,646	3.7	171,320	0.8	271,585	0.9
Paip dan tiub daripada besi/ keluli (penghantaran jauh) Iron / steel pipes and tubes (long distance distribution)	3,023,900	2.6	123,460	0.5	225,989	0.8
Paip PVC dan alat kelengkapan kebersihan PVC pipes and sanitary fittings	2,575,729	2.2	297,837	1.3	321,792	1.1
Bahan penebat Insulation materials	1,042,556	0.9	42,791	0.2	116,711	0.4
Alat pencegah dan pemadam kebakaran Fire protection and extinguisher equipment	423,818	0.4	28,873	0.1	84,012	0.3
Bahan mengecat Painting materials	2,951,571	2.6	565,487	2.5	696,455	2.4
Bahan kaca Glass materials	1,281,219	1.1	275,424	1.2	335,094	1.1
Bahan cerucuk termasuk besi, konkrit & kayu Piling materials including steel, concrete and timber	3,234,041	2.8	473,021	2.1	655,277	2.2
Papan dinding, papan lembut, papan serpih dsbnya Wallboards, soft boards, particle boards, etc	1,301,684	1.1	169,175	0.7	334,449	1.1
Sistem kerangka, panel dan kekotak konkrit pratuang (Tiang, rasuk, lantai pratuang, komponen 3D, contohnya balkoni, tangga, tandas, lif) Pre-cast concrete framing, panel, and box system (Pre-cast columns, beams, slabs, 3D components e.g balconies staircases, toilets, lift)	656,623	0.6	127,001	0.6	318,400	1.1
Sistem kerangka keluli (Tiang dan rasuk keluli kerangka portal, kerangka bumbung) Steel framing system (steel columns and beams, portal frames, roof trusses)	227,523	0.2	66,037	0.3	97,993	0.3
					46,678	0.1
					70,365	0.2
					16,815	0.1
					2,434,273	8.5
					1,891,009	5.5
					982,465	2.9
					195,811	0.6
					76,711	0.2
					554,863	1.6
					163,381	0.5
					1,251,911	3.7
					284,860	0.8
					140,857	0.4
					853,831	3.0
					513,200	1.8
					234,221	0.8
					1,134,766	3.9
					507,320	1.8
					853,831	3.0
					513,200	1.8
					70,365	0.2
					16,815	0.1

Jadual 11: Jumlah kos bahan binaan yang digunakan mengikut subsektor dan jenis bahan, 2022 (samb.)
Table 11: Total cost of building materials used by sub-sector and type of materials, 2022 (cont'd.)

Jenis bahan digunakan Type of materials used	Subsektor Sub-sector					
	Jumlah Total (RM'000)	%	Kediaman Residential (RM'000)	%	Bukan kediaman Non-residential (RM'000)	%
					Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering (RM'000)	%
						Pertukangan khas Special trades (RM'000)
						%
Sistem acuan keluli (bentuk terowong, acuan rasuk dan tiang, acuan keluli tetap (pelantar logam) Steel formworks [tunnel forms, beams and columns, moulding forms permanent steel formworks (metal deck)]	137,271	0.1	21,413	0.1	55,024	0.2
					45,603	0.1
						15,230
						0.1
Sistem kerangka kayu pra-siap (Tiang dan rasuk kayu pra-siap dan kerangka bumbung) Prefabricated timber frames (prefabricated timer, beams and columns)	27,742	0.0	10,063	0.0	3,695	0.0
					6,575	0.0
						7,409
						0.0
Sistem blok (interlocking concrete masonry units (MMU), blok konkrit ringan) Block work systems, [interlocking concrete masonry units (MMU), lightweight concrete blocks]	106,222	0.1	57,095	0.3	31,275	0.1
					16,549	0.0
						1,304
						0.0
Sistem inovatif House Modular lain, dry wall-gypsum, board, panel konkrit, panel sandwich, panel dinding bio-komposit, unit bilik mandi, panel duralite, cemboard dry wall Other innovative system modular house, dry wall-gypsum board, concrete panel sandwich panel, bio-composite wall panel, bathroom unit, duralite panel and cemboard dry wall	101,597	0.1	83,512	0.4	14,719	0.1
					489	0.0
						2,877
						0.0
Bahan-bahan lain Other materials	2,665,369	2.3	257,995	1.1	527,887	1.8
					785,699	2.3
						1,093,787
						3.8

Jadual 12: Nilai kerja pembinaan yang dibuat mengikut jenis binaan, 2022
Table 12: Value of construction work done by types of construction, 2022

Jenis binaan <i>Type of construction</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>			Kerajaan <i>Government</i>			Persendirian <i>Private</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Pembinaan baru dan kerja membaikpulih <i>New construction and major renovation</i>	Kerja membaiki dan menyelenggara <i>Repairs and maintenance</i>	Pembinaan baru dan kerja membaikpulih <i>New construction and major renovation</i>	Kerja membaiki dan menyelenggara <i>Repairs and maintenance</i>	Pembinaan baru dan kerja membaikpulih <i>New construction and major renovation</i>	Kerja membaiki dan menyelenggara <i>Repairs and maintenance</i>	Pembinaan baru dan kerja membaikpulih <i>New construction and major renovation</i>	Kerja membaiki dan menyelenggara <i>Repairs and maintenance</i>
	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	203,190,144	186,732,657	16,457,486	36,615,202	6,844,967	150,117,455	9,612,519		
Bangunan kediaman <i>Residential buildings</i>	44,631,606	42,663,639	1,967,967	3,192,718	441,160	39,470,921	1,526,807		
Bangunan perindustrian <i>Industrial buildings</i>	18,343,286	17,212,977	1,130,309	1,539,417	463,473	15,673,560	666,836		
Pejabat dan bangunan perniagaan <i>Office and commercial buildings</i>	19,760,667	18,376,456	1,384,211	2,889,784	550,985	15,486,671	833,226		
Sekolah dan bangunan pelajaran lain <i>Schools and other educational buildings</i>	2,651,829	2,511,932	139,897	1,380,881	99,190	1,131,051	40,707		
Hospital dan bangunan lain untuk perkhidmatan kesihatan <i>Hospitals and other buildings for health services</i>	988,720	899,364	89,356	641,567	43,560	257,797	45,796		
Bangunan lain <i>Other buildings</i>	8,198,818	7,426,834	771,984	1,422,586	309,958	6,004,248	462,026		
Pembinaan jalan raya dan landasan kereta api <i>Construction of roads and railways</i>	27,729,203	24,733,867	2,995,335	16,696,213	2,369,229	8,037,655	626,106		
Pembinaan projek utiliti <i>Construction of utility projects</i>	12,502,624	11,416,492	1,086,132	3,310,773	539,033	8,105,719	547,100		
Pembinaan projek kejuruteraan awam lain <i>Construction of other civil engineering projects</i>	14,077,511	12,800,946	1,276,565	1,413,232	472,879	11,387,714	803,686		
Perobohan dan penyediaan tapak <i>Demolition and site preparation</i>	3,618,172	3,371,507	246,665	460,913	122,345	2,910,594	124,320		
Elektrik, pertukangan paip dan aktiviti pemasangan pembinaan lain <i>Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities</i>	31,758,954	28,428,281	3,330,673	2,401,812	900,642	26,026,469	2,430,032		
Penyiapan dan kemas bangunan <i>Building completion and finishing</i>	9,721,941	8,584,325	1,137,616	444,966	246,497	8,139,360	891,119		
Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas lain <i>Other specialized construction activities</i>	9,206,812	8,306,037	900,775	820,342	286,015	7,485,695	614,760		

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DATA SEKUNDER PUSAT MAKLUMAT HARTA TANAH NEGARA

*SECONDARY DATA
NATIONAL PROPERTY
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Jadual 1A: Penawaran unit kediaman di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 1A: Supply of residential units in Malaysia 2021 and 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Stok sedia ada / <i>Existing stock</i>				Penyiapan baru / <i>Completion</i>				Penawaran akan datang / <i>Incoming supply</i>				Mula / <i>Starts</i>				Penawaran dirancang / <i>Planned supply</i>				Penawaran baru dirancang / <i>New planned supply</i>			
	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%	2021	2022	Perubahan <i>Change</i>	%
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	515,083	535,937	4.0	-2.7	12,719	12,374	-2.7	-3.4	43,119	41,647	-3.4	25.0	64,117	57,674	-10.0	17,068	26,769	56.8						
W.P. Putrajaya	16,881	17,765	5.2	-82.5	2,450	428	-82.5	-36.2	4,788	3,055	-36.2	-100.0	36	3,252	8933.3	-	-	ND						
W.P. Labuan	12,803	13,174	2.9	2290.0	10	239	2290.0	-12.1	1,291	1,135	-12.1	-	75	5	-93.3	-	-	ND						
Selangor	1,625,686	1,657,709	2.0	42.5	13,853	19,741	42.5	-5.9	106,173	99,875	-5.9	-5.3	79,995	80,623	0.8	14,808	18,622	25.8						
Johor	875,166	894,510	2.2	14.1	8,307	9,479	14.1	-8.2	47,429	43,531	-8.2	27.0	67,818	60,968	-10.1	8,341	5,276	-36.7						
Pulau Pinang	537,596	547,272	1.8	-60.5	9,306	3,675	-60.5	5.1	29,631	31,139	5.1	69.9	25,346	15,542	-38.7	6,895	6,629	-3.9						
Perak	505,146	514,929	1.9	54.5	3,312	5,118	54.5	6.3	42,096	44,746	6.3	6.0	48,682	35,565	-26.9	7,859	9,001	14.5						
Negeri Sembilan	293,673	297,754	1.4	-5.1	3,752	3,562	-5.1	17.7	18,018	21,203	17.7	48.2	31,178	25,825	-17.2	3,485	1,762	-49.4						
Melaka	208,871	212,841	1.9	-55.1	4,945	2,222	-55.1	3.1	21,672	22,341	3.1	-12.2	13,555	14,968	10.4	4,998	7,516	50.4						
Kedah	343,461	346,127	0.8	-45.1	2,293	1,259	-45.1	12.6	17,394	19,589	12.6	-10.9	13,387	10,883	-18.7	3,608	1,259	-65.1						
Pahang	292,375	299,156	2.3	29.7	3,310	4,294	29.7	-10.3	17,704	15,884	-10.3	-10.0	34,333	33,035	-3.8	3,224	2,128	-34.0						
Terengganu	106,479	107,717	1.2	-56.6	1,417	615	-56.6	1.3	17,679	17,915	1.3	9.7	11,024	9,620	-12.7	1,037	865	-16.6						
Kelantan	86,927	88,914	2.3	-43.9	2,028	1,138	-43.9	0.2	11,191	11,215	0.2	-15.8	3,935	4,006	1.8	961	2,110	119.6						
Perlis	26,628	27,198	2.1	27.4	266	339	27.4	-19.0	1,575	1,275	-19.0	-19.9	2,275	1,594	-29.9	729	657	-9.9						
Sabah	231,424	235,195	1.6	20.1	3,129	3,758	20.1	-8.3	22,158	20,311	-8.3	157.8	21,788	26,871	23.3	312	593	90.1						
Sarawak	278,917	284,085	1.9	-29.4	5,296	3,740	-29.4	2.8	16,583	17,050	2.8	-11.0	5,752	7,524	30.8	4,260	5,924	39.1						
Malaysia	5,957,116	6,080,283	2.1	-5.8	76,393	71,981	-5.8	-1.6	418,501	411,911	-1.6	13.4	423,296	387,955	-8.3	77,585	89,111	14.9						

Stok sedia ada, penawaran akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and planned supply are available as at the end of the current year.

Inventori harta tanah bagi siap dibina dan mula dibina adalah jumlah di sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory for completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

* Transaksi tidak termasuk "plot kosong" dan "lain-lain" / Transactions exclude 'vacant plot' and others:
↳ Perolehan / Turnover = $\frac{\text{Transaksi} / \text{Transactions}}{\text{Stok sedia ada} + \text{Penawaran akan datang} + \text{Penawaran dirancang}}$ x 100%

Stok sedia ada + Penawaran akan datang + Penawaran dirancang
Existing stock + Incoming supply + Planned supply

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Tanah - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 2A: Penawaran unit kedai di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 2A: Supply of shop units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri <i>State</i>	Stok sedia ada <i>Existing stock</i>			Penyiapan baru <i>Completion</i>			Penawaran akan datang <i>Incoming supply</i>			Mula <i>Starts</i>			Penawaran dirancang <i>Planned supply</i>			Penawaran baru dirancang <i>New planned supply</i>		
	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>	2021	2022	% Perubahan <i>Change</i>
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	32,105	32,162	0.2	0	57	ND	1,623	1,072	-33.9	68	41	-39.7	1,439	1,534	6.6	29	254	775.9
W.P. Putrajaya	538	538	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	64	0	-100.0	0	0	ND
W.P. Labuan	1,003	1,019	1.6	0	30	ND	64	34	-46.9	0	0	ND	0	20	ND	0	20	ND
Selangor	109,986	110,574	0.5	487	588	20.7	5,953	5,467	-8.2	330	333	0.9	3,335	3,571	7.1	425	490	15.3
Johor	92,388	93,575	1.3	1,101	1,187	7.8	7,580	5,664	-25.3	755	631	-16.4	7,617	6,267	-17.7	139	926	566.2
Pulau Pinang	38,945	39,164	0.6	400	219	-45.3	1,029	978	-5.0	259	349	34.7	2,134	1,961	-8.1	349	285	-18.3
Perak	62,997	63,142	0.2	77	145	88.3	2,907	2,320	-20.2	76	168	121.1	3,706	3,316	-10.5	153	277	81.0
Negeri Sembilan	27,173	27,211	0.1	12	38	216.7	893	868	-2.8	21	75	257.1	2,672	2,342	-12.4	70	2	-97.1
Melaka	23,180	23,211	0.1	143	31	-78.3	1,273	1,235	-3.0	126	110	-12.7	1,135	1,258	10.8	48	135	181.3
Kedah	32,302	32,338	0.1	114	36	-68.4	1,072	1,096	2.2	368	114	-69.0	857	809	-5.6	128	94	-26.6
Pahang	25,757	25,865	0.4	204	108	-47.1	1,233	1,221	-1.0	41	227	453.7	3,386	3,447	1.8	80	158	97.5
Terengganu	8,501	8,640	1.6	113	139	23.0	1,080	956	-11.5	97	33	-66.0	740	706	-4.6	36	36	0.0
Kelantan	14,109	14,380	1.9	59	271	359.3	1,360	1,016	-25.3	115	38	-67.0	734	742	1.1	28	59	110.7
Perlis	5,718	5,798	1.4	62	80	29.0	335	293	-12.5	24	10	-58.3	810	779	-3.8	9	7	-22.2
Sabah	32,187	32,866	2.1	52	679	1205.8	2,429	1,996	-17.8	49	336	585.7	2,282	2,366	3.7	0	44	ND
Sarawak	36,979	37,371	1.1	345	392	13.6	1,622	1,222	-24.7	211	281	33.2	1,275	1,408	10.4	530	498	-6.0
Malaysia	543,868	547,854	0.7	3,169	4,000	26.2	30,453	25,438	-16.5	2,540	2,746	8.1	32,186	30,526	-5.2	2,024	3,285	62.3

Stok sedia ada, penawaran akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and planned supply are available as at the end of the current year.

Inventori harta tanah bagi siap dibina dan mula dibina adalah jumlah di sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory for completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

***Transaksi tidak termasuk kedai sebelum perang dan kedai 1 - 6^{1/2} tingkat / Transactions exclude pre-war shop and 1 - 6^{1/2} storey shop.**
: Perolehan / Turnover = $\frac{\text{Transaksi} / \text{Transactions}}{\text{Stok sedia ada} + \text{Penawaran akan datang} + \text{Penawaran dirancang}} \times 100\%$

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Tanah - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 3A: Penawaran dan penghunian kompleks perniagaan di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 3A: Supply and occupancy of shopping complex in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Stok sedia ada / Existing stock		Penyiapan baru Completion		Penghunian Occupancy		Kadar penghunian Occupancy rate		Perbezaan ambilan tahunan Annual take-up difference		Ruang tersedia untuk penghunian Space available for occupancy		Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply		Mula Starts		Penawaran dirancang Planned supply	
	meter persegi / square meter																	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	3,397,193	3,250,139	278,702	9,290	2,709,996	2,686,727	79.8%	82.7%	143,377	(23,269)	687,197	563,412	393,540	481,797	-	60,386	187,117	196,691
Selangor	3,729,665	3,959,058	47,375	177,092	3,008,199	3,069,598	80.7%	77.5%	43,443	61,399	721,466	889,460	513,937	331,202	-	-	-	-
W.P. Putrajaya	86,017	86,017	-	-	75,684	70,884	88.0%	82.4%	5,996	(4,800)	10,333	15,133	-	29,277	-	-	-	-
Johor	2,442,257	2,456,467	7,432	-	1,781,800	1,691,273	73.0%	68.8%	(68,180)	(90,527)	660,457	765,194	43,479	3,716	-	-	-	-
Pulau Pinang	1,863,714	1,844,184	-	32,500	1,321,907	1,338,480	70.9%	72.6%	(11,298)	16,573	541,807	505,704	223,052	190,552	27,352	-	96,421	96,421
Perak	991,062	1,095,112	38,701	15,437	823,890	834,312	83.1%	76.2%	14,201	10,422	167,172	260,800	120,437	24,373	-	7,654	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	605,456	605,456	8,106	-	404,587	403,475	66.8%	66.6%	6,825	(1,112)	200,869	201,981	5,534	8,155	5,534	2,621	-	-
Melaka	635,388	635,388	-	-	405,243	388,601	63.8%	61.2%	3,058	(16,642)	230,145	246,787	128,465	57,245	-	-	-	-
Kedah	582,356	596,952	-	6,965	438,049	423,549	75.2%	71.0%	3,332	(14,500)	144,307	173,403	-	-	-	-	15,045	15,045
Pahang	448,799	450,826	21,101	-	311,302	324,113	69.4%	71.9%	(5,610)	12,811	137,497	126,713	-	9,894	-	9,894	25,267	15,373
Terengganu	203,379	204,564	-	-	157,599	162,129	77.5%	79.3%	11,450	4,530	45,780	42,435	126,520	126,520	-	-	-	-
Kelantan	381,280	403,475	-	22,195	301,668	330,379	79.1%	81.9%	(8,867)	28,711	79,612	73,096	69,168	-	-	-	-	-
Perlis	56,421	56,421	-	-	51,905	47,046	92.0%	83.4%	(3,967)	(4,859)	4,516	9,375	12,145	38,527	-	26,382	22,544	-
Sabah	745,796	751,388	-	-	550,639	568,714	73.8%	75.7%	(52,929)	18,075	195,157	182,674	35,743	35,743	-	-	23,509	23,509
W.P. Labuan	28,614	28,614	-	-	27,392	27,555	95.7%	96.3%	(496)	163	1,222	1,059	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarawak	1,084,338	1,084,338	36,860	-	823,598	834,349	76.0%	76.9%	56,677	10,751	260,740	249,989	41,676	41,676	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	17,281,735	17,508,399	438,277	263,479	13,193,458	13,201,184	76.3%	75.4%	137,012	7,726	4,088,277	4,307,215	1,713,696	1,378,677	32,886	106,937	369,903	347,039

Stok sedia ada, bekalan akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the end of the current year.

Inventori harta tanah dalam harta telah siap dan baru mula adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory in the completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta Tanah - NAPIC
Source: PropertyStock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 4A: Penawaran dan penghunian pejabat binaan khas di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 4A: Supply and occupancy of purpose-built office in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Jumlah ruang Total space		Penyiapan baru Completion		Penghunian Occupancy		Kadar penghunian Occupancy rate		Perbezaan ambilan tahunan Annual take-up difference		Ruang tersedia untuk penghunian Space available for occupancy		Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply		Mula Starts		Penawaran dirancang Planned supply	
	meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter		meter persegi / square meter	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,817,650	9,813,927	580,987	293,814	7,199,049	7,237,348	73.3%	73.7%	5,603	38,299	2,618,601	2,576,579	985,662	978,869	0	283,250	136,268	790,806
Selangor	4,282,121	4,547,884	46,078	29,154	2,945,335	3,134,983	68.8%	68.9%	55,018	189,648	1,336,786	1,412,901	91,369	60,243	0	0	10,276	10,276
W.P. Putrajaya	2,540,853	2,540,853	15,600	0	2,301,282	2,325,662	90.6%	91.5%	26,168	24,380	239,571	215,191	59,940	59,940	0	0	31,545	31,545
Johor	1,374,661	1,394,909	30,149	32,500	997,303	978,822	72.5%	70.2%	28,430	-18,481	377,358	416,087	229,933	197,433	0	0	33,817	33,817
Pulau Pinang	1,110,561	1,075,427	0	0	948,202	922,088	85.4%	85.7%	12,259	-26,114	162,359	153,339	56,486	56,486	0	0	0	44,408
Perak	646,045	652,685	10,268	2,738	594,295	600,455	92.0%	92.0%	-782	6,160	51,750	52,230	25,912	23,174	0	0	0	0
Negeri Sembilan	342,435	342,435	2,786	0	312,042	311,253	91.1%	90.9%	1,181	-789	30,393	31,182	8,831	10,437	0	1,606	0	0
Melaka	411,050	416,781	0	0	341,303	352,274	83.0%	84.5%	0	10,971	69,747	64,507	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kedah	432,312	432,028	0	0	395,206	389,885	91.4%	90.2%	4,036	-5,321	37,106	42,143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pahang	421,719	421,719	0	0	371,824	371,119	88.2%	88.0%	-3,948	-705	49,895	50,600	36,375	36,375	0	0	4,911	4,911
Terengganu	360,738	427,243	0	63,767	347,818	413,913	96.4%	96.9%	3,056	66,095	12,920	13,330	63,767	9,704	0	9,704	31,760	31,760
Kelantan	391,077	391,077	0	0	365,534	368,602	93.5%	94.3%	-5,112	3,068	25,543	22,475	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perlis	131,038	131,038	0	0	129,688	126,590	99.0%	96.6%	-1,350	-3,098	1,350	4,448	25,085	25,085	0	0	0	0
Sabah	822,600	826,013	0	0	711,309	725,537	86.5%	87.8%	-10,904	14,228	111,291	100,476	6,963	14,744	0	0	37,498	37,498
W.P. Labuan	67,051	67,051	0	0	60,680	62,210	90.5%	92.8%	1,199	1,530	6,371	4,841	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarawak	818,073	820,737	0	0	741,150	748,280	90.6%	91.2%	57,016	7,130	76,923	72,457	56,952	56,952	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	23,969,984	24,301,807	685,868	421,973	18,762,020	19,069,021	78.3%	78.5%	171,870	307,001	5,207,964	5,232,786	1,647,275	1,529,442	0	294,560	286,075	985,021

Stok sedia ada, bekalan akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the end of the current year

Inventori harta tanah dalam harta telah siap dan baru mula adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan
Property inventory in the completions and starts are accumulated over the current year

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harta - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 5A: Penawaran unit industri di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 5A: Supply of industrial units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Stok sedia ada Existing stock			Penyiapan baru Completion			Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply			Mula Starts			Penawaran dirancang Planned supply			Penawaran baru dirancang New planned supply		
	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change
W.P.Kuala Lumpur	5,138	5,138	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	37	37	0.0	0	0	ND
W.P. Putrajaya	48	48	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
W.P. Labuan	641	641	0.0	0	0	ND	8	8	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Selangor	41,339	41,642	0.7	205	201	-2.0	1,286	1,578	22.7	141	263	86.5	1,683	1,768	5.1	259	342	32.0
Johor	18,525	18,718	1.0	10	58	480.0	927	728	-21.5	131	56	-57.3	817	818	0.1	190	16	-91.6
Pulau Pinang	9,606	9,714	1.1	11	122	1,009.1	193	99	-48.7	42	10	-76.2	148	138	-6.8	22	0	-100.0
Perak	8,471	8,482	0.1	0	11	ND	118	107	-9.3	3	0	-100.0	315	338	7.3	4	23	475.0
Negeri Sembilan	5,556	5,574	0.3	28	16	-42.9	77	170	120.8	2	109	5,350.0	707	596	-15.7	0	0	ND
Melaka	7,158	7,184	0.4	0	0	ND	829	803	-3.1	30	0	-100.0	1,783	1,783	0.0	0	0	ND
Kedah	3,869	3,869	0.0	11	0	-100.0	69	69	0.0	43	0	-100.0	307	347	13.0	43	40	-7.0
Pahang	3,584	3,647	1.8	6	12	100.0	102	49	-52.0	0	0	ND	229	224	-2.2	5	5	0.0
Terengganu	866	866	0.0	0	0	ND	83	83	0.0	7	0	-100.0	66	66	0.0	0	0	ND
Kelantan	617	630	2.1	0	13	ND	18	5	-72.2	1	0	-100	31	44	41.9	1	13	1,200.0
Perlis	296	296	0.0	0	0	ND	30	30	0.0	1	0	-100.0	140	140	0.0	0	0	ND
Sabah	6,237	6,317	1.3	25	16	-36.0	276	224	-18.8	0	20	ND	277	265	-4.3	0	8	ND
Sarawak	7,337	7,467	1.8	0	140	ND	300	252	-16.0	74	79	6.8	161	136	-15.5	161	21	-87.0
Malaysia	119,288	120,233	0.8	296	589	99.0	4,316	4,205	-2.6	475	537	13.1	6,701	6,700	0.0	685	468	-31.7

Sumber: Laporan Stok Pasaran Harta - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Stok sedia ada, penawaran akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the current year.

Inventori harta tanah bagi siap dibina dan baru mula dibina adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory for completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

*Transaksi tidak termasuk "plot kosong" dan "lain-lain" / Transactions exclude 'vacant plot' and 'other'.

¹ Perolehan / Turnover =
$$\frac{\text{Transaksi} / \text{Transactions}}{\text{Stok sedia ada} + \text{Penawaran akan datang} + \text{Penawaran dirancang}} \times 100\%$$

Existing stock + Incoming supply + Planned supply

Jadual 6A: Penawaran unit SOHO di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 6A: Supply of SOHO units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Stok sedia ada Existing stock			Penyiapan baru Completion			Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply			Mula Starts			Penawaran dirancang Planned supply			Penawaran baru dirancang New planned supply		
	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	6,390	7,418	16.1	723	1,028	42.2	7,532	5,726	-24.0	0	0	ND	4,375	4,266	-2.5	661	1,367	106.8
W.P. Putrajaya	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
W.P. Labuan	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Selangor	36,141	40,122	11.0	502	3,981	693.0	18,046	16,040	-11.1	1,690	0	-100.0	7,943	7,463	-6.0	0	0	ND
Johor	2,614	2,843	0.0	0	0	ND	966	966	0.0	0	0	ND	3,316	3,316	0.0	0	0	ND
Pulau Pinang	577	3,627	38.8	227	1,013	346.3	3,647	2,459	-32.6	0	0	ND	626	626	0.0	0	577	ND
Perak	104	577	0.0	0	0	ND	654	654	0.0	0	0	ND	3,628	2,737	-24.6	0	0	ND
Negeri Sembilan	0	104	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Melaka	64	0	ND	0	0	ND	352	352	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Kedah	0	64	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Pahang	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Terengganu	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	53	53	ND	0	0	ND
Kelantan	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Perlis	467	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Sabah	0	467	0.0	127	0	-100.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Sarawak		405	0.0	148	0	-100.0	72	72	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Malaysia	49,605	55,627	12.1	1,727	6,022	248.7	31,269	26,269	-16.0	1,690	0	-100.0	19,941	18,461	-7.4	661	1,944	194.1

Stok sedia ada, penawaran akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the current year.

Inventori harta tanah bagi siap dibina dan baru mula dibina adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory for completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

*Transaksi tidak termasuk "plot kosong" dan "lain-lain" / Transactions exclude 'vacant plot' and 'other'.

¹ Perolehan / Turnover =
$$\frac{\text{Transaksi} / \text{Transactions}}{\frac{\text{Stok sedia ada} + \text{Penawaran akan datang} + \text{Penawaran dirancang}}{\text{Existing stock} + \text{Incoming supply} + \text{Planned supply}}} \times 100\%$$

Sumber: Laporan Stok Pasaran Harta - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 7A: Penawaran unit pangsapuri khidmat di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 7A: Supply of service apartment units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Stok sedia ada Existing stock			Penyiapan baru Completion			Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply			Mula Starts			Penawaran dirancang Planned supply			Penawaran baru dirancang New planned supply		
	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change	2021	2022	Perubahan Change
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	86,960	100,249	15.3	5,665	13,289	1,343.6	66,722	53,475	-4.9	25,808	6,641	-74.3	61,582	48,215	-21.7	6,778	6,020	-11.2
W.P. Putrajaya	746	746	0.0	0	0	ND	781	781	0.0	0	0	ND	186	0	-100.0	0	0	ND
W.P. Labuan	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Selangor	85,553	94,333	10.3	4,328	8,780	102.9	54,596	54,743	0.3	6,477	7,590	17.2	21,079	21,377	1.4	3,281	4,345	32.5
Johor	86,025	86,257	0.3	1,120	232	-79.3	21,666	18,913	-12.7	1,953	1,568	-19.7	54,760	53,717	-1.9	1,472	0	-100.0
Pulau Pinang	6,614	7,372	11.5	246	758	208.1	3,100	5,114	65.0	1,004	2,994	198.2	8,698	6,438	-26.0	418	2,397	473.4
Perak	1,314	1,314	0.0	0	0	ND	404	428	5.9	0	24	ND	1,240	985	-20.6	0	310	ND
Negeri Sembilan	11,285	11,285	0.0	0	0	ND	4,877	5,129	5.2	980	252	-74.3	712	1,006	41.3	0	0	ND
Melaka	6,363	6,363	0.0	722	0	-100.0	5,926	5,805	-2.0	130	240	84.6	3,643	4,126	13.3	442	0	-100.0
Kedah	637	637	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Pahang	6,398	6,398	0.0	0	0	ND	0	212	ND	0	212	ND	4,746	6,152	29.6	243	648	166.7
Terengganu	132	132	0.0	132	0	-100.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	132	132	0.0	0	0	ND
Kelantan	858	858	0.0	0	0	ND	480	0	-100.0	0	0	ND	418	1,358	224.9	0	668	ND
Perlis	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Sabah	1,215	1,913	57.4	0	698	ND	2,725	2,917	7.0	0	981	ND	1,201	2,378	98.0	0	0	ND
Sarawak	1,105	1,295	17.2	0	190	ND	729	966	32.5	527	237	-62.2	119	119	0.0	186	0	-100.0
Malaysia	295,205	319,152	8.1	12,213	23,947	96.1	162,006	158,486	-2.2	36,979	20,739	-43.9	158,516	146,003	-7.9	12,820	14,391	12.3

Stok sedia ada, penawaran akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan.
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the current year.

Inventori harta tanah bagi siap dibina dan baru mula dibina adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan.
Property inventory for completions and starts are accumulated over the current year.

*Transaksi tidak termasuk "plot kosong" dan "lain-lain" / Transactions exclude 'vacant plot' and 'other'.

¹ Perolehan / Turnover =
$$\frac{\text{Transaksi} / \text{Transactions}}{\text{Stok sedia ada} + \text{Penawaran akan datang} + \text{Penawaran dirancang}} \times 100\%$$

Existing stock + Incoming supply + Planned supply

Sumber: Laporan Stok Pasaran Harta - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Jadual 8A: Bilangan Bilik Hotel, 2021 dan 2022
Table 8A: Number of Hotel Rooms, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Stok sedia ada Existing stock			Penyiapan baru Completion			Penawaran akan datang Incoming supply			Mula Starts			Penawaran dirancang Planned supply		
	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	40,897	45,576	11.4	0	157	ND	8,396	3,112	-62.9	0	250	ND	4,417	4,308	-2.5
W.P. Putrajaya	1,769	1,769	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
W.P. Labuan	1,697	1,697	0.0	0	0	ND	264	80	-69.7	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Selangor	23,002	24,201	5.2	0	0	ND	2,254	878	-61.0	111	0	-100.0	564	200	-64.5
Johor	31,066	31,791	2.3	0	0	ND	2,822	2,450	-13.2	0	353	ND	3,754	3,401	-9.4
Pulau Pinang	22,406	23,185	3.5	0	948	ND	6,005	4,106	-31.6	874	37	-95.8	2,432	2,617	7.6
Perak	16,338	16,451	0.7	25	0	-100.0	865	685	-20.8	0	54	ND	909	835	-8.1
Negeri Sembilan	9,396	9,542	1.6	0	0	ND	1,588	1,546	-2.6	0	0	ND	358	358	0.0
Melaka	17,031	18,055	6.0	0	0	ND	1,456	432	-70.3	0	0	ND	1,558	1,558	0.0
Kedah	13,154	13,251	0.7	0	0	ND	756	539	-28.7	0	0	ND	252	252	0.0
Pahang	25,527	25,601	0.3	152	0	-100.0	70	0	-100.0	0	0	ND	696	696	0.0
Terengganu	10,718	10,809	0.8	0	0	ND	767	640	-16.6	0	0	ND	752	752	0.0
Kelantan	4,360	4,360	0.0	0	0	ND	144	144	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Pertis	1,245	1,245	0.0	0	0	ND	120	120	0.0	0	0	ND	120	120	0.0
Sabah	22,799	23,402	2.6	0	236	ND	1,975	2,869	45.3	0	807	ND	3,692	3,016	-18.3
Sarawak	20,114	20,387	1.4	160	0	-100.0	318	318	0.0	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
Malaysia	261,519	271,322	3.7	337	1,341	297.9	27,800	17,919	-35.5	985	1,501	52.4	19,504	18,113	-7.1

Sumber: Laporan Stok Harga - NAPIC
Source: Property Stock Report - NAPIC

Stok sedia ada, bekalan akan datang dan dalam perancangan sebagaimana diperolehi pada hujung tahun berkenaan
The existing stock, incoming supply and the planned supply are available as at the end of the current year

Inventori harta tanah dalam harta telah siap dan baru mula adalah jumlah sepanjang tahun berkenaan
Property inventory in the completions and starts are accumulated over the current year

Jadual 9A: Bilangan dan prestasi jualan pelancaran baru dan bilangan dan nilai unit kediaman yang tidak terjual di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 9A: Number and sales performance of new launches and number and value of unsold residential units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State		Pelancaran baru Newly launched			Siap dibina Completed		Dalam pembinaan Under construction		Belum dibina Not constructed	
		2021	2022		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	43,860	54,118	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	156,283	153,227	180,950	166,127	36,699	20,632
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	17,237	19,497	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	36,863	27,746	70,231	57,649	21,960	11,053
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	39.3	36.0	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	22,790	18,414	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	5,029	10,324	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	27,334	23,902	27,540	31,484	13,946	9,133
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	725	4,870	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	3,908	3,429	7,737	10,120	7,906	3,700
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	14.4	47.2	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	3,166	3,149	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Putrajaya	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	0	547	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	532	1,142	1,222	-	-	28
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	0	3	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	230	231	826	-	-	25
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	0.00	0.5	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	439	165	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Labuan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	0	0	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	80	80	56	56	-	-
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	0	0	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	65	47	37	37	-	-
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	0.00	0.00	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	21	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selangor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	9,827	11,176	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	21,260	20,522	35,610	24,504	6,226	2,700
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	5,302	3,006	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	6,095	3,698	13,935	7,160	2,885	1,598
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	54.0	26.9	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	5,281	3,359	NA	NA	NA	NA
Johor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	5,513	7,718	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	25,217	26,256	22,080	18,146	1,344	1,000
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	2,714	3,287	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	6,089	5,258	9,523	5,071	1,105	724
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	49.2	42.6	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	4,715	4,327	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pulau Pinang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,338	4,442	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	25,987	22,287	15,153	14,698	1,263	128
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	1,523	1,437	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	5,493	3,593	5,170	4,969	877	113
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	65.1	32.4	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	3,555	2,742	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	5,239	6,052	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	14,115	17,714	27,482	24,079	2,817	1,513
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	1,352	2,121	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	2,748	2,312	9,766	9,338	2,238	1,151
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	25.8	35.0	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	920	776	NA	NA	NA	NA
Negeri Sembilan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	4,273	2,451	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	6,771	7,503	8,738	12,157	2,100	790
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	1,616	885	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	1,401	886	3,492	3,339	914	272
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	37.8	36.1	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	698	486	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melaka	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	3,150	2,241	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,699	3,874	6,637	7,754	1,331	1,043
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	1,315	786	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	607	697	2,883	2,578	951	411
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	41.7	35.1	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	234	246	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kedah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	448	612	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	5,556	3,052	6,148	5,077	338	7
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	274	286	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	2,569	1,174	2,250	2,104	256	6
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	61.2	46.7	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	733	414	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pahang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,794	3,153	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	5,311	5,805	6,665	4,384	2,935	1,746
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	1,110	1,226	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	1,286	1,044	2,188	1,983	1,839	1,119
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	39.7	38.9	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	558	430	NA	NA	NA	NA
Terengganu	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	373	399	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,289	1,542	802	1,209	20	23
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	132	136	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	587	442	535	682	7	23
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	35.4	34.1	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	230	160	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kelantan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	562	692	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,462	1,353	4,055	3,340	1,166	1,130
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	85	214	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	613	389	3,068	2,606	950	877
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	15.1	30.9	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	224	165	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perlis	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	443	155	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	123	41	257	361	186	-
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	143	73	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	67	29	161	236	148	-
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	32.3	47.1	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	13	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sabah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,622	2,784	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	8,533	10,000	10,352	11,601	2,199	645
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	352	712	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	2,933	2,718	4,984	4,234	1,382	474
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	21.7	25.6	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	1,121	1,174	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarawak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,249	1,372	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	10,014	8,154	8,153	7,277	828	746
	Unit dijual / Unit sold	594	455	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	2,172	1,799	3,676	3,192	502	560
	Prestasi jualan / Sales performance	26.4	33.2	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	881	802	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sumber: Laporan Status Pasaran Harta, NAPIC
Source: Property Market Status Report, NAPIC

Jadual 10A: Bilangan unit kedai yang tidak terjual di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

Table 10A: Number of unsold shop units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State		Siap dibina Completed		Dalam pembinaan Under construction		Belum dibina Not constructed	
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
MALAYSIA	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	18,064	18,167	6,126	4,876	442	449
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	6,612	6,720	3,899	2,777	401	365
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	5778.24	5841.83	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	284	272	121	121	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	66	82	45	51	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	41.62	50.02	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Putrajaya	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	74	74	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	17	17	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	60.65	60.65	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Labuan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	0	0	16	16	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	0	0	9	9	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selangor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,560	1,310	785	967	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	566	404	446	510	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	553.99	476.68	NA	NA	NA	NA
Johor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	3,947	4,825	2,428	1,836	0	29
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	1,578	1,731	1,476	1,005	0	13
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	1571.10	1674.77	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pulau Pinang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,145	951	16	52	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	278	143	7	45	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	166.25	91.58	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,336	1,438	481	199	30	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	706	707	350	125	29	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	339.04	336.98	NA	NA	NA	NA
Negeri Sembilan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,227	1,319	94	33	43	59
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	464	455	55	7	30	35
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	289.39	293.57	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melaka	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	401	545	37	102	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	174	277	22	50	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	127.84	214.72	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kedah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	861	854	143	275	31	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	319	314	118	182	21	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	235.27	213.15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pahang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,345	1,149	233	77	275	331
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	619	552	157	40	267	287
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	523.77	397.46	NA	NA	NA	NA
Terengganu	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	397	390	64	23	23	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	195	180	34	14	14	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	159.78	143.41	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kelantan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	517	599	411	27	22	30
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	205	246	289	24	22	30
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	124.67	141.49	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perlis	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	168	145	77	40	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	78	64	64	34	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	43.01	40.54	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sabah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,895	1,877	818	587	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	602	661	565	379	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	434.47	512.94	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarawak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	1,907	2,419	402	521	18	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	745	887	262	302	18	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	1107.38	1193.87	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sumber: Laporan Status Pasaran Harta, NAPIC
Source: Property Market Status Report, NAPIC

Jadual 11A: Bilangan unit perindustrian yang tidak terjual di Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022
Table 11A: Number of unsold industrial units in Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State		Siap dibina Completed		Dalam pembinaan Under construction		Belum dibina Not constructed	
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Malaysia	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	2,633	2,188	991	867	22	86
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	1,130	880	654	450	22	51
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	1,584	1,146	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Putrajaya	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
W.P. Labuan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selangor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	160	117	118	118	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	50	45	56	42	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	156	106	NA	NA	NA	NA
Johor	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	958	708	290	232	0	12
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	352	205	174	124	0	10
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	721	471	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pulau Pinang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	214	182	0	12	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	101	85	0	11	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	225	196	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	91	103	59	41	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	46	54	51	36	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	38	43	NA	NA	NA	NA
Negeri Sembilan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	113	80	65	65	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	66	54	51	49	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	56	43	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melaka	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	88	88	0	44	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	19	17	0	9	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	16	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kedah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	-	-	43	43	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	-	-	41	20	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pahang	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	123	122	54	32	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	73	78	38	15	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	41	48	NA	NA	NA	NA
Terengganu	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	29	29	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	15	14	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kelantan	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	-	-	26	26	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	-	-	26	26	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perlis	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	44	44	0	0	0	0
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	31	10	0	0	0	0
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	15	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sabah	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	151	89	52	52	22	22
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	57	21	44	44	22	22
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	95	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sarawak	Unit dilancar / Unit launched	662	626	284	202	0	52
	Unit tidak terjual / Unsold units	320	297	173	74	0	19
	Nilai (RM Juta) / Value (RM Million)	216	197	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sumber: Laporan Status Pasaran Harta, NAPIC
Source: Property Market Status Report, NAPIC

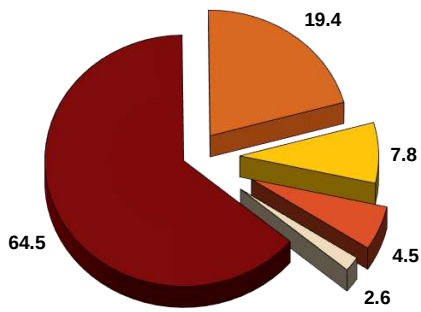
Jadual 12A: Indeks harga rumah (2000=100) mengikut jenis rumah dan mengikut negeri, 2021 dan 2022
Table 12A: The housing price index (2000=100) by type of houses and by region, 2021 and 2022

Negeri State	Semua rumah All houses			Teres Terraced			Bertingkat tinggi High-rise			Sesebuah Detached			Berkembar Semi-detached		
	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change	2021	2022	% Perubahan Change
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	190.9	192.7	0.9	230.6	238.0	3.2	205.6	217.0	5.6	131.8	110.9	-15.8	163.0	162.0	-0.6
Selangor	206.4	214.5	3.9	226.4	236.3	4.4	188.4	198.4	5.3	180.5	177.7	-1.5	163.1	170.1	4.3
Johor	241.9	248.8	2.9	281.5	291.2	3.5	221.2	211.1	-4.5	217.9	221.2	1.5	148.9	153.5	3.1
Pulau Pinang	193.5	200.3	3.5	174.5	183.8	5.4	196.3	202.6	3.2	235.1	253.5	7.8	224.1	220.1	-1.8
Negeri Sembilan	205.6	220.2	7.1	225.0	245.5	9.1	147.5	151.1	2.5	154.5	160.0	3.5	237.8	247.7	4.2
Perak	213.8	222.6	4.1	221.1	228.3	3.3				196.9	211.5	7.5	199.6	209.4	4.9
Melaka	191.4	202.3	5.7	198.2	211.9	6.9	184.2	181.2	-1.6	176.0	196.0	11.4	182.2	189.3	3.9
Kedah	197.4	211.5	7.1	193.5	206.9	6.9				185.6	200.2	7.9	206.7	221.8	7.3
Pahang	181.9	194.5	6.9	188.5	200.7	6.5				157.0	167.1	6.4	180.8	197.4	9.2
Terengganu	176.3	182.8	3.7	192.6	199.1	3.3				169.8	178.0	4.8	169.7	173.9	2.5
Kelantan	201.0	217.8	8.3	179.4	189.9	5.9				236.9	264.8	11.8	154.4	155.2	0.5
Perlis	195.1	205.5	5.3	207.6	219.3	5.6							172.0	179.7	4.4
Sabah	183.3	191.9	4.7	180.5	191.1	5.9	194.4	197.6	1.7	165.0	177.8	7.8	182.6	192.3	5.3
Sarawak	190.2	197.4	3.7	195.1	202.8	4.0				181.8	188.9	3.9	188.9	195.5	3.5
Malaysia	202.7	209.8	3.5	223.0	232.8	4.4	197.4	206.1	4.4	167.7	164.3	-2.0	178.1	183.7	3.1

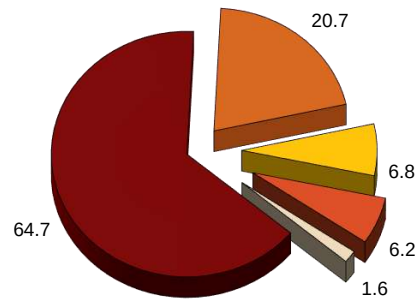
Sumber: Indeks Harga Rumah Malaysia, NAPIC
Source: The Malaysian House Price Index, NAPIC

Carta 1A: Jumlah dan peratus pecahan pindah milik harta mengikut subsektor, 2019 - 2022

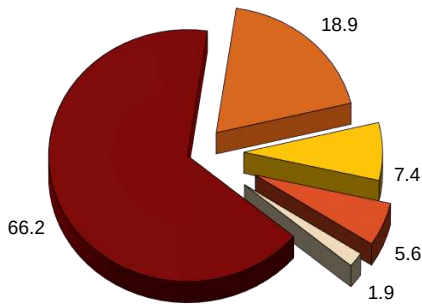
Chart 1A: Total and percentage share of properties transacted by sub-sector, 2019 - 2022



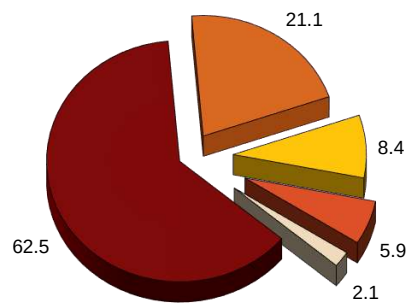
2019 **Jumlah / Total: 328,647**



2020 **Jumlah / Total: 295,968**



2021 **Jumlah / Total: 300,497**



2022 **Jumlah / Total: 389,107**

		Bilangan harta/ Number of properties				% Pecahan/ Share			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kediaman/ Residential		209,295	191,354	198,812	243,190	63.7	64.7	66.2	62.5
Pertanian/ Agriculture		68,665	61,326	56,730	82,040	20.9	20.7	18.9	21.1
Perdagangan/ Commercial		25,654	20,255	22,428	32,809	7.8	6.8	7.4	8.4
Pembangunan dan lain-lain/ Development and others		18,772	18,275	16,932	22,986	5.7	6.2	5.6	5.9
Perindustrian/ Industrial		6,261	4,758	5,595	8,082	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1
Jumlah/ Total		328,647	295,968	300,497	389,107	100	100	100	100

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES



BAHAGIAN

PART **4**

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1. Skop dan Liputan

Penerbitan ini menggunakan data daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022). Banci mengumpul maklumat daripada pertubuhan berdaftar dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Klasifikasi industri merujuk kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang selaras dengan International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations. Liputan bagi keseluruhan sektor merangkumi 1,200 kategori industri seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Jadual 1**.

Jadual 1 : Bilangan industri mengikut sektor

Sektor	Bilangan Industri
Pertanian*	142
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	56
Pembuatan	259
Pembinaan	72
Perkhidmatan	645
Jumlah	1,174

Nota: (*) Usahawan dalam sektor Pertanian yang hanya berdaftar dengan agensi-agensi kerajaan yang berkaitan bagi maksud menerima bantuan **TIDAK** diliputi kecuali pengusaha kelapa sawit.

Keseluruhan liputan banci bagi sektor Pembinaan terdiri daripada 72 industri di peringkat 5-digit. Industri ini dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. Senarai lengkap industri yang diliputi ditunjukkan di Lampiran Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

2. Sumber Rangka Statistik

Rangka statistik bagi survei ini adalah daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register* (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/ perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar Syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROS) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan banci yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada agensi lain. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada SSM.

Selain itu, DOSM juga bekerjasama untuk mendapatkan maklumat terkini daripada agensi lain seperti Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN), Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dan badan professional. Rangka dikemaskini dengan mengambil kira pertubuhan baharu dan merekodkan perubahan status yang berlaku terhadap pertubuhan tersebut seperti tutup, tidak beroperasi, perubahan jenis aktiviti dan lokasi perniagaan/ alamat pos untuk memastikan maklumat yang terdapat dalam rangka adalah yang terkini.

3. Jenis Aktiviti Perniagaan

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

4. Konsep dan Definisi

Konsep dan definisi yang digunakan selari dengan *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations Statistical Division*. Takrif Pembinaan yang digunakan dalam survei ini adalah selaras dengan MSIC 2008 Ver. 1.0.

4.1 Takrifan Pembinaan:

Pembinaan ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya.

5. Tahun Banci

Merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan banci dijalankan.

6. Tahun Rujukan

Tahun rujukan bagi penerbitan ini adalah tahun takwim 2022. Pertubuhan yang mempunyai tahun kewangan yang berbeza daripada tahun takwim diminta menyediakan laporan mengikut tahun perakaunan atau kewangan yang meliputi sekurang-kurangnya enam (6) bulan dalam tahun rujukan.

7. Kaedah Pengumpulan

Bancian ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data seperti berikut:

7.1 Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-BE

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.

7.2 Kaedah kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks dan telefon

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu. Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada DOSM.

7.3 Kaedah kutipan data secara bersemuka

Kerja luar operasi di lapangan dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas daripada pertubuhan yang belum memberi jawapan dari kedua-dua kaedah di atas dan kaedah ini menyasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. Unit Pelapor

Unit pelapor bagi Banci Ekonomi 2023 adalah pertubuhan. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis subsektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

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

9. Taraf Sah

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

9.1 Hak milik perseorangan

Merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

9.2 Perkongsian

Merujuk kepada sekumpulan individu yang telah bersetuju mengikat kontrak dan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Perniagaan tersebut diuruskan oleh kesemua mereka atau salah seorang daripada mereka yang bertindak mewakili semua pihak. Perkongsian perniagaan ini hendaklah mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya dua orang ahli dan tidak melebihi had maksimum dua puluh orang.

9.3 Perkongsian liabiliti terhad

Merujuk kepada perniagaan entiti yang dikawal selia di bawah Akta Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad 2012. Ia memberi perlindungan liabiliti terhad kepada rakan-rakan kongsinya sama seperti liabiliti terhad yang dinikmati oleh pemegang saham sesebuah syarikat.

Ia juga memberi fleksibiliti peraturan perniagaan dalaman melalui pengaturan perkongsian yang serupa dengan sesebuah perkongsian konvensional.

9.4 Syarikat sendirian berhad

Merupakan syarikat persendirian yang ditubuhkan bagi tujuan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham dipegang secara tertutup oleh pemegang-pemegang saham yang mempunyai kawalan terhadap operasi syarikat;

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh 2 50 orang pemegang saham;
- iii. Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- iv. Pemegang saham yang memiliki 51 peratus atau lebih daripada jumlah saham syarikat berhak untuk mengawal syarikat tersebut. Saham syarikat boleh dijual beli tetapi tidak dilakukan di pasaran terbuka;
- v. Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain
- vi. Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa; dan
- vii. Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

9.5 Syarikat awam berhad

Syarikat awam berhad merupakan perniagaan yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad, oleh sekurang-kurangnya dua orang untuk menjalankan perniagaan dengan tujuan untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham syarikat awam berhad ini dipegang secara terbuka dan bagi sesebuah syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia, sahamnya boleh bertukar milik secara bebas;

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh pemegang saham dan tiada had bagi pemilik saham berkenaan;
- iii. Pengurusan dan kawalan syarikat adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah yang dilantik oleh pemegang saham; dan
- iv. Disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia.

9.6 Syarikat koperasi

Koperasi adalah organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk faedah bersama ahli dan didaftarkan di bawah Akta Koperasi 1993. Kumpulan wang yang ada adalah milik bersama untuk memenuhi keperluan ahli-ahlinya.

9.7 Perbadanan awam

Merupakan sebuah perbadanan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Khas Parlimen atau Dewan Perundangan Negeri.

9.8 Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan

Merujuk kepada syarikat tanpa saham yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terdiri daripada pertubuhan kebajikan, keagamaan, pendidikan, kesihatan, kebudayaan, rekreasi dan pertubuhan yang memberikan perkhidmatan sosial dan kemasyarakatan kepada isi rumah. Perkhidmatan diberikan secara percuma atau pada harga yang tidak melebihi kos perkhidmatan (subsidi). Sebarang keuntungan yang diperoleh dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenaan.

10. Struktur Hak Milik

Hak milik sesebuah pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut taraf residen pemilik/pemilik-pemilik modal berbayar yang terbesar (melebihi 50%) dan bukannya mengikut taraf kewarganegaraan mereka. Dalam kes di mana setiap pihak (Residen Malaysia dan Bukan Residen Malaysia) memegang bilangan saham yang sama banyak dalam perniagaan berkenaan, maka pertubuhan tersebut telah dikelaskan di bawah "Hak Milik Bersama".

Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di Malaysia untuk jangka masa sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun. Cawangan dan anak syarikat asing yang didaftarkan/ diperbadankan di Malaysia adalah dianggap sebagai Residen Malaysia.

Bukan Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di negara selain Malaysia. Cawangan dan anak syarikat milik Residen Malaysia di luar negara juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

11. Nilai Output Kasar

11.1 Nilai output kasar ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

- + Nilai kerja pembinaan yang dibuat pada tahun rujukan
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan: Bayaran diterima bagi kerja memproses yang dibuat untuk pertubuhan lain yang menggunakan bahan mereka sendiri
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan: Pendapatan daripada kerja membaiki dan menyelenggara jentera dan kelengkapan pertubuhan lain
- + Nilai jualan (daripada barang/ bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya)
- + Nilai daripada kerja perindustrian lain (cth. Pembuatan, Kuari dsb.) Sila nyatakan
- + Pendapatan output lain t.t.t.l. (cth. skrap, tenaga elektrik, produk sisa dsb.)
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan profesional (cth. perakaunan, pengurusan, kejuruteraan, guaman, penyelidikan dan pembangunan, dsb.)
- + Komisen dan brokeraj yang diterima
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Bangunan tempat kediaman
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Bangunan bukan tempat kediaman
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Alat pengangkutan
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Jentera dan kelengkapan
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Perabot dan pemasangan
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa: Lain-lain
- + Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais
- + Lain-lain pendapatan operasi
- Kos barang yang dijual (barang/ bahan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya)
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (dalaman)/ 100 x jumlah perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
- + Membuat/ membina sendiri: Jumlah
- + Stok awal: Lain-lain (selain bahan binaan)
- Stok akhir: Lain-lain (selain bahan binaan)

12. Nilai Input Perantaraan

Nilai input perantaraan ditakrifkan seperti berikut: Nilai bahan mentah dan bekalan yang digunakan

- + Kos bahan binaan yang digunakan pada tahun rujukan
- + Bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan

- + Alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat
- + Air yang dibeli
- + Tenaga elektrik yang dibeli
- + Bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas
- + Bayaran bagi kerja memproses yang dibuat oleh pihak lain yang menggunakan bahan yang dibekal oleh pertubuhan ini
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan semasa yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap pertubuhan ini : termasuk bangunan (pejabat, kilang, gudang dsb.), alat pengangkutan, jentera dan kelengkapan, perabot dan pemasangan, komputer
- + Pengangkutan barang (pengangkutan keluar)
- + Perbelanjaan perjalanan (termasuk perjalanan dalam dan luar negara, bil petrol/ diesel dan bayaran letak kereta sendiri)
- + Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
- + Bayaran guaman
- + Bayaran pengurusan
- + Perbelanjaan keraian
- + Bayaran pos (termasuk perkhidmatan kurier)
- + Bayaran bank
- + Premium insurans dibayar ke atas bangunan, jentera, alat pengangkutan dan barang
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Pengiklanan dan promosi
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan profesional lain (cth. bayaran perundingan arkitek, kejuruteraan, juruukur dsb.)
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi (cth. telefon, internet dsb.)
- + Lain-lain bayaran perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian
- + Bayaran sewa: Sewaan operasi (tidak termasuk bayaran bagi sewa tanah) dan lain lain
- + Bayaran royalti kepada: Organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
- + Lain-lain perbelanjaan operasi
- + Kos pekerjaan: Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah
- + Kos pekerjaan: Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan
- + Kos pekerjaan: Kos latihan kepada pekerja
- + Bayaran kepada pertubuhan lain yang membekalkan pekerja
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan

13. Nilai Ditambah

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan di antara output kasar dan input perantaraan. Ini hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

14. Pekerja

Bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja dikategorikan seperti berikut:

14.1 Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji

i. Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif

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

ii. Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji

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

14.2 Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)

Merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya enam jam sehari dan/ atau 20 hari sebulan. Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) telah dikategorikan berdasarkan Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 seperti berikut:

i. Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik meliputi:

a. Pengurus

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menggubal, menganalisa, merumus, mengarah dan memberi nasihat tentang dasar kerajaan, dan membuat, memansuhkan undang-undang, kaedah dan peraturan awam, dan mewakili serta bertindak bagi pihak kerajaan, dan memantau pentafsiran dan pelaksanaan dasar dan undang-undang kerajaan, atau menjalankan tugas yang seumpamanya bagi pihak pertubuhan berkepentingan khas, atau mengatur, memimpin, mengawal dan menyelaraskan dasar dan aktiviti perusahaan, organisasi, jabatan atau seksyen dalamnya; dan

b. Profesional

Merujuk kepada mereka yang bertanggung jawab untuk meningkatkan ilmu pengetahuan sedia ada, mengaplikasikan konsep dan teori saintifik atau artistik, mengajar tentang perkara tersebut dengan cara bersistematik, atau terlibat dalam apa-apa gabungan tiga aktiviti di atas.

ii. Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

Merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan tugas teknikal dan tugas yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan dan pengaplikasian konsep sains atau seni dan kaedah operasi, dan peraturan kerajaan atau perniagaan.

iii. Perkeranian, pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, kemahiran khas, operator mesin & loji dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan:

a. Pekerja sokongan perkeranian

Merujuk kepada mereka yang merekod, mengurus, menyimpan dan mendapatkan maklumat yang berkaitan, dan menjalankan tugas-tugas perkeranian berhubung dengan operasi pentadbiran, pengendalian wang, urusan perjalanan, permintaan maklumat dan janji temu;

b. Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menyediakan perkhidmatan peribadi berkaitan dengan perjalanan, pengemasan, katering, penjagaan diri, atau perlindungan dari kebakaran dan undang-undang yang berkaitan, atau menunjuk cara dan menjual barangan di kedai borong atau runcit dan pertubuhan seumpamanya termasuk di gerai dan pasar;

c. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

Merujuk kepada mereka yang mengaplikasikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus dalam bidang perlombongan dan pembinaan, penempatan logam, dan mendirikan stuktur logam; membuat, melaraskan, menyelenggara dan membaik pulih jentera, kelengkapan atau peralatan; menjalankan kerja pencetakan; dan mengeluarkan atau memproses barang makanan, tekstil atau kayu, logam dan barangan lain termasuk barang kraftangan; dan

d. Operator mesin & loji, dan pemasang

Merujuk kepada mereka yang mengendalikan dan mengawasi jentera dan kelengkapan perindustrian dan pertanian; memandu dan mengendalikan kereta api, kenderaan bermotor, jentera dan kelengkapan bergerak; atau memasang bahagian komponen produk mengikut spesifikasi dan prosedur yang ketat.

iv. Pekerja asas

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menjalankan tugas yang mudah, rutin dan tidak sistematik yang biasanya memerlukan penggunaan perkakas tangan atau dengan sokongan mesin yang mudah, dan memerlukan tenaga fizikal yang banyak.

14.3 Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)

Ia merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji yang bekerja kurang daripada enam jam sehari dan/ atau kurang daripada 20 hari sebulan.

15. Katogeri Kemahiran

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

15.1 Mahir

Pengurus, Profesional dan Juruteknik & profesional bersekelu;

15.2 Separuh mahir

Pekerja sokongan perkeranian; Pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan; Pekerja kemahiran pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan; Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan; Operator mesin & loji dan pemasangan; dan

15.3 Berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja asas.

16. Gaji & Upah

Semua pembayaran (gaji, upah, bonus, komisen, bayaran lebih masa dan elaun tunai termasuk belanja sara hidup, perumahan, kereta, makanan dan sebagainya) yang dibuat sepanjang tahun rujukan meliputi semua pekerja bergaji dalam setiap kategori pekerja yang diambil secara langsung termasuk jumlah bayaran yang dibuat adalah sebelum ditolak cukai pendapatan dan caruman pekerja kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)/ Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)/ Kumpulan wang simpanan lain/ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWAP). Caruman majikan kepada kumpulan wang yang di atas hendaklah dikecualikan.

17. Nilai Harta Tetap

Nilai harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baru atau terpakai, aset ketara atau aset tidak ketara yang digunakan secara berulang atau berterusan yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ini termasuk tanah, bangunan & struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer, jentera & kelengkapan, perabot & pemasangan dan harta lain. Harta lain meliputi aset biologi iaitu pokok/ tanaman (kecuali pokok balak yang bertujuan untuk pembalakan), ternakan dan perikanan akuakultur yang mengeluarkan hasil berulang kali dan mempunyai jangka hayat lebih daripada satu tahun.

Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir bagi tahun rujukan 2022 adalah berasaskan nilai buku bersih. Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai kos sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai harta tetap yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar.

18. Negeri Lokasi Projek

Merujuk kepada negeri di mana nilai kerja pembinaan adalah yang terbesar bagi tempoh banci. Sebagai contoh, sebuah unit pertubuhan didaftarkan di Selangor tetapi menjalankan kegiatan pembinaan di beberapa buah negeri seperti Johor, Pahang, Terengganu dan Selangor. Sekiranya nilai kerja pembinaan yang dijalankan di Terengganu adalah yang tertinggi pada tahun rujukan itu, maka negeri Terengganu menjadi negeri lokasi projek bagi pertubuhan tersebut, dan nilai keseluruhan nilai kerja pembinaan diperuntukkan kepada negeri lokasi projek berkenaan.

19. Nilai Kerja Pembinaan

Nilai kerja pembinaan yang dilakukan adalah termasuk pembinaan baru, pembaikan besar, pemulihan, pengubahsuaian dan pembaikan serta penyelenggaraan semasa yang dilakukan dalam tempoh rujukan untuk pemilik atau pelabur projek.

20. Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita

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

21. Pembundaran

Jumlah bagi angka komponen mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar disebabkan oleh pembundaran angka.

22. Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan Dikompoun (CAGR)

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompoun (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut;

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

di mana,

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

di mana,

- y^t = Nilai pada tahun semasa
- y_0 = Nilai pada tahun sebelum
- t = Bilangan tahun, $y^t - y_0$
- r = Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

23. Simbol dan Singkatan

- : tiada maklumat
- 0 : nilai kurang daripada 500
- 0.0 : nilai kurang daripada 0.05 juta
- & : dan
- } : digabungkan
- % : peratus
- dll. : dan lain-lain
- CAGR : kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompoun
- RM : Ringgit Malaysia
- t.t.t.l. : tidak terkelas di tempat lain
- W.P. : Wilayah Persekutuan

1. Scope and Coverage

*This publication used data from Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022). The census collected information from registered establishments in Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The classification for industries refers to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, which is in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4 United Nations. The coverage for all sectors encompasses 1,200 categories of industries as shown in **Table 1**.*

Table 1: Category of industries by sector

Sector	Category of Industries
Agriculture*	142
Mining & quarrying	56
Manufacturing	259
Construction	72
Services	645
Total	1,174

Notes: (*) Entrepreneurs in the Agriculture sector which registered with relevant government agencies for the purpose of receiving aid were **NOT** covered except palm oil's entrepreneurs.

The coverage of the census for the Construction sector consists of 72 industries at the 5-digit level. These industries are classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0. The complete list of covered industries is shown in the Appendix of the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

2. Source of Statistical Frame

The statistical frame of this survey from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of organisations/ enterprises operating in Malaysia that includes the Register of Companies (ROC), Register of Business (ROB) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) as well as organisations registered with local authorities (LA) and professional bodies. The list in MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and administrative data sources from various agencies. The main source of administrative data is from the CCM.

In addition, DOSM also cooperates together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB), PBT and professional bodies. The frame is updated to take into account new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/ correspondence address to ensure the frame is at the current status.

3. Type of Business Activity

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

4. Concept and Definition

Concepts and definitions used are based on the recommendations of the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, United Nations Statistical Division. The definition of Construction used in this survey accordance with the MSIC 2008 Ver 1.0.

4.1 Construction Definition:

New construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install.

5. Census Year

Refers to the year in which a census was conducted.

6. Reference Year

The reference year of the census was the calendar year 2022. Establishments whose accounting year differed from calendar year were requested to report according to the accounting year or financial year covering at least six (6) months in the reference year.

7. **Method of Collection**

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

7.1 **Online method through the e-BE portal**

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.

7.2 **Data collection method via e-mail, post, fax and telephone**

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the DOSM.

7.3 **Face-to-face data collection method**

Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from establishments that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets establishments that have never been involved in a routine survey the DOSM.

8. **Reporting Unit**

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 is the establishment. As establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment is assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity and not according to the activities of the parent company.

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

9. **Legal Status**

The legal status of an establishment has been defined as follows:

9.1 **Individual proprietorship**

Refer to a business, owned and operated by one person for his own profit. The owner has the exclusive right to control the operation of the establishment.

9.2 Partnership

Refer to a group of individuals who agree to contract and to carry out a business with the objective of profit making. All shareholders or anyone could manage the business for all parties. A trading partnership must comprise of at least two members and should not exceed a maximum of twenty members.

9.3 Limited liabilities partnership

Refer to business entity regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012. It is featured with the protection of limited liability to its partners similar to the limited liability enjoyed by shareholders of a company coupled with flexibility of internal business regulation through partnership arrangement similar to a conventional partnership; and

9.4 Private limited company

A private company established to undertake a business with the objective of making a profit. The shares are closely held by the shareholders of the company who have control over its operation.

Characteristics:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owners;*
- ii. Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- iii. Company owners have limited liability;*
- iv. Shareholders who own 51 per cent or more of the total shares shall be entitled to manage the company. The company's shares can be traded but not in the open market;*
- v. Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- vi. Not listed on the Stock Exchange; and*
- vii. Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words "Sendirian Berhad" (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.*

9.5 Public limited company

A public limited company is a company established with limited liability, by a minimum of two persons to operate the business with the objective of making a profit. The shares in a public limited company are openly held and in the case of company listed on the Bursa Malaysia, the shares are freely transferable.

Characteristics:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owner;*
- ii. Owned by the shareholders and there is no limit to the shareholder;*
- iii. Management of the company is under the board of director responsibilities as appointed by shareholders; and*
- iv. Listed on Bursa Malaysia.*

9.6 Co-operative

This refers to a voluntary association with unrestricted number of members and registered under the Co-operatives Act 1993. Funds are collectively owned to meet the needs of members.

9.7 Public corporation

Refer to an undertaking set up under a Special Act Parliament or by the State Legislature.

9.8 Private non-profit making organisation

This is non-stock company set up with limited liability. It comprises mainly welfare, religious, educational, health, cultural, recreational and other organisations providing social and community services to households. These services are provided free of charge or at prices, which do not necessarily or fully cover the cost of providing such services (subsidy). Any profit made is reinvested in the organisation.

10. Ownership

The ownership of an establishment is classified by the residential status of the owner (s) of the majority (more than 50%) of the paid-up capital and not by their citizenship status. In instances where each party (Malaysian Resident and Non-Malaysian Resident) held equal shares in the business, the establishments were classified as "Joint Ownership".

A Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in Malaysia for a period of at least one year. Malaysian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign based/ origins are also regarded as Residents.

A Non-Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organization ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and/ or subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

11. Value of Gross Output

11.1 The value of gross output is defined as follow:

Value of sales of construction products

- + *Value of construction work done during the reference year*
- + *Income from industrial services rendered: Fees received for processing of goods for other establishments' on their materials*
- + *Income from industrial services rendered: Income from repairs and maintenance work for other establishments machinery and equipment*
- + *Values of sales (from goods/ material purchases for resale without further processing)*
- + *Value of other industrial work done (e.g.: Manufacturing, Quarry etc.)*
- + *Income from other output n.e.c. (e.g. scrap, electricity, waste product etc.)*
- + *Professional fees received (e.g. accounting, management, engineering, legal services, research and development etc.)*
- + *Commissions and brokerage earned*
- + *Rental income received: Residential building*
- + *Rental income received: Non-Residential building*
- + *Rental income received: Transport equipment*
- + *Rental income received: Machinery and equipment*
- + *Rental income received: Furniture and fittings*
- + *Rental income received: Others*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Others operating income*
- *Cost of goods sold (goods/ materials purchased for resale without undergoing further processing)*
- + *Research and development expenditure (in-house)/ 100 x total research and development expenditure*
- + *Built/ self-produced: Total*
- + *Opening stocks: Others (other than building materials)*
- *Closing stocks : Others (other than building materials)*

12. Value of Intermediate Input

The value of intermediate input is defined as follow: Value of raw materials and supplies consumed

- + *Cost of building materials used for the reference year*
- + *Materials used for repairs and maintenance*
- + *Stationery and office supplies*
- + *Water purchased*
- + *Electricity purchased*
- + *Fuels, lubricants and gas*
- + *Payments for processing work done by others on materials supplied by this establishment*
- + *Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on this establishment's fixed assets: includes buildings (office, factory, warehouse etc.), transport equipment, machinery & equipment, furniture & fittings and computer*
- + *Transportation of goods (carriage outwards)*
- + *Travelling expenses (include both local and overseas travelling, petrol/diesel bills and parking fees for own vehicles)*
- + *Accounting, secretarial and audit fees*
- + *Legal fees*
- + *Management fees*
- + *Entertainment expenses*
- + *Postage (includes courier services)*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Insurance premium on building, machinery, transport equipment and goods*
- + *Commissions and agency fees*
- + *Advertising and promotion*
- + *Payment for other professional services (e.g. architectural, engineering, surveying consultancy fees etc.)*
- + *Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology*
- + *Telecommunication fees (e.g. telephone, internet etc.)*
- + *Other payments for non-industrial services*
- + *Rental payments: Operational lease (exclude payment for rent of land) and others*

- + *Royalties paid to: Non-government organisations/ corporate sponsorship*
- + *Others operating expenditure*
- + *Employment costs: Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings*
- + *Employment costs: Value of free wearing apparel provided*
- + *Employment costs: Staff training cost*
- + *Payment to other establishment for providing workers*

13. **Value Added**

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

14. **Number of Persons Engaged**

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

14.1 **Working proprietors and active business partners**

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

i. **Working proprietors and active business partners**

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

ii. **Unpaid family workers**

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

14.2 **Paid full-time employees**

Refer to all paid workers (full-time) who work for at least six hours a day and/ or 20 days a month. All such employees are to be categorised according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2020 (MASCO) as follows:

i. Manager, professional and researcher included:

a. Manager

Refer to those who devise, analyse, formulate, direct and advise on government policy, and make, amend and repeal laws, public rules and regulations, and represent and act on behalf of the government, and oversee the interpretation and implementation of policies and government legislation, or carry out similar tasks on behalf of special interest organisations, or plan, organise, lead, control and coordinate the policies and activities of enterprises, organisations, departments or the internal section; and

b. Professional

Refer to those responsible for increase the existing stock of knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories, teach about the foregoing in a systematic manner, or engage in any combination of these three activities.

ii. Technicians and associate professionals

Refer to those who perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods, and government or business regulations.

iii. Clerical, services & sales workers, craft workers, plant & machine operators and related occupations includes:

a. Clerical support workers

Refer to those who record, organise, store and retrieve related information and perform clerical duties especially in connection with administrative operations, handling of money, travel arrangements and requests for information and appointments;

b. Service and sales workers

Refer to those who provide personal services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, or protection against fire and unlawful acts, or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments as well as at stalls and markets

c. Craft and related trades workers

Refer to those who apply their specific knowledge and skills in the fields of mining and construction, metal forming, and erect metal structures, make, fit, maintain and repair machinery, equipment or tools, carry out printing work as well as produce or process foodstuffs, textiles, or wooden, metal and other articles including handicraft goods; and

d. Plant & machine operators, and assemblers

Refer to those who operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment, or assemble product component parts according to strict specifications and procedures.

iv. Elementary occupations

Refer to those who perform simple, routine and non-systematic tasks which mainly require the use of handheld tools or with the assistance of simple machines, and in some cases considerable physical effort.

14.3 Paid part-time employees

Refer to all paid workers (part-time) who work less than six hours a day and/or 20 days a month.

15. Category of Skills

Category of skills have been classified according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2020 as follows:

15.1 Skilled

Managers, Professionals and Technicians and associate professionals;

15.2 Semi-skilled

Clerical support workers; Service & sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock & fishery workers; Craft & related trades workers; Plant & machine operators and assemblers; and

17.3 Low-skilled

Elementary occupations.

16. Salaries & Wages

All payments (salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay and cash allowances including cost of living, housing, car, food, etc.) made throughout the reference year to all paid employees in each category. For all directly employed workers, total payments made before deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)/ Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)/ Other provident/ Retirement Funds Incorporated (KWAP). The Employer's contribution to such funds as mentioned above should be excluded.

17. Value of Fixed Assets

Fixed assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year. For instance land, building & structure, transport equipment, computer, machinery & equipment, furniture & fittings and other assets. Other assets also include biological assets namely trees/ crops (except for logging trees that intended for logging), livestock and aquaculture fisheries which can produce products repeatedly and have a life expectancy of more than one year.

Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2022 was based on net book value. Purchases alterations and major repairs or capital expenditure during the year were valued at actual costs incurred. Value of assets sold during the year refers to the actual value.

18. State of Project Location

State of project location refers to the state where the value of construction work done was the highest for the reference period. For example, an establishment unit registered in Selangor and was engaged in construction activities in number of states, namely Johor, Pahang, Terengganu and Selangor. Therefore, if the value of construction done in Terengganu is the highest, then Terengganu became the “state of project location” for the establishment, and the total value of construction is assigned to the state of project location.

19. Value of Construction Work Done

Value for construction work done includes new work, capital repairs, restorations, conversions and current repairs and maintenances which were carried out during the reference period for the owner or investor of the project.

20. Women-Owned Establishments

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

21. Rounding

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

22. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

The calculation of compound annual growth rate (r) is based on the following formula:

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

where

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

where,

y^t	=	Value of current year
y_0	=	Value of previous year
t	=	Number of years, $y_t - y_0$
r	=	Annual growth rate

23. Symbols and Abbreviations

-	:	no information
0	:	less than 500
0.0	:	less than 0.05 million
&	:	and
}	:	combine
%	:	per cent
etc.	:	ec cetera
CAGR	:	compound annual growth rate
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
n.e.c	:	not elsewhere classified
W.P.	:	Federal Territory

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

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

BANGUNAN KEDIAMAN / BANGUNAN BUKAN KEDIAMAN
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS / NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

410 PEMBINAAN BANGUNAN
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

41001 Bangunan kediaman
Residential buildings

41002 Bangunan bukan kediaman
Non-residential buildings

41003 Pemasangan dan pendirian bangunan pasang siap di tapak pembinaan
Assembly and erection of prefabricated constructions on the site

41009 Pembinaan bangunan t.t.t.l.
Construction of buildings n.e.c.

KEJURUTERAAN AWAM
CIVIL ENGINEERING

421 PEMBINAAN JALANRAYA DAN LANDASAN KERETA API
CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS

42101 Pembinaan laluan kenderaan bermotor, lorong, jalan, laluan pejalan kaki dan kenderaan lain
Construction of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways

42102 Kerja penurapan jalan, jalan raya, lebuh raya, jambatan atau terowong
Surface work on streets, roads, highways, bridges or tunnels

42103 Pembinaan jambatan termasuk untuk lebuh raya bertingkat
Construction of bridges, including those for elevated highways

42104 Pembinaan terowong
Construction of tunnels

42105 Pembinaan landasan kereta api dan laluan bawah tanah
Construction of railways and subways

42106 Pembinaan landasan lapangan terbang
Construction of airfield/airports runways

42109 Pembinaan jalan raya dan landasan kereta api t.t.t.l.
Construction of roads and railways n.e.c.

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

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

BANGUNAN KEDIAMAN / BANGUNAN BUKAN KEDIAMAN
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS / NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

422 PEMBINAAN PROJEK UTILITI
CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITY PROJECTS

- 42201 Saluran paip jarak jauh, talian komunikasi dan kuasa**
Long distance pipelines, communication and powerlines
- 42202 Saluran paip dalam bandar, talian komunikasi dan kuasa dalam bandar , kerja-kerja berkaitan dalam bandar**
Urban pipelines, urban communication and powerlines; ancillary works
- 42203 Pembinaan punca dan saluran air**
Water main and line construction
- 42204 Logi takungan**
Reservoirs
- 42205 Pembinaan sistem pengairan (terusan)**
Construction of irrigation systems (canals)
- 42206 Pembinaan system pembentungan (termasuk pembaikan) dan loji pelupusan sisa kumbahan**
Construction of sewer systems (including repair) and sewage disposal plants
- 42207 Pembinaan janakuasa**
Construction of power plants
- 42209 Pembinaan projek utiliti t.t.t.l**
Construction of utility projects n.e.c.

429 PEMBINAAN PROJEK KEJURUTERAAN AWAM LAIN
CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECTS

- 42901 Pembinaan loji penapisan**
Construction of refineries
- 42902 Pembinaan laluan air, kerja pelabuhan dan sungai, pleasure ports (marinas), kunci air**
Construction of waterways, harbor and river works, pleasure ports (marinas), locks
- 42903 Pembinaan empangan dan daik**
Construction of dams and dykes
- 42904 Penggalian laluan air**
Dredging of waterways
- 42905 Kemudahan sukan luar dewan**
Outdoor sports facilities

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

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

- 42906** Pembahagian tanah berserta dengan penambahbaikan tanah
Land subdivision with land improvement
- 42909** Pembinaan projek kejuruteraan awam lain t.t.t.l.
Construction of other engineering projects n.e.c.

PERTUKANGAN KHAS
SPECIAL TRADES

431 PEROBOHAN
DEMOLITION

- 43110** Perobohan atau peranapan bangunan dan struktur lain
Demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures
- Penyediaan tapak**
Site preparation
- 43121** Pembersihan tapak bangunan
Clearing of building sites
- 43122** Pengalihan tanah
Earth moving
- 43123** Pengujian tanah, penggerudian dan penggalian tanah untuk tujuan pembinaan, geofizikal, geological atau tujuan seumpamanya
Drilling, boring and core sampling for construction, geophysical, geological or similar purposes
- 43124** Penyediaan tapak bagi perlombongan
Site preparation for mining
- 43125** Perparitan bagi tanah pertanian atau perhutanan
Drainage of agricultural or forestry land
- 43126** Kerja penebusan tanah
Land reclamation work
- 43129** Aktiviti penyediaan tapak lain t.t.t.l
Other site preparation activities n.e.c

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

MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

432 ELEKTRIK, PERTUKANGAN PAIP DAN AKTIVITI PEMASANGAN PEMBINAAN LAIN
ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES

- 43211 Pendawaian dan pemasangan elektrik**
Electrical wiring and fittings
- 43212 Pendawaian telekomunikasi**
Telecommunication wiring
- 43213 Pendawaian rangkaian computer dan kabel televisyen**
Computer network and cable television wiring
- 43214 Piring satelit**
Satellite dishes
- 43215 Sistem pencahayaan**
Lighting systems
- 43216 Sistem keselamatan**
Security systems
- 43219 Pemasangan elektrik t.t.t.l**
Electrical installation n.e.c
- 43126 Kerja penebusan tanah**
Land reclamation work

432 PEMASANGAN SYSTEM PAIP, PEMANASAN DAN PENDINGINAN UDARA
PLUMBING, HEAT AND AIR-CONDITIONING INSTALLATION

- 43221 Pemasangan sistem pemanasan (elektrik, gas dan minyak)**
Installation of heating systems (electric, gas and oil)
- 43222 Pemasangan relau, menara pendinginan**
Installation of furnaces, cooling towers
- 43223 Pemasangan pengumpul tenaga solar bukan elektrik**
Installation for non-electric solar energy collectors
- 43224 Pemasangan system paip dan peralatan sanitasi**
Installation of plumbing and sanitary equipment
- 43225 Pemasangan peralatan dan saluran pengudaraan, penyejukan dan pendinginan udara**
Installation of ventilation, refrigeration or air-conditioning equipment and ducts

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MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 43226 | Pemasangan kelengkapan gas
<i>Installation of gas fittings</i> |
| 43227 | Pemasangan system perenjis air untuk kebakaran dan padang
<i>Installation of fire and lawn sprinkler systems</i> |
| 43228 | Pemasangan paip untuk wap
<i>Steam piping</i> |
| 43229 | Pemasangan system paip, pemanasan dan pendinginan udara t.t.t.l
<i>Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation n.e.c</i> |
| | Pemasangan pembinaan lain
<i>Other construction installation</i> |
| 43291 | Pemasangan lif, escalator dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain
<i>Installation of elevators, escalators in buildings or other construction projects</i> |
| 43292 | Pemasangan pintu automatic dan berputar dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain
<i>Installation of automated and revolving doors in buildings or other construction projects</i> |
| 43293 | Pemasangan konduktor kilat dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain
<i>Installation of lightning conductors in buildings or other construction projects</i> |
| 43294 | Pemasangan system pembersihan vakum dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain
<i>Installation vacuum cleaning systems in buildings or other construction projects</i> |
| 43295 | Pemasangan system penebatan haba, bunyi, atau gegaran dalam bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain
<i>Installation thermal, sound or vibration insulation in buildings or other construction projects</i> |
| 43299 | Pemasangan pembinaan lain t.t.t.l.
<i>Other construction installation n.e.c.</i> |
| 43301 | Pemasangan rangka pintu, tingkap, rangka/bingkai pintu dan tingkap daripada kayu atau bahan lain, dapur pasang siap, tangga kelengkapan kedai dan perabot
<i>Installation of doors, windows, door and window frames of wood or other materials, fitted kitchens, staircases, shop fittings and furniture</i> |
| 43302 | Melapis, memasang Jubin, menggantung atau memasang kelengkapan bangunan atau projek pembinaan lain daripada pelbagai bahan
<i>Laying, tiling, hanging or fitting in buildings or other construction projects of various types of materials</i> |

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MSIC 2008 dan keterangan
MSIC 2008 and description

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 43303 | Mengecat dalam dan luar bangunan
<i>Interior and exterior paintings of buildings</i> |
| 43304 | Mengecat struktur kejuruteraan awam
<i>Painting of civil engineering structures</i> |
| 43305 | Pemasangan kaca, cermin
<i>Installation of glass, mirrors</i> |
| 43306 | Penyiapan dalaman bangunan
<i>Interior completion</i> |
| 43307 | Pembersihan bangunan baru selepas kerja pembinaan
<i>Cleaning of new buildings after construction</i> |
| 43309 | Penyiapan dan kemasan bangunan lain t.t.t.l.
<i>Other building completion and finishing work n.e.c.</i> |
| 43901 | Pembinaan tapak, termasuk memantak cerucuk
<i>Construction of foundations, including pile driving</i> |
| 43902 | Pembinaan elemen keluli yang bukan dibuat sendiri
<i>Erection of non-self-manufactured steel elements</i> |
| 43903 | Memasang dan membuka semula perancah dan platform kerja
<i>Scaffolds and work platform erecting and dismantling</i> |
| 43904 | Kerja mengikat dan menyusun bata
<i>Bricklaying and stone setting</i> |
| 43905 | Pembinaan kolam renang luar bangunan
<i>Construction of outdoor swimming pools</i> |
| 43906 | Pembersihan menggunakan stim, pancutan air deras berpasir dan aktiviti seumpamanya untuk luar bangunan
<i>Steam cleaning, sand blasting and similar activities for building exteriors</i> |
| 43907 | Penyewaan jentera dan peralatan pembinaan dengan operator (cth. kren)
<i>Renting of construction machinery and equipment with operator (e.g. cranes)</i> |
| 43909 | Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas lain t.t.t.l.
<i>Other specialized construction activities, n.e.c.</i> |

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