



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

B//23

BANCI EKONOMI *ECONOMIC CENSUS* **2023**



STATISTIK MILIKAN BELIA
YOUTH-OWNED STATISTICS

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
Department of Statistics Malaysia



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

BANCI EKONOMI ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023

STATISTIK MILIKAN BELIA YOUTH-OWNED STATISTICS

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan. Malaysia julung kalinya berjaya menduduki tempat pertama di peringkat global di dalam laporan dwitahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW) dengan mengatasi 198 buah negara yang lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23. Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'. OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal [https:// open.dosm.gov.my](https://open.dosm.gov.my).

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aim to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development. Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully recorded the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment. The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life.' Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20 October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'. OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

	: 03-8885 7000
Tel.	: 03-8888 9248
Faks	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Portal	: StatsMalaysia
Facebook/ X / Instagram / Youtube	: info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / general enquiries)
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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Statistik Milikan Belia adalah hasil daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 bagi tahun rujukan 2022 dan julung kali diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Usaha menerbitkan statistik ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji penemuan Banci Ekonomi 2023 dari dimensi yang berbeza selari dengan usaha Jabatan untuk merakmatkan statistik.

Banci ini meliputi pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam semua sektor ekonomi yang dikelaskan di bawah Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0, selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)*, Revision 4, 2008. Kali terakhir banci ini dijalankan adalah pada tahun 2016 bagi tahun rujukan 2015.

Statistik utama berkaitan dengan bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah yang dibayar dan nilai harta tetap dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini. Statistik tersebut boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama dan kedua memaparkan infografik statistik utama dan ringkasan penemuan bagi Statistik Milikan Belia. Jadual statistik terperinci disertakan di bahagian ketiga. Manakala, bahagian keempat pula menerangkan aspek teknikal seperti skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta pembolehubah utama bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama yang diberikan oleh responden dan juga semua pihak yang telah menyumbang secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam menjayakan banci ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

JUN 2025

PREFACE

The publication of Statistics of Youth-Owned is an outcome of the Economic Census 2023 for reference year 2022 and is published for the first time by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. The effort to publish these statistics aims to review the Economic Census in different dimensions in tandem with the Department's efforts to deliver citizen-centric statistics.

This census comprises establishments identified in all economic sectors classified under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The last census was conducted in 2016 for the reference year 2015.

Key statistics related to the number of establishments, value of gross output, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets are reported in this publication. This data can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, the private sector and individuals for planning and formulating policies, economic analysis, projections and assisting in business development planning.

This publication is divided into four parts. The first and second part displays infographic and a summary of findings for the statistics of Youth-Owned. Detailed statistical tables are provided in the third part. Meanwhile, the fourth part provides descriptions on technical aspects such as scope and coverage, concepts and definitions as well as the key variables used to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation rendered by the respondents as well as all parties who have contributed directly and indirectly in making this census a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

JUNE 2025

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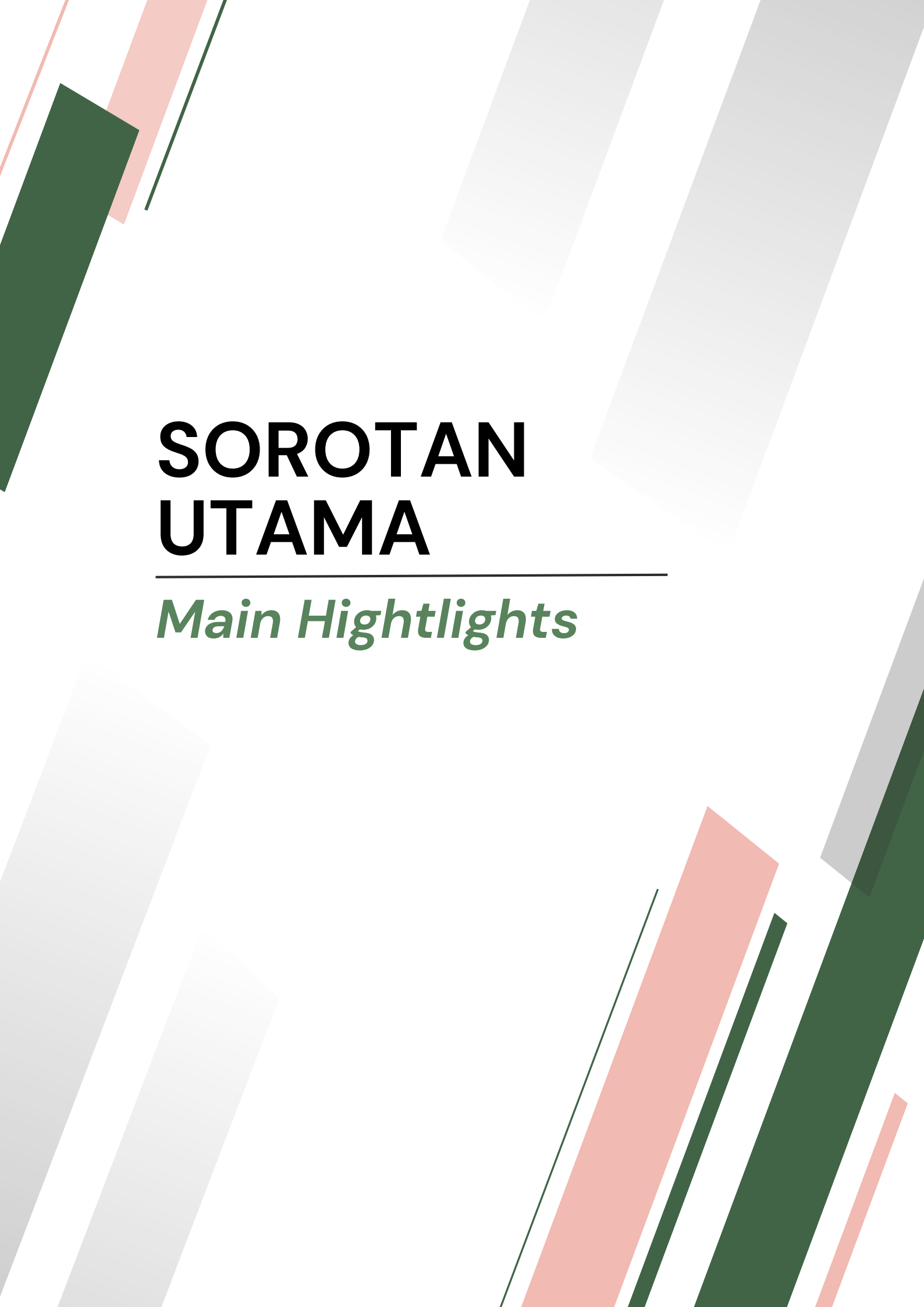
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SOROTAN UTAMA

Main Highlights

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA



BANCI EKONOMI 2023

STATISTIK UTAMA MILIKAN BELIA



**BILANGAN
PERTUBUHAN**

1,091,867

71,112

6.5%



**NILAI OUTPUT
KASAR
(RM JUTA)**

3,851,806

80,699

2.1%



**NILAI INPUT
PERANTARAAN
(RM JUTA)**

2,349,194

35,855

1.5%



**GAJI &
UPAH
(RM JUTA)**

354,935

12,003

3.4%



**BILANGAN
PEKERJA
(ORANG)**

10,004,306

374,843

3.7%



**NILAI
DITAMBAH
(RM JUTA)**

1,502,612

44,844

3.0%



**NILAI HARTA
TETAP
(RM JUTA)**

2,059,211

32,186

1.6%

Nota:

- Jumlah
- Pertubuhan milikan belia
- Peratus sumbangan

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



@StatsMalaysia





KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAIAN MALAYSIA



BANCI EKONOMI 2023

STATISTIK UTAMA MILIKAN BELIA

Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Mengikut Sektor

Jumlah:

BILANGAN
PERTUBUHAN



71,112

NILAI OUTPUT
KASAR
(RM JUTA)



80,699

NILAI INPUT
PERANTARAAN
(RM JUTA)



35,855

NILAI
DITAMBAH
(RM JUTA)



44,844

BILANGAN
PEKERJA
(ORANG)



374,843

GAJI &
UPAH
(RM JUTA)



12,003

NILAI HARTA
TETAP
(RM JUTA)



32,186



Pertanian



507

0.7%



1,218

1.5%



534

1.5%



684

1.5%



6,699

1.8%



142

1.2%



884

2.7%



Pembuatan



395

0.6%



9,039

11.2%



6,936

19.3%



2,103

4.7%



9,177

2.4%



355

3.0%



967

3.0%



Pembinaan



760

1.1%



1,080

1.3%



666

1.9%



414

0.9%



8,269

2.2%



192

1.6%



164

0.5%



Perkhidmatan



69,450

97.7%



69,362

86.0%



27,719

77.3%



41,643

92.9%



350,698

93.6%



11,314

94.3%



30,171

93.7%

Nota: Tiada pertubuhan milikan belia dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian

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

Petunjuk: 📈 Peratus sumbangan



@StatsMalaysia



20 Oktober

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS YOUTH-OWNED



NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT

1,091,867

71,112

6.5%



VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT (RM MILLION)

3,851,806

80,699

2.1%



VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT (RM MILLION)

2,349,194

35,855

1.5%



SALARIES & WAGES (RM MILLION)

354,935

12,003

3.4%



NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED (PERSON)

10,004,306

374,843

3.7%



VALUE ADDED (RM MILLION)

1,502,612

44,844

3.0%



VALUE OF FIXED ASSET (RM MILLION)

2,059,211

32,186

1.6%

Note:

- Total
- Youth-owned establishments
- Percentage share

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



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023 PRINCIPAL STATISTICS YOUTH-OWNED

Principal Statistics Youth-Owned Establishments By Sector

Total:

NUMBER OF
ESTABLISHMENT



71,112

VALUE OF
GROSS
OUTPUT
(RM MILLION)



80,699

VALUE OF
INTERMEDIATE
INPUT
(RM MILLION)



35,855

VALUE
ADDED
(RM MILLION)



44,844

NUMBER OF
PERSON
ENGAGED
(PERSON)



374,843

SALARIES &
WAGES
(RM MILLION)



12,003

VALUE OF
FIXED ASSET
(RM MILLION)



32,186



Agriculture



507

0.7%



1,218

1.5%



534

1.5%



684

1.5%



6,699

1.8%



142

1.2%



884

2.7%



Manufacturing



395

0.6%



9,039

11.2%



6,936

19.3%



2,103

4.7%



9,177

2.4%



355

3.0%



967

3.0%



Construction



760

1.1%



1,080

1.3%



666

1.9%



414

0.9%



8,269

2.2%



192

1.6%



164

0.5%



Services



69,450

97.7%



69,362

86.0%



27,719

77.3%



41,643

92.9%



350,698

93.6%



11,314

94.3%



30,171

93.7%



Note: There is no youth-owned establishments in the Mining & quarrying sector +

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

Legend: 📊 Percentage share



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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Summary Findings

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1. PENGENALAN

Pada tahun 2022, ekonomi global masih dalam proses pemulihan daripada kesan pandemik COVID-19. Namun begitu, usaha pemulihan tersebut berdepan pelbagai cabaran akibat persekitaran global yang semakin mencabar, termasuk peningkatan kadar inflasi, kadar faedah yang lebih tinggi, pengurangan pelaburan serta ketegangan geopolitik berikutan krisis antara Rusia dan Ukraine. Di samping itu, dasar toleransi sifar China dalam menangani COVID-19 turut menyumbang kepada ketidaktentuan ekonomi global. Biarpun berdepan dengan pertumbuhan global yang perlahan, ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2022 tetap mencatatkan prestasi yang memberangsangkan iaitu 9.0 peratus, yang mana pemulihan tersebut didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh, prestasi eksport yang menggalakkan, dan dasar kerajaan yang menyokong kepada situasi tersebut.

Tahun 2022 juga merupakan tahun yang penting dalam memacu hala tuju pembangunan belia, khususnya selepas negara dan dunia dilanda pandemik yang membawa pelbagai cabaran terhadap golongan ini. Namun, di sebalik segala rintangan, wujud juga peluang untuk golongan belia menyesuaikan diri dan melakar inovasi ke arah norma baharu kehidupan. Evolusi yang berlaku turut memperlihatkan keperluan Kerajaan untuk terus memainkan peranan yang proaktif dalam memastikan golongan belia kekal relevan dalam arus pembangunan negara. Sokongan berterusan dan pelaksanaan inisiatif strategik amat penting bagi membantu golongan ini menyesuaikan diri dengan realiti pasca-pandemik serta menyumbang secara signifikan kepada kemajuan negara. Pelbagai inisiatif Kerajaan dirangka dalam memastikan pelaksanaan dasar dan program ke arah pembangunan sosioekonomi negara yang mampan termasuk juga dalam pembangunan golongan belia yang terdiri lebih daripada seperempat daripada populasi penduduk Malaysia. Oleh itu, Kerajaan berusaha agar belia diberi akses pekerjaan sewajarnya dan menyediakan insentif antaranya penggajian di bawah PERKESO kepada majikan yang menggaji belia berumur 18 hingga 30 tahun yang menganggur lebih daripada tiga bulan. Selain itu, insentif ini turut dipanjangkan kepada majikan yang mengambil graduan TVET.

Forum Ekonomi Belia (YEF) 2022, anjuran Persatuan Alumni Felo Perdana, telah berlangsung pada 29 Oktober 2022 di Sasana Kijang, Bank Negara Malaysia. Acara ini menjadi platform penting bagi anak muda Malaysia untuk melibatkan diri dengan pemimpin negara, penggubal dasar dan pakar industri, memupuk perbincangan mengenai trajektori ekonomi Malaysia dan peranan penting belia dalam membentuk masa depannya. Forum Ekonomi Belia (YEF) 2022 berfungsi sebagai platform penting untuk pemimpin muda, penggubal dasar, usahawan dan pembuat perubahan untuk melibatkan diri dalam wacana bermakna mengenai cabaran dan peluang ekonomi dalam dunia pasca pandemik. Dengan tema yang tertumpu pada transformasi digital, pembangunan mampan, pemeraksaan belia, dan daya tahan ekonomi, forum berkenaan memberikan peserta cerapan, rangkaian dan inspirasi untuk memacu perubahan positif dalam komuniti belia pada masa hadapan.

2. PRESTASI KESELURUHAN EKONOMI

Meninjau data Banci Ekonomi 2023, dapatan bilangan pertubuhan milikan belia yang beroperasi pada tahun 2022 ialah 71,112 pertubuhan merangkumi 6.5 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan bilangan pertubuhan iaitu 1,091,867 pertubuhan. Dengan jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan yang beroperasi, terdapat seramai 374,843 pekerja di pertubuhan milikan belia iaitu bersamaan dengan 3.7 peratus berbanding keseluruhan jumlah pekerja pertubuhan seramai 10,004,306 orang. Jumlah pertubuhan bukan milikan belia adalah sebanyak 1,020,755 pertubuhan dengan bilangan pekerja mencatatkan seramai 9,629,463 orang. Dari segi gaji & upah yang dibayar, jumlah pertubuhan milikan belia adalah sebanyak RM12,003 juta berbanding keseluruhan sebanyak RM354,935 juta. Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia mencecah sebanyak RM342,932 juta bagi pembayaran gaji & upah. Peratus sumbangan bagi pembayaran gaji & upah bagi pertubuhan milikan belia berbanding jumlah gaji & upah keseluruhan pertubuhan yang beroperasi ialah sebanyak 3.4 peratus.

Nilai output kasar yang dijana oleh keseluruhan pertubuhan sektor ekonomi di Malaysia pada tahun 2022 adalah sebanyak RM3,851,806 juta di mana pertubuhan milikan belia mencatatkan RM80,699 juta manakala pertubuhan bukan milikan belia mencapai RM3,771,107 juta. Peratus Nilai output kasar bagi pertubuhan milikan belia adalah 2.1 peratus berbanding keseluruhan nilai output kasar. Dari segi jumlah nilai input perantaraan, jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan adalah sebanyak RM2,349,194 juta. Daripada keseluruhan nilai input perantaraan, 1.5 peratus adalah nilai input perantaraan pertubuhan milikan belia bersamaan RM35,855 juta manakala pertubuhan bukan milikan belia merekodkan RM2,313,339 juta.

Nilai ditambah bagi keseluruhan pertubuhan sektor ekonomi di Malaysia mencatatkan jumlah sebanyak RM1,502,612 juta dan bagi pertubuhan milikan belia jumlah nilai ditambah adalah sebanyak RM44,844 juta manakala pertubuhan bukan milikan belia adalah sebanyak RM1,457,768 juta. Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun bagi keseluruhan pertubuhan adalah sebanyak RM2,059,211 juta yang terdiri daripada pertubuhan milikan belia dan pertubuhan bukan milikan belia. Jumlah nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki oleh pertubuhan milikan belia adalah sebanyak RM32,186 juta (1.6%) manakala nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun bagi pertubuhan bukan milikan belia ialah sebanyak RM2,027,025 juta (98.4%) [Paparan 1].

Paparan 1: Statistik Utama, 2022



3. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN BELIA MENGIKUT SEKTOR, 2022

Berdasarkan dapatan Banci Ekonomi 2023, didapati sebanyak 71,112 pertubuhan milikan Belia yang menyumbang 6.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan pertubuhan dalam ekonomi. Subsektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang tertinggi bilangan pertubuhan dengan sumbangan 97.6 peratus (69,450), diikuti Pembinaan (760), Pertanian (507) dan Pembuatan (395).

Dari segi nilai output kasar, sebanyak RM80,699 juta dicatatkan pada 2022, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 2.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan nilai output kasar dalam ekonomi. Penyumbang utama nilai output kasar adalah daripada subsektor Perkhidmatan 86.0 peratus dengan nilai RM 69,362 juta. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan 11.2 peratus (RM9,039 juta), subsektor Pertanian 1.5 peratus (RM1,218 juta) dan subsektor Pembinaan 1.3 peratus (RM1,080 juta).

Nilai input perantaraan yang direkodkan pada 2022 adalah sebanyak RM35,855 juta, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 1.5 peratus daripada keseluruhan nilai input perantaraan dalam ekonomi. Subsektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai input perantaraan berjumlah RM27,719 juta (77.3%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan RM6,936 juta (19.4%), subsektor Pembinaan RM666 juta (1.9%) dan subsektor Pertanian RM534 Juta (1.5%).

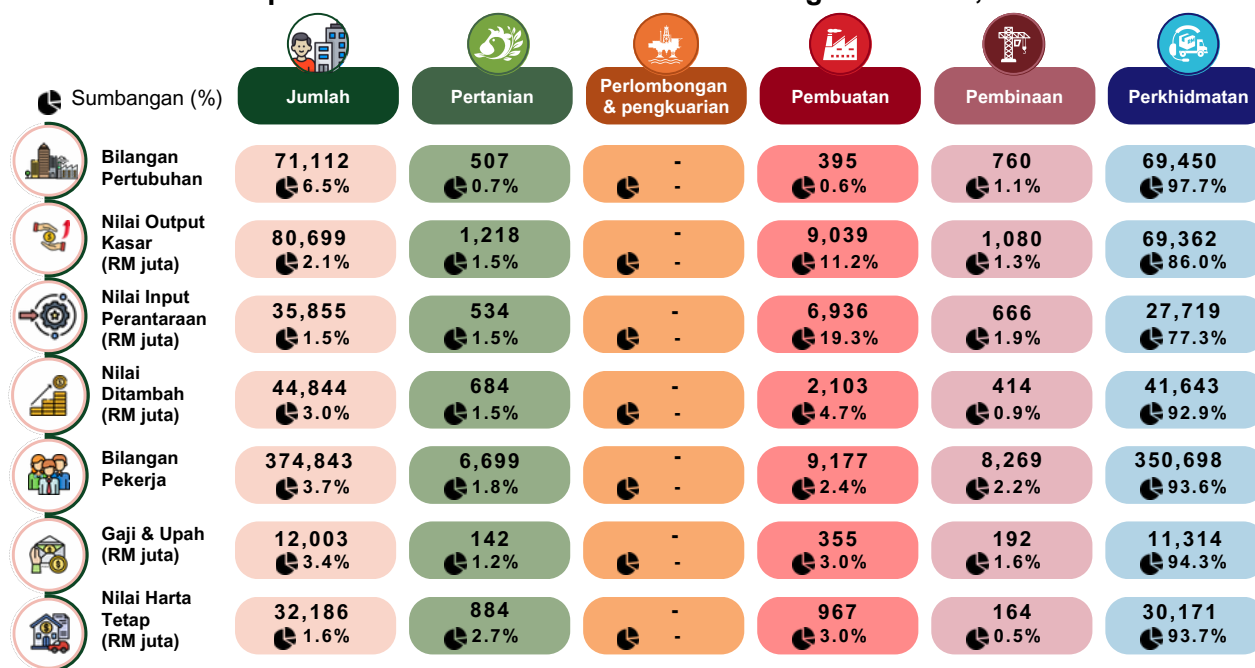
Nilai ditambah yang dicatatkan adalah sebanyak RM44,844 juta, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 3.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan nilai ditambah dalam ekonomi. Penyumbang utama nilai ditambah adalah daripada subsektor Perkhidmatan 92.9 peratus dengan nilai RM41,643 juta. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan 4.7 peratus (RM2,103 juta), subsektor Pertanian 1.5 peratus (RM684 juta) dan subsektor Pembinaan 0.9 peratus (RM414 juta).

Dari perspektif bilangan pekerja seramai 374,843 orang telah direkodkan pada 2022, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 3.7 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja dalam ekonomi. Penyumbang utama jumlah pekerja adalah daripada subsektor Perkhidmatan iaitu seramai 350,698 orang (93.6%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan 9,177 orang (2.4%), subsektor Pembinaan 8,269 orang (2.2%) dan subsektor Pertanian 6,699 orang (1.8%).

Manakala dari segi Jumlah Gaji & Upah pada 2022 adalah sebanyak RM12,003 juta, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 3.4 peratus daripada keseluruhan gaji dalam ekonomi. Penyumbang utama jumlah Gaji & Upah adalah daripada subsektor Perkhidmatan iaitu sebanyak RM11,314 juta (94.3%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan RM355 juta (3.0%), subsektor Pembinaan RM192 juta (1.6%) dan subsektor Pertanian RM142 juta (1.2%).

Nilai harta tetap yang dicatatkan adalah sebanyak RM32,186 juta, dengan sumbangan sebanyak 1.6 peratus daripada keseluruhan nilai harta tetap dalam ekonomi. Penyumbang utama nilai harta tetap adalah daripada subsektor Perkhidmatan 93.7 peratus dengan nilai RM30,171 juta. Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Pembuatan 3.0 peratus (RM967 juta), subsektor Pertanian 2.7 peratus (RM884 juta) dan subsektor Pembinaan 0.5 peratus (RM164 juta) [Paparan 2].

Paparan 2: Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Mengikut Sektor, 2022



4. PRESTASI MILIKAN BELIA MENGIKUT SEKTOR UTAMA

4.1 Sektor Pertanian

Sektor Pertanian di Malaysia merangkumi empat subsektor utama, iaitu Tanaman, Ternakan, Perhutanan & pembalakan, serta Perikanan. Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 507 pertubuhan milikan belia dikenal pasti dalam sektor ini, melibatkan 6,699 orang pekerja. Sektor Pertanian berjaya menjana RM1.22 bilion nilai output kasar dan RM684 juta nilai ditambah, dengan bayaran gaji dan upah berjumlah RM142 juta.

Nilai pelaburan dalam aset tetap pula mencecah RM884 juta. Daripada jumlah output kasar tersebut, subsektor Tanaman menyumbang lebih separuh, sekaligus mencerminkan kedudukan dominannya dalam keseluruhan struktur ekonomi pertanian belia. Dari segi pelaburan juga, subsektor ini mencatatkan nilai aset tetap tertinggi.

Subsektor Tanaman mencatat jumlah pertubuhan tertinggi, iaitu 302 pertubuhan, menyumbang 77.9 peratus daripada nilai ditambah (RM533 juta), dan menggaji seramai 5,048 orang pekerja. Ia turut merekodkan bayaran gaji tertinggi, sebanyak RM104 juta, menunjukkan bahawa subsektor ini merupakan yang paling aktif serta berdaya saing dalam kalangan belia.

Subsektor Ternakan pula merangkumi 106 pertubuhan dengan RM89 juta nilai ditambah, diikuti oleh Perikanan (70 pertubuhan, RM35 juta), dan Perhutanan & pembalakan (29 pertubuhan, RM26 juta). Menariknya, walaupun jumlah pertubuhan bagi subsektor Perhutanan & pembalakan adalah paling rendah, ia mencatat nilai aset tetap tertinggi selepas Tanaman, iaitu sebanyak RM136 juta, menggambarkan tahap intensiti modal yang tinggi dalam subsektor ini [Paparan 3].

Paparan 3: Pertubuhan Milikan Belia dalam Sektor Pertanian, 2022

Sumbangan (%)	Subsektor Pertanian				
	Pertanian	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perhutanan & pembalakan	Perikanan
Bil. pertubuhan	507 100.0	302 59.6	106 20.9	29 5.7	70 13.8
Bil. pekerja	6,699 100.0	5,048 75.4	718 10.4	450 6.7	483 7.2
(RM juta)					
Nilai output kasar	1,218 100.0	791 64.9	224 18.4	80 6.6	123 10.1
Nilai input perantaraan	534 100.0	258 48.3	135 25.3	54 10.1	87 16.3
Nilai ditambah	684 100.0	533 77.9	89 13.0	26 3.8	35 5.1
Gaji & upah	142 100.0	104 73.2	14 9.9	14 9.9	10 7.0
Nilai harta tetap	884 100.0	694 78.5	30 3.5	136 15.4	24 2.7

4.2 Sektor Pembuatan

Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 395 pertubuhan milikan belia telah beroperasi dalam sektor pembuatan, dengan nilai output kasar berjumlah RM9,039 juta dan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM2,103 juta. Jumlah ini mencerminkan penglibatan aktif golongan belia dalam kegiatan perindustrian negara, sekali gus memperkukuh peranan mereka sebagai pemacu pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Subsektor Produk makanan menjadi penyumbang utama, melibatkan dengan 134 pertubuhan yang menjana RM3.98 juta nilai output kasar serta RM848 juta nilai ditambah. Sebagai subsektor yang menggaji tenaga kerja tertinggi (2,154 orang), sektor ini menunjukkan minat dan keyakinan belia terhadap industri makanan sebagai platform utama keusahawanan.

Selain itu, beberapa subsektor lain turut mencatatkan prestasi memberangsangkan walaupun jumlah pertubuhannya kecil. Contohnya, subsektor produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik berjaya menjana output kasar sebanyak RM2,291 juta dan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM311 juta dengan hanya 16 pertubuhan. Sementara itu, subsektor elektrik, elektronik dan optikal, dengan 12 pertubuhan, mencatatkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM171 juta.

Dari segi guna tenaga, seramai 9,177 orang pekerja telah diambil bekerja oleh pertubuhan milikan belia dalam sektor pembuatan, dengan jumlah gaji dan upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM355 juta. Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun pula berjumlah RM967 juta, mencerminkan komitmen belia terhadap pelaburan jangka panjang dalam sektor ini **[Paparan 4]**.

Paparan 4: Pertubuhan Milikan Belia dalam Sektor Pembuatan, 2022



Sektor Pembuatan

• Bil. pertubuhan 395 pertubuhan		• Nilai output kasar RM 9,039 juta		• Nilai ditambah RM 2,103 juta		• Nilai harta tetap RM 967 juta	
• Bil. pekerja 9,177 orang		• Nilai input perantaraan RM 6,936 juta		• Gaji & upah RM 355 juta			
Produk makanan				Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik			
		(RM juta)				(RM juta)	
• Bil. pertubuhan 134 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 3,983	• Nilai input perantaraan 3,135		• Bil. pertubuhan 16 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 2,291	• Nilai input perantaraan 1,979	
• Bil. pekerja 2,154 orang	• Nilai ditambah 848	• Gaji & upah 83		• Bil. pekerja 1,078 orang	• Nilai ditambah 311	• Gaji & upah 45	
	• Nilai harta tetap 545				• Nilai harta tetap 69		
Minuman dan produk tembakau				Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka			
		(RM juta)				(RM juta)	
• Bil. pertubuhan 4 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 914	• Nilai input perantaraan 576		• Bil. pertubuhan 44 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 329	• Nilai input perantaraan 200	
• Bil. pekerja 161 orang	• Nilai ditambah 338	• Gaji & upah 24		• Bil. pekerja 956 orang	• Nilai ditambah 129	• Gaji & upah 32	
	• Nilai harta tetap 33				• Nilai harta tetap 31		
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit				Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal			
		(RM juta)				(RM juta)	
• Bil. pertubuhan 79 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 47	• Nilai input perantaraan 27		• Bil. pertubuhan 12 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 668	• Nilai input perantaraan 497	
• Bil. pekerja 774 orang	• Nilai ditambah 20	• Gaji & upah 13		• Bil. pekerja 1,982 orang	• Nilai ditambah 171	• Gaji & upah 83	
	• Nilai harta tetap 6				• Nilai harta tetap 155		
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan				Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan			
		(RM juta)				(RM juta)	
• Bil. pertubuhan 58 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 746	• Nilai input perantaraan 487		• Bil. pertubuhan 48 pertubuhan	• Nilai output kasar 61	• Nilai input perantaraan 35	
• Bil. pekerja 1,665 orang	• Nilai ditambah 259	• Gaji & upah 63		• Bil. pekerja 407 orang	• Nilai ditambah 27	• Gaji & upah 12	
	• Nilai harta tetap 112				• Nilai harta tetap 16		

4.3 Sektor Pembinaan

Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 760 pertubuhan milikan belia terlibat dalam sektor pembinaan dengan nilai output kasar mencecah RM1,080 juta. Daripada jumlah ini, nilai input perantaraan adalah sebanyak RM666 juta, menjadikan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM414 juta. Sektor ini turut melibatkan seramai 8,269 orang pekerja, dengan jumlah bayaran gaji dan upah sebanyak RM192 juta. Pada akhir tahun, nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki oleh pertubuhan milikan belia dalam sektor ini ialah RM164 juta.

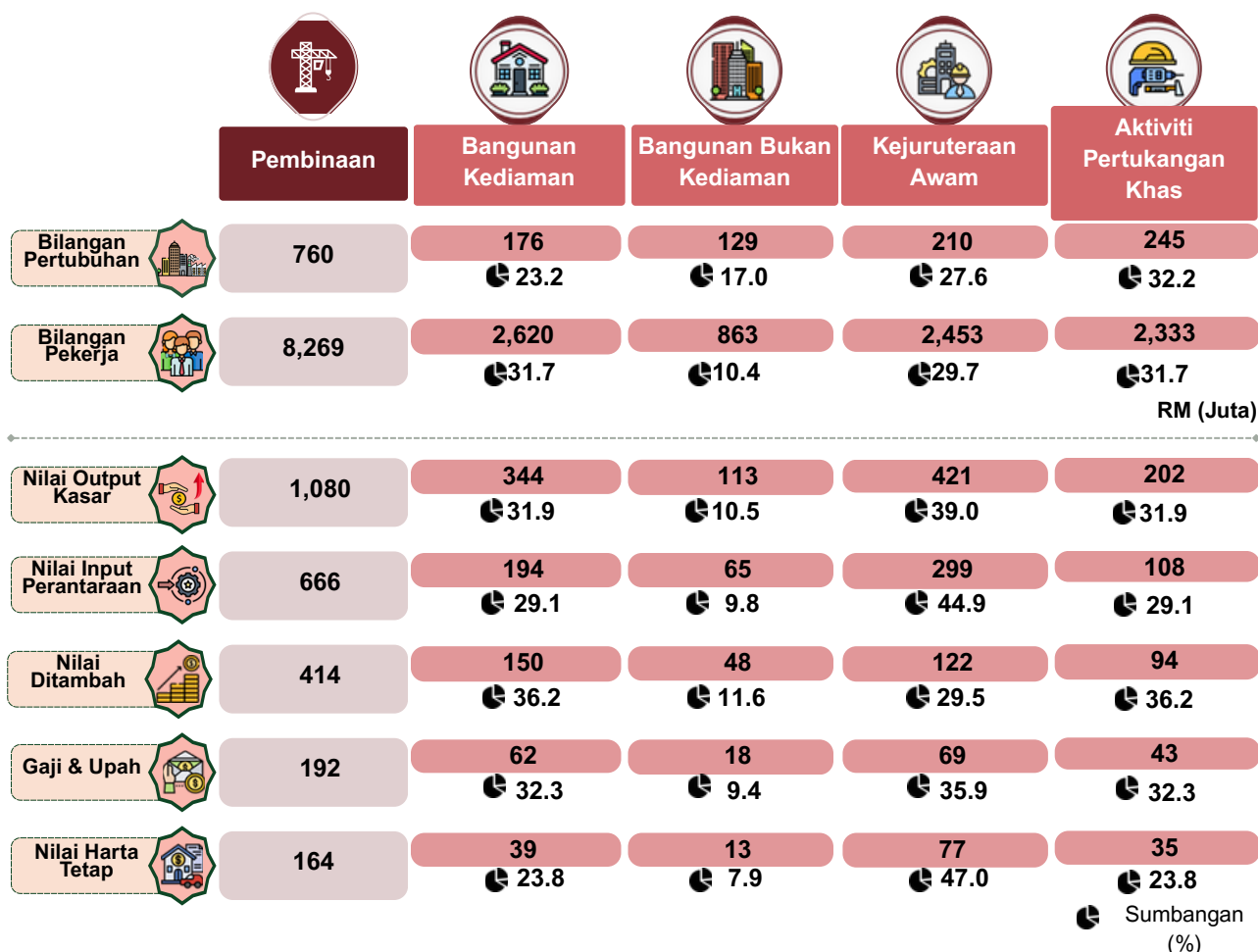
Subsektor kejuruteraan awam penyumbang terbesar kepada output kasar dengan jumlah RM421 juta, bersamaan dengan 39.0 peratus daripada keseluruhan sektor pembinaan milikan belia. Nilai input perantaraan adalah sebanyak RM299 juta (44.9%) dan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM122 juta (29.5%). Subsektor ini turut melibatkan 2,453 orang pekerja dan mencatat jumlah bayaran gaji dan upah tertinggi iaitu RM69 juta (35.9%). Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki adalah sebanyak RM77 juta (47.0%), menjadikannya subsektor dengan pelaburan aset tetap terbesar.

Daripada keseluruhan sektor pembinaan milikan belia, subsektor Bangunan kediaman menyumbang sebanyak RM344 juta kepada output kasar (31.9%). Nilai ditambah subsektor ini adalah sebanyak RM150 juta (36.2%), manakala nilai input perantaraan berjumlah RM194 juta (29.1%). Seramai 2,620 orang pekerja terlibat dalam subsektor ini dengan jumlah gaji dan upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM62 juta (32.3%). Harta tetap subsektor ini bernilai RM39 juta (23.8%).

Sementara itu, subsektor pertukangan khas mencatatkan output kasar sebanyak RM202 juta menyumbang 18.7 peratus kepada jumlah keseluruhan sektor ini. Nilai input perantaraan adalah RM108 juta (16.2%), manakala nilai ditambah yang dihasilkan adalah sebanyak RM94 juta (22.7%). Terdapat 2,333 orang pekerja dalam subsektor ini dengan jumlah gaji dan upah sebanyak RM43 juta (22.4%). Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki oleh subsektor ini adalah sebanyak RM35 juta (21.3%).

Subsektor bangunan bukan kediaman pula terdiri daripada 129 pertubuhan dengan sumbangan output kasar sebanyak RM113 juta atau 10.5 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan sektor pembinaan milik belia. Nilai input perantaraan adalah sebanyak RM65 juta (9.8%), manakala nilai ditambah mencecah RM48 juta (11.6%). Terdapat 863 orang pekerja dalam subsektor ini yang menerima gaji dan upah berjumlah RM18 juta (9.4%). Nilai harta tetap yang dicatatkan adalah RM13 juta (7.9%) **[Paparan 5]**.

Paparan 5: Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Dalam Sektor Pembinaan, 2022



4.4 Sektor Perkhidmatan

Pada tahun 2022, pertubuhan milikan belia dalam sektor Perkhidmatan menunjukkan prestasi yang menggalakkan dengan mencatatkan sebanyak 69,450 pertubuhan. Secara keseluruhannya, sektor ini menjana nilai output kasar berjumlah RM69,362 juta dan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM41,643 juta, hasil daripada nilai input perantaraan sebanyak RM27,719 juta. Seramai 350,698 orang telah terlibat dalam pertubuhan milikan belia dalam sektor ini, dengan jumlah gaji dan upah yang dibayar berjumlah RM11,314 juta. Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun pula adalah sebanyak RM30,171 juta.

Tiga subsektor dengan sumbangan tertinggi dalam sektor ini adalah Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit; Hartanah & Perkhidmatan Perniagaan; dan Perkhidmatan Lain. Subsektor Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada sektor Perkhidmatan dengan 50,989 pertubuhan (73.4%), mencatatkan nilai output kasar tertinggi iaitu RM53,890 juta (77.7%), nilai ditambah sebanyak RM33,275 juta (79.9%), dan jumlah pekerja seramai 242,851 orang (69.2%). Di samping itu, jumlah gaji dan upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM7,700 (76.1%) dan nilai harta tetap sebanyak RM13,335 juta (46.9%).

Subsektor kedua terbesar ialah Hartanah & Perkhidmatan Perniagaan yang merangkumi 7,776 pertubuhan (11.2%) dengan nilai output kasar berjumlah RM6,715 juta (9.7%) dan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM4,114 juta (9.9%). Seramai 34,733 pekerja (9.9%) terlibat dalam subsektor ini, dengan jumlah gaji dan upah berjumlah RM1,257 juta (11.1%). Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pula adalah RM8,569 juta (28.4%).

Seterusnya, subsektor ketiga terbesar ialah Perkhidmatan Lain pula yang terdiri daripada 6,225 pertubuhan (9.0%), dengan nilai output kasar sebanyak RM3,295 juta (4.8%) dan nilai ditambah RM1,628 juta (3.9%). Terdapat 31,597 orang pekerja (9.0%) dalam subsektor ini, manakala gaji dan upah yang dibayar berjumlah RM1,207 juta (10.7%). Subsektor ini mencatatkan nilai harta tetap iaitu sebanyak RM1,768 juta (5.9%) [Paparan 6].

Paparan 6: Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan, 2022

							
	BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN	OUTPUT KASAR (RM JUTA)	INPUT PERANTARAAN (RM JUTA)	NILAI DITAMBAH (RM JUTA)	BILANGAN PEKERJA (ORANG)	GAJI & UPAH (RM JUTA)	HARTA TETAP (RM JUTA)
Perkhidmatan	69,450 100.0 	69,362 100.0 	27,719 100.0 	41,643 100.0 	350,698 100.0 	11,314 100.0 	30,171 100.0 
Utiliti	12 0.02 	18 0.03 	13 0.05 	6 0.01 	109 0.03 	3 0.03 	4 0.01 
Perdagangan borong & runcit	50,989 73.4 	53,890 77.7 	20,613 74.4 	33,275 79.9 	242,851 69.2 	7,700 68.0 	13,335 44.2 
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan	2,608 3.8 	2,899 4.2 	1,544 5.6 	1,355 3.3 	31,485 9.0 	699 6.2 	4,980 16.5 
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan	269 0.4 	578 0.8 	278 1.0 	300 0.7 	2,664 0.8 	85 0.8 	598 2.0 
Maklumat & komunikasi	1,451 2.1 	1,963 2.8 	1,001 3.6 	962 2.3 	7,013 2.0 	361 3.2 	906 3.0 
Kewangan & insurans	120 0.2 	4 0.01 	2 0.01 	3 0.01 	246 0.07 	2 0.06 	11 0.04 
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	7,776 11.2 	6,715 9.7 	2,601 9.4 	4,114 9.9 	34,733 9.9 	1,257 11.1 	8,569 28.4 
Perkhidmatan lain	6,225 9.0 	3,295 4.8 	1,667 6.0 	1,628 3.9 	31,597 9.0 	1,207 10.7 	1,768 5.9 

 Sumbangan (%)

5. PRESTASI PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN BELIA PKS

Pada tahun 2022, Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) milikan belia di Malaysia menunjukkan sumbangan ekonomi yang signifikan merentasi pelbagai sektor. Jumlah keseluruhan pertubuhan mencapai 69,990 dengan penjana nilai output kasar sebanyak RM54,812 juta. Pertubuhan-pertubuhan ini menyumbang RM32,020 juta kepada ekonomi, menggaji seramai 323,312 individu serta membayar RM9,746 juta dalam bentuk gaji dan upah. Nilai aset tetap yang dimiliki oleh PKS ini berjumlah RM23,577 juta.

Sektor Pertanian terdiri daripada 500 pertubuhan (0.7%), menjana sebanyak RM954 juta bagi nilai output kasar (1.7%) dan RM578 juta dalam nilai ditambah. Sektor ini menggaji 4,873 individu dan membayar RM108 juta dalam bentuk gaji dan upah, dengan nilai aset tetap sebanyak RM814 juta.

Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan merangkumi 197 pertubuhan (0.3%) yang menghasilkan nilai output kasar bernilai RM2,785 (5.1%) dan RM627 juta dalam nilai ditambah. Sektor ini menggaji 2,312 individu, membayar RM86 juta dalam gaji dan upah, serta memiliki aset tetap bernilai RM111 juta.

Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan merangkumi 751 pertubuhan (1.1%), menghasilkan RM449 juta dalam nilai output kasar (0.8%) dan RM191 juta dalam nilai ditambah. Seramai 4,920 individu bekerja dalam sektor ini dengan jumlah bayaran gaji dan upah sebanyak RM90 juta, dan merekodkan nilai aset tetap sebanyak RM65 juta.

Sektor perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi dengan 68,542 pertubuhan (97.9%), menyumbang RM50,624 bilion dalam nilai output kasar (92.4%) dan RM30,624 juta dalam nilai ditambah. Sektor ini menggaji 311,207 individu, membayar RM9,462 juta dalam gaji dan upah, dan memiliki aset tetap bernilai RM22,587 juta [Paparan 7].

Paparan 7: Prestasi Pertubuhan Milikan Belia PKS mengikut Sektor, 2022

	Jumlah	Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuaarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
Bilangan pertubuhan	69,990 100.0	500 0.7	- -	197 0.3	751 1.1	68,542 97.9
Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	54,812 100.0	954 1.8	- -	2,785 5.1	449 0.8	50,624 92.4
Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	22,794 100.0	376 1.6	- -	2,158 9.5	258 1.1	20,002 87.8
Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	32,020 100.0	578 1.8	- -	627 2.0	191 0.6	30,624 95.6
Bilangan Pekerja	323,312 100.0	4,873 1.5	- -	2,312 0.7	4,920 1.5	311,207 96.3
Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	9,746 100.0	108 1.1	- -	86 0.9	90 0.9	9,462 97.1
Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)	23,577 100.0	814 3.5	- -	111 0.5	65 0.3	22,587 95.8

Sumbangan (%)

6. PRESTASI MENGIKUT NEGERI

Merujuk kepada dapatan Banci Ekonomi 2023, sebanyak 71,112 Pertubuhan milikan belia direkodkan beroperasi di Malaysia pada tahun 2022. Keseluruhan pertubuhan ini menjana nilai output kasar sebanyak RM80,699 juta serta menyumbang RM44,844 juta dalam nilai ditambah kepada ekonomi negara. Input perantaraan yang digunakan adalah sebanyak RM35,855 juta, manakala seramai 374,843 orang telah diambil bekerja dalam pertubuhan ini dengan jumlah gaji dan upah dibayar sebanyak RM12,003 juta. Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun pula mencecah kira-kira RM32,186 juta.

Analisis mengikut negeri menunjukkan Selangor mencatatkan prestasi paling tinggi dengan 19,888 pertubuhan (28.0%) yang menyumbang RM36,530 (45.3%) kepada output kasar dan mencatat nilai ditambah sebanyak RM20,782 juta (46.3%). Input perantaraan yang digunakan adalah sebanyak RM15,747 juta (43.9%). Ia juga menggaji 95,817 orang (25.6%) pekerja serta mencatat bayaran gaji dan upah tertinggi berjumlah RM4,105 juta (34.2%), menjadikan Selangor sebagai pusat utama bagi pertubuhan milikan belia di negara ini. W.P. Kuala Lumpur berada di tempat kedua dengan 9,649 pertubuhan (13.6%) dan output kasar sebanyak RM14,435 juta (17.9%), turut menyumbang besar kepada ekonomi belia negara.

Negeri Johor berada di tempat ketiga dengan 8,970 pertubuhan (12.6%), menghasilkan output kasar sebanyak RM7,351 juta (9.1%). Negeri-negeri lain yang juga mencatat sumbangan signifikan dalam nilai output kasar termasuk Sabah (RM3,976 juta), Pulau Pinang (RM3,710 juta), dan Perak (RM2,641 juta). Sebaliknya, negeri-negeri seperti Perlis, W.P. Labuan, dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatat bilangan pertubuhan dan output kasar yang paling rendah, mencerminkan skala ekonomi dan kepadatan bandar yang lebih kecil.

Dari segi jumlah pekerja, selain Selangor (95,817 orang) dan Kuala Lumpur (62,589 orang), negeri-negeri Johor (40,702 orang), Perak (24,814 orang) dan Pulau Pinang (22,627 orang) juga mencatat jumlah pekerja yang melebihi 20,000 orang. Manakala negeri-negeri seperti W.P. Labuan dan W. P. Putrajaya merekodkan jumlah pekerja yang paling rendah.

Secara keseluruhan, data menunjukkan bahawa keusahawanan belia lebih aktif di negeri-negeri yang lebih maju dan bandar, dengan Selangor dan Kuala Lumpur muncul sebagai hab utama dalam aktiviti ekonomi, peluang pekerjaan, dan pelaburan dalam kalangan usahawan belia **[Paparan 8]**.

Paparan 8: Prestasi Mengikut Negeri

Negeri	 Bilangan Pertubuhan	 Output Kasar (RM juta)	 Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	 Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	 Bilangan Pekerja	 Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	 Harta Tetap (RM juta)
 Malaysia	71,112 100	80,699 100	35,855 100	44,844 100	374,843 100	12,003 100	32,186 100
 Johor	8,970 12.6	7,351 9.1	4,147 11.6	3,205 7.1	40,702 10.9	1,146 9.5	4,333 13.5
 Kedah	3,707 5.2	1,348 1.7	559 1.6	789 1.8	17,109 4.6	396 3.3	1,163 3.6
 Kelantan	3,251 4.6	1,449 1.9	591 1.6	858 1.9	14,669 3.9	216 1.8	633 2.0
 Melaka	2,429 3.4	2,014 2.5	989 2.8	1,025 2.3	15,194 4.1	417 3.5	957 3.0
 Negeri Sembilan	2,823 4.0	1,366 1.7	541 1.5	825 1.8	12,163 3.2	341 2.8	700 2.2
 Pahang	3,027 4.3	1,954 2.4	724 2.0	1,230 2.7	17,324 4.6	398 3.3	1,942 6.0
 Pulau Pinang	5,014 7.1	3,710 4.6	1,524 4.3	2,187 4.9	22,627 6.0	679 5.7	2,106 6.5
 Perak	4,631 6.5	2,641 3.3	1,240 3.5	1,401 3.1	24,814 6.6	619 5.2	1,533 4.8
 Perlis	500 0.7	188 0.2	73 0.2	115 0.3	2,193 0.6	38 0.3	90 0.3
 Selangor	19,888 28.0	36,530 45.3	15,747 43.9	20,782 46.3	95,817 25.6	4,105 34.2	7,208 22.4
 Terengganu	2,506 3.5	1,176 1.5	454 1.3	722 1.6	11,260 3.0	237 2.0	464 1.4
 Sabah	2,578 3.6	3,976 4.9	1,722 4.8	2,255 5.0	22,131 5.9	614 5.1	1,498 4.7
 Sarawak	1,856 2.6	2,240 2.8	1,102 3.1	1,138 2.5	14,337 3.8	421 3.5	859 2.7
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,649 13.6	14,435 17.9	6,328 17.6	8,107 18.1	62,569 16.7	2,327 19.4	8,443 26.2
 W.P. Labuan	187 0.3	161 0.2	63 0.2	98 0.2	1,132 0.3	29 0.2	212 0.7
 W.P. Putrajaya	96 0.1	160 0.2	53 0.1	107 0.2	802 0.2	20 0.2	45 0.1

 Sumbangan (%)

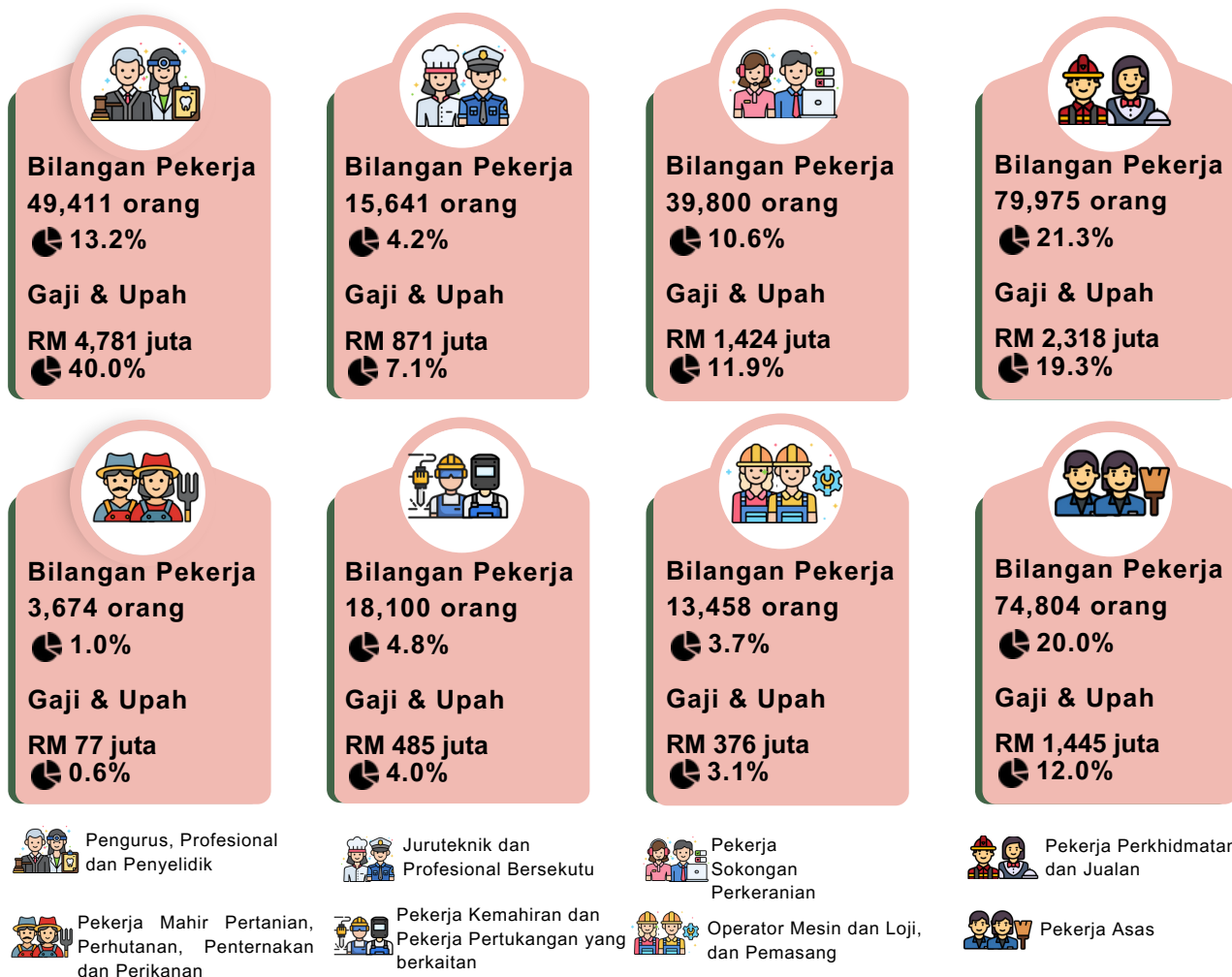
7. PRESTASI BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH

Pertubuhan milikan belia bagi pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa berjumlah 294,863 orang (78.7%), manakala pekerja bergaji sambilan 17,231 orang (4.6%). Baki 16.7 peratus adalah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji iaitu berjumlah 62,741 orang.

Bagi kategori pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa, Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan merupakan segmen tenaga kerja terbesar dengan sumbangan 21.3 peratus, berjumlah 79,975 orang. Ini diikuti oleh kategori Pekerja asas dengan sumbangan 20.0 peratus atau 74,804 orang. Kebanyakan bidang pekerjaan didominasi oleh lelaki, kecuali bidang Pekerja sokongan perkeranian yang mencatatkan pekerja wanita seramai 21,647 orang berbanding 18,153 orang pekerja lelaki.

Selain itu, jumlah gaji & upah tertinggi dibayar kepada Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik bernilai RM4,781 juta bersamaan dengan 40.0 peratus. Tambahan pula, sejumlah RM2,318 juta atau 19.3 peratus dibayar kepada Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan. Manakala 11.9 peratus atau RM1,364 juta gaji & upah diterima oleh Pekerja sokongan perkeranian, dengan nilai gaji tertinggi diterima oleh wanita, RM1,025 juta dan selebihnya RM399 juta diterima oleh lelaki [Paparan 10].

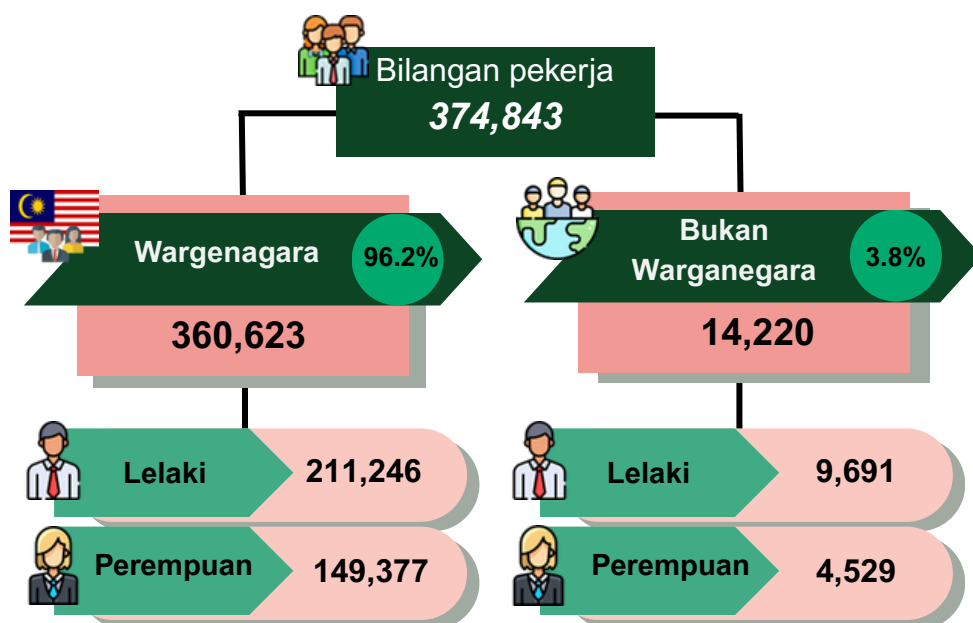
Paparan 10: Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Milikan Belia mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022



8. PRESTASI MENGIKUT KATEGORI PEKERJA DAN KEWARGANEGARAAN

Pada tahun 2022, data banci ekonomi menunjukkan bahawa jumlah keseluruhan pekerja dalam pertubuhan milikan belia di Malaysia adalah seramai 374,843 orang. Daripada jumlah ini, 360,623 orang (96.2%) merupakan warganegara, manakala 14,220 orang (3.8%) adalah bukan warganegara. Dari segi jantina, pekerja lelaki mendominasi dengan jumlah keseluruhan 220,937 (58.9%) orang, berbanding 153,906 (41.1%) pekerja perempuan. Pecahan lanjut menunjukkan warganegara lelaki seramai 211,246 orang (56.4%), manakala pekerja warganegara perempuan berjumlah 149,377 (39.8%) orang. Sementara itu, pekerja bukan warganegara terdiri daripada 9,961 lelaki (2.6%) dan 4,529 perempuan (1.2%) [Paparan 11].

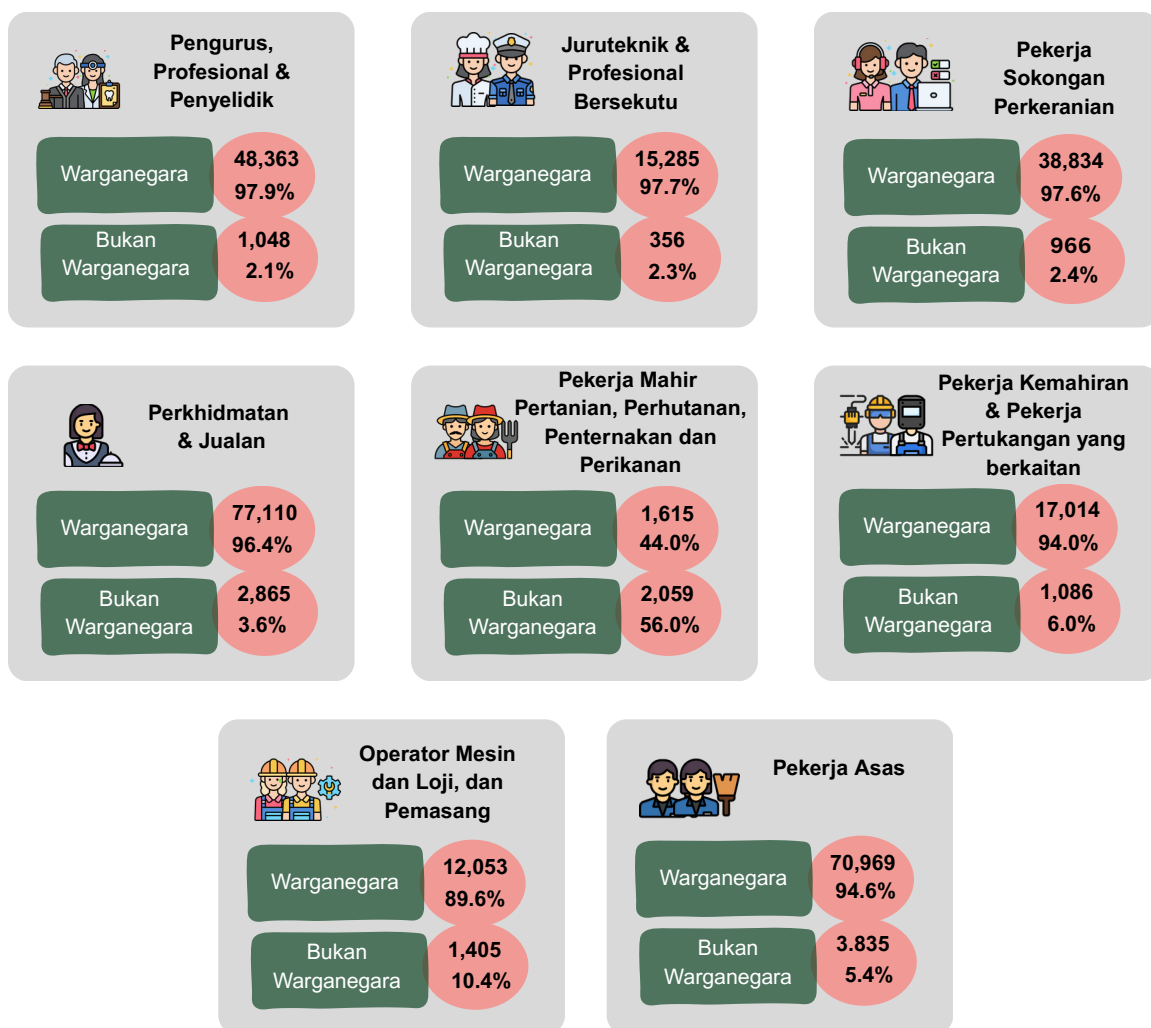
Paparan 11: Bilangan Pekerja Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Mengikut Kewarganegaraan



Dari sudut kategori pekerjaan, Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan merupakan kumpulan terbesar, iaitu seramai 79,975 orang (21.3%), yang terdiri daripada 77,110 (96.4%) warganegara dan 2,865 bukan warganegara (3.6%). Kategori kedua tertinggi ialah Pekerja Asas dengan 74,804 orang (19.9%), termasuk 70,969 warganegara (94.9%) dan 3,835 bukan warganegara (5.1%) diikuti oleh Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian seramai 39,800 orang (10.6%) yang dirangkumi oleh 38,834 orang warganegara atau 97.6% dan 966 orang bukan warganegara atau 2.4%. Bagi kategori-kategori berkemahiran tinggi seperti Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik adalah seramai 49,411 orang atau 13.2% dan Juruteknik Profesional Bersekutu seramai 15,641 orang atau 4.2%, majoriti hampir keseluruhannya adalah warganegara. Perkara ini menunjukkan bahawa warganegara belia masih menguasai peranan pengurusan dan profesional, manakala bukan warganegara tertumpu dalam pekerjaan operasi dan asas.

Secara keseluruhan, data ini memperlihatkan dominasi belia warganegara, khususnya lelaki, dalam pelbagai kategori pekerjaan, manakala bukan warganegara memainkan peranan lebih kecil dan tertumpu kepada kerja-kerja asas dan teknikal. Wanita bukan warganegara pula terlibat dalam jumlah yang sangat kecil, menunjukkan ruang yang terhad untuk mereka dalam pasaran kerja pertubuhan milikan belia [Paparan 12].

Paparan 12: Bilangan Pekerja Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Mengikut Kategori Pekerjaan dan Kewarganegaraan, 2022



9. PRESTASI MENGIKUT SEKTOR DAN KEMAHIRAN

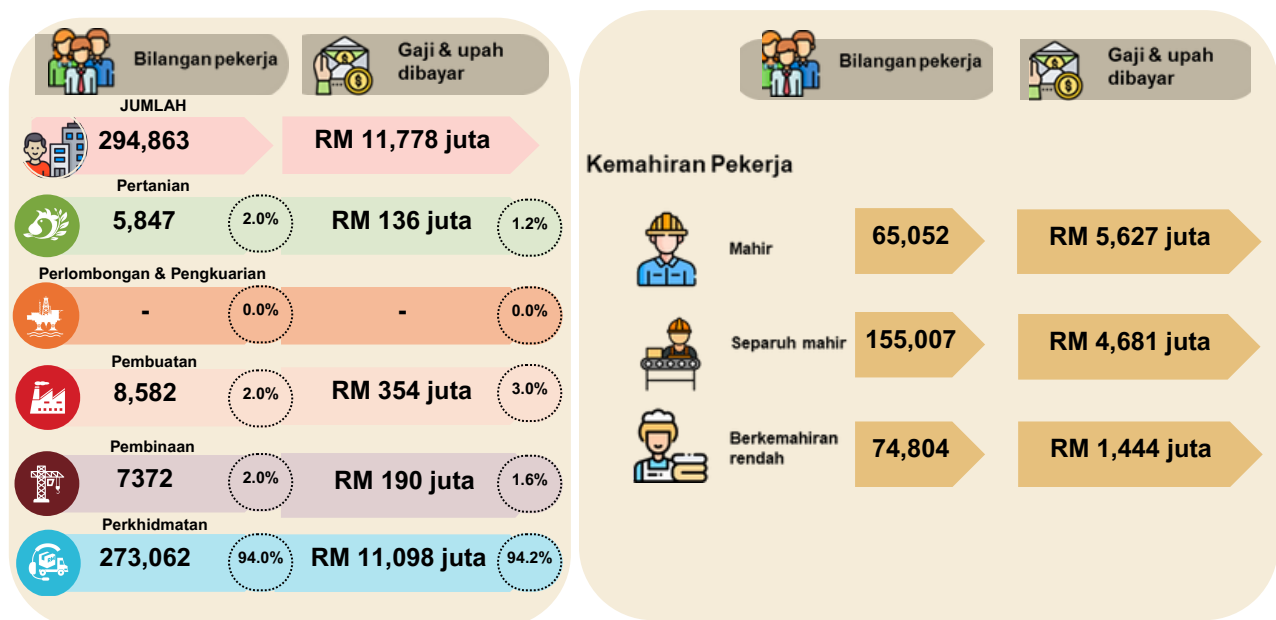
Jumlah keseluruhan pekerja yang bekerja dalam pertubuhan milikan belia pada tahun 2022 adalah seramai 294,863 orang daripada pelbagai sektor dan kemahiran. Daripada jumlah tersebut, mencecah RM11,778 juta yang dibayar sebagai gaji dan upah kepada para pekerja, menggambarkan sumbangan ketara golongan belia kepada ekonomi negara dari pelbagai sektor dan tahap kemahiran.

Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan bilangan pekerja tertinggi dalam kalangan pertubuhan milikan belia seramai 273,062 orang dengan sumbangan sebanyak 92.6% peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan dengan 8,582 orang (2.9%) dan 7,372 orang (2.5%). Sektor Pertanian pula mencatatkan bilangan pekerja terendah dengan 5,847 orang (2.0%). Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian merekodkan tiada bilangan pekerja. Dari segi kategori kemahiran, majoriti pekerja belia berada dalam kategori Separuh Mahir sebanyak 155,007 orang atau 53.0%, diikuti oleh kategori Berkemahiran Rendah (25.0%) dan Mahir (22.1%). Sektor Perkhidmatan juga mendominasi dalam semua kategori kemahiran, menyumbang lebih daripada 90 peratus bagi setiap kategori berbanding sektor lain.

Dari segi gaji dan upah yang dibayar, jumlah keseluruhan adalah sebanyak RM11,778 juta, dengan sektor Perkhidmatan sahaja menyumbang sebanyak RM11,098 juta (94.6%), diikuti sektor Pembuatan sebanyak RM354 juta (3.0%), Pembinaan sebanyak RM190 juta (1.6%), dan Pertanian sebanyak RM136 juta (1.2%). Tiada bayaran gaji dicatatkan dalam sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian. Secara perbandingan, pekerja Mahir dalam sektor Pembuatan menerima gaji purata lebih tinggi berbanding sektor lain sebanyak RM5.63 bilion, menunjukkan nilai tinggi terhadap kemahiran teknikal dalam industri tersebut.

Secara konklusinya, data ini menunjukkan sektor Perkhidmatan menjadi tumpuan utama belia dalam pekerjaan, manakala tumpuan terhadap pembangunan kemahiran separuh mahir perlu diberi perhatian kerana ia merupakan kumpulan dominan dalam pasaran kerja belia [Paparan 13].

Paparan 13: Bilangan Pekerja Pertubuhan Milikan Belia Mengikut Sektor dan Kategori Kemahiran, 2022



MAIN FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2022, the global economy is still in the process of recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, recovery efforts were hindered by a range of emerging challenges including rising inflation rates, higher interest rates, reduced investment and geopolitical tensions following the crisis between Russia and Ukraine. In addition, China's zero-tolerance policy in dealing with COVID-19 also contributed to global economic uncertainty. Despite facing slow global growth, the Malaysian economy in 2022 still recorded an encouraging performance of 9.0 per cent, with the recovery driven by strong domestic demand, encouraging export performance, and supportive government policies.

The year 2022 showed a pivotal period in shaping the direction of youth development, especially after the country and the world were hit by the pandemic that brought various challenges to this group. However, despite all the obstacles, there are also opportunities for youth to adapt and innovate towards the new norm of life. The evolution that has occurred also shows the importance of the Government's continued proactive role in ensuring that the youth remain relevant in the national development stream. Continuous support and implementation of strategic initiatives are very important to help this group adapt to the post-pandemic reality and contribute significantly to the progress of the country. Various Government initiatives in ensuring the implementation of policies and programs towards sustainable socio-economic development of the country include the development of the youth group, which comprises more than a quarter of the Malaysian population. Therefore, in working to ensure that youth are given appropriate access to employment, the Government provides incentives, including employment under SOCSO to employers who employ youth aged 18 to 30 who have been unemployed for more than three months. In addition, this incentive has also been extended to employers who hire TVET graduates.

In addition, a Youth Economic Forum (YEF) 2022, organised by the Perdana Fellows Alumni Association held on 29 October 2022 at Sasana Kijang, Bank Negara Malaysia. The event served as a key platform for young Malaysians to engage with national leaders, policymakers and industry experts, fostering discussions on the trajectory of Malaysia's economy and the critical role of youth in shaping its future. The Youth Economic Forum (YEF) 2022 served as a key platform for young leaders, policymakers, entrepreneurs and changemakers to engage in meaningful discourse on economic challenges and opportunities in a post-pandemic world. With themes focused on digital transformation, sustainable development, youth empowerment and economic resilience, the forum provided participants with insights, networks and inspiration to drive positive changes in the youth community in the future.

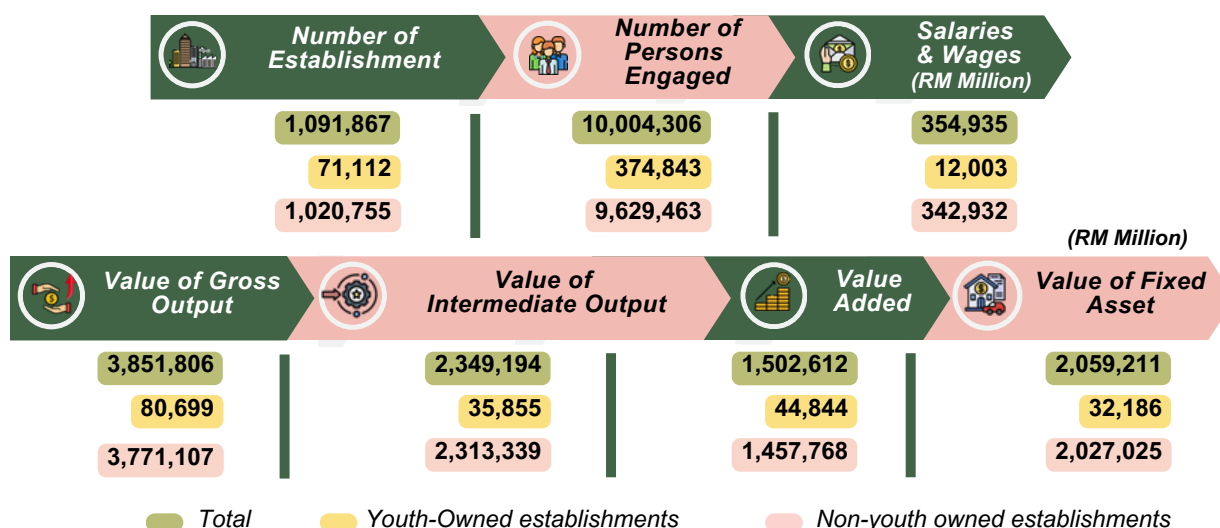
2. OVERALL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Looking at the Economic Census 2023 data, the number of Youth-Owned establishments operating in 2022 was 71,112 establishments, recording 6.5 per cent of the total number of establishments, which is 1,091,867 establishments. With the total number of establishments operating, there were 374,843 employees in Youth-Owned establishments, which is equivalent to 3.7 per cent compared to the total number of organization employees of 10,004,306 persons. The total number of non-Youth-Owned establishments was 1,020,755 with the number of employees recording 9,629,463 employees. In terms of salaries & wages paid, the total of Youth-Owned establishments was RM12,003 million compared to the total of RM354,935 million. Non-Youth-Owned establishments reached RM342,932 million for salary & wage payments. The per centage of salary & wage payments for Youth-Owned establishments compared to the total salary & wage of all operating establishments is 3.4 per cent.

The gross output value generated by all economic sector establishments in Malaysia in 2022 was RM3,851,806 million, of which Youth-Owned establishments reached RM80,699 million while non-Youth-Owned establishments reached RM3,771,107 million. The percentage of the gross output value for Youth-Owned establishments was 2.1 per cent compared to the total gross output value. In terms of the total intermediate output value, the total number of establishments was RM2,349,194 million. Of the total intermediate output value, 1.5 per cent was the intermediate output value of Youth-Owned establishments equivalent to RM35,855 million while non-Youth-Owned establishments reached RM2,313,339 million.

The value added establishments for all economic sector in Malaysia was recorded at RM1,502,612 million and for Youth-Owned establishments the total value added was RM44,844 million while non-Youth-Owned establishments were RM1,457,768 million. The value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year for all establishments was RM2,059,211 million consisting of Youth-Owned establishments and non-Youth-Owned establishments. The total value of fixed assets owned by Youth-Owned establishments was RM32,186 million (1.6%) while the value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year for non-Youth-Owned establishments was RM2,027,025 million (98.4%) **[Exhibit 14]**.

Exhibit 14: Main Statistics, 2022



3. YOUTH-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY SECTOR, 2022

Based on the Economic Census 2023 findings, a total of 71,112 Youth-Owned establishments were recorded, contributing 6.5 per cent of the total establishments in the economy. The Services subsector was the highest contributor in terms of the number of establishments, accounting for 97.6 per cent (69,450), followed by Construction (760), Agriculture (507) and Manufacturing (395).

In terms of gross output value, a total of RM80,699 million was recorded in 2022, contributing 2.1 per cent of the total gross output value in the economy. The main contributor to the gross output value was the Services subsector with 86.0 per cent (RM69,362 million). This was followed by the Manufacturing subsector with 11.2 per cent (RM9,039 million), Agriculture with 1.5 per cent (RM1,218 million), and Construction with 1.3 per cent (RM1,080 million).

The intermediate input value recorded in 2022 amounted to RM35,855 million, contributing 1.5 per cent of the total intermediate input value in the economy. The Services subsector was the main contributor with RM27,719 million (77.3%), followed by the Manufacturing subsector (RM6,936 million or 19.4%), Construction (RM666 million or 1.9%), and Agriculture (RM534 million or 1.5%).

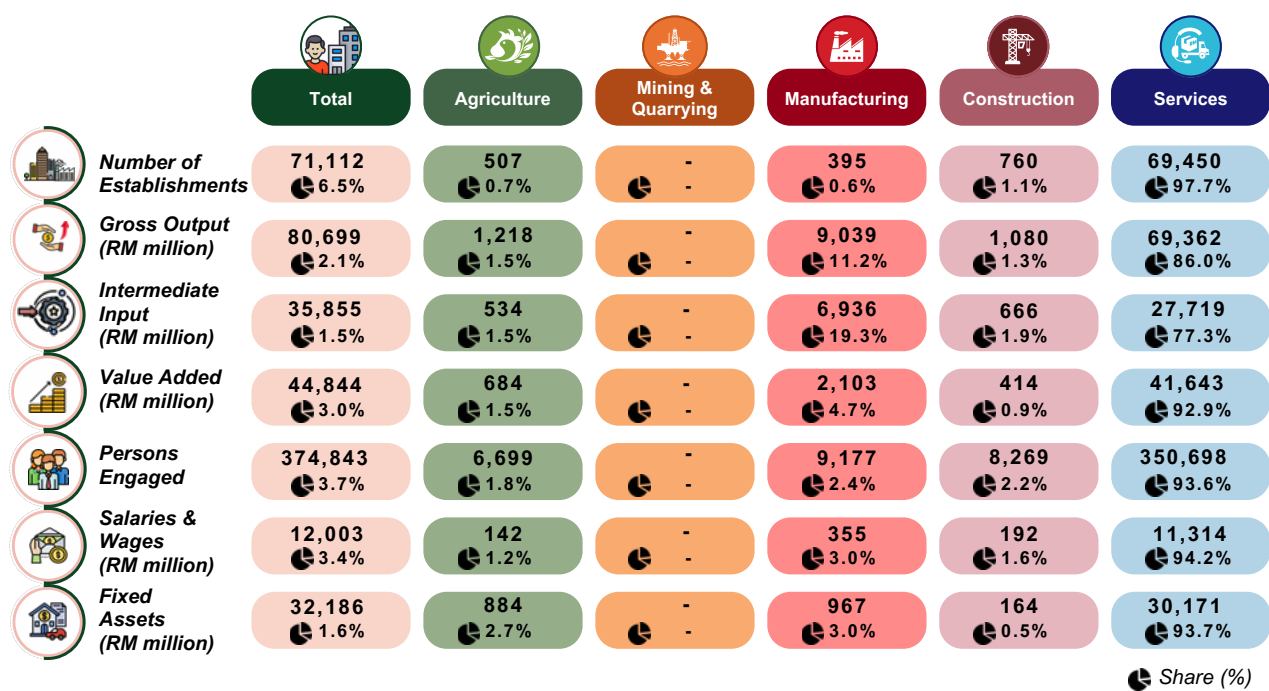
The value added recorded was RM44,844 million, contributing 3.0 per cent of the total value added in the economy. The main contributor to value added was the Services subsector, which accounted for 92.9 per cent (RM41,643 million), followed by Manufacturing (4.7 per cent or RM2,103 million), Agriculture (1.5 per cent or RM684 million), and Construction (0.9 per cent or RM414 million).

From the perspective of employment, a total of 374,843 persons were recorded in 2022, contributing 3.7 per cent of total employment in the economy. The Services subsector was the largest contributor to employment with 350,698 persons (93.6%), followed by the Manufacturing subsector (9,177 persons or 2.4%), Construction (8,269 persons or 2.2%), and Agriculture (6,699 persons or 1.8%).

In terms of total salaries and wages in 2022, it amounted to RM12,003 million, contributing 3.4 per cent of total salaries in the economy. The main contributor to total salaries and wages was the Services subsector, amounting to RM11,314 billion (94.2%), followed by the Manufacturing subsector (RM355 million or 3.0%), Construction (RM192 million or 1.6%), and Agriculture (RM142 million or 1.2%).

The value of fixed assets recorded was RM32,186 million, contributing 1.6 per cent of the total value of fixed assets in the economy. The Services subsector was the main contributor with 93.7 per cent (RM30,171 million), followed by the Manufacturing subsector (3.0 per cent or RM967 million), Agriculture (2.7 per cent or RM884 million), and Construction (0.5 per cent or RM164 million) [Exhibit 15].

Exhibit 15: Youth-Owned Establishments by Sector, 2022



4. PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT BY MAIN SECTOR

4.1 Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture sector in Malaysia consists of four main subsectors: Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, and Fisheries. In 2022, a total of 507 Youth-Owned establishments were identified in this sector, involving 6,699 workers. The Agricultural Sector generated RM1.22 billion in gross output value and RM684 million in value added, with wages and salaries totalling RM142 million.

The investment in fixed assets reached RM884 million. Of this gross output, the Crops subsector contributed more than half, reflecting its dominant position in the overall agricultural economy of youth. In terms of investment, this subsector also recorded the highest value in fixed assets.

The Crops subsector recorded the highest number of establishments, with 302 establishments, contributing 77.9 per cent of the sector's value added (RM533 million), and employing more than 5,000 workers. It also recorded the highest salary payment, amounting to RM104 million, indicating that this subsector is the most active and competitive among youth.

The Livestock subsector includes 106 establishments with RM89 million in value added, followed by Fisheries (70 establishments, RM35 million), and Forestry & Logging (29 establishments, RM26 million). Interestingly, although the number of establishments in the Forestry & Logging subsector is the lowest, it recorded the second-highest value in fixed assets after Crops, amounting to RM136 million, reflecting the high capital intensity of this subsector [Exhibit 16].

Exhibit 16: Youth-Owned Establishments in Agriculture Sector, 2022

Share (%)	Agriculture subsectors				
	Agriculture	Crops	Livestock	Forestry & logging	Fisheries
Num. of establishments	507 100.0	302 59.6	106 20.9	29 5.7	70 13.8
Num. of person engaged	6,699 100.0	5,048 75.4	718 10.7	450 6.7	483 7.2
(RM million)					
Value of gross output	1,218 100.0	791 64.9	224 18.4	80 6.6	123 10.1
Value of intermediate output	534 100.0	258 48.3	135 25.3	54 10.1	87 16.3
Value added	684 100.0	533 77.9	89 13.0	26 3.8	35 5.1
Salaries & wages	142 100.0	104 73.2	14 9.9	14 9.9	10 7.0
Value of fixed asset	884 100.0	694 78.5	30 3.4	136 15.4	24 2.7

4.2 Manufacturing Sector

In 2022, a total of 395 Youth-Owned establishments were operating in the manufacturing sector, with a gross output value of RM9,039 million and a value added of RM2,103 million. This figure reflects the active participation of youth in the nation's industrial activities, further reinforcing their role as key drivers of economic growth.

The Food Products sub-sector was the main contributor, involving 134 establishments generating RM3.98 million in gross output value and RM848 million in value added. As the sub-sector that employs the highest number of workers (2,154 persons), this sector demonstrates the youth's interest and confidence in the food industry as a major platform for entrepreneurship.

In addition, several other sub-sectors demonstrated commendable performance despite having a smaller number of establishments. For instance, the petroleum, chemical, rubber, and plastic products sub-sector recorded a gross output of RM2,291 million and a value added of RM311 million with only 16 establishments. Meanwhile, the electrical, electronic, and optical products sub-sector, with just 12 establishments, recorded a value added of RM171 million. These findings underscore the significant potential of high-technology sub-sectors among young entrepreneurs.

In terms of employment, Youth-Owned establishments in the manufacturing sector hired a total of 9,177 workers, with total salaries and wages paid amounting to RM355 million. The total value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year stood at RM967 million, reflecting the commitment of youth towards long-term investment in the sector [Exhibit 17].

Exhibit 17: Youth-Owned Establishments In Manufacturing Sector, 2022



Manufacturing sector

• Num. of establishments 395 establishments	• Value of gross output RM 9,039 million	• Value added RM 2,103 million	• Value of fixed asset RM 967 million
• Num. of persons engaged 9,177 persons	• Value of intermediate output RM 6,936 million	• Salaries & wages RM 355 million	

Food products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 134 establishments	• Value of gross output 3,983
• Num. of persons engaged 2,154 persons	• Value of intermediate output 3,135
	• Value added 848
	• Salaries & wages 83
	• Value of fixed asset 545

Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 16 establishments	• Value of gross output 2,291
• Num. of persons engaged 1,078 persons	• Value of intermediate output 1,979
	• Value added 311
	• Salaries & wages 45
	• Value of fixed asset 69

Beverages and tobacco products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 4 establishments	• Value of gross output 914
• Num. of persons engaged 161 persons	• Value of intermediate output 576
	• Value added 338
	• Salaries & wages 24
	• Value of fixed asset 33

Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 44 establishments	• Value of gross output 329
• Num. of persons engaged 956 persons	• Value of intermediate output 200
	• Value added 129
	• Salaries & wages 32
	• Value of fixed asset 31

Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 79 establishments	• Value of gross output 47
• Num. of persons engaged 774 persons	• Value of intermediate output 27
	• Value added 20
	• Salaries & wages 13
	• Value of fixed asset 6

Electrical, electronic and optical products

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 12 establishments	• Value of gross output 668
• Num. of persons engaged 1,982 persons	• Value of intermediate output 497
	• Value added 171
	• Salaries & wages 83
	• Value of fixed asset 155

Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 58 establishments	• Value of gross output 746
• Num. of persons engaged 1,665 persons	• Value of intermediate output 487
	• Value added 259
	• Salaries & wages 63
	• Value of fixed asset 112

Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair

(RM million)

• Num. of establishments 48 establishments	• Value of gross output 61
• Num. of persons engaged 407 persons	• Value of intermediate output 35
	• Value added 27
	• Salaries & wages 12
	• Value of fixed asset 16

4.3 Construction Sector

In 2022, a total of 760 youth-owned establishments were involved in the construction sector, with a gross output value reaching RM1,080 million. From this amount, the value of intermediate input was RM666 million, resulting in a value added of RM414 million. This sector also engaged a total of 8,269 persons, with total salaries and wages paid amounting to RM192 million. At the end of the year, the value of fixed assets owned by Youth-owned establishments in this sector was RM164 million.

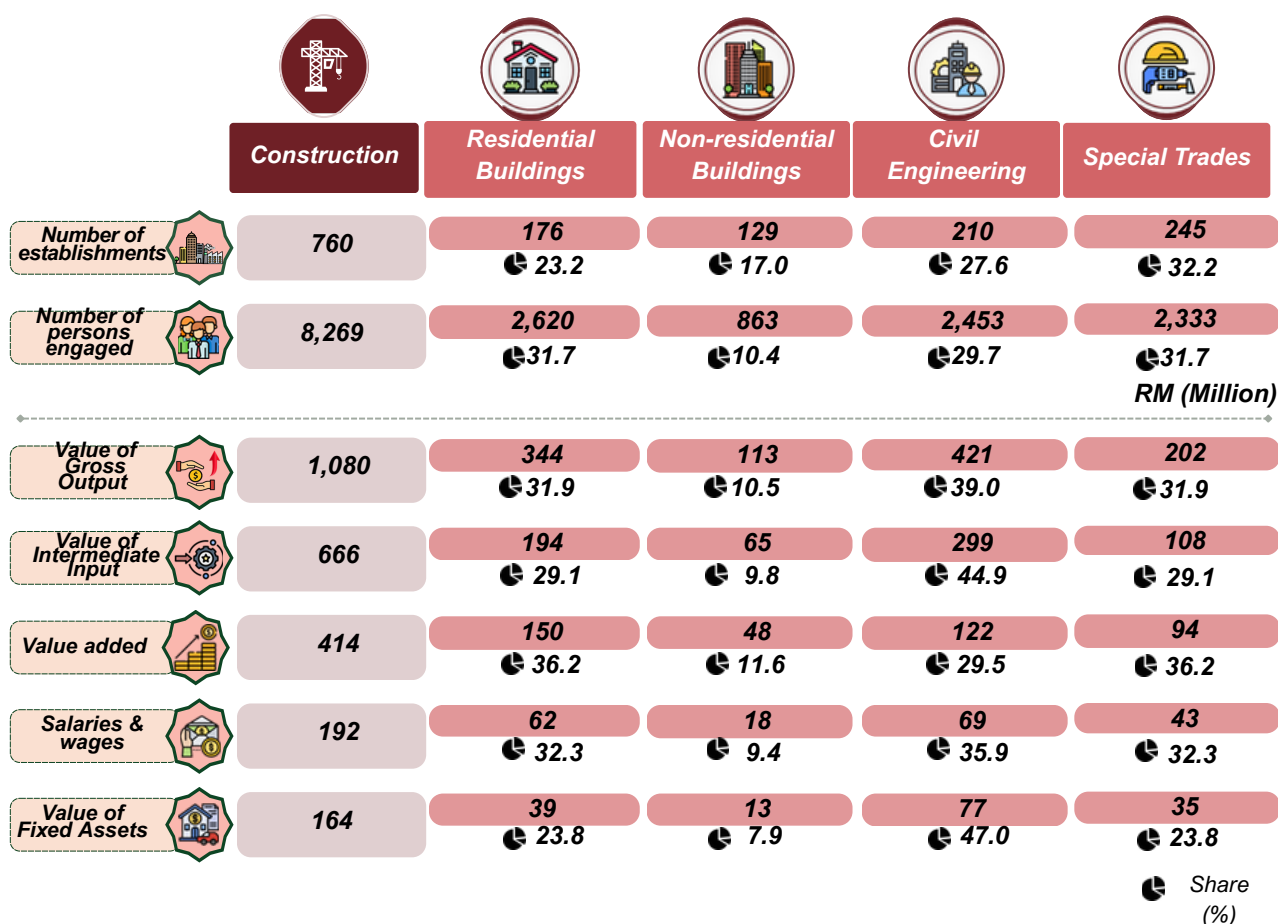
The civil engineering sub-sector emerged as the largest contributor to the gross output with a total of RM421 million, equivalent to 39.0 per cent of the total Youth-owned construction sector. The value of intermediate input was RM299 million (44.9%) and the value added was RM122 million (29.5%). This sub-sector also engaged 2,453 persons and recorded the highest total salaries and wages paid, amounting to RM69 million (35.9%). The value of fixed assets owned was RM77 million (47.0%), making it the sub-sector with the largest investment in fixed assets.

Among the Youth-owned construction sector, the residential buildings sub-sector contributed RM344 million to the gross output (31.9%). The value added for this sub-sector was RM150 million (36.2%), while the value of intermediate input amounted to RM194 million (29.1%). A total of 2,620 persons were engaged in this sub-sector, with total salaries and wages paid amounting to RM62 million (32.3%). The fixed assets for this sub-sector were valued at RM39 million (23.8%).

Meanwhile, the special trades sub-sector recorded a gross output of RM202 million, contributing 18.7% to the total. The value of intermediate input was RM108 million (16.2%), while the value added produced was RM94 million (22.7%). There were 2,333 persons engaged in this sub-sector with total salaries and wages amounting to RM43 million (22.4%). The value of fixed assets owned by this sub-sector was RM35 million (21.3%).

*The non-residential buildings sub-sector consisted of 129 establishments, contributing RM113 million to the gross output or 10.5 per cent of the total Youth-owned construction sector. The value of intermediate input was RM65 million (9.8%), while the value added reached RM48 million (11.6%). There were 863 persons engaged in this sub-sector who received salaries and wages amounting to RM18 million (9.4%). The value of fixed assets recorded was RM13 million (7.9%) **[Exhibit 18]**.*

Exhibit 18: Youth-Owned Establishments in Construction Sector, 2022



4.4 Services Sector

In 2022, Youth-Owned establishments in the Services sector demonstrated encouraging performance, recording a total of 69,450 establishments. Overall, the sector generated a gross output value of RM69,362 million and value added of RM41,643 million, derived from intermediate input valued at RM27,719 million. A total of 350,698 persons were engaged in Youth-Owned establishments in this sector, with salaries and wages paid amounting to RM11,314 million. The value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year stood at RM30,171 million.

The three subsectors with the highest contribution in this sector are Wholesale and retail trade; Real estate & business services; and Other services. The Wholesale and retail trade subsector remains the largest contributor to the Services sector with 50,989 establishments (73.4%), recording the highest gross output value of RM53,890 million (77.7%), value added of RM33,275 million (79.9%), and a total of 242,851 persons engaged (69.2%). In addition, the total salaries and wages paid amounted to RM7,700 million (76.1%) and the value of fixed assets amounted to RM13,335 million (46.9%).

The second largest sub-sector is Real estate & business services which comprises 7,776 establishments (11.2%) with a gross output value of RM6,715 million (9.7%) and value added of RM4,114 million (9.9%). A total of 34,733 persons engaged (9.9%) are involved in this sub-sector, with total salaries and wages amounting to RM1,257 million (11.1%). The value of fixed assets owned is RM8,569 million (28.4%).

Next, the third largest subsector is Other services which consists of 6,225 establishments (9.0%), with a gross output value of RM3,295 million (4.8%) and a value added of RM1,628 million (3.9%). There are 31,597 persons engaged (9.0%) in this subsector, while salaries and wages paid amount to RM1,207 million (10.7%). This subsector recorded a fixed asset value of RM1,768 million (5.9%) [Exhibit 19].

Exhibit 19: Performance of Youth-Owned in Services Sector, 2022

							
	Number of Establishment	Gross Output (RM Million)	Intermediate Input (RM Million)	VALUE ADDED (RM MILLION)	PERSONS ENGAGED (PERSON)	SALARIES & WAGES (RM MILLION)	FIXED ASSET (RM MILLION)
Services	69,450	69,362	27,719	41,643	350,698	11,314	30,171
	100.0 	100.0 	100.0 	100.0 	100.0 	100.0 	100.0 
Utility	12	18	13	6	109	3	4
	0.02 	0.03 	0.05 	0.01 	0.03 	0.03 	0.01 
Wholesale & retail trade	50,989	53,890	20,613	33,275	242,851	7,700	13,335
	73.4 	77.7 	74.4 	79.9 	69.2 	68.0 	44.2 
Food & beverages and Accommodation	2,608	2,899	1,544	1,355	31,485	699	4,980
	3.8 	4.2 	5.6 	3.3 	9.0 	6.2 	16.5 
Transportation and storage	269	578	278	300	2,664	85	598
	0.4 	0.8 	1.0 	0.7 	0.8 	0.8 	2.0 
Information and communication	1,451	1,963	1,001	962	7,013	361	906
	2.1 	2.8 	3.6 	2.3 	2.0 	3.2 	3.0 
Finance & insurance	120	4	2	3	246	2	11
	0.2 	0.01 	0.01 	0.01 	0.07 	0.02 	0.04 
Real estate & business services	7,776	6,715	2,601	4,114	34,733	1,257	8,569
	11.2 	9.7 	9.4 	9.9 	9.9 	11.1 	28.4 
Other services	6,225	3,295	1,667	1,628	31,597	1,207	1,768
	9.0 	4.8 	6.0 	3.9 	9.0 	10.7 	5.9 

 Share (%)

5. PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH-OWNED SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES)

In 2022, Youth-Owned Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia demonstrated significant economic contributions across various sectors. The number of establishments reached 69,990 generating a gross output value of RM54,812 million. These establishments added RM32,020 million to the economy, employing 323,312 individuals and paying RM9,746 million in salaries and wages. The value of fixed assets owned by these SMEs amounted to RM23,577 million.

The agriculture sector comprised 500 establishments (0.7%), contributing RM954 million in gross output (1.7%) and RM578 million in value added. This sector employed 4,873 individuals and paid RM108 million in salaries and wages, with fixed assets valued at RM814 million.

Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector comprised 197 establishments (0.3%), producing RM2,785 million in gross output (5.1%) and RM627 million in value added. The sector employed 2,312 individuals, paid RM86 million in salaries and wages, and owned fixed assets worth RM111 million.

Furthermore, the construction sector comprised 751 establishments (1.1%), generating RM449 million in gross output (0.8%) and RM191 million in value added. A total of 4,920 individuals were employed in this sector, with salary and wage payments amounting to RM90 million, and it recorded a fixed asset value of RM65 million.

The services sector recorded the highest number of establishments, with a total of 68,542 establishments (97.9%), contributing RM50,624 million in gross output (92.4%) and RM30,624 million in value added. This sector employed 311,207 individuals, paid RM9,462 million in salaries and wages, and owned fixed assets worth RM22,587 million [Exhibit 20].

Exhibit 20: Performance of Youth-Owned Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), 2022



6. PERFORMANCE BY STATE

According to the findings of the Economic Census 2023, a total of 71,112 Youth-Owned establishments were recorded operating in Malaysia in 2022. These establishments collectively generated a gross output value of RM80,699 million and contributed RM44,844 million in value added to the national economy. The total intermediate input used amounted to RM35,855 million, while a total of 374,843 persons were employed by these establishments, with total salaries and wages paid reaching RM12,003 million. The value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year stood at approximately RM32,186 million.

A state-level analysis reveals that Selangor recorded the highest performance, with 19,888 establishments (28.0%) contributing RM36,530 million (45.3%) to the gross output and generating RM20,782 million (46.3%) in value added. The state utilized RM15,747 million (43.9%) in intermediate inputs. Selangor also reported the highest number of employees at 95,817 persons (25.6%), along with the highest total salaries and wages paid, amounting to RM4,105 million (34.2%), positioning Selangor as the main hub for Youth-Owned establishments in the country. W.P. Kuala Lumpur came second with 9,649 establishments (13.6%) and a gross output of RM14,435 million (17.9%), also making a significant contribution to the national youth economy.

Johor ranked third with 8,970 establishments (12.6%), generating a gross output of RM7,351 million (9.1%). Other states that recorded significant contributions to gross output include Sabah (RM3,976 million), Pulau Pinang (RM3,710 million), and Perak (RM2,641 million). On the other hand, states such as Perlis, W.P. Labuan, and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest numbers of establishments and gross output, reflecting their smaller economic scale and lower urban density.

In terms of total employment, besides Selangor (95,817 persons) and Kuala Lumpur (62,569 persons), the states of Johor (40,702 persons), Perak (24,814 persons), and Pulau Pinang (22,627 persons) also recorded high numbers of employees, each employing more than 20,000 persons. Meanwhile, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest number of employees.

Overall, the data shows that youth entrepreneurship is more active in more developed and urbanized states, with Selangor and Kuala Lumpur emerging as main hubs for economic activity, employment opportunities, and investment among youth entrepreneurs **[Exhibit 21]**.

Exhibit 21: Performance by State

States	 Number of Establishments	 Value of Gross Output (RM million)	 Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	 Value Added (RM million)	 Number of Persons Engaged	 Salaries & Wages (RM million)	 Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)
 Malaysia	71,112  100	80,699  100	35,855  100	44,844  100	374,843  100	12,003  100	32,186  100
 Johor	8,970  12.6	7,351  9.1	4,147  11.6	3,205  7.1	40,702  10.9	1,146  9.5	4,333  13.5
 Kedah	3,707  5.2	1,348  1.7	559  1.6	789  1.8	17,109  4.6	396  3.3	1,163  3.6
 Kelantan	3,251  4.6	1,449  1.9	591  1.6	858  1.9	14,669  3.9	216  1.8	633  2.0
 Melaka	2,429  3.4	2,014  2.5	989  2.8	1,025  2.3	15,194  4.1	417  3.5	957  3.0
 Negeri Sembilan	2,823  4.0	1,366  1.7	541  1.5	825  1.8	12,163  3.2	341  2.8	700  2.2
 Pahang	3,027  4.3	1,954  2.4	724  2.0	1,230  2.7	17,324  4.6	398  3.3	1,942  6.0
 Pulau Pinang	5,014  7.1	3,710  4.6	1,524  4.3	2,187  4.9	22,627  6.0	679  5.7	2,106  6.5
 Perak	4,631  6.5	2,641  3.3	1,240  3.5	1,401  3.1	24,814  6.6	619  5.2	1,533  4.8
 Perlis	500  0.7	188  0.2	73  0.2	115  0.3	2,193  0.6	38  0.3	90  0.3
 Selangor	19,888  28.0	36,530  45.3	15,747  43.9	20,782  46.3	95,817  25.6	4,105  34.2	7,208  22.4
 Terengganu	2,506  3.5	1,176  1.5	454  1.3	722  1.6	11,260  3.0	237  2.0	464  1.4
 Sabah	2,578  3.6	3,976  4.9	1,722  4.8	2,255  5.0	22,131  5.9	614  5.1	1,498  4.7
 Sarawak	1,856  2.6	2,240  2.8	1,102  3.1	1,138  2.5	14,337  3.8	421  3.5	859  2.7
 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	9,649  13.6	14,435  17.9	6,328  17.6	8,107  18.1	62,569  16.7	2,327  19.4	8,443  26.2
 W.P. Labuan	187  0.3	161  0.2	63  0.2	98  0.2	1,132  0.3	29  0.2	212  0.7
 W.P. Putrajaya	96  0.1	160  0.2	53  0.1	107  0.2	802  0.2	20  0.2	45  0.1

 Share (%)

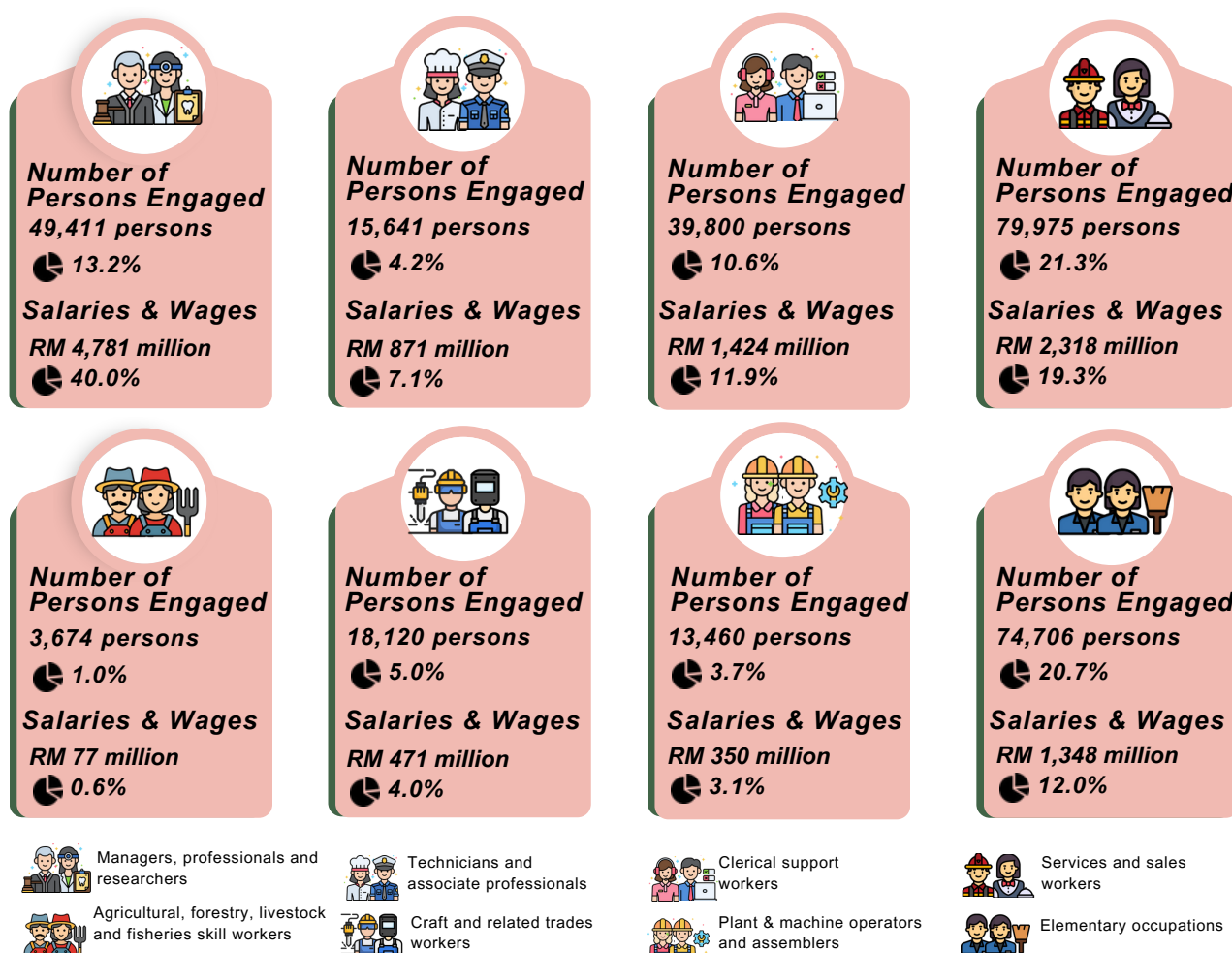
7. PERSONS ENGAGED AND SALARIES & WAGES

Youth-owned establishments for paid full-time workers totalled 294,863 persons (78.7%), while part-time paid workers numbered 17,231 persons (4.6%). The remaining 16.7 per cent were working owners and unpaid family workers, totalling 62,741 persons.

For full-time paid employees, the Services and sales formed the largest segment of the workforce contributing 21.3 per cent, totalling 79,975 persons. This was followed by the Elementary occupations category with a contribution of 20.0 per cent or 74,804 persons. Most of the employment categories were dominated by male, except for the Clerical support workers category which recorded 21,647 female employees compared to 18,153 male employees.

Furthermore, the highest amount of salaries & wages was paid to Managers, professionals, and researchers, amounting to RM4,781 million equivalent to 40.0 per cent. Additionally, a total of RM2,318 million or 19.3 per cent was paid to Services and sales workers. Meanwhile, 11.6 per cent or RM1,364 million in salaries & wages was received by Clerical support workers with the highest salary & wages received by female at RM1,025 million and the remaining RM371 million received by male [Exhibit 23].

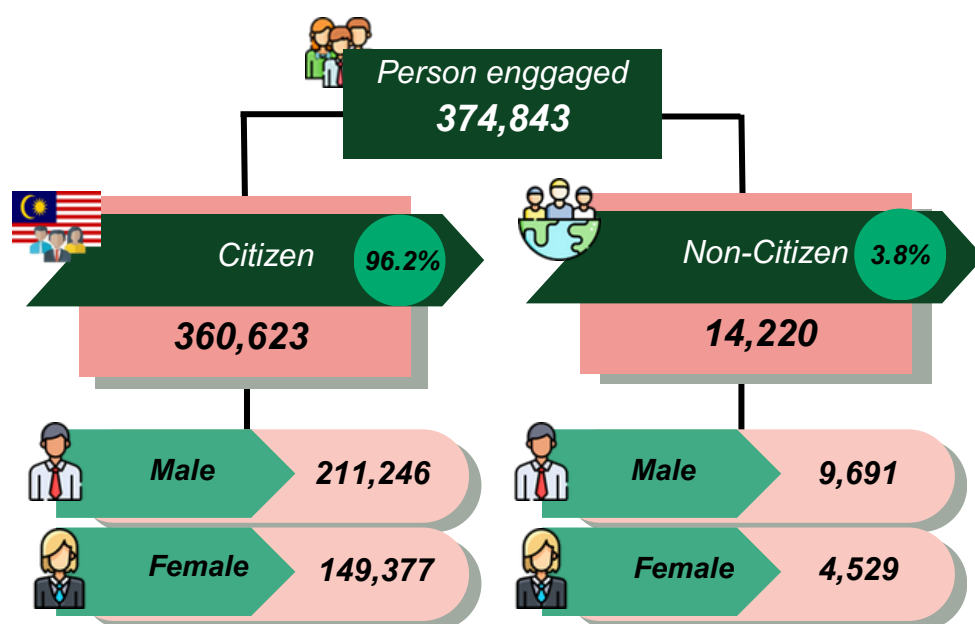
Exhibit 23: Full-time Paid Employees and Salaries & Wages Youth-Owned Establishments by Category of Workers, 2022



8. PERFORMANCE BY WORKER CATEGORY AND CITIZENSHIP

In 2022, data from the Economic Census revealed that the total number of workers in Youth-Owned establishments in Malaysia was 374,843 individuals. Of this total, 360,623 individuals (96.2%) were Malaysian citizens, while 14,220 individuals (3.8%) were non-citizens. In terms of gender, male workers dominated, with a total of 220,937 individuals (58.9%), compared to 153,906 female workers (41.1%). A further breakdown shows that Malaysian male workers numbered 211,246 (56.4%), while Malaysian female workers totaled 148,871 (39.8%). Meanwhile, non-citizen workers consisted of 9,691 males (2.6%) and 4,529 females (1.2%) [Exhibit 24].

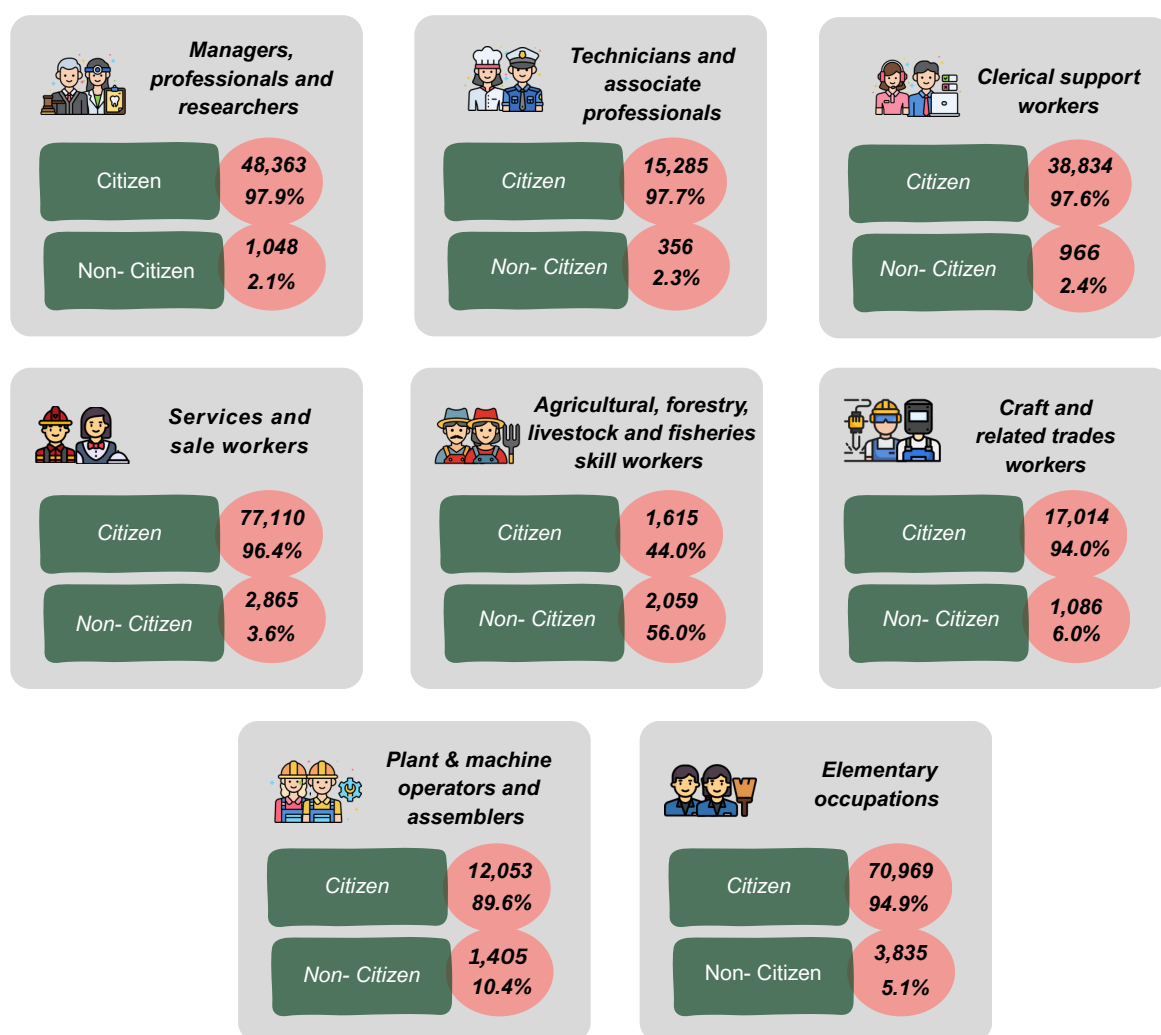
Exhibit 24: Number of Persons Engaged in Youth-Owned Establishments by Citizenship, 2022



From the perspective of occupational category, Service and Sales Workers formed the largest group, totaling 79,975 persons (21.3%), consisting of 7,110 citizens (96.4%) and 2,865 non-citizens (3.6%). The second largest category was Elementary Occupations, with 74,804 persons (19.9%), including 70,969 citizens (94.9%) and 3,835 non-citizens (5.1%) followed by Clerical Support Workers with 39,800 people (10.6%), comprised of 38,834 citizens or 97.6% and 966 non-citizens or 2.4%. For higher-skilled categories such as Managers, Professionals, and Researchers (49,411 individuals or 13.2%) and Technicians and Associate Professionals (15,641 individuals or 4.2%), the majority are Malaysian citizens. This demonstrates that young Malaysian citizens continue to dominate managerial and professional roles, while non-citizens are more concentrated in operational and lower-skilled occupations.

Overall, the data reflects the dominance of citizen youth, particularly males, across various job categories, while non-citizens play a smaller role, primarily concentrated in basic and technical occupations. Non-citizen women, in particular, are involved in very small numbers, indicating limited opportunities for them within the labour market of Youth-Owned establishments [Exhibit 25].

Exhibit 25: Number of Persons Engaged in Youth-Owned Establishments by Occupation and Citizenship, 2022



9. PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR AND SKILLS

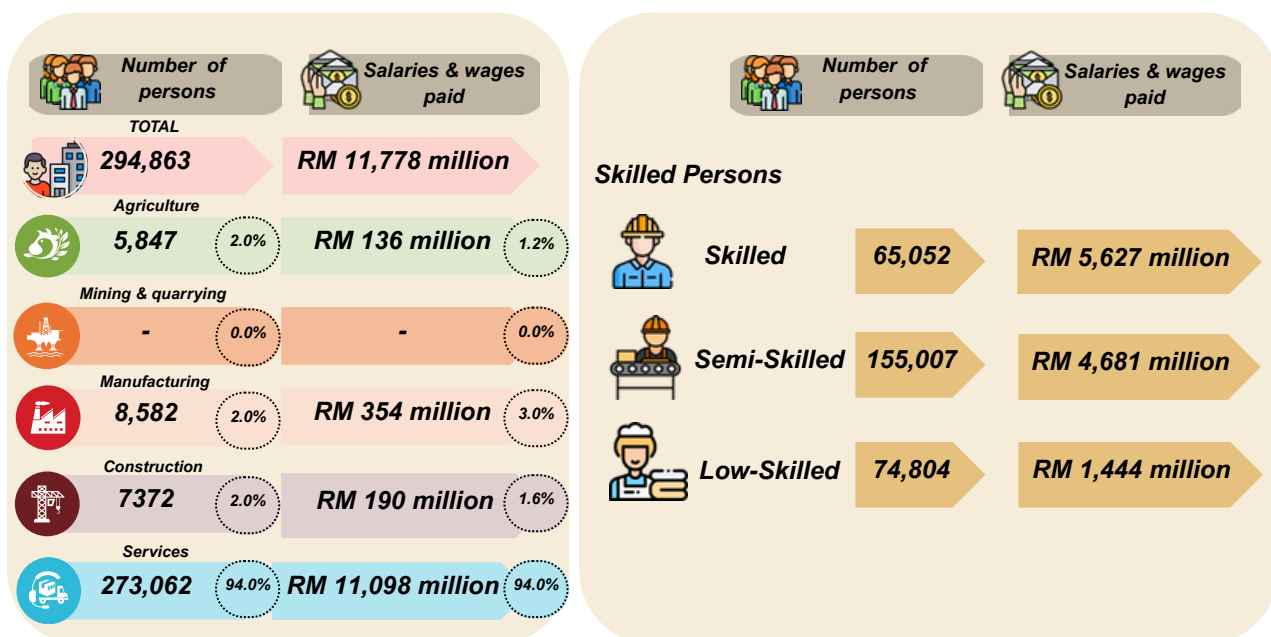
The total number of workers in Youth-Owned establishments in 2022 was 294,863 persons, covering various sectors and skill levels. Of this total, a significant RM11,738 million was paid in salaries and wages, reflecting the substantial contribution of youth to the national economy across different sectors and skill categories.

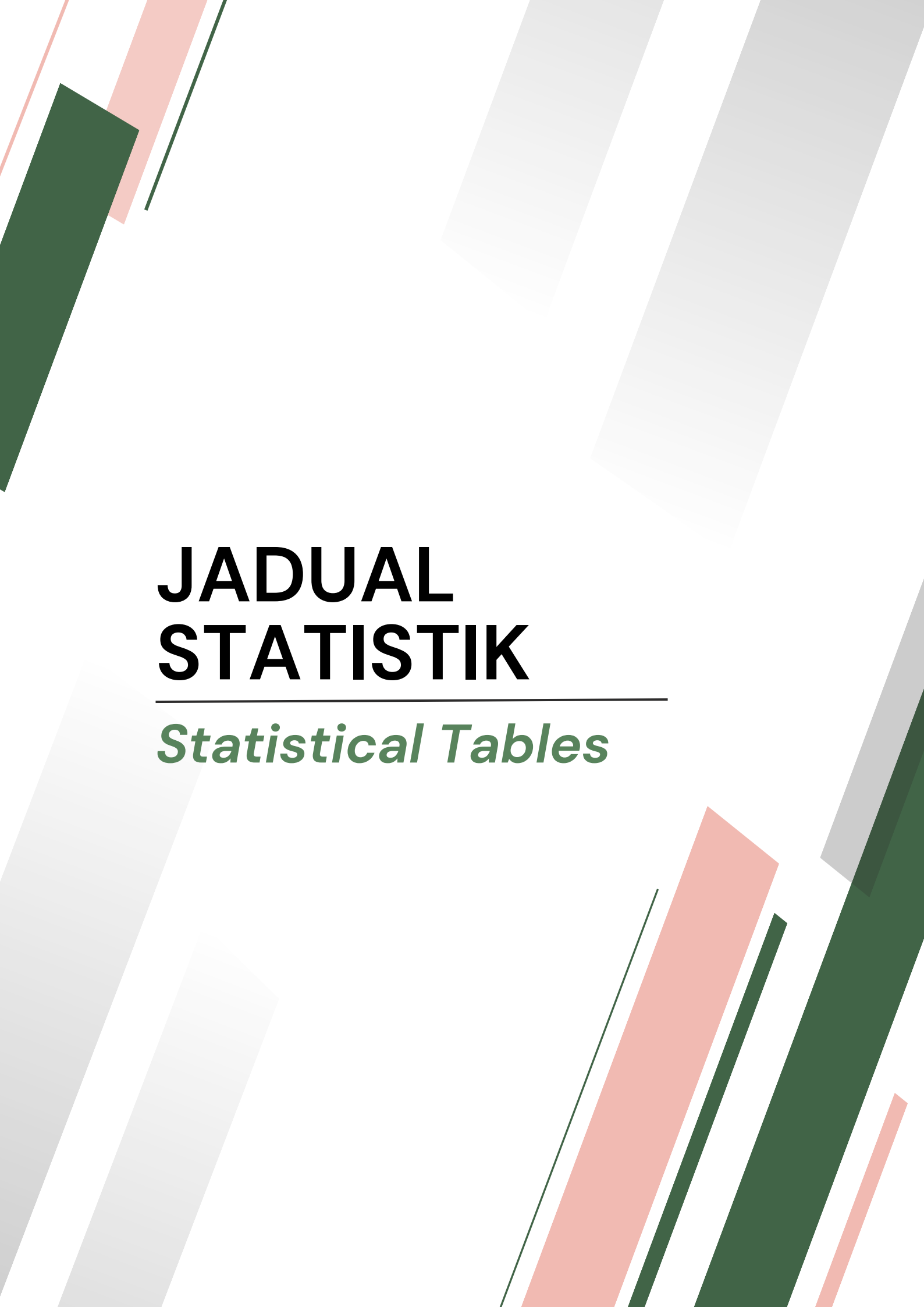
The Services sector recorded the highest number of workers among Youth-Owned establishments with 273,062 persons, accounting for 92.6%, followed by the Manufacturing and Construction sectors with 8,582 (2.9%) and 7,372 (2.5%) workers respectively. The Agriculture sector recorded the lowest number of workers at 5,847 persons (2.0%), while the Mining & Quarrying sector reported no workers. In terms of skill categories, the majority of youth workers were Semi-Skilled, totaling 186,901 persons (53.0%), followed by Low-Skilled (25.0%) and Skilled (22.1%). The Services sector also dominated across all skill categories, contributing more than 90 per cent in each category compared to other sectors.

In terms of salaries and wages paid, the overall amount totaled RM11,738 million, with the Services sector alone contributing RM11,098 million (94.6%), followed by Manufacturing (RM354 million or 3.0%), Construction (RM190 million or 1.6%), and Agriculture (RM136 million or 1.2%). No wage data was recorded for the Mining & Quarrying sector. In comparison, Skilled workers in the Manufacturing sector received a higher average salary than other sectors, amounting to RM5.63 billion, indicating the high value placed on technical skills in the industry.

In conclusion, this data shows that the Services sector is the primary area of employment for youth, while more attention should be given to the development of semi-skilled talent, as they represent the dominant group in the youth labour market [Exhibit 26].

Exhibit 26: Number of Persons Engaged in Youth-Owned Establishments by Sector and Category of Skills, 2022





JADUAL STATISTIK

Statistical Tables

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

Status hak milik Ownership status	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	1,091,867	3,851,806	2,349,194	1,502,612	10,004,306	354,935	2,059,211
Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	71,112	80,699	35,855	44,844	374,843	12,003	32,186
Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	1,020,755	3,771,107	2,313,339	1,457,768	9,629,463	342,932	2,027,025
Jumlah Total	12,998	122,350	44,764	77,586	518,130	9,480	79,447
Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	507	1,218	534	684	6,699	142	884
Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	12,491	121,132	44,229	76,903	511,431	9,338	78,563
Jumlah Total	1,440	204,139	39,161	164,978	65,647	7,395	354,349
Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	1,440	204,139	39,161	164,978	65,647	7,395	354,349

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

Status hak milik Ownership status	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembuatan Manufacturing	Jumlah Total	54,505	1,478,802	414,901	2,346,253	97,219	377,891
	Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	395	6,936	2,103	9,177	355	967
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	54,110	1,471,867	412,798	2,337,076	96,864	376,924
Pembinaan Construction	Jumlah Total	71,062	205,053	139,314	1,242,412	36,426	27,619
	Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	760	1,080	666	8,269	192	164
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	70,302	203,973	138,648	1,234,143	36,234	27,455
Perkhidmatan Services	Jumlah Total	951,862	1,426,560	647,153	779,407	204,415	1,219,905
	Pertubuhan milikan belia youth-owned establishments	69,450	69,362	27,719	41,643	11,314	30,171
	Pertubuhan bukan milikan belia Non youth-owned establishments	882,412	1,357,198	619,434	737,764	193,101	1,189,734

Jadual A2 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A2 : Principal statistics of youth-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	71,112	80,699	35,855	44,844	374,843	12,003	32,186
Pertanian Agriculture	507	1,218	534	684	6,699	142	884
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	395	9,039	6,936	2,103	9,177	355	967
Pembinaan Construction	760	1,080	666	414	8,269	192	164
Perkhidmatan Services	69,450	69,362	27,719	41,643	350,698	11,314	30,171

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

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pertanian Agriculture	507	1,218	534	684	6,699	142	884
Tanaman Crops	302	791	258	533	5,048	104	694
Ternakan Livestock	106	224	135	89	718	14	30
Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	29	80	54	26	450	14	136
Perikanan Fisheries	70	123	87	35	483	10	24

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

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

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

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
Pembuatan Manufacturing	395	9,039	6,936	2,103	9,177	355	967
Produk Makanan Food products	134	3,983	3,135	848	2,154	83	545
Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	4	914	576	338	161	24	33
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	79	47	27	20	774	13	6
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	58	746	487	259	1,665	63	112
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	16	2,291	1,979	311	1,078	45	69
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka Non-metallic, mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	44	329	200	129	956	32	31
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	12	668	497	171	1,982	83	155
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	48	61	35	27	407	12	16

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

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Pembinaan Construction	760	1,080	666	414	8,269	192	164
Bangunan kediaman Residential buildings	176	344	194	150	2,620	62	39
Bangunan bukan kediaman Non - residential buildings	129	113	65	48	863	18	13
Kejuruteraan awam Civil engineering	210	421	299	122	2,453	69	77
Pertukangan khas Special trades	245	202	108	94	2,333	43	35

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

Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Perkhidmatan Services	69,450	69,362	27,719	41,643	350,698	11,314	30,171
Utiliti Utilities	12	18	13	6	109	3	4
Perdagangan borong & runcit Wholesale & retail trade	50,989	53,890	20,613	33,275	242,851	7,700	13,335
Makanan & minuman dan penginapan Food & beverages and Accommodation	2,608	2,899	1,544	1,355	31,485	699	4,980
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan Transportation and storage	269	578	278	300	2,664	85	598
Maklumat & komunikasi Information and communication	1,451	1,963	1,001	962	7,013	361	906
Kewangan & insurans Finance & insurance	120	4	2	3	246	2	11
Hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan Real estate & business services	7,776	6,715	2,601	4,114	34,733	1,257	8,569
Perkhidmatan lain Other services	6,225	3,295	1,667	1,628	31,597	1,207	1,768

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

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantara Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	69,990	54,812	22,794	32,020	323,312	9,746	23,577
Pertanian Agriculture	500	954	376	578	4,873	108	814
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	197	2,785	2,158	627	2,312	86	111
Pembinaan Construction	751	449	258	191	4,920	90	65
Perkhidmatan Services	68,542	50,624	20,002	30,624	311,207	9,462	22,587

Jadual A9 : Statistik utama pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut negeri, 2022
Table A9 : Principal statistics of youth-owned establishments by state, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(Orang) (Person)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	71,112	80,699	35,855	44,844	374,843	12,003	32,186
Johor	8,970	7,351	4,147	3,205	40,702	1,146	4,333
Kedah	3,707	1,348	559	789	17,109	396	1,163
Kelantan	3,251	1,449	591	858	14,669	216	633
Melaka	2,429	2,014	989	1,025	15,194	417	957
Negeri Sembilan	2,823	1,366	541	825	12,163	341	700
Pahang	3,027	1,954	724	1,230	17,324	398	1,942
Pulau Pinang	5,014	3,710	1,524	2,187	22,627	679	2,106
Perak	4,631	2,641	1,240	1,401	24,814	619	1,533
Perlis	500	188	73	115	2,193	38	90
Selangor	19,888	36,530	15,747	20,782	95,817	4,105	7,208
Terengganu	2,506	1,176	454	722	11,260	237	464
Sabah	2,578	3,976	1,722	2,255	22,131	614	1,498
Sarawak	1,856	2,240	1,102	1,138	14,337	421	859
W. P. Kuala Lumpur	9,649	14,435	6,328	8,107	62,569	2,327	8,443
W. P. Labuan	187	161	63	98	1,132	29	212
W. P. Putrajaya	96	160	53	107	802	20	45

Jadual A10 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut kategori pekerja dan jantina, 2022
Table A10: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages in youth-owned establishments by category of workers and sex, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged (Orang/ Person)			Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM Juta Million)		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah Total	374,843	220,937	153,906	12,003	7,162	4,841
Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors and unpaid family workers	62,756	36,818	25,938	-	-	-
Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Paid employees (full-time)	294,863	173,956	120,907	11,778	7,047	4,732
Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik Managers, Professionals and Researchers	49,411	29,452	19,959	4,781	3,002	1,779
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	15,641	10,635	5,006	871	683	188
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	39,800	18,153	21,647	1,424	399	1,025
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers	79,975	46,345	33,630	2,318	1,244	1,074
Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Workers	3,674	3,168	506	77	67	9
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	18,100	12,957	5,143	485	421	64
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	13,458	8,548	4,910	376	291	85
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	74,804	44,698	30,106	1,445	938	507
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	17,224	10,163	7,061	225	115	109

Jadual A11 : Bilangan pekerja dan gaji & upah pertubuhan milikan belia menaikut sektor, 2022
Table A11: Number of persons engaged and salaries & wages in youth-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Jumlah pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Total number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period				Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	
	Jumlah Total	Pemilik yang bekerja & pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji Working proprietors & unpaid family workers	Pekerja sepenuh masa Full-time employees	Pekerja sambilan Part-time employees		
		(Orang) (Person)			(RM juta) (RM million)	
Jumlah Total	374,843	62,756	294,863	17,224	12,003	
Pertanian Agriculture	6,699	397	5,847	455	142	
Pertombongan & pendkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	
Pembuatan Manufacturing	9,177	472	8,582	123	355	
Pembinaan Construction	8,269	677	7,372	220	192	
Perkhidmatan Services	350,698	61,210	273,062	16,426	11,314	

Jadual A12 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut kategori pekerja dan kewarganegaraan, 2022
Table A12 : Number of persons engaged in youth-owned establishments by category of workers and citizenship, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of workers	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period				
	Warganegara Citizen		Bukan Warganegara Non-citizen		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
		(Orang) (Person)			
Jumlah Total	374,843	211,246	149,377	9,691	4,529
Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors and unpaid family workers	62,756	36,770	25,910	48	28
Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) Paid employees (full-time)	294,863	164,736	116,507	9,220	4,400
Pengurus, Profesional dan Penyelidik Managers, Professionals and Researchers	49,411	28,816	19,547	636	412
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	15,641	10,408	4,877	227	129
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	39,800	17,620	21,214	533	433
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Service and Sales Workers	79,975	44,657	32,453	1,688	1,177
Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Skill Workers	3,674	1,463	152	1,705	354
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	18,100	12,049	4,965	908	178
Operator Mesin dan Loji, dan Pemasang Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	13,458	7,564	4,489	984	421
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	74,804	42,159	28,810	2,539	1,296
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	17,224	9,740	6,960	423	101

Jadual A13 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut sektor dan kategori kemahiran, 2022
Table A13 : Number of persons engaged in youth-owned establishments by sector and category of skills, 2022

Sektor Sector	Jumlah Total*		Mahir/ Skilled**		Separuh mahir/ Semi-Skilled***		Berkemahiran Rendah/ Low-Skilled****	
	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	294,863	11,778	65,052	5,652	155,007	4,681	74,804	1,444
Pertanian Agriculture	5,847	136	489	25	4,466	97	892	14
Perombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	8,582	354	1,331	150	6,173	181	1,078	23
Pembinaan Construction	7,372	190	1,073	64	5,254	111	1,045	15
Perkhidmatan Services	273,062	11,098	62,159	5,413	139,114	4,292	71,789	1,392

* Merujuk kepada Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)/ refers to paid employees (full time)

** Termasuk pengurusan & profesional dan juruteknik & profesional bersekutu/ Includes managers & professionals and technicians & associate professionals

*** Termasuk pekerja sokongan perkeranian, pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, pekerja kemahiran & pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan dan operator mesin & loji pemasangan/ Includes clerical support workers, service & sales workers, craft & related trades workers and plant & machine operators & assemblers

**** Termasuk pekerja asas/ Includes elementary workers

Jadual A14 : Bilangan pekerja pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut kelulusan dan sektor, 2022
Table A14 : Number of persons engaged in youth-owned establishments by qualification and sector, 2022

Kelulusan Qualification	Jumlah Total	Pertanian Agriculture	Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Pembinaan Construction	Perkhidmatan Services
Jumlah Total	374,843	6,699	-	9,177	8,269	350,698
Pascasiswazah Postgraduate	4,650	10	-	6	27	4,607
Ijazah sarjana muda/Diploma lanjutan atau setaraf Bachelor/Advances diploma or equivalent	43,130	251	-	582	701	41,596
Diploma Diploma	58,973	358	-	1,043	1,359	56,213
STPM atau yang setaraf STPM or equivalent	25,098	129	-	268	173	24,528
Sijil Certificate	20,841	268	-	789	912	18,872
SPM/SPM(V) atau yang setaraf SPM/SPM(V) or equivalent	179,393	5,146	-	4,655	3,335	166,257
Di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM/SPM(V) Below SPM/SPM(V) qualification	42,758	537	-	1,834	1,762	38,625

Jadual A15 : Nilai harta tetap pertubuhan milikan belia mengikut sektor, 2022
Table A15: Value of fixed assets of youth-owned establishments by sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Perbelanjaan modal Capital expenditure	Pelupusan Disposal	Susut nilai semasa Medan Current depreciation	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Value fixed assets owned as at the end of year
	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)	(RM juta) (RM million)
Jumlah Total	7,239	89	9,998	32,186
Pertanian Agriculture	62	33	57	884
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining & quarrying	-	-	-	-
Pembuatan Manufacturing	57	10	62	967
Pembinaan Construction	4	-	27	164
Perkhidmatan Services	7,116	46	9,852	30,171



NOTA TEKNIKAL

Technical Notes

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penerbitan ini menggunakan data dari Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022). Banci mengumpul maklumat daripada pertubuhan berdaftar dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Klasifikasi industri merujuk kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang selaras dengan International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations. Liputan bagi keseluruhan sektor merangkumi 1,174 kategori industri seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Jadual 1.

Jadual 1: Bilangan industri mengikut sektor

SEKTOR	BILANGAN INDUSTRI
PERTANIAN*	142
PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN	56
PEMBUATAN	259
PEMBINAAN	72
PERKHIDMATAN	645

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

2. KUASA PERUNDANGAN

Banci Ekonomi 2023 dilaksanakan di bawah Akta Perangkaan 1965 (Disemak 1989). Di bawah Seksyen 5 Akta ini, mana-mana pertubuhan yang beroperasi di Malaysia dikehendaki memberikan maklumat sebenar atau anggaran terbaik kepada Jabatan. Mengikut Akta ini, kandungan soal selidik adalah sulit dan hanya angka agregat diterbitkan.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

3. SUMBER RANGKA STATISTIK

Sumber utama rangka statistik pertubuhan adalah daripada Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/ perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar Syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROB) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada SSM.

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

4. 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.

5. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Klasifikasi industri dikategorikan kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Definisi sektor adalah seperti berikut:

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5.1. PERTANIAN

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Terdapat empat subsektor iaitu tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan.

5.1.1 Tanaman merujuk kepada penanaman dan pengeluaran produk tanaman termasuk pertanian organik. Tanaman juga meliputi penanaman tanaman tidak kekal dan kekal merangkumi penanaman tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk tujuan pengeluaran benih.

5.1.2 Ternakan merujuk kepada binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersil dan pembiakbakaan. Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasil ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya.

5.1.3 Perhutanan & pembalakan termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengestrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, raja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk yang belum diproses. Aktiviti ini boleh dijalankan dalam hutan asli dan ladang hutan. Ia juga termasuk sebahagian daripada aktiviti operasi perhutanan berdasarkan bayaran atau secara kontrak; dan

5.2. PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor perlombongan mineral & pengkuarian tidak diliputi dalam penerbitan ini.

5.3. PEMBUATAN

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor perlombongan mineral & pengkuarian tidak diliputi dalam penerbitan ini.

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5.4 PEMBINAAN

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

5.5. PERKHIDMATAN

Perkhidmatan berkaitan Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendingin udara; Bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan; Perdagangan Borong & runcit; Pengangkutan & penyimpanan; Maklumat & komunikasi; Penginapan; Makanan & minuman; Kewangan; Hartanah; Profesional, saintifik & teknikal; Pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan; Pendidikan swasta; Kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial; Kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi dan Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti.

5.5.1. Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendinginan udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan; juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara.

5.5.2. Bekalan air, pembentungan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan meliputi aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini.

5.5.3 Perdagangan borong & runcit merangkumi perdagangan borong, perdagangan runcit, dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor & motosikal.

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5.5.4. Pengangkutan & penyimpanan meliputi pertubuhan yang menyediakan perkhidmatan darat, pengangkutan muatan melalui jalan raya, pengangkutan darat lain, pengangkutan air, penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan seperti pengoperasian terminal, tempat letak kereta, pengoperasian lebuh raya, pengoperasian pelabuhan, pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan, agensi perkapalan & penghantaran serta lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan pengangkutan.

5.5.5. Maklumat & komunikasi terdiri daripada aktiviti penerbitan, penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik, pemrograman & penyiaran, perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan dan perkhidmatan maklumat.

5.5.6. Perkhidmatan penginapan merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu. Ianya tidak termasuk penyewaan tempat tinggal berperabot jangka panjang yang dikelaskan dalam Hartanah.

5.5.7. Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman termasuk perkhidmatan makanan & minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk penggunaan segera, sama ada di restoran tradisional, restoran layan diri atau bawa pulang, yang didirikan secara kekal atau sementara dengan atau tiada kemudahan tempat duduk.

5.5.8. Perkhidmatan kewangan adalah meliputi aktiviti perantaraan kewangan; aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan; aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen.

5.5.9. Perkhidmatan hartanah termasuk tindakan seperti pemberi pajak, agen dan atau broker di dalam satu atau lebih daripada yang berikut: penjualan atau pembelian hartanah, penyewaan hartanah, penyediaan perkhidmatan hartanah lain seperti penilaian hartanah, pengurusan hartanah atau bertindak sebagai agen hartanah eskrow. Aktiviti dalam bahagian ini mungkin dijalankan di atas hartanah milikan sendiri atau pajakan dan mungkin berlaku atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak. Termasuk juga pembangunan struktur, berserta mengekalkan hak milik atau pajakan bagi struktur tersebut.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

5.5.10. Perkhidmatan profesional, saintifik & teknikal termasuk aktiviti profesional khusus, saintifik dan teknikal yang memerlukan tahap latihan yang tinggi dan menjadikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus tersedia kepada pengguna. Aktiviti yang dijalankan termasuk aktiviti guaman & perakaunan, aktiviti ibu pejabat, aktiviti perundingan pengurusan, aktiviti arkitek & kejuruteraan, ujian & analisis teknikal, penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan pasaran, profesional lain, aktiviti saintifik & teknikal dan veterinar.

5.5.11. Perkhidmatan pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan termasuk pelbagai aktiviti yang menyokong operasi am perniagaan meliputi aktiviti sewaan & pajakan, aktiviti pekerjaan, agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan & aktiviti perkhidmatan penempahan lain, aktiviti keselamatan & penyiasatan, aktiviti perkhidmatan bangunan & lanskap dan aktiviti pengurusan pejabat, sokongan pejabat & perniagaan lain.

5.5.12. Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi yang menyediakan perkhidmatan pelajaran akademik, vokasional dan perdagangan. Aktiviti yang diliputi dalam kumpulan ini ialah pendidikan pra sekolah & pendidikan rendah, pendidikan menengah, pendidikan tinggi, pendidikan lain dan perkhidmatan sokongan lain.

5.5.13. Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial meliputi aktiviti hospital, aktiviti amalan perubatan & pergigian, aktiviti kesihatan dan kemanusiaan lain, aktiviti rumah penjagaan, dan aktiviti kerja sosial tanpa penginapan.

5.5.14. Perkhidmatan kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi termasuk pelbagai aktiviti bagi memenuhi minat orang awam dalam aktiviti kebudayaan, hiburan dan rekreasi meliputi persembahan secara langsung, operasi muzium, perjudian, sukan dan aktiviti rekreasi; dan

5.5.15. Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti termasuk aktiviti keahlian organisasi, aktiviti organisasi keahlian perniagaan, majikan & profesional, aktiviti kesatuan buruh, aktiviti keahlian organisasi lain, pembaikan komputer & barangan persendirian dan isi rumah dan aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti basuhan dan cucian kering tekstil dan produk berbulu; dandanan rambut dan penjagaan kecantikan lain; dan pengebumian dan aktiviti perkhidmatan lain.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

6. TAHUN BANGCI

Tahun banci adalah merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan bancian dijalankan.

7. 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.

8. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN

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

8.1. Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-BE

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

8.2. 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.

8.3. 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.

9. 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.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

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.

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 negeri juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

11. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN BELIA

Had umur pemilik tidak kurang 18 tahun dan tidak lebih 30 tahun pada tahun rujukan banci. Merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh belia ATAU Pemegang saham terbesar adalah belia dan diuruskan oleh belia ATAU Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif atau Pengarah urusan adalah belia yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

12. DEFINISI PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA (PMKS)

Definisi PMKS yang digunakan adalah berdasarkan definisi baru yang berkuatkuasa pada 1 Januari 2014 seperti di Jadual 2.

Jadual 2: Definisi PMKS

SEKTOR	SAIZ PMKS	HASIL TAHUNAN	BILANGAN PEKERJA SEPENUH MASA
PEMBUATAN	Mikro	Kurang daripada RM300,000	Kurang daripada 5 pekerja
	Kecil	Antara RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM15 juta	Dari 5 hingga kurang daripada 75 pekerja
	Sederhana	Antara RM15 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM50 juta	Dari 75 hingga tidak melebihi 200 pekerja
PERTANIAN, PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN, PEMBINAAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN	Mikro	Kurang daripada RM300,000	Kurang daripada 5 pekerja
	Kecil	Antara RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM3 juta	Dari 5 hingga kurang daripada 30 pekerja
	Sederhana	Antara RM3 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM20 juta	Dari 30 hingga tidak melebihi 75 pekerja

Sumber: Garis Panduan bagi Definisi Baharu PMKS, SME Corp. Malaysia, Oktober 2013

NOTA TEKNIKAL

13. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

13.1. Nilai output kasar Pertanian (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) dikirakan daripada item-item berikut:

Jualan daripada hasil pertanian

- + Stok hasil pertanian (akhir)
- + Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (akhir)
- + Jualan daripada hasil pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja pertanian yang dibuat untuk pihak lain
- + Pendapatan daripada hasil pertanian yang diproses
- + Nilai jualan daripada barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa proses selanjutnya
- + Pendapatan lain yang berkaitan dengan pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada aktiviti pertanian lain
- + Kawasan perhutanan dikontrakkan kepada kontraktor (Perhutanan & Pembalakan sahaja)
- + Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais
- + Pendapatan daripada agro pelancongan (Tanaman/ Ternakan/ Perikanan)
- + Nilai jualan barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- + Semua pendapatan lain: Output
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)
- Pendapatan daripada sewa: Tanah
- Stok hasil pertanian (awal)
- Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (awal)
- Kos barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan dengan aktiviti pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- Kos barangan/ bahan yang dijual (barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian) yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya

NOTA TEKNIKAL

13.2. Nilai output kasar **Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan elemen berikut:

Nilai jualan mineral/ produk kuari/ produk pembuatan dan nilai kerja pembinaan

- + Nilai barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti dibeli
- Kos barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti yang dibeli
- + Perbelanjaan modal ke atas binaan sendiri
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan kepada orang lain
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja perindustrian lain
- + Penerimaan bayaran daripada skrap, tenaga elektrik, produk sisa, dll. yang dijual kepada orang lain
- + Penerimaan komisen dan brokeraj
- + Semua nilai output lain (seperti penerimaan perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian, misalnya bayaran pengurusan, sewa harta, dll.)
- + Stok akhir barangan siap
- Stok awal barangan siap
- + Stok akhir barangan sedang diproses
- Stok awal barangan sedang diproses
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

13.3. Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- + Nilai jualan barangan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula
- + Perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
- + Yuran yang diterima daripada keahlian
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa yang diterima kecuali tanah
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Cukai perkhidmatan dan caj perkhidmatan
- Nilai barang yang dibeli untuk dijual semula dalam keadaan sama seperti dibeli
- + Stok akhir
- Stok awal
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

NOTA TEKNIKAL

14. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

14.1. Nilai input perantaraan **Pertanian** (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Kos bahan langsung yang digunakan dalam aktiviti pertanian

- + Jumlah bayaran ke atas kerja-kerja pertanian yang dibuat oleh pihak lain
- + Kos biji/ benih tanaman jangka pendek/ anak ternakan bukan baka
- + Perbelanjaan untuk aktiviti pertanian lain
- + Bahan dan bekas pembungkus yang digunakan
- + Bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan
- + Alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat yang digunakan
- + Air yang dibeli
- + Tenaga elektrik yang dibeli
- + Bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan semasa yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap pertubuhan ini
- + Pengangkutan barangan (pengangkutan keluar)
- + Perbelanjaan perjalanan
- + Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
- + Perbelanjaan pengiklanan dan promosi
- + Bayaran guaman
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan profesional lain
- + Bayaran pengurusan
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi
- + Bayaran pos (termasuk perkhidmatan kurier)
- + Caj bank
- + Premium insurans dibayar ke atas bangunan, jentera, alat pengangkutan dan barangan
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran sewa (tidak termasuk bagi sewa untuk penggunaan tanah)
- + Perbelanjaan ke atas agro pelancongan
- + Bayaran royalti: Organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
- + Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukai input

NOTA TEKNIKAL

- + Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah
- + Perbelanjaan lain: Input
- + Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan
- + Kos latihan kepada pekerja

14.2. Nilai input perantaraan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan

- + Kos kerja perindustrian (memproses) yang dibuat oleh orang lain
- + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
- + Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Kos bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan harta tetap (termasuk pembayaran kepada pihak lain ke atas kerja ini)
- + Pembayaran terhadap perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian (termasuk bayaran bagi pengangkutan keluar barangan, perjalanan, pengurusan, bayaran perundangan, teknologi maklumat, pengiklanan, bank, pos, telekomunikasi, dll.)
- + Semua kos input lain (termasuk kos latihan dan nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan kepada pekerja)

14.3. Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Pembelian barangan, bahan dan perkhidmatan

- + Premium insurans
- + Royalti dan bayaran paten
- + Caj bank
- + Pembelian elektrik dan air
- + Pembelian bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
- + Perbelanjaan pematuhan alam sekitar
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain

NOTA TEKNIKAL

15. NILAI DITAMBAH

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

16. PEKERJA

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

16.1. Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji

16.1.1. 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.

16.1.2. 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.

16.2. 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:

NOTA TEKNIKAL

16.2.1. Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik meliputi:

16.2.1.1. 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 dalamannya; dan

16.2.1.2. 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.

16.2.2. 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.

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

16.2.3.1. 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;

16.2.3.2. 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;

NOTA TEKNIKAL

16.2.3.3. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menanam dan menuai tanaman ladang atau pokok dan pokok renek dan mengumpulkan buah-buahan, herba dan tanaman liar; menternak, menjaga atau memburu haiwan dan mengeluarkan pelbagai produk ternakan; menanam, memulihara dan mendapatkan hasil hutan; membiak baka atau menangkap ikan; dan memelihara atau mengumpulkan pelbagai hidupan akuatik lain;

16.2.3.4. Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan

Merujuk kepada mereka yang mengaplikasikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus dalam bidang perlombongan dan pembinaan, penempaan 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

16.2.3.5. 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.

16.2.4. 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.

16.3. Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)

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

NOTA TEKNIKAL

16.4. Kategori kemahiran

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

16.4.1. Pekerja mahir

Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik, dan Juruteknik dan profesional bersekatu;

16.4.2. Pekerja separuh mahir

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

16.4.3. Pekerja berkemahiran rendah

Pekerja asas

16.5. Kategori kelulusan

Merujuk kepada kelulusan diperoleh daripada institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi seperti berikut:

16.5.1. Pascasiswazah

Merujuk kepada semua peringkat Sarjana dan Doktor Falsafah yang diperoleh daripada institusi pengajian tinggi (dalam / luar negara).

16.5.2. Ijazah Sarjana Muda / Diploma Lanjutan atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada semua peringkat ijazah pertama yang diperoleh daripada institusi pengajian tinggi (dalam / luar negara) dan kelayakan-kelayakan diploma lanjutan atau profesional yang diiktiraf setaraf atau lebih tinggi daripada ijazah.

16.5.3. Diploma

Merujuk kepada diploma yang diperoleh daripada institusi pengajian tinggi, politeknik atau kolej (dalam / luar negara) yang tidak diiktiraf sebagai ijazah.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

16.5.4. STPM atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada kelayakan STPM / STP / HSC / GCE 'A' Level atau lulus peperiksaan matrikulasi yang dikendalikan oleh mana-mana universiti yang diiktiraf.

16.5.5. Sijil

Merujuk kepada kelayakan sijil yang dikeluarkan oleh Kolej Komuniti, Politeknik, Institut Latihan Perindustrian, Institut Kemahiran Belia Negara, Kolej Swasta, dan kelayakan sijil yang diperakukan oleh Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran.

16.5.6. SPM / SPM(V) atau yang setaraf

Merujuk kepada kelayakan SPM / SPM(V) / MCE atau peperiksaan setaraf dengannya seperti GCE 'O' Level.

16.5.7. Di bawah taraf kelulusan SPM / SPM(V)

Merujuk kepada kelayakan seperti PMR / SRP / LCE, tamat sekolah rendah atau di bawah taraf kelulusan yang dinyatakan.

17. GAJI & UPAH

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

18. KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

NOTA TEKNIKAL

18. KUMPULAN ETNIK

Kumpulan etnik dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

18.1. Warganegara Malaysia

- Bumiputera
- Cina
- India
- Lain-lain

18.2. Bukan warganegara Malaysia

19. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baharu atau terpakai, ketara atau tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ini termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan peralatan periferal, perisian komputer, peralatan mesin dan lain-lain, serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir tahun 2022 berasaskan nilai buku bersih.

Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai kos sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai harta tetap yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar.

20. PEMBUNDARAN

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

NOTA TEKNIKAL

21. NEGERI SUPRA

Berdasarkan Sistem Akaun Negara (SNA) 2008, kategori unit institusi berdasarkan kepentingan ekonomi dan kedudukan geografi seperti berikut; (1) kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; (2) unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi tidak beroperasi pada skala nasional; dan (3) unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, dengan pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (contoh: Negeri Supra). Negeri Supra pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, Negeri Supra merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

22. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Data yang diterbitkan sebelum ini berkemungkinan disemak semula selari dengan maklumat baru yang diperoleh.

23. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	: tiada maklumat
0	: nilai bundaran kurang daripada skala yang ditetapkan
&	: dan
%	: peratus
e	: anggaran
p	: permulaan
dll.	: dan lain-lain
cth.	: contoh
CAGR	: kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
t.t.t.l.	: tidak terkelas di tempat lain
Ver.	: Versi
W.P.	: Wilayah persekutuan

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This publication used data from Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022). This census collected information from registered establishments in Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The classification for industries refers to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, which is in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations. The coverage for all sectors encompasses 1,174 categories of industries as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Category of industries by sector

SECTOR	CATEGORY OF INDUSTRIES
AGRICULTURE*	142
MINING & QUARRYING	56
MANUFACTURING	259
CONSTRUCTION	72
SERVICES	645

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

2. LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Economic Census 2023 was conducted under the Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989). Section 5 under this Act requires any establishment operating in Malaysia to provide actual or best estimate information to the Department. According to the Act, the contents of the questionnaire are confidential and only aggregate figures are published.

TECHNICAL NOTES

3. SOURCE OF STATISTICAL FRAME

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

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

4. TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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

5. CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

The industries are categorised into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. The sectoral definitions include the following activities:

TECHNICAL NOTES

5.1. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/ utilisation of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. There are four subsectors; crops livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries.

5.1.1 Crops refer to production of crops products including organic farming. Crops also include the growing of non-perennial and perennial crops for the purpose of seed production;

5.1.2 Livestocks refer to animals or bird that are preserved for commercial and breeding purposes. Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc;

5.1.3 Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as firewood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form are also included. These activities can be carried out in natural or forests plantation. This also includes part of the forestry operation based on fee or contract basis; and

5.2. MINING & QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc. However, the sub-sector of mineral mining and quarrying was not covered in this publication.

5.3. MANUFACTURING

The physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

TECHNICAL NOTES

5.4 CONSTRUCTION

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

5.5. SERVICES

Services related to Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities; Wholesale & retail trade; Transportation & storage; Information & communication; Accommodation; Food & beverage; Finance; Real estate; Professional, scientific & technical; Administrative & support services; Private education; Private health & social work; Art, entertainment & recreation and Personal services & other activities.

5.5.1. Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning are defined as an activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimensions of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam & air-conditioning supply;

5.5.2. Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste and waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed of or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector;

5.5.3 Wholesale & retail trade encompasses of wholesale and retail trades, sales and repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles;

TECHNICAL NOTES

5.5.4. Transportation & storage includes all establishments provided land transport, freight transport by road, other land transport, water transport, warehousing & supporting activities such as storage & warehousing, terminal operations, car parking services, highway operations, port operations, cargo handling/ stevedoring, shipping agencies & forwarding of freight and other supporting activities for transportation services;

5.5.5. Information & communication comprises activities of publishing, motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing, programming & broadcasting, telecommunication services, computer programming, consultancy & related activities and information services;

5.5.6. Accommodation services refer to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organization. It excludes rental of long term furnished accommodation which is classified in Real Estate;

5.5.7. Food & beverages services include food and beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands with or without seating;

5.5.8. Financial services include monetary intermediation activities; other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services; insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding;

5.5.9 Real estate services include acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate, property management or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this division may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership of leasing of such structures;

TECHNICAL NOTES

5.5.10. Professional, scientific & technical includes specialised professional, scientific & technical activities which require a high degree of expertise and training, and specialised knowledge and skills available to users. Activities performed include legal & accounting activities, activities of head offices, management consultancy activities, architecture & engineering activities, technical testing & analysis, scientific research & development, advertising & market research, other professional, scientific & technical activities and veterinary activities;

5.5.11. Administrative & support services includes a variety of activities that support general business operations, including rental & leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator & other reservation service activities, security & investigation activities, services to buildings and landscape activities & office administrative, office support & other business support activities;

5.5.12. Private educational services refer to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia and the Ministry of Higher Education that provides academic, pre-primary & primary education, secondary education, higher education, other education and educational support activities;

5.5.13. Private health & social work services include hospital services, medical & dental practice activities, other human health activities, residential care activities and social work activities without accommodation;

5.5.14. Arts, entertainment & recreation services include a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment & recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sport and recreation activities; and

5.5.15. Personal services & other activities includes activities of membership organisations, activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations, activities of trade unions, activities of others membership organisations, repair of computers and personal & household goods and other personal services activities such as washing and dry-cleaning of textiles and fur products; hairdressing and other beauty treatment and funeral and other services activities.

TECHNICAL NOTES

6. CENSUS YEAR

Census year refers to the year in which a census was conducted.

7. 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.

8. METHOD OF COLLECTION

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

8.1. Online method through the e-BE portal

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

8.2. 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.

8.3. 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.

9. REPORTING UNIT

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 was the establishment. The establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment was assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity. In the case of a multi-activity entity, units engaged in separate activities in the same location constituted distinct establishments.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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

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. YOUTH-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

The owner's age limit is not less than 18 years old and not more than 30 years old during the census reference year. Refers to a minimum of 51 per cent of the equity held by a youth or youth OR the biggest shareholders are youth and the establishment is managed by a youth OR the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director is a youth that owns at least 10 per cent of the equity.

TECHNICAL NOTES

12. MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) DEFINITION

The definition of MSMEs used is based on the new definition that came into effect on 1 January 2014 as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: MSMEs Definition

SECTOR	MSMEs Size	ANNUAL TURNOVER	NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
MANUFACTURING	Micro	Less than RM300,000	Less than 5 employees
	Small	Between RM300,000 to less than RM15 million	From 5 to less than 75 employees
	Medium	Between RM15 million to not exceeding RM50 million	From 75 to not exceeding 200 employees
AGRICULTURE, MINING AND QUARRYING, CONSTRUCTION	Micro	Less than RM300,000	Less than 5 employees
	Small	Between RM300,000 to less than RM3 million	From 5 to less than 30 employees
	Medium	Between RM3 million to not exceeding RM20 million	From 30 to not exceeding 75 employees

Source: Guideline for New MSMEs Definition, SME Corp. Malaysia, October 2013

TECHNICAL NOTES

13. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

13.1. *The value of gross output of Agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:*

Sales of agriculture product

- + *Stocks of agricultural products (closing)*
- + *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufactured) (closing)*
- + *Sales from agricultural products*
- + *Income from agricultural work done for others*
- + *Income from products processed from agricultural*
- + *Value of sales from goods/ materials/ products related to agricultural activity that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *Other income related to agricultural*
- + *Income from other agricultural activities*
- + *Forestry area sub-contracted to contractors (Forestry & Logging only)*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Rental income received*
- + *Income received from agro tourism (Crops/ Livestock/ Fisheries)*
- + *Value of sales from non-agricultural goods/ materials that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *All other income: Output*
- + *Research and development expenditure: In House*
- *Rental income received: Land*
- *Stocks of agricultural products (opening)*
- *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufacturing) (opening)*
- *Cost of goods/ materials/ products related to planting activity, purchased for resale without under going further processing*
- *Cost of goods/ materials sold (non-agricultural goods/ material that is purchased for resale without under going further processing)*

TECHNICAL NOTES

13.2. The value of gross output of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** is defined to include the following items:

Nilai jualan mineral/ produk kuari/ produk pembuatan dan nilai kerja pembinaan

- + *Values of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- *Cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Capital expenditure on own construction*
- + *Income from industrial services rendered to others*
- + *Income from industrial work done*
- + *Receipt from scrap, electricity, waste product, etc. sold to others*
- + *Receipt from commission and brokerage earned*
- + *All other output (such as receipts of non-industrial services, e.g. management fees received, income from rental of property, etc)*
- + *Closing stock of finished goods*
- *Opening stock of finished goods*
- + *Closing stock of goods being processed*
- *Opening stock of goods being processed*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

13.3. The value of gross output of **Services** is defined to include the following items:

- + *Value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Management services*
- + *Commission and brokerage earned*
- + *Fees earned from membership*
- + *Rental income received except land rental*
- + *Other operating services*
- + *Service tax and services charges*
- *Value of goods purchased for resale in the same condition*
- + *Closing stocks*
- *Opening stocks*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

TECHNICAL NOTES

14. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

14.1. Value of intermediate input of **Agriculture** (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:

Cost of direct materials consumed in agricultural activities

- + *Total payment on agricultural work done by other establishments*
- + *Cost of non-perennial crops seeds/ non-breeder livestock and fisheries*
- + *Expenditure for other agricultural activities*
- + *Packing materials consumed*
- + *Materials used for repairs and maintenance*
- + *Stationery and office supplies consumed*
- + *Water purchased*
- + *Electricity purchased*
- + *Fuel, lubricants and gas*
- + *Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on this establishment's fixed assets*
- + *Transportation of goods (carriage outwards)*
- + *Travelling expenses*
- + *Accounting, secretarial and auditing fees*
- + *Advertising and promotional expenses*
- + *Legal fees*
- + *Payment for other professional services*
- + *Management fees*
- + *Commissions and agency fees*
- + *Telecommunication fees*
- + *Postage (include courier services)*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Insurance premium on building, machinery, transport equipment and goods*
- + *Payment for security services*
- + *Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology*
- + *Rental payment (excludes for rent on land)*
- + *Expenses on agro tourism*
- + *Royalties paid to: Non-government organisations/ corporate sponsorship*
- + *GST on net purchasers are not claimable as input tax*

TECHNICAL NOTES

- + Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings
- + Other expenses: Input
- + Value of free wearing apparel provided
- + Staff training cost

14.2. The value of intermediate input of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** is defined to include the following items:

Value of materials and supplies consumed

- + Cost of industrial work done by others include stripping overburden (earth removal) and internal transport in mines/ quarries site
- + Electricity and water purchased
- + Value of fuels, lubricants and gas consumed
- + Cost of materials used for repairs and maintenance of assets (including payments to others for this work)
- + Payments for non-industrial services such as toll, ferry, pilotage, towage and harbor fees and charges (including payments for carriage outwards, travelling, management fees, legal services, information technology, advertising, bank charges, postage, telecommunication, etc
- + All other input costs (including training and value of the free apparel provided for the workers)

14.3. The value of intermediate input of **Services** is defined to include the following items:

Purchase of goods, materials and services

- + Insurance premiums
- + Royalty and patent fees
- + Bank charges
- + Purchase of electricity and water
- + Purchase of fuels, lubricants and gas
- + Research and development expenditure
- + Environmental compliance expenditure
- + Other operating expenditure

TECHNICAL NOTES

15. VALUE ADDED

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

16. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

The number of persons engaged refers to all working persons who worked for the establishments which has been censused in December or the last pay period of the reference year. The number of persons engaged was classified under the following categories:

16.1. Working proprietors and active business partners

16.1.1. *Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif*

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

16.1.2. *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 work in the establishment or not.

16.2. 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:

TECHNICAL NOTES

16.2.1. Manager, professional and researcher included:

16.2.1.1. 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

16.2.1.2. 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.

16.2.2. 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.

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

16.2.3.1. 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;

16.2.3.2. 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;

TECHNICAL NOTES

16.2.3.3. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

Refer to those who grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, gather wild fruit, herbs and vegetables, breed, tend or hunt animals, produce a variety of animal husbandry products, cultivate, conserve and gather forest products, breed or catch fish and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life;

16.2.3.4. 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

16.2.3.5. 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.

16.2.4. 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.

16.3. 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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

16.4. Category of skills

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

16.4.1. Skilled

Managers, professionals and researchers, and Technicians and associate professionals;

16.4.2. Semi-skilled

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

16.4.3. Low-skilled

Elementary occupations.

16.5. Category of qualifications

Refer to the qualification obtained from public or private educational institution that provides formal education as follows:

16.5.1. Postgraduate

Refers to Master's Degree and Ph.D. holders from institutions of higher learning (local or overseas).

16.5.2. Bachelor / Advanced Diploma or equivalent

Refers to first degree from institutions of higher learning (local or overseas) and advance diploma or professional qualifications which are deemed to be at par or higher than first degree.

16.5.3. Diploma

Refers to diploma from institutions of higher learning, polytechnics or colleges (local or overseas), which are not recognised to be equivalent to a degree.

TECHNICAL NOTES

16.5.4. STPM or equivalent

Refers to STPM / STP / HSC / GCE 'A' Level qualifications or passed the matriculation examination conducted by any recognised university or college.

16.5.5. Certificate

Refers to qualification of certificate obtained from the Community Colleges, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institute, National Youth Skills Institute, private college and qualification of certificate that are certified by the Department of Skills Development.

16.5.6. SPM / SPM(V) or equivalent

Refers to SPM / SPM(V) / MCE qualifications or equivalent examinations such as GCE 'O' Level.

16.5.7. Below SPM / SPM(V) qualification

Refer to qualifications such as PMR / SRP / LCE, completed primary school or below.

17. 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.

18. ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group is categorised within Malaysian citizens after separating those who are non-citizens. The classification is as follows:

TECHNICAL NOTES

18. ETHNIC GROUP

The ethnic group is categorised within Malaysian citizens after separating those who are non-citizens. The classification is as follows:

18.1. Malaysian citizens

- *Bumiputera*
- *Chinese*
- *Indians*
- *Others*

18.2. Non-Malaysian citizens

19. 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.

20. ROUNDING

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

21. SUPRA STATE

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, categorisation of institutional units based on their economic interest and geographical activities can be as follows; (1) most activities are within a single region; (2) multi-provincial units with centres of interest in multiple provinces or regions but do not operate on a nationwide scale; and (3) units operating at the national level, with their centre of interests not confined to any specific geographical position (e.g. Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organisation at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre for the key economic interest of any state.

22. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTISE

Previously published data may be revised as new information is available.

23. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	: no information
0	: rounded value is less than predetermined scale
&	: and
%	: per cent
e	: estimate
p	: preliminary
etc.	: ec cetera
e.g.	: example
CAGR	: compound annual growth rate
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
n.e.c	: not elsewhere classified
Ver.	: Version
W.P.	: Federal Territory

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