

MALAYSIA

**INDIKATOR TERPILIH
PERTANIAN, TANAMAN DAN TERNAKAN
SELECTED INDICATORS FOR AGRICULTURE,
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK**

2006-2010





INDIKATOR TERPILIH PERTANIAN, TANAMAN DAN TERNAKAN

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AGRICULTURE, CROPS AND
LIVESTOCK*

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2006-2010



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

KATA PENGANTAR

Indikator Terpilih Pertanian, Tanaman dan Ternakan, Malaysia, 2006-2010 memuatkan perangkaan penting yang terpilih bagi pertanian, tanaman dan ternakan.

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan kepada pengumpulan data sekunder daripada sumber dalaman Jabatan dan agensi pertanian berkaitan. Data mengikut negeri dimuatkan dalam indikator pertumbuhan ekonomi dan guna tenaga. Perbandingan antarabangsa bagi indikator pengeluaran tanaman dan ternakan terpilih juga dipersembahkan bagi melihat kedudukan negara dalam sektor pertanian termasuk subsektor tanaman dan ternakan terpilih.

Jabatan merakamkan ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam membekalkan data bagi penyediaan penerbitan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan untuk menambah baik penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dialu-alukan.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2011

PREFACE

Selected Indicators for Agriculture, Crops and Livestock, Malaysia, 2006-2010 presents selected key statistics for agriculture, crops and livestock.

The information in this publication are based on secondary data obtained internally within the Department and related agricultural agencies. Data by states are presented in the indicators for economic growth as well as employment. International comparison for the production indicators of selected crops and livestock are also presented to view the country's position in the agriculture sector, crops and livestock subsector.

The Department wishes to express its gratitude to all parties involved in the supply of data for the preparation of this publication. Suggestions and recommendations towards improving future reports would be greatly appreciated.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

December 2011

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Ringkasan Penemuan

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Indikator Terpilih Pertanian, Tanaman dan Ternakan, Malaysia, 2006-2010

Ekonomi Sektor Pertanian

Pertanian merupakan asas ekonomi kepada sesebuah negara. Kerajaan memandang serius dengan fenomena ini dan sejumlah RM3.8 bilion telah diperuntukkan untuk sektor pertanian dalam Bajet 2012. Walaupun sektor perkhidmatan kini mengambil alih sektor pembuatan sebagai penyumbang pertumbuhan ekonomi, sektor pertanian masih penting kerana ia dapat meningkatkan pendapatan petani, penternak, nelayan, pengusaha industri asas tani serta menjamin kecukupan bekalan makanan negara.

Sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) menurun daripada 28.8 peratus pada 1970 kepada 7.5 peratus pada 2007. Sumbangan kekal pada 2008 sebelum meningkat kepada 7.7 peratus pada 2009 walaupun jumlah KDNK turun kepada RM522.0 bilion berbanding RM530.7 bilion pada 2008. Sumbangan merosot kepada 7.3 peratus pada 2010. Walaupun sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK menunjukkan kemerosotan, nilai sebenar output dan produktiviti meningkat (Jadual 1, 4 dan 6).

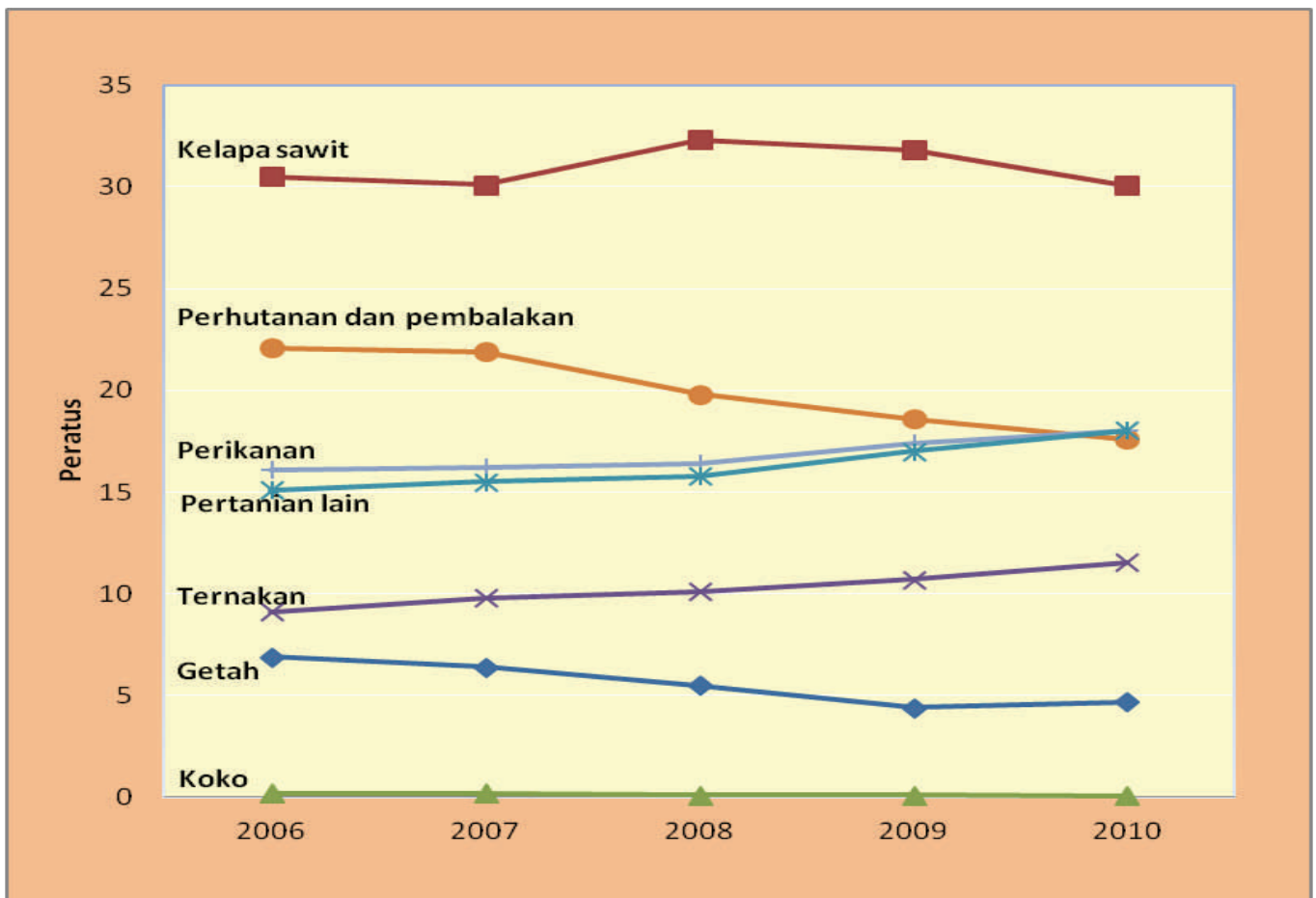
Sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK bagi negara-negara maju seperti Amerika Syarikat, Jerman, United Kingdom, Jepun, Korea Selatan dan Taiwan hanya antara satu hingga tiga peratus sahaja. Bagi negara membangun seperti Kemboja dan Lao PDR, pertanian masih terus menjadi sektor yang penting dan menyumbang lebih kurang sepertiga daripada KDNK negara masing-masing. Bagi Malaysia, sektor ini masih penting walaupun sumbangannya kepada ekonomi semakin kecil (Jadual 3).

Bagi KDNK mengikut negeri, pada 2006-2010 sektor pertanian masih menjadi penyumbang ekonomi yang penting kepada KDNK Perlis dan Sabah, dengan masing-masing menyumbang di antara 26.5 hingga 29.1 peratus dan 22.9 hingga 28.8 peratus. Sumbangan peratus KDNK sektor pertanian adalah kecil iaitu tidak melebihi 2.2 peratus bagi negeri maju seperti WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor dan Pulau Pinang (Jadual 5).

Sarawak, Sabah dan Johor mendahului negeri lain sebagai penyumbang utama KDNK sektor pertanian. Pada 2010, ketiga-tiga negeri ini menguasai lebih separuh daripada KDNK pertanian negara iaitu masing-masing sebanyak 19.6, 17.9 dan 14.1 peratus (Jadual 6)

Subsektor tanaman adalah penyumbang utama kepada KDNK pertanian. Untuk tempoh 2006-2010, subsektor ini menyumbang lebih daripada 52.0 peratus setahun. Kelapa sawit merupakan komoditi utama sektor pertanian dengan sumbangan antara 30.1 hingga 32.3 peratus setahun. KDNK subsektor perikanan dan ternakan semakin meningkat sepanjang tempoh rujukan dengan sumbangan masing-masing kepada 18.0 dan 11.5 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 16.1 dan 9.1 peratus pada 2006. Sebaliknya, subsektor perhutanan dan pembalakan semakin susut kepada 17.6 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 22.1 peratus pada 2006 (Jadual 2 dan Carta 1).

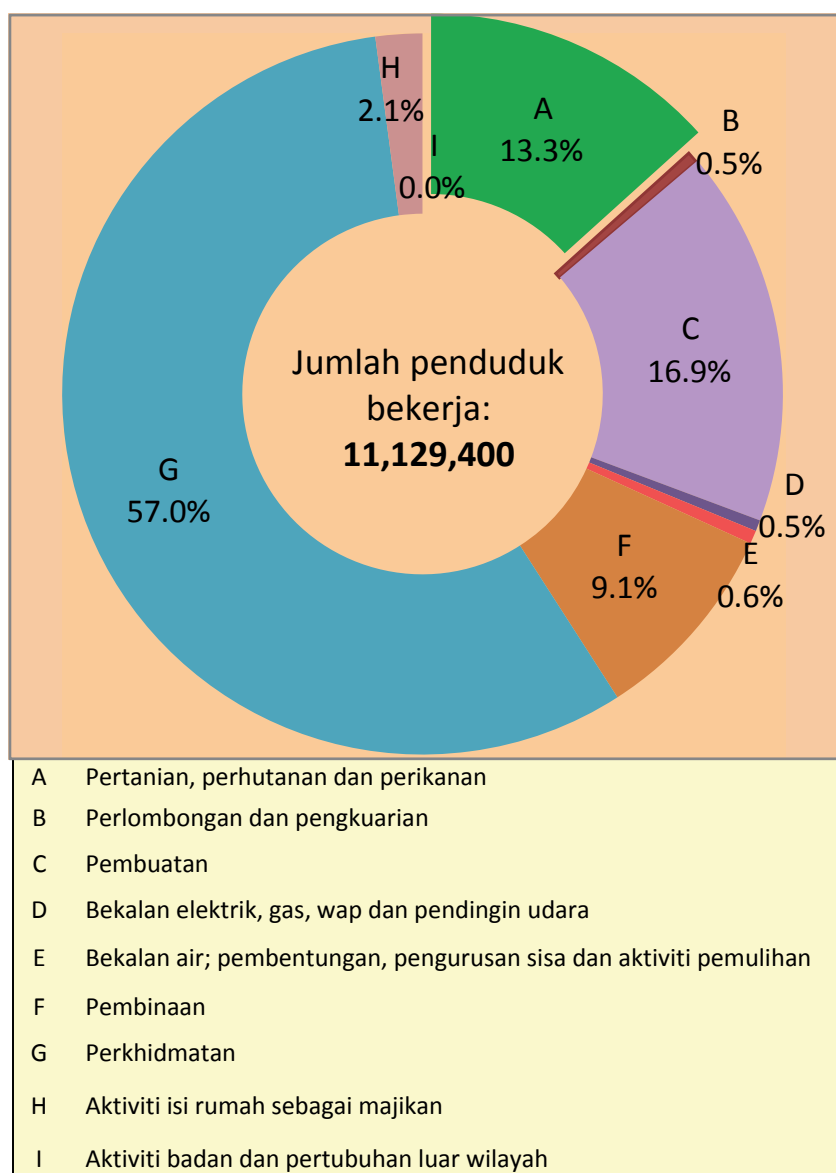
Carta 1: Pembahagian peratus KDNK bagi sektor pertanian, Malaysia, 2006-2010



Guna Tenaga Sektor Pertanian

Sumbangan sektor pertanian semakin berkurangan daripada 31.2 peratus pada 1982 kepada 13.3 peratus pada 2010. Pada 2010, sektor perkhidmatan dan pembuatan merupakan penyumbang tenaga kerja yang utama, masing-masing dengan 57.0 dan 16.9 peratus dari jumlah 11.1 juta penduduk bekerja. Guna tenaga lelaki mendominasi sektor pertanian dan terus meningkat daripada 59.6 peratus pada 1982 kepada 76.9 peratus pada 2010 (Jadual 7 dan Carta 2).

Carta 2: Taburan peratus penduduk bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2010



Sabah dan Sarawak merupakan negeri utama penyumbang tenaga kerja sektor pertanian dengan kadar masing-masing antara 24.0-28.2 dan 16.3-19.2 peratus sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Pada 2010, peratusan penduduk bekerja dalam sektor pertanian bagi Sabah, Sarawak, Kedah, Kelantan dan Terengganu meningkat berbanding 2009 (Jadual 9).

Bilangan pekerja asing dalam sektor pertanian merupakan kedua tertinggi selepas sektor pembuatan dengan kadar antara 24.6-26.1 peratus untuk tempoh 2006-2009. Bilangan pekerja sektor ini berkurang pada 2009 kepada 499,910 berbanding 520,867 pada 2008 (Jadual 8).

Pengeluaran

a. Subsektor Tanaman

Tanaman merupakan subsektor utama dalam sektor pertanian. Produk kelapa sawit iaitu minyak sawit mentah dan isirong sawit adalah produk utama subsektor ini. Pada 2009, Malaysia berada di tangga kedua pengeluar dunia selepas Indonesia (Jadual 19 dan 20). Pengeluaran minyak sawit mentah dan isirong sawit merosot pada 2009 dan 2010. Pengeluaran masing-masing susut kepada 16.99 dan 4.29 juta tan metrik pada 2010 berbanding 17.73 dan 4.58 juta tan metrik pada 2008. Trend ini selari dengan pengurangan hasil buah tandan segar pada tahun tersebut (Jadual 10).

Pengeluaran getah terus merosot pada 2006-2009 iaitu kepada 857 ribu tan metrik pada 2009 berbanding 1,283.6 ribu tan metrik pada 2006. Namun pada 2009, pengeluaran getah asli Malaysia masih di kedudukan ketiga dunia sama seperti pada 2008. Pada 2010, pengeluaran meningkat semula kepada 939.3 ribu tan metrik (Jadual 10 dan 21).

Pengeluaran tanaman makanan utama, iaitu padi sebaliknya meningkat pada 2009 dan 2010 masing-masing kepada 2,511.0 dan 2,548 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2,353.0 ribu tan metrik pada 2008. Peningkatan ini akan membantu meningkatkan kadar sara diri

dan memenuhi dasar jaminan makanan negara. Pada 2010, pengeluaran bagi semua negara pengeluar padi Asean meningkat berbanding 2009 kecuali Thailand. (Jadual 10 dan 31)

Pengeluaran buah-buahan, herba dan bunga-bunga terus meningkat sepanjang tempoh 2006-2010 yang mana pengeluaran herba dan bunga-bunga meningkat melebihi tiga kali ganda. Pengeluaran biji koko pula makin menyusut lebih dari separuh kepada 15.7 ribu tan metrik pada 2010 berbanding 35.2 ribu tan metrik pada 2007. Bagi tanaman terpilih lain menunjukkan prestasi pengeluaran turun naik sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Pengeluaran kelapa dan nanas Malaysia pada 2009 berada di kedudukan ke-11 dan ke-12 dunia (Jadual 10, 23 dan 24).

b. Subsektor Ternakan

Pengeluaran bagi produk ternakan terpilih iaitu daging lembu/kerbau, daging kambing/bebiri, daging ayam/itik, telur ayam/itik dan susu berterusan meningkat sepanjang 2006-2010. Pengeluaran daging babi pula merosot pada 2007 dan 2008 sebelum meningkat semula pada 2009 dan 2010.

Antara 2006-2010, pengeluaran bagi daging lembu/kerbau meningkat sebanyak 45.8 peratus, daging kambing/bebiri (50.0%), daging babi (8.0 %), daging ayam/itik (25.1%), telur ayam/itik (26.8%) dan susu (47.3%) (Jadual 11).

Perbandingan antarabangsa yang diperoleh daripada FAOSTAT memperlihatkan beberapa komoditi ternakan berada di dalam senarai 15 tertinggi di Asia iaitu daging itik (kedua), daging ayam (ketujuh), telur ayam (kesepuluh), daging babi (ke-11) dan susu kerbau (ke-12) (Jadual 25-30).

Pada 2010, taburan peratus sembelihan yang direkod tertumpu kepada beberapa negeri mengikut jenis ternakan tertentu seperti kerbau (Perak dan Terengganu), lembu (Kelantan, Johor dan Selangor), kambing (Selangor), bebiri (Kelantan dan Selangor) dan babi (Johor, Perak dan Sarawak) (Jadual 12).

Guna Tanah Pertanian

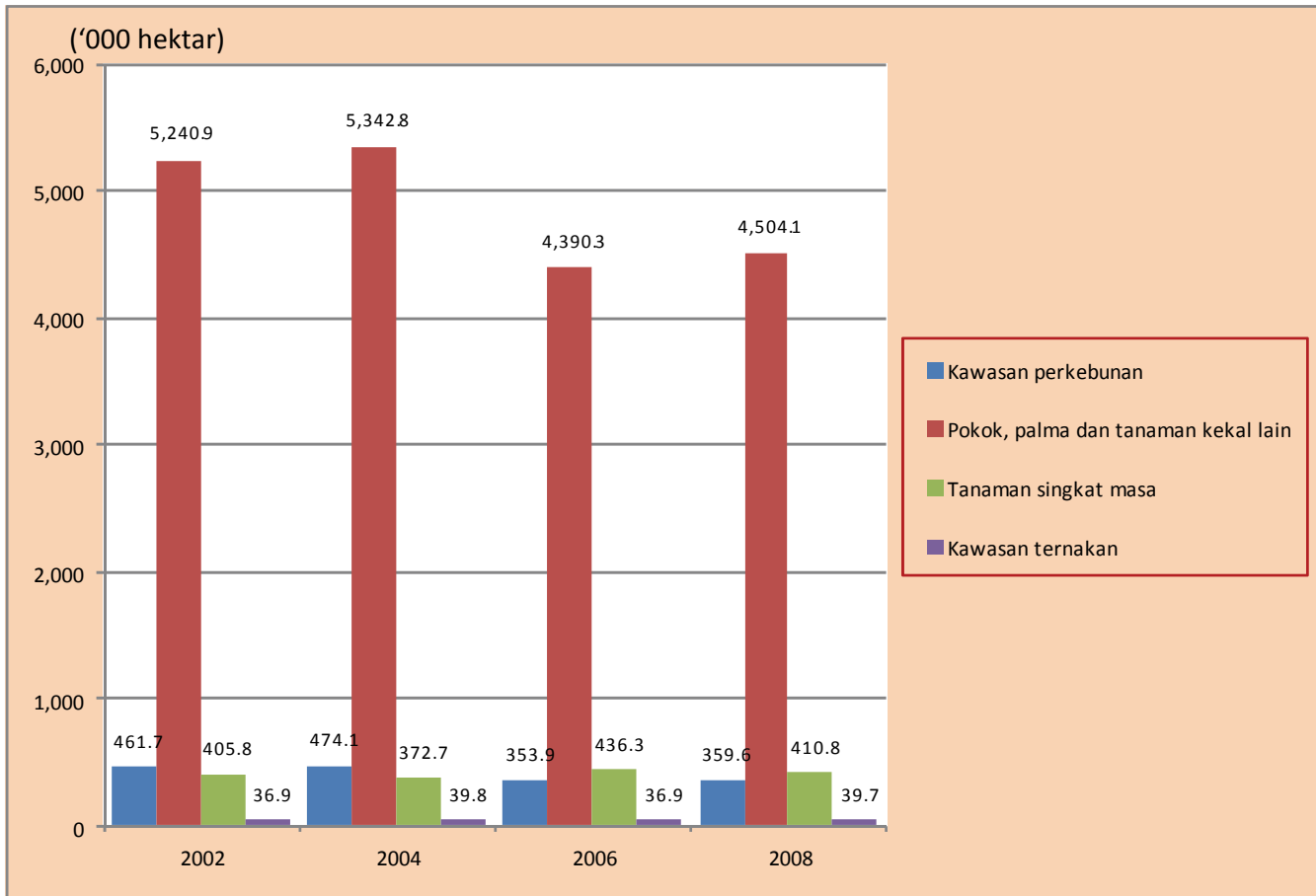
Guna tanah pertanian di Malaysia menunjukkan perubahan dari semasa ke semasa kerana dipengaruhi oleh prestasi dan prospek tanaman. Prospek kelapa sawit yang baik telah meningkatkan keluasan bertanam sama ada tanah estet mahupun kebun kecil. Keluasan bertanam kelapa sawit meningkat sebanyak 688.6 ribu hektar (16.5%) untuk tempoh 2006-2010 iaitu kepada 4,853.8 ribu hektar pada 2010 berbanding 4,165.2 ribu hektar pada 2006. Namun demikian, peratusan keluasan bertanam di estet semakin berkurang kepada 86.6 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 89.1 peratus pada 2006.

Keadaan adalah sebaliknya untuk keluasan bertanam getah yang mana ia terus merosot kepada 999.3 ribu hektar pada 2010 berbanding 1,263.6 ribu hektar pada 2006 iaitu pengurangan sebanyak 264.3 ribu hektar (20.9%) untuk tempoh tersebut. Keluasan kebun kecil menguasai lebih kurang 95.0 peratus daripada jumlah keluasan bertanam getah pada tempoh rujukan.

Selain kelapa sawit keluasan bertanam nanas juga meningkat sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Bagi koko dan buah-buahan, keluasan berkurangan daripada 2006-2009 sebelum meningkat semula pada 2010. Bagi tanaman lain, secara keseluruhannya hanya mengalami perubahan turun naik yang kecil (Jadual 16).

Secara keseluruhan, guna tanah bagi kawasan ternakan adalah kecil berbanding kawasan tanaman. Guna tanah kawasan ternakan di Semenanjung Malaysia hanyalah 36.9 ribu hektar pada 2006 dan 39.7 pada 2008. Jumlah ini hanya 0.7 peratus dari jumlah guna tanah pertanian di Semenanjung Malaysia (Carta 3).

Carta 3: Guna tanah sektor pertanian mengikut kategori, Semenanjung Malaysia, 2002, 2004, 2006 dan 2008



Bilangan Ternakan

Bilangan ternakan lembu, kambing dan ayam terus meningkat sepanjang tempoh 2006-2010. Peningkatan tertinggi adalah bilangan kambing iaitu meningkat sebanyak 56.2 peratus kepada 545.7 ribu ekor pada 2010 berbanding 349.4 ribu ekor pada 2006, diikuti bilangan ayam sebanyak 17.4 peratus dan bilangan lembu sebanyak 11.7 peratus.

Bilangan kerbau meningkat pada 2007 dan 2008 sebelum susut semula pada 2009 dan 2010. Bilangan kerbau menurun kepada 126.5 ribu ekor pada 2010 berbanding 128.9 ribu ekor pada 2006. Bilangan bebiri juga terus meningkat sehingga 136.3 ribu ekor pada 2009 sebelum susut kepada 134.4 ribu ekor pada 2010.

Populasi babi pula semakin susut sepanjang tempoh rujukan kecuali pada 2009. Bilangannya berkurang kepada 1.7 juta ekor pada 2008 berbanding 2.0 juta pada 2006. Jumlah babi meningkat semula kepada 1.8 juta ekor pada 2009 sebelum susut sedikit pada 2010. Trend sebaliknya berlaku pada bilangan itik yang mana peningkatan berlaku sepanjang tempoh rujukan kecuali pada 2008. Secara keseluruhan, bilangan babi berkurangan sebanyak 10.2 peratus manakala bilangan itik meningkat 13.8 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 2006 (Jadual 17).

Taburan peratus ternakan tertumpu kepada beberapa negeri mengikut jenis ternakan tertentu seperti kerbau (Sabah 35.3%), lembu (Pahang 17.9%), kambing (Johor 14.1%), bebiri (Kelantan 28.2%), babi (Perak 27.4%), ayam (Johor 25.8%) dan itik (Perak 65.1%) (Jadual 18).

Pengeluaran Industri Asas Tani

Secara keseluruhan, Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) pembuatan meningkat untuk tempoh 2006-2008 sebelum susut kepada 101.0 pada 2009 berbanding 112.2 pada 2008. Ianya kemudian meningkat semula kepada 112.2 pada 2010. Bagi item industri asas tani terpilih, IPP mempamerkan trend turun naik sepanjang tempoh 2006-2010 kecuali tiga item iaitu minyak kelapa sawit bertapis, pengilangan padi dan sos, termasuk bahan perasa. Ketiga-tiga item ini mencatatkan peningkatan sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Tembakau pula merupakan satu-satunya industri yang mencatatkan IPP kurang dari 100 untuk tempoh yang sama.

Pada 2010, terdapat tujuh item mencapai IPP tertinggi sepanjang tempoh 2006-2010 iaitu minyak sawit mentah; pengilangan padi; pengilangan tepung; gula; produk koko; sos, termasuk bahan perasa dan produk makanan lain yang t.t.m.m. Pada tahun yang sama snek/cip dan produk tembakau pula mencatatkan IPP yang kurang dari 100.0. Peratus perubahan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh sos, termasuk bahan perasa iaitu sebanyak 63.8 peratus (Jadual 13).

Harga Bagi Subkumpulan Makanan

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi semua subkumpulan makanan meningkat setiap tahun untuk tempoh 2006-2010, kecuali daging yang turun sebanyak 0.3 peratus pada 2006 dan minyak & lemak sebanyak 0.2 peratus pada 2010.

Pada 2010, peratus perubahan IHP bagi semua subkumpulan makanan menurun berbanding 2009 kecuali sayur-sayuran dan gula, madu, jem, coklat & manisan. Peratus perubahan bagi kedua-duanya ialah 7.8 dan 11.1 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 1.0 dan 1.8 peratus pada 2009.

Julat perubahan peratus terkecil IHP untuk tempoh 2006-2010 adalah minyak dan lemak iaitu antara -0.2 hingga 2.0 peratus sahaja, manakala julat terbesar adalah beras, roti dan bijirin lain iaitu antara 0.9 hingga 17.5 peratus (Jadual 14).

Perdagangan Luar Negeri Sektor Pertanian

Jumlah eksport sektor pertanian meningkat pada 2007 dan 2008 kepada RM85.1 bilion dan RM108.7 bilion berbanding RM71.3 bilion pada 2006. Krisis ekonomi pada 2009 menyebabkan jumlah eksport bagi sektor ini berkurangan kepada RM86.9 bilion sebelum meningkat semula pada 2010 dengan catatan RM106.9 bilion. Antara 2006 hingga 2010, sumbangan eksport sektor pertanian kepada jumlah eksport berada di antara 12.1 hingga 16.7 peratus.

Jumlah import sektor pertanian juga menunjukkan trend yang sama iaitu meningkat pada 2007 dan 2008 kepada RM47.2 bilion dan RM59.0 bilion berbanding RM40.3 bilion pada 2006. Jumlah import sektor ini juga berkurang pada 2009 kepada RM54.2 bilion yang kemudiannya mencatatkan peningkatan semula kepada RM64.6 bilion pada 2010. Sumbangan sektor ini berbanding jumlah import berada di antara 8.4 hingga 12.5 peratus untuk tempoh rujukan 2006-2010.

Secara keseluruhan, jumlah import sektor pertanian meningkat sebanyak 60.4 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 2006 manakala eksport sektor tersebut pula meningkat sebanyak 49.9 peratus.

Imbangan perdagangan sektor pertanian menunjukkan prestasi seiring dengan trend yang dihasilkan oleh jumlah import dan eksport sektor tersebut. Nilai imbangan meningkat pada 2007 dan 2008, kemudian merosot pada 2009 sebelum meningkat semula pada 2010. Secara keseluruhan, imbangan perdagangan sektor ini meningkat sebanyak 36.2 peratus pada 2010 berbanding 2006 (Jadual 15).

Perbelanjaan Bulanan Purata Isi Rumah

Perbelanjaan bulanan purata isi rumah bagi 2009/2010 untuk kumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol adalah sebanyak RM444 iaitu 20.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan perbelanjaan bulanan isi rumah berjumlah RM2,190. Perbelanjaan perumahan, air, elektrik, gas dan bahan api lain mendahului semua kumpulan perbelanjaan iaitu RM495 (22.6%) (Jadual 32). Bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan terpilih, item yang melibatkan makanan dan minuman meliputi 33.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan perbelanjaan purata setiap isi rumah bagi 2009/2010 (Jadual 33).



***Summary
Findings***

SUMMARY FINDINGS

Selected Indicators for Agriculture, Crops and Livestock, Malaysia, 2006-2010

The Economy of the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the foundation of a country's economy. Government takes a serious view on this phenomenon where a total of RM3.8 billion is allocated for the agriculture sector in 2012 Budget. Although the services sector is now taking over the manufacturing sector as a contributor to economic growth, agriculture is still important because it can increase the income of farmers, fishermen, agro-based industries and ensure the nation's food supply remain sufficient.

The contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from 28.8 per cent in 1970 to 7.5 per cent in 2007. Contributions were maintained in 2008 before rising to 7.7 per cent in 2009 although the total GDP dropped to RM522.0 billion from RM530.7 billion in 2008. The figures decreased in 2010 to 7.3 per cent. Although the contribution of agriculture to GDP showed a declining trend, the actual value of output and productivity has increased (Tables 1, 4 and 6).

The contribution of agriculture to the GDP of developed countries such as the United States of America, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan is only between one and three per cent. For developing countries, this sector still continues to be the main contributor to GDP such as Cambodia and Lao PDR which contribute about one third of the GDP of the country. For Malaysia, this sector is still important despite the decreasing contribution to the economy (Table 3).

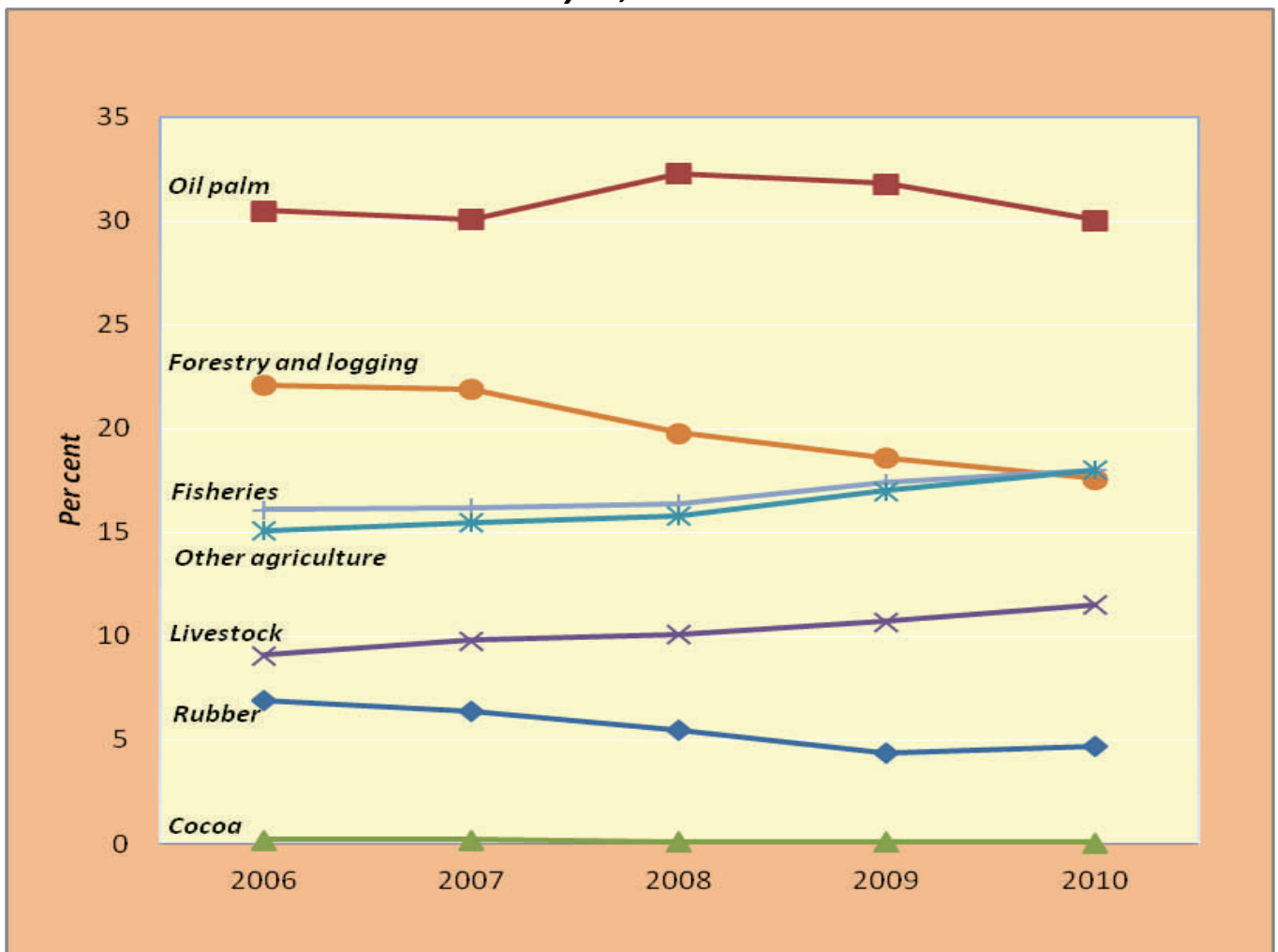
For GDP by state, in 2006-2010 the agricultural sector remains an important economic contributor to Perlis and Sabah, with each contributed between 26.5 to 29.1 per cent and 22.9 to 28.8 per cent. Developed states such as WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Penang contribute a small percentage of agricultural GDP which is less than 2.2 per cent (Table 5).

Sarawak, Sabah and Johor preceded other states as the main contributor to agriculture GDP. In 2010, these states accounted for more than half of the country's

agricultural GDP, which were 19.6, 17.9 and 14.1 per cent respectively (Table 6).

The crops sub-sector was the main contributor of GDP for agriculture, accounting for more than 52.0 per cent per annum for the period of 2006-2010. Oil palm was the main commodity, contributing between 30.1 to 32.3 per cent per annum. GDP for fisheries and livestock sub-sector has increased during the reference period which accounted for 18.0 and 11.5 percent in 2010 compared with 16.1 and 9.1 per cent in 2006. On the other hand, the forestry and logging sub-sector fell to 17.6 per cent in 2010 compared to 22.1 per cent in 2006 (Table 2 and Chart 1).

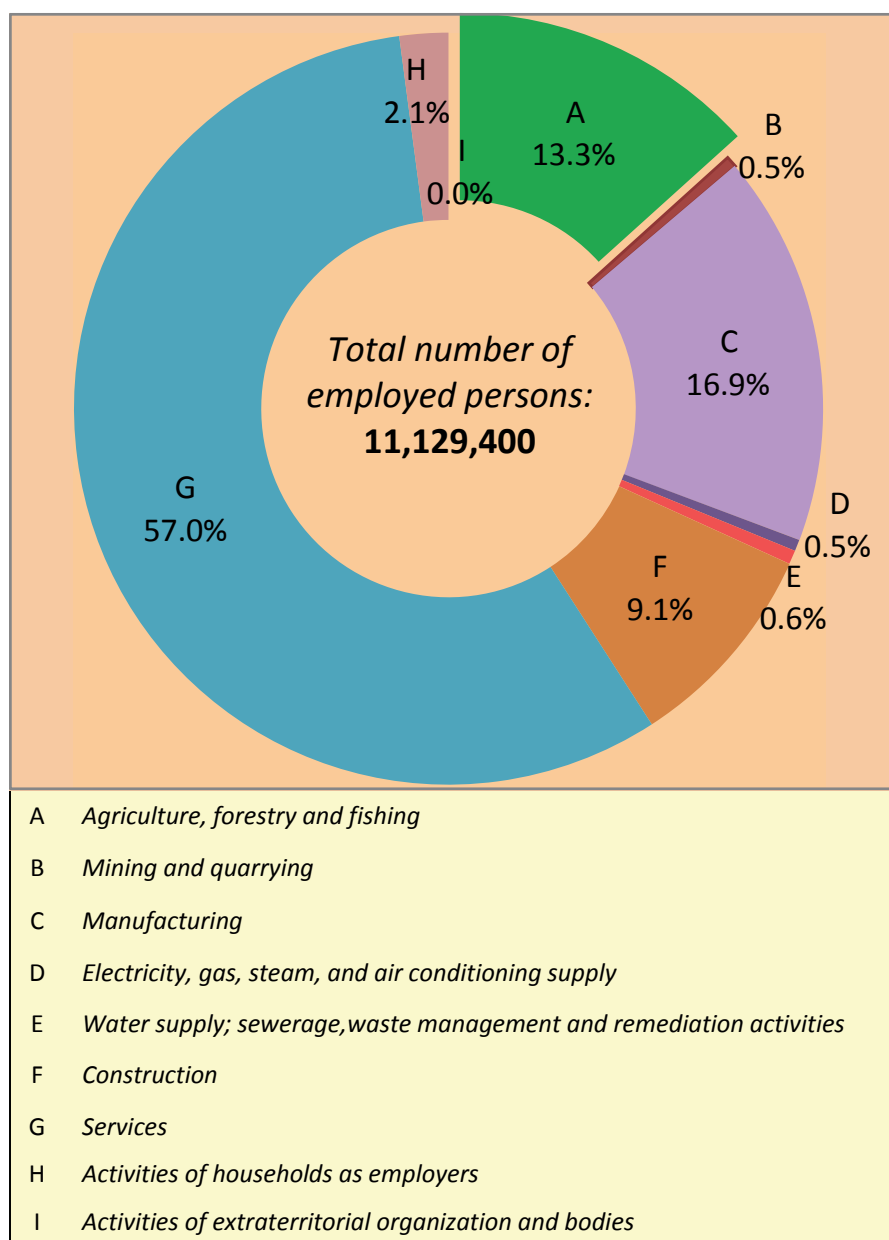
Chart 1: Percentage share of GDP for agriculture sector, Malaysia, 2006-2010



Employment in the Agriculture Sector

The employment in agriculture sector has declined from 31.2 per cent in 1982 to 13.3 per cent in 2010. In 2010, the services and manufacturing sectors were main contributors in employment, accounting for 57.0 and 16.9 per cent respectively out of the total 11.1 million employed persons. The males dominated the agriculture sector from 59.6 per cent in 1982 to 76.9 per cent in 2010 (Table 7 and Chart 2).

Chart 2: Percentage distribution of employed persons by industry, Malaysia, 2010



Sabah and Sarawak were the leading states which contributed 24.0-28.2 and 16.3-19.2 per cent respectively during this period. In 2010, the percentages of population employed in the agriculture sector in Sabah, Sarawak, Kedah, Kelantan and Terengganu have increased compared to the percentage in 2009 (Table 9).

The number of foreign workers in the agriculture sector is the second highest after the manufacturing sector which accounted for 24.6-26.1 per cent for the period of 2006-2009. The number of employees in this sector declined in 2009 to 499,910 against 520,867 in 2008 (Table 8).

Production

a. Crops sub-sector

Crops was the main sub-sector in the agriculture sector. Oil palm products such as crude palm oil and palm kernel were the main products for the sub-sector. In 2009, Malaysia was placed as the world's second producer after Indonesia (Tables 19 and 20). Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel fell in 2009 and 2010. The production decreased to 16.99 and 4.29 million tonnes in 2010 compared to 17.73 and 4.58 million tonnes in 2008. This trend was consistent with the reduction in production of fresh fruit bunches in that year (Table 10).

Rubber production continued to decline in 2006-2009 of 857 thousand tonnes in 2009 compared to 1,283.6 thousand tonnes in 2006. However in 2009, Malaysia's natural rubber production is still third in the world, similar to 2008. In 2010, production increased again to 939.3 thousand tonnes (Tables 10 and 21).

The production of main food crop, which is paddy however increased in 2009 and 2010 to 2,511.0 and 2,548 thousand tonnes respectively compared to 2,353.0 thousand tonnes in 2008. This increase helped to improve the self-sufficiency level and meet the country's food security policy. In 2010, production of all ASEAN paddy-producing countries have increased compared to 2009 with the exception of Thailand (Table 10 and 31).

Production of fruits, herbs and flowers continued to grow over the period of 2006-2010 where the production of herbs and flowers increased more than threefold. Production of cocoa beans decreased by more than half to 15.7 thousand tonnes in 2010 compared to 35.2 thousand tonnes in 2007. For other selected crops, production fluctuated during this period. In 2009, production of coconut and pineapple in Malaysia was ranked 11th and 12th in the world (Tables 10, 23 and 24).

b. Livestock sub-sector

The production of selected livestock products such as beef, mutton, poultry meat, chicken/duck eggs and milk continued to increase during 2006-2010. Meanwhile, production of pork declined in 2007 and 2008 before rising again in 2009 and 2010.

Between 2006-2010, the production of beef rose by 45.8 per cent, mutton (50.0%), pork (8.0%), poultry meat (25.1%), chicken/duck eggs (26.8%) and milk (47.3%) (Table 11).

International comparisons derived from FAOSTAT showed that Malaysia's production of some livestock commodities is placed in the top 15 list in Asia, such as the duck meat (second), chicken meat (seventh), eggs (tenth), pork (11th) and buffalo milk (12th) (Tables 25-30).

In 2010, the percentage distribution of recorded slaughter were focused on several states according to type of livestock such as buffalo (Perak and Terengganu), cattle (Kelantan, Johor and Selangor), goat (Selangor), sheep (Kelantan and Selangor) and swine (Johor, Perak and Sarawak) (Table 12).

Agricultural Land Use

The agricultural land use in Malaysia showed changes from time to time due to the performance and prospects of crops. Good prospects for palm oil increased its planted area for both estates and smallholdings. Oil palm planted area increased by 688.6

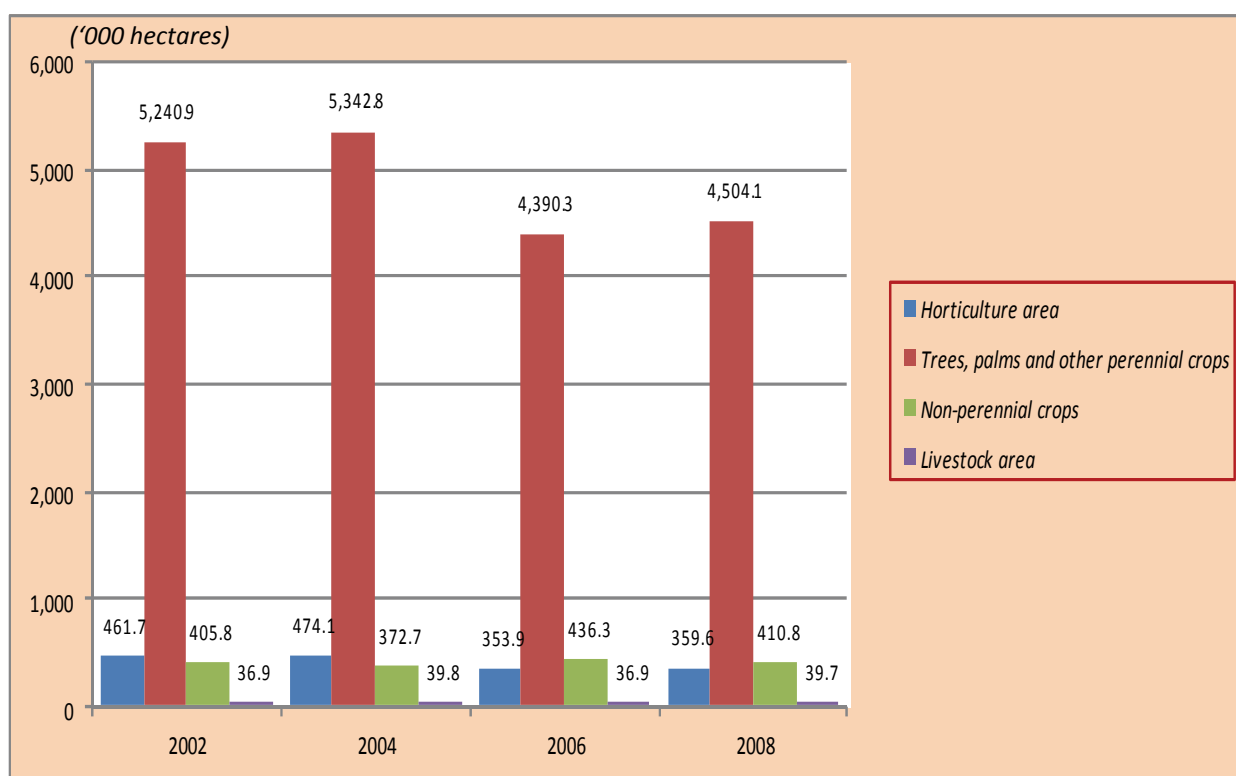
thousand hectares (16.5%) for the period of 2006-2010 with 4,853.8 thousand hectares in 2010 compared to 4,165.2 thousand hectares in 2006. However, the percentage of planted area for estates decreased to 86.6 per cent in 2010 compared to 89.1 per cent in 2006.

Conversely, the planted area for rubber continued to decline to 999.3 thousand hectares in 2010 compared to 1,263.6 thousand hectares in 2006, which is a decrease of 264.3 thousand hectares (20.9%) for the period. Smallholdings accounted more than 95.0 per cent of the total rubber planted area in reference period.

Other than oil palm, pineapples planted area increased during this period. The area for cocoa and fruits, decreased from 2006-2009 before rising again in 2010. For other crops, generally small changes were experienced (Table 16).

Overall, land use for livestock was small compared to crops. Livestock land use in Peninsular Malaysia is 36.9 thousand hectares in 2006 and 39.7 in 2008. This amount is only 0.7 per cent of total agricultural land use in Peninsular Malaysia.

Chart 3: Land use for agriculture sector by category, Peninsular Malaysia, 2002, 2004, 2006 dan 2008



Number of Livestock

The number of cattles, goats and chickens continued to increase over the period 2006-2010. The highest increase was in the number of goats which was 56.2 percent to 545.7 thousand in 2010 compared with 349.4 thousand in 2006, followed by the number of poultry rose by 17.4 per cent and the cattle increased by 11.7 per cent.

The number of buffaloes increased in 2007 and 2008 before retreating again in 2009 and 2010. The number of buffaloes fell to 126.5 thousand in 2010 compared to 128.9 thousand in 2006. The number of sheep continued to increase up to 136.3 thousand in 2009 before rising to 134.4 thousand in 2010.

Swine population has declined throughout this period except in 2009. The numbers decreased to 1.7 million in 2008 from 2.0 million in 2006. The total picked up to 1.8 million in 2009 before retreating slightly in 2010. Opposite trend occurred in the number of ducks when increase took place during this period except in 2008. In total, the number of swine fell by 10.2 per cent while the number of poultry increased by 13.8 per cent for 2010 compared to 2006 (Table 17).

The percentage distribution of livestock is focused on several states according to type, such as buffalo (Sabah 35.3%), cattle (Pahang 17.9%), goat (Johor 14.1%), sheep (Kelantan 28.2%), swine (Perak 27.4%), chicken (Johor 25.8%) and duck (Perak 65.1%) (Table 18).

Production of Agro-based Industries

Overall, the Index of Industrial Production (IPI) increased for the period 2006 to 2008 before retreating to 101.0 in 2009 as compared to 112.2 in 2008. It then rose again to 112.2 in 2010. For the items selected in agro-based industries, the IPI trend fluctuates over the period 2006-2010 except for three items i.e. refined palm oil, rice milling and sauces including flavouring extract. These items increased over this period. Tobacco is the only industry which recorded IPI less than 100 for the same period.

In 2010, seven items achieved the highest IPI during the period 2006-2010 i.e. the crude palm oil, rice milling, flour milling, sugar, cocoa products, sauces including flavouring extract and other food products n.e.c. In the same year, the snack/chips and tobacco products recorded IPI of less than 100.0. The highest percentage change was recorded by the sauces including flavouring extract which is 63.8 per cent (Table 13).

Prices for Sub-group of Food

Consumer Price Index (CPI) for sub-group of food increased every year for the period of 2006-2010, with the exception of meat which decreased by 0.3 per cent in 2006 and oils and fats by 0.2 per cent in 2010.

In 2010, the percentage change in CPI for sub-group of food decreased compared to 2009 except for vegetables and sugar, honey, jam, chocolate and confectionery. The percentage change for these items were 7.8 and 11.1 per cent in 2010 compared to 1.0 and 1.8 per cent in 2009.

The smallest range for percentage change of CPI for the period 2006-2010 is the oil and fats which accounted between -0.2 and 2.0 per cent only, while the largest range is rice, bread and other cereals that were between 0.9 to 17.5 per cent (Table 14).

External Trade for Agriculture Sector

Total exports for agriculture increased in 2007 and 2008 to RM85.1 billion and RM108.7 billion compared to RM71.3 billion in 2006. The economic crisis in 2009 caused total exports in this sector to decline to RM86.9 billion before rising again in 2010 with a record of RM106.9 billion. Between 2006 and 2010, the contribution of agricultural exports to total exports is between 12.1 to 16.7 per cent.

Total imports of agriculture sector also showed a similar trend where there was increase in 2007 and 2008 to RM47.2 billion and RM59.0 billion from RM40.3 billion in 2006. Total imports in this sector also declined in 2009 to RM54.2 billion, then

increased again to RM64.6 billion in 2010. The contribution of this sector to total imports was between 8.4 to 12.5 per cent for the period of 2006-2010.

Overall, imports of agriculture sector increased by 60.4 per cent in 2010 compared to 2006, while exports of the sector rose by 49.9 per cent.

Balance of trade (BOT) for agriculture sector performed in line with the trends generated by the total imports and exports of the sector. BOT value increased in 2007 and 2008, and then declined in 2009 before rising again in 2010. Overall, the BOT for this sector increased by 36.2 per cent in 2010 compared to 2006 (Table 15).

Average Monthly Expenditure for Household

The average monthly household expenditure for 2009/2010 for food and non-alcoholic beverages amounted to RM444, i.e. 20.3 per cent of total monthly household expenditure amounting to RM2,190. Expenditure for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels surpassed all the expenditures, totalling RM495 (22.6%) (Table 32). For the selected expenditures, items comprising of food and beverage covers 33.1 per cent of total average expenditure per household for 2009/2010 (Table 33).



Jadual

Tables

Jadual 1: KDNK dan pembahagian peratus mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar,
Table 1: GDP and percentage share by kind of economic activity at constant prices,
Malaysia, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2006-2010

Tahun Year	Tahun asas Base year	KDNK pada Harga Pembeli (RM Juta) GDP at purchasers' price (RM Million)	Pertanian* Agriculture	Perlombongan dan Kuari Mining and Quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Pembinaan Construction	Perkhidmatan Services
1970	1970	11,829	28.8	6.9	14.6	3.7	42.6
1980	1978	44,512	22.9	10.1	19.6	4.6	40.1
1990	1987	105,977	16.3	9.4	24.6	3.5	46.8
2000	2000	356,401	8.6	10.6	30.9	3.9	49.3
2006	2000	475,526	7.9	8.8	30.9	3.1	52.0
2007	2000	506,341	7.5	8.5	29.9	3.1	53.8
2008	2000	530,683	7.5	7.9	28.8	3.1	55.2
2009^e	2000	522,001	7.7	7.5	26.6	3.3	57.9
2010^p	2000	559,554	7.3	7.0	27.6	3.3	57.7

* Angka bagi pertanian adalah berbeza dengan Jadual 5 disebabkan pengiraan FISIM
Figures for agriculture may differ from Table 5 because of the treatment of FISIM

Jadual 2: Pembahagian peratus KDNK sektor pertanian,
Table 2: Percentage share of GDP for agriculture sector,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kelapa Sawit <i>Oil Palm</i>	30.5	30.1	32.3	31.8	30.1
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	22.1	21.9	19.8	18.6	17.6
Perikanan <i>Fisheries</i>	16.1	16.2	16.4	17.4	18.0
Perikanan laut <i>Marine Fisheries</i>	11.6	11.6	10.6	10.9	11.3
Akuakultur <i>Aquaculture</i>	4.5	4.6	5.8	6.5	6.7
Pertanian Lain <i>Other Agriculture</i>	15.1	15.5	15.8	17.0	18.0
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Tanaman makanan <i>Food crop</i>	12.2	12.5	12.8	14.1	15.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Ternakan <i>Livestock</i>	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.7	11.5
Ternakan ayam dan itik <i>Poultry</i>	5.8	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.6
Ternakan lain <i>Other livestock</i>	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	6.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	4.7
Koko <i>Cocoa</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Jadual 3: Pembahagian peratus KDNK untuk sektor pertanian bagi negara terpilih,
Table 3: Percentage share of GDP for agriculture sector for selected countries,
2006-2010

Negara Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Amerika Syarikat <i>USA</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australia	3.0	2.0	3.0	n.a.	n.a.
China	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0
Filipina <i>Philippines</i>	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.1	16.8
India	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.0
Indonesia	14.2	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.2
Jepun <i>Japan</i>	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Jerman <i>Germany</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kemboja <i>Cambodia</i>	32.0	32.0	35.0	35.0	n.a.
Korea Selatan <i>South Korea</i>	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7
Lao PDR	35.0	36.0	34.0	34.0	31.0
Malaysia	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3
Taiwan	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Thailand	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.3
United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Viet Nam	20.0	20.0	22.0	21.0	20.0

Sumber:
Source:
World Bank

Jadual 4: KDNK mengikut negeri pada harga malar 2000,
Table 4: GDP by state at constant 2000 prices,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

RM juta/million

Negeri/State	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^e	2010 ^p
Johor	46,608	48,448	50,687	48,651	53,197
Kedah	16,685	18,168	18,181	17,846	18,637
Kelantan	8,019	8,712	9,353	9,607	10,004
Melaka	13,091	13,892	14,450	14,475	15,284
Negeri Sembilan	17,744	18,675	19,551	19,760	20,812
Pahang	22,182	22,836	24,035	23,743	24,807
Pulau Pinang	41,721	44,695	47,307	42,217	46,455
Perak	25,526	26,979	28,786	28,536	30,167
Perlis	2,630	2,802	2,878	2,794	2,946
Selangor	100,529	108,242	117,352	116,222	128,815
Terengganu	13,300	14,224	14,659	14,193	14,807
Sabah	26,562	27,691	29,712	30,841	31,567
Sarawak	45,750	48,919	49,318	48,602	50,804
WP Kuala Lumpur	63,515	69,830	74,728	77,671	84,852
WP Labuan	2,206	2,310	2,150	2,147	2,275
Supra*	29,457	29,919	27,537	24,696	24,125
MALAYSIA	475,526	506,341	530,683	522,001	559,554

*Supra State merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.
Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.

Jadual 5: Pembahagian peratus KDNK mengikut negeri bagi sektor pertanian pada harga malar 2000,
Table 5: Percentage share of GDP by state for agriculture sector at constant 2000 prices,
Malaysia, 2006 - 2010

Negeri/State	2006	2007	2008	2009^e	2010^p
Johor	10.6	9.7	10.7	11.7	10.7
Kedah	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.0
Kelantan	20.3	21.7	20.4	19.5	19.4
Melaka	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.4	6.5
Negeri Sembilan	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6
Pahang	19.0	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.8
Pulau Pinang	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2
Perak	14.6	14.3	13.7	14.2	13.5
Perlis	27.0	29.1	28.4	26.5	26.8
Selangor	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Terengganu	9.4	8.6	9.6	8.0	7.5
Sabah	28.7	28.8	26.3	24.5	22.9
Sarawak	16.3	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.6
WP Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
WP Labuan	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.6
Supra*
MALAYSIA	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2

*Supra State merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.
Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state.

Jadual 6: Pembahagian peratusan nilai ditambah mengikut negeri bagi sektor pertanian,
Table 6: Percentage share of value added by state for agriculture sector,
Malaysia, 2006 - 2010

Negeri State	2006	2007	2008^f	2009^e	2010^p
Johor	13.2	12.5	13.7	14.4	14.1
Kedah	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Kelantan	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8
Melaka	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Pahang	11.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3
Pulau Pinang	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5
Perak	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.1
Perlis	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0
Selangor	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.2
Terengganu	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.8
Sabah	20.4	21.1	19.8	19.1	17.9
Sarawak	20.0	20.0	19.3	19.3	19.6
WP Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
WP Labuan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
MALAYSIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jumlah nilai ditambah sektor pertanian (RM juta)	37,376	37,800	39,442	39,669	40,484
<i>Total value added for agriculture sector (RM million)</i>					

Jadual 7: Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian,
Table 7: Employed persons in agriculture sector,
Malaysia, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2006-2010

Tahun <i>Year</i>	Penduduk <i>Population</i> ('000)	Jumlah penduduk bekerja <i>Employed persons</i> ('000)	Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian <i>Employed persons in agriculture sector</i> ('000)	Lelaki <i>Male</i> (%)	Perempuan <i>Female</i> (%)	Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian <i>Employed persons in agriculture sector</i> (%)
1982	14,651.1	5,249.0	1,635.8	59.6	40.4	31.2
1990	18,102.4	6,685.0	1,737.6	65.5	34.5	26.0
2000	23,494.9	9,269.2	1,552.4	72.4	27.6	16.7
2006	26,831.5	10,275.4	1,503.5	75.6	24.4	14.6
2007	27,186.0	10,538.1	1,558.2	75.7	24.3	14.8
2008	27,540.5	10,659.6	1,487.7	77.0	23.0	14.0
2009	27,895.3	10,897.3	1,471.1	75.8	24.2	13.5
2010	28,334.1	11,129.4	1,475.1	76.9	23.1	13.3

Jadual 8: Bilangan pekerja asing mengikut sektor,
Table 8: Number of foreign workers by sector,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	2006	2007	2008^p	2009^e	2010*
JUMLAH <i>Total</i>	1,869,209	2,044,805	2,062,596	1,918,146	730,289
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	123,373	165,698	186,967	181,660	74,705
Pembantu rumah <i>Domestic help</i>	310,662	314,295	293,359	251,355	127,867
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	267,809	293,509	306,873	299,575	93,357
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	646,412	733,372	728,867	663,667	246,910
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	166,829	200,428	212,630	203,639	68,270
Perladangan <i>Plantation</i>	354,124	337,503	333,900	318,250	119,180

* Jan-Jun 2010 sahaja
Jan-June only

Sumber: Perangkaan Agromakanan 2010, MOA

Source: Agro-Food Statistics 2010, MOA

Jadual 9: Taburan peratus penduduk bekerja dalam sektor pertanian mengikut negeri,
Table 9: Percentage distribution of persons employed in agriculture sector by state,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Negeri State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MALAYSIA ('000)	1,503.5	1,558.2	1,487.7	1,471.1	1,475.1
Johor	8.5	8.4	9.5	7.8	6.9
Kedah	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.7
Kelantan	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.0
Melaka	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3
Pahang	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.4
Perak	8.9	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.1
Perlis	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pulau Pinang	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Sabah	24.0	26.4	26.8	27.7	28.2
Sarawak	19.2	18.6	16.3	18.7	19.1
Selangor*	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.9
Terengganu	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7
WP Kuala Lumpur	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
WP Labuan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

* Termasuk WP Putrajaya
Includes WP Putrajaya

Jadual 10: Pengeluaran tanaman terpilih,
Table 10: Production of selected crops,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^P
				('000 Tan metrik/Tonnes)	
Getah asli <i>Natural rubber</i>	1,283.6	1,198.2	1,072.4	857.0	939.3
Buah Tandan Segar <i>Fresh Fruit Bunches</i>	63,828.1	63,181.4	68,732.7	66,766.8	64,282.7
Minyak sawit mentah <i>Crude Palm Oil</i>	15,880.8	15,823.7	17,734.4	17,564.9	16,993.7
Isirong sawit <i>Palm Kernel</i>	4,125.1	4,096.9	4,577.5	4,500.6	4,292.0
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	2,187.5	2,375.6	2,353.0	2,511.0	2,548.0
Beras <i>Rice</i>	1,407.2	1,530.9	1,516.4	1,620.0	1,642.0
				(Tan metrik/Tonnes)	
Biji koko <i>Cocoa beans</i>	31,937.0	35,180.0	27,955.0	18,152.0	15,654.0
Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	512,700.0	503,243.0	455,408.0	379,251.0	527,622.0
Minyak kelapa <i>Coconut oil</i>	27,798.0	37,146.0	42,346.0	41,891.0	45,622.0
Kopra <i>Copra</i>	23,623.0	21,538.0	21,705.0	24,463.0	20,306.0
Dedak kopra <i>Copra cake</i>	8,735.0	10,987.0	8,311.0	10,465.0	8,765.0
Tembakau <i>Tobacco</i>	6,062.0	6,453.0	6,278.0	2,416.0	3,143.0
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	1,429,154.0	1,434,812.0	1,598,085.0	1,602,668.0	1,767,800.0
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	572,686.0	456,992.0	490,963.0	623,457.0	534,370.0
Herba <i>Herbs</i>	864.0	1,317.0	2,101.0	2,800.0	3,368.0
Rempah-ratus <i>Spices</i>	37,865.0	86,115.0	36,305.0	40,350.0	42,556.0
Bunga-bunga ('000 keratan) <i>Flowers ('000 cuts)</i>	146,099.7	153,121.6	316,721.1	440,637.1	468,148.4

Sumber:
Perangkaan Agromakanan 2010, MOA
Source:
Agro-food Statistics, 2010, MOA

Jadual 11: Pengeluaran produk ternakan,
Table 11: Production of livestock products,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Komoditi <i>Commodity</i>	Daging lembu/ kerbau <i>Beef</i>	Daging kambing/ bebiri <i>Mutton</i>	Daging babi <i>Pork</i>	Daging ayam/ itik <i>Poultry meat</i>	Telur ayam/ itik <i>Chicken/duck</i>	Susu Milk
Unit	('000 Tan metrik/Tonnes)					(Juta liter/ Million litres)
2006	31.9	1.6	216.7	1,035.4	465.0	45.5
2007	35.0	1.8	200.1	1,100.0	492.0	51.1
2008	38.3	2.0	195.1	1,162.6	523.0	56.5
2009 ^P	42.2	2.2	206.0	1,202.0	556.2	62.3
2010 ^P	46.5	2.4	234.0	1,295.6	589.6	67.0

Sumber:

Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar

Source:

Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 12: Taburan peratus sembelihan yang direkod mengikut jenis dan negeri,
Table 12: Percentage distribution of recorded slaughter by type and state,
Malaysia, 2010^P

Jenis Ternakan <i>Type of</i>	Kerbau <i>Buffalo</i>	Lembu <i>Cattle</i>	Kambing <i>Goat</i>	Bebiri <i>Sheep</i>	Babi <i>Swine</i>
MALAYSIA	10,320	102,409	22,775	4,105	1,405,111
Johor*	2.8	13.4	16.5	-	22.8
Kedah	4.6	9.2	4.8	2.1	2.1
Kelantan	14.9	14.9	10.0	55.8	-
Melaka	3.8	10.8	4.5	3.4	6.3
N. Sembilan	4.5	6.0	3.5	1.2	-
Pahang	17.6	6.1	0.5	0.4	2.4
Pulau Pinang	1.7	6.5	8.0	0.5	12.9
Perak	20.6	7.0	7.9	4.3	17.8
Perlis	0.1	2.2	1.9	-	0.0
Selangor	3.5	13.2	36.3	30.5	11.2
Terengganu	20.3	8.8	0.2	-	-
Sabah	0.7	1.1	-	-	7.8
Sarawak	4.9	0.5	5.5	1.9	16.8
WPKL	-	0.1	0.6	-	-

* Jumlah sembelihan bebiri Johor adalah termasuk dalam sembelihan kambing
Total number of slaughtered sheep for Johor is included in slaughter of goat

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 13: Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian - Pembuatan (Item terpilih)
Table 13: Index of Industrial Production - Manufacturing (Selected items)
Malaysia, 2006-2010
(2005=100)

Keterangan Description		Wajaran Weights	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change				
Jumlah/Total		100.00	104.8	107.3	108.1	99.9	107.1					
Pembuatan/Manufacturing		63.51	108.9	111.4	112.2	101.0	112.2					
Kod MSIC MSIC code	Keterangan Description	Wajaran Weights	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
15142	Minyak kelapa sawit mentah Crude palm oil	1.85	105.9	105.5	118.2	117.0	113.0	5.9	-0.4	12.0	-1.0	-3.4
15143	Minyak kelapa sawit bertapis Refined palm oil	0.42	104.8	105.9	113.9	115.6	117.4	4.8	1.0	7.6	1.5	1.6
15144	Minyak isirong kelapa sawit Palm kernel oil	0.15	105.7	103.5	115.7	113.8	109.4	5.7	-2.1	11.7	-1.6	-3.9
15202	Susu Milk	0.49	101.9	108.5	121.4	158.3	135.8	1.9	6.4	11.9	30.4	-14.2
15311	Pengilangan padi Rice milling	0.09	102.2	132.0	142.1	147.9	149.9	2.2	29.1	7.7	4.1	1.4
15312	Pengilangan tepung Flour milling	0.12	100.3	109.1	110.4	107.5	115.2	0.3	8.7	1.2	-2.7	7.2
15330	Makanan haiwan tersedia Prepared animal feeds	0.19	103.0	109.2	122.0	135.0	130.3	3.0	6.0	11.7	10.7	-3.5
15411	Biskut dan 'cookies' Biscuits and cookies	0.11	97.2	112.9	100.5	97.9	110.5	-2.8	16.2	-11.0	-2.5	12.8
15412	Roti, kek dan produk bakeri lain Bread, cake and other bakery products	0.19	103.9	122.9	166.6	156.9	165.0	3.9	18.3	35.6	-5.8	5.2
15420	Gula Sugar	0.21	99.7	112.4	106.5	104.7	117.1	-0.3	12.7	-5.2	-1.7	11.8
15431	Produk koko Cocoa products	0.14	108.4	125.6	162.3	143.3	174.4	8.4	15.9	29.2	-11.7	21.7
15432	Produk coklat dan konfeksi gula Chocolate products and sugar confectionery	0.10	137.7	131.9	134.4	86.1	105.5	37.7	-4.2	1.9	-35.9	22.4
15496	Sos, termasuk bahan perasa Sauces including flavouring extracts	0.05	106.5	115.1	134.4	138.6	227.0	6.5	8.1	16.7	3.1	63.8
15497	Snek /cip Snack/chips	0.10	104.6	101.3	93.7	92.9	94.4	4.6	-3.1	-7.5	-0.8	1.6
15499	Produk makanan lain yang t.t.m.m. Other food products n.e.c.	0.26	123.3	134.9	163.3	156.6	167.2	23.3	9.4	21.0	-4.1	6.8
16000	Produk tembakau Tobacco products	0.24	95.7	99.0	93.5	87.5	88.2	-4.3	3.5	-5.6	-6.4	0.9

Jadual 14: Indeks Harga Pengguna bagi subkumpulan Makanan, Malaysia, 2006-2010

Table 14: The Consumer Price Index for Sub-Group of Food, Malaysia, 2006-2010

(2010=100)

Tempoh <i>Period</i>	Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food and non- alcoholic beverages</i>	Makanan <i>Food</i>	Makanan di rumah <i>Food at home</i>				
			Jumlah Kecil <i>Sub-total</i>	Beras, roti dan bijirin lain <i>Rice, bread and other cereals</i>	Daging <i>Meat</i>	Ikan dan Makanan laut <i>Fish and seafood</i>	Susu keju dan telur <i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>
Wajaran Weights	30.3	28.9	18.9	4.4	2.9	4.5	1.8
2006	83.6	83.3	83.0	78.9	82.8	84.3	82.5
2007	86.2	85.9	85.5	80.5	85.4	86.8	86.0
2008	93.8	93.6	93.8	94.7	93.8	92.9	96.9
2009	97.6	97.6	97.4	99.1	97.2	98.5	99.3
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perubahan peratus <i>Percentage change</i>							
2006	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.8	-0.3	8.3	0.7
2007	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.3
2008	8.8	8.9	9.8	17.5	10.0	7.0	12.7
2009	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.5
2010	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	1.6	0.7

Jadual 14: Indeks Harga Pengguna bagi subkumpulan Makanan, Malaysia, 2006-2010 (samb.)

Table 14: The Consumer Price Index for Sub-Group of Food, Malaysia, 2006-2010 (cont'd)

(2010=100)

Tempoh <i>Period</i>	Makanan di rumah <i>Food at home</i>					Makanan di luar rumah <i>Food away from home</i>	Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages</i>
	Minyak dan lemak <i>Oil and fats</i>	Buah-Buahan <i>Fruits</i>	Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	Gula, madu, jem, coklat dan manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary</i>	Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>		
Wajaran Weights	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.8	10.0	1.4
2006	96.3	89.6	80.8	85.6	84.7	84.2	89.2
2007	97.4	90.2	86.0	86.5	88.0	86.8	91.5
2008	99.3	94.6	91.9	88.4	91.7	93.3	96.9
2009	100.2	98.1	92.8	90.0	96.7	97.9	99.0
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perubahan peratus <i>Percentage change</i>							
2006	0.0	2.1	5.5	1.1	1.8	3.7	2.0
2007	1.2	0.7	6.4	1.0	3.8	3.1	2.6
2008	2.0	5.0	6.9	2.3	4.2	7.6	5.9
2009	0.9	3.6	1.0	1.8	5.4	4.9	2.2
2010	-0.2	2.0	7.8	11.1	3.4	2.2	1.0

Jadual 15: Perdagangan luar negeri sektor pertanian,
Table 15: External trade for agriculture sector,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

(RM juta/million)

PERKARA <i>Item</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010^P
Jumlah Eksport <i>Total Export</i>	589,240	604,300	663,014	553,295	639,428
Jumlah Import <i>Total Import</i>	478,148	502,045	519,804	434,940	529,195
Imbangan Perdagangan <i>Balance of Trade</i>	111,092	102,255	143,209	118,355	110,234
Jumlah eksport sektor pertanian <i>Total exports of agriculture sector</i>	71,294	85,096	108,686	86,912	106,864
Eksport sektor pertanian (%) <i>Exports of agriculture sector (%)</i>	12.1	14.1	16.4	15.7	16.7
Jumlah import sektor pertanian <i>Total imports of agriculture sector</i>	40,262	47,194	58,994	54,244	64,597
Import sektor pertanian (%) <i>Imports of agriculture sector (%)</i>	8.4	9.4	11.3	12.5	12.2
Imbangan perdagangan sektor pertanian <i>Balance of trade for agriculture sector</i>	31,032	37,847	49,692	32,668	42,267

Sumber: MOA
Source:

Jadual 16: Keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih,
Table 16: Planted area for selected crops,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

(*'000 hektar/hectares*)

Tanaman <i>Crop</i>	Keluasan bertanam <i>Planted Area</i>				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	1,263.6	1,247.4	1,247.0	1,008.6	999.3
Estet <i>Estates</i>	54.2	52.7	50.9	49.7	50.7
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	1,209.4	1,194.7	1,196.1	958.9	948.6
Kelapa sawit <i>Oil palm</i>	4,165.2	4,304.9	4,487.9	4,691.1	4,853.8
Estet <i>Estates</i>	3,710.3	3,834.8	3,947.7	4,082.1	4,202.4
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	454.9	470.1	540.2	609.0	651.4
Koko <i>Cocoa</i>	31.2	28.2	20.9	19.3	20.8
Estet <i>Estates</i>	5.9	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.0
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	25.3	24.0	17.3	16.9	18.8
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	676.0	676.1	656.6	674.9	677.8
Tembakau <i>Tobacco</i>	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.6	3.7
Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	119.5	119.7	111.9	100.4	110.0
Nanas <i>Pineapple</i>	14.1	15.3	15.6	15.8	17.6
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	281.2	279.9	264.8	250.0	298.4
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	39.7	36.0	37.7	41.1	41.0
Herba <i>Herbs</i>	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Rempah-ratus <i>Spices</i>	4.6	6.1	4.5	4.9	5.0
Bunga-bunga <i>Flowers</i>	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4

Sumber:
 Perangkaan Agromakanan 2010, MOA
 Source:
 Agro-food Statistics, 2010, MOA

Jadual 17: Bilangan ternakan mengikut jenis,
Table 17: Number of livestock by type,
Malaysia, 2006-2010

Jenis Ternakan <i>Type of livestock</i>	Kerbau <i>Buffalo</i>	Lembu <i>Cattle</i>	Kambing <i>Goat</i>	Bebiri <i>Sheep</i>	Babi <i>Swine</i>	Ayam <i>Chicken</i>	Itik <i>Ducks</i>
2006	128,938	816,430	349,427	116,387	2,029,119	185,097,807	8,138,777
2007	130,775	873,327	428,263	125,988	2,020,117	188,383,841	8,261,647
2008	131,229	882,666	477,480	131,258	1,728,307	192,693,703	7,120,994
2009	127,152	893,531	514,233	136,285	1,831,308	201,967,963	8,278,379
2010 ^P	126,479	912,231	545,681	134,408	1,821,664	217,333,557	9,265,639

Jadual 18: Taburan peratus ternakan mengikut jenis dan negeri,
Table 18: Percentage distribution of livestock by type and state,
Malaysia, 2010

Jenis Ternakan <i>Type of livestock</i>	Kerbau <i>Buffalo</i>	Lembu <i>Cattle</i>	Kambing <i>Goat</i>	Bebiri <i>Sheep</i>	Babi <i>Swine</i>	Ayam <i>Chicken</i>	Itik <i>Ducks</i>
MALAYSIA	126,479	912,231	545,681	134,408	1,821,664	217,333,557	9,265,639
Johor	2.9	13.4	14.1	16.4	16.0	25.8	16.4
Kedah	8.1	9.5	9.0	14.8	0.3	7.0	4.2
Kelantan	6.4	14.5	8.5	28.2	0.0	0.9	0.9
Melaka	5.2	2.9	10.6	7.3	2.4	6.0	4.9
N. Sembilan	3.2	5.2	9.2	13.1	0.0	6.8	0.1
Pahang	11.4	17.9	8.0	6.4	0.2	3.9	0.4
Pulau Pinang	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.4	17.4	6.1	4.1
Perak	13.6	7.3	9.6	2.5	27.4	16.9	65.1
Perlis	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.3
Selangor	0.7	3.3	9.1	3.4	13.4	5.9	0.5
Terengganu	6.7	11.8	7.1	2.3	-	1.4	0.5
Sabah	35.3	10.4	8.8	1.5	4.3	2.4	0.5
Sarawak	6.1	1.6	2.7	2.2	18.6	15.8	2.1
WPKL	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
 Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 19: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Minyak sawit

Table 19 :Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Palm oil

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	20,550,000
2	Malaysia	17,564,900
3	Nigeria	1,380,000
4	Thailand	1,310,000
5	Colombia	802,400
6	Papua New Guinea	470,000
7	Côte d'Ivoire	325,000
8	Ecuador	321,000
9	Honduras	290,000
10	Brazil	265,000
11	China	230,000
12	Costa Rica	190,757
13	Congo	185,000
14	Cameroon	182,000
15	Guatemala	180,000

Jadual 20: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Isirong sawit

Table 20: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Palm kernel

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	5,160,000
2	Malaysia	4,504,000
3	Nigeria	1,324,680
4	Thailand	300,000
5	Brazil	180,000
6	Colombia	134,160
7	Guatemala	123,330
8	Papua New Guinea	107,000
9	Ecuador	105,000
10	Cameroon	85,000
11	Honduras	84,000
12	Côte d'Ivoire	80,000
13	China	55,327
14	Guinea	53,000
15	Costa Rica	51,000

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 21: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Getah asli*Table 21: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Natural rubber**(Tan metrik/Tonnes)*

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Thailand	3,090,280
2	Indonesia	2,789,850
3	Malaysia	857,019
4	India	820,800
5	Viet Nam	723,700
6	China	618,866
7	Philippines	390,962
8	Nigeria	145,000
9	Sri Lanka	136,000
10	Brazil	126,973
11	Côte d'Ivoire	113,665
12	Guatemala	93,412
13	Liberia	59,500
14	Cameroon	52,321
15	Myanmar	44,357

Jadual 22: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Lada*Table 22: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Pepper**(Tan metrik/Tonnes)*

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Viet Nam	137,280
2	Indonesia	80,000
3	Brazil	65,398
4	India	47,400
5	China	28,218
6	Sri Lanka	25,300
7	Malaysia	23,210
8	Thailand	6,730
9	Mexico	5,805
10	Madagascar	3,949
11	Ghana	3,584
12	Philippines	3,208
13	Cambodia	2,704
14	Ecuador	2,626
15	Rwanda	2,408

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 23: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Kelapa*Table 23: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Coconut**(Tan metrik/Tonnes)*

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	21,565,700
2	Philippines	15,667,600
3	India	10,148,000
4	Sri Lanka	2,099,000
5	Brazil	1,973,370
6	Thailand	1,380,980
7	Viet Nam	1,128,500
8	Mexico	1,004,710
9	Papua New Guinea	930,000
10	Tanzania	577,099
11	Malaysia	459,640
12	Myanmar	420,393
13	Solomon Islands	384,000
14	Ghana	316,500
15	China	310,288

Jadual 24: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2009 - Nanas*Table 24: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2009 - Pineapple**(Tan metrik/Tonnes)*

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Philippines	2,198,500
2	Thailand	1,894,860
3	Costa Rica	1,870,120
4	Indonesia	1,558,050
5	China	1,477,329
6	Brazil	1,471,000
7	India	1,341,000
8	Nigeria	898,376
9	Mexico	685,000
10	Viet Nam	460,000
11	Colombia	427,766
12	Malaysia	400,070
13	Venezuela	360,000
14	Peru	274,393
15	Kenya	257,623

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 25: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Daging itik
Table 25: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Duck meat

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	2,643,807
2	Malaysia	107,900
3	Myanmar	81,000
4	Viet Nam	80,640
5	Thailand	77,412
6	Republic of Korea	55,000
7	India	46,150
8	Indonesia	25,820
9	Bangladesh	23,000
10	Philippines	13,645
11	Korea,DPR	10,760
12	Cambodia	8,250
13	Singapore	5,262
14	Pakistan	4,680
15	Lao PDR	4,050

Jadual 26: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Daging ayam
Table 26: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Chicken meat

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	11,442,552
2	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,670,000
3	Indonesia	1,408,770
4	Japan	1,394,480
5	Turkey	1,293,320
6	Thailand	1,075,300
7	Malaysia	952,000
8	Myanmar	800,000
9	Philippines	752,000
10	India	680,400
11	Pakistan	650,402
12	Saudi Arabia	570,000
13	Viet Nam	518,300
14	Republic of Korea	498,000
15	Israel	436,000

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 27: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Telur burung lain-lain berkulit

Table 27: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Other birds' eggs in shell

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	4,139,456
2	Thailand	392,846
3	Indonesia	247,062
4	Philippines	74,000
5	Bangladesh	65,700
6	Republic of Korea	31,216
7	Myanmar	22,380
8	Malaysia	13,939
9	Pakistan	11,071
10	Cambodia	6,285
11	Uzbekistan	3,890
12	Singapore	2,200
13	Kazakhstan	1,066
14	Nepal	1,016
15	Turkmenistan	580

Jadual 28: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Telur ayam

Table 28: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Hen eggs

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	23,633,659
2	India	3,200,000
3	Japan	2,505,000
4	Indonesia	1,059,270
5	Turkey	864,545
6	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	775,000
7	Thailand	577,000
8	Republic of Korea	566,000
9	Philippines	555,000
10	Malaysia	540,000
11	Pakistan	529,126
12	Viet Nam	309,000
13	Myanmar	265,000
14	Kazakhstan	184,200
15	Saudi Arabia	171,000

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 29: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Daging babi*Table 29: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Pig meat***(Tan metrik/Tonnes)**

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	49,874,355
2	Viet Nam	2,908,500
3	Philippines	1,710,400
4	Japan	1,309,770
5	Republic of Korea	1,000,000
6	Thailand	755,755
7	Indonesia	636,790
8	India	481,110
9	Myanmar	450,000
10	Kazakhstan	208,900
11	Malaysia	199,120
12	Korea, DPR	110,000
13	Cambodia	105,000
14	Lao PDR	65,000
15	Cyprus	58,102

Jadual 30: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2009 - Susu kerbau*Table 30: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2009 - Buffalo milk***(Tan metrik/Tonnes)**

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	India	62,860,000
2	Pakistan	21,622,000
3	China	3,000,000
4	Nepal	1,031,500
5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	279,054
6	Myanmar	240,000
7	Sri Lanka	41,600
8	Bangladesh	35,088
9	Viet Nam	33,198
10	Turkey	32,443
11	Iraq	23,000
12	Malaysia	10,659
13	Georgia	5,400
14	Syrian Arab Republic	3,600
15	Bhutan	389

Sumber /Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 31: Pengeluaran padi bagi negara ASEAN terpilih,
Table 31: Production of paddy for selected ASEAN countries,
2006-2010

(**'000 tan metrik/tonnes**)

Negara Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Brunei	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	4.8
Kemboja <i>Cambodia</i>	6,264.0	6,727.0	6,727.1	7,175.5	7,585.9
Indonesia	54,454.9	57,157.4	60,251.1	64,329.3	64,897.7
Lao PDR	2,663.7	2,710.1	2,847.4	3,144.8	3,320.9
Malaysia	2,187.5	2,375.5	2,374.2	2,511.0	2,548.3
Myanmar	30,923.0	31,449.0	31,442.5	32,057.9	32,240.4
Filipina <i>Philippines</i>	15,326.7	16,240.2	16,815.5	16,258.8	16,355.3
Thailand	29,792.1	29,641.9	32,099.4	31,650.6	30,622.2
Viet Nam	35,849.5	35,917.9	38,279.8	38,895.5	39,385.0

Sumber: AFSIS

Source

Jadual 32: Perbelanjaan bulanan purata setiap isi rumah, Malaysia,
Table 32: Average monthly expenditure per household, Malaysia,
1993/94 - 2009/10

(RM)

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	1993/94*	1998/99*	2004/05	2009/10
01 Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	276	368	393	444
02 Minuman alkohol dan tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	26	30	35	48
03 Pakaian dan kasut <i>Clothing and footwear</i>	41	56	59	75
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas dan bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	245	363	430	495
05 Hiasan, perkakasan, dan penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance</i>	65	84	83	89
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	21	29	27	29
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	168	227	314	327
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	24	59	103	124
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	53	70	92	101
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	17	31	38	31
11 Restoran dan hotel <i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	145	209	213	239
12 Pelbagai barang dan perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods and services</i>	78	105	167	190
Perbelanjaan bulanan purata setiap isi rumah (01-12) <i>Average monthly expenditure per household (01-12)</i>	1,161	1,631	1,953	2,190

* Data 1993/94 dan 1998/99 telah diselaraskan mengikut COICOP

Data 1993/94 and 1998/99 was adjusted according to COICOP

Jadual 33: Perbelanjaan terpilih bulanan purata setiap isi rumah, Malaysia,
Table 33: Selected average monthly expenditure per household, Malaysia,
1993/94 - 2009/10

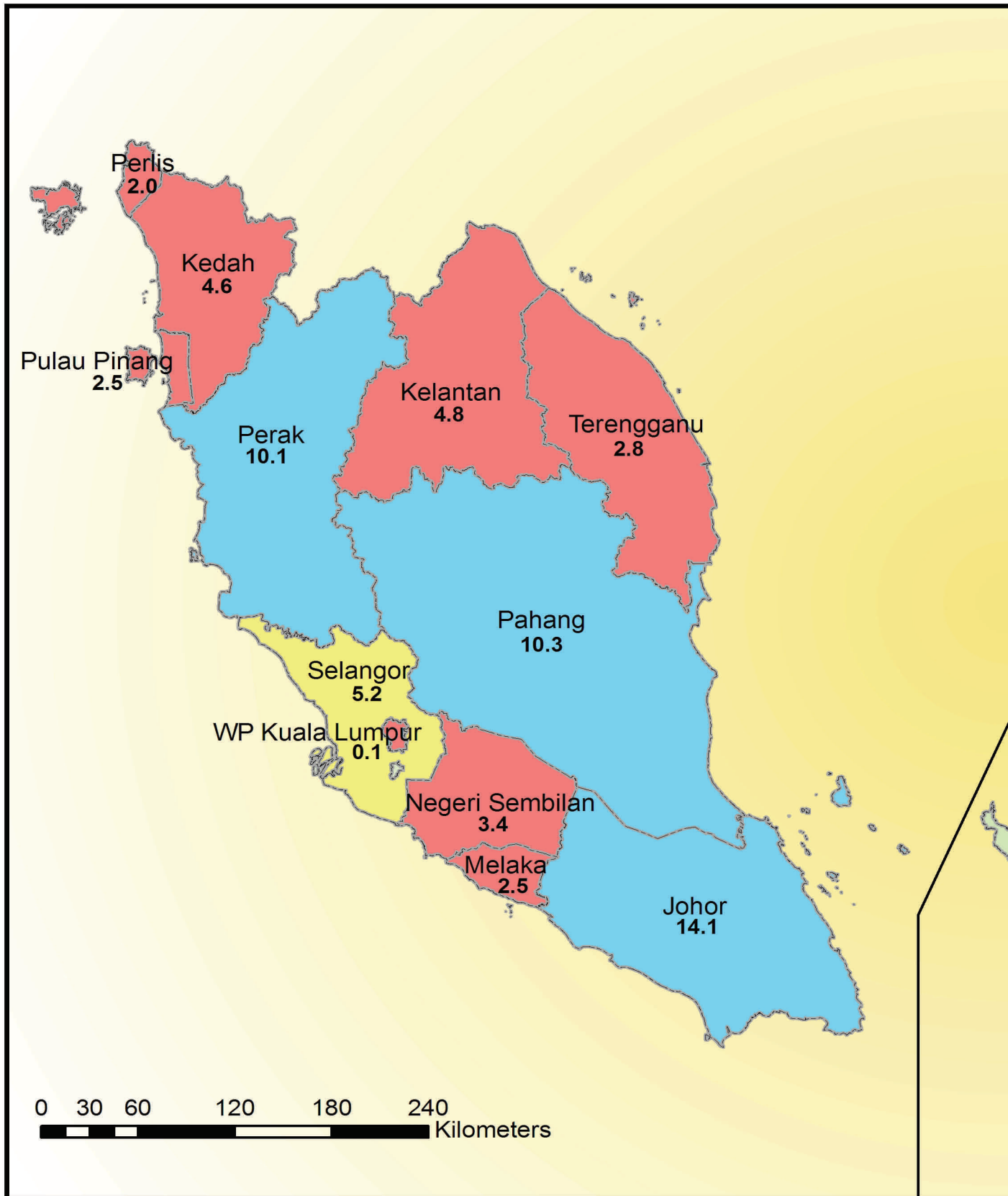
(RM)

Kumpulan perbelanjaan <i>Expenditure group</i>	1993/94*	1998/99*	2004/05	2009/10
01 Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol	276	368	393	444
<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>				
Beras	28	39	36	42
<i>Rice</i>				
Roti dan bijirin lain	28	42	44	53
<i>Bread and other cereals</i>				
Daging	41	50	54	64
<i>Meat</i>				
Ikan dan makanan laut	53	74	82	98
<i>Fish and seafood</i>				
Susu, keju dan telur	24	30	31	38
<i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>				
Minyak dan lemak	8	12	12	13
<i>Oils and fats</i>				
Buah-buahan	25	30	27	26
<i>Fruits</i>				
Sayur-sayuran	33	45	44	47
<i>Vegetables</i>				
Gula, jem, madu, coklat dan manisan	10	13	13	13
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</i>				
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l	13	14	25	20
<i>Food products n.e.c</i>				
Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol	13	19	25	29
<i>Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages</i>				
02 Minuman alkohol dan tembakau	26	30	35	48
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>				
11 Restoran dan hotel				
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>				
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah	119	178	169	194
<i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>				
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah	18	27	35	39
<i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>				

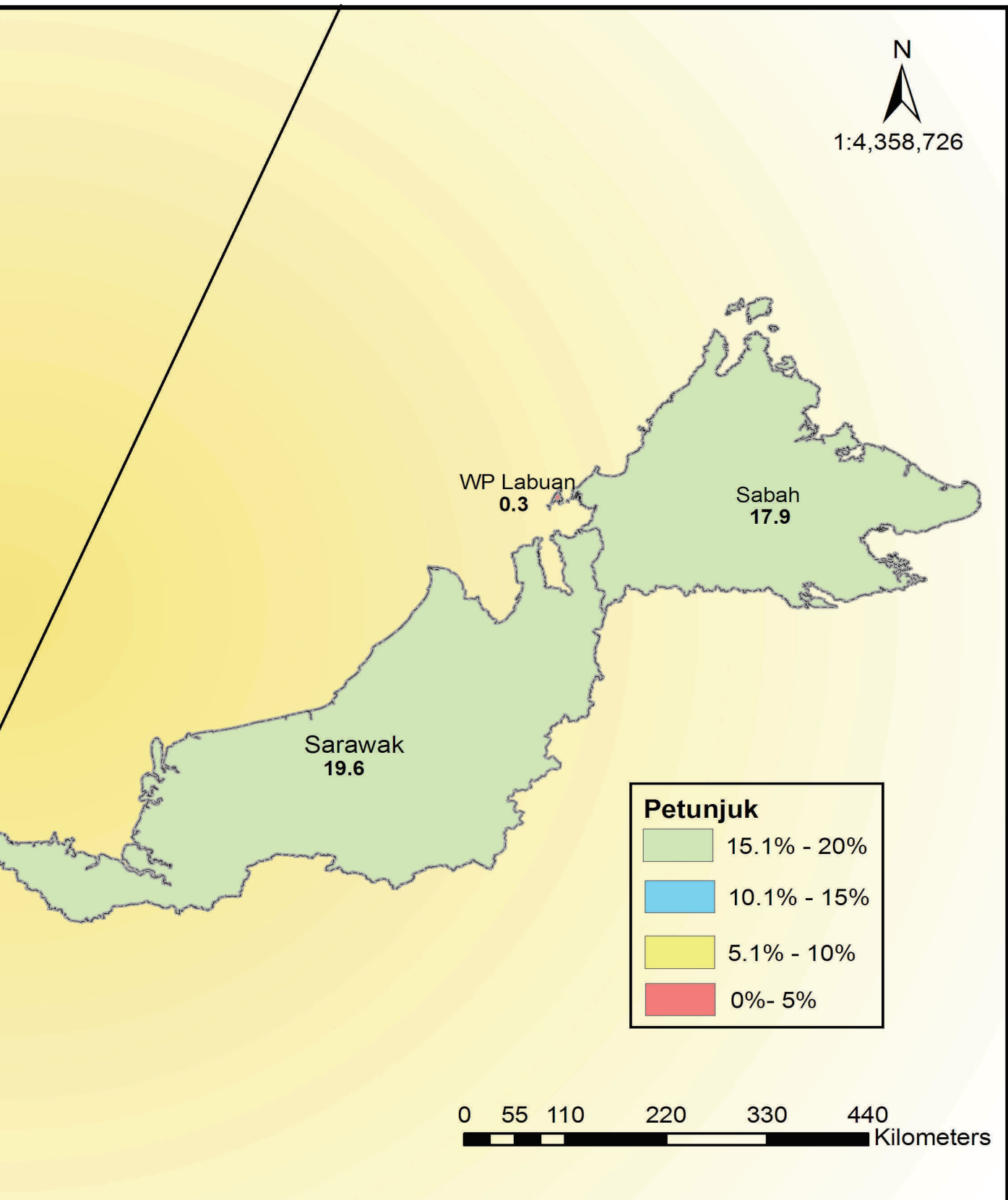
* Data 1993/94 dan 1998/99 telah diselaraskan mengikut COICOP

Data 1993/94 and 1998/99 was adjusted according to COICOP

Peta: Pembahagian peratusan nilai ditam
Map: Percentage share of value ad
Malays



Produk pertanian mengikut negeri bagi sektor pertanian,
Presented by state for agriculture sector,
Malaysia, 2010





Nota Teknikal

NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. Indikator Pertanian

- 1.1 Indikator pertanian merujuk kepada parameter kuantitatif bagi variabel yang dapat memberikan penilaian ringkas mengenai pengukuran atau status maklumat perangkaan pertanian. Ia juga merupakan ciri-ciri atau kriteria relevan yang dapat mengurangkan keraguan kepada sesuatu penilaian yang dibuat (reliability).
- 1.2 Di antara parameter yang terlibat dalam indikator pertanian adalah Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar, pengeluaran, keluasan bertanam, harga, guna tenaga dan perdagangan luar negeri.

2. Akaun Negara

- 2.1 Maklumat Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) adalah berdasarkan konsep dan metodologi yang terdapat dalam *System of National Accounts, 1993* (SNA 1993) dari Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.
- 2.2 KDNK pada harga malar adalah mengikut tahun asas yang berlainan. Tahun asas tersebut ialah 1970, 1978, 1987 dan 2000.
- 2.3 Bagi tahun asas 1987 dan 2000, KDNK telah disusun dengan menggunakan pendekatan perbelanjaan pada harga semasa dan harga malar.

3. Indeks Harga Pengguna (2005=100)

- 3.1 Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian

mengikut masa bagi 'bakul' tetap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan.

- 3.2 Barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diliputi dalam 'bakul' ini dikelaskan dalam 12 kumpulan berpandu kepada *United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose* (COICOP).

4. Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (2005=100)

- 4.1 Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) meliputi sector Perlombongan, Pembuatan dan Elektrik. Objektif utama IPP adalah untuk mengukur kadar perubahan sebenar dalam pengeluaran komoditi bagi satu tempoh masa.
- 4.2 Konsep dan definisi yang diguna adalah berdasarkan "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000" yang selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) Rev.3.

5. Perdagangan Luar Negeri

- 5.1 Malaysia menggunakan sistem umum dalam menyusun perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri. Di bawah sistem ini, sempadan negara digunakan sebagai sempadan perangkaan. Semua barang yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari negara (selain barang yang dikecualikan) direkodkan, sama ada barang itu tertakluk kepada kelulusan tertentu ataupun tidak. Demikian juga barang yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari gudang-gudang simpanan kastam, Zon Perindustrian Bebas, Zon Komersial Bebas dan Zon Bebas direkodkan dalam perangkaan ini.

5.2 Barang dagangan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Perdagangan Antarabangsa dari Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu. Pengelasan jenis komoditi telah digunakan sejak tahun 1947.

6. Guna tenaga

6.1 Perangkaan Tenaga Buruh yang diperoleh daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh dipersembahkan mulai tahun 1982. Tenaga Buruh merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun (dalam tahun genap pada hari jadi terakhir) semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.

6.2 Bekerja - Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).

6.3 Bagi tahun 2006-2009, sektor pertanian adalah termasuk 'Perikanan' mengikut "Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000" manakala bagi tahun 2010, pengelasan adalah mengikut MSIC 2008.

7. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah segala perbelanjaan untuk kegunaan persendirian ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Definisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah yang digunapakai dalam Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah pada asasnya mengikut syor Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu menerusi penerbitan *The System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Number 2 Rev. 4*.

8. Sumber

Sumber adalah daripada Bahagian dalaman Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia melainkan dinyatakan sebaliknya.

9. Pembundaran anggaran

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual yang berkaitan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu atau dua titik perpuluhan. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini adalah tidak ketara.



***Technical
Notes***

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Agricultural Indicators

- 1.1 *Agricultural indicators refer to the quantitative parameter of the variable that is able to give a brief assessment about the measurement on the status of the information on agricultural statistics. It is also an important and relevant characteristic or criteria that could reduce uncertainty on the assessment made on its reliability.*
- 1.2 *Among the parameters related to the agricultural indicators are Gross Domestic Product, production, planted area, prices, employment and external trade.*

2. National Accounts

- 2.1 *The compilation of GDP in Malaysia is currently based on the concepts and methodology outlined in the “System of National Accounts, 1993” (SNA 1993) of the United Nations.*
- 2.2 *GDP at constant price is based on different base years. The base years are 1970, 1978, 1987 and 2000.*
- 2.3 *For the base years 1987 and 2000, GDP was compiled by using production and expenditure approach in current and constant prices.*

3. Consumer Price Index (2005=100)

- 3.1 *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant ‘basket’ of goods and services*

representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period.

- 3.2 *This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and service, classified according to the United Nations 'Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)' in twelve groups.*

4. Index of Industrial Production (2005=100)

- 4.1 *The Index of Industrial Production (IPP) covers the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors. The main objective of the IPP is to measure the rate of change in the production of industrial commodities in real terms over time.*
- 4.2 *Concepts and definitions used were based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000 which adhere to that of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.3.*

5. External Trade

- 5.1 *The general system of recording is adopted in compiling Malaysian external trade statistics. Under this system, the national boundary of the country is used as the statistical frontier. All goods entering or leaving the country (except specific exclusions goods) are recorded, whether or not such goods are subject to clearance. Accordingly, goods entering or leaving customs bonded warehouses, Free Industrial Zones, Free Commercial Zones and Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.*

5.2 *Commodities are classified according to the Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations. The commodity classifications were in use since 1947.*

6. Employment

6.1 *Labour Force statistics obtained from the Labour Force Survey was presented from 1982. Labour force refers to those who during the reference week, are in the 15 to 64 years age group (in completed years at last birthday) and who are either employed or unemployed.*

6.2 *Employed - All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker).*

6.3 *For 2006-2009, agriculture sector includes 'Fisheries' according to "Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000" while for 2010, classification refers to MSIC 2008.*

7. Household consumption expenditure

*Household consumption expenditure is the expenditure incurred by private households on consumption of goods and services during the reference period. The definition of household consumption expenditure used in the Household Expenditure Survey basically refers to the recommendations of the United Nations as published in **The System of National Accounts, 1993, Series F, Number 2 Rev. 4.***

8. Sources

Sources were from Divisions within the Department of Statistics, Malaysia unless otherwise stated.

9. Rounding of estimates

The sum of individual figures may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one or two decimal place. Differences however, are insignificant.



**Singkatan,
Simbol
dan Rujukan**

***Abbreviations,
Symbols
and References***

SINGKATAN **ABBREVIATIONS**

<i>AFSIS</i>	<i>ASEAN Food Security Information System</i>
<i>FAOSTAT</i>	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Statistical Database</i>
WP	Wilayah Persekutuan
MOA	Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries</i>
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</i>
FISIM	Perkhidmatan Perantaraan Kewangan Yang Diukur Secara Tidak Langsung <i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
COICOP	<i>United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose</i>

SIMBOL **SYMBOLS**

p	Permulaan <i>Preliminary</i>
e	Anggaran <i>Estimation</i>
<i>n.a.</i>	Tidak diperolehi <i>Not available</i>
t.t.m.m.	Tidak terkelas di mana-mana
<i>n.e.c.</i>	<i>Not elsewhere classified</i>
0.0	Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan <i>Less than half the smallest unit shown</i>
-	Tiada maklumat <i>No information</i>

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BOLEH DIPEROLEH DARI:
OBTAINABLE FROM:

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
(Department of Statistics, Malaysia)
Unit Khidmat Pengguna
Kompleks C, Blok C6
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan
62514 Putrajaya
MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000
Faks/Fax : 03-8888 9248
E-mel/E-mail : jpbkcp@stats.gov.my
Laman web/ : <http://www.statistics.gov.my>
Website



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