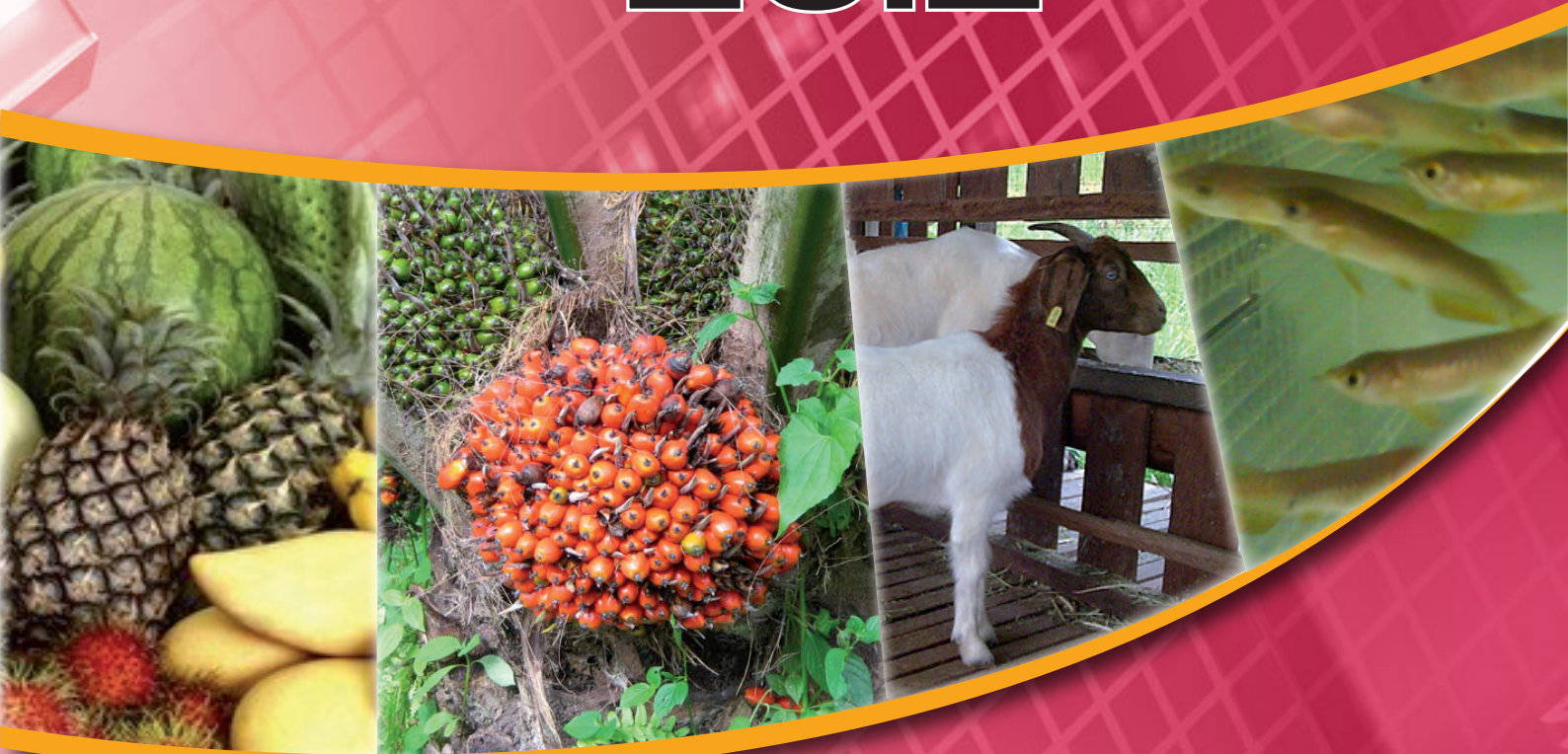


MALAYSIA 1

INDIKATOR PERTANIAN TERPILIH SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

2012





INDIKATOR PERTANIAN TERPILIH
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS
MALAYSIA
2012



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

KATA PENGANTAR

Indikator Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2012 memuatkan maklumat ekonomi, guna tenaga, pengeluaran dan perdagangan luar negeri bagi sektor pertanian merangkumi tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan.

Maklumat dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan data sekunder yang diperoleh daripada sumber dalaman Jabatan serta agensi berkaitan. Perbandingan di peringkat antarabangsa bagi indikator pengeluaran tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan terpilih juga dipersembahkan bagi melihat kedudukan negara dalam sektor pertanian.

Jabatan merakamkan penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menyumbang kepada penyediaan penerbitan ini. Ulasan dan cadangan untuk menambah baik penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2012

PREFACE

Selected Agricultural Indicators, Malaysia, 2012 comprises of information on economy, employment, production and external trade for the agriculture sector include crops, livestock and fisheries.

The information in this publication is based on secondary data obtained internally within the Department and related agencies. International comparison for the production indicators of selected crops, livestock and fisheries are also presented to view the country's position in the agriculture sector.

The Department would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to all parties involved in contributing to this publication. Comments and suggestions towards improving future publications would be greatly appreciated.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

December 2012

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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

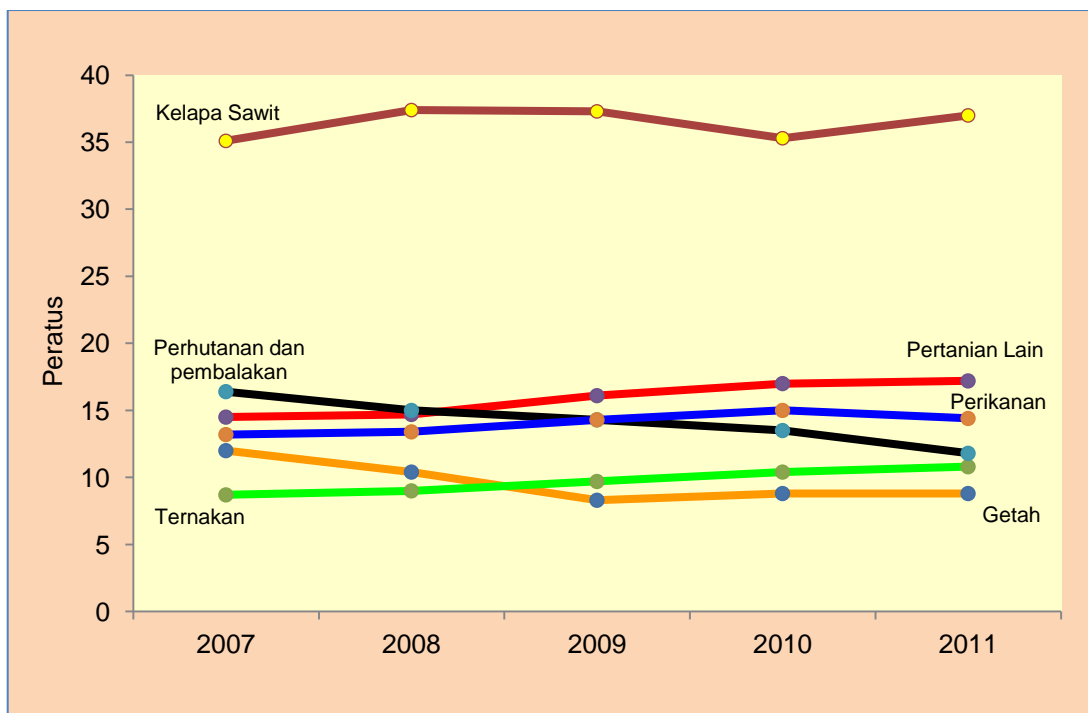
RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. Ekonomi Sektor Pertanian

Ekonomi Malaysia mengalami perkembangan pesat yang mana Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) sejumlah RM11.8 bilion pada 1970 meningkat kepada RM709.3 bilion pada 2011. Namun begitu, sumbangan sektor pertanian mengalami penurunan dari 28.8 peratus pada 1970 berbanding 7.6 peratus pada 2010 dan meningkat kepada 7.7 peratus pada 2011. Purata sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011 adalah 7.8 peratus.

Pada 2011, kelapa sawit merupakan komoditi utama sektor pertanian dengan sumbangan kepada KDNK adalah 37.0 peratus. KDNK pertanian lain dan perikanan masing-masing mencatatkan 17.2 peratus dan 14.4 peratus.

Carta 1: Pembahagian peratusan KDNK sektor pertanian pada harga malar 2005, Malaysia, 2007-2011

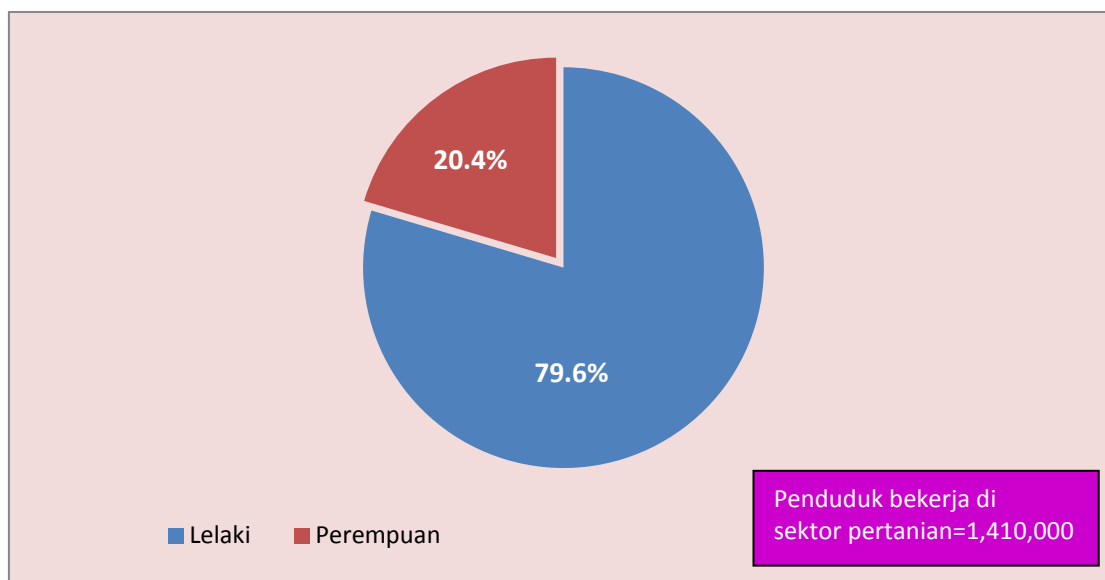


Pada 2011, sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK bagi Hong Kong, Korea Selatan dan Taiwan adalah di antara 0.1 peratus hingga 2.6 peratus. Sektor pertanian juga masih menjadi sektor penting dan menyumbang peratusan yang tinggi kepada KDNK bagi Filipina (11.5%), Indonesia (12.7%) dan Thailand (8.6%).

2. Guna Tenaga Sektor Pertanian

Pada 2011, penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian berkurangan kepada 11.5 peratus daripada 13.6 peratus pada 2010. Penduduk lelaki bekerja mencatatkan peratusan lebih tinggi (79.6%) daripada penduduk perempuan bekerja (20.4%).

Carta 2: Taburan peratus penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian, Malaysia, 2011



Bilangan pekerja asing dalam sektor pertanian dan perladangan bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011 adalah di antara 24.6 peratus hingga 28.7 peratus daripada keseluruhan pekerja asing di Malaysia. Pada 2011, bilangan pekerja asing dalam sektor ini berkurangan kepada 451,542 orang (9.3%) berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

3. Pengeluaran

3.1 Subsektor Tanaman

Tanaman merupakan subsektor utama dalam sektor pertanian. Produk kelapa sawit iaitu minyak sawit mentah dan isirong sawit adalah produk utama subsektor ini. Pengeluaran minyak sawit mentah dan isirong sawit masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 1,917.8 ribu tan metrik dan 414.5 ribu tan metrik pada 2011 berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Pada 2010, Malaysia berada di kedudukan kedua dalam pengeluaran minyak sawit mentah dan isirong sawit dunia selepas Indonesia.

Pengeluaran getah asli pada 2011 meningkat kepada 996.2 ribu tan metrik (6.1%) berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pada 2010, pengeluaran getah asli Malaysia masih kekal di kedudukan ketiga dunia sama seperti pada 2009.

Pengeluaran padi meningkat kepada 2,665.0 ribu tan metrik (8.2%) pada 2011 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pengeluaran bagi semua negara pengeluar padi *Association of Southeast Asian Nations* (ASEAN) meningkat pada 2011 kecuali Indonesia dan Myanmar.

Pengeluaran biji koko pula menyusut lebih tiga perempat kepada 4.6 ribu tan metrik pada 2011 berbanding 35.2 ribu tan metrik pada 2007. Pengeluaran herba dan bunga-bungaan meningkat tiga kali ganda pada 2011 berbanding 2007.

Malaysia berada di kedudukan yang keenam bagi pengeluaran lada, manakala kelapa dan nanas masing-masing berada di kedudukan ke-10 dan ke-11 dunia pada 2010.

3.2 Subsektor Ternakan

Pada 2011, semua pengeluaran produk ternakan meningkat kecuali daging babi iaitu daging lembu/kerbau (5.0%), daging kambing/bebiri (12.5%), daging ayam/itik (3.0%), telur ayam/itik (5.3%) dan susu (5.8%) berbanding 2010.

Perbandingan antarabangsa pada 2010 menunjukkan pengeluaran daging itik berada di kedudukan kedua dan daging ayam di kedudukan ketujuh di Asia. Pengeluaran bagi telur burung lain-lain berkulit berada di kedudukan kelapan dan pengeluaran telur ayam serta daging babi masing-masing berada di kedudukan ke-10.

Pada 2011, sembelihan ternakan tertinggi yang direkod tertumpu kepada dua negeri iaitu kerbau di Perak (21.3%) manakala lembu, kambing, bebiri dan babi di Selangor masing-masing sebanyak 29.8 peratus, 72.2 peratus, 66.4 peratus dan 31.6 peratus.

3.3 Subsektor Perikanan

Pada 2011, pendaratan ikan laut berkurangan kepada 1,373.1 ribu tan metrik (3.9%) berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Perak mencatatkan peratusan pendaratan ikan laut tertinggi iaitu 22.0 peratus, diikuti Sabah (12.9%) dan Perlis (9.8%).

Perbandingan antarabangsa pada 2010 bagi pengeluaran tangkapan ikan menunjukkan Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-17 dunia dan ke-11 di Asia.

Sepanjang 2007 hingga 2011, purata pertumbuhan tahunan bagi pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar adalah 14.9 peratus manakala 19.5 peratus bagi akuakultur air payau/marin.

Pada 2011, Perak merupakan pengeluar terbesar akuakultur air tawar iaitu 53.6 ribu tan metrik, diikuti Selangor dan Johor masing-masing mencatat pengeluaran 14.4 ribu tan metrik dan 10.6 ribu tan metrik. Sementara itu, Sabah menyumbang pengeluaran tertinggi bagi pengeluaran akuakultur air payau/marin iaitu 256.5 ribu tan metrik.

Malaysia berada di kedudukan ke-16 di peringkat dunia dan ke-11 di Asia bagi pengeluaran tertinggi akuakultur pada 2010. Pengeluaran ikan hiasan menurun daripada 446 juta ekor pada 2007 kepada 308 juta ekor pada 2011. Johor merupakan penyumbang utama ikan hiasan dengan mencatatkan pengeluaran 236 juta ekor (RM235.4 juta).

4. Keluasan Bertanam

Bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011, keluasan bertanam kelapa sawit meningkat dengan purata pertumbuhan tahunan 3.8 peratus daripada 4.3 juta hektar kepada 5.0 juta hektar. Penanaman secara estet meliputi 86.0 peratus hingga 89.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan kawasan bertanam kelapa sawit.

Pada 2011, keluasan bertanam getah berkurangan sebanyak 0.2 ribu hektar kepada 1,010.7 ribu hektar berbanding 2010. Sebaliknya, bagi koko meningkat sebanyak 0.4 ribu hektar.

Keluasan bertanam bagi tembakau, herba dan rempah-ratus masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 13.5 peratus, 16.7 peratus dan 4.1 peratus pada 2011 berbanding 2010.

5. Bilangan Ternakan

Pada 2011, ternakan bagi bebiri, ayam dan itik masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 2.4 peratus, 6.5 peratus dan 8.6 peratus berbanding 2010.

Bagi bebiri, Kelantan mencatatkan bilangan ternakan bebiri tertinggi iaitu 31,350 (24.8%). Sementara itu, ternakan ayam merekodkan bilangan ternakan tertinggi di Johor iaitu 60,265,213 (26.1%). Perak mencatatkan ternakan itik tertinggi dengan 5,553,200 (60.2%).

6. Kadar Sara Diri

Kadar sara diri merujuk kepada sejauh mana bekalan domestik dapat memenuhi keperluan penduduk. Pada 2010, pengeluaran kelapa meningkat pada kadar 45.1 peratus tetapi tidak mencukupi untuk menampung keperluan domestik kerana kadar sara diri masih di bawah paras 100 peratus iaitu 92.2 peratus. Manakala pengeluaran bagi nanas, pisang, tembikai, durian dan cempedak/nangka mengekalkan kadar sara diri melebihi 100 peratus bagi tempoh 2006 hingga 2010.

Pada 2010, pengeluaran tomato, timun, sawi, terung, kacang panjang, bendi dan bayam merupakan tujuh daripada sembilan komoditi sayur-sayuran terpilih yang menyumbang kepada bekalan domestik yang mencukupi. Bagi komoditi hasil ternakan terpilih, hanya telur ayam/itik mencatatkan kadar sara diri melebihi 100 peratus pada tempoh 2006 hingga 2010.

7. Pengeluaran Industri Asas Tani

Secara keseluruhan Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) pembuatan yang berasaskan tahun 2005 meningkat setiap tahun kecuali 2009 bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011 dengan catatan tertinggi iaitu 117.3 pada 2011. Bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011, IPP minyak kelapa sawit bertapis dan pengilangan padi menunjukkan trend meningkat setiap tahun. Produk tembakau mencatatkan IPP kurang daripada 100. Pada 2011, IPP roti, kek dan produk bakeri lain adalah tertinggi iaitu 244.3.

8. Harga bagi Subkumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Alkohol

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) yang berasaskan tahun 2010 bagi semua subkumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol meningkat setiap tahun bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011. Walau bagaimanapun, IHP minyak dan lemak berkurangan 0.2 peratus pada 2010. Pada 2011, perubahan peratus IHP meningkat bagi semua subkumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol kecuali sayur-sayuran iaitu 5.3 peratus berbanding 7.8 peratus pada 2010.

9. Perdagangan Luar Negeri Sektor Pertanian

Bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2011, purata pertumbuhan tahunan bagi jumlah import dan jumlah eksport sektor pertanian masing-masing adalah 13.2 peratus dan 12.0 peratus. Imbangan perdagangan sektor pertanian menunjukkan peningkatan daripada RM37.8 bilion pada 2007 kepada RM56.3 bilion pada 2011.

10. Perbelanjaan Bulanan Purata Isi Rumah

Pada 2009/2010, perbelanjaan bulanan purata isi rumah adalah RM2,190. Perbelanjaan purata yang tertinggi ialah bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan perumahan, air, elektrik, gas dan bahan api lain iaitu RM495 (22.6%), diikuti oleh kumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol sebanyak RM444 (20.3%).

Pada 2009/2010, bagi kumpulan perbelanjaan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol, perbelanjaan purata roti & bijirin lain, daging dan ikan & makanan laut masing-masing mencatatkan RM53 (11.9%), RM64 (14.4%) dan RM98 (22.1%).

SUMMARY FINDINGS

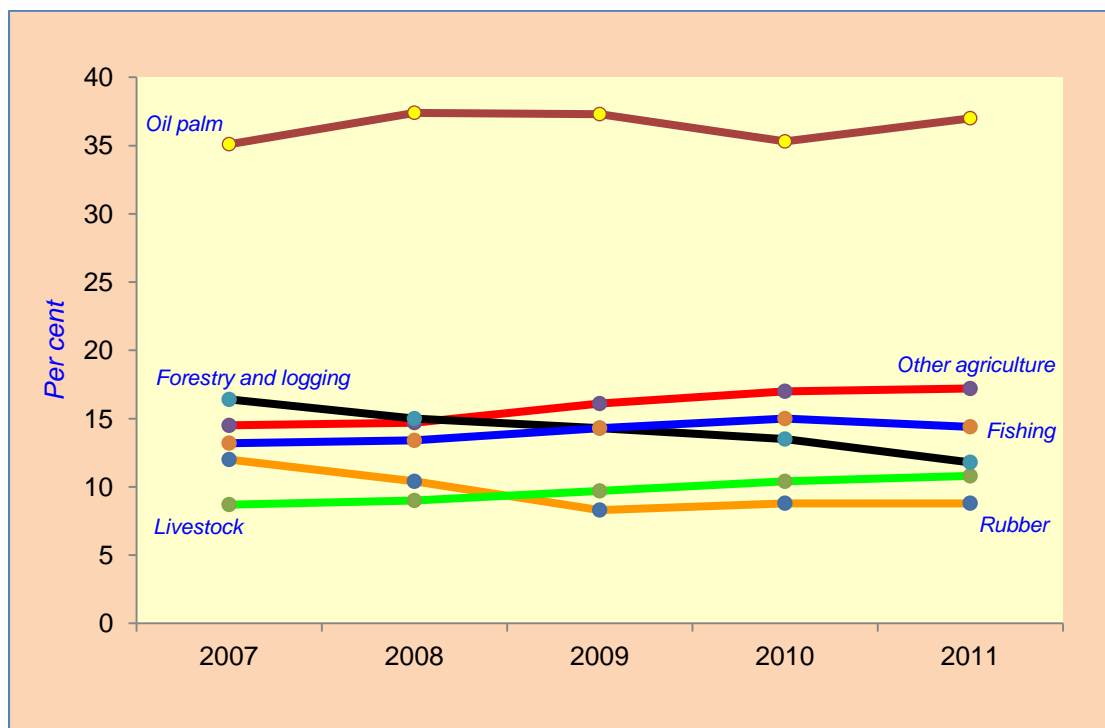
SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. The Economy of the Agriculture Sector

The Malaysian economy experienced a rapid growth where the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was RM11.8 billion in 1970 increased to RM709.3 billion in 2011. However, the contribution of the agriculture sector declined from 28.8 per cent in 1970 as compared to 7.6 per cent in 2010 and rose to 7.7 per cent in 2011. The average contribution of agriculture sector to GDP was 7.8 per cent for the period 2007 to 2011.

In 2011, oil palm was the main commodity in agriculture sector, contributed 37.0 per cent to GDP. GDP for other agriculture and fishing recorded 17.2 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively.

Chart 1: Percentage share of GDP for agriculture sector at constant 2005 prices, Malaysia, 2007-2011

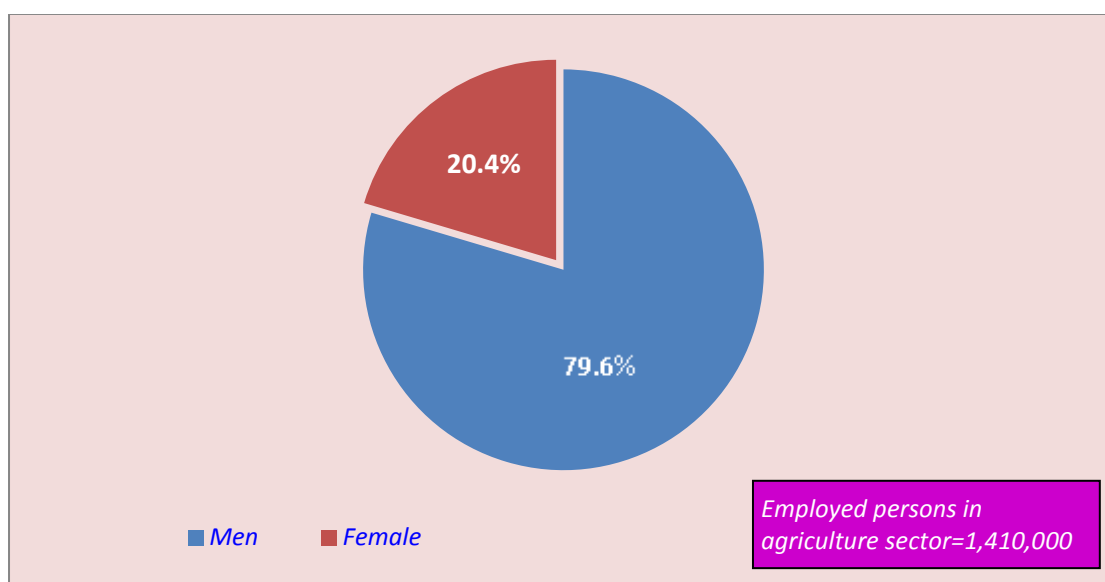


In 2011, contribution of agriculture to GDP for Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan is between 0.1 per cent and 2.6 per cent. Agriculture sector still remains as an important sector and strongly contributed to GDP for Philippines (11.5%), Indonesia (12.7%) and Thailand (8.6%) .

2. Employment in the Agriculture Sector

In 2011, the employed persons in agriculture sector decreased to 11.5 per cent from 13.6 per cent in 2010. The employed male recorded percentage higher (79.6%) than the female (20.4%).

Chart 2: Percentage distribution of employed persons in agriculture sector, Malaysia, 2011



The number of foreign workers in the agriculture and plantation sector for the period of 2007 to 2011 ranged between 24.6 per cent to 28.7 per cent of the total number of foreign workers in Malaysia. In 2011, the number of foreign workers decreased to 451,542 persons (9.3%) as compared to the previous year.

3. Production

3.1 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. Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 1,917.8 thousand tonnes and 414.5 thousand tonnes respectively in 2011 as compared to the previous year.

In 2010, Malaysia was placed as the world's second highest producer of crude palm oil and palm kernel after Indonesia.

Natural rubber production in 2011 rose to 996.2 thousand tonnes (6.1%) as compared to the previous year. In 2010, Malaysia's natural rubber production remained third in the world, similar to 2009.

The production of paddy increased to 2,665.0 thousand tonnes (8.2%) in 2011 as compared to the previous year. Production of all Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) paddy-producing countries have increased in 2011 except Indonesia and Myanmar.

Production of cocoa beans decreased by more than three quarter to 4.6 thousand tonnes in 2011 compared to 35.2 thousand tonnes in 2007. Production of herbs and flowers rose three times in 2011 compared to 2007.

In 2010, production of pepper in Malaysia was ranked sixth in the world, while coconut and pineapple was ranked 10th and 11th respectively.

3.2 Livestock sub-sector

In 2011, all livestock production increased except pork i.e. beef (5.0%), mutton (12.5%), poultry meat (3.0%), chicken/duck eggs (5.3%) and milk (5.8%) as compared to 2010.

International comparison in 2010 showed that the production of duck and chicken meat were ranked second and seventh respectively among Asia countries. Meanwhile, production of other birds' eggs in shell was ranked eight and both production of hen eggs and pork were ranked tenth.

In 2011, the highest recorded slaughter were focused in two states, namely buffalo in Perak (21.3%), while cattle, goat, sheep and swine in Selangor was 29.8 per cent, 72.2 per cent, 66.4 per cent and 31.6 per cent respectively.

3.3 Fisheries sub-sector

In 2011, marine fish landings decreased to 1,373.1 thousand tonnes (3.9%) as compared to the previous year. Perak recorded the highest marine fish landings i.e. 22.0 per cent, followed by Sabah (12.9%) and Perlis (9.8%).

International comparison in 2010 for production of fish capture showed Malaysia is ranked 17th in the world and 11th in Asia.

The average annual growth for freshwater aquaculture production from 2007 to 2011 was 14.9 per cent whilst 19.5 per cent for brackishwater/marine aquaculture.

In 2011, Perak was the largest producer of freshwater aquaculture with 53.6 thousand tonnes, followed by Selangor and Johor

i.e. 14.4 thousand tonnes and 10.6 thousand tonnes respectively. Meanwhile, Sabah contributed the highest production for brackishwater/marine aquaculture i.e. 256.5 thousand tonnes.

Malaysia is ranked the 16th in the world and 11th in Asia for the top aquaculture production in 2010. Production of ornamental fish declined from 446 million pieces in 2007 to 308 million pieces in 2011. Johor was the main contributor to the ornamental fish production which recorded 236 million pieces (RM235.4 million).

4. Planted Area

For the period of 2007 to 2011, the planted area for oil palm increased with an average annual growth of 3.8 per cent from 4.3 million hectares to 5.0 million hectares. Estate cultivation covered 86.0 per cent to 89.1 per cent of the total planted area of oil palm.

In 2011, planted area for rubber decreased by 0.2 thousand hectares to 1,010.7 thousand hectares as compared to 2010. On the other hand, planted area for cocoa increased by 0.4 thousand hectares.

The planted area for tobacco, herbs and spices increased by 13.5 per cent, 16.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively in 2011 as compared to 2010 .

5. Number of Livestock

In 2011, the number of sheep, chicken and duck increased by 2.4 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 8.6 per cent as compared to 2010. Kelantan recorded the highest number of sheep i.e. 31,350 (24.8%). Meanwhile, chicken had the highest recorded number of livestock in Johor i.e. 60,265,213 (26.1%). Perak recorded the highest duck with 5,553,200 (60.2%).

6. Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR)

SSR refers to the extent of which domestic supply is able to meet the population requirement. In 2010, the production of coconut grew at 45.1 per cent, but insufficient to meet the domestic need as the SSR ratio was 92.2 per cent. Whereas production of pineapple, banana, watermelon, durian and jackfruit sustained SSR more than 100 per cent for the period 2006 to 2010.

In 2010, the production of tomato, cucumber, mustard, brinjal, long beans, lady's finger and spinach was seven out of nine selected vegetables that contributed to an adequate domestic supply. For the selected livestock commodities, only chicken/duck eggs recorded SSR more than 100 per cent for the period 2006 to 2010.

7. Production of Agro-based Industries

In overall, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) of manufacturing with 2005 as the base year increased every year for the period 2007 to 2011 except 2009. The highest IPI was recorded in 2011 at 117.3. For the period 2007 to 2011, IPI of refined palm oil and rice milling showed increasing trend every year. Product of tobacco is the only industry which recorded IPI less than 100. In 2011, the IPI for bread, cake and other bakery products was the highest i.e. 244.3.

8. Prices for Sub-Groups of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the base year 2010 for all sub-groups of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose every year for the period 2007 to 2011. However, CPI for oils and fats declined 0.2 per cent in 2010. In 2011, the percentage change in the CPI increased for all sub-groups of food and non-alcoholic beverages except vegetables at 5.3 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent in 2010.

9. External Trade for Agriculture Sector

For the period 2007 to 2011, the average annual growth for total imports and total exports of agricultural sector was 13.2 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively. Balance of trade for agriculture sector showed an increase from RM37.8 billion in 2007 to RM56.3 billion in 2011.

10. Average Monthly Expenditure for Household

In 2009/2010, the average monthly household expenditure was RM2,190. The highest average expenditure group was for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels group at RM495 (22.6%), followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages amounted to RM444 (20.3%).

In 2009/2010, for food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure group, average expenditure for bread & other cereals, meat and fish & seafood recorded RM53 (11.9%), RM64 (14.4%) and RM98 (22.1%) respectively.

JADUAL *TABLES*

Jadual 1: KDNK dan pembahagian peratusan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga malar, Malaysia, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2007-2011

Table 1: GDP and percentage share by kind of economic activity at constant prices, Malaysia, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2007-2011

Tahun Year	Tahun asas Base year	KDNK pada Harga Pembeli (RM juta) GDP at Purchasers' Prices (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
2007	2005	610,087	7.9	11.9	27.2	2.9	49.2
2008	2005	639,565	7.8	11.1	26.1	2.8	50.9
2009	2005	629,885	7.9	10.5	24.2	3.1	53.2
2010 ^e	2005	674,946	7.6	9.8	25.2	3.0	53.2
2011 ^d	2005	709,261	7.7	8.8	25.1	3.0	54.2

Jadual 2: Pembahagian peratusan KDNK sektor pertanian pada harga malar 2005, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Table 2: Percentage share of GDP for agriculture sector at constant 2005 prices, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^e	2011 ^p
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	12.0	10.4	8.3	8.8	8.8
Kelapa sawit <i>Oil palm</i>	35.1	37.4	37.3	35.3	37.0
Ternakan <i>Livestock</i>	8.7	9.0	9.7	10.4	10.8
Ternakan ayam dan itik <i>Poultry</i>	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.6
Lembu/Kerbau <i>Cattle</i>	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Ternakan lain <i>Other livestock</i>	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Pertanian lain <i>Other agriculture</i>	14.5	14.7	16.1	17.0	17.2
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	5.2	5.5	6.1	7.0	7.2
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8
Tanaman makanan <i>Food crops</i>	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	16.4	15.0	14.3	13.5	11.8
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	13.2	13.4	14.3	15.0	14.4
Perikanan laut <i>Marine fisheries</i>	9.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.3
Akuakultur <i>Aquaculture</i>	3.3	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.1

Jadual 3: Pembahagian peratusan KDNK bagi negara terpilih - Sektor pertanian, 2007-2011
Table 3: Percentage share of GDP for selected countries - Agriculture sector, 2007-2011

Kaedah pengeluaran*
Production approach

Negara <i>Country</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Filipina <i>Philippines</i>	12.9	12.8	12.5	11.6	11.5
Hong Kong	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.2	12.7
Korea Selatan <i>South Korea</i>	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6
Malaysia	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.7
Singapura ** <i>Singapore</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Thailand	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.1	8.6

*Pada tahun asas terkini negara
As at country's latest base year

** Termasuk pengkuarian
Include quarrying

Jadual 4: Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian, Malaysia, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2007-2011*Table 4: Employed persons in agriculture sector, Malaysia, 1982, 1990, 2000, 2007-2011*

Tahun Year	Penduduk Population (‘000)	Jumlah penduduk bekerja Employed persons (‘000)	Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian Employed persons in agriculture sector (‘000)	Lelaki Male (%)	Perempuan Female (%)	Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian Employed persons in agriculture sector (%)
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
2007	27,058.4	10,538.1	1,558.2	75.7	24.3	14.8
2008	27,567.6	10,659.6	1,487.7	77.0	23.0	14.0
2009	28,081.5	10,897.3	1,471.1	75.8	24.2	13.5
2010	28,588.6	11,899.5	1,614.9	77.6	22.4	13.6
2011	28,964.3	12,284.4	1,410.0	79.6	20.4	11.5

1982 dan 1990: Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun Antara Banci berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 1980 dan 1991 yang disesuaikan

Intercensal Mid-Year Population Estimates based on the adjusted Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 1980 and 1991

2000, 2007-2009: Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun Antara Banci berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2000 dan 2010 yang disesuaikan

Intercensal Mid-Year Population Estimates based on the adjusted Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2000 and 2010

2010-2011: Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang disesuaikan

Mid-Year Population Estimates based on the adjusted Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Jadual 5: Bilangan pekerja asing mengikut sektor, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 5: Number of foreign workers by sector, Malaysia, 2007-2011*

Sektor Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Jumlah Total	2,044,805	2,062,596	1,918,146	1,817,871	1,573,061
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	165,698	186,967	181,660	231,515	152,325
Perladangan <i>Plantation</i>	337,503	333,900	318,250	266,196	299,217
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	733,372	728,867	663,667	672,823	580,820
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	293,509	306,873	299,575	235,010	223,688
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	200,428	212,630	203,639	165,258	132,919
Pembantu rumah <i>Domestic help</i>	314,295	293,359	251,355	247,069	184,092

Sumber: Kementerian Dalam Negeri
Source: *Ministry of Home Affairs*

Jadual 6: Taburan peratus penduduk bekerja dalam sektor pertanian mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Table 6: Percentage distribution of persons employed in agriculture sector by state, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Negeri State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Malaysia ('000)	1,558.2	1,487.7	1,471.1	1,614.9	1,410.0
Johor	8.4	9.5	7.8	7.2	7.6
Kedah	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.1	8.3
Kelantan	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.1
Melaka	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Negeri Sembilan	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.6
Pahang	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.4	10.3
Pulau Pinang	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Perak	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.0	8.4
Perlis	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Selangor*	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3
Terengganu	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7
Sabah	26.4	26.8	27.6	30.5	26.8
Sarawak	18.6	16.3	18.7	18.5	17.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
W.P. Labuan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

*Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya.
Includes W.P. Putrajaya.

Jadual 7: Pengeluaran tanaman terpilih, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 7: Production of selected crops, Malaysia, 2007-2011*

Perkara <i>Item</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
('000 tan metrik/ <i>tonnes</i>)					
Getah asli <i>Natural rubber</i>	1,199.6	1,072.4	857.0	939.2	996.2
Buah tandan segar <i>Fresh fruit bunches</i>	79,013.6	88,554.0	86,581.2	83,918.1	93,815.4
Minyak sawit mentah <i>Crude palm oil</i>	15,823.7	17,734.4	17,564.9	16,993.7	18,911.5
Isirong sawit <i>Palm kernel</i>	4,096.9	4,577.5	4,500.7	4,292.1	4,706.6
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	2,375.0	2,353.0	2,511.0	2,464.0	2,665.0 ^P
Beras <i>Rice</i>	1,531.0	1,516.0	1,620.0	1,588.0	1,719.0 ^P
(Tan metrik/ <i>Tonnes</i>)					
Biji koko <i>Cocoa beans</i>	35,180.0	27,955.0	18,152.0	15,654.0	4,605.0
Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	503,243.0	455,408.0	379,251.0	550,140.0	577,647.0 ^P
Minyak kelapa <i>Coconut oil</i>	37,146.0	42,346.0	41,891.0	45,622.0	37,610.0
Kopra <i>Copra</i>	21,538.0	21,705.0	24,463.0	20,306.0	10,923.0
Dedak kopra <i>Copra cake</i>	10,987.0	8,311.0	10,465.0	8,765.0	3,987.0
Tembakau <i>Tobacco</i>	6,453.0	6,278.0	2,416.0	3,143.0	2,916.0
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	1,434,812.0	1,598,085.0	1,602,668.0	1,641,872.0	1,650,081.0 ^P
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	456,992.0	490,963.0	623,457.0	870,251.0	874,602.0 ^P
Herba <i>Herbs</i>	1,317.0	2,101.0	2,800.0	3,891.0	4,124.0 ^P
Rempah-ratus <i>Spices</i>	86,115.0	36,305.0	40,350.0	30,032.0	31,233.0 ^P
Bunga-bunga ('000 keratan) <i>Flowers ('000 cuts)</i>	153,121.6	316,721.1	410,871.9	414,990.9 ^P	417,065.9 ^e

Sumber: Perangkaan Agromakanan 2011, MOA
Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia
Source: *Agrofood Statistics 2011, MOA*
Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Jadual 8: Pengeluaran produk ternakan, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 8: Production of livestock products, Malaysia, 2007-2011*

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 eggs</i>	Susu <i>Milk</i>
Tahun/ Year Unit	('000 tan metrik/ <i>tonnes</i>)					(Juta liter/ <i>Million litres</i>)
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	42.2	2.2	206.0	1,202.0	556.2	62.3
2010	46.5	2.4	234.0	1,295.6	589.6	67.0
2011 ^P	48.8	2.7	231.0	1,334.5	621.0	70.9

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 9: Sembelihan ternakan yang direkod mengikut jenis dan negeri, Malaysia, 2011^P*Table 9: Recorded slaughter of livestock by type and state, Malaysia, 2011^P*

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>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	9,120	112,731	37,184	10,156	1,533,390
Johor	72	6,345	307	344	258,417
Kedah	573	12,412	3,405	564	460
Kelantan	1,489	26,530	2,448	2,206	-
Melaka	357	5,933	964	172	75,053
Negeri Sembilan	384	4,606	559	66	-
Pahang	1,604	5,343	102	4	7,683
Pulau Pinang	142	5,866	1,727	n.a	127,551
Perak	1,944	6,009	539	13	250,238
Perlis	6	924	n.a	-	1,455
Selangor	797	33,543	26,845	6,740	485,055
Terengganu	1,384	3,089	n.a	-	-
Sabah	319	1,135	-	-	106,769
Sarawak	49	996	288	47	220,709
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	n.a	n.a	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 10: Pendaratan ikan laut mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Table 10: Landings of marine fish by state, Malaysia, 2007-2011

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

Negeri State	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Kuantiti Quantity	%	Kuantiti Quantity	%	Kuantiti Quantity	%	Kuantiti Quantity	%	Kuantiti Quantity	%
Jumlah Total	1,381.4	100.0	1,394.5	100.0	1,393.2	100.0	1,428.9	100.0	1,373.1	100.0
Johor	94.3	6.8	88.9	6.4	87.6	6.3	109.5	7.7	109.7	8.0
Kedah	83.9	6.1	95.9	6.9	106.5	7.6	74.3	5.2	86.0	6.3
Kelantan	74.8	5.4	68.0	4.9	58.9	4.2	63.8	4.5	72.4	5.3
Melaka	1.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0
Pahang	105.4	7.6	119.2	8.6	116.0	8.3	120.9	8.5	104.0	7.6
Pulau Pinang	37.8	2.7	43.6	3.1	42.8	3.1	45.2	3.2	64.0	4.7
Perak	239.7	17.3	219.1	15.7	258.1	18.5	303.5	21.2	301.5	22.0
Perlis	193.8	14.0	189.4	13.6	178.2	12.8	165.3	11.6	135.0	9.8
Selangor	116.1	8.4	124.2	8.9	131.4	9.4	144.4	10.1	108.0	7.9
Terengganu	81.0	5.9	104.7	7.5	84.3	6.1	72.9	5.1	65.0	4.7
Sabah	184.2	13.3	174.0	12.5	172.6	12.4	174.6	12.2	176.9	12.9
Sarawak	140.2	10.2	136.3	9.8	125.1	9.0	121.4	8.5	119.5	8.7
W.P. Labuan	27.9	2.0	28.9	2.1	29.4	2.1	30.6	2.1	28.6	2.1

Sumber: **Jabatan Perikanan**
Source: *Department of Fisheries*

Jadual 11: Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar dan air payau/masin mengikut negeri, *Malaysia, 2007-2011*

Table 11: Aquaculture production of freshwater and brackishwater/marine by state, Malaysia, 2007-2011

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Negeri State	Air tawar Freshwater					Air payau/masin Brackishwater/marine				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Jumlah Total	70,064.3	95,846.2	135,238.8	155,398.6	122,218.8	198,449.9	258,581.4	318,621.3	425,649.8	404,288.7
Johor	6,660.4	14,040.7	12,783.5	14,196.2	10,627.8	15,904.4	27,028.4	29,293.9	32,278.4	18,193.6
Kedah	2,119.8	2,114.7	6,221.4	3,800.8	3,154.3	1,073.4	1,467.6	4,378.7	4,895.6	3,280.9
Kelantan	1,504.2	704.6	2,162.1	2,364.9	1,695.4	145.9	229.2	1,078.8	598.5	410.3
Melaka	2,333.8	8,502.7	11,213.0	13,810.4	7,248.3	208.0	183.7	210.3	215.6	141.1
Negeri Sembilan	4,809.3	5,605.5	12,082.2	8,881.6	7,186.8	510.7	447.5	1,164.4	1,404.8	1,418.2
Pahang	4,542.8	6,351.3	7,413.1	9,360.9	9,341.2	3,165.0	5,917.1	10,669.6	12,259.9	4,216.1
Pulau Pinang	1,115.1	2,418.3	4,816.5	6,264.5	5,336.6	17,009.3	22,675.9	21,497.2	31,859.1	34,168.1
Perak	23,192.8	28,186.1	51,701.1	70,319.5	53,617.8	46,852.3	48,884.1	46,765.6	48,191.4	36,279.5
Perlis	297.2	253.5	531.0	151.3	67.4	196.6	268.3	362.8	353.9	118.0
Selangor	11,830.7	15,426.2	15,250.9	14,867.2	14,364.6	13,067.6	26,629.3	43,516.6	53,179.2	37,791.7
Terengganu	4,081.7	4,111.3	3,644.5	3,561.3	3,101.0	1,368.7	1,952.9	2,072.2	2,075.7	2,165.3
Sabah	5,260.3	4,781.9	4,859.2	4,870.7	4,081.2	97,082.3	118,754.5	152,152.8	229,734.0	256,513.9
Sarawak	2,316.3	3,349.4	2,560.4	2,949.4	2,396.4	1,865.9	4,143.0	5,458.6	8,603.8	9,592.1

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan
Source: Department of Fisheries

Jadual 12: Pengeluaran dan nilai ikan hiasan mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Table 12: Production and value of ornamental fish by state, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Negeri State	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Bilangan Number	Nilai/Value (RM '000)	Bilangan Number	Nilai/Value (RM '000)	Bilangan Number	Nilai/Value (RM '000)	Bilangan Number	Nilai/Value (RM '000)	Bilangan Number	Nilai/Value (RM '000)
Jumlah Total	445,748,134	647,055.0	590,139,150	734,024.6	507,216,127	770,119.1	341,757,064	430,311.4	308,351,014	549,746.8
Johor	266,916,742	580,053.5	325,926,940	646,785.4	325,465,398	651,680.5	233,396,440	317,891.7	235,802,285	235,440.7
Kedah	52,920	115.8	81,820	97.5	45,781	162.7	12,960	159.3	26,455	183.4
Kelantan	68,600	194.1	106,060	428.3	77,255	65.2	220,910	282.7	306,468	442.2
Melaka	385,605	2,660.1	383,040	2,665.6	744,456	2,574.8	463,530	2,100.1	912,020	1,048.7
Negeri Sembilan	-	-	10,480	48.1	6,600	33.0	-	-	-	-
Pahang	169,500	508.5	243,000	1,215.0	249,000	1,245.0	210,640	1,048.5	70,145	483.2
Pulau Pinang	271,643	2,897.4	310,190	3,110.3	237,470	2,363.9	309,350	2,515.0	392,750	3,224.2
Perak	164,829,214	44,501.3	251,773,140	65,693.4	169,193,220	82,309.7	99,420,327	96,818.9	61,369,630	276,857.0
Selangor	12,768,330	15,910.5	11,121,950	13,856.5	10,986,180	29,575.2	7,379,000	9,291.5	9,149,000	31,712.3
Terengganu	5,930	8.2	19,850	25.7	28,310	26.0	14,460	11.9	58,392	213.8
Sabah	30,237	105.8	10,530	38.0	9,150	13.7	31,700	57.7	13,881	27.5
Sarawak	249,413	99.8	152,150	60.9	173,307	69.3	297,747	134.2	249,988	113.7

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan
Source: Department of Fisheries

Jadual 13: Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian - Pembuatan (Item terpilih), Malaysia, 2007-2011
Table 13: Index of Industrial Production - Manufacturing (Selected items), Malaysia, 2007-2011

(2005=100)

Keterangan Description		Wajaran Weights	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change				
Jumlah/Total		100.00	107.3	108.1	99.9	107.1	108.4					
Pembuatan/Manufacturing		63.51	111.4	112.2	101.0	112.2	117.3					
Kod MSIC MSIC code	Keterangan Description	Wajaran Weights	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15120	Prosesan ikan dan produk ikan <i>Processing of fish and fish products</i>	0.22	107.9	102.1	104.6	114.7	122.0	1.4	-5.3	2.4	9.6	6.4
15142	Minyak kelapa sawit mentah <i>Crude palm oil</i>	1.85	105.5	118.2	117.0	113.0	125.5	-0.4	12.0	-1.0	-3.4	11.1
15143	Minyak kelapa sawit bertapis <i>Refined palm oil</i>	0.42	105.9	113.9	115.6	117.4	122.4	1.0	7.6	1.5	1.6	4.2
15144	Minyak isirong kelapa sawit <i>Palm kernel oil</i>	0.15	103.5	115.7	113.8	109.4	116.4	-2.1	11.7	-1.6	-3.9	6.4
15202	Susu <i>Milk</i>	0.49	108.5	121.4	158.3	135.8	102.5	6.4	11.9	30.4	-14.2	-24.5
15311	Pengilangan padi <i>Rice milling</i>	0.09	132.0	142.1	147.9	149.9	154.1	29.1	7.7	4.1	1.4	2.8
15312	Pengilangan tepung <i>Flour milling</i>	0.12	109.1	110.4	107.5	115.2	120.2	8.7	1.2	-2.7	7.2	4.3
15330	Makanan haiwan tersedia <i>Prepared animal feeds</i>	0.19	109.2	122.0	135.0	130.3	148.6	6.0	11.7	10.7	-3.5	14.1
15411	Biskut dan 'cookies' <i>Biscuits and cookies</i>	0.11	112.9	100.5	97.9	110.5	121.8	16.2	-11.0	-2.5	12.8	10.3
15412	Roti, kek dan produk bakeri lain <i>Bread, cake and other bakery products</i>	0.19	122.9	166.6	156.9	165.0	244.3	18.3	35.6	-5.8	5.2	48.1
15420	Gula <i>Sugar</i>	0.21	112.4	106.5	104.7	117.1	118.8	12.7	-5.2	-1.7	11.8	1.4
15431	Produk koko <i>Cocoa products</i>	0.14	125.6	162.3	143.3	174.4	176.5	15.9	29.2	-11.7	21.7	1.2
15432	Produk coklat dan konfeksi gula <i>Chocolate products and sugar confectionery</i>	0.10	131.9	134.4	86.1	105.5	124.5	-4.2	1.9	-35.9	22.4	18.1
15496	Sos, termasuk bahan perasa <i>Sauces including flavouring extracts</i>	0.05	115.1	134.4	138.6	227.0	177.9	8.1	16.7	3.1	63.8	-21.6
15497	Snek/cip <i>Snack/chips</i>	0.10	101.3	93.7	92.9	94.4	109.2	-3.1	-7.5	-0.8	1.6	15.6
15499	Produk makanan lain yang t.t.m.m. <i>Other food products n.e.c.</i>	0.26	134.9	163.3	156.6	167.2	195.1	9.4	21.0	-4.1	6.8	16.7
16000	Produk tembakau <i>Tobacco products</i>	0.24	99.0	93.5	87.5	88.2	98.6	3.5	-5.6	-6.4	0.9	11.8

*Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000.

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2000.

Jadual 14: Indeks Harga Pengguna bagi subkumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol, Malaysia, 2007-2011

Table 14: Consumer Price Index for sub-groups of food and non-alcoholic beverages, Malaysia, 2007-2011

(2010=100)

Tempoh Period	Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Makanan Food	Makanan di rumah Food at home										Makanan di luar rumah Food away from home	Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages
			Jumlah kecil Sub-total	Beras, roti dan bijirin lain Rice, bread and other cereals	Daging Meat	Ikan dan makanan laut Fish and seafood	Susu & telur Milk & eggs	Minyak dan lemak Oils and fats	Buah-buahan Fruits	Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	Gula, jem, madu, coklat dan manisan Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary	Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l Food products n.e.c		
Wajaran Weights	30.3	28.9	18.9	4.4	2.9	4.5	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.8	10.0	1.4
2007	86.2	85.9	85.5	80.5	85.4	86.8	86.0	97.4	90.2	86.0	86.5	88.0	86.8	91.5
2008	93.8	93.6	93.8	94.7	93.8	92.9	96.9	99.3	94.6	91.9	88.4	91.7	93.3	96.9
2009	97.6	97.6	97.4	99.1	97.2	98.5	99.3	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	104.8	104.9	105.1	101.4	107.6	105.7	106.2	100.6	105.9	105.3	111.5	106.0	104.6	102.4
Perubahan peratus Percentage change														
2007	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.3	1.2	0.7	6.4	1.0	3.8	3.1	2.6
2008	8.8	8.9	9.8	17.5	10.0	7.0	12.7	2.0	5.0	6.9	2.3	4.2	7.6	5.9
2009	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	2.5	0.9	3.6	1.0	1.8	5.4	4.9	2.2
2010	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	1.6	0.7	-0.2	2.0	7.8	11.1	3.4	2.2	1.0
2011	4.8	4.9	5.1	1.4	7.6	5.7	6.2	0.6	5.9	5.3	11.5	6.0	4.6	2.4

Jadual 15: Perdagangan luar negeri sektor pertanian, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 15: External trade for agriculture sector, Malaysia, 2007-2011***(RM juta/million)**

Perkara Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Jumlah eksport <i>Total exports</i>	604,300	663,014	552,518 ^r	638,822 ^r	697,862
Jumlah import <i>Total imports</i>	502,045	519,804	434,670 ^r	528,828 ^r	573,626
Imbangan perdagangan <i>Balance of trade</i>	102,255	143,209	117,848 ^r	109,994 ^r	124,236
Jumlah eksport sektor pertanian <i>Total exports of agriculture sector</i>	85,096	108,686	86,858 ^r	106,099 ^r	133,872
Eksport sektor pertanian (%) <i>Exports of agriculture sector (%)</i>	14.1	16.4	15.7	16.6	19.2
Jumlah import sektor pertanian <i>Total imports of agriculture sector</i>	47,248 ^r	58,996 ^r	54,190 ^r	64,580 ^r	77,573
Import sektor pertanian (%) <i>Imports of agriculture sector (%)</i>	9.4	11.3	12.5	12.2	13.5
Imbangan perdagangan sektor pertanian <i>Balance of trade for agriculture sector</i>	37,847	49,689 ^r	32,669 ^r	41,519 ^r	56,299

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries

Jadual 16: Keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 16: Planted area for selected crops, Malaysia, 2007-2011*

	('000 hektar/hectares)				
Tanaman <i>Crop</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	1,247.4	1,247.0	1,013.3	1,010.9	1,010.7
Estet <i>Estates</i>	52.7	50.9	49.7	49.9	49.9
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	1,194.7	1,196.1	963.6	961.0	960.8
Kelapa sawit <i>Oil palm</i>	4,304.9	4,487.9	4,691.1	4,853.8	5,000.1
Estet <i>Estates</i>	3,834.8	3,947.7	4,082.1	4,202.4	4,302.3
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	470.1	540.2	609.0	651.4	697.8
Koko <i>Cocoa</i>	28.2	20.9	19.3	20.8	21.2 ^P
Estet <i>Estates</i>	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.7 ^P
Kebun kecil <i>Smallholdings</i>	24.0	17.3	16.9	18.8	19.5 ^P
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	676.1	656.6	674.9	677.8	683.7 ^P
Tembakau <i>Tobacco</i>	6.8	6.7	7.6	3.7	4.2
Kelapa <i>Coconut</i>	119.7	111.9	100.4	105.7 ^r	108.8 ^P
Nanas <i>Pineapple</i>	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.4 ^r	15.5 ^P
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	279.9	264.8	250.0	239.4 ^r	240.6 ^P
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	36.0	37.7	41.1	52.8 ^r	53.1 ^P
Herba <i>Herbs</i>	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6 ^r	0.7 ^P
Rempah-ratus <i>Spices</i>	6.1	4.5	4.9	4.9 ^r	5.1 ^P
Bunga-bunga <i>Flowers</i>	1.8	1.9	2.2 ^r	2.2 ^r	2.2 ^e

Sumber: Perangkaan Agromakanan 2011, MOA
 Source: *Agrofood Statistics 2011, MOA*

Jadual 17: Bilangan ternakan mengikut jenis, Malaysia, 2007-2011*Table 17: Number of livestock by type, Malaysia, 2007-2011*

Jenis ternakan Type of livestock	Kerbau Buffalo	Lembu Cattle	Kambing Goat	Bebiri Sheep	Babi Swine	Ayam Chicken	Itik Duck
2007	130,775	842,186 ^r	428,263	125,988	2,020,117	188,383,841	9,789,847 ^r
2008	131,229	851,227 ^r	477,480	131,278 ^r	1,988,889 ^r	198,924,820 ^r	6,982,029 ^r
2009	127,152	860,491 ^r	514,233	136,285	1,831,308	201,967,963	8,278,379
2010 ^r	125,900	836,910	496,194	123,475	1,922,321	217,227,467	8,490,975
2011 ^p	123,213	768,403	476,431	126,412	1,801,247	231,249,057	9,219,884

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 18: Bilangan ternakan mengikut jenis dan negeri, Malaysia, 2011^p*Table 18: Number of livestock by type and state, Malaysia, 2011^p*

Jenis ternakan Type of livestock	Kerbau Buffalo	Lembu Cattle	Kambing Goat	Bebiri Sheep	Babi Swine	Ayam Chicken	Itik Duck
Jumlah Total	123,213	768,403	476,431	126,412	1,801,247	231,249,057	9,219,884
Johor	5,162	112,742	60,605	25,603	281,955	60,265,213	1,370,489
Kedah	9,237	73,688	48,149	9,891	670	24,552,827	768,085
Kelantan	6,245	108,398	37,833	31,350	434	1,755,004	57,214
Melaka	6,621	31,818	48,638	8,766	47,575	17,253,440	423,418
Negeri Sembilan	4,639	54,375	51,513	18,890	959	16,480,092	16,705
Pahang	12,490	114,797	34,976	13,013	3,300	9,613,217	15,076
Pulau Pinang	371	11,900	11,098	861	324,737	12,557,728	494,217
Perak	14,366	54,336	46,246	3,737	480,979	31,880,006	5,553,200
Perlis	74	7,082	7,042	2,244	857	1,566,100	25,179
Selangor	898	25,142	31,711	4,117	254,349	12,389,504	38,591
Terengganu	10,520	96,306	35,346	3,324	-	2,710,166	52,194
Sabah	45,088	62,623	48,457	2,049	72,315	5,258,517	44,167
Sarawak	7,502	14,731	14,615	2,567	333,117	34,967,243	361,349
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	465	202	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual 19: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Minyak sawit
Table 19: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Palm oil

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	19,760,000
2	Malaysia	16,993,000
3	Nigeria	1,350,000
4	Thailand	1,287,510
5	Colombia	753,100
6	Papua New Guinea	500,000
7	Côte d'Ivoire	330,000
8	Ecuador	289,900
9	Honduras	275,000
10	Brazil	250,000
11	China	245,400
12	Costa Rica	210,905
13	Democratic Republic of the Congo	187,000
14	Guatemala	182,000
15	Ghana	120,000

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 20: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Isirong sawit
Table 20: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Palm kernel

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	5,380,000
2	Malaysia	4,292,000
3	Nigeria	1,170,000
4	Thailand	285,900
5	Brazil	208,900
6	Colombia	174,000
7	Papua New Guinea	122,000
8	Guatemala	120,000
9	Cameroon	90,000
10	Ecuador	90,000
11	Honduras	73,000
12	Côte d'Ivoire	68,000
13	China	54,000
14	Guinea	53,000
15	Democratic Republic of the Congo	49,500

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 21: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Getah asli*Table 21: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Natural rubber*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Thailand	3,051,780
2	Indonesia	2,591,940
3	Malaysia	858,900
4	India	851,000
5	Viet Nam	754,482
6	China	690,812
7	Côte d'Ivoire	231,451
8	Nigeria	143,500
9	Sri Lanka	139,300
10	Brazil	133,097
11	Philippines	130,430
12	Guatemala	97,900
13	Liberia	62,100
14	Cameroon	54,864
15	Myanmar	44,300

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 22: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Lada*Table 22: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Pepper*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Viet Nam	111,200
2	Indonesia	84,218
3	Brazil	52,137
4	India	51,020
5	China	30,180
6	Malaysia	29,700
7	Sri Lanka	26,620
8	Thailand	6,391
9	Madagascar	4,900
10	Mexico	3,640
11	Philippines	3,348
12	Ghana	3,100
13	Cambodia	2,500
14	Rwanda	2,500
15	Ecuador	2,000

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 23: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Kelapa*Table 23: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Coconut*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Indonesia	18,000,000
2	Philippines	15,540,000
3	India	10,840,000
4	Brazil	2,837,530
5	Sri Lanka	1,761,680
6	Thailand	1,298,150
7	Papua New Guinea	1,196,000
8	Viet Nam	1,179,900
9	Mexico	983,000
10	Malaysia	527,622
11	Vanuatu	385,000
12	Solomon Islands	384,000
13	United Republic of Tanzania	370,000
14	Myanmar	350,300
15	China	301,297

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 24: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman terpilih, Dunia, 2010 - Nanas*Table 24: Top production on selected crop commodities, World, 2010 - Pineapple*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	Brazil	2,205,590
2	Philippines	2,169,230
3	Costa Rica	1,976,760
4	Thailand	1,924,660
5	China	1,519,072
6	Indonesia	1,406,450
7	India	1,386,800
8	Nigeria	910,000
9	Mexico	701,746
10	Viet Nam	477,200
11	Malaysia	416,070
12	Colombia	398,010
13	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	371,400
14	Peru	310,566
15	Kenya	272,231

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 25: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010 - Daging itik
Table 25: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010 - Duck meat

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	2,736,261
2	Malaysia	116,300
3	Myanmar	83,600
4	Thailand	79,950
5	Viet Nam	74,760
6	Republic of Korea	65,000
7	Bangladesh	41,500
8	India	37,700
9	Philippines	28,056
10	Indonesia	27,900
11	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10,800
12	Cambodia	8,400
13	Singapore	5,153
14	Pakistan	4,680
15	Lao People's Democratic Republic	4,170

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 26: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010 - Daging ayam
Table 26: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010 - Chicken meat

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	11,833,803
2	India	2,193,000
3	Indonesia	1,650,000
4	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,650,000
5	Turkey	1,444,060
6	Japan	1,400,500
7	Malaysia	1,295,600
8	Thailand	1,220,260
9	Myanmar	826,100
10	Philippines	744,000
11	Pakistan	705,000
12	Republic of Korea	588,000
13	Saudi Arabia	575,000
14	Viet Nam	456,637
15	Israel	450,000

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 27: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010
- Telur burung lain-lain berkulit

Table 27: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010
- Other birds' eggs in shell

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)		
Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	4,173,950
2	Thailand	395,000
3	Indonesia	260,700
4	Philippines	77,800
5	Bangladesh	67,700
6	Republic of Korea	31,500
7	Myanmar	22,400
8	Malaysia	14,000
9	Pakistan	8,000
10	Cambodia	4,750
11	Uzbekistan	4,400
12	Singapore	1,700
13	Kazakhstan	1,100
14	Nepal	960
15	Turkmenistan	600

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 28: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010 - Telur ayam

Table 28: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010 - Hen eggs

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)		
Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	23,827,390
2	India	3,378,100
3	Japan	2,515,000
4	Indonesia	1,117,800
5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	741,000
6	Turkey	740,024
7	Thailand	585,500
8	Republic of Korea	570,400
9	Pakistan	556,433
10	Malaysia	540,400
11	Philippines	387,335
12	Viet Nam	321,100
13	Myanmar	279,600
14	Kazakhstan	207,300
15	Saudi Arabia	193,000

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 29: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010 - Daging babi
Table 29: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010 - Pig meat

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	51,681,462
2	Viet Nam	3,036,360
3	Philippines	1,613,450
4	Japan	1,291,080
5	Republic of Korea	1,110,000
6	Thailand	862,032
7	Indonesia	649,000
8	Myanmar	458,700
9	India	332,500
10	Malaysia	234,000
11	Kazakhstan	205,970
12	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	110,000
13	Cambodia	100,000
14	Lao People's Democratic Republic	59,400
15	Cyprus	57,058

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 30: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih, Asia, 2010 - Susu kerbau
Table 30: Top production on selected livestock commodities, Asia, 2010 - Buffalo milk

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	India	62,350,000
2	Pakistan	22,279,000
3	China	3,100,000
4	Nepal	1,066,870
5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	279,800
6	Myanmar	248,400
7	Sri Lanka	46,990
8	Bangladesh	36,000
9	Turkey	35,851
10	Viet Nam	34,600
11	Iraq	23,800
12	Malaysia	11,155
13	Syrian Arab Republic	6,000
14	Georgia	5,500
15	Bhutan	84

Sumber/Source : FAOSTAT

Jadual 31: Pengeluaran padi bagi negara ASEAN terpilih, 2007-2011*Table 31: Production of paddy for selected ASEAN countries, 2007-2011*

('000 tan metrik/tonnes)					
Negara Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7 ^r	2.2
Cambodia	6,264.0 ^r	6,727.0 ^r	7,175.5	7,585.9	8,249.5
Indonesia	57,157.4	60,236.9 ^r	64,398.9 ^r	66,411.5 ^r	65,385.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2,663.7 ^r	2,710.9 ^r	3,144.8	3,070.6 ^r	3,100.2
Malaysia	2,375.6 ^r	2,374.2	2,511.0	2,464.8 ^r	2,665.1
Myanmar	30,923.0 ^r	31,442.5	32,057.9	32,165.1 ^r	32,064.4
Philippines	16,240.2	16,885.8 ^r	16,266.4 ^r	15,772.3 ^r	16,678.2
Thailand	29,641.9	32,099.4	31,650.6	32,116.1 ^r	34,485.0
Viet Nam	35,867.0 ^r	38,551.6 ^r	38,895.5	39,988.2 ^r	41,858.7

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani
 Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries

Jadual 32: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi tangkapan ikan, Dunia, 2010*Table 32: Top production of fish capture, World, 2010*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)		
Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	15,418,967
2	Indonesia	5,380,266
3	India	4,694,968
4	USA	4,369,540
5	Peru	4,261,091
6	Russian Federation	4,069,624
7	Japan	4,044,185
8	Myanmar	3,063,210
9	Chile	2,679,736
10	Norway	2,675,292
11	Philippines	2,611,720
12	Viet Nam	2,420,800
13	Thailand	1,827,199
14	Korea, Republic of	1,732,928
15	Bangladesh	1,726,586
16	Mexico	1,523,889
17	Malaysia	1,433,427
18	Morocco	1,136,240
19	Iceland	1,060,640
20	Spain	968,662

Sumber/Source: FAO

Jadual 33: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi akuakultur, Dunia, 2010*Table 33: Top production of aquaculture, World, 2010*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	36,734,215
2	India	4,648,851
3	Viet Nam	2,671,800
4	Indonesia	2,304,828
5	Bangladesh	1,308,515
6	Thailand	1,286,122
7	Norway	1,008,010
8	Egypt	919,585
9	Myanmar	850,697
10	Philippines	744,695
11	Japan	718,284
12	Chile	701,062
13	USA	495,499
14	Brazil	479,399
15	Korea, Republic of	475,561
16	Malaysia	373,151
17	Taiwan Province of China	310,338
18	Ecuador	271,919
19	Spain	252,351
20	France	224,400

Sumber/Source : FAO

Jadual 34: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi tangkapan ikan, Asia, 2010*Table 34: Top production of fish capture, Asia, 2010*

(Tan metrik/Tonnes)

Kedudukan/Rank	Negara/Country	Pengeluaran/Production
1	China	15,418,967
2	Indonesia	5,380,266
3	India	4,694,968
4	Japan	4,044,185
5	Myanmar	3,063,210
6	Philippines	2,611,720
7	Viet Nam	2,420,800
8	Thailand	1,827,199
9	Korea, Republic of	1,732,928
10	Bangladesh	1,726,586
11	Malaysia	1,433,427
12	Taiwan Province of China	851,384
13	Cambodia	490,094
14	Turkey	485,939
15	Pakistan	453,264
16	Iran	443,650
17	Sri Lanka	436,355
18	Korea, Dem. People's Rep	205,000
19	Yemen	191,100
20	China, Hong Kong	168,010

Sumber/Source : FAO

Jadual 35: Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi akuakultur, Asia, 2010*Table 35: Top production of aquaculture, Asia, 2010*

(Tan metrik/ <i>Tonnes</i>)		
Kedudukan/ <i>Rank</i>	Negara/ <i>Country</i>	Pengeluaran/ <i>Production</i>
1	China	36,734,215
2	India	4,648,851
3	Viet Nam	2,671,800
4	Indonesia	2,304,828
5	Bangladesh	1,308,515
6	Thailand	1,286,122
7	Myanmar	850,697
8	Philippines	744,695
9	Japan	718,284
10	Korea, Republic of	475,561
11	Malaysia	373,151
12	Taiwan Province of China	310,338
13	Iran	220,034
14	Turkey	167,721
15	Pakistan	140,101
16	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	82,100
17	Korea, Dem. People's Rep	64,050
18	Cambodia	60,000
19	Nepal	28,230
20	Saudi Arabia	26,374

Sumber/*Source* : FAO**Jadual 36: Kadar sara diri bagi buah-buahan terpilih, Malaysia, 2006-2010***Table 36: Self-sufficiency ratio of selected fruits, Malaysia, 2006-2010*

Peratus/ <i>Per cent</i>					
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kelapa/ <i>Coconut</i>	100.2	100.3	91.9	88.7	92.2
Nanas/ <i>Pineapple</i>	105.8	106.9	104.7	105.8	106.6
Pisang/ <i>Banana</i>	110.9	109.5	108.2	107.4	106.4
Tembikai/ <i>Watermelon</i>	226.0	180.8	129.4	131.7	132.2
Mangga/ <i>Mango</i>	60.6	54.6	47.5	39.0	41.3
Rambutan	100.8	100.7	98.5	99.8	93.9
Durian	104.5	102.7	104.5	104.4	102.4
Manggis/ <i>Mangosteen</i>	103.2	98.3	101.9	92.0	84.7
Cempedak/Nangka/ <i>Jackfruit</i>	104.8	104.1	102.5	105.1	105.6
Jagung manis/ <i>Sweet corn</i>	99.9	100.5	99.1	98.7	101.3

Jadual 37: Kadar sara diri bagi sayur-sayuran terpilih, Malaysia, 2006-2010*Table 37: Self-sufficiency ratio of selected vegetables, Malaysia, 2006-2010*

	Peratus/Per cent				
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kubis bulat <i>Round cabbage</i>	62.3	30.2	23.2	62.0	80.5
Tomato	143.9	195.1	512.3	538.5	128.6
Cili <i>Chilli</i>	56.4	54.8	67.3	62.5	55.1
Timun <i>Cucumber</i>	120.3	118.0	117.6	112.6	126.5
Sawi <i>Mustard</i>	99.9	98.6	103.1	105.5	106.7
Terung <i>Brinjal</i>	127.5	135.9	138.2	135.1	126.4
Kacang panjang <i>Long bean</i>	100.0	113.0	113.2	118.8	119.7
Bendi <i>Lady's finger</i>	99.9	100.0	111.6	115.0	118.0
Bayam <i>Spinach</i>	119.1	113.6	118.5	121.5	142.4

Jadual 38: Kadar sara diri bagi hasilan ternakan terpilih, Malaysia, 2006-2010*Table 38: Self-sufficiency ratio of livestock products, Malaysia, 2006-2010*

	Peratus/Per cent				
Hasilan ternakan <i>Livestock products</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Telur ayam/itik <i>Chicken/duck egg</i>	113.7	114.5	119.3	122.2	114.4
Daging babi <i>Pork</i>	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.3	96.1
Daging kambing/bebiri <i>Mutton</i>	9.1	9.1	9.8	10.5	9.8
Daging lembu/kerbau <i>Beef</i>	22.2	24.5	28.3	28.4	30.6

Jadual 39: Perbelanjaan bulanan purata setiap isi rumah, Malaysia, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2004/05, 2009/10

Table 39: Average monthly expenditure per household, Malaysia, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2004/05, 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 40: Perbelanjaan terpilih bulanan purata setiap isi rumah, Malaysia, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2004/05, 2009/10

Table 40: Selected average monthly expenditure per household, Malaysia, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2004/05, 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
	Beras <i>Rice</i>	28	39	36	42
	Roti dan bijirin lain <i>Bread and other cereals</i>	28	42	44	53
	Daging <i>Meat</i>	41	50	54	64
	Ikan dan makanan laut <i>Fish and seafood</i>	53	74	82	98
	Susu, keju dan telur <i>Milk, cheese and eggs</i>	24	30	31	38
	Minyak dan lemak <i>Oils and fats</i>	8	12	12	13
	Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	25	30	27	26
	Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	33	45	44	47
	Gula, jem, madu, coklat dan manisan <i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</i>	10	13	13	13
	Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l <i>Food products n.e.c</i>	13	14	25	20
	Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol <i>Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	13	19	25	29
02	Minuman alkohol dan tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	26	30	35	48
11	Restoran dan hotel <i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	145	209	213	239
	Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on food away from home</i>	119	178	169	194
	Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah <i>Expenditure on beverages away from home</i>	18	27	35	39

*Data 1993/94 dan 1998/99 telah diselaraskan mengikut COICOP.
Data 1993/94 and 1998/99 was adjusted according to COICOP.

Jadual 41: Harga purata ikan marin terpilih mengikut spesies, Malaysia, 2008-2012

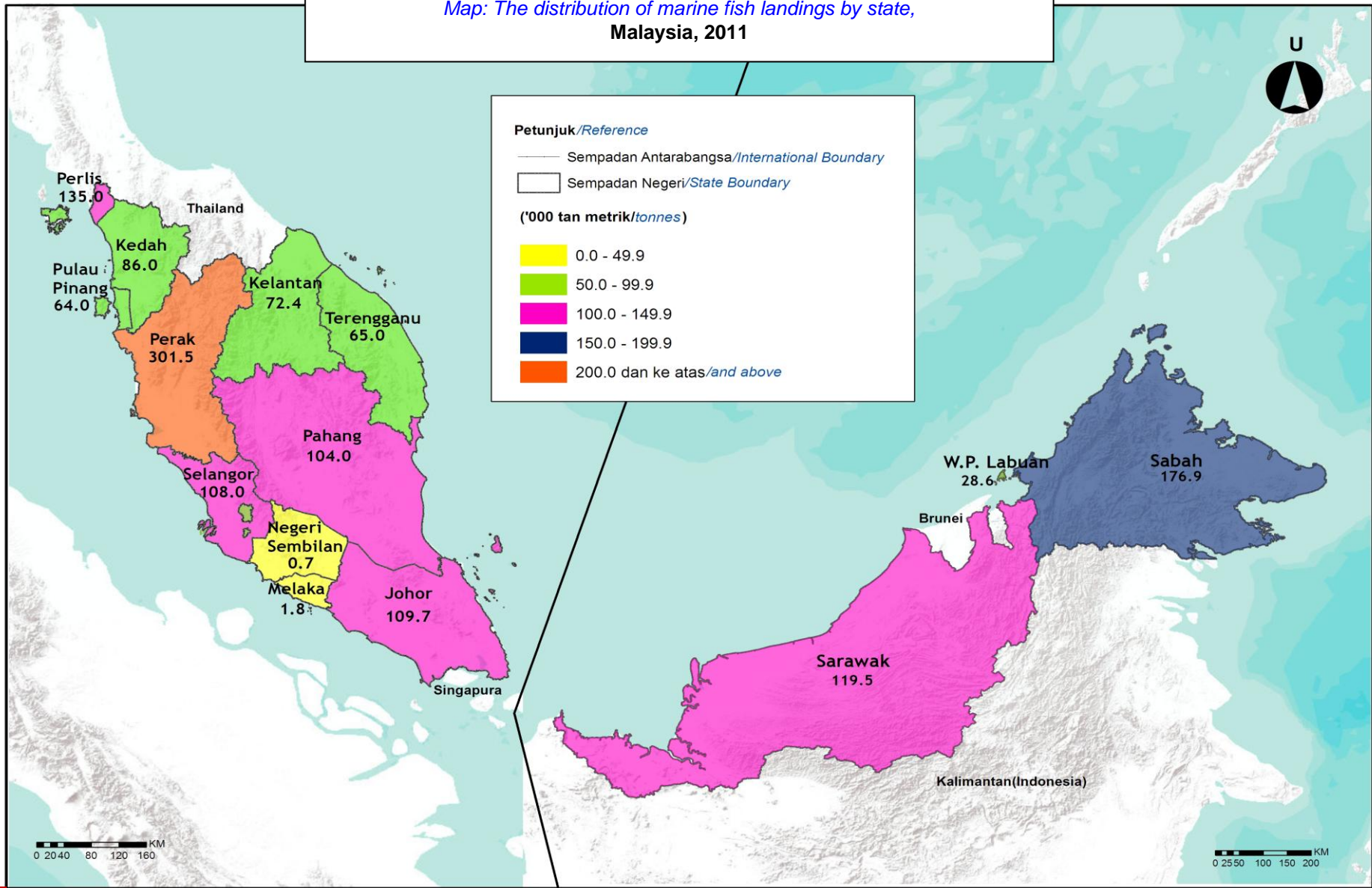
Table 41: Average price of selected marine fish by species, Malaysia, 2008-2012

Species Species	(RM/Kg)									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012 (Jan. – Ogos/Aug.)	
	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Bawal Hitam <i>Black Pomfret</i>	12.37	14.17	13.35	15.06	14.05	16.78	15.21	16.95	16.30	18.11
Bawal Putih <i>Silver Pomfret</i>	21.69	26.49	23.59	24.75	23.47	26.26	26.83	27.51	26.42	28.56
Cencaru <i>Torpedo Scad</i>	3.68	5.16	4.03	5.65	4.26	6.14	4.40	6.32	5.92	6.47
Duri <i>Engraved Catfish</i>	5.01	5.86	5.12	6.10	5.17	6.12	4.79	5.91	5.39	5.48
Gelama <i>Sin Croaker</i>	4.08	5.82	4.98	6.38	5.05	6.77	5.51	6.76	5.80	6.91
Kembung/Temenung <i>Indian Mackerel</i>	5.35	6.89	6.88	7.85	6.62	8.25	6.73	8.28	7.62	8.70
Kerisi <i>Japanese Threadfin Bream</i>	5.02	6.50	6.25	7.08	5.99	7.91	6.49	8.13	7.26	8.81
Merah <i>Mangrove Red Snapper</i>	10.52	12.28	11.45	14.07	13.38	16.56	14.85	15.70	17.49	19.48
Pari <i>Pale-edged Stingray</i>	5.75	7.06	6.89	7.94	6.83	8.26	7.31	9.11	8.47	10.38
Pelaling <i>Island Mackerel</i>	3.47	4.97	3.84	5.41	4.05	5.73	4.15	5.86	4.86	6.45
Selar Kuning <i>Yellow-Banded Scad</i>	4.04	5.17	4.81	6.10	4.09	6.81	4.03	6.31	5.33	6.38
Selayang <i>Japanese Scad</i>	3.82	4.97	4.18	5.21	3.88	5.39	4.12	5.39	5.25	6.39
Siakap Putih/Marcung (Sarawak) <i>Barramundi</i>	11.09	13.38	12.41	14.25	12.15	14.92	13.43	15.19	14.15	17.03
Tenggiri Papan <i>Spotted Spanish Mackerel</i>	11.03	13.54	12.24	16.03	13.89	16.64	14.61	16.00	13.27	15.80
Terubuk <i>Toll Shad</i>	11.29	12.28	12.67	12.71	13.78	14.83	13.96	15.74	15.17	17.59

Sumber: Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia
Source: Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia

PETA
MAP

Peta: Taburan pendaratan ikan laut mengikut negeri,
Map: The distribution of marine fish landings by state,
Malaysia, 2011



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. Indikator ini 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 (KDNK), guna tenaga, pengeluaran, keluasan bertanam, harga dan perdagangan luar negeri.

2. Akaun Negara

- 2.1 Maklumat KDNK adalah berdasarkan konsep dan metodologi yang terdapat dalam *System of National Accounts*, 1993 (SNA 1993) daripada Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.
- 2.2 KDNK pada harga malar adalah mengikut tahun asas yang berlainan. Tahun asas tersebut ialah 1970, 1978, 1987, 2000 dan 2005.
- 2.3 Pengasasan semula tahun asas dilakukan bagi memastikan data Akaun Negara menggambarkan perubahan struktur ekonomi dan perubahan harga relatif yang lebih tepat. Ini membolehkan data pada harga malar dirujuk kepada harga asas yang terkini. Struktur harga dan wajaran terbaru dapat memberikan ukuran yang lebih tepat kepada perubahan agregat dari segi nilai dalam KDNK dan petunjuk-petunjuk makroekonomi yang lain.

3. Guna tenaga

- 3.1 Data penduduk bekerja diperoleh daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh. Tenaga Buruh merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun (dalam tahun genap pada hari lahir terakhir) semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.
- 3.2 Penduduk bekerja merujuk kepada 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).

4. Pengeluaran sektor pertanian dan keluasan bertanam

- 4.1 Data pengeluaran bagi tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan serta keluasan bertanam diperoleh daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Asas Tani kecuali bagi kelapa sawit yang diperoleh daripada Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia. Data getah diperoleh daripada penerbitan Perangkaan Getah Tahunan.
- 4.2 Keluasan bertanam merujuk kepada keluasan yang ditanam sama ada matang dan/atau belum matang.
- 4.3 Sembelihan ternakan yang direkod merujuk kepada bilangan ternakan yang dilaporkan oleh individu yang memohon permit daripada setiap Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar (DVS) Negeri untuk melakukan sembelihan. Termasuk juga jumlah sembelihan di bawah rumah sembelihan seliaan jabatan. Data bilangan ternakan diperoleh daripada DVS.

4.4 Akuakultur adalah pembiakan benih ikan atau pemeliharaan biak ikan melalui perusahaan ternak keseluruhan atau sebahagian daripada peredaran hidupnya. Akuakultur terdiri daripada akuakultur air tawar dan air payau/masin.

5. Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (2005=100)

5.1 Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) bertujuan untuk mengukur kadar perubahan sebenar dalam pengeluaran komoditi bagi satu tempoh masa.

5.2 Penerbitan ini memaparkan IPP bagi pembuatan makanan terpilih berasaskan tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan.

5.3 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*.

6. Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100)

6.1 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.

6.2 "Bakul" ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa.

6.3 Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam bakul ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

6.4 Barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diliputi dalam “bakul” ini adalah luas, dikelaskan berpandu kepada *United Nations “Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)”* dalam 12 kumpulan berikut:

- Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Beralkohol
- Minuman Beralkohol dan Tembakau
- Pakaian dan Kasut
- Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
- Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
- Kesihatan
- Pengangkutan
- Komunikasi
- Perkhidmatan Rekreasi dan Kebudayaan
- Pendidikan
- Restoran dan Hotel
- Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan

7. Perdagangan Luar Negeri

7.1 Malaysia menggunakan ‘sistem umum’ dalam menyusun perangkaan perdagangan luar negerinya. Di bawah sistem ini, sempadan negara digunakan sebagai sempadan perangkaan. Semua barang yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari negara direkodkan, sama ada barangan itu tertakluk kepada kelulusan tertentu atau pun tidak. Barangan yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari gudang simpanan kastam, Zon Perdagangan Bebas dan Zon Bebas direkodkan di dalam perangkaan ini.

7.2 Barang dagangan dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Perdagangan Antarabangsa, Pindaan Keempat daripada Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu.

8. 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 diguna pakai dalam Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah pada asasnya mengikut syor Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu menerusi penerbitan SNA 1993, *Series F, Number 2 Rev. 4*.

9. Kadar sara diri

9.1 Kadar sara diri menerangkan tentang magnitud pengeluaran terhadap penggunaan domestik. Ia menunjukkan setakat mana bekalan domestik dalam negara dihasilkan daripada pengeluaran domestik.

9.2 Kadar sara diri yang kurang daripada 100 peratus menunjukkan pengeluaran tidak mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik. Manakala kadar yang melebihi 100 peratus pula, pengeluaran adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik.

10. Pembundaran

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

11. Pengiraan purata pertumbuhan tahunan

Pengiraan purata pertumbuhan tahunan (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:

$$Y_t = Y_o (1 + r)^t$$

Di mana r ,

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

Di mana,

Y_t = Nilai pada tahun semasa

Y_o = Nilai pada tahun sebelum

t = Bilangan tahun, $Y_t - Y_o$

r = Purata pertumbuhan tahunan

12. Simbol dan huruf ringkas

Simbol dan huruf ringkas berikut digunakan dalam penerbitan ini:

t.t.m.m	tidak terkelas di mana-mana
t.t.t.l	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
Kg	kilogram
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
e	anggaran
p	permulaan
r	pindaan
n.a.	tidak diperolehi
0.0	kurang daripada 0.05
-	tiada
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan

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 (GDP), employment, production, planted area, prices 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, 2000 and 2005.*
- 2.3 *The rebasing exercise ensures that National Accounts data reflects accurate structural changes in the economy as well as changes in relative prices. Therefore, constant prices are derived by using the price of a more recent year. The latest price structure and weightage provide more accurate measurement to the aggregate changes in term of GDP value as well as other macroeconomic indicators.*

3. Employment

- 3.1 *Data of labour force obtained from the Labour Force Survey. 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.*
- 3.2 *Employed workers refer to 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).*

4. Production and Planted areas

- 4.1 *Data for the production of crops, livestock and fisheries as well as planted area is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries except for palm oil is obtained from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board. Data for rubber is obtained from the publication of Annual Rubber Statistics.*
- 4.2 *Planted area refers to the area which is either mature and/or immature.*
- 4.3 *Recorded slaughter of livestock refers to the number of livestock reported by individual who have applied permits from State Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) for slaughtering activities. It also includes total number of slaughtered livestock from slaughtered house under the supervision of the department. Number of livestock is also obtained from DVS.*
- 4.4 *Aquaculture is the propagation of fish seed or the raising of fish through husbandry during the whole or part of its life cycle. Aquaculture consists of freshwater aquaculture and brackishwater/marine aquaculture.*

5. Index of Industrial Production (2005=100)

- 5.1 *The Index of Industrial Production (IPP) is to measure the rate of change in the production of industrial commodities in real terms over time.*
- 5.2 *The publication highlights the IPP for selected food-related agro-based industries of crops, livestock and fisheries.*
- 5.3 *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.*

6. Consumer Price Index (2010=100)

- 6.1 *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.*
- 6.2 *The “basket” is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time.*
- 6.3 *Changes in the costs of items in the basket are therefore due only to pure price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.*
- 6.4 *This “basket” covers a wide range of goods and services, classified according to the United Nations “Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)” in the following 12 groups:*

- *Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages*
- *Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco*
- *Clothing and Footwear*
- *Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels*
- *Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance*
- *Health*
- *Transport*
- *Communication*
- *Recreation Services and Culture*
- *Education*
- *Restaurants and Hotels*
- *Miscellaneous Goods and Service*

7. External Trade

7.1 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 are recorded, whether or not such goods are subject to clearance. Accordingly, goods entering or leaving customs bonded warehouses, Free Trade Zones and Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.

7.2 Commodities are classified according to the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4 (S.I.T.C. Rev. 4) of the United Nations.

8. 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 SNA 1993, Series F, Number 2 Rev. 4.

9. Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR)

9.1 Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) expresses the magnitude of production in relation to domestic utilization. It is the extent to which a country's supply of commodities is derived from its own domestic production.

9.2 SSR of less than 100 per cent indicates inadequacy of production to cope with the demand of the domestic requirements, whilst ratio of greater than 100 per cent indicates that domestic production is more than enough to support the domestic requirements.

10. Rounding

The sum of components may not add up to the totals in the tables presented in this publication due to rounding.

11. Calculating average annual growth

The average annual growth (r) in the value of a variable over the period of a year based on:

$$Y_t = Y_o (1 + r)^t$$

Solving for r ,

$$r = e^{\frac{1}{t} \left[\frac{Y_t}{Y_o} \right]} - 1 \times 100$$

Where,

Y_t = Value at current year

Y_o = Value at previous year

t = Number of years, $Y_t - Y_o$

r = Average annual growth

12. Symbols and notations

The following symbols and notations have been used throughout the publications:

<i>n.e.c</i>	<i>not elsewhere classified</i>
<i>Kg</i>	<i>kilogramme</i>
<i>RM</i>	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>estimate</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>preliminary</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>revised</i>
<i>n.a.</i>	<i>not available</i>
<i>0.0</i>	<i>less than 0.05</i>
<i>-</i>	<i>nil</i>
<i>W.P.</i>	<i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i>

SUMBER DATA
DATA SOURCE

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Perkara/Subject	Agensi/Agency
<p>Akaun Negara <i>National Accounts</i></p> <p>Guna tenaga <i>Employment</i></p> <p>Penduduk <i>Population</i></p> <p>Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian <i>Index of Industrial Production</i></p> <p>Indeks Harga Pengguna <i>Consumer Price Index</i></p> <p>Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah <i>Household consumption expenditure</i></p> <p>Kadar sara diri <i>Self-sufficiency ratio</i></p>	<p>Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) <i>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</i></p>
<p>Pengeluaran tanaman dan keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih <i>Production and planted area for selected crops</i></p>	<p>DOSM</p> <p>Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani (MOA) <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries</i></p> <p>Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia <i>Malaysian Palm Oil Board</i></p>
<p>Pengeluaran produk ternakan <i>Production of livestock products</i></p> <p>Sembelihan ternakan yang direkod <i>Recorded slaughter of livestock</i></p> <p>Bilangan ternakan <i>Number of livestock</i></p>	<p>Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar <i>Department of Veterinary Services</i></p>

Perkara/Subject	Agensi/Agency
Pendaratan ikan laut <i>Landings of marine fish</i> Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar dan air payau/masin, <i>Aquaculture production of freshwater and brackishwater/marine</i> Pengeluaran dan nilai ikan hiasan <i>Production and value of ornamental fish</i>	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia <i>Department of Fisheries, Malaysia</i>
Harga purata ikan marin terpilih <i>Average price of selected marine fish</i>	Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia <i>Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia</i>
Perdagangan luar negeri sektor pertanian <i>External trade for agriculture sector</i>	MOA
Bilangan pekerja asing <i>Number of foreign workers</i>	Kementerian Dalam Negeri <i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>
Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman dan ternakan terpilih, Dunia dan Asia <i>Top production on selected crop and livestock commodities, World and Asia</i>	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Statistical Database</i>
Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi tangkapan ikan dan akuakultur, Dunia dan Asia <i>Top production of fish capture and aquaculture, World and Asia</i>	<i>FAO Yearbook-Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics</i>

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