



# **ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN**

## **2016-2020**

### **ANCHORING GROWTH ON PEOPLE**

Economic Planning Unit,  
Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia

# Outline

- ① **Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020**
- ② 11 MP macroeconomic targets
- ③ 11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers



THE THEME OF THE ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN (11MP) IS

# Anchoring growth on people

1

People are the bedrock of the nation

2

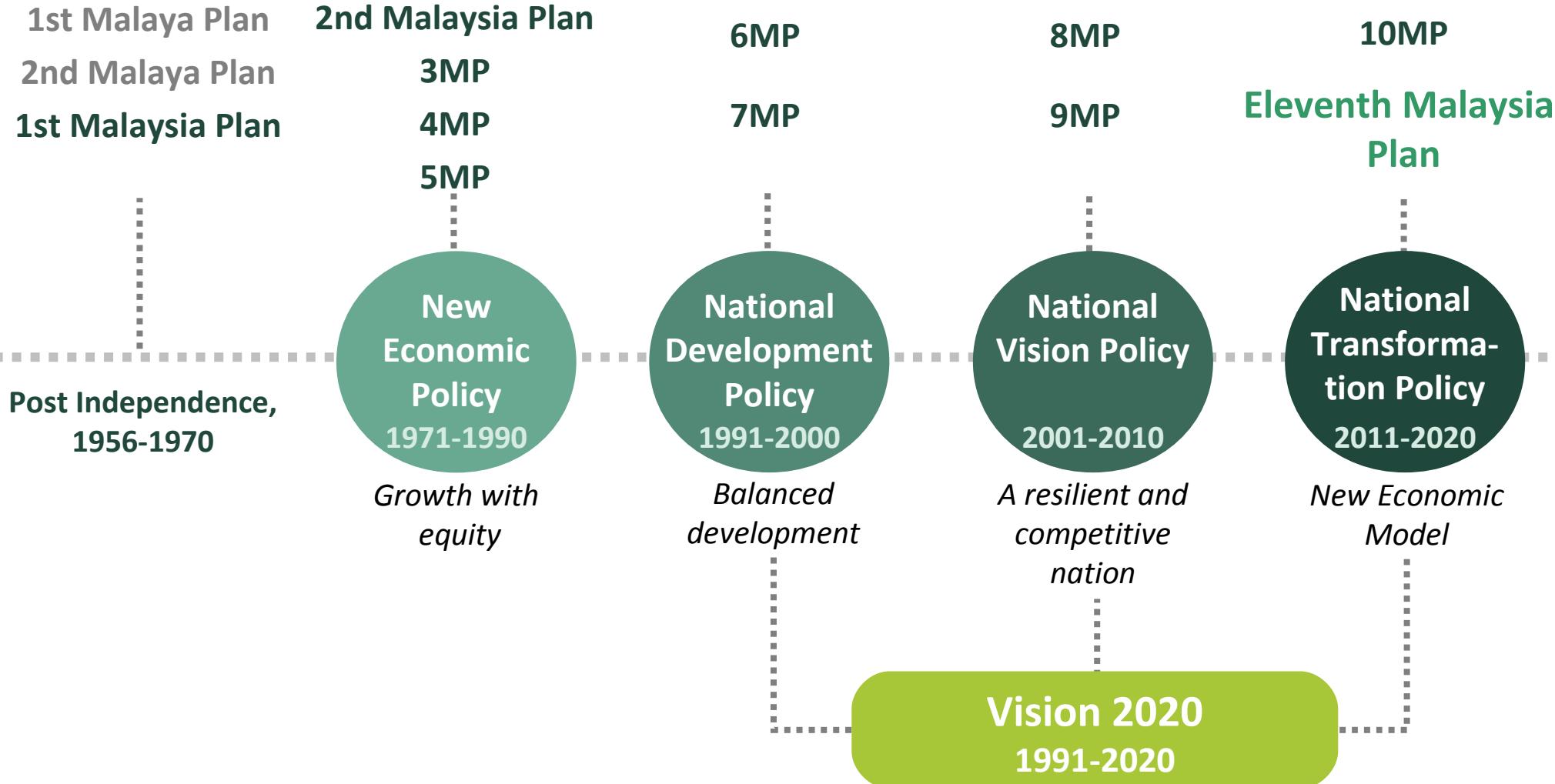
Preparing people for the future

3

Everyone enjoys growth and development



# 11MP is part of a systematic planning of national development ...



# Outline

- 1 Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020
- 2 11 MP macroeconomic targets
- 3 11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers





## Targets, main strategies and selected macro economic outcomes

# Strengthening macro economic resilience for growth

### Strategies

**Unlocking productivity potential** to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth

**Promoting investment** to spearhead economic growth

**Increasing exports** to improve trade balance

**Enhancing fiscal flexibility** to ensure sustainable fiscal position

### Initiatives

National	Industry	Enterprise
Malaysia Productivity Blueprint	Productivity Champions based on industry	Enterprise-level productivity assessments and targets
Public sector productivity		

### Outcomes

**9.4%**

Average growth of real **private investment**

**RM 291 billion**

Average **private investment** in current prices

**4.6%**

Average growth of gross **export**

**RM 57.3 billion**

**Trade balance** by 2020

**below 45%**

Ratio of **Federal Government total debt** to GDP by 2020



**Fiscal position to be balanced** by 2020

### Multidimensional goals, 2016-2020

GDP growth at **5-6%** per annum



Labour productivity increases from RM77,100 (2015) to **RM92,300** (2020)



GNI per capita at **RM54,100** by 2020



Average monthly household income increases from RM6,141 (2014) to

**RM10,540** (2020)



Compensation of employees to GDP increase from 34.9% (2015) to

**40%** (2020)



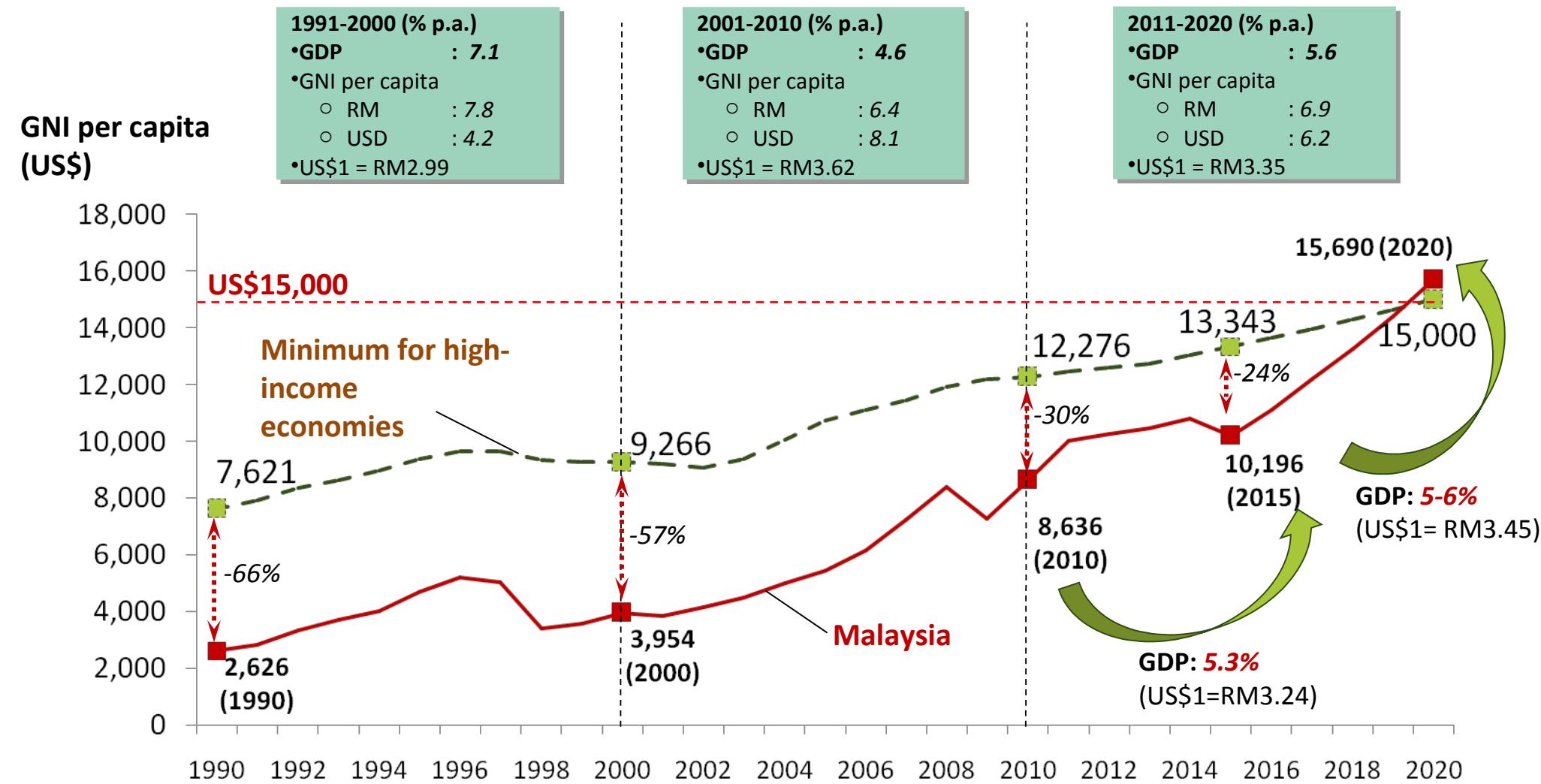
Malaysia Wellbeing Index (MWI) to increase by

**1.7%** per annum





## Income gaps have narrowed since 1990, but higher growth is needed for 11MP...

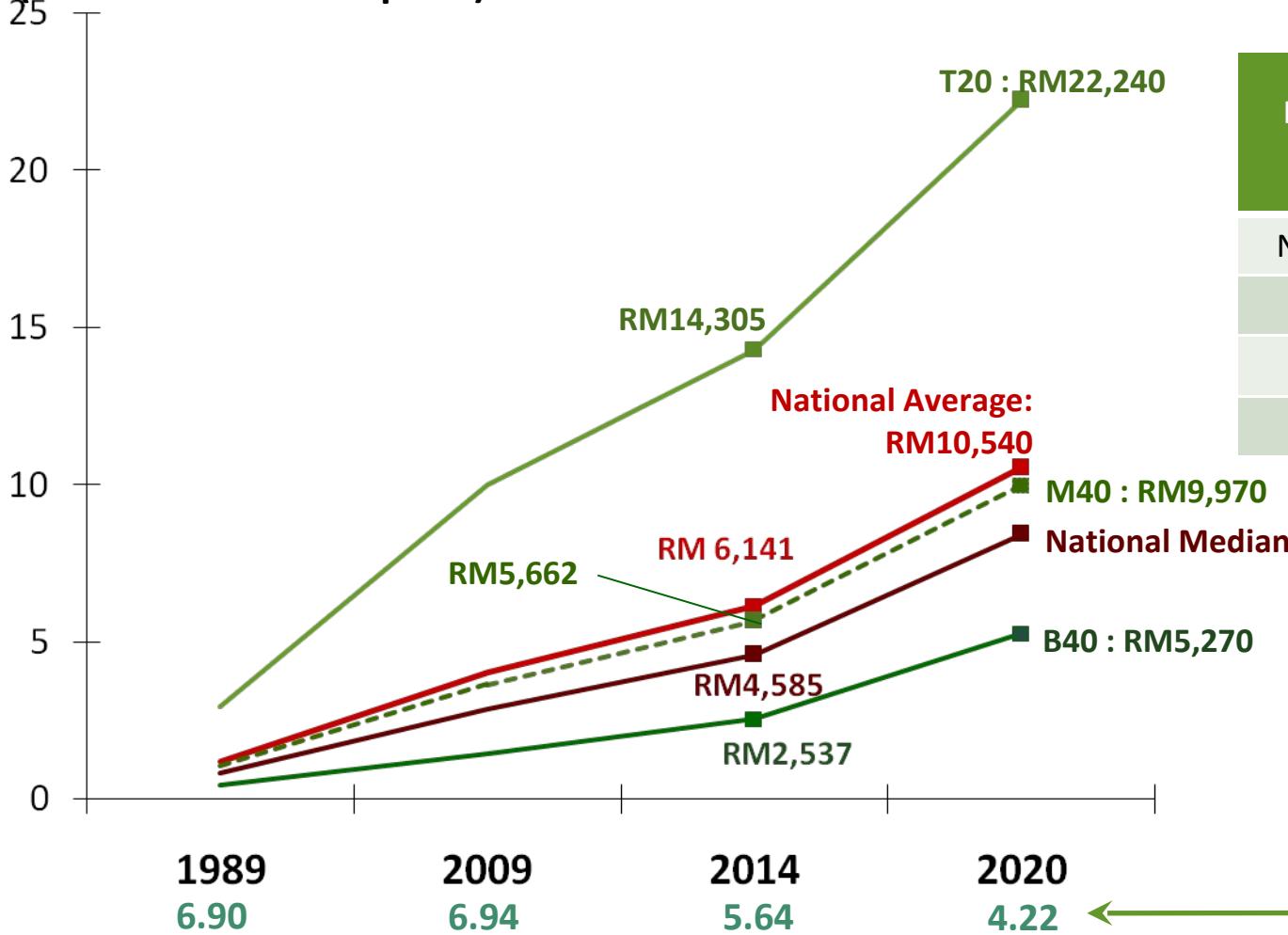


Note: Based on GDP (2010 = base year)



## Households in all income groups are expected to enjoy higher income, especially B40 households ...

Average monthly household income  
(RM'000 in current price)



Income Group	% p.a.	
	2011-2015	2016-2020
National	8.9	9.8
T20	7.2	8.2
M40	9.5	10.1
B40	12.7	13.2

Ratio of T20 over  
B40 income



## Growth will be driven by domestic demand with increased contribution from the external sector...

	10MP, 2011-2015		11MP, 2016-2020	
	Achievement		Target	
	% p.a.	% to 2015 GDP	% p.a.	% to 2020 GDP
Real GDP	5.3	100.0	5.0-6.0	100.0
Consumption	6.8	65.1	5.9	65.3
Private	7.1	52.4	6.4	53.9
Public	5.5	12.7	3.7	11.5
Investment	9.1	26.8	7.2	28.6
Private	12.6	17.3	9.4	20.4
Public	4.0	9.5	2.7	8.2
Net Exports	-7.4	8.4	0.4	6.4
Exports	2.1	74.4	2.1	62.0
Imports	3.8	66.0	2.3	55.6

Note: Based on GDP (2010 = 100)

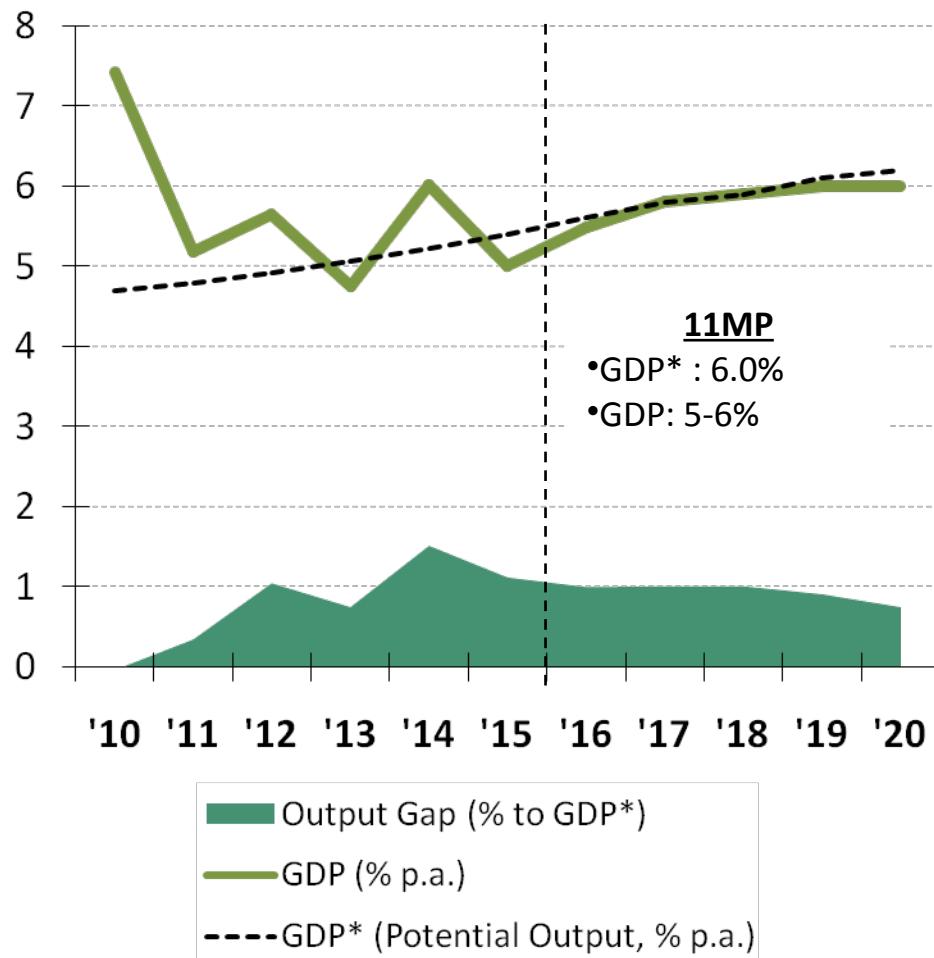
### 11MP

- Focus on high quality **private investment** in manufacturing and services sector to create high income job
- Public and private investments** will be driven by infrastructure projects such as high-speed railway, LRT3 and Pan Borneo Highway
- Private consumption** will increase in line with the country's prosperity
- Public consumption** is expected to moderate due to prudent spending
- Positive contribution from **net exports**

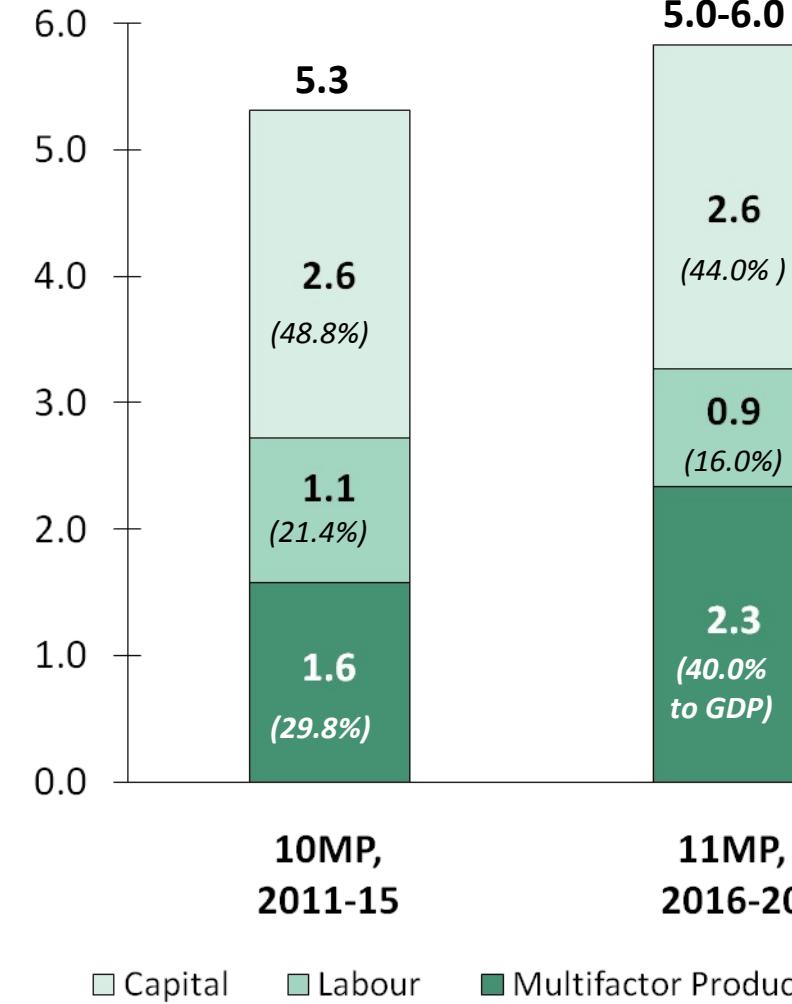


## 11MP : GDP is projected to grow 5-6% and is expected to be driven by productivity ...

GDP growth (% p.a.) / % to GDP\*



GDP growth (% p.a.)

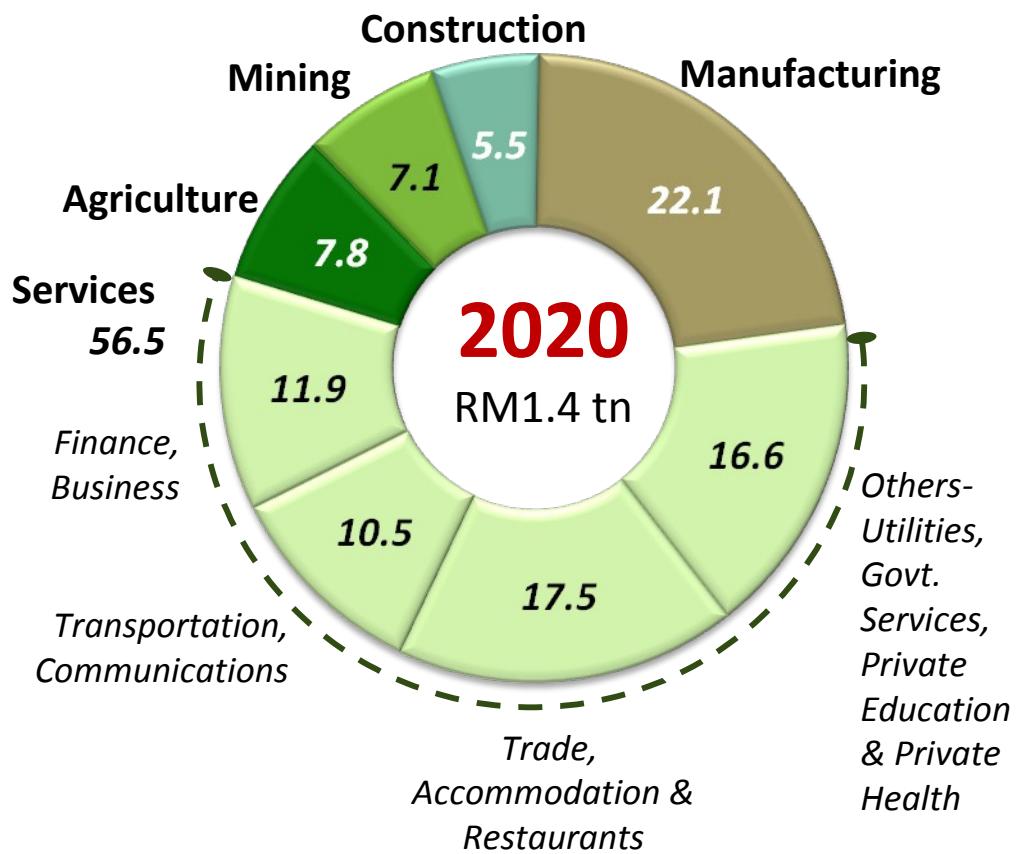


Note: Based on GDP (2010 = 100)



## Manufacturing and services sectors will spearhead the growth ...

Sector/ % p.a.	10MP, 2011-2015	11MP, 2016-2020
	Achievement	Target
Agriculture	2.4	3.5
Mining	0.9	1.3
Construction	11.1	10.3
Manufacturing	4.8	5.1
Services	6.3	6.9
<b>GDP</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0-6.0</b>



# Outline

- 1 Introduction of 11MP, 2016-2020
- 2 11 MP macroeconomic targets
- 3 **11 MP strategic thrusts and game changers**



# 11MP new dimensions ...

- Co-developed over 18 months of **stakeholder engagement** with all segments of society
- It is the final leg in the journey towards achieving Vision 2020, and lays the foundation for further growth

1

## Action driven

Focus more on the effectiveness of implementation

2

## People-centric

Focus more on people economy – increase access to education, healthcare, housing and reducing income disparity

3

## Game changers

To spur growth and ensure inclusivity

4

## Taking the long-term view

Goes beyond 2020



The 11MP has 6 strategic thrusts to address the needs of the *rakyat* and 6 game changers to accelerate Malaysia's development ...

Thrusts

1



2



3



4



5



6

Enhancing **inclusiveness** towards an equitable society

Improving **wellbeing** for all

Accelerating **human capital development** for an advanced nation

Pursuing **green growth** for sustainability and resilience

Strengthening **infrastructure** to support economic expansion

Re-engineering **economic growth** for greater prosperity

Game  
changers

Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society



Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)



Embarking on green growth



Enhancing productivity



Innovation to wealth



Competitive cities

# **STRATEGIC THRUST 1**

## **Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society**





## Strategic Thrust 1

# Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society

## Main strategies and selected outcomes

Average score in the Family Wellbeing Index

**8  
out of  
10**

Empowering communities for a productive and prosperous society



Uplifting B40 households towards a middle class society



**RM  
5,270**  
Mean monthly household income in 2020 from RM2,537 in 2014

Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance

**RM 236  
billion**

Realised investment

**3,000  
km**

Paved roads will be constructed

Transforming rural areas to uplift wellbeing of rural communities



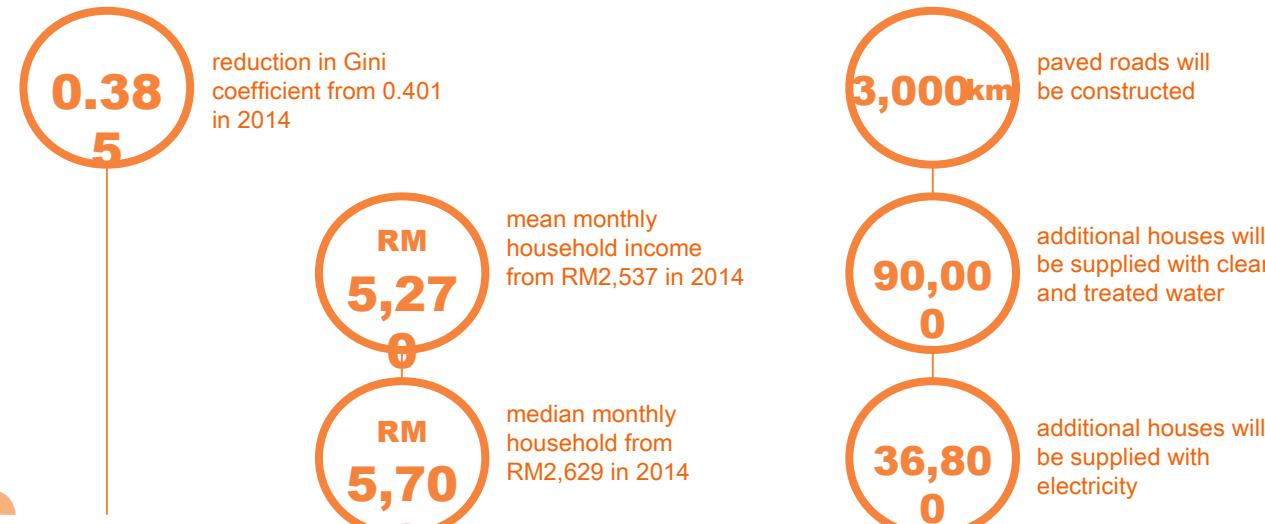
Bumiputera participation in skilled occupation category

**At least  
60%**

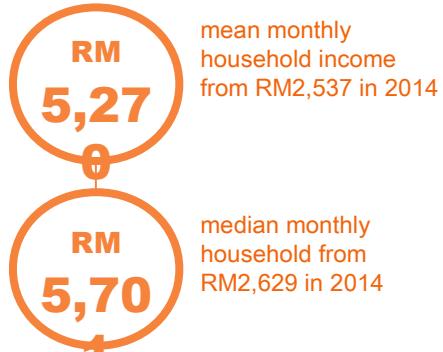
Enhancing opportunities for the Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) to increase wealth ownership



# SELECTED OUTCOMES



**Improving overall income inequality**



**Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society**



**Transforming rural areas to uplift the wellbeing of rural communities**

**Empowering communities for a productive and prosperous society**



average score in the Family Wellbeing Index



from 53.6% in 2014

**Accelerating regional growth for better geographic balance**



RM 236 billion



470,000

**Enhancing Bumiputera Economic Community (BEC) opportunities to increase wealth ownership**



AT LEAST  
60%

participation of Bumiputera in skilled occupation category



AT LEAST  
90%

Bumiputera households own a residential unit



AT LEAST  
30%

Bumiputera corporate equity ownership with effective control



# Game Changer: Uplifting B40 households towards a middle-class society

## Raising the income and wealth of B40 households

Reducing school dropouts

**K9**

K9 concept is a primary school with secondary level from Form 1 to 3 that will be expanded particularly in the rural and remote areas

Enhancing accessibility to higher education and skills training

**20%**

Increasing the percentage of B40 households with tertiary educational attainment by 2020 from 9% in 2014

## Enhancing integrated entrepreneurship support

**SME Corp**

SME Corp will coordinate the development of the SMEs owned by B40 households

## Incentivising investment in majority B40 households areas

**MNC**

The private sectors will be incentivised to locate their business operations in areas with majority B40 households

## Addressing the increasing cost of living

Increasing the provision of affordable housing

**47,000**

*Program Bantuan Rumah* which will be implemented during 11MP

**50,000**

*Program Perumahan Rakyat* which will be implemented during 11MP

## Increasing access to healthcare services

**Community CLINICS**

**Mobile CLINICS**

**Flying DOCTORS**

Increase access to basic healthcare services

## **STRATEGIC THRUST 2**

**Improving wellbeing  
for all**





## Strategic Thrust 2

# Improving wellbeing for all

### Main strategies and selected outcomes



Achieving universal access to quality healthcare

**2.3**

Hospital beds per 1,000 population



Doctor to population ratio



Providing adequate and quality affordable housing to poor, low- and middle-income households

**47,000**

Houses to be constructed/repaired for the poor



Creating safer living environment for communities to thrive

**60%**

Percent of population feeling safe



Improving road safety and emergency services to reduce fatalities

**8 minutes**

Optimised emergency response time



Enculturating the spirit of 1Malaysia to foster social cohesion and national unity

**6,800**

Number of schools with *Kelab Rukun Negara*

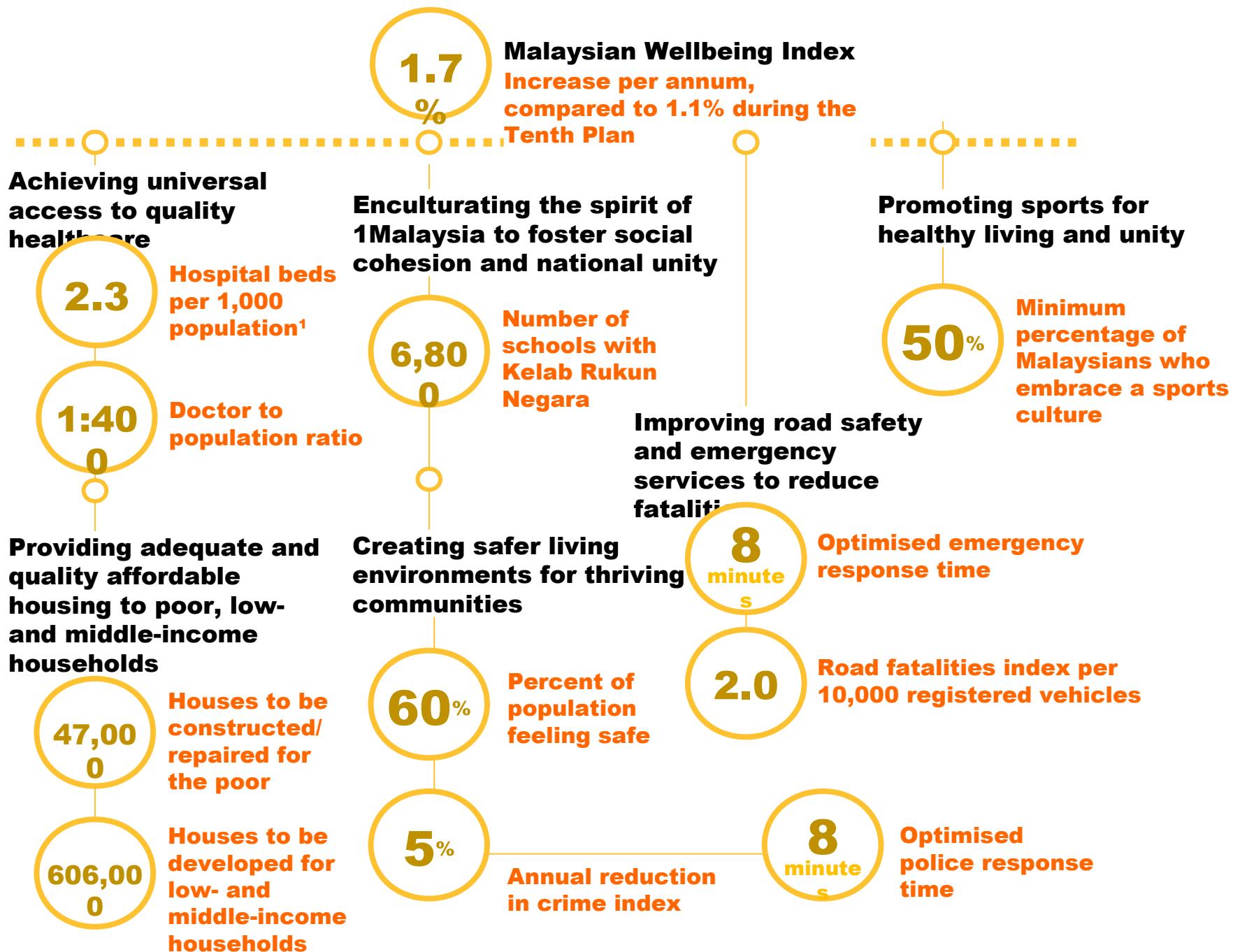


Promoting sports for healthy living and unity

**50%**

Minimum percentage of Malaysians who embrace a sports culture

# SELECTED



<sup>1</sup> Includes public and private hospitals, maternity and nursing homes, hospices and ambulatory care centres.

# **STRATEGIC THRUST 3**

## **Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation**





### Strategic Thrust 3

# Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation

## Main strategies and selected outcomes



**Improving labour market efficiency to accelerate economic growth**

**3.7%**

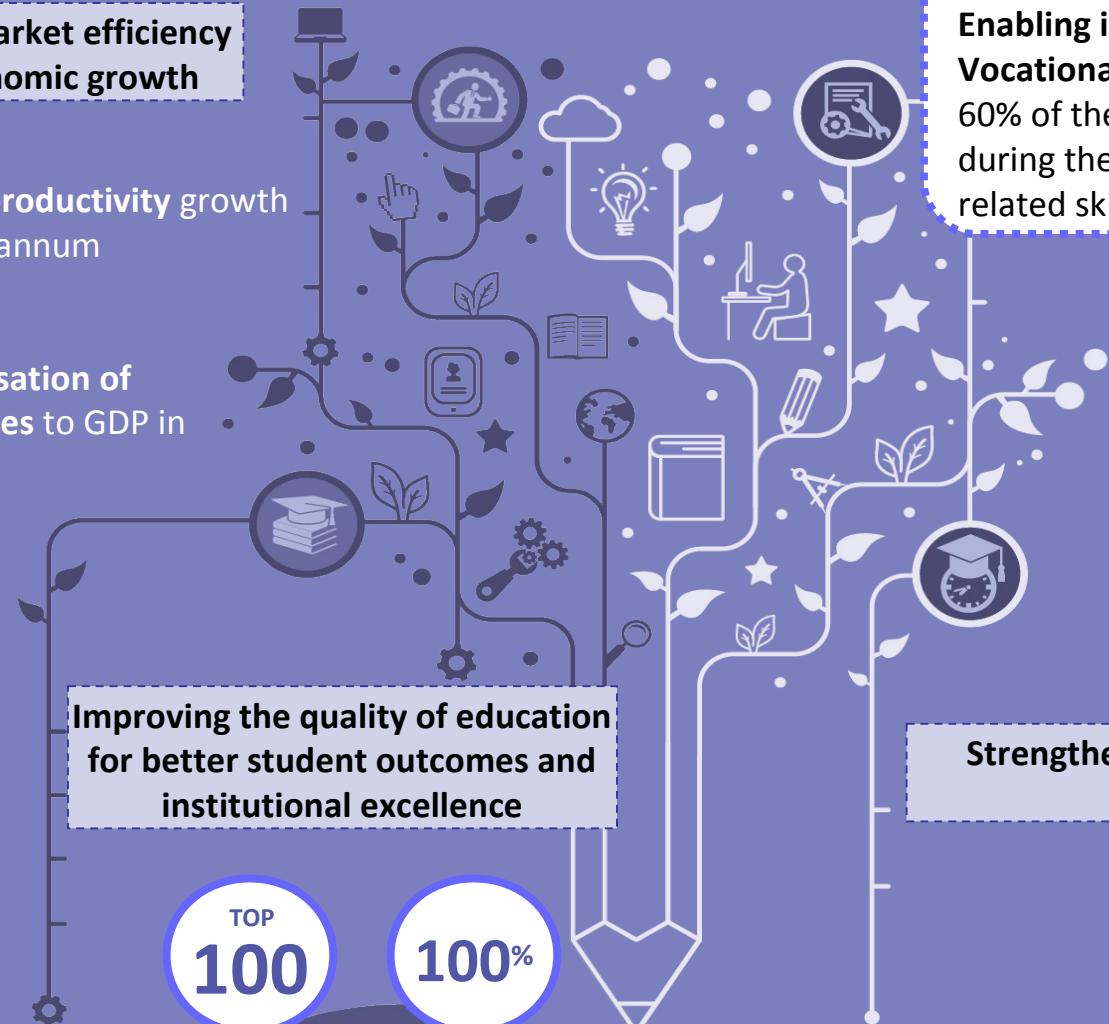
Labour productivity growth rate per annum

**40%**

Compensation of employees to GDP in 2020

**RM 2,500**

Monthly median wage in 2020



### Game Changer

#### Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

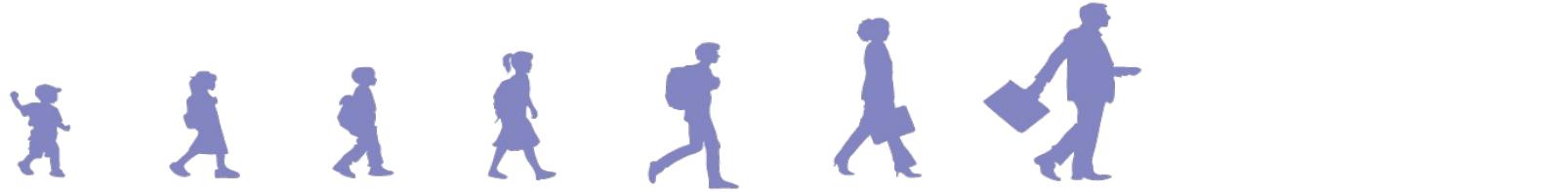
60% of the 1.5 million jobs that will be created during the Eleventh Plan will require TVET-related skills

**Transforming TVET to meet industry demand**

**225,000**

Intake of SPM leavers to TVET programmes

# SELECTED OUTCOMES



## Improving labour market efficiency to accelerate economic growth

**3.7**  
%

Per annum labour productivity target in the Eleventh Plan, compared with 2.6% in the Tenth Plan

**40**  
%

Compensation of employees to GDP in 2020; an increase from 33.6% in 2013

## Transforming TVET to meet industry demand

**225,000**  
0

Intake of SPM leavers to TVET programmes; an increase from 164,000 in 2013

**RM  
2,50**  
0

Monthly median wage in 2020; an increase from RM1,575 in 2014

## Strengthening lifelong learning for skills enhancement

**58**  
%

Increase in number of employees that will benefit from expansion of the HRDF Act; from 1.77 million employees in 2014 to 2.8 million in 2020

## Improving the quality of education for better student outcomes and institutional excellence



Malaysia aims to be at least on par with the international average in PISA and TIMSS assessments

**TOP  
10**  
0

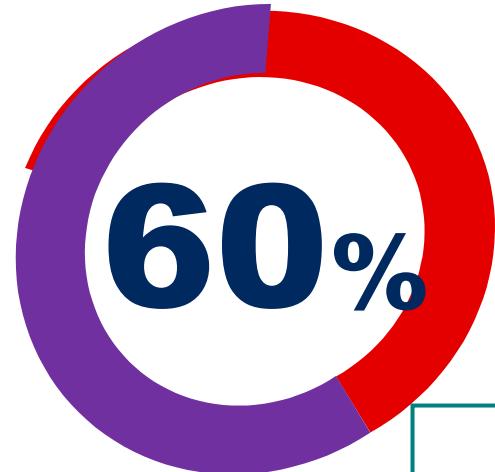
2 universities in the top 100 of the QS World University Rankings

**100**  
%

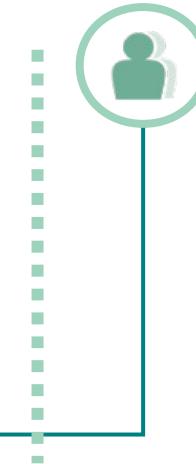
Student enrolment from preschool to upper secondary

Game changer

# Enabling industry-led Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)



60% of the  
**1.5 million jobs** that will be created during the Eleventh Plan will require TVET-related skills



We will enable industry to play a greater role across the value chain, from student recruitment through to curriculum design, delivery and job placement, to ensure that the supply of graduates truly meets industry demand.



# **STRATEGIC THRUST 4**

## **Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience**

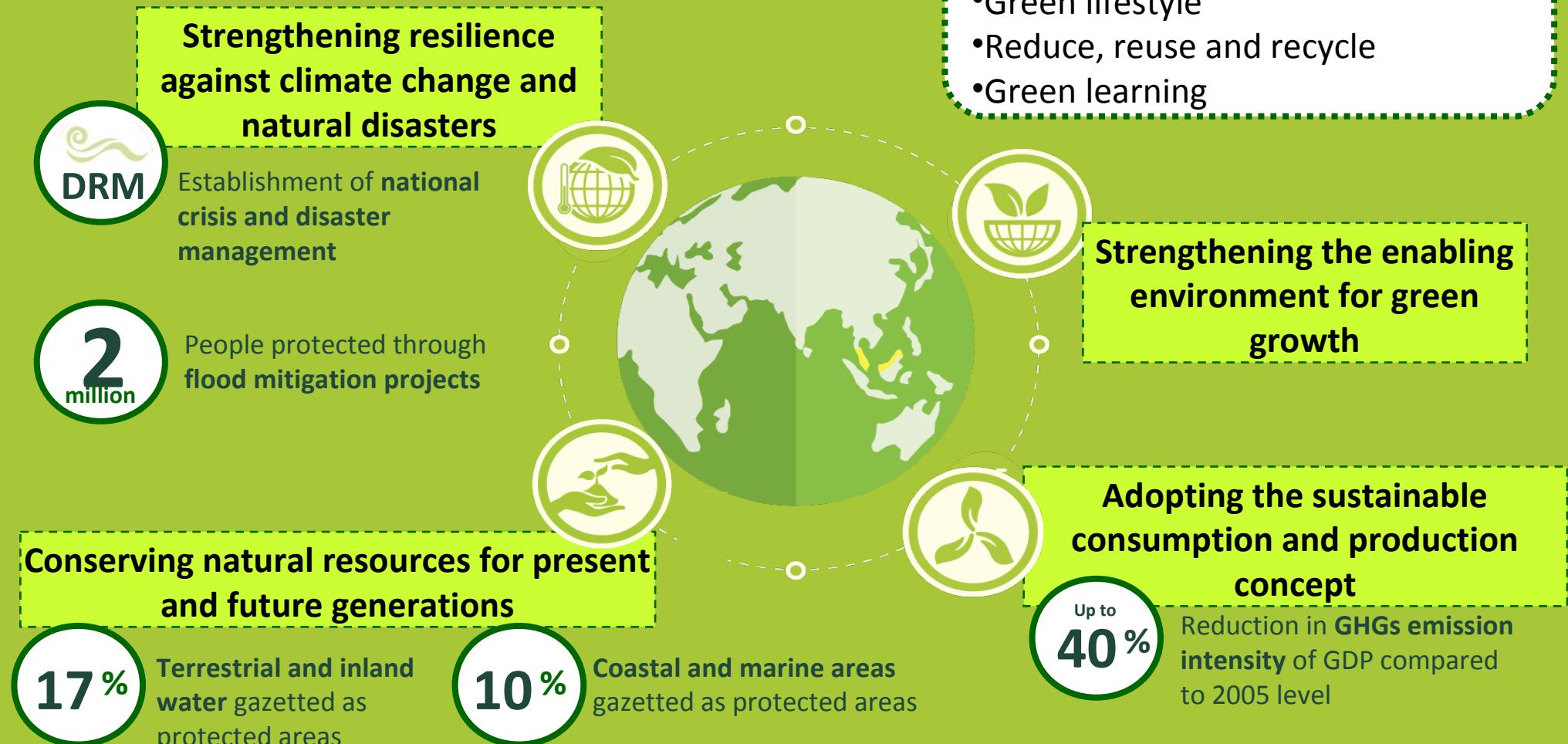




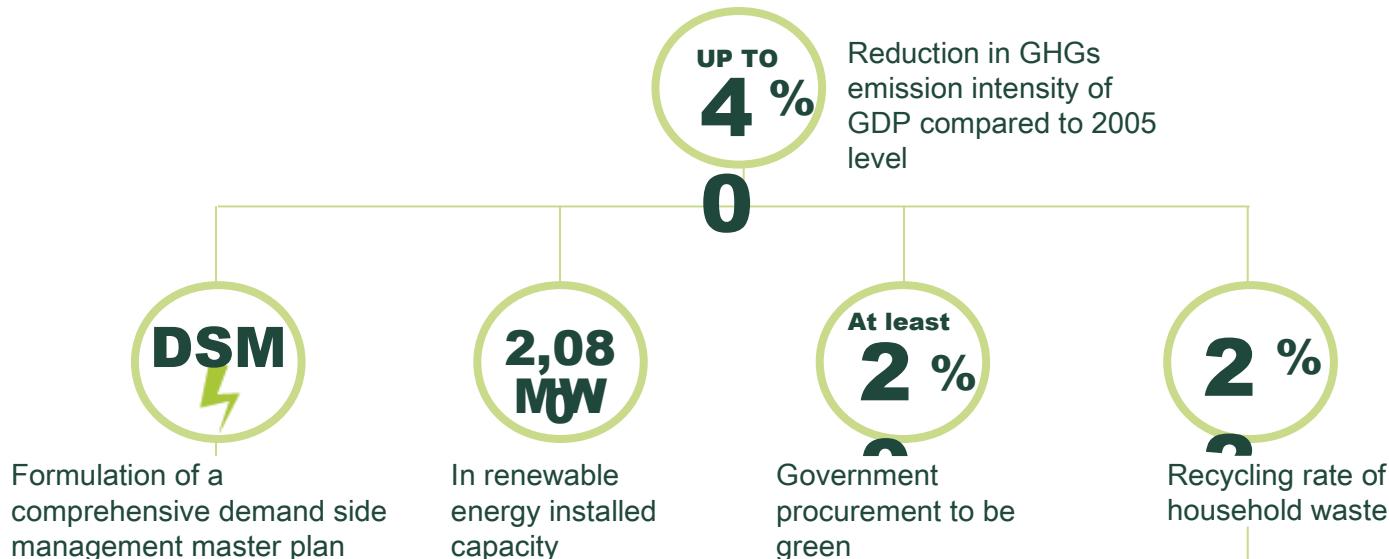
## Strategic Thrust 4

# Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience

## Main strategies and selected outcomes



# SELECTED OUTCOMES



## Strengthening resilience against climate change and natural disasters



**DRM**

National crisis and disaster management centre to enhance capacity for disaster preparedness and response



**2 million**

People protected through flood mitigation projects

## Conserving natural resources for present and future generations



**1 %**

Terrestrial and inland water areas gazette as protected areas



**1 %**

Coastal and marine areas gazette as protected areas

# Embarking on green growth



## Living and moving

We will encourage lifestyles to be more energy efficient. Households and industries will be encouraged to use less energy during peak hours through demand side management practices such as energy labelling. Residents will have more and better public transport options, as we move towards energy efficient vehicles. The proportion of renewables in the energy mix will be increased.



## Reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R)

We will look at waste as a valuable resource. Households will be encouraged to separate their waste to reach a 22% household recycling rate by 2020, while private sector will be encouraged to reuse waste as inputs for energy conversion or other products.



## Learning to be green

We will instil a shared responsibility to protect the environment through education. In schools, sustainable consumption and production practices will be embedded in the curriculum to instil the right behavior and mindset.



# **STRATEGIC THRUST 5**

## **Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion**





## Strategic Thrust 5

# Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion

## Main strategies and selected outcomes



### Building an integrated need-based transport system

**40 %**

Public transport capital share in GKL/KV



Malaysian Aviation Commission as newly established regulator

### Continuing the transition to a new water services industry framework

**99 %**

Population served by clean and treated water



Annual growth of transport and storage subsector



**8.5 %**

### Unleashing growth of logistics and enhancing trade facilitation

**TOP  
10**

Top 10 in the World Bank Logistics Performance Index

**80 %**

Sewerage connected services coverage, especially in main cities



### Improving coverage, quality and affordability of digital infrastructure

**95 %**

Populated areas covered by broadband infrastructure



### Encouraging sustainable energy use to support growth

EURO 4M, EURO 5 standards & B15 (15% bio-diesel blending) implemented

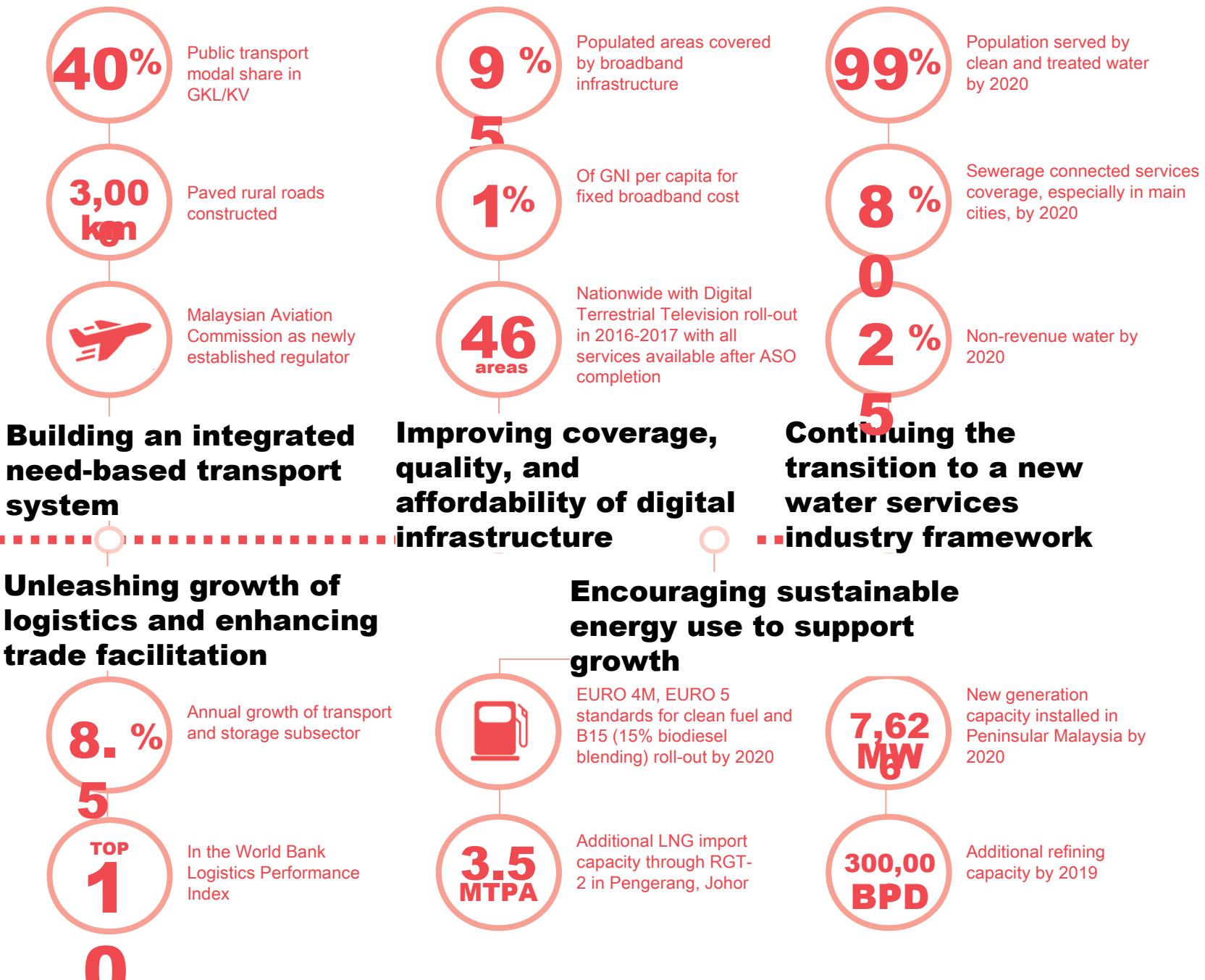
**7,626 MW**

New generation capacity installed in Peninsular Malaysia

**1 %**

Of GNI per capita for fixed broadband cost

# SELECTED OUTCOMES



# **STRATEGIC THRUST 6**

## **Re-engineering growth for greater prosperity**



## Strategic Thrust 6

# Re-engineering economic growth for greater prosperity

## Main strategies and selected outcomes



### Transforming services

Growth of  
**6.9%**  
per annum

Contribution of RM3,488 billion (56.5% to GDP) with 9.6 million jobs



### Energising manufacturing

Growth of  
**5.1%**  
per annum

Contribution of RM1,417 billion (22.5% to GDP) with 2.8 million jobs



### Modernising agriculture

Growth of  
**3.5%**  
per annum

Contribution of RM519 billion (8.2% to GDP) with 1.6 million jobs



Investing in competitive cities and regional economic corridors development

**4**

Economic development plan specifically for 4 cities identified



### Transforming construction

Growth of  
**10.3 %**  
per annum

Contribution of RM327 billion (5.2% to GDP) with 1.2 million jobs



### Game Changers

- Enhancing the potential of productivity
- Translating innovation to wealth
- Investing in competitive cities



### Growing dynamic SMEs

Growth of  
**9.3%**  
per annum

**RM 2,421**  
billion

Contribution of RM2,421 billion or 38.4% to GDP with 9.5 million jobs across all sectors



### Translating innovation to wealth

GERD  
**2%**  
of GDP

Gross expenditure on R&D of GDP

**70%**

70% of total R&D expenditure by Business Enterprises

# SELECTED OUTCOMES

Contribution of RM3,488 billion or 56.55% to GDP with 9.6 million jobs



## Transforming services

Contribution of RM519 billion or 8.2% to GDP with 1.6 million jobs



## Modernising agriculture

Contribution of RM2,421 billion or 38.4% to GDP with 9.5 million jobs across all sectors



## Growing dynamic SMEs

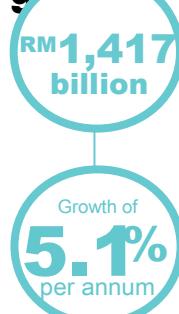
Gross expenditure on R&D of GDP



## Translating innovation to wealth

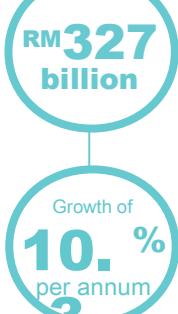
70% of total R&D expenditure by Business Enterprises

## Energising manufacturing



Contribution of RM1,417 billion or 22.5% to GDP with 2.8 million jobs

## Transforming construction



Contribution of RM327 billion or 5.5% to GDP with 1.2 million jobs

Cities with City Competitiveness Masterplans developed



Realised investment with 470,000 job opportunities created across five regional economic corridors

# Game Changer: Unlocking the potential of productivity



**Why?** Is productivity important for Malaysia

*Greater emphasis on increasing productivity to achieve a more sustainable, inclusive, and high rate of economic growth*

**What?** will success look like

 **labour productivity is targeted to rise by 3.7% per annum to RM92,300 in 2020 from RM77,100 in 2015**

 **sectoral growth will accelerate due to improvements in productivity**

**How?** will this be achieved

*Malaysia's approach to productivity will shift from primarily Government-driven initiatives at the national level to targeted actions across the public sector, industry players, and individual enterprises.*

## Strategies

Formulating a five-year Malaysia Productivity Blueprint

Strengthening governance and institutional mechanism for implementation

Introducing productivity enhancement as a KPI for all development initiatives

Accelerating regulatory reforms

Strengthening human capital

Enhancing productivity in the public sector

Consolidating and rationalising government incentives

Promoting innovation

Establishing a dedicated portal

Appointing productivity champions

Customising industry-level productivity programmes

Promoting productivity performance targets

Introducing firm-level intervention programmes

Promoting and upscaling productivity health-check

Undertaking a biennial enterprise-level productivity surveys

Fostering a productivity-based culture

# Game Changer: Translating innovation to wealth



**Why?** is innovation important for Malaysia

*As Malaysia continues to move towards a high-value, knowledge-based economy with a strong focus on the services and manufacturing sectors, innovation will be crucial to raise the overall efficiency and thus productivity of each sector*

**What?** will success look like



*In the enhanced innovation ecosystem, there will be greater collaboration and integration across industry, academia, and communities*



*Research will be closely aligned with industry demand, and the private sector will be active partners in the research, development, commercialisation, and innovation (R&D&C&I) process by contributing funds, expertise, and other resources*

**How?** will this be achieved

*Innovation will be targeted at both the enterprise and societal levels, instead of previous efforts which focused primarily on national-level initiatives*

## Strategies

Strengthening the governance mechanism

Enhancing demand-driven research

Strengthening industry-academia collaboration through intermediaries

Promoting private financing of research, development, commercialisation and innovation

Strengthening collaboration through whole-society approach

Developing a social financing model

Promoting higher order thinking skills to develop a dynamic society



# Game Changer: Investing in competitive cities

**Why?** Important to Malaysia

*Cities played an important role in a nation's growth by providing investment and trade opportunities, as well as improving connectivity with rural or suburban areas*

**What?** will success look like



*Four major cities in Malaysia will have undergone a step-change in their economic growth, importance as talent hubs, and liveability*



*City residents will be able to afford urban housing, have adequate public transportation systems, enjoy green and open spaces, and have access to economic opportunities that will enable them to provide their children with a better future*

**How?** will this be achieved

*City Competitiveness Master Plans will be developed for four major cities Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu as a start, based on key principles that increase liveability and stimulate economic growth ...*

## Strategies

**Developing city competitiveness master plans**

Enhancing economic density

Expanding Transit-oriented Development (TOD)

Strengthening knowledge-based clusters

Enhancing liveability

Adopting green-based development and practices

Ensuring inclusivity

**Strengthening corridors to fuel regional development**

Strategic review of the corridor development master plans

Increased investment

Improved infrastructure

Improved talent and skill development

1

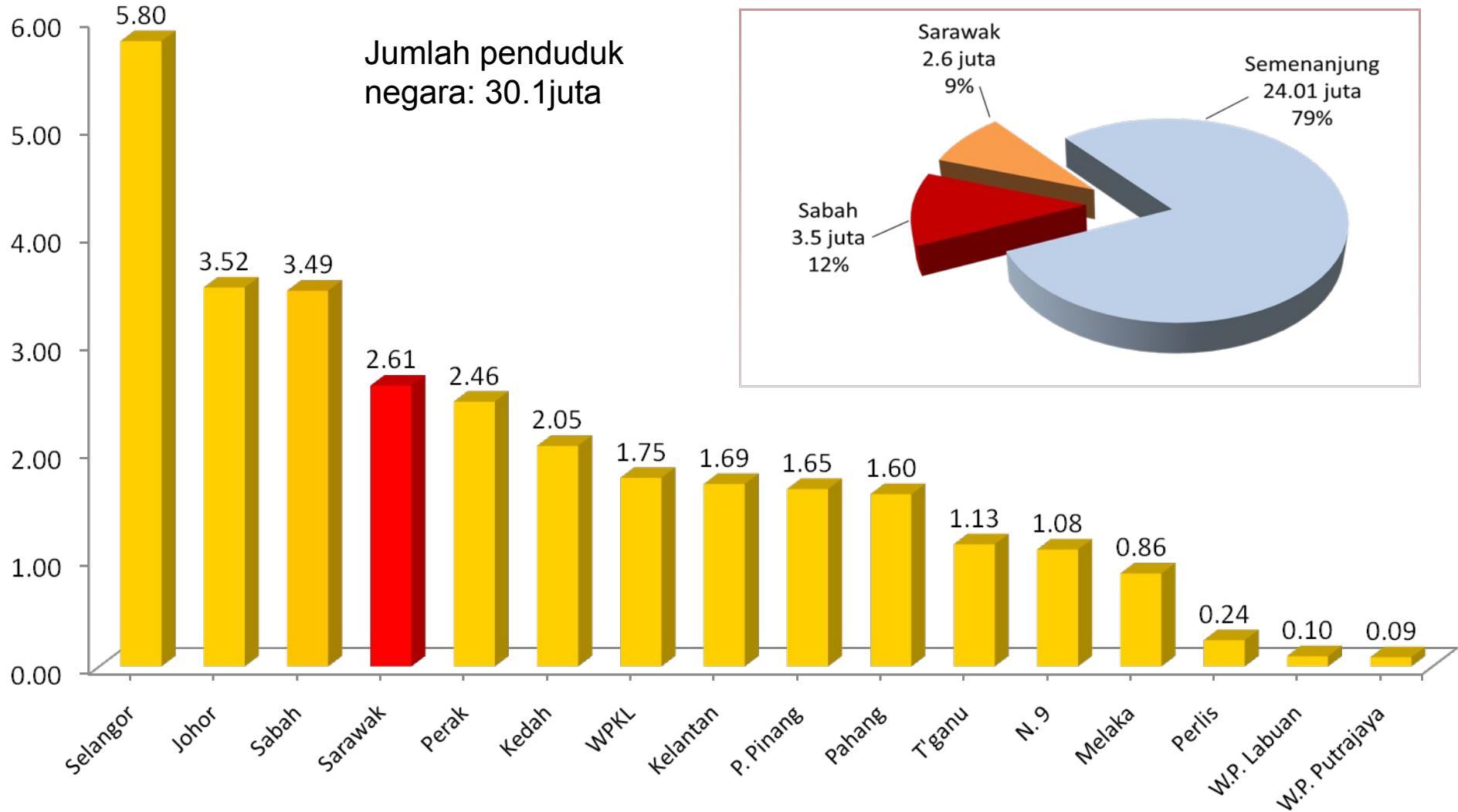
# Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas

- Sosio Economic profile
- Bottom 40 profile

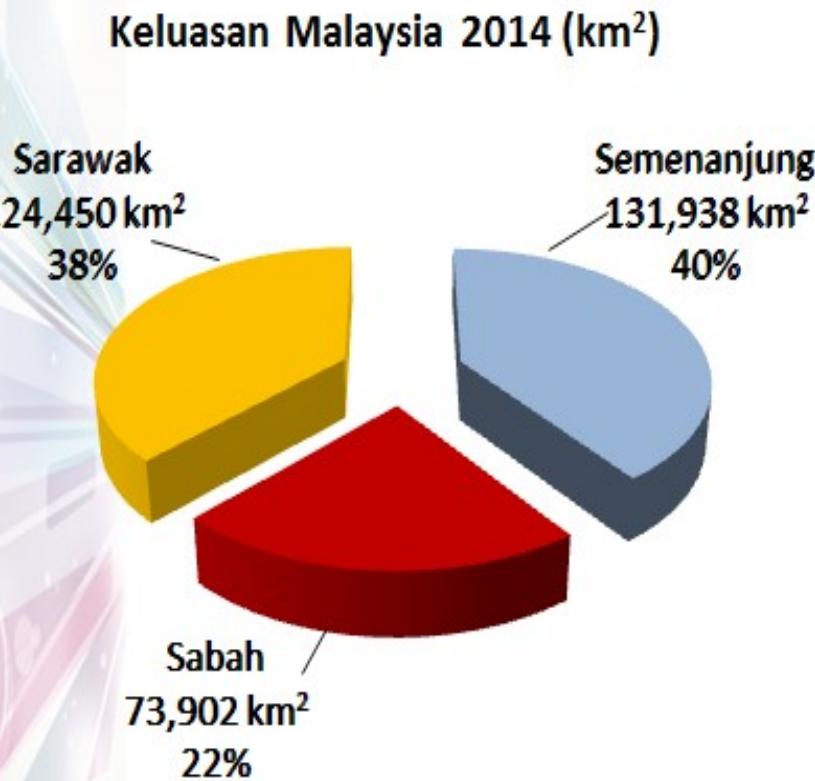


# Bilangan Penduduk Malaysia, 2014

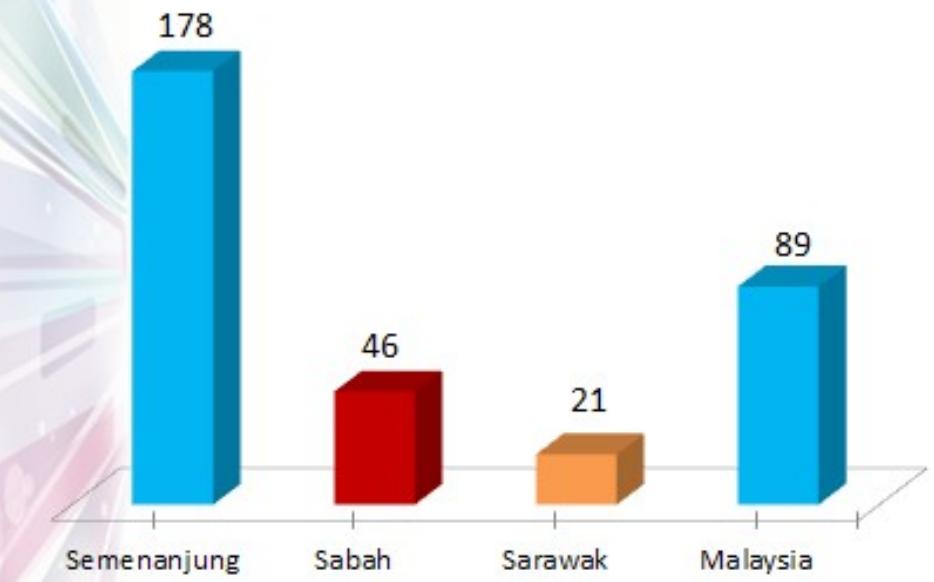
Bilangan (Juta)



# Keluasan & Kepadatan Penduduk Malaysia 2014



**Kepadatan Penduduk 2014  
(Bilangan penduduk per km persegi)**

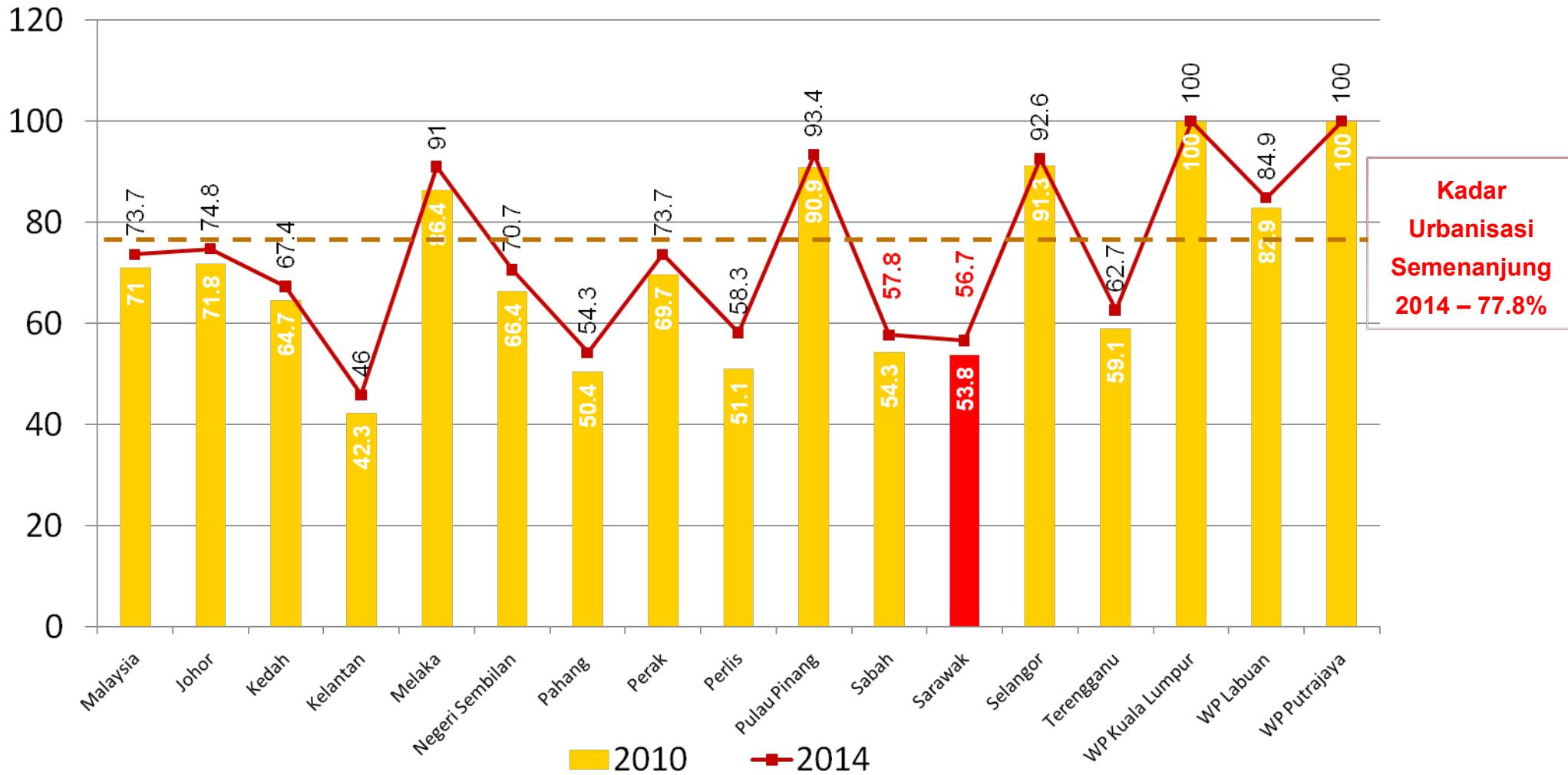


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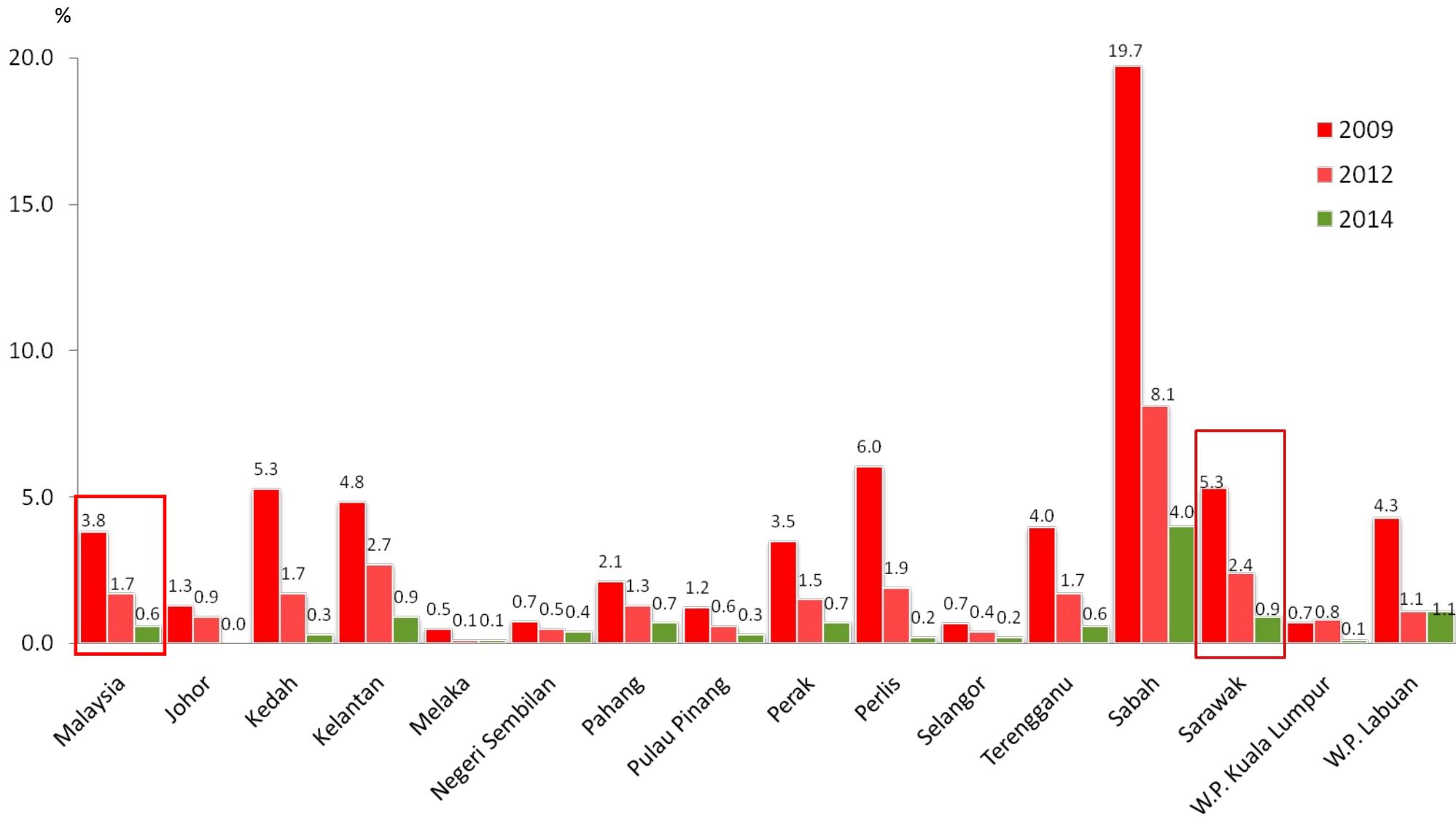
Jabatan Ukur dan Pemetaan Malaysia

Bahagian Perangkaan Penduduk dan Demografi, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

# Kadar Urbanisasi Sarawak, 2010 & 2014



# Kadar kemiskinan semakin berkurangan...



# Pendapatan purata isi rumah semakin meningkat...

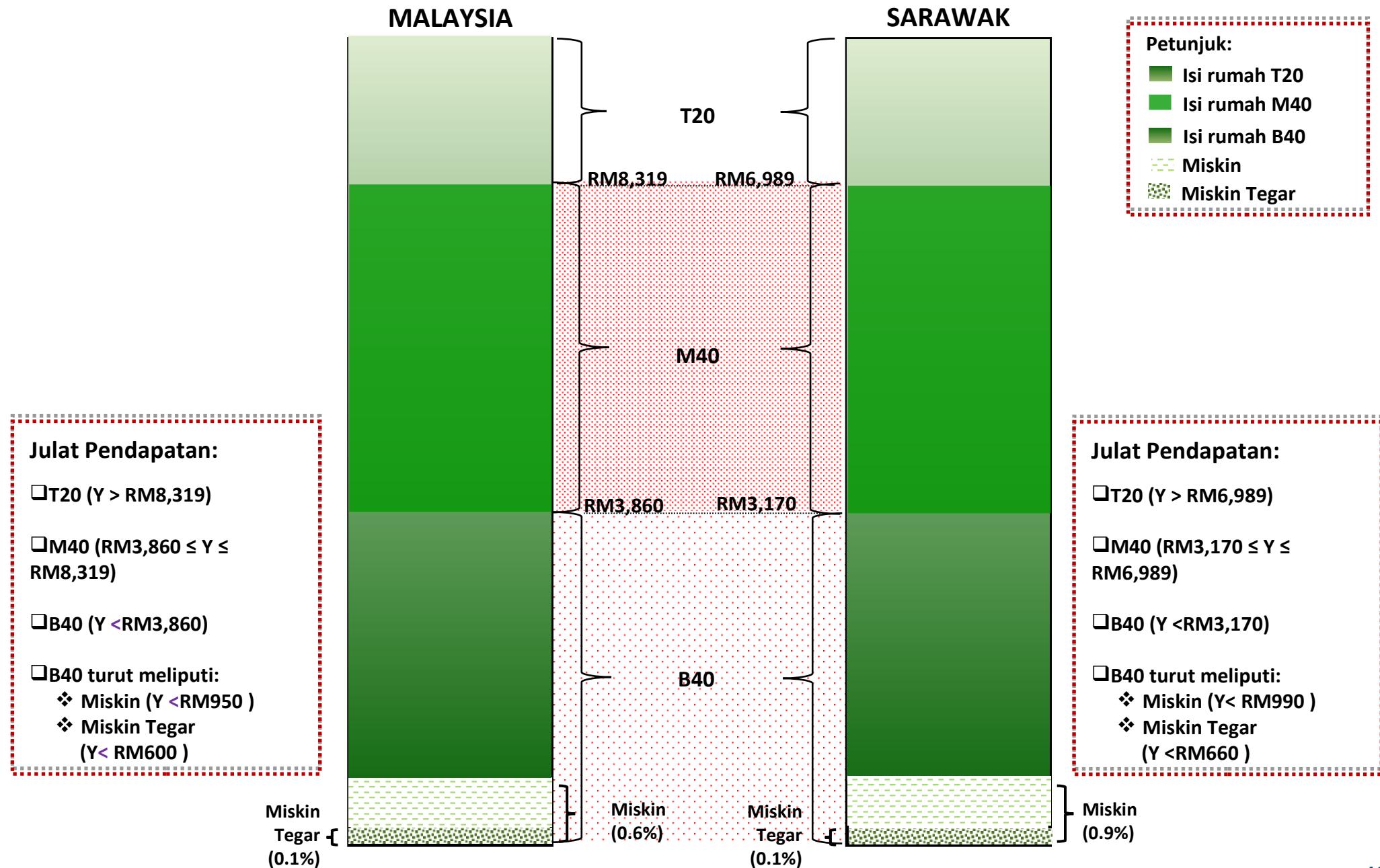
Negeri	<u>Pendapatan isi rumah purata (RM)</u>		
	2009	2012	2014
MALAYSIA	4,025	5,000	6,141
Johor	3,835	4,658	6,207
Kedah	2,667	3,425	4,478
Kelantan	2,536	3,168	3,715
Melaka	4,184	4,759	6,046
Negeri Sembilan	3,540	4,576	5,271
Pahang	3,279	3,745	4,343
Pulau Pinang	4,407	5,055	5,993
Perak	2,809	3,548	4,268
Perlis	2,617	3,538	4,445
Selangor	5,962	7,023	8,252
Terengganu	3,017	3,967	4,816
Sabah	3,102	4,013	4,879
Sarawak	3,581	4,293	4,934
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5,488	8,586	10,629
W.P. Labuan	4,407	6,317	7,591
W.P. Putrajaya	6,747	8,101	10,401

# Pekali Gini Mengikut Negeri, 2009, 2012 & 2014

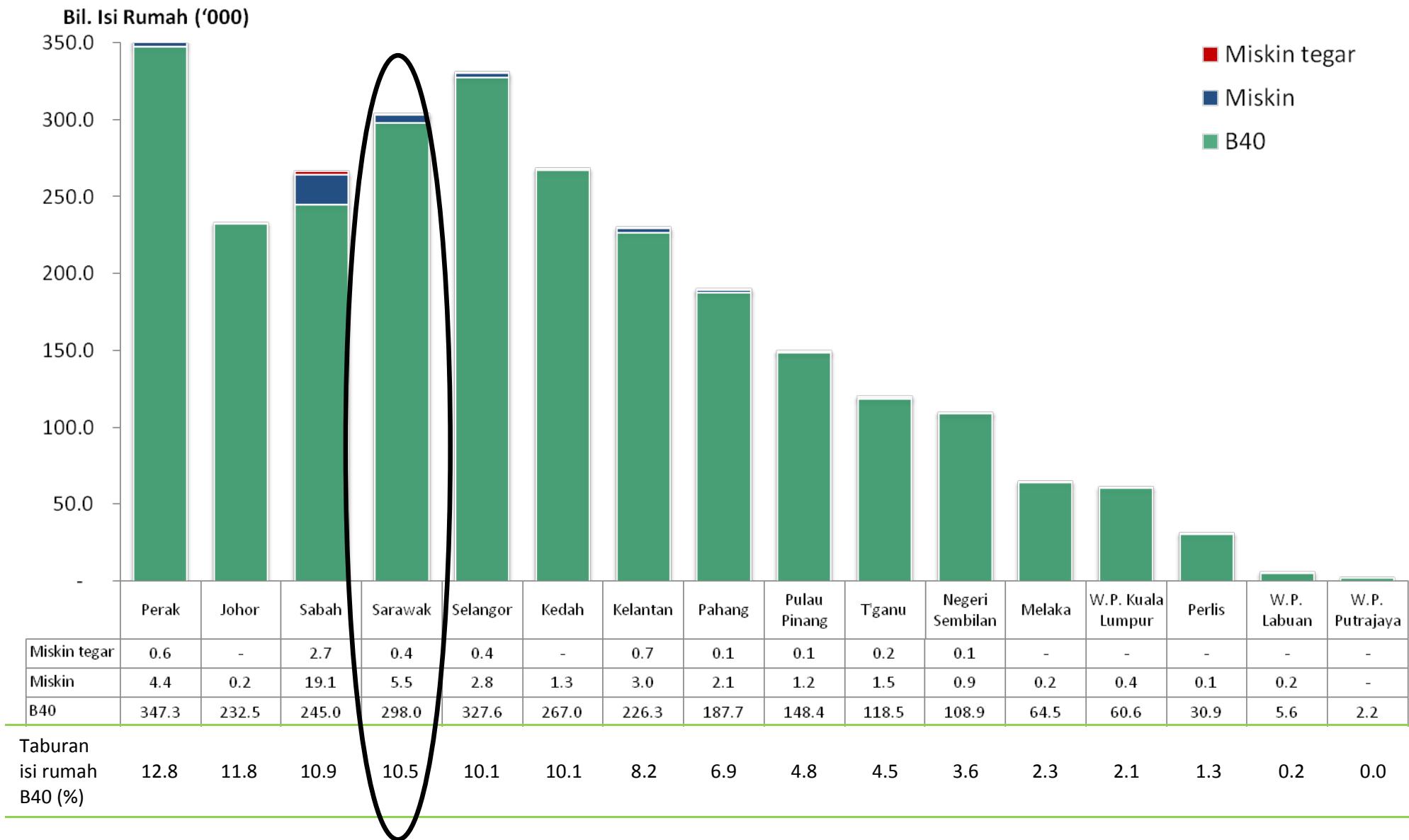
## Jurang semakin mengecil...

Negeri	2009	2012	2014
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>0.441</b>	<b>0.431</b>	<b>0.401</b>
Johor	0.393	0.383	0.324
Kedah	0.408	0.391	0.365
Kelantan	0.428	0.410	0.393
Melaka	0.411	0.355	0.316
Negeri Sembilan	0.372	0.382	0.361
Pahang	0.382	0.354	0.360
Pulau Pinang	0.419	0.370	0.364
Perak	0.400	0.417	0.366
Perlis	0.434	0.455	0.346
Selangor	0.424	0.396	0.379
Terengganu	0.418	0.426	0.360
Sabah	0.454	0.427	0.387
<b>Sarawak</b>	<b>0.448</b>	<b>0.440</b>	<b>0.391</b>
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.374	0.442	0.407
W.P. Labuan	0.387	0.383	0.385
W.P. Putrajaya	0.342	0.305	0.374

# Struktur Kumpulan Pendapatan Isi Rumah, 2014



# Bilangan Isi Rumah Miskin, Miskin Tegar dan B40<sup>1</sup> Mengikut Negeri, 2014

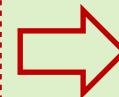


Nota: <sup>1</sup>Merujuk kepada isi rumah yang berpendapatan di bawah RM3,860 sebulan (berdasarkan cut-off isi rumah B40 di peringkat Malaysia)

# PROFIL ISI RUMAH B40 NEGERI SARAWAK

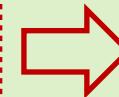
## SIAPA?

- Pendapatan purata bulanan isi rumah < **RM3,170/bulan**
- Anggaran jumlah isi rumah: **232.8 ribu**
- Pendapatan purata bulanan: **RM2,044**
- Pendapatan penengah bulanan:  
**RM2,035**



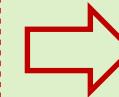
## KENAPA?

- Tahap pendidikan rendah
- Pekerjaan bergaji rendah
- Usahawan kecil dan mikro
- Produktiviti rendah



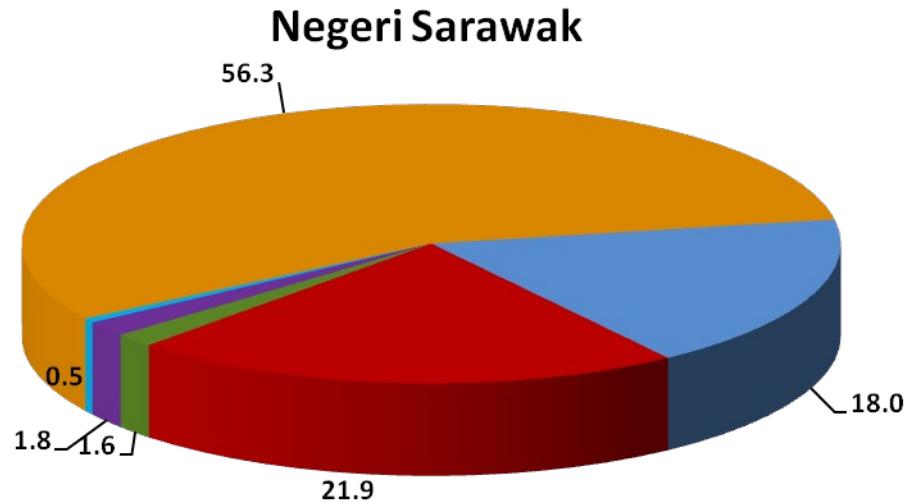
## DI MANA?

- Majoriti di luar bandar: **63.1%**
- KIR di bandar: **85.9 ribu**
- KIR di luar bandar: **146.8 ribu**



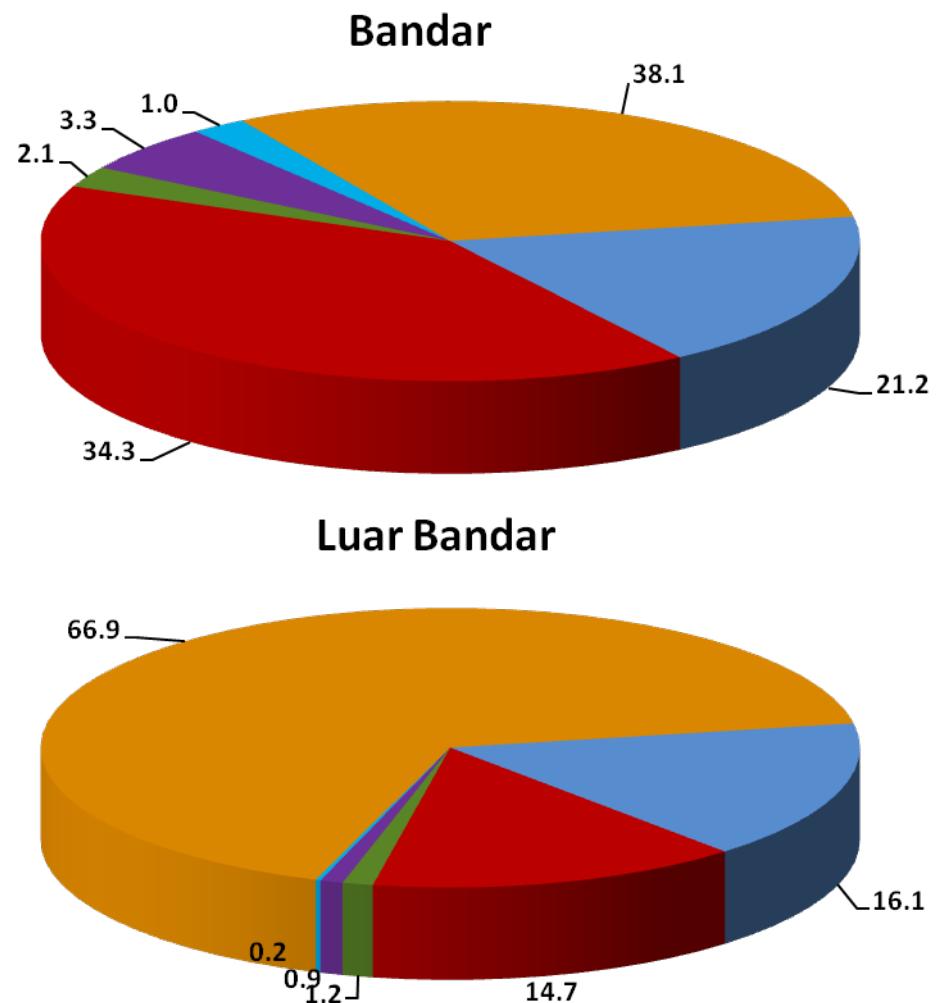
- Ketidakseimbangan kawasan pembangunan
- Secara berbanding – akses kepada kemudahan asas & infrastruktur kurang

# Taburan peratus isi rumah B40 mengikut kumpulan industri<sup>1</sup> ketua isi rumah dan strata, Negeri Sarawak, 2014



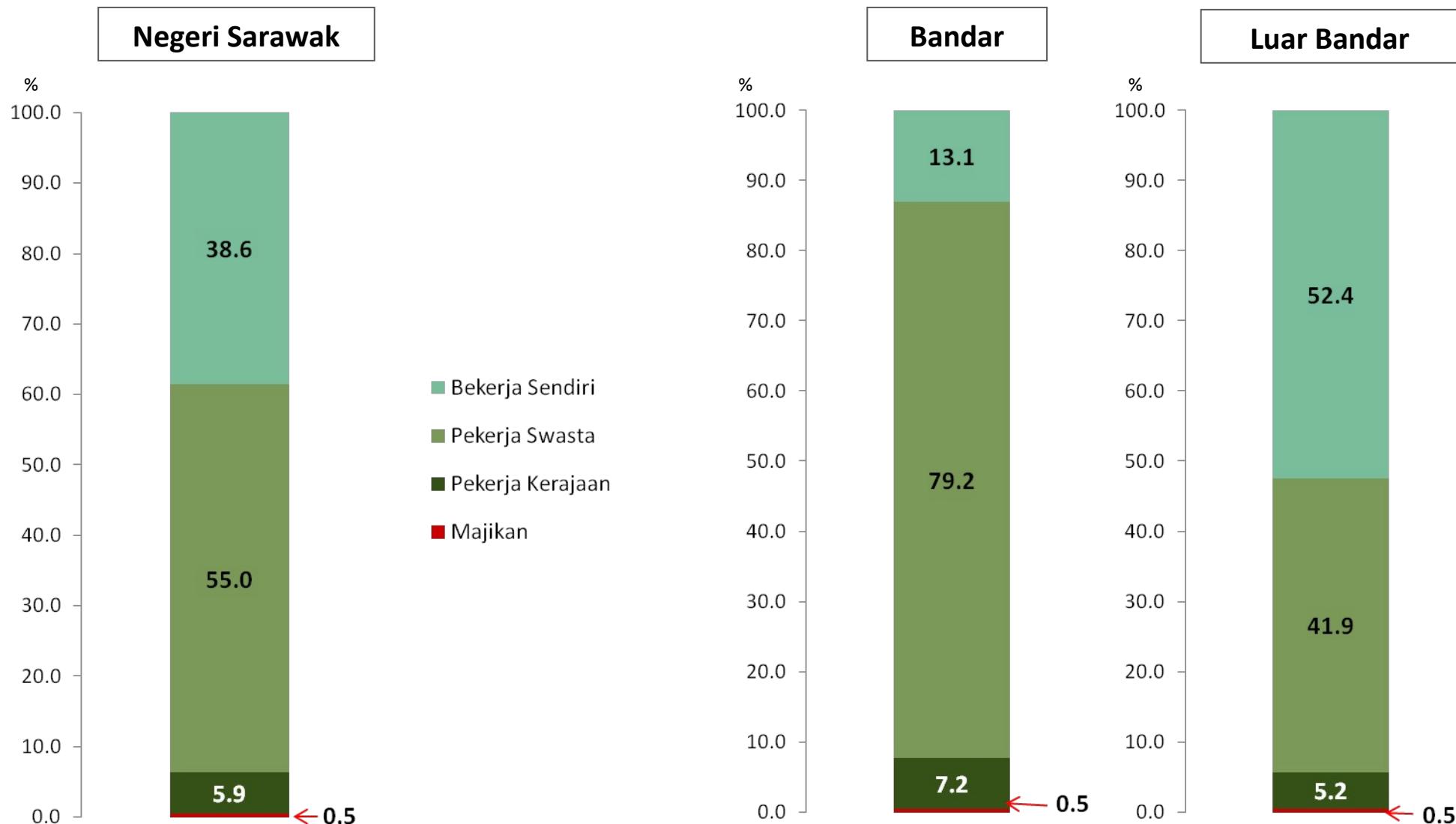
- PMR/SRP
- SPM/SPMV
- STPM
- Diploma/Sijil
- Ijazah/Dip. Lanjutan
- Tiada Sijil<sup>1</sup>

Nota: <sup>1</sup> "Tiada Sijil" merujuk kepada seseorang yang masih bersekolah; atau telah tamat persekolahan tanpa memperoleh sebarang sijil



Sumber: Penyiasatan Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, 2014

# Taburan peratus isi rumah B40 mengikut pekerjaan<sup>1</sup> ketua isi rumah dan strata, Negeri Sarawak, 2014



Nota: <sup>1</sup>Tidak termasuk suri rumah/menjaga rumah, pesara penganggur dan lain-lain .

Sumber: Penyiasatan Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, 2014

## Majoriti terlibat dalam pekerjaan bernilai tambah rendah dalam industri pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan...

Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan	<b>32.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Pembinaan	-	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Pembuatan	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	-	<b>2.0</b>	-	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Lain-lain	-	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Bandar: Terlibat dalam industri pembinaan dalam pekerjaan berpendapatan rendah...

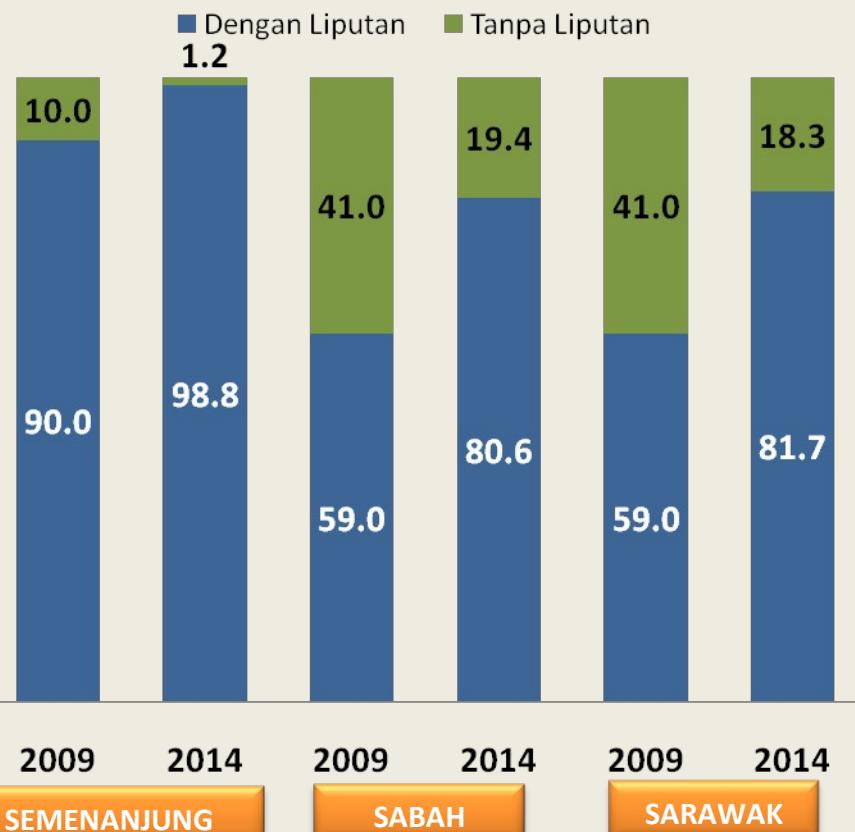
Pembinaan	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pemberian kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Pembuatan	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	-	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Lain-lain	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Luar bandar: Terlibat dalam industri pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan ...

Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan	<b>47.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>
Pembinaan	-	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Pembuatan	-	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	-	<b>1.7</b>	-	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktviti keselamatan sosial wajib	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	-	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	-	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Lain-lain	-	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# INFRASTRUKTUR LUAR BANDAR

Liputan Air Luar Bandar, 2009-2014  
(% rumah)



Liputan Elektrik Luar Bandar, 2009-2014  
(% rumah)



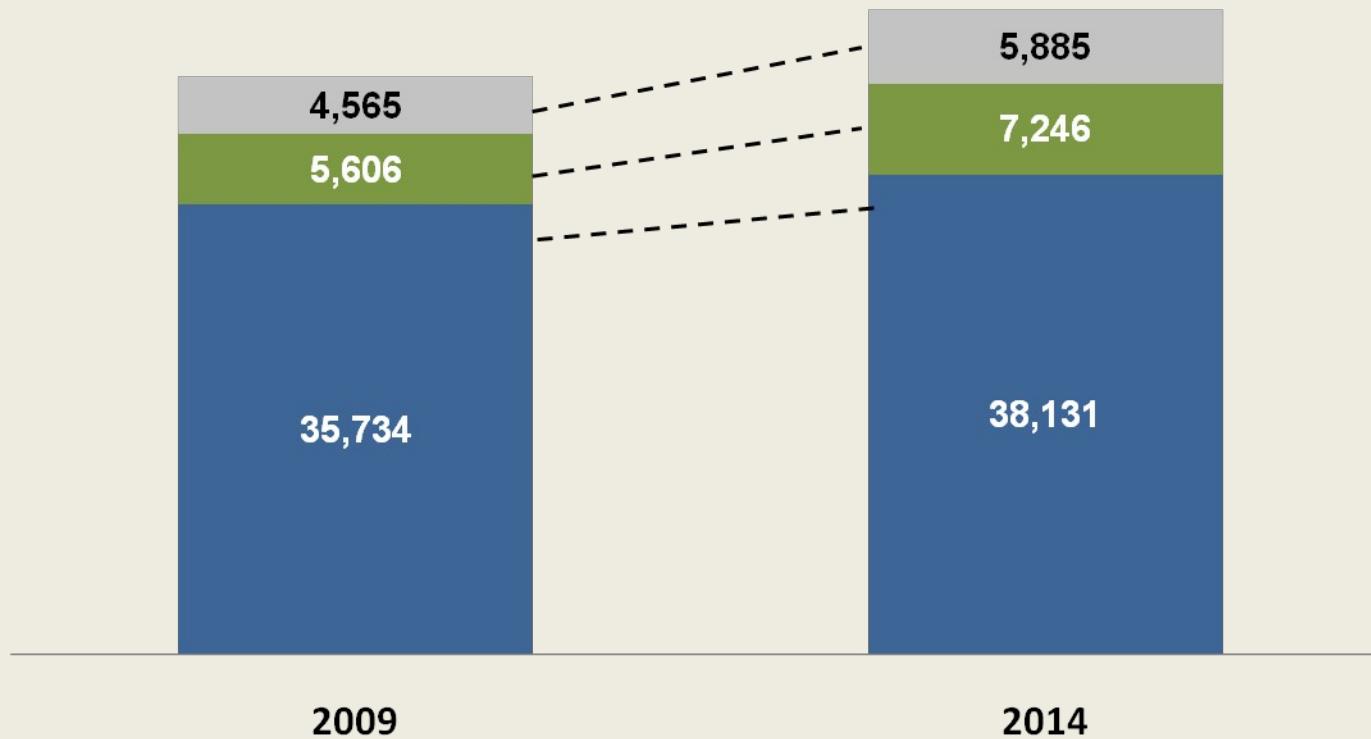
# INFRASTRUKTUR LUAR BANDAR

Liputan Jalan Luar Bandar, 2009 and 2014 (km)

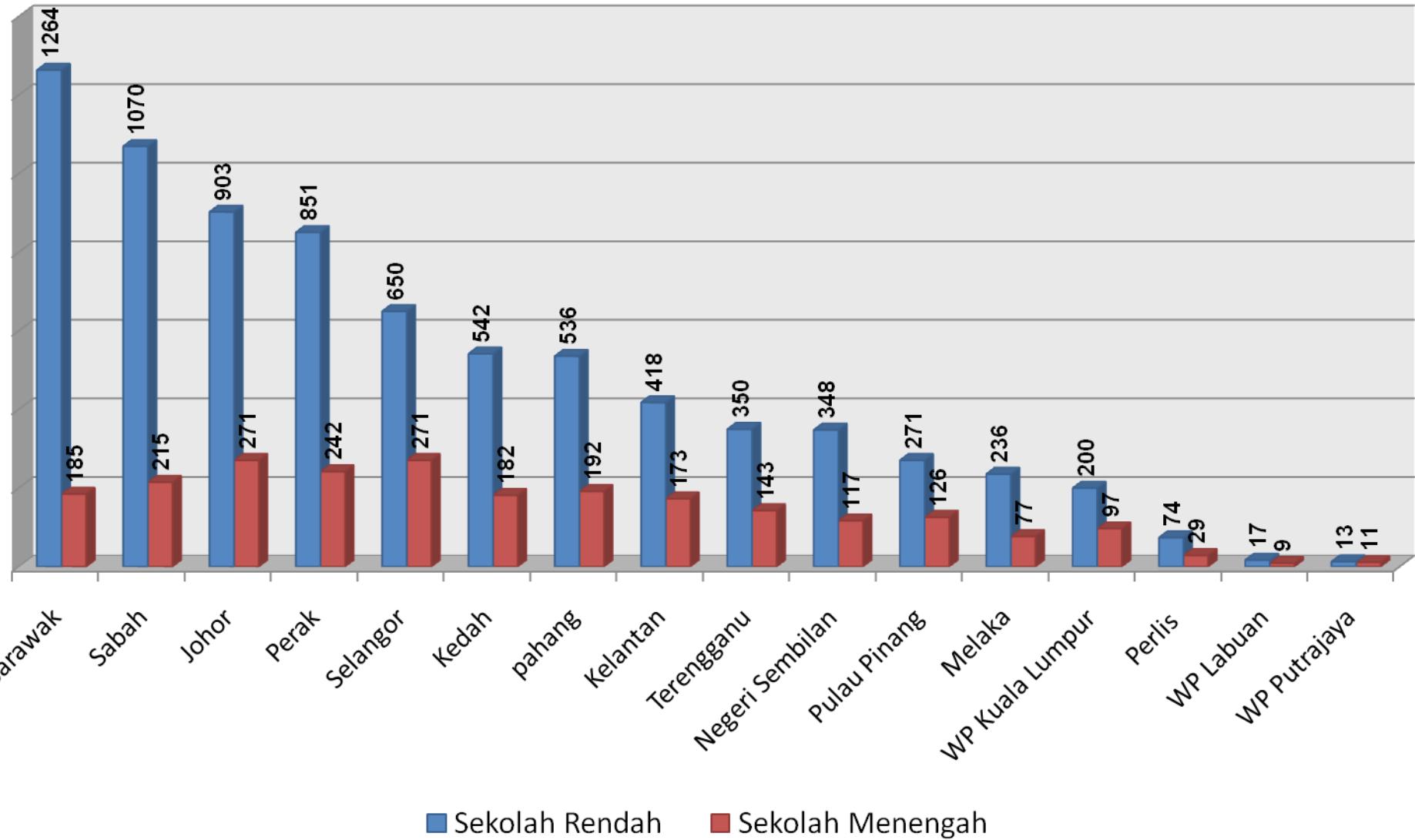
■ Semenanjung

■ Sabah

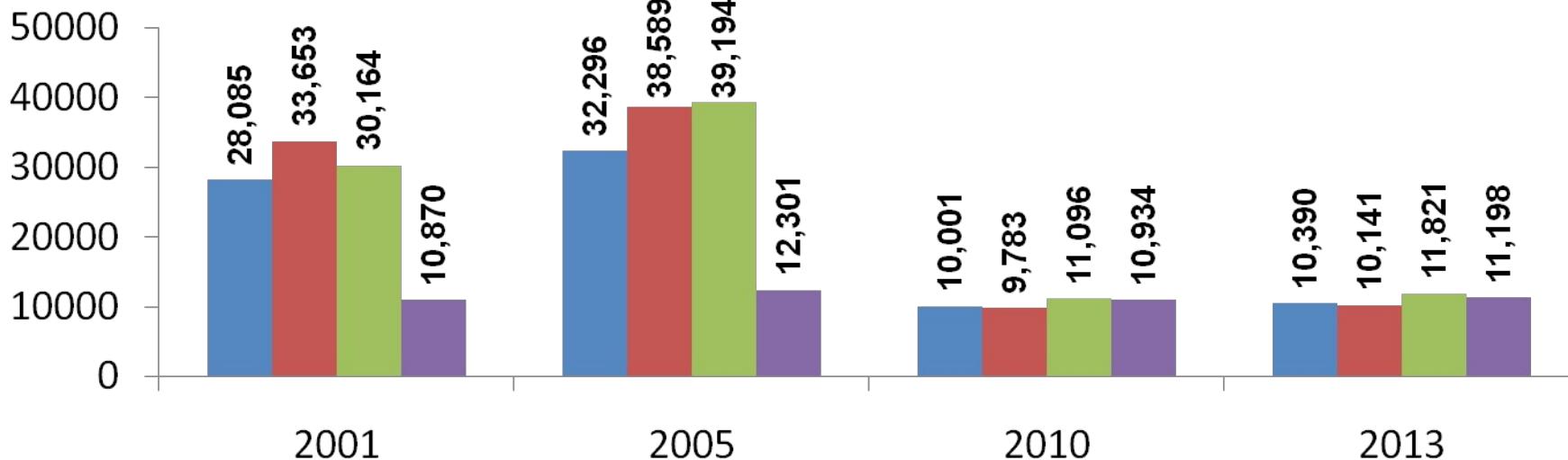
■ Sarawak



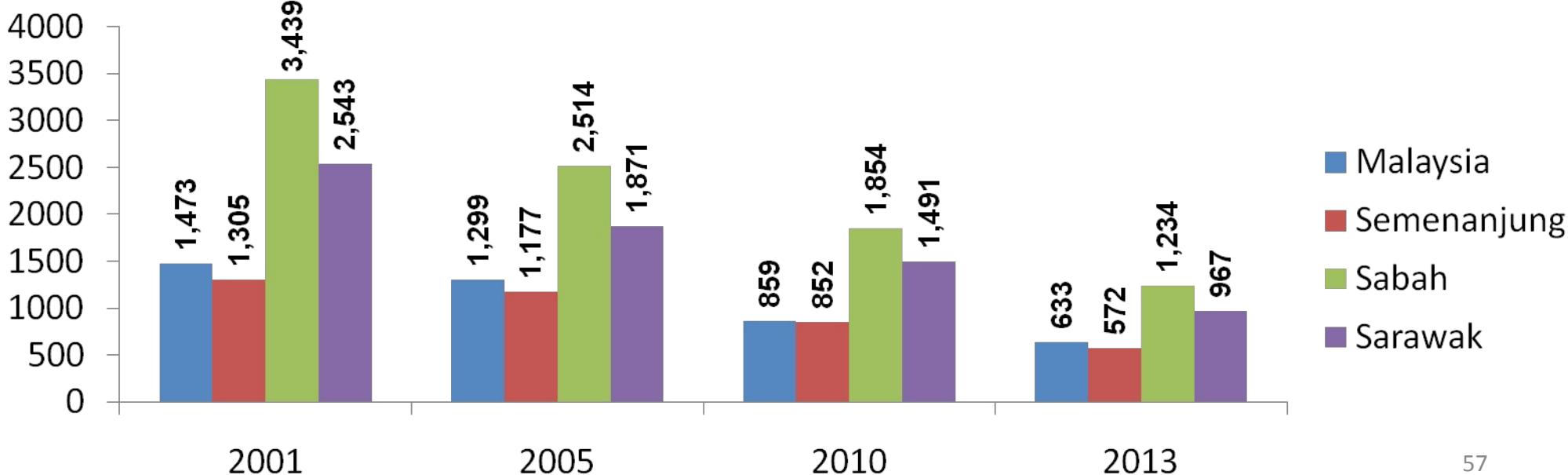
# Bilangan Sekolah Rendah dan Menengah, 2013



## Nisbah Bilangan Klinik Kesihatan Kepada Penduduk



## Nisbah Bilangan Penduduk bagi setiap Doktor



# Thank You

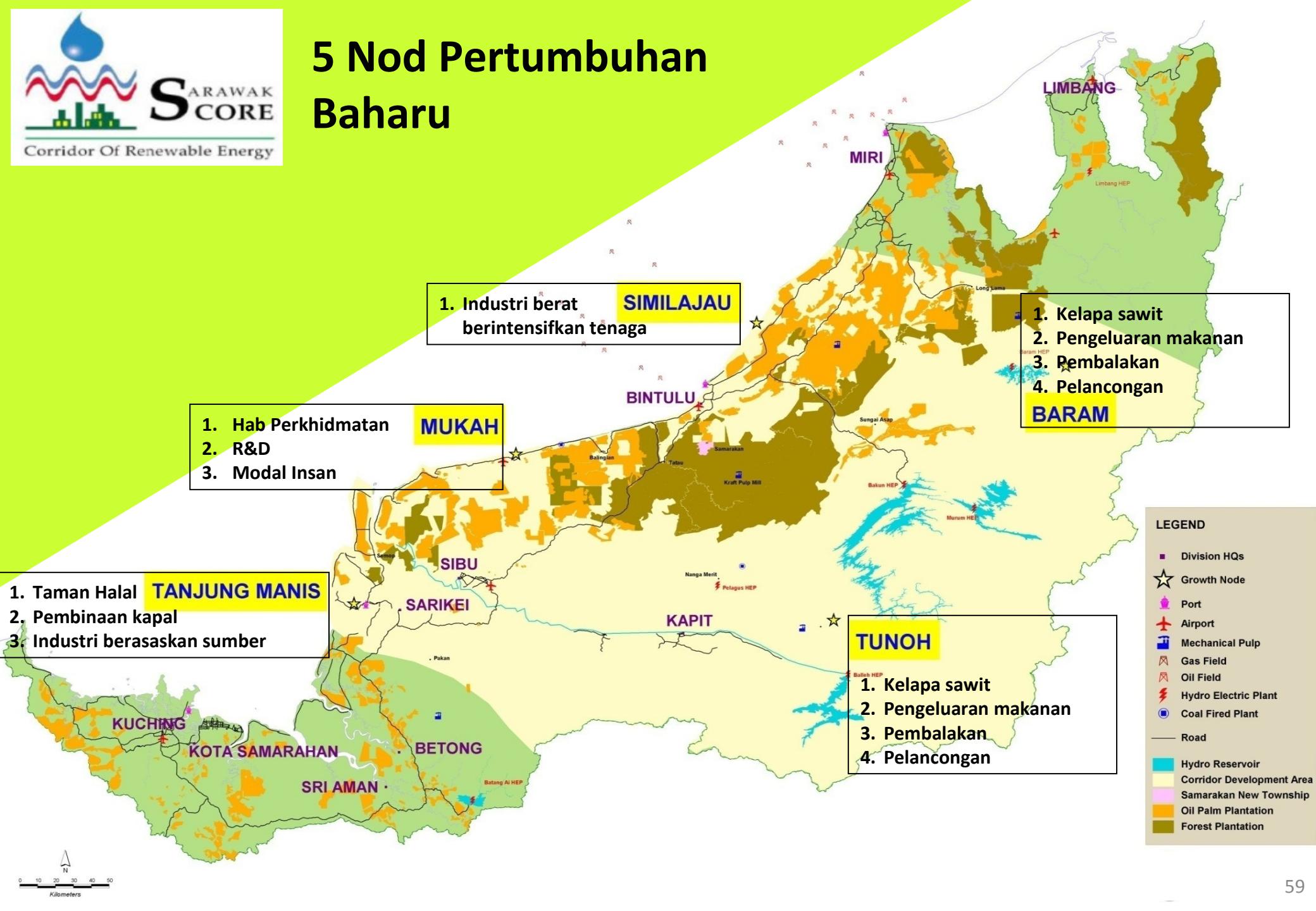


**Economic Planning Unit  
Prime Minister's Department  
[www.epu.gov.my](http://www.epu.gov.my)**





# 5 Nod Pertumbuhan Baharu





# TERAS PEMBANGUNAN WILAYAH RMKE-11



## Mempercepat Pertumbuhan Wilayah ke Arah Keseimbangan Geografi yang Lebih Baik

..... Koridor ekonomi wilayah terus merancakkan pertumbuhan ekonomi untuk menangani ketidakseimbangan antara dan dalam wilayah dan meningkatkan inklusiviti

**MEMPERKUKUH INKLUSIVITI KE ARAH MASYARAKAT YANG SAKSAMA**

## Memperkuuh koridor bagi merancakkan pembangunan wilayah

..... Koridor ekonomi wilayah akan terus menjadi pemboleh ubah dalam memastikan pembangunan yang seimbang di seluruh negara. Pada akhir tempoh RMKe-11, pelaburan yang direalisasikan di semua koridor dijangka akan bernilai RM236 bilion dan menyediakan 470,000 peluang pekerjaan

**MEREKAYASA PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI UNTUK PENINGKATAN KEMAKMURAN**

# Mempercepat Pertumbuhan Wilayah ke Arah Keseimbangan Geografi yang Lebih Baik



## Memperkuuh koridor bagi merancakkan pembangunan wilayah Inisiatif utama



### Kajian semula strategik pelan induk



### Mempercepat pelaburan di koridor ekonomi wilayah

#### Menilai semula strategik pelan induk pembangunan wilayah

- Tumpuan kepada pelaksanaan inisiatif berteraskan inklusiviti
  - SCORE – pembangunan program bagi menyokong pembangunan pelancongan dan meningkatkan produktiviti pertanian
- Mempercepatkan pelaburan, menyediakan infrastruktur dan mengkaji semula pelan pembangunan koridor
- Pengenalan Program Transformasi Ekonomi Sempadan (BETP)
  - Dimulakan dengan sempadan Malaysia-Thailand (ECRE dan NCER)
  - Bertujuan menarik pelaburan, mewujudkan pekerjaan dan meningkatkan pendapatan untuk masyarakat tempatan

#### Menambah baik khidmat mudah cara kepada pelabur

- Pengukuhan mekanisme penyampaian pelaburan – memudah cara, mobiliti dan pengkomersilan hasil penyelidikan
- Perluasan model mudah cara pelabur

#### Meningkatkan ketersambungan dan mobiliti

- Membina dan menaik taraf jalan/lebuh raya – Pan Borneo
  - Pembangunan Mukah sebagai bandar pintar dan pembinaan lapangan terbang
- Mempergiat penyelidikan, pembangunan dan pengkomersialan**
- Memperkuuh kerjasama di antara kerajaan, industri dan ahli akademik bagi menggiatkan aktiviti penyelidikan, pembangunan dan pengkomersilan

**PERUNTUKAN PEMBANGUNAN PERSEKUTUAN RMKe-10 (2011 - 2015)  
MENGIKUT NEGERI**

NEGERI	JUMLAH RMKe-9 (2006-2010) (RM Juta)		JUMLAH RMKe-10 (2011 - 2015) (RM Juta)	
	Peruntukan	Peratus	Peruntukan	Peratus
JOHOR	13,894.45	6.04	11,366.18	4.94
KEDAH	9,293.46	4.04	5,361.21	2.33
KELANTAN	5,725.05	2.49	5,183.69	2.25
MELAKA	4,282.62	1.86	2,205.98	0.96
NEGERI SEMBILAN	9,203.78	4.00	4,817.36	2.09
PAHANG	10,393.54	4.52	11,402.23	4.96
PULAU PINANG	6,538.98	2.84	4,737.10	2.06
PERAK	9,428.10	4.10	6,330.17	2.75
PERLIS	2,875.46	1.25	1,654.53	0.72
SELANGOR	18,103.52	7.87	12,367.70	5.38
TERENGGANU	7,013.61	3.05	6,875.20	2.99
SABAH	20,316.33	8.83	20,608.71	8.96
SARAWAK	15,306.03	6.65	18,637.50	8.10
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	26,274.29	11.42	30,398.57	13.22
PELBAGAI NEGERI	71,350.76	31.02	88,053.80	38.28
JUMLAH	230,000.00	100.00	230,000.00	100.00

# Semenjak tahun 1970, Malaysia telah mencapai kejayaan besar dalam usaha membasmi kemiskinan dan menyusun semula masyarakat ...



✓ Tumpuan dan pendekatan pelaksanaan pembangunan telah dikembangkan daripada *pro-poor* kepada kumpulan isi rumah berpendapatan 40 peratus terendah (isi rumah B40)

Turut ditumpukan:

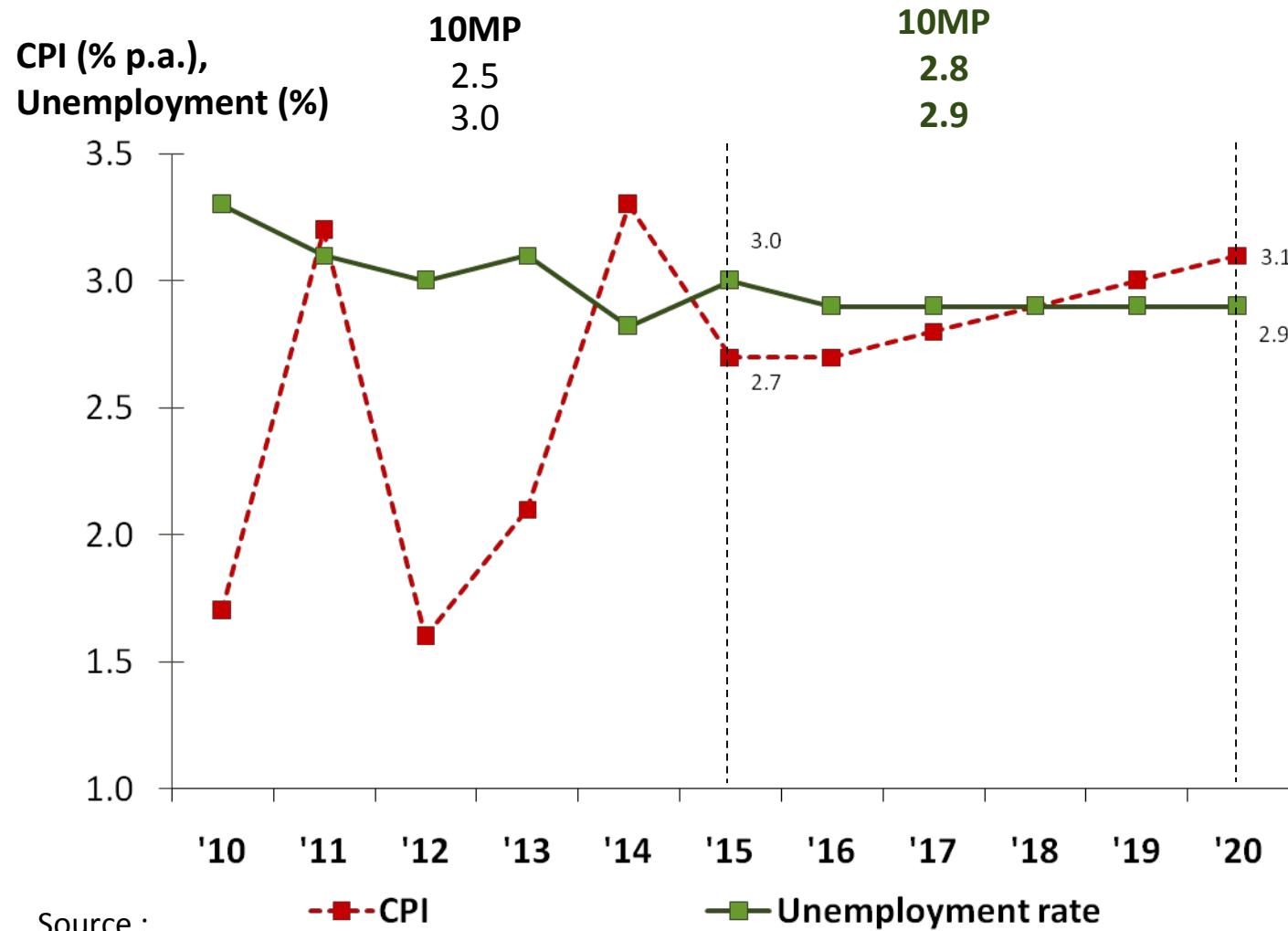
- ✓ poket kemiskinan terutamanya dalam kalangan masyarakat Orang Asli di Semenanjung Malaysia dan mereka di luar bandar dan pedalaman Sabah dan Sarawak; dan
- ✓ jurang sosioekonomi dalam kalangan rakyat.

## Kini, tumpuan diberikan kepada isi rumah B40...

# Back-up slides



## 11MP: Strong economy growth with low inflation and full employment ...



### 11MP

- Inflation is expected to remain low, averaging 2.5 - 3.0% per annum, on account of supportive monetary responses and administrative measures to contain inflation
- Malaysia has recorded full employment since 1994